

WHOLE No. 3097.

The preliminary objections to the Stanstead election protest have been dismissed.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

An Independent Consolidated School at Tryon, Prince Edward Island. By Geo. D. Fuller, Director of Nature Study, Macdonald R. al Schools, Knowlton, Que.

"The people of Tryon, P. E. I., have proved that it is possible to bring about consolidation without any increased expenditure and without any outside financial assistance," says the Waterloo Advertiser. "Tryon had formerly a school of about 60 pupils taught by two teachers. This school was taken as the centre and two other small schools were united with it, three teachers being placed in charge of the consolidated school which was formed by the union of these three smaller ones. It was soon found that the three teachers, by having the better classification and better grading possible in the one central school, could do more and better work than could be accomplished by four teachers under the previously existing conditions.

To avoid extra expenditure until they had proved the superior advantage of the new system the central school board decided not to build immediately, but rented an old church, which had been abandoned for a more commodious building, and fitted it up with the desk and other furniture taken from the two schools which had been closed. This with the old school building at Tryon afforded very good accommodation for the larger number of pupils.

Two vans are employed to convey the pupils from the two outside districts, one bringing ten pupils a distance of three miles at a cost of 50 cents per day, and the other conveying twenty-four pupils nearly four miles at a cost of \$1.00 per day. These contracts for conveyance were made by public tender in a community where the wages of laborers differ very little from those paid in Quebec.

The economy of consolidation is plainly shown by comparing the cost per pupil under the old system and the new. Formerly the average attendance at the three schools was about 70 pupils, each costing the taxpayer \$11.84 per year, now the average is 84 pupils, each costing \$9.47 per annum, or a balance in favor of consolidation of \$2.37 per pupil each year. The total annual expenditure for the Tryon consolidated schools does not differ materially from that required for the three little schools under the old system.

In all the consolidated schools, the most striking results following immediately upon transportation of pupils, is the very marked increase in the regularity of attendance. With transportation of pupils an average attendance of 90 per cent. of the enrollment is a frequent occurrence, one school of 180 pupils reporting an average of 95 per cent. for the half-year which closed with the Christmas holidays. When we remember that the usual average in our small country schools is only 60 per cent., we should no longer wonder that better results are obtained when schools are consolidated.

It has been urged against transportation that in Canada the severe weather and bad roads during the winter months would prove an insuperable obstacle, although the same objectors admit that they use the roads daily for business purposes during the winter. The past winter has been the worst on record in the Maritime Provinces, railways have been obstructed and business interrupted by the severity of the storms. Reports from the consolidated schools in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island all agree in reporting more than a usual amount of irregularity in the trips of the school vans, and on some days it was found impossible to reach the school, and yet the attendance at the consolidated schools has averaged much higher than in surrounding schools, and the attendance of those pupils of the consolidated schools who were conveyed in the vans from the outside districts has always been more regular than those from the home district who walked as they did before consolidation.

Another objection urged against the consolidation of schools is the larger expenditure needed to initiate and maintain a system requiring much larger school buildings and the conveyance of pupils at public expense. Many tax payers when considering the quality of work done by such large well-organized, consolidated schools as the Macdonald school at Middleton, N. S., allow the slightly increased cost to blind them to the vastly superior advantages of a thoroughly graded school with specialists in its various departments. Many will fail to see that more than an equivalent for the extra expenditure is given in the better teachers, the special departments and the high school privileges now offered for the first time to the area traversed by the school vans. To these careful financiers, who always first consider the cost, the school at Tryon should offer a strong argument for the economy of consolidated schools.

In the Province of Quebec the very small size of the ordinary country

school is an additional argument in favor of this improved system of organization. It is true that on account of the irregular surface of our country with its lakes and mountains, many school districts are so isolated that the pupils cannot, except at considerable increase in cost, be conveyed to any central school, but many localities exist where five or six small schools are found within a radius of three miles of a centre, with convenient roads leading towards this centre. In such localities consolidated schools would prove not only successful but economical. It has been proved that children may be conveyed successfully a distance of six miles, but with the greater distance there comes a very much increased cost, so that four miles has come to be regarded as about the limit of economical transportation.

In many localities a country village is the natural centre of the community, and the Academy or Model school in this village the natural nucleus of the consolidated school which should be established there. The change would benefit both the village and the country round about, for it would furnish a larger number of pupils for the Academy or Model school and thus make it rank higher, while it would also bring the advantages of the Academy to the door of every home within the radius traversed by the school vans. This would result in an increasingly high standard of culture and education in the rural parts of our province.

Consolidation would also tend to solve another of our difficult educational questions, for it would require a smaller number of teachers than did the old system. The salaries paid would be larger than those now paid in the various departments of our best academies, and there would no longer be the necessity of employing unqualified teachers.

In conclusion let us urge its careful consideration upon all who have the cause of education at heart, repeating the strongest argument in its favor, that it has been tried many times under varied conditions and has almost invariably proved itself an entire success, and while many consolidated schools may be found where the system has been in operation from five to ten years, we have yet to discover a single instance of its being abandoned after a fair trial."

COUNTY W. C. T. U.

The following resolutions were passed at Stanstead County, W. C. T. U. Convention June 8, 1905. 1st, We reaffirm our policy which is total abstinence and total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

2nd, That in accordance with the wishes of our Provincial President, we do concentrate our efforts more fully upon the main issue which is the annihilation of the legalized liquor traffic.

3rd, That we heartily endorse the White Ribbon Leaflet as a means to this end. 4th, Resolved, that we consider our various departments such as Full Franchise for Women, Social Purity, Narcotics, especially Anti-cigarette work, and all Juvenile Temperance work as supreme factors in the accomplishment of our aims, and that we slack not our vigilance in these directions.

5th While recognizing the full value of these factors in our work, we do above and over all realize our entire dependence upon God who has led us in the past and who will lead us in the future into all good. 6th Resolved, that we manifest our disapproval of the slaughter of the singing birds, by refusing to wear trimmings made from the plumage of those beautiful songsters and also that we urge our milliners to refrain from keeping them on sale. 7th Resolved, that we extend our heartfelt thanks to the W. C. T. U. and other kind friends at Ayer's Cliff for their warm welcome and royal entertainment, making our working holiday a pleasure never to be forgotten, also to the Ayer's Cliff band which discoursed sweet music, and all others who did so much for the good of the convention.

The plan of work agreed upon was as follows: 1st that we urge more concentrated action towards the leading principles of our organization, especially pledge signing.

2nd That work among children be made a special feature of W. C. T. U. work, and that an effort be made, by especially interviewing teachers, to have Scientific Temperance Instruction attended to in our schools.

3rd That special effort be made by the superintendent of anti-narcotics to organize anti-cigarette leagues in all the schools in the country.

4th That whereas patent medicines containing a large proportion of alcohol are becoming more commonly used we urge the circulation of literature on the subject and also that our own members abstain from the use of them.

5th That a visitation committee be appointed in every Union to visit sister Unions and that Crusade day be more generally observed.

6th That much care and forethought be given and wise action be taken to extend our principles among our French-speaking fellow citizens.

7th That our members should never forget the moral influence of the bow of white ribbon.

8th Recommended that all departments of work carried on last year be continued.

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Allow me a little space in your valuable paper to answer numerous inquiries from the East, as I promised before I left to give my friends a sketch of the country as I found it. After leaving Newport on the early morning train, we were soon in the great Eastern Metropolis where we stayed with friends until next day, leaving about 9.30 a. m. for our Western home, a distance of nearly 2,500 miles. We had a pleasant ride passing through many flourishing towns where the hard toil of years had made pleasant homes and beautiful surroundings for a distance of 450 miles.

Leaving the older settled districts we soon found ourselves in the most picturesque part of our journey. Through swamps, among rocks, across creeks and rivers, through cuts and tunnels, we went our way for a distance of 500 miles, with scarcely any settlement, only section houses and small stations, with sometimes a store and hotel.

We rode many miles along the north shore of Lake Superior, the scenery being the finest I ever saw. After leaving Port Arthur we found a varied country until we reached the Western plains.

There were several incidents on the way that made our journey pleasant. At one place a freight train got derailed and we had to wait for the track to be cleared. Fortunately we stopped alongside a blueberry swamp affording the passengers ample time to gather what berries they needed and as the travelers were largely "through" passengers we got very well acquainted.

We stopped only one and one-half hours in Winnipeg, the train being late. We had no time to take in the city as we intended. After leaving Winnipeg we passed through a beautiful country with nice residences and large fields of grain looking fine, prosperous towns with large grain elevators. Everything seemed to denote thrift and prosperity until we reached the arid regions where it is more sparsely settled, stock-raising being the main occupation.

After a four days' journey we reached Calgary where we stopped over Sunday. Calgary is a city nicely laid out with fine stone and brick buildings. It is kept clean and orderly and is a great distributing centre for all merchandise, live stock and farm products.

Monday morning we left for Wetaskiwin, a town 150 miles north, also our railroad destination, reaching there at 4 p. m. We found my son waiting for us. This is a town of no small repute, large stores, elevators, mills and as fine hotels as can be found in any country, large school buildings, four banks, electric light plant and everything up-to-date. It is marvelous to see how fast these Western towns spring up and flourish. Camrose, a town on the branch line, 28 miles east of Wetaskiwin, less than six months' old, has two large hotels, two lumber yards, several stores, two livery stables, harness and blacksmith shops, implement sheds and everything to make a lively town, including a branch of the Merchants Bank. All are doing a thriving business. Fifty miles of this branch road is to be built this summer.

We left Wetaskiwin Wednesday p. m. by team for our prairie home, made a number of visits with Eastern friends on our way; passing through a newly settled country. Many houses of rustic design were being built, while some very nice cottages with comfortable outbuildings dotted the prairie. After a four days' journey by team we then reached our future home and rustic enough it was but glad hearts made it a happy spot away in an isolated region with great chance for improvement.

Now about the climate, soil, etc. The first summer was a wet, cold season, incessant rain bordering on sleet up to the latter part of September, the crops were a good growth, but on the green side from October 1st till the middle of January was as lovely as one could wish for; from then until April 1st we had what people called a hard winter, but fine as compared with our Eastern winters. About one foot of snow fell.

The past year has been the finest I ever saw. Crops were fine and excellent quality; hay crops superb everywhere. We put up about seven hundred tons at a cost of about sixty cents per ton, \$1 being the usual cost. So far this year the weather has been fine and warm with sufficient moisture. Crops are looking excellent. Stock run out all winter and do well having only brush for shelter. We wintered 428 head, lost only one yearling caused by a hook from another animal. Fed about three months. The soil grows grain and root crops to perfection without any fertilizer. Had an excellent garden last year and hope to have this year.

Four years ago this region was known only to the surveyors, to-day it is practically all taken. Churches, school houses, stores, post offices, hotels and railroads are being built and in the near future this country is destined to be the richest of farming

country in Canada. Native coal can be had in abundance near by at \$1.50 per ton at the miners, or dig it yourself for nothing. Wood is not plenty but enough for fuel. Native fruits abound.

In conclusion I would say to my Eastern friends, "young man go west." Middle aged and old people, if you have comfortable homes and enough to live on and are contented, stay where you are, and if not prosperity awaits the constant toiler. We have good neighbors and friends comfortable houses and plenty to eat. Will be very much pleased to entertain our Eastern friends if they will make us a visit, but please do not all come at the same time.

Mrs. H. I. HASTINGS, Hasting's Coulee, Alberta, N. W. T.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary Dustin, widow of the late William Dustin, died at the residence of her son, Mr. Ozro Dustin, April 16, 1905, at the age of 79 years. Mrs. Dustin was born in New Hampshire and came to Canada many years ago when Canada was new as compared with the country of to-day. Mrs. Dustin resided at her home near Brown's Hill upwards of fifty years. She was the mother of six children, five sons and one daughter. The sons all survive her but the daughter has preceded her to the better land.

Mrs. Dustin, since the death of her husband, has been lonely as they bore each others sorrows and shared each others joys; but she was a woman of strong Christian character and tried to be patient and cheerful. She not only believed, but lived in the glorious enjoyment of pardon and peace. One great source of joy of hers was the domestic tie which bound her motherly nature close to every interest of the home; she was happy when most useful, but when feeling the weight of years and she found herself growing weak and feeble she was willing to lay her burdens down. But with faith unshaken she met the last enemy to be a conqueror through Christ whom she had faithfully served. Thus we find in the life of Mrs. Wm. Dustin such a combination of goodness that she will be greatly missed as a beloved and faithful mother, grandparent, friend and neighbor. Many sympathizing friends attended the funeral bringing their beautiful floral tributes. Rev. G. W. Chapman conducted the service and delivered an impressive address. The body was laid to rest in the cemetery at Brown's Hill awaiting the great resurrection.

Lovingly, tenderly we lay thee to rest; Dear, weary hands crossed on the still breast, Poor, perplexed brain, thy labor is done, Thy troubles are over, the victory is won.

MASSACRED NATIVES.

Pirates Pretended Friendship and Killed 150 Natives.

A despatch from San Francisco says: Details of a terrible massacre by pirates of 150 natives on the Siberian coast, has been received in a letter from Petropavlovsk on the coast of Kamtchatka. A Morogavlennoff has written to his brother here that several months ago the natives in a small settlement down the coast observed a schooner yacht drop anchor in the harbor and its coming was hailed with cries of rejoicing. From the vessel came several small boats. The natives could see the crew piling what they thought were supplies into the smaller craft. Then the men pulled for the shore. During that and the next day there was heard the firing of arms; and later smoke and fire were observed. This led to an investigation and a horrible tale of pillage and massacre was brought to light.

About the streets of the settlement were strewn bodies of 150 of the inhabitants shot and cut to pieces by the pirates who, under the pretence of friendship, had gained a landing on the coast. Every hut had been ransacked and everything of marketable value had been taken. Who the marauders were, those who managed to make their escape, could not say beyond giving the information that some Japanese were in the party. When Morogavlennoff sent his letter the people of Petropavlovsk feared an attack on that town.

The liquidators of the Ville Marie Bank will pay a final dividend of about 2 cents on the dollar early in July. 15 per cent has already been paid so the creditors will receive only 17 per cent of their deposits



The Mammoth Store

Is the place to buy your Garden and Field

We also have a complete line of Barbed and Plain

SEEDS WIRE

To Fence the Fields with after Planting.

Now is the Time to Paint

We have the Celebrated Sherman & Williams Prepared Paints; also Brushes to put them on with—all at right prices. Call and get a Color Card, pick out the color you want and BUY.

Our Stock of Wall Paper and Border

Is way up (one flight.)

Also a complete line of

Floor and Table Oilcloth

one and two yards wide.

Our Stock of Carpeting

Consisting of All-Wool, Unions, Rope, and Straw Matting. Art Squares in different sizes—just the thing to cover your old floors with.

Just Received, a Nice Line of

Ready-Made Suits and Skirts

Just the thing for the Ladies and at Right Prices.

The accompanying cut represents one of our popular styles.

Ladies have you seen

The New Shirt Waistings

and Trimmings for same? They will wash and not change color. We have them.

All other lines full up and more arriving daily. Come and see us. The real test of cheapness is not so much the price as the quality you are getting.

Kathan & Hopkins.

April 17th, 1905.

MELLOON'S

We invite public attention to the varied assortment of new goods we are now showing. We have particularly good values to offer in the lines mentioned below, but they do not by any means constitute our complete list of bargains for Spring and Summer.

Dress Goods

Fashionable Spring and Summer Fabrics, all shades and all patterns, from 15 cts. to 35 cts. a yard. All new and excellent values.

We have Priestley's Cravettes, Mohairs, &c., in black and lighter colors, for people of refined tastes. These goods are standard of the world; they are sold in the United States against the so-called prohibitive tariff and the prices are much lower in Canada.

Shirt Waists

We have White Lawns from 50 cents to \$2.25. Our Special at \$1.25 is a bargain. Also colored Shirt Waists.

Petticoats

We have a line of Ladies' Black Sateen Petticoats at \$1.75, which are excellent values for the money.

Straw Hats

A carefully selected line of these goods, Fancy Styles for Ladies, Misses and Children, in all colors, 25 cts. to \$1.25. Plain ones for less money.

All of these goods are New and Up-To-Date. We are not afraid to match them against city offerings, quality for quality, price for price.

FRANK MELLOON.

Job Printing at the Journal Office.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

In addition to our regular stock we have made arrangements to handle a large line of Wool and Tapestry Carpets. We have samples of New and Distinctive Patterns for Cut-to-Order Trade and would be pleased to show them and quote prices for an quantity.

New Spring Furniture, Veranda Sets, Lawn Mowers, Baby Carriages.

Our goods are New and Up-to-Date. See them.

CASWELL & O'ROURKE

P. A. BISSENET

SELLING OUT!

Having been in business for 32 years and believing it is long enough for any man to be in the same business, I have decided to sell out. My stock is so large that I must reduce it a great deal before finding a purchaser for the entire stock.

For the above reason I will sell at retail all my goods

AT COST DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL

Not having decided this before now, I had bought many goods for the Spring Trade, consisting of

- \$1000.00 worth of New Dress Goods
- \$3000.00 worth of New Ready-made Clothing
- \$500.00 worth of New Boots & Shoes
- \$300.00 worth of Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, &c.
- \$200.00 worth of Ready-made Costumes & Skirts
- \$100.00 worth of Gents' Furnishings
- Furniture, Parlor and Bedroom Sets
- A Large lot of Wall Paper from 5c. up

Which have all arrived and which will be sold at cost, prices together with the balance of my stock which is more than \$20,000.00.

This space being too small to enumerate all the goods we have in stock let it be sufficient to say that everything that is kept in a country store is here and must be sold as soon as possible, and the sooner you come the better bargains you can procure.

The Sale will Begin Saturday, April 8 and will continue until all goods are disposed of.

Do not miss this opportunity, if you want Bargains.

P. A. BISSENET

Wall Paper!

10c. TO 40c. PER DOUBLE ROLL

THE RICHEST DESIGNS
LARGEST ASSORTMENT
AND LOWEST PRICES

IT WILL SOON BE TIME TO PAPER

Wm. M. Pike

THE RETURN.

He sought the old scenes with eager feet—
The scenes he had known as a boy.
"Oh, for a draft of those fountains sweet
And a taste of that vanished joy!"
He roamed the fields, he mused by the streams,
He treaded the paths and lanes;
On the hills he sought his youthful dreams,
In the woods to forget his pains.

Oh, sad, sad hills; Oh cold, cold hearth!
In sorrow he learned the truth.
One may go back to the place of his birth—
He cannot go back to his youth.
—John Burroughs.

DICKENS' TRIBUTE TO NIAGARA.

Power Spoilation Moves a Yankee Paper to Reproduce It.

Now that two-fifths of the volume of Niagara Falls has already been diverted for commercial purposes and legislative action has become imperative to save the falls, it is interesting to recall Charles Dickens' tribute to Niagara, says the Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Leader. It will be found in his much maligned "American Notes."

Imagine Dickens returning to life and to America to-day, gazing upon the lessened Niagara, with its environs obscured by the smoke of a dozen factories, in his ears the dinning of hundreds upon hundreds of whirling wheels, in his eyes the vanishing glory of nature's grandest waterfall commingling with towering chimneys and unsightly buildings, and then dashing off this impassioned tribute:

"Then I felt how near my Creator I was standing; the first effect, and the enduring one—instant and lasting—of the tremendous spectacle, was peace; peace of mind, tranquillity, calm recollections of the dead, great thoughts of eternal rest and happiness; nothing of gloom or terror. Niagara was at once stamped upon my heart a mirror of beauty; to remain there, changeless and indelible, until its pulses cease to beat, forever.

"Oh, how the strife and trouble of daily life receded from my view and lessened in the distance, during the ten memorable days we passed on that enchanting ground! What voices spoke from the thundering water; what faces, faded from the earth, looked out upon me from its gleaming depths; what heavenly promise glistered in those angels' tears, the drops of many lives, that showered around, and turned themselves about the gorgeous arches which the changing rainbows made!

"I think in every quiet season now, still do those waters roar and leap and roar and tumble all day long; still are the rainbows spanning them a hundred feet below. Still, when the sun is on them, do they shine and glow like molten gold. Still, when the day is gloomy, do they fall like snow, or seem to crumble away like the foam of a great chafing cliff, or roll down the rock like dense white smoke. But always does the mighty stream appear to die as it comes down, and always from its fathomable grave arises that tremendous ghost of spray and mist which is never laid; which has haunted this place with the same dread solemnity since darkness brooded on the deep, and that first flood before the deluge—light—came rushing on creation at the word of God."

Lake Temagami Islands.

The Ontario Government will not sell any more of the Lake Temagami Islands. Instead they will be leased for a term of years, and under certain regulations, the infringement of which will result in the cancellation of the lease. It is probable that a clause of the lease will give the right to purchase at the end of the stipulated period if the lessee has lived up to the conditions. There are over 1,300 islands in the lake, which is one of the most beautiful of Ontario's summer resorts, and very few of them have been sold. The first time it is said, took place some ten years ago. The building of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway has made access to the lake quite easy, and, as several steamers will ply on its water this summer, tourists and campers will have few difficulties in respect to transportation. There are a number of applications on file for the purchase or lease of islands in the lake, but these will not be considered, having been received prior to the adoption of a policy in regard to the islands. The widest publicity will be given by advertisement to the Government's intentions, and the new applications will be dealt with as received. The Government will retain the mineral and the usual Crown rights.

Shot the Wild Man.

Capt. Owen, pilot, reported in Victoria, B. C., recently that Indians had seen and shot at the wild man previously reported to have been seen near Qualicum. The creature, which was naked and covered with hair, was engaged in digging clams with his hands when the Indians came, and thinking him a bear, shot at him and wounded him. The man ran away shrieking. The Indians returned to Union much frightened, and reported having wounded the wild man. Search parties sent to look for the creature have failed. Residents of Union and that vicinity firmly believe in the existence of the wild man. Some allege that he is a young man who disappeared twelve years ago.

The Early Rising Law.

It has been pronounced on high scientific authority that early rising tends to promote insanity, and that our lunatic asylums are being filled with misguided creatures who have risen early their time without reason. Certainly we ought to get sufficient sleep, and less than eight or nine hours daily is not enough. As a rule the life of the ordinary citizen is much too strenuous and the mental powers are not given sufficient rest. Rising with the lark is not much better than staying out for a lark. Reason must be used, and certainly sleep, gentle sleep, should be diligently wooed and never slighted.—Bobcaygeon Independent.

Big Sister's Bow.

A little four-year-old girl while calling on a neighbor was asked, "Is Mr. Hutchingson your sister's beau?" She did not make any reply, but on arriving home she ran to her sister and eagerly inquired, "Eva, is Mr. Hutchingson your ribbon?"

CANADA GIVES AND TAKES.

Differences in Trade in Agricultural Products With the United States.

—An Instructive Return.

A return just brought down, in answer to a motion in the House of Commons of Mr. Clements of Kent, shows the import and export figures of certain agricultural products as between Canada and the United States. In 1903 Canada imported 37,527 head (value \$42,689) of horned cattle, paying \$94.537 thereon; in 1904 36,456 head (\$412,264), with \$52,452 duty, all of which, less about a thousand head, went into the Northwest Territories. In these years Canada's imports exceeded 30,000 horses per year, valued at \$800,000.

Canada bought 30,000 pounds of beans from the States, each of these years. British Columbia imports more beans than any other Province. Canada imported and paid duty on \$13,275 pounds of corn in 1903 and 1-112,420 pounds in 1904, yielding over \$83,000 in this latter year. All this was for distilling. Our import of free corn in 1903 was 6,033,896 pounds, and in 1904 9,687,122, in this latter year valued at almost five millions of dollars. This great increase in imports of corn is surprising. Quebec alone imported nearly 7,000,000 pounds of corn, over 500,000 dozen eggs from the United States in 1903 and double as many in 1904. It is the Yukon, British Columbia, and the Territories that buy most of these eggs.

Canada does not buy much butter from the States. British Columbia buys some 8,000 barrels a year of United States apples, the rest of Canada 21,000 barrels. We imported each of these years over five and a half billion pounds of Yankee pork, over two-fifths of which goes to Quebec. Ontario takes half as much. We brought in less than \$100,000 worth of canned goods, mostly in British Columbia and the Yukon. We import about 600 horses a year for improvement of stock and 700 head of cattle. These are duty free. We import nearly 3,000,000 of free hides from the United States, also about two million pounds of wool. We bring in 14,000,000 pounds a year of unmanufactured tobacco.

We exported to the United States less than 2,000 horses, only 3,500 head of cattle, only two-thirds the quantity of hides, imported only 35,000 dozen eggs; two million dollars' worth of hay in 1903 and half that in 1904. Here are the tariffs of the two countries on the agricultural products: Canadian duty, 1903 and 1904—Horses and cattle for improvement of stock, free; horses, cattle, 20 per cent.; butter, 4 cents a pound; hides, free; eggs, 3 cents a dozen; pork, salt, 2 cents, fresh, 3 cents a pound; corn for distilling, seven and a half cents a bushel; all other corn free; hay, \$2 a ton. United States duties—Horse, \$30 each; cattle, 27-1-2 per cent.; pork, 2 cents; bacon, 5 cents; Indian corn, 15 cents per bushel; tobacco, 550 p.k., 35 cents a pound; wool, 4 to 26 cents a pound; hay, \$4 a ton; eggs, 5 cents dozens; hides of cattle, 15 per cent.; beans, 45 cents per bushel.

Six Brave Canadian Girls.

In an attempt to save the life of little Olive Clegg, six girl friends, members of the Girls' Friendly Society of St. George's Church, Hamilton, went to St. Joseph's Hospital a few days ago, and, after another submitted to have pieces of cuticle removed from their bodies to be placed on the head of the little sufferer. The child was adjusting belt in Miss Connor's tailoring shop when he hair caught in the machinery, and in an instant her scalp was torn completely off.

She hovered between life and death for days, and Dr. McNichol decided the girl's only chance for life rested on a skin-grafting operation. The first to volunteer were the two brothers of the lady in whose place the child met with the accident, James and Thomas Connor, who reside on York street, near the Dundurn. In all twenty-seven pieces of skin were taken from their bodies, but this was not sufficient, and Dr. McNichol found it necessary to ask for more. The six young ladies of the Girls' Friendly Society, of which Olive was a member, then volunteered. Their names are Jesse Williams, Edith Smith, E. Gardner, Emma Gillies, Marion Marshall and Rose Bowden. They are all getting along nicely.

Canada's Long Frontier.

The Earl of Meath, in an article on the defence of the Empire in The Nineteenth Century, referring to the Canadian frontier, says: "It is earnestly to be hoped that we never shall be at war with our friends in the United States, but still it is only right for a nation to consider all eventualities. Because we hope never to go to war, we ought not to neglect to be prepared for war, even against those whom we think there is little chance of ever having to contend. Here we have a frontier 6,000 miles long to defend. It is absolutely necessary for the Empire that we should have predominance of the sea. We should be starved out if we failed to maintain that predominance. Moreover we should be unable to defend our Empire by conveying our troops across the ocean. On the other hand, we must remember that although we may possess that predominant power at sea, still it will not in any way prevent certain nations from being able to make land attacks upon us, of which the United States might be one."

What Can a Boy Do?

This is what a boy can do, because boys have done it: He can write a great poem. Alexander Pope wrote his famous "Ode to Solitude" when he was only twelve years old.

He can write a great book. Macaulay wrote his first volume, "The Primitiae," which took the literary world by storm, before he was in his teens. He can write a successful play. John O'Keefe, the famous Irish actor and playwright, wrote a play that is considered good to-day when he was only fifteen.

He can enter a great university before he is thirteen. William Pitt did it.

Fertile Eggs.

Fertile eggs should be gathered often, as with a very little heat they begin to incubate. A number of hens laying in the same nest sometimes furnish heat enough to render the first eggs laid unfit for table use.

AN ACCURSED BRIDGE.

No Wedding Party in England Will Pass Over the Structure.

Standing in the center of an open field at Hoxne, near Eye, in Suffolk, is an obelisk erected to the memory of King Edmund, who met his death there at the hands of the Danes in 870. On the site of the monument stood an oak tree, in the branches of which the king sought refuge from his foes. At nightfall he emerged from his leafy hiding place and secreted himself under a bridge which spanned a stream called the Goldbrook.

A wedding party, however, passing over the bridge in the evening, observed the king's gold spur glittering in the moonlight, and in this way his retreat became known to his enemies. He was taken back to the tree in which he had previously hidden himself and shot with arrows, and his body was afterwards removed to Bury St. Edmunds and interred in the monastery there.

On Goldbrook bridge is inscribed a record of the event. Local tradition has it that many years ago the existing inscription was followed by the words, "Curse be the wedding party that passes this bridge." No part of this anathema is now visible, but the tradition is so well known that a bridal party will take a circuitous route rather than pass over the bridge.—London Standard.

UNDER THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

A Scene of Wondrous Grandeur Thawed the Beholder.

Hammerfest, the most northern town of Europe, is bleak and desolate, but seen by the witch light of the midnight sun it touches the imagination more than many of the world's more favored spots, writes Jean Murray in the Four Track News. The traveler passing through Norway finds himself constantly seeking for words that will express his wonder and admiration, but when at last he stands on the North cape in the light of the midnight sun and looks out over the awful solitude he no more longs for words to express what he feels, but stands and gazes into the glorious northern light that glimmers on the glittering waves of the arctic sea, while thoughts too deep for words well up in his soul. He feels that after this hour he will have a greater reverence for this wonderful world where in he is permitted to spend his little span of life, and that if in future years the touch of discouragement and discontent falls upon him he will remember this moment when he stood on the lonely heights of the North cape looking out over the blue Arctic into what seemed the shining dawn of eternity and feel that it is well to have lived it only for this.

TWO TRADE SECRETS.

One Is Jealously Guarded in China, the Other in Turkey.

"There are two trade secrets," said an artist, "that the outside world, it seems, will never learn. One is a Chinese secret—the making of the bright and beautiful color called vermilion or Chinese red. The other is a Turkish secret—the inlaying of the hardest steel with gold and silver.

"Among the Chinese and among the Syrians these two secrets are guarded well. Apprentices, before they are taken for either trade, must swear a strong oath to reveal nothing of what passes in the workshop. These apprentices, furthermore, must belong to families of standing, must pay a large sum by way of premium and must furnish certificates of good character and honesty.

"You have seen damascened steel, of course, and you have seen vermilion or Chinese red. Remember the next time you look at these two things that their secrets have been guarded inviolably and have been handed down faithfully from one generation to another for thousands of years.

Good Enough.

"Is your name Goodenough?" asked a bill collector of a man on whom he was calling.

"It is," answered the man, with a look of surprise.

"Then I have a bill against you."

And he handed him a slip of paper.

"That is not my name," said the man.

"But you said your name was Goodenough."

"So it is," said the man as he prepared to close the door. "It's good enough for me."

The Repter's Advantages.

"If we economize," said the husband, "we will soon have a house of our own instead of having to live in rented property."

"But I'm not sure I should like that," answered the wife. "I couldn't drive nails anywhere I please in our woodwork of our own house, you know."

Fooled Him.

"Why am I like a pin?" asked Mr. Jones triumphantly of his wife. He expected she was going to say, "Because you are so sharp," and he was simply paralyzed when she replied: "Because if you should get lost it wouldn't be worth while to spend time looking for you."

One of Them.

"My wife has a remarkable collection of curiosities," "Was she collecting when she married you?" "Yes."

"That's what I thought."

Evidence.

First Lady—Here's an article, "Do Animals Think?" I wonder if they do? Second Lady—I've noticed that my husband gets off an occasional bright thing.—Life.

WHEN LOVE PROVES FALSE.

When love proves false and we seem forsaken,
Our spirits shaken
With sorrow sore,
There is one solace Time can't deny us,
Which lingers by us
For evermore.

We dream on our lips a soft mouth
Presses
The sweet caresses
We used to know;
Our hearts yet revel amid the pleasures
And cherished treasures
Of long ago.
—J. A. Edgerton.

CANADIAN GLEANINGS.

Little Nuggets Gathered From All Parts of the Dominion.

Calgary's tax rate is again 22 mills. Steelton is to have a \$21,000 school. St. Paul's Church, Regina, is to be enlarged.

The Montreal Y. M. C. A. wants \$150,000 badly.

The dam at Fort Frances is well under way.

Annapolis has just had a Musical Sock Social.

Fernie wants \$9,000 to build a road to Flathead.

Herring are unusually plentiful at Bay Chaleur.

Stratford clamours for an anti-spitting bylaw.

Sault Ste. Marie is asking for a marine hospital.

Banff is to be lighted by electricity from Banffhead.

Victoria is spending money on park improvement.

The Crystal theatre at Victoria has been re-opened.

Four boys caught a monster mud turtle at Peterboro.

Berlin's library is going in for up-to-the-minute fiction.

A London colored woman swears she was born in 1790.

The beer shops of St. John now close an hour earlier.

Listowel is to have a new station hotel at a cost of \$3,000.

The Y. M. C. A. of Orillia will erect a building to cost \$20,000.

The mines about Greenwood are handicapped by a lack of roads.

Dogs are dying of strychnine poisoning all over St. John, N. B.

The sanctity of the chicken coops of Lindsay is being disregarded.

Hallebury is to have a half-million dollar woodworking factory.

A million young whitefish have been placed in the Bay of Quinte.

Howe's jewellery store at Regina has been tilted by daring burglars.

The Woodmen of International Falls are planning an entertainment.

The Canada Furniture Co. will erect another factory upon Seaforth's terms.

New Liskeard people may have a blueberry festival to advertise their town.

A well with a capacity of 150,000 gallons a day has been struck near Berlin.

Recent applicants are as a rule not tall enough to join the N. W. Mounted Police.

Sault Ste. Marie is having a home industry campaign against the American Soo.

Fort Frances has ordered a steam fire engine and accessories. The total cost is \$5,000.

It is said that work on the new C. N. R. station at Edmonton will begin in a month.

The exorbitant demands of the people of West London are keeping back the city's big dyke.

Galt thinks of setting aside a \$10,000 fund to lend to intending house builders at four per cent.

Port Stanley pier is to be completed, the Government having promised a steam pile-driver.

An old man was overtaken by a train on a bridge near Bloomfield. He had a miraculous escape.

The C. P. R. is putting up a new grain elevator at Fort William, with a daily capacity of 150,000 bushels.

Sault Ste. Marie Board of Trade suggests detectives being appointed to assist the Customs officers there.

Work has been resumed upon the pipe line which is to combat the quicksand near Regina water-works.

Dr. T. H. Farrell, of Utica, N. Y., has donated \$500 towards the proposed chair of anatomy in Queen's College.

The Berlin Board of Trade are discussing the purchase of the street railway between that place and Waterloo.

The Methodist of Mitchell are looking for the person who pulled up the row of young maples in front of their church.

Trying to emulate Samson, a man cleared the streets of Membrack, N. B., with the jawbone of an ass. He is in jail now.

A Norwegian near Bruce Mines used a rope, a razor and a knife in an attempt at suicide.

Frightened by firecrackers, a horse belonging to Mrs. Frank Grass, of Portsmouth, bolted, and that lady was seriously injured.

A wedding celebration in Portsmouth was the cause of a small riot, during which the bars on the lock-up windows were forced and a youthful prisoner rescued.

A Customs officer was sitting on a bench in Montreal when somebody jerked his head back. When he was released there was no sign of his assailant, his watch or his money.

Victoria's Tame Moose.

The young bull moose in the park at Victoria, B. C., was captured in the north of British Columbia when quite young, while swimming a river in company with its mother, and was halter-broken and brought down to Victoria. It is now just about a year old, and its horns are just appearing.

At first this moose used to browse on different young trees, such as the willow and alder, but at present this diet is rather limited, it having killed off most of the trees in its enclosure, so that it usually fills up on grass. The grass clippings from the lawns are placed in the moose's enclosure, and when it wishes to eat any grass it kneels down on its forelegs and feeds in this position. I do not think the length of the animal's neck would permit it feeding on the ground unless kneeling. This moose, however, does not seem to flourish on this diet, as it is getting rather thin.

The Stanstead Journal.

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STANSTEAD COLLEGE.

Annual Commencement Exercises—The Graduates and Prize Winners.

In summer sunshine all the more grateful because it followed the dark forboding of the early morning weather, with garments of alternating white and black, bespeaking the mingled festivity and solemnity of the occasion, and with the inspiration that such time always gives, the students of Stanstead Wesleyan College gathered in the spacious Methodist Church to listen to a manly, eloquent and uplifting sermon from Rev. George Salton, Ph. B., the Convocation preacher. He is one of the foremost of the younger men of Canadian Methodism and at present occupies the pulpit of Dominion Church at the Capitol City, Ottawa.

The church was almost completely filled when Principal Flanders rose to announce the opening hymn, which was heartily sung, after which prayer was offered by Rev. William R. Harvey of the Congregational Church, and the Psalm and Scripture Lesson were read by Revs. J. N. Emery of the Universalist Church and A. L. Holmes of the College faculty respectively.

The preacher chose for his text, what he called Paul's life motto—"This one thing I do," Philippians 3:13. Paul, he said, was one of the five great personal forces the world had seen. Moreover he did not suffer by comparison with the others. He was a statesman, for he overthrew the militarism of the mighty empire of Rome with this one sentence, "the strong must bear the infirmity of the weak." As a poet he could be compared with Homer, Shakespeare and Dante, for in all poetic literature no choicer gem could be found than his immortal "Ode to Love" as read that morning in the thirteenth chapter of his letter to Corinth. As a martyr he would shine among the world's greatest, and all in all he was—save Jesus Christ—God's best gift to men.

Now if you can find a man with a motto, which he makes his own and towards whose ideal he ever seeks to move, you will find a man who is bound to be successful. There is nothing under heaven, possible of achievement by man, which cannot be attained by anyone who sets his heart upon it. It might be something, for which one must sacrifice honor, striding over other men, and unheeding widow's tears and orphan's cries, but whether it be wealth or fame or power, if one would only make the sacrifice required and say "this one thing I do," it was possible to every man and woman.

There are three chief ideals of men, nay, all others centered round these three. They were: first, wealth; second, education; third, character, of these the only one permanent was character. It was foolish and futile to centre all one's resources on the transient, and the only ideal which endured and never disappointed was character.

Addressing himself entirely to the student-body, who arose to hear his words, the preacher said: "Students of Stanstead College, it is a great thing when one knows when to loosen the grasp on the lower things in order to grip the higher truth. For as one of the remarkable passages of a certain novel has reminded us there are lower and there are higher things. As in that book, the heroine had a marvelous brooch, in which was a moth which either fluttered towards the candle beneath or mounted to the star above, so hidden by God in each life was a similar indicator of drooping towards the lower or soaring towards the higher. Let them be true to themselves, let them have a definite aim and purpose, and let the aim be towards the loftiest and most permanent things."

The musical programme was exceedingly fine and included a prelude by the organist, Prof. Holmes, an anthem by the choir in which a soprano solo was exquisitely rendered by Miss Pierce, an offertory violin number by Mr. E. Fox, the aria, "With Verdure Clad" from Haydn's "Creation" by Mrs. U. G. Bigelow and a recessional march played on the organ by Mr. Hilton Pedley, one of the students of the College.

In the afternoon a Song Service was held in Pierce Hall.

In the evening the students united with the Congregational Church in another inspiring service. Mr. Salton again preached, his topic being the "New Creation" from the text "One New Man." The choir rendered Dudley Buck's "Festival Te Deum" and Charles Gounod's "Te Deum."

Israel!" was beautifully rendered by Mrs. Bigelow.

The Convocation of Stanstead College was exceptionally interesting this year on account of the laying of the corner stone of the new gymnasium building, which has been so long looked forward to by the students and faculty. The exercises of the convocation were opened with prayer by the Rev. W. R. Harvey, after which Principal Flanders read the report which had been submitted to the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church. This report spoke of encouraging progress made during the last year, when for the first time the housing accommodation had been overtaxed and students regretfully turned away. But the acquisition of "Sunnyside" would enable them to obviate this next year. The standing of the students in the McGill examinations was very high, and they were thankful for the loyal body of teachers, by which they were surrounded. He could not let the occasion pass without referring in terms of great regret to the coming departure of Miss Irving and Mr. Dobson. There were others leaving, who they were sorry to lose, but the two mentioned by reason of long service, seemed to have become part of the life of the institution. It was with satisfaction that he announced the probable opening of the gymnasium by next September.

The prize winners and graduates of the Commercial Academy, were then announced by Profs. Dobson, Ball and Holmes of the Arts, Commercial and music departments respectively, and came forward to receive their rewards at the hands of Dr. Flanders.

The successful students were as follows:

III Academy—1st, Mr. Wallbridge; 2nd, Mr. Fox.

II Academy—1st, Howard Longeway; 2nd, Wallis Campbell.

I Academy—1st, H. S. Pedley; 2nd, Ida Johnson.

Commercial—1st, Geo. Nunns; 2nd, Harold Stone.

Elocution—1st, Freda Fairman prize Ethel Montie; 2nd, Minnie LeFebvre.

Piano—progress, Beatrice Merrill; general proficiency, Theodore Sunbury; special prize in proficiency, Edna Caswell.

Violin—The Arthur Abbey prize, Mary Howitt; C. W. Holmes prize in harmony, Muriel Welsh.

Vocal—The Emma Abbey prize, A. Hebert.

COMMERCIAL GRADUATES.

General business course—Names appear in order of merit: Geo. S. Nunns, Coaticook (1st prize for general proficiency); Harold Stone, Derby Line, 2nd prize for general proficiency; John R. McKay, North Hatley; Walter E. McGovern, Waterville; L. May Armstrong, Stanstead; Roy L. Maxwell; M. Gusse Ball, Waterville; Chas. A. Price, Montreal; Merriman Lovell, Coaticook; E. S. Squires.

Stenography—May Doak, Vermer Dawson, Coaticook; Mildred A. Long, Sherbrooke.

Besides the above, five students in the general business course and five in stenography graduated at Easter their names appearing in the JOURNAL at that time.

The address of the occasion was delivered by Prof. C. W. Colby, L.L.D., of the chair of History in McGill University.

He declared himself to be very happy as an "old boy" in coming back and noting the splendid progress made by the institution. He could not refrain from speaking of this and words of commendation seemed easiest to speak. But his theme that day was to be "Education." He could scarcely agree with a distinguished English speaker who on the occasion of a recent visit to McGill had sought to avoid what he called the "commonplaces of education." But it would have been more than interesting to hear what John Morley had to say on even the "common places of education." For not alone was education in its best sense, as life training for life work of supreme importance, but every one had more or less of a general theory of education. There was a mother who "knew" more than the Dean of the College on this subject, and there were theorists of all descriptions. Quoting Milton to the effect that education was intended to fit a man for all pursuits whether of peace or war, and Professor Huxley, that it was intended to fit a man to do the thing that ought to be done at the right time, whether he wanted to or not, the speaker thought that the end of education was the bearing of fruit. There was certainly room for a moderate number of "foliage plants," of unfruitful men, who were maintained because it was good to have "one gentleman in the family," but the bearing of a fruitful life was the end to be sought. And discipline was one of the conditions of growth. It gave him "a grill in the blood" to hear parents and guardians talk as if the ages of 16 to 25 were to be devoted to doing whatever thing the unregulated mind desired. That was a false philosophy of life. Great and beneficent as the kindergarten was, he was not sure but that a criticism of this kind could be urged against it: that it had tended to teach

that all things that were good were easy to obtain, whereas some of life's best things only came through hard toil and discipline.

The singing of the National Anthem brought this part of the exercise to a close and an adjournment was made to the open air, to the fast rising walls of the new "gym."

General Butterfield was chairman and in a happy speech, congratulated the friends and lovers of the College on this pleasant occasion. Those who had worked within the College for this building were worthy of great praise, and thanks were due to the public spirited men outside who had given so generously. The "father" of the movement was Mr. Dobson whom he would now call.

Mr. Dobson was saluted with cheers as he came forward and disclaiming undue credit, spoke of the faithful work of the students and the liberality of both Liberals and Conservatives, whose only rivalry on this occasion was, as to who should do the most good. He then deposited copies of the "Christian Guardian," "Stanstead Journal," "College Monthly," "College Calendar," lists of students for this year and the program of these convocation exercises, in the crevice of the stone.

Hon C. C. Colby then delivered a stirring address, in which he first of all made cautious reference to Messrs. Dobson and Bell, who had better right to stand there than he had, but the election of himself to this position was unanimous, and when he was offered an unopposed return, he could not do other than accept it because an election by acclamation was dear to an old politician's heart. He was a believer in sport. *Mens sana in corpore sano* was as true to-day as ever, and as a sound mind could only be obtained by careful cultivation, even so the physical powers needed exercise for this proper development and that they might not hinder the mind. But unrestricted sport was harmful. It must be regulated, courteous, fair and without guile or trickery.

With the silver trowel which had been presented to him, he then, after tapping three times on the stone, pronounced it "well and truly laid."

The singing of the National Anthem was the signal for the large crowd of spectators to jump from stones and other vantage points and disperse until the hour of eight should call to the long awaited joys of the evening.

THE RECEPTION.

The "reception" in the evening called forth the womanly beauty and many vigor of the three villages and beyond, until the spacious rooms were filled with fairy dresses and delighted faces, sights worthy of an artist's eye and also with the melody of pleasant speech and the harmony of "silver laughter," sounds worthy of the musician's ear. Then the boughs of cedar and the bloom of flowers, the hidden nooks from which the soft duet of whispered soprano and deeper base, confirmed the half rejected testimony of the eye, that living souls even in this rushing hustling age are occasionally fond of meditative retirement these things, and colored Japanese lanterns, and the inviting harmonies from a band of music makers, transformed the whilom halls of learning into the none less classic land of fairydom.

Then those six delightful waltzes that you mustn't wait and those six delightful marches that you couldn't march for fear of treading on something other than the ground, but those 12 slow, gliding promenades were a joy to be remembered. The poet has spoken of "a joy forever" and the young ladies with the eight "extras" on the back of her programme had grasped the poet's deepest thought.

But it all came to an end, and in good time, all happy still and still happy. The guests from without the walls donned cloaks and hats and departed for the land of sleep and dreams, but both were denied to the souls "within the walls," who knowing of a breakfast at 4.30 a. m., and trains soon after, found little chance for slumber. So the sounds continued charging as the night waned, from the merely joyous and exuberant to the serious and purposeful, as over some came the sense of really leaving a loved and honored "home" and treasured associations, whose scattering threads and conveying parts might never be held in the hands again! Vale! Vale! Alma Mater! Silent now, sleeping for a summer space, to live again with stronger life in the autumn but Resurgam! is the word that finds answer in the love and loyalty of the ever increasing company of its faithful sons and daughters.

VIOLIN AND ELOCUTION DEPARTMENTS.

The entertainment by the Violin and Elocution Departments on Friday evening opened with a double quartette by Misses McBain, Fee, Parsons and Wilson and Messrs. Fox, Hebert, Sturgeon and Taylor, an amateur orchestral performance which was very creditably rendered. The most popular number on the programme was Miss Smith's recitation of "Mrs. McGlagger on Roller Skates." "How Old Folks Won the Oaks" was very creditably given by Miss Montie, winner of the first prize in this department; the "Second Trial" by Miss

Lefebvre, winner of the second prize. Mr. Eugene Fox contributed a violin solo which was much appreciated. The other numbers were: "Tom Sawyer's Treachery," Miss Webster; "Serenade Badine," Mr. Sturgeon; Duet, Miss Fee and Mr. Holmes; "A Family Quarrel," Miss Boyle; song, "King of Eternity," Mr. Long; Violin Solo, Miss McBain; Drill in Grace, sixteen young ladies. The work of the Elocution Department showed better average ability than it ever has in the past.

MR. SALTON'S LECTURE.

The lecture Saturday evening by Rev. George F. Salton on "The Land of Temples, Tombs and Tramps" proved to be a most entertaining journey through Egypt. The lecturer showed that Egypt is not the barren land which geographies picture it, but full of beauty and interest. The lecture was illustrated by over 100 colored slides among which was a picture of an Egyptian sunset, by the new system of color photography. Mr. Salton was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks for a lecture which all present fully enjoyed.

PIANO AND VOCAL.

A representative audience gave appreciative attention to the exceptionally good programme given by the students of the Piano and Vocal Departments on Monday evening.

Miss Hazel Long, Miss Leila Teeter, Messrs. Wm. Dawson, Robert McIntosh and Albert Hebert sang solos well chosen to lend variety and evincing careful preparation under good tuition. Mrs. Bigelow, Mr. Martin, Miss Reid and Miss Edna Caswell were accompanists. The closing chorus for mixed voices was rendered with spirit under the leadership of Mrs. Bigelow.

Not a poor number marred the piano recital. Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, (First movement) rendered by Misses McGovern, Caswell, Flanders, and Mr. Sunbury was not a "tedious piano duet" but, on the contrary, grand music, fittingly performed.

Miss Beatrice Merrill, winner of the prize for "Greatest progress," played charmingly a Moszkowski "Valse Brillante."

Mr. Theodore Sunbury in Chopin's Scherzo, C Sharp Minor, evinced a brilliancy of technique most unusual in an undergraduate.

Miss Annie McGovern gave Liszt's Liebestraum No. 3 very sweetly and proved herself worthy of the graduation she has this year earned.

Miss Edna Caswell was roundly applauded for the artistic manner in which she rendered from memory the "Ballade in G Minor" by Chopin.

Miss Marion Davidson assisted with one reading and put not a little good acting into her clever rendering of "The Parting of King Arthur and Queen Guinevere."

CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS

And the Hoosac Country and Deerfield Valley.

Massachusetts boasts of a shore section which is known not only throughout the United States but throughout the civilized world. The North Shore of Massachusetts contains such famous resorts as Marblehead, Swampscott, Salem, Beverly, Clifton, Devereaux, Manchester-by-the-sea, Rockport, Montserrat and Gloucester; but this is not all, rather but a small portion of the vacation grounds of the Bay State. Central Massachusetts, a delightful region, is noted for its healthful climate. In fact, such towns as Jefferson, Rutland, Barre, etc., are recognized by the medical profession as among the most healthful resorts in the country, especially for persons suffering with any pulmonary affection. The hotel accommodations are excellent and because of its proximity to the city, it is a favorite region for business men desiring summer homes.

The Deerfield Valley and that portion of Western Massachusetts among the Hoosac Mountains are regions where landscape beauty and delicious atmosphere are the attributes. Persons desiring full information concerning the resorts of Massachusetts should send a two-cent stamp to the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, for the beautiful illustrated booklet entitled "Central Massachusetts" and two cents also for the other booklet entitled "The Hoosac Country & Deerfield Valley."

CONSOLIDATION OF FRENCH BANKS.

According to advices from Montreal another banking merger is contemplated. The banks interested are those throughout the country which especially cater to the large French-Canadian trade.

The Hochelaga Bank is taking the initiative in proposed combination taking in the Provincial, National, St. Hyacinthe and St. Johns Banks.

The contemplated absorption by the Hochelaga Bank will when completed place that institution in the front rank of Canadian banking institutions. The combined capital will only be surpassed by three banks namely Bank of Montreal, Merchants Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The total assets of the company will amount to over thirty two million dollars.

RE-SURVEYING BOUNDARY.

Commissioners J. C. Rainworth, of Ottawa and J. P. Baylor of Washington have established headquarters at Alburg Springs for their task of re-surveying the boundary line between Canada and the United States in that section. The iron monuments which hitherto have marked the boundary are being replaced by granite markers.

The civic health authorities at Sherbrooke instituted a search for possible hidden cases of smallpox last week and discovered that at least three families afflicted with the disease had concealed the fact from the authorities. Several other families are suspected. The health authorities are greatly handicapped in their efforts to stamp out the disease by the apathy of a certain class of citizens.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Vaughan and family of Brown's Hill, County of Stanstead, desire to express their most sincere thanks to all who so kindly assisted them during the long illness and burial of their beloved mother, Mrs. Sarah Linton, who was buried at Barnston Corner on June 7th, 1905.

For Over Sixty Years.

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

BORN.

CURRIER—At Beebe Plain, Vt., June 15, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George Currier.

OSGOOD—At Caswell's Mills, June 9, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Osgood.

TAYLOR—At Currier, June 16, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taylor.

MARRIED.

CROOK-CURRIER—On June 14, at the home of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Edgar Chadsey, Mr. Carroll Crook of Fairfax, to Miss Mary Currier of Currier, Magog.

DIED.

LINTON—At the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. L. Vaughan, Brown's Hill, Township of Stanstead, June 5, 1905, Mrs. Sarah Linton, wife of the late Lewis Linton, aged 85 years, 2 months and 5 days. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials from: Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Take Halls family Pills for constipation.

FOR SALE.

1 yearling Jersey Bull. Apply to A. H. Tiffin, Stanstead.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

1 first-class Horse Rake, 4 good Cows. If desired the cows will be exchanged for others due to freshen next fall. Apply immediately at the College.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that there will be held on Monday, the third day of July, 1905, at the hour of ten o'clock in the morning, at the hall of Albert Putney, Smith's Mills, Que., in the said municipality, a meeting of the proprietors of the real estate in the said municipality entered as such upon the valuation roll, and having paid all their school taxes and other contributions, to proceed with the election of one school commissioner in place of Henry Robert White, whose term of office then expires.

E. W. MORRILL, Chairman, C. A. JENKINS, Sec'y-Treas.

June 19, 1905.

NOTICE.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of the Township of Barnston.

Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of persons qualified to vote for school commissioners will be held at the Town House, Barnston Corner, in said municipality on Monday, the third day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of electing two school commissioners in place of Joseph Oscar Oliver and Hosea E. Corliss whose term of office will then expire.

HIRAM HOWE, Sec'y-Treas. Office of the Board of School Commissioners, of the Township of Barnston.

WANTED.

Four young men 18 to 21 years of age. Apply to BUTTERFIELD & CO.

PORTABLE CAMP FOR SALE.

Built in sections, can be taken down or put together in short time, new last fall, measures 16x24 feet with "L" 12 feet long, furnished with New Bedding, Stove, Cooking Utensils, &c. Will accommodate 12 people easily. Just the thing for low priced summer home, or hunting and fishing camp. For particulars address 928 C. W. PERKINS OIL CO., Beebe Plain, Vt.

FOR SALE.

My home near Ayer's Cliff Station. House Modern: Hot and Cold Water, Furnace, been built two years. Terms to suit the purchaser. 95ct D. F. DAVIS.

Office of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, of the Township of Stanstead, Province of Quebec.

Ratepayers of the Township of Stanstead, take notice of the following Resolution passed this day by the Municipal Council of said Township, to wit:

"That the Secretary-Treasurer of this Municipality is hereby ordered to place all Taxes due this Municipality and remaining unpaid after thirty days from date, in the hands of an attorney for collection."

(Signed) E. A. BALDWIN, Mayor. C. A. JENKINS, Sec'y-Treas. Smith's Mills, P. Q., June 7, 1905.

CATTLE ASTRAY.

Came to my premises about 15th May last, 4 small Yearling, 1 grey, 2 red, 1 lined back. Owner is hereby requested to take them away and pay charges for pasturage and advertising. JOHN EDINGTON, Baldwin's Mills, Que.

I Have Decided to Close Out my Line of

Slater Shoes

and advise any who want these High Grade Goods to Buy Now.

I have lately received a Nice Line of

Summer Suitsings

I have sold more of these goods this season than ever before.

J. A. MANY

Up-To-Date Custom Tailor, Rock Island.



Mind Your Eyes!

Blindness often starts with a little blur—a little strain upon the eyes—a little pain in and around them. A little floating speck before the eyes—a cloud—a flash of light and other sensations that you do not consider of much importance.

Don't neglect them—they are danger warnings. The most serious conditions of the eye—cataracts—paralysis of the nerves of sight—detachment of the retina and many other disorders of the eye are ushered in by such symptoms.

I have delicate instruments of precision—at once so nice—so wonderful—that enable me to see all that goes on in the interior of the eye and detect the cause and condition of any malady.

Enosburg Falls, Vt., April 6, 1905.

Dr. H. D. Martin, Dear Sir:—I am very glad to say that my eyes are greatly improved since you examined and fitted them properly with glasses. They are stronger than they have been for years. They do not pain me as they did before and I am able to read and sew with comfort. I advise people who have trouble with their eyes to consult you for I am sure they will receive benefit by so doing.

Respectfully yours, Mrs. W. W. Hutchinson.

Come and tell me your eye troubles—I will save you from years of suffering and blindness.

DR. H. D. MARTIN,

Eye Specialist.

Office at Derby Line Hotel. Office hours 9 a. m. until 8 p. m. Consultation free.

Read These Prices.

Men's Shirts 40 to 85 cts.
Coats Thread, 45 cts. doz.
Men's Fine Straw Hats, 8 to 12 cts.
Salada, Red Rose, or Blue Ribbon Tea, 20 cts. per lb.
Japan Tea, from 16 to 30 cts. per lb.
Better Grades at wholesale prices.
Wheatine, 2 1/2 cts. per lb.
Banner Oats, 21 cts. pkg.
King's Food, 20 cts.
Grain-O, 18 cts.
Grape Nuts, 13 cts.
Orange Meat, 13 cts.
4 lbs. Boston Crackers, 25 cts.
3 pkg. Corn Starch, 20 cts.
3 cans, B. Beans, 25 cts.
3 cans Blueberries, 25 cts.
Salmon, 12 1/2 cts.
Tomatoes, 11 cts.
5 lbs. good Cooking Raisins, 25 cts.
4 lbs. better ones, 25 cts.
3 pkg. Bee Starch, 20 cts.
3 pkg. Bee Soda, 20 cts.
Malt Breakfast Food, 13 cts.
Beaver Coffee, 22 cts.
1/4 lb. of Pure Cream Tartar, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Cayenne or Black Pepper in tins, 3 for 20 cts.
Orange Marmalade, 17 cts.
Sunlight, Surprise, Lifebuoy or Comfort Soap, 4 cts. per bar.
10 bars good Soap, 25 cts.
Dish Cloth Soap, 16 cts.
Horse Shoe Tab, 10 cts.
Pkg. Martin's Stock Food, 35 cts.
Hood's Sarsaparilla, 67 cts.
Perrins, 75 cts.
Gold Dust Washing Powder 4, 8 and 16 cts. pkg.
Pure White Lead, 5 cts. lb.
Raw Linseed Oil, 50 cts. gal.
Machine Oil, 40 cts. gal.
Gilmore's Floor Paint, 27 cts. quart.
Paris Green, 17 cts. lb.
Good Steel Scythes, 42 cts.
Clipper Scythes, 50 cts.
Good Hay Forks, 28 and 30 cts.
Hand Rake, 10 cts.
Shank Hoe, 30 cts.
Manure Forks, 55 cts.
Solid Steel Shovel, 50 cts.
Rotato Diggers 45 cts.
Also good clothing for men and boys; Boots and Shoes; a good assortment of Groceries; Granite Ware, Tinware, Paints and Oils, Patent Medicines, etc., all of which are fresh and new and will be sold cheap.

E. R. WEBSTER.

Ayer's Cliff, June 15, 1905.

Business and Professional Cards.

DR. H. D. GRANT,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at Derby Line Hotel. People's Phone.

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

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

DR. H. P. STOCKWELL,
Stanstead Plain, Que.
Office and residence: First door South of
Christ Church.
Bell and People's Telephones.

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

DR. GEO. F. WALDRON,
Office and residence opposite the Haskell Place.
Office hours: Until 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.
People's and Bell Telephones.

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

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

T. D. WHITCHER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Beebe Plain, Que.
Office at Residence. Bell and People's Phones.

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

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

CHAS. H. MANSUR,
Advocate, P. Q.
Office over Wm. M. Pike's Store.

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

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

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

L. H. RAND,
Undertaker and Embalmer.
Plates Engraved when wanted.
Fitch Bay, Que.

CURRIERS.

Mrs. S. G. Bowker and Mrs. Wm. T. Wallace of Warden visited friends in the place recently.

Miss Ramsey of Montreal is the guest of her brother at his summer residence, "Kilhenzie."

Mrs. A. Stone is spending two weeks with relatives at Knowlton.

Miss Marion Beers of Waterloo spent last week at the home of Mrs. James McFarlane.

Mr. Saunders of Sherbrooke was in the place last week.

Messrs. D. and S. Geaudreau of Mystic visited their sister, Mrs. J. Lange, last week.

Miss Clara Currier, trained nurse of Worcester, is spending the summer with her mother.

Mr. Pierce, agent of the Sherbrooke Record, was in the place on Monday.

Mrs. Moffatt of Magog spent Sunday with her brother, Mr. James McFarlane.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick Gibbon and her daughter of Montreal are guests of Mr. Ramsey.

There was a quiet wedding at the home of Mrs. H. Currier on Wednesday, June 14th, the contracting parties were Mr. Carroll Crook of Fairfax and Miss Mary Currier. We extend congratulations.

Mrs. F. L. Brown of Way's Mills and Mrs. H. Childerhouse of Sutton visited their mother, Mrs. H. Currier, last week.

The weather has been very warm for the past week with considerable rain.

Mr. J. Lange, jr., of Montreal, spent Sunday with his sister.

Miss Florence Porter visited friends in the place recently.

Mr. Arthur Shuttlesworth has gone to camp at LaPrairie.

100 sacks middlings to close out cheap, by the ton at Champeau's.

JUDD'S MILLS.

Geo. Pomeroy is home from Sherbrooke. He intends to go to drill with the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons.

Mr. and Miss Maxwell from Casswell's Mills were guests of Mr. Ed. Danforth last Sunday.

Newton Burbank with his bride visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Burbank a few days last week. Newton has been gone three years. We extend our congratulations.

Mr. Edwin Vaughan and wife and son visited his brother, Edward Vaughan and wife over Sunday.

Mr. Henry Conner entertained Mr. and Mrs. Will Smith and Mrs. Horn and daughter Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Hammond who has been sick is able to walk out and work some.

Quite a number from this place took in the ice cream party and sale at the Mansur school house and report a good time.

THE URSULINES CONVENT.

A large gathering of representative citizens witnessed the entertainment given by the pupils of the Ursuline Convent of Stanstead in connection with the closing of that institution yesterday. The decoration of the class room where the entertainment was held showed a delicacy of touch and artistic beauty seldom seen in a school building, and the recreation hall contained many handsome articles of fancy work, paintings, etc. The programme was almost faultlessly rendered, showing remarkable care in preparation. "The Birdies' Ball" a juvenile scene, was one of the prettiest numbers, the drill of the children being as near perfection as it is possible to attain. The Operetta, "A Holiday Excursion" and the Dialogue "St. Cecilia" in which the more advanced pupils took part, were both excellent and was also the "The Ten Virgins," a Sacred Cantata. In the instrumental numbers the pupils showed remarkable aptitude. A large number of prizes were distributed to the pupils in the Junior Department, the Elementary and Intermediate courses, and to those of the Literature class. Gold medals were awarded to the following: Miss Rose Emma Hevey, for Christian Politeness, awarded by His Lordship Bishop LaRocque, of Sherbrooke; Miss Alice Caron, for Christian Doctrine, awarded by Hon. M. F. Hackett; Miss Alice Demers for English Conversation, awarded by Mr. T. J. Norris. A silver medal was awarded to Miss Marie Louise Grandbois for Domestic Economy by Mrs. John Champoux of Disraeli.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

1st awarded by Rev. E. Cruveiller, M. S., P. P., of Stanstead, Miss Marie Therese Grandbois, for excellence (6th grade); 2nd awarded by the Rev. Brother Director of the Commercial College of Stanstead, Miss Pearl Brown for excellence (5th grade); 3rd awarded by Mr. John Gimore, of Derby Line, Miss Catherine Williams, for Excellence (3rd grade); 4th awarded Dr. D. F. Racicot, of Biddeford, Me., Miss Eugenie Lefebvre, for vocal Music; 5th awarded by Mr. John F. Paquette, Rock Island, Miss E. Lesieur, for progress in the study of English; 9th awarded by Dr. T. F. Rioux, of Sherbrooke, Miss Corinne Rioux, for Vocal Music; 7th awarded by Mr. James Gimore, of Rock Island, Miss F. McLeod, for French Conversation; 8th awarded by Mr. T. F. O'Rourke, of Derby Line, Miss Blandine Precourt, for English conversation Intermediate course; 9th awarded by Mrs. C. F. Kennedy, of Fall River, Mass., Miss J. Beland, for English Conversation in the junior Division. Prizes were also awarded by Mr. P. A. Bissonnet, Mr. Ernest Gobeille, Mr. Julius Allard, Mr. A. Gilmore.

The following pupils, who had not attended school long enough to compete for prizes, received honorable mention: Misses Katherine Maxwell, Alice Miller, Grace Murphy.

Diplomas for accuracy in the Perin system of Stenography were awarded to Misses Irmine Phaneuf, Eugenie Lefebvre, Alice Comstock, Corinne Rioux, Edith Brown, Alice Miller, and Katherine Maxwell.

Diplomas for accuracy in the Duple system of Stenography were awarded to Misses Irmine Phaneuf, Eugenie Lefebvre, Blanche Turcott, Bernadette Roberge and Blanche Siros.

Diplomas for Penmanship were awarded to Misses Irmine Phaneuf, Maria Aubin, Edith Brown and Isabel Champoux.

An appreciative address was made by four of the young ladies. Rev. Father J. A. H. Gignac, Administrator of the diocese, and Dr. Beland M. P., for Beauce County, addressed the pupils.

Among visitors from a distance were: Rev. Father Soquet, M. S., of Hartford Conn., Hon. E. de Varennes of Waterloo; Dr. B. H. Racicot, Mr. A. Lesieur and Mr. H. X. Coté, Biddeford, Me., Mrs. and Miss Rioux, Springfield, Mass., Miss Corinne Frechette, St. Ferdinand d'Halifax, Que., Misses Therrien, Bégin, and Codere, Sherbrooke, Que. Also a large number of parents and former pupils of the Ursulines.

Among those who are encamped at LaPrairie are the following from this place: Harry Wheeler, Lieut; Irving Thompson, Quarter-Master Sergeant; Mr. Rudd, Blacksmith, Fred Wyman, Bugler, Privates, Elwin Chadsey, Ernest Standish, Eugene Standish G. Libby, N. Wheeler, Ralph Smith, Edward Libby, Raymond Lincoln, Eugene Lincoln, A. Rudd, Ed. Aulis, A. Duff, A. Sullivan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. BUCKLAND, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. BALDWIN, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. BRADLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. OREUTT are attending camp meeting at Beebe Plain.

Hollis Corey came home Saturday and took Mr. Watson's service at Way's Mills last Sunday.

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BARNSTON.

Miss Hepburn was called home during the first day of the examinations at the model school by the sudden death of her sister at her home in Bury. Much sympathy is felt for Miss Hepburn in this her second bereavement since she came to Barnston.

The Swiss Bell Ringers are billed to appear at the Town Hall Saturday evening, June 24.

Mr. C. J. Cushing lost a valuable cow on Saturday from sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morrill of Stanstead were in town on Saturday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Martin.

The service at Christ Church on Sunday was taken by Mr. H. H. Corey of Bishop's College. He was assisted by Mr. H. C. Dunn, son of the Lord Bishop of Quebec. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Buckland while here.

Mr. Henry Thompson delivered at the Barnston creamery one day last week 1061 lbs. of milk, the amount of one day's milking from his herd of cows. This breaks the record.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Buckland, Mrs. G. B. Hall, Frank Hall, Roddie Cleveland and Orson Cleveland attended the funeral at Derby on Sunday of the late Osmond Buckland, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Buckland, who died very suddenly on Friday, the 16th.

A very pretty home wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lanson Peters on Wednesday evening June 14, when their eldest daughter, Alma May, was united in marriage with Mr. W. J. Dumas of this place. The bride was very handsomely attired in white organdie and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and was attended by Miss Pearl Buckland as bridesmaid. Mr. Arthur Buckland filled the place of groomsmen. The ceremony took place under a canopy of flowers arranged by the young lady friends of the bride and was performed by the Rev. J. J. Williams of Coaticook. The wedding presents were numerous and very fine. A nice supper was served on the lawn immediately after the ceremony. The young couple are very popular in our community and we wish them much prosperity in their journey of life.

WAY'S MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. Fannie Daniels and daughter Iris were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Horn of Magog one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hovey visited Mr. and Mrs. Earle Hovey of Fitch Bay, Sunday.

Miss Doris Hovey is attending the closing exercises at Stanstead College. While there she is the guest of her cousin, Miss Shirley Smith.

Mrs. Hiram Allen is staying with her daughter, Mrs. George White, at West Derby.

Miss Gertrude Richardson of Stanstead College spent Saturday and Sunday with her friend, Miss Mildred Chadsey.

Mr. Parkin and son, Fred, of Sherbrooke drove to Way's Mills Saturday to spend a few days at Mr. A. H. Dyson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wood, Mrs. F. L. Brown, Miss Grace Lincoln and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Chadsey and family attended the Crook and Currier wedding at Magog on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Easterbrook are visiting their sister, Mrs. I. Wyman.

A company of young people to the number of sixty, gathered at Cedarknoll, Friday evening. The party was a complete surprise to Elwin Chadsey and reminded him of his eighteenth birthday. The evening was spent in progressive games music and other amusements. After refreshments, Mr. Arthur Lincoln presented him with a very nice dress suit case, a book from the young people of Stanstead, and a beautiful fountain pen from the friends of this place. The young people left at an early hour.

Among those who are encamped at LaPrairie are the following from this place: Harry Wheeler, Lieut; Irving Thompson, Quarter-Master Sergeant; Mr. Rudd, Blacksmith, Fred Wyman, Bugler, Privates, Elwin Chadsey, Ernest Standish, Eugene Standish G. Libby, N. Wheeler, Ralph Smith, Edward Libby, Raymond Lincoln, Eugene Lincoln, A. Rudd, Ed. Aulis, A. Duff, A. Sullivan.

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MASSAWIPPI.

Mr. and Mrs. Baxton will return to their home in Montello, Mass., on Wednesday having had an enjoyable vacation at the lake at Mr. E. Oliver's also at Mrs. A. Pope's at Kingscroft, covering a month's time.

Mr. Dexter Willard of Ascot and Miss Rolfe of Bishop's Crossing spent Saturday and Sunday at "Brookdale Farm."

Miss Lillas Robinson has returned home from Ayer's Cliff after a two week's stay.

Mrs. John Robinson is visiting for a while at her daughter's, Mrs. H. Hitchcock's.

Mrs. Matt Harvey is away at Winslow on a visit to her relatives.

Miss Nellie Leggo has returned home after an absence of some months.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hunting have been visiting his relatives at Lennoxville and Huntingville for a few days past.

Miss Gladys Colt has improved of late and is now about after her severe illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ham, Mr. Willard Bean, and a few friends were at Mr. H. Ham's on Sunday.

The "hot wave" seems over, cool weather prevailing which is reviving.

Mr. W. Stevenson and E. A. St. Dizier were called to Stanstead this week as witnesses in the lawsuit vs. Carr-Wyman.

Miss Lillas Robinson has gone to Stanstead.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Ethel Driver, who has been spending a week with her cousin, Miss Veda Chamberlain returned to her home at Melbourne on Monday.

Mr. Solon Morrill and bride of Somerville, Mass., are the guests of his mother, Mrs. Charles Smith this week.

Mrs. J. S. Bartlett, who spent the winter at Manchester, N. H., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. H. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Renihan have returned to their home here.

Major Morrill left Monday morning with his men for the annual drill at LaPrairie. Those who went were: Wm. Heath, Ned Lyford, Joe Turcotte, William and Leonard Pomeroy.

Mrs. Alex Thompson and Miss Bertha Thompson spent a few days with friends at Holland recently.

Mr. Herbert Chamberlain is spending a few days with friends at Melbourne.

Mrs. B. B. Morrill is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey at Barnston.

Mr. Nat Perry of Libbytown and Miss Ivy Hastings of Barnston visited their friend, Miss Fannie Bangs recently.

Mrs. Chamberlain of Fitchburg, Mass., is visiting her son, Wm. Chamberlain.

Mrs. Lewis Morrill of California, a former resident of Stanstead and Miss Edith Wells of Rock Island attended the Ladies Aid at H. H. Smith's last Friday.

Mr. Clarence Schoolcraft called on friends in town Sunday.

Mr. R. R. Chamberlain is visiting at Dallington.

Miss Annie Lyford from Newport, Vt., spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. C. Lyford.

The annual meeting of the Ladies Aid which met with Mrs. H. H. Smith last Friday was well attended. Proceeds \$9.40. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. J. L. Heath, President; Mrs. B. B. Morrill, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. W. M. Chamberlain, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. H. H. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer. The Aid will meet with Mrs. A. Thompson on Wednesday, June 28. All cordially invited to attend. Supper served for 15c., members of the Aid and children 10c.

Mrs. L. S. Easterbrook of Lyndonville is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Austin Libby.

Miss Eva Thompson is stopping at home.

Miss Hattie Merrill of Boynton visited her aunt, Mrs. Lyford, a few days this week.

LEADVILLE.

Mr. Dalbert Lamotte of Graniteville visited friends here on Saturday of last week.

Mr. Geo. Brown of Rock Island, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown of this place.

Mr. R. G. Orcutt of Derby has been spending a few days here with relatives and friends.

Mr. Calvin Litchfield formerly of this place, is seriously ill at his home in Newport.

Mr. Sam Wheeler of Newport, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. Harold Jenkins has gone to Lenox, Mass., where he expects to secure a good situation.

Mr. J. Rabideux of North Troy, is spending a few days with his parents here.

Quite a number of the people of this place and Mansonville attended the picnic at Owl's Head, on Saturday of last week.

While working in a field about half a mile from his home. George Schoolcraft of East Alburg Vt. was struck by lightning some days ago and instantly killed. He was alone at the time.

Dr. Hugo's Health Tablets for Women

Medicines, sold alike for men and women, never contain what will do a woman the most good, that is, the uterine and other female tonics. Such medicines may relieve for a little but that is all.

They do not reach the cause of nine-tenths of the ills of women.

Women need a remedy compounded for their special needs. Dr. Hugo's Health Tablets for Women are such a medicine.

They are a special remedy compounded by a specialist for a special purpose. The specialist is Dr. Hugo, of Paris, who perhaps knows more about the needs of women to-day than any other living physician. Their special purpose is to cure the ills of women and them alone. They are not for men.

Are Just for Women.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated 1 1/2 miles east of Way's Mills, consisting of 10 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, 1000 sugar trees, fine orchard, good buildings, running water to house and barn. Will keep 20 cows and team. Will be sold on easy terms.

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RACE OF OCEAN YACHTS

STARTED FROM NEW YORK FOR ENGLAND 3,000 MILES OFF.

Emperor William's Gold Cup, Valued At \$5,000, the Prize They Are Competing For—Some Data About This and Other Yacht Races Across the Ocean in the Past—The Kaiser's Interest.



EMPEROR WILLIAM AS A BOY SAILOR.

THE transatlantic yacht race which started from Sandy Hook on May 17 will decide who shall hold the Kaiser's gold cup. Emperor William of Germany has long been known for his interest in yachting. Even from boyhood he has been fond of the sea and his ships, and a picture taken of his majesty when he was between two and three years of age and on a visit to his grandmother, the late Queen Victoria, shows him in the costume of a little sailor boy, an appropriate dress in view of the liking for the water he has manifested since. It is said the Emperor has had in mind such a race as this for several years. Two seasons ago he wished to offer a cup to be raced for under similar conditions, but satisfactory arrangements could not be made. A year ago the offer was renewed, with the result that a race was agreed upon to be sailed in May, 1905, under the auspices of the Imperial Yacht club of Kiel. The cup



THE HAMBURG YACHT KAISER HOPES WILL WIN.

that the ruler of Germany has given as a prize for the winner of the race is a splendid vessel of pure gold valued at \$5,000. The finish of the race will be off the Lizard lighthouse, on the south-eastern coast of England.

The race now on promises to be the greatest of its kind ever sailed over the ocean from one continent to another. Three transatlantic sailing races have been held in the past—in 1866, 1870 and 1887—but only one of these was an international race. In the first race three yachts participated, in the others two. There are eleven entries in the race for the Kaiser's cup, and three nations are represented—Germany, England and the United States. It will be a struggle for supremacy between the yachtsmanship of the respective nations. England will be represented by the Sunbeam, owned by Lord Brassey of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the Valhalla, owned by the Earl of Crawford, also of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The first is a schooner and the second a full rigged ship. The Sunbeam has voyaged all over the world, and Lady Brassey has written a book about the journey. The Valhalla is a vessel of 1,500 tons and 237 feet in length. She is elegantly equipped and has participated in many contests.

The yacht which the German Emperor would like to see win the cup is the Hamburg. She is owned by a syndicate of 200 German yachtsmen,



THE KAISER'S CUP.

headed by Herr Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American line. Two years ago she beat the Kaiser's own yacht, the Meteor. The Hamburg was designed by the famous English builder, George L. Watson. The United States yachts entered are all well known for their speed and include the Atlantic, Apache, Utowana, Endymion, Albatross, Thistle and Fleur-de-Lys.

Lord Crawford, who owns the Val-

halla, is one of the most famous of English yachtsmen and the great grandson of that twenty-third Earl of Crawford who, on being introduced by King George III to the U. S. general, Benedict Arnold, put his hand behind his back and exclaimed that he had no intention of shaking hands with a traitor. Of course Benedict Arnold challenged him, and a meeting took place. Arnold won the first fire and missed the earl. The latter, deeming that he had granted the man sufficient satisfaction, thereupon walked away.

"Why don't you fire?" cried Arnold.

"At you?" exclaimed Lord Crawford over his shoulder. "No, sir; I leave you to the hangman."

Found Magnetic Pole.

News comes from the Arctic that the expedition under Captain Roald Amundsen, which sailed from Christiania, Norway, June 17, 1903, has made highly important discoveries. Amundsen, who set out in a small craft with a crew of but eight men, has found the north magnetic pole, whose discovery is originally credited to Ross in 1831, although many scientists doubt that Ross really located this elusive guide to the compasses of the world.

The north magnetic pole has been generally assumed by geographers as being on Boothia, the most northerly peninsula of the American continent, and close to King William's Land. It is supposed to be a shifting sphere of influence, though its variations are not great.

It is not to be confused with the terrestrial North Pole, the goal of explorers, which is situated some 1,200 miles to the true north of the magnetic pole.

In addition to this discovery, the expedition has gone from Greenland to a point south of King William's Land, and seems sure of completing a northwest passage, which navigators have been unsuccessfully trying to do for four hundred years.

Amundsen incident to these achievements, has found the monument erected by Sir John Franklin when the great explorer and 138 of his men were perishing in the ice.

Our Own Eva Booth.

Commander Eva Booth, leader of the Salvation Army in the United States, formerly Commissioner to Canada, is making a great tour of the Western States to the Pacific Coast. She is making it dramatic, too. At



EVA BOOTH AND HER LAMB.

Chicago, the other night, Miss Booth was dressed as an eastern shepherdess and carried a little live lamb. She was surrounded by a bodyguard of little girls in costume.

Some Whistling Wonders.

Men from time immemorial have been whistlers; and so expert in the science are the Canary Islanders that they hold whistling conversations with each other. Travelers who have remained with them for some time have learnt their whistling language; and one Lieutenant Quadenfeldt, who resided there for some years, stated that the natives could, by their whistling, hold a long and complicated conversation with a neighbor a mile off.

Australia can boast of whistling spiders, whistling moths, and whistling snakes. The New Guinea whistling snake is a very fierce and dangerous customer to tackle, and many deaths were recently reported from its attacks. It rushes at any intruder with a whistling sound, and its bite causes an agonizing death within a very short period.

Plants, caves and wells have been recorded amongst the whistlers of the earth. A species of acacia, which grows in Nubia and the Soudan, is called by the natives the "whistling tree." Its whistling arises from the wind playing upon a hole in a bladder-like formation, the work of some insects.

The United States has both whistling caves and wells; and from one of the latter—in Logan County, Kansas—the rushing wind has been utilized to give a louder note, as a warning of an approaching storm, through a brass whistle placed over it for the purpose; and the longer it blows, the more intense will be the coming storm.

The Secretary Bird.

The secretary bird is a South African species, though it is found as far north as Abyssinia. It builds its huge nest of sticks in low bushes or tangle underbrush. While sitting the female secretary is fed by her mate. The young mature in strength very slowly, seldom leaving the nest till six months old.

The secretary bird differs from the other members of the hawk tribe in its exceedingly long legs. It is a bird of prey, feeding on insects, small animals and reptiles, snakes being its favorite food. These reptiles are often of the most venomous kind, but of them the secretary feels no fear, attacking them with its great and powerful wings and beating the snakes to helplessness, after which it swallows the victims whole and head foremost.

THE ARTS OF PEACE.

Home Industries to Be Begun For the Boer Women.

The Manchester Guardian of April 25 contained an interesting account of an attempt which is being made in Orange River Colony to teach certain home industries to members of Boer households impoverished by the war. The scheme is directed by Miss Hobhouse and supported by a committee in England. The first experiment has been made in the small town of Philippolis, where there are now fourteen girls learning the whole process of weaving wool into garments, carpets, etc., in the first place for home use, but afterwards, it is hoped, for sale.

As the writer points out, home industries have a better chance of success in a country like Orange River Colony, that is almost destitute of manufactures, than in an industrial country like our own. The girls, it is said, astonish their teachers by the processes by which wool is converted from the raw material into the finished articles. It has been proposed also to teach lace-making, for which there is said to be a good market, and to establish all the industries on a basis of co-operation with co-operative credit for the purpose of buying machinery, tools, etc.

The girls have taken to the scheme with much eagerness. Some of them come to Philippolis from outlying farms a good distance away, and the work, whatever commercial success it may have, is a welcome relief to them from the enforced idleness which is often one of the most irksome results of sudden poverty. The scheme at present is supported by only one hundred subscribers. It is hoped this number will soon be enlarged, and any who may wish to increase it should write to the treasurer, Miss Pretorius, 239 King's road, Chelsea, London, S. W.

Countess Evelyn Asinelli, 8 Grand Pre, Geneva, Switzerland, who sends us this article (which appeared in The Speaker, April 29, 1905), and who for a long time has been collecting funds for the impoverished Boers, will also be most happy to give any details concerning Miss Hobhouse's admirable undertaking at Philippolis to those who may apply to her, or to receive any contributions.

A Tribute to Robert Louis Stevenson.

Andrew Lang, the English critic, presents in his book of reminiscences a view of Stevenson which will appeal to many who know the author only through the medium of his books. Says Mr. Lang:

"Mr. Stevenson possessed more than any man I ever met the power of making other men fall in love with him. I mean that he excited a passionate admiration and affection, so much so that I verily believe some men were jealous of other men's place in his liking. I once met a stranger who, having become acquainted with him, spoke of him with a touching fondness and pride, his fancy reposing, as it seemed, in a fond contemplation of so much genius and charm. What was so taking in him? And how is one to analyze that dazzling surface of pleasant, try that changeable, shining humor, wit, wisdom, recklessness, beneath which beat the most kind and tolerant of hearts?"

It is a common experience for readers to "fall in love" with an author by reading his works and then meet with a disappointment on personal acquaintance. Stevenson has hosts of admirers who never saw him. His creations take hold upon the hearts of his readers. Evidently his art was not mere literary jugglery, but a frank interpretation of life as he knew it or wished to know it and as he felt it or wished to feel it.

Dickens's Phrases.

Since Shakespeare no writer has "made language" to the extent that Dickens has done, and the number of common colloquialisms taken from his novels and which everybody uses every day is the outstanding proof of the success with which he has appealed to the imagination of the nation.

How often one hears "Barkis is willin'," "Beware of vidders," "Oliver Twist asks for more," "Codlin's your friend, not Short," "I don't believe there's no such a person," "Let me put my lips to it when I am so disposed," "A trifle wearing," "The law is a bass," "The demitition bowdows," and so on!

Not a few actual words have come from Dickens to the dictionary—Podsnappery, Pickwickian, Pecksniffian, Bumbleton and many others. Dolly Varden, the pretty heroine of "Barnaby Rudge," has given her name to a hat while Mrs. Leo Hunter, the Artful Dodger, Uriah Heep and Mrs. Jarley have become common generic terms.—London Express.

He Cleared the Table.

Miss Emma Hersey relates in The London Spectator a story of Lord Liverpool, who was traveling incognito with her father. After breakfasting at a hotel in London the Prime Minister ordered his valet, a raw Sussex youth, to clear the table and pack everything in a portmanteau. By the way, of course, was meant Lord Liverpool's letters and papers. But the youth took it to include the silver teapot and spoons. When Lord Liverpool was driving down Oxford street a cry of "Stop thief!" was raised, and the landlord of the hotel arrived in hot pursuit. There in the street the Prime Minister had the mortification of having his luggage opened, and in it was found the plate. Never would the statesman laugh at the episode, even years after, so great was his fear that the story might get into the newspapers.

A Story of Disraeli.

Among the stories told of Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) is the following. The statesman was in love with a widow, Mrs. Lyndham Lewis. One day he went to call, the lady, sitting by the window, saw him approaching, and ordered the servant to say that she was not at home. When the maid reached the hall the statesman was hanging up his overcoat. "Mrs. Lewis, sir, is not at home," said the flurried maid. "I did not ask for Mrs. Lewis," was the calm, statesmanlike reply. "But I don't know when she will be back," urged the maid. "Neither do I," philosophically replied Disraeli, "but am going to wait till she comes back, so please make me a cup of tea." He did wait, he got his tea, and he married the widow.

LONDON'S GREAT DOCKS.

The Products of Many Lands Are Massed in the Dock Warehouses In Enormous Volumes.

The London and India Docks Co. rule over an estate of 1,700 acres, with twenty miles of quay and 15,000,000 square feet of flooring for the handling and storage of 800,000 tons of goods. The largest ships of all the world, says The London Daily Mail, enter England through the gates of the Thames, and make their way to these London docks. You look along the quays and behold steamships from China and the East Indies, from South America and Canada, from Egypt and New Zealand, rigid there and quiet now, after long buffeting with stiff seas. Hundreds of London dockers swarm over them like eagle-laden ants, while enormous cranes rattle their swinging chains over them and the scrapers get to work on the cracked and faded paint of their sloping sides.

There is no idleness in the docks. The brown-faced men who have brought these steel monsters across at home, dancing children to music, knees, taking their wives to music hall and theatre, and, not a doubt of it, spinning yarns about the wonderful world down under; but here in the docks are shabby, pale-faced, thick-armed Londoners, running to and fro with packages on their bowed shoulders, sweating to empty the vessels that lie there; here, too, are engine drivers, steering their trains from dock to dock, and carriers driving away with vans and loads of merchandise—everywhere London on these huge ships. The sailors are like gentlemen, who have driven their equipage to the stable and let these grooms of the docks to clean up ready for their next excursion.

You get some idea of London's trade by moving through the tall warehouses of the docks. Consider a few figures. Thirty-six thousand tons of tea are stored here in a single year. In the vaults, with their twenty-eight miles of gangway, can be stored 100,000 pipes of wine, two hundred and fifty thousand tons of wool, worth £20,000,000, arrive annually at the port of London. Twenty thousand tons of tobacco are here in bond, valued at \$9,000,000.

There is accommodation in the cold-storage warehouses for 864,000 sheep. Sixty thousand pounds of ostrich feathers have been stored here at one time, and several millions of bird skins arrive annually, too numerous for computation. In addition, the London docks have accommodation for sugar, ivory, spices, bark, gums, metals, marble, drugs, dates, pepper, rice, coffee, cocoa, isinglass, coal, grain, furniture, wood, timber, carpets, butter, cheese, poultry, even for sea shells, sponges, musk, ambergris and beeswax. In a single room you may look at elephants' tusks worth nearly a hundred thousand pounds.

The gardens and the factories of the world empty themselves into this lap of London. There is hardly a little island set in the midst of the seas which does not grow something or make something with brown fingers to send into the cold, grey port of London. As you walk through the warehouses your nostrils are filled with the scents of the north—cinnamon, nutmeg, musk, vanilla, coffee, tea, tobacco—everything that once lived and drank the air in green and beautiful gardens across the seas.

There at your feet lies the matting torn from tea packages on which some Chinaman set strange marks with brush and ink, and there are the red and green cases themselves, with the number and weight cut in their sides by a scribbling iron. You look at even the nails in some strange package of goods out of the east, and picture to yourself the dark hands gripping them while the hammer struck home. All the hands and all the feet of the east seem to be going up and down the earth to keep the ladder of London full.

Lord Avebury.

Lord Avebury, who is now 71 years of age, says The London Star, represents the benevolent banker and the beneficent scientist in one. He is the fourth baronet, head of the firm of Roberts, Lubbock & Co., and a Commander of the Legion of Honor; and he is president of the Society of Antiquaries, foreign secretary of the Royal Academy, president of the Entomological Society, of the Ethnological Society of the Linnaean Society, of the Anthropological Institute, of the Ray Society, of the Statistical Society, and of the African Society. He is president of other societies besides these, vice-president of the Royal Society, and honorary member of many foreign scientific societies; he was member for Maidstone from 1870 to 1880, and for the University of London from 1880 to 1900; and he knows a great deal about the Use of Life, the Beauties of Nature, and the Pleasures of Life, and he has been married twice.

Cruel Women.

A London dealer last year received from India the skins of 6,000 birds of paradise to adorn the hats of the feather-wearing British women and to meet the export need. At the same time he got about half a million humming bird skins and an equal number of those various other tropical birds. There is an auction room in London where such things are sold, and its recent record for a third of a year was close to 1,000,000 skins, all told; coming mainly from the East and West Indies and Brazil.

The English Servant.

One trait conspicuously distinguishes the servant class, and that is their intense curiosity. Provided they are supplied with sufficient opportunities for making themselves acquainted with the correspondence and private affairs of the entire establishment, they will nearly always prove willing, obliging and interested. It is only the mistresses who never leave their keys about who are really hated.—London Ladies Field.

Australian Opals.

The finest opal known in Australia is obtained at White Cliffs, near Wilcann, in the colony of New South Wales, where about 900 miners are in constant work. The best quality of these stones realizes occasionally as much as \$4,000,000 worth of opals had been exported from New South Wales.

CURLS THAT LAST.

A Method That Gives Results That Defy Climatic Conditions.

Here is one woman's secret method of curling her hair so that it remains fluffy and wavy in spite of any climate. Even humidity or salt air, it is claimed, does not affect hair so treated.

The method consists in the use of a simple egg wash and the doing up of the hair in a peculiar manner before rolling it around the kid rollers.

The white of one egg is stirred slightly, but not beaten or separated in any way. This liquid is then diluted with a little water, preferably rose water, although soft water of any sort may be used, with a few drops of any favorite perfume, to give the hair a delicate odor. One-third as much water as white of an egg are the proportions given, and this should be kept in a small, wide mouthed jar upon ice, if possible, where it will keep for a week or until it is all used. When not in use the kid rollers should be kept in a sachet, rather strongly scented.

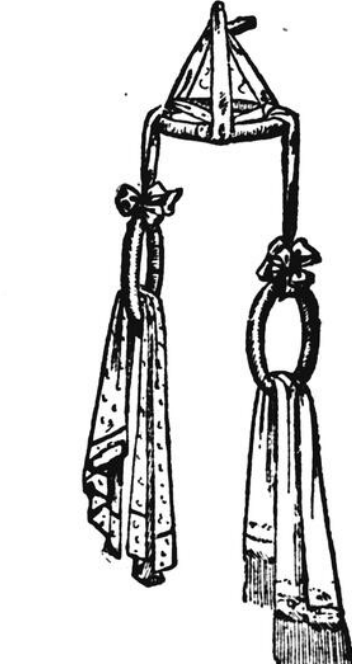
At night the hair that is to be waved is parted from the back hair and the latter rolled up out of the way. Moistened a comb repeatedly and draw it through the hair to be curled until it is thoroughly damp, then divide the hair into strands, and before winding each strand around the curler twist it round and round tightly, then roll it round and round the curler. It is the first twisting before wrapping it around the curler that makes the peculiar fluffiness that is so much desired. The wrapping it around the kid roller makes it wave, and the egg wash causes it to retain the fluffiness.

The curl given by this method is most natural, and if the fluffiness is not desired a plain wave is made by merely wrapping the hair about the kid roller as usual, omitting the twisting described above. This sort of wave will last for two or three weeks.

TOWEL HOLDER.

An Attractive and Useful Addition to One's Bedroom.

The young girl's bedroom, or any bedroom, for that matter, should be the very ideal of neatness and cleanliness, and all its hangings and fittings should be adopted with this end in view. Remember that all things that can be taken down and washed and thereafter rehung will be found to give



RING TOWEL HOLDER.

a room that delightful fragrance suggestive of cleanliness, flowers and of grandmother's linen chest.

Towels are not always as neatly disposed in a bedroom as they should be, very often the back of a chair or the end of the washstand serving as their resting place after use. The illustration shows wooden rings arranged by means of ribbon or colored lawn to serve as an excellent and attractive towel holder.—American Queen.

A Dainty Luncheon.

Especially pretty and dainty for a luncheon for young girls or a bride elect are forgetmenot decorations in palest blue, white and green. Broad bands of pale blue satin ribbon should extend from the four corners of the table, crossing in the center and hanging in loose fringed ends at the corners. A wicker basket either of the natural color or enameled in white and filled with forgetmenots, some of which are allowed to droop over the sides of the basket to the spread, forms the prettiest central piece. If the luncheon is a small affair and you have enough individual vases of the same style, instead of laying a cluster of forgetmenots at each place have the flowers in water, the vase standing at the right of the plate. Tie the small bouquets with narrow blue satin ribbon, and on one of the loose ends fasten the name cards. Tie the sandwich rolls with pale blue ribbon, use dishes in plain white, white and gold or blue and white, if you have them, and be sure that the bouquets and other little dainties are in the prevailing color.

Woman's Age a Tabooed Topic.

"I am continually surprised at the rudeness of people in referring to old age," said a lady recently who is getting along in years. "Acquaintances who are no doubt kindly intentioned, as they take time from busy lives to visit with me, express astonishment that I am able to see to knit or to sew. I feel as though they must also be smothering surprise that I exhibit signs of intelligence. All such personalities seem to me exceedingly rude, yet one such caller referred to my age seven times during the course of a brief visit. I make no secret of the years I have spent upon earth, but scarcely think the matter of sufficient importance to the public to be made the sole topic of conversation."



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is a positive cure for all those painful ailments of women. It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements of the Womb and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will cure Backache.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhoea than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development. That Bearing-down Feeling, causing pain, weight and headache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. In all circumstances it acts in harmony with the female system. It corrects Irregularity, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, etc.

Dizziness, Faintness, Extreme Lassitude, "don't-care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus. For Kidney Complaints and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound is unequalled.

You can write Mrs. Pinkham about yourself in strictest confidence. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

TIME TABLE.

In Effect May 8, 1905.

LEAVING SHERBROOKE.
BOSTON AND NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leave Sherbrooke 7:30 a. m. (daily except Sunday). Arrive Quebec 1:00 p. m.; arrive New York 1:00 p. m. Pullman Car Springfield to Quebec and Pullman Car Boston to Springfield, connecting with Pullman Car from Springfield to Quebec.
Note—Pullman Car leaving Springfield on Saturday does not run beyond Niagara on Sunday morning.
PASSENGER—Leave Sherbrooke 8:00 a. m. (daily except Sunday); arrive Quebec 1:00 p. m.; arrive New York 1:00 p. m.
ACCOMMODATION—Leave Sherbrooke 9:00 a. m. (daily except Sunday); arrive Quebec 1:00 p. m.; arrive New York 1:00 p. m.
Also connecting trains on the Montreal Division.

ARRIVING AT SHERBROOKE.
BOSTON AND NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leave Quebec 2:30 p. m. (daily except Sunday). Arrive Sherbrooke 8:00 p. m. Pullman Car Quebec to Springfield, connecting with Pullman Car from Springfield to Boston.
Note—Pullman Car leaving Quebec on Saturday connects at Springfield with Pullman Car arriving New York 1:00 p. m., instead of 1:30 a. m., as on other days.
PASSENGER—Leave Quebec 7:30 a. m. (daily except Sunday); arrive Sherbrooke 1:00 p. m.
ACCOMMODATION—Leave Quebec 8:00 a. m. (daily except Sunday); arrive Sherbrooke 1:30 p. m.
Also connecting trains on the Montreal Division.
For time tables, tickets, and all information apply to any of the Company's Agents.
J. H. WALSH, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
FRANK GRUNDY, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

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BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

Standstead & Derby Line Branch.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Monday, Oct. 10, 1904.

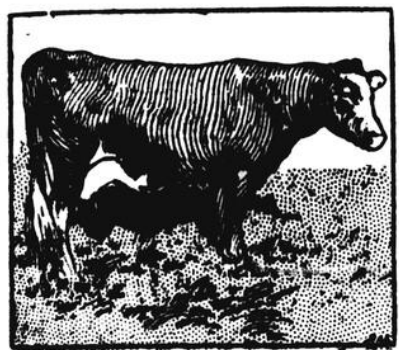
TRAINS LEAVE STANDSTEAD.
For North—5:31 a. m., 12:50 and 6:30 p. m.
For South—6:00 a. m., 11:35 a. m., 10:30 p. m.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT STANDSTEAD.
From North—6:06 a. m., 1:51 and 7:40 p. m.
From South—6:40 a. m., 12:05 and 10:55 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE ROCK ISLAND AND DERRY LINE.
5:55 a. m. for Sherbrooke, Montreal (G. T. & Q. C.).
6:13 a. m. for Boston and New York, for Montreal (G. T. & Q. C.).
11:30 a. m. for South.
12:51 p. m. for Sherbrooke, Island Port and Montreal (G. T. & Q. C.).
6:43 p. m. for Montreal (G. T. & Q. C.).
10:24 p. m. for Boston and New York.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT ROCK ISLAND AND DERRY LINE.
From South—5:58 a. m., 1:30 and 7:06 p. m.
From North—6:30 a. m., 12:05 and 10:58 p. m.
D. J. FLANDERS, G.P. & T. A.



The hot days and nights of August and early September are the most trying to the average buttermaker, writes a Georgia dairy woman in Farm Progress. Often after churning a long time the butter will be soft and white and the buttermaker discouraged. This is especially the case if she does not have very much cream and saves it several days to get enough for a churning. Then many housekeepers do not have a good cool place to keep their milk and cream, and ice is out of the question. It is to such as these that I want to tell one woman's plan of making sweet, hard, yellow butter in hot weather or cold—butter that will always sell above the market price.

She usually churns from four to six quarts of cream at a time, and before she skims any cream into the cream jar she puts three pounds of salt into it, and then every time she puts in cream she stirs it thoroughly, so as to mix the salt well through the cream. The churning is done in the usual manner, and the butter always comes firm and yellow. The butter is washed, which takes out all the buttermilk with very little working, and no salt is ever put into the butter. The salt put into the cream makes the butter salt salty enough. Of course the buttermilk is too salty for use, but the ease with which the butter is churned and its superior quality more than compensate for that loss.

A Word For the Guernsey.
Professor E. B. Voorhees of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station in a carefully prepared address on "What the Guernseys Have Demonstrated in Public and Official Tests" says: "In the first test of breeds that was carried on at the New Jersey experiment station the Guernseys showed very clearly that they were superior to all others in the cost of the production of a pound of butter and in the cost of the production of a pound of



GUERNSEY COW.

total solids. It was shown, furthermore, that these animals, representing their breed, showed it to be one which produced a large flow of milk of a very high quality—superior, in fact, to all others. In the breed tests begun at the New York experiment station the same general facts were established, though in that experiment other breeds than the Jerseys were quite as good in showing a low cost of production."—W. H. Caldwell, Secretary of Guernsey Cattle Club, in National Stockman.

Dairy Farm Progress.
The separator has for a number of years been the keystone of progress in dairy farming. It has been the most potent of dairy educators, and its introduction has almost invariably proved the stepping stone to advancement in every feature of dairy work and character of methods and utensils. It is an object lesson in up to date machinery. It is usually soon followed by a Babcock tester showing the actual butter fat value of the milk of each cow by the weighing out of the poorer cows, an up to date churn, the use of better salt, better color, greater cleanliness and a more intelligent understanding of buttermaking generally. Such improvement must necessarily lend its influence to other lines of farm work, and the "leaven" of progress which the introduction of the separator provides is inestimable in its widespread results.—S. E. Stevenson Before Onondaga Farmers' Institute.

Disinfecting Calves.
The easiest and simplest way to remove horns is to use caustic potash on the young calf just as the embryo horns are appearing. One can get the potash sticks at any drug store. The little tender button should be wet and a little potash rubbed on the moistened surface of the horn points until sufficient caustic has been transferred to the moisture. It may be necessary to give more than one application, but the calf will not mind.—Professor C. S. Plumb in Rural New Yorker.

Quality of Milk.
The coloring matter of milk is not necessarily associated with the butter fat, so that the richness of color does not always indicate the proportion of butter fat. Without some accurate means, such as the Babcock test, for determining the quality of the milk from each cow a dairyman can never be sure as to which are his best and which his poorest cows.—Holstein-Friesian Register.

Care of Calves.
A prolific source of scours and diarrhoea in calves is a cold and wet floor. Calves stall their bedding very quickly. The stall should be cleaned and bedded anew once every week. Be sure to feed their milk regularly, and at 104 degrees, just a little less than enough. Handle them gently and pet them often, and there is nothing in the world to keep them from growing like weeds.—Inland Farmer.

COWS AT CALVING TIME.

Feeding Before and After This Period—Value of Hot Water.
Our cows are liberally fed at all times of the year. After they are dry they are, of course, fed less. The grain fed at this time is usually mill feed—bran and middlings or so called mixed feed—writes H. E. Cook in American Agriculturist. Oats are as good and at an equal price would be preferable. Hay and silage make the coarse fodder ration. If they calve in summer time and there is a disposition to a caked or inflamed udder, we keep them in the barn for a time.

I am satisfied it is a bad practice to reduce the feed while dry to a point where the cow loses nerve and muscular force. If the feed is properly balanced and the ash content of the ration is necessary, there will be no danger of inflammation—in fact, I find where the system is nourished and strong there is less danger of retention of the afterbirth and caked udders. The main reason for this fear is the custom of feeding at this time feeds lacking in protein and ash, a practice sure to bring trouble.

I have known farmers to feed four quarts of oats just after calving and feel sure it was the cause of the cow getting on well. This is tradition—feed her oats for four weeks before, and I am sure good will come from the practice. Cows fed in this way will pass through the ordeal easily.

I prefer to have them by themselves in box stalls, not in an adjoining room, but in the same stable where the temperature is the same and they feel quite at home. As soon as the calf is dropped I give the cow all the hot water she will drink. The animal is more or less feverish and needs water, but not cold or even cool water. I would prefer to give a small quantity of cold than none at all. But hot water—just as hot as she will take it—will take out the kinks and do more good than a V. S. and drug store combined. Try it. Whether the calf should stay with the mother is of less importance and may be a nonessential. It will largely depend upon the peculiarity of the mother. If she is inclined to hold up her milk when the calf is taken away I would not let it suck, but milk her and feed the calf. If the udder is caked and the cow is not irritated by the calf it will be a quick and easy way of reducing the udder to a normal condition. It is nature's method. I do not believe the mother and calf should be separated from sight at once after birth. It is not natural and creates an unrest, often damaging to the future of the cow. The individuality of the mother should be noted and catered to at this time rather than the arbitrary judgment of the owner.

Feeding the Dairy Cow.
A good cow is a milk making machine. Usually she will give milk in proportion to the feed given. If milk is the object it pays to feed the right kind of feed liberally. If milk is wanted only for family use it may be that she does not need to be fed to her full capacity.

Ailments and Cures

Ropy milk is almost invariably caused by drinking from stagnant water. It appears mostly in summer and fall months. The one way of preventing it is to keep the herd on good, clean ground and have the udders washed and wiped before milking.—Farm Journal.

Scours in Calves.
Allowing the calf to become very hungry and then allowing it to consume large quantities in a rapid manner is a very common cause of scours, writes E. M. Michener, V. M. D., in Farm Journal. The young calf should have its day's allowance given in not less than four separate feeds of equal quantity and at regular intervals of time. No sudden changes should be made in quality or quantity of food. Contributing causes of scours are spoiled or tainted food, unclean drinking vessels, dark, damp, poorly ventilated and unclean stables.

In treatment of scours diminish the amount of food, give one dose of from one to three ounces of castor oil on an empty stomach. If the case is severe follow with this prescription: Take of salol one dram, soda bicarbonate four drams. Mix and divide into six powders. Give one powder every three to five hours, according to the age and strength of the animal.

Contagious Abortion.
Cows that have aborted should be washed out with a 1 per cent solution of creolin or lysol, continuing this daily until all discharge has stopped. Pregnant cows should be given sodium hypophosphite once daily in tablespoonful doses as a drench. When cows abort in pasture great care should be taken to burn the offspring on the spot where it dropped, and the immediate vicinity should be thoroughly limed.—Farm and Ranch.

Bloating Cows.
Regarding the treatment of cows suffering from bloat a correspondent of Rural New Yorker writes: We have a way that makes puncturing of the paunch "look like 30 cents," and as far as I ever have been able to find out it is not found in any text book. We have a piece of strong rubber steam pipe, three-quarter inch, as used in many creameries. This is about eight feet long. We place a clevis in the cow's mouth and after oiling the tubing let down to the stomach. This lets the accumulated gas pass out in a very short time. We then give a dose of salts or linseed oil, and that is all there is to it. With a herd of 150 animals we find in the course of a year many opportunities to use our tubing, and have never had any bad results.

ONTARIO CROWN LANDS.

Annual Report Shows the Receipts for 1904 Aggregated Over \$2,700,000—Mining and Immigration.

The annual report of the Crown Lands Department for 1904 shows that the total receipts for the year were \$2,781,272.65, of which \$126,268.83 was derived from sales and leases of lands, \$2,650,782.56 from woods and forests, and \$4,221.28 from miscellaneous. Disbursements were \$284,227.37, made up as follows: Agents' salaries \$35,666.90, forest ranging \$33,391, fire-ranger \$42,889.48, mining development \$12,154.31, surveys \$101,299.60, refunds \$14,601.89, forest reserves \$10,191.66, special services \$58,896.91.

There was a considerable falling off in the pulpwood taken out during the year owing to the fact that the Sault pulp mills were closed down.

There were 318 fire-rangers on duty last summer, and no serious fires occurred. More will be required this year owing to the extension of the Temiskaming Railway.

The Temiskaming Region.

"The Temiskaming region," says the report, "has continued to attract the largest proportion of new settlers, the character of the country as a fine agricultural region being well established. The newly-surveyed townships are reported to be level and well adapted for farming, and many people took up land in them before they were opened up for settlement. The construction of the Temiskaming has opened up the country north of New Liskeard and the immediate extension to the proposed junction of the Grand Trunk Pacific will result in there being a continuous settlement from Montreal River to the junction of the two railways. The free grants districts have continued to attract homeseekers, especially the Rainy River district. There were eight townships surveyed in this district during last summer, the lands in which were all applied for as soon as the survey was complete. The best lands in the older free grant districts have been taken up, and the locations are chiefly to sons of old settlers. The branch of the C. P. R. from Roux, on the mainland, to Byng Inlet is being rapidly carried on, and as soon as it is completed a considerable area of land in the western part of Parry Sound district will be easily accessible for the first time. The construction of the Canadian Northern west of the Muskoka chain of lakes will also open up a region hitherto without railway facilities. The settlers are fairly prosperous."

Military Land Grants.

Speaking of military land grants, the report says there were 1,610 certificates issued during the year, making a total of 11,860 to date. Location certificates for securing the land to the veterans for ten years from date of location were issued to 2,040 veterans, in 124 townships, the great majority being in the Temiskaming and Rainy River districts. One-half of the number entitled to military grants have not yet selected their locations, owing to a desire to secure them in new districts, but in which sufficient lands have not yet been surveyed.

Mining Development.
Of the progress in the mining industry, the report says: "The mining industry continues to develop, and as exportation goes on the extent and variety of the mineral resources of the Province become more apparent. The rich discoveries of native silver and cobalt nickel ores noted in last year's report as having been made near Halliburton have excited widespread attention, and additional deposits were brought to light in 1904. Some five or six of the veins have been opened up and a considerable part of the ores extracted. It may be expected that more of the district will be prospected in 1905, and the demand for mining lands will be stimulated. From appearances Ontario will supply the greater part of the world's requirements in cobalt as well as nickel."

Under the mining act 8,639 acres were sold and patented during the year, realizing \$14,961. In addition, 9,523 acres have been leased at \$1 per acre for the first year's rental. "The increase in the immigration of the Province," says the report, "has been very marked during the year, and it is satisfactory that the emigrants have been a very good class, the great majority of them from the mother country. The total immigration of the Province during the year, according to the returns of Dominion Immigration agents at the port of entry, was 24,965. Of these, 19,780 were British, 1,177 Scandinavian, 575 Italians, 997 Hebrews, chiefly from Russia."

The Farm Labor Bureau has been of great assistance and distributed 5,000 laborers among the farmers during the year.

The Year's Sales.
The sales during the year were as follows:—Clergy, 236 acres, aggregated \$102.55; total collection, these and former sales, \$2,784.22; common school lands, 103 acres, at \$4.50; total, \$2,772.73; grammar school lands, 521 acres, for \$594.12; total collections being \$499.26; university lands, 2,731 acres, for \$2,175.61; total collection, \$1,641.72.

During the year 72,781 acres of Crown lands have been sold for agricultural purposes, for the sum of \$47,044.41; total collections from these and former sales, amounting to \$64,517.94. In addition 3,440 acres were sold for mining purposes, for \$8,321.89. For conversion of mining leases into patents 9,920.38 were collected. The collection on account of mining leases was \$15,109.30. There were leased for mining purposes 11,092 acres, at a rental of \$10,762.06. The collection on account of these and former leases was \$28,579.46. The total area of lands sold or leased during the year was 102,866 acres, and the total collection on account of Crown lands was \$126,268.83.

Mink Inside a Codfish.

A codfish with a medium-sized female mink in its inside is the latest curious natural phenomenon. C. Eckman, who has just arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Valdez Island, says that while he was at Tomlinson's camp, popularly known on the island as "The Hole in the Wall," some Indians brought a quantity of freshly-caught cod. When the camp cook opened one he found the fur-bearing animal. The condition of the mink was such as to denote that it had only done the Jonah act very shortly before the codfish took the hook.

HOMEMADE FILTER.

A Reliable and Inexpensive Device For Purifying Water.

Here is a piece of information that may be valuable, and that is how to make an inexpensive but entirely reliable filter. For this purpose one had better take a stone jar, though for that matter most any receptacle will do. A hole sufficiently large for the stream of water one desires to enter the filter should be bored in the bottom, and after this is accomplished the receptacle must be filled with a layer of sand several inches deep, then a layer of bits of sponge and on this to a level with the top of the jar plenty of small gravel or pebbles.

When the receptacle has been so filled a piece of wire screen is to be fastened over the top, made secure with bands of wire. The homemade filter must then be inverted over another receptacle into which the filtered water is to drop, the little orifice attached to the hydrant by means of a small hose, and it is ready for business—ready to purify the water and render it as clear as the proverbial crystal. Except for the original cost of the jar and hose, which may be used indefinitely, the entire cost of the thing will not be more than a couple of cents, and the filtering ingredients may be cleaned each day with hot water without very much trouble, or new sand and gravel used frequently, just as one may elect.

YOUR MENTAL WINDOWS.

Open Them Wide and Let in All the Light You Can.

Elizabeth Knight Tompkins in a recent magazine article urges her sisters to cultivate an interest in the affairs which most interest the men with a view to promoting mutual attachment. "There is no art that requires more practice than that of getting into touch with men's minds, and often the finer, the more truly feminine a woman is the longer it takes her to become proficient. How few men and women past their youth have anything in common! It would become a Quaker meeting, with the men on one side, the women on the other. It seems sometimes as if the average man and woman had but one mutual interest. I am afraid it is hopeless to expect men to take part in our feminine pursuits, so, apparently, the only way out is for us to interest ourselves in theirs—and a very good thing it would be for us if we did. A healthy interest in bigger things than our own personal concerns would do much to take from us all the well-deserved reproach of small mindedness."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A cheese should be cut with a piece of wire, never with a knife.

The white substance that accumulates in the tops of fruit jars can be removed by boiling the tops in strong soda water.

Carpets and rugs should be beaten with the side that has been next the floor on top. In this way the dust that has worked into the pile is loosened.

Common, white potato, grated and scattered over a carpet, then swept off, is said to brighten the faded colors better than anything else. Women who have used it say it will not hurt the most delicate shades.

A mixture of equal quantities of yolk of egg and glycerin is most useful for removing stains from white flannel and other white woolen fabrics. Spread the compound on the stain, leave it to soak in for half an hour, then wash the garment as usual.

Curried Veal.

Veal is one of the meats especially adapted for curries. Here is an admirable recipe, recommended at the New England School of Cookery: A slice of veal half an inch thick, weighing a pound and a half, is cooked quickly in a frying pan without any butter. The surface should be quickly seared. Take out of the pan and cut in pieces about an inch and a half square. Make the curry sauce as follows: Fry two sliced onions in half a cupful of butter, take out the onions and add to the butter the meat, half a tablespoonful of curry powder and boiling water to cover. Cook slowly until the meat is tender. Thicken when done with flour stirred into cold water and season with salt, cayenne and a squeeze of lemon juice. Serve with a border of boiled rice. Always serve some kind of preserve, such as chutney or ginger, with curries.

A Successful Playwright.

When one realizes the difficulties of successful playwrighting and the fact that the number of women who have written for the stage can almost be counted upon the fingers of one hand the success achieved in this line by Mrs. Lottie Blair Parker is quite remarkable. Coming of a family largely imbued with Puritanical prejudices against the playhouse and all that pertains to it, Mrs. Parker's plays appeal strongly to persons of that type, as they deal with simple, natural subjects and people, depicting the wholesome and humorous aspects of life rather than its sophisticated side. "Way Down East" and "Under Southern Skies" are the best known of Mrs. Parker's plays.—Pilgrim.

Carrying a Watch.

There is no prettier or safer method for carrying a watch than when it is securely set into a bracelet, which is usually made of bars of gold or silver interlaced diagonally, as are the iron bars of a street car gate. These bars can be opened wide or closed tightly so as to fit snugly about any wrist. Another way for carrying a watch is to have it set in a leather bracelet which buckles around the wrist.

STARS AT CLOSE RANGE.

Canada's New Observatory At the Ottawa Experimental Farm Equipped With a Giant Telescope.

The Government astronomers have been lately translated from dingy offices in Ottawa to a brand new domed building on the Government farm. The intention is that the Experimental Farm is to be the observatory of Canada. A new five-foot telescope has been erected with which to help on the good work.

Things happen on the sun's things happen on the earth. The scientist believes that there is a direct relationship between these things. But he has yet to find it. It is the missing link in meteorology. When the astronomer finds out what comes between the monkey and the man in the solar system he will, so he declares, have done the greatest of all great things for the material welfare of mortal man. Canada's new telescope may yet be the means to this end.

This telescope cost a thousand dollars an inch, when you come to consider it as a "big-brother" telescope, which means that the lens—the important part of the instrument—is 15 inches in diameter. The whole cost was a little over \$15,000. The telescope is only a baby compared with the big eyeglasses of the Lick and Yerkes observatories, but it is a powerful magnifier all the same. It is as perfect as the age has learned to make it, and is big enough for the work it has to do. A telescope may be too large. Some of the big ones of the scientific world—25 inches and over—cannot be used to their full capacity except for part of the year. The explanation is that they magnify the atmospheric waves, and so make trouble for themselves.

Prof. King's new telescope is 19 feet long. The mechanical part was built in Cleveland, the birthplace of the Lick and Yerkes machines. The glass was ground in Allegheny, Pa.

Below the foundation of the observatory walls there begins the sub-structure of a huge pier which goes right up into the dome and ends with an iron column. On top of the iron column is the telescope. The whole mechanism of this huge magnifier is of the finest and most delicate kind. You can swing the telescope up or down, or any way at all with one hand and the turn of a little wheel, and it moves without the faintest squeak. A photographic apparatus is attached to it, and the whole thing turns on an axis, which turns on another pointing due north and south. The angle at which any telescope works must be determined according to the exact latitude of the particular locality.

You get to Canada's telescope by climbing a succession of stairways. When you find yourself in the dome the chances are that you will be surprised. You will see the roof suddenly come apart. Or you may discover the whole dome to be moving round. Your suspicions will be set at rest when you see that somebody is pulling a rope, that there are wheels everywhere, and indications of ball bearings. The dome, you will be told, is made on a huge steel frame, which came from Cleveland.

Before very long you will find that there is something else that moves. You ascend a wooden structure like miniature baseball bleachers, preparatory to a look through the telescope. You find that the bleachers are moving. The thing is on wheels. Moreover, the contrivances are such that the astronomer can sit up aloft and move his telescope and his perch around without coming down.

All this is necessary because there are different stars in different places—there are three hundred thousand in the catalogue of the astronomy—and every star moves. Even the so-called fixed stars move, though in circles of their own. The astronomer aims his telescope at a star and settles himself to watch. The telescope follows the star. It is all down to a fine point. There is a clock in the mechanism of the telescope. The clock knows all about the star and keeps the telescope in the right path.

One of the queer things that this big telescope enables you to do is to look around corners. It is done by means of a little brass elbow fitted with reflectors on a principle which has before now been employed in unconventional ways. The elbow is convenient when the telescope is pointing almost straight up in the air and the astronomer can't very well get under it.

The candidate for initiation into the stellar mysteries goes up into the observatory dome. He sees the roof open. He sees the big spy-glass swing noiselessly into place at the bidding of the astronomer, and he prepares himself for something celestial at close range. The telescope shows him a bright light like a flame around which is a purple haze. The light is due to atmospheric movements. He is told that this light is Alpha Orion, a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Orion. The star is thirty or forty "light years" away from him. Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. Figure it out for yourself.

A Long Military Career.

Mr. Allan George Payne, the veteran who recently died in Toronto, was fifty years of age, and his record was a wonder of one. He was a trooper in the 17th Lancers, serving in the Zulu campaign of a quarter of a century ago under Buller, and present at Ulundi. Obtaining his discharge, he went to Australia, where he joined the Colonial forces, and remained for twelve years.

From Australia he went to Natal, and when the late war broke out he joined Thorneycroft's Horse, serving through the campaign under Gen. Buller, his campaign of twenty years previously. For this service he wore the medal with seven bars, including the relief of Ladysmith with Lord Dundonald. Only seven months ago he came to Canada with his mother, with whom and his sister he lived in Toronto. Mr. Payne had been engaged with the Otto Higel Co. as night-watchman, but was to have left his employment the day after he died, having recently received \$600 from Australia, which he had invested in a market garden at Wells Hill.

A German process is claimed to give remarkable hardness to copper and its alloys without affecting the ductility.

A TRIP TO A STAR.

The Ages of Time It Would Take One to Reach Centauri.

"Let us suppose a railway to have been built between the earth and the fixed star Centauri," said a lecturer. "By a consideration of this railway's workings we can get some idea of the enormous distance that intervenes between Centauri and us."

"Suppose that I should decide to take a trip on this new aerial line to the fixed star. I ask the ticket agent what the fare is, and he answers: 'The fare is very low, sir. It is only a cent each hundred miles.'"

"And what, at that rate, will the through ticket one way cost? I ask. 'It will cost just \$2,750,000,000,' he answers."

"I pay for my ticket and board the train. We set off at a tremendous rate. 'How fast,' I ask the brakeman, 'are we going?'"

"Sixty miles an hour, sir," says he, "and it's a through train. There are no stoppages."

"We'll soon be there, then, won't we? I resume."

"We'll make good time, sir," says the brakeman.

"And when will we arrive?"

"In just 48,693,000 years."

SACRED STONES.

Some That Claim to Mark the Center of the Universe.

The sacred black stone of the Manchu dynasty of Chinese in Mukden is the center of the universe, according to old Chinese superstitions, and added venerability comes to Mukden from the graves of the emperors near by.

The Do-ring in Lassa, Tibet, is another center of the universe, which, according to the Tibetan priests, is shaped exactly like the shoulder blade of a sheep. All distances are measured from it, and it is very sacred.

Another center is the kaaba, in Mecca, a dirty black stone let into the wall of the most sacred mosque and polished every year by the lips of thousands of worshippers. The Arabic word for stone, "hajar," appears in Scriptural writings as a proper name. The Mecca pilgrimage is a "hajj," and those who have taken it are known as "hajjis."

Even so sane a people as the ancient Greeks came pretty near worshipping a stone—the "omphalos," or center of the earth, at Delphi. The Romans set up a stone of great consequence in Rome, but for purposes of measurement, not worship, and so the "London stone" of today is used.—London Telegraph.

AN INTERESTING TREE.

The Shellbark Hickory is a Ragged Native American.

The shellbark hickory is perhaps the most interesting tree we have, because it is a strictly American tree and so welded to its native soil that it refuses to become a citizen of any other country. In the sturdiness of its roots and trunk, in the boldness in which it flings out its tough branches, in its strong individuality of character and in its general fruitfulness, not forgetting its uncouth roughness of bark, it further manifests its strong Americanism. Its winter buds are large and interesting. Early in spring the dark brown outer scales fall away. The inner scales then lengthen to protect the growing leaf, sometimes attaining a length of five inches. These inner scales are marvels of beauty both in texture and in color. The body of the scale is thick and leathery, while its surfaces, especially the inner, are soft, with a silken nap gorgeously dyed in yellow, orange and red, suggesting the chimney corner and the heat which glows from a hickory log.—Frank French in Scribner's.

Queer Lot of Names.

Miss Death was brought to the German hospital in Philadelphia to be operated upon for appendicitis. She was a daughter, she said, of an undertaker. The name of the surgeon who was chosen to perform the operation was Dye—Dr. Frank Hackett Dye.

When the operation was over Miss Death was placed in charge of two nurses.

Cautious.

In Aberdeen can be found a court official who is as good a type of the canny Scot as one would meet anywhere. On a recent occasion an important witness failed to appear, and the judge was furious.

"Why isn't he here?" demanded his honor. "It's his duty to be here. Where is he?"

The official, with true Scotch cannyness, replied, "Weel, I'll no say for that—but he's dead."

The Abused Poor.

"Give you a nickel?" said Miss De Style. "Oh, no! I never dispense promiscuous alms. Why do you not obtain employment?"

"Please, mum," was the timid reply, "I have a small baby, and people won't be bothered by a woman with a child."

"Then, you absurd creature, why not leave the child at home with its nurse?"

Stuttered Out the Child's Name.

Flannery—It seems his full name is Dinnis K. K. Casey. What's all them K's for? Finnegan—Nothin'. 'Twas the fault of his godfather stut-terin' when he tried to say "Dinnis Casey."

The excessive love of money is one of the widest doors to the penitentiary.—Cleveland Leader.

CIRCUIT COURT.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Hutchinson presided over a term of the Circuit Court at Stanstead Monday and Tuesday, a large number of cases being disposed of.

The contested cases were as follows. George F. Brown of the Township of Stanstead vs. Dame Ann Chilton and her husband, Charles H. Gordon. In this case there were two actions the first being for keeping a horse belonging to defendants from May, 1901, to July 20, 1904, \$70.87; the second for subsequent keep of the same horse \$29.30. Defendants pleaded that the plaintiff had bought the horse but the weight of evidence was in favor of the plaintiff's contention, judgment being given for the full amount and costs in each action.

Edwin House of Beebe Plain and Dr. J. C. Gillfillan of the same place. Action for \$90 for balance of wages. Plaintiff claimed that he had worked for defendant 11 months at \$15 per month amounting in all to \$165, that he had received \$75 of this amount. Defendant admitted that plaintiff was in his employ during the time alleged in plaintiff's action, but claimed that the rate of wages agreed upon was \$10 per month amounting in all to \$110 that he (defendant) had paid plaintiff \$114 as well as having surrendered an account against him for some \$27. Many witnesses were examined, the evidence clearly showing that defendant's pretensions were correct. The action was dismissed with costs against the plaintiff.

Walter Bowen of Ayer's Cliff vs. Mrs. C. L. Genest of Washington. Action for \$25 for work and certain plans and specifications for a cottage at North Hatley where defendant spends the summer months. Defendant admitted the work done, but claimed the price charged was excessive. A letter signed by defendant, expressing her satisfaction with the work as well as with the price charged, was produced in court. Judgment in favor of plaintiff for the full amount and costs.

J. W. Murkland of Barton, Vt., vs. George Hight of Georgeville. Action for \$8.05, the amount of a promissory note signed by the defendant in favor of plaintiff and payable at the National Bank of Derby Line. At maturity of said note defendant sent a check for the amount to said bank to meet the note in question, but the note was never presented at the bank for payment and defendant's check was returned after a lapse of some six weeks. Upon institution of the present action, defendant renewed said tender which was refused, the amount tendered being filed in court. The court claimed that the defendant should have deposited the amount of note in money and not by check, although it was shown by witnesses that there was a considerable balance to the credit of the account against which it was drawn. The action was dismissed, each party being ordered to pay his own costs.

William S. Comstock of the Township of Stanstead vs. Thomas W. Gold now of Bedford. Action for \$71.60, balance due plaintiff from defendant for rent and use of mill at Mack's Mills. Defendant claimed that he had been deprived of the use of part of said mill by certain machinery stored therein by plaintiff; also that he had made certain repairs to stable and house of plaintiff as well as on flume of mill and that the value of said services together with the damages caused defendant by being deprived of the use of floor space in said mill was more than sufficient to compensate any claim plaintiff might have against him. A number of witnesses were heard on both sides, the evidence showing that the machinery referred to had been placed there with defendant's consent, in consideration of which he was to have the use of said machinery. Plaintiff admitted that defendant was entitled to the amount claimed for repairs to flume (\$12.60) but contended that the claim for other repairs had been settled. The court upheld plaintiff's allegations, defendant being ordered to pay plaintiff \$59 and costs.

William H. Wyman vs. John E. Carr. Action for \$47.50 amount of a promissory note. Defendant proved payment and the action was dismissed with costs against the plaintiff.

T. D. Whitchee, M. D., of Beebe Plain vs. Geo. E. Aldrich of the Township of Stanstead. Action \$14.85 for professional services rendered defendant's wife before her marriage. Defendant denied liability the account being an ante-nuptial debt. Judgment for plaintiff.

Charles William vs. Michael Lucas and The Stanstead Granite Quarries Co., garnishee. Judgments had been obtained against the garnishees for \$21.66 for having failed to make declaration upon garnishee writ. The Granite Company opposed said judgment on the ground that if they had failed to make the declaration it was due solely to the fact that they had a written guarantee signed by plaintiff releasing them from all liability under the garnishee writ upon consideration that they retain the sum of \$2.50 from the amount coming to defendant each pay day. Evidence showed that the Granite Company had complied with the agreement so long as defendant remained in their employ and had paid over the said amount to plaintiff. The opposition was maintained and the action dismissed.

MACK'S MILLS.

Alice Comstock spent Sunday with her parents here. Her school closes on Wednesday, the 21st.

Leslie Comstock, who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. Watson, is home again.

Will Day is helping Mr. Comstock at present.

Messrs. Tilton and Raymond have bought a wood lot above Stanstead and are clearing the pulp off.

Quite a number enjoyed a birthday party given to Willie Putney at the hotel last Wednesday evening. He received a number of nice presents. Several friends from North Hatley were present. Refreshments were served and at a late hour all went home wishing him many happy returns of the day.

Mr. Trudeau, brother of David Trudeau of this place, has moved on the Harry Jenkins place near Stanstead.

Mr. John Tilton, sr., is very poorly at present.

The mill owners of this place are talking of having a side track laid here.

We have had a few days of very hot weather but the crops are all looking fine.

Curtis Ruiter died on the 14th inst., after a lingering illness. In his last days he was cared for by Mrs. James Smith. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. David Brill of Georgeville. Burial at Ruiter's Corner cemetery.

Mr. T. W. Gold of Bedford, Mr. True of Bolton Centre and Mr. J. Alexander of Coaticook was in the place last week.

Mrs. Eaton returned to her home at Beebe Plain after ten months' stay at Mrs. Peasley's. Mrs. Peasley is now better.

APPLE GROVE.

Mr. A. B. Harvey was in Sherbrooke last week on business.

Mrs. N. Colton of Providence is visiting her aunt, Mrs. L. Quebec.

Mrs. Erwin Ticehurst and son and Mrs. Lewis Huckins and little daughter were guests of Mrs. A. B. Harvey one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bullis of Cedarville visited at Mr. C. Quebec's last Wednesday.

Mrs. G. A. Harvey and Miss Bertha Taylor spent one day in Newport recently.

Intended for last week.

Mrs. D. Doyen, who has been seriously ill is improving slowly.

A quiet home wedding took place Monday afternoon, June 12th at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Quebec, when their daughter, Miss Mabel Lucy Quebec was united in marriage to Mr. John Feltus. Rev. D. Brill performed the ceremony, after which refreshments were served. The bride was attired in a handsome gown of blue broad cloth with blouse of gray silk. The bridesmaid was Miss Fanny Feltus and the best man was Mr. William Feltus, brother and sister of the groom. The happy couple left on the evening train for Boston and other places amid the good wishes of there many friends here.

CASWELL'S MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moulton and son, Irwin are taking in the camp meeting at Beebe Plain.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray E. Ames and little son, Fitz of St. Johnsbury, are visiting relatives and friends in town.

Mrs. Anna O. Putney of Saskatchewan, is visiting at her sister's, Mrs. Eugene Sanborn's.

Mr. Harry Wilkins is in Boston on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clark of Charleston, were in town one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lane visited at Wm. Osgood's in Heathton last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Wells of Montreal visited at Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Applebee's last week.

Elder and Mrs. S. M. Wales and family are taking in the camp meeting at Beebe Plain.

Mr. W. J. Parker's son, Henry, who has been very sick, is some better at this writing.

LIBBYTOWN.

Miss Ivy Hastings of South Barnston has been spending a few days with her friend, Mrs. Ed. Perry.

Mr. Eddie Demick and sister Miss Nancy Demick of Demick's Mills visited their sister, Mrs. Arthur Breakey, recently.

Mr. S. Colt and Mrs. Lois Hovey of Massawippi were in town one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Perry and little daughter visited relatives in Barnston on Sunday.

Miss Phoebe Davidson visited her friend, Miss Nellie Emery of Hatley, one day last week.

Miss Laura Libby spent a few days last week at the Highland House the guest of her cousin, Miss Alyce Thornton.

A merry party from this place and Way's Mills spent a very pleasant day at Elmwood Park, Ayer's Cliff, on Thursday.

Adolphe Boutin of St. Cecile de Whittton was recently fined \$30 and costs for selling liquor without a license.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

The Salvation Army re-opened their barracks at Coaticook Saturday.

Luther Fuller an old resident of Derby, died Tuesday and was buried yesterday.

The Moses Kelsey place, in Derby was sold at auction recently to Sanford G. Pinney for \$1,750.

James Chandler and family, who spent the winter in Mesa, Arizona, have returned to their home in Coaticook.

R. C. Baldwin, son of the late Richard Baldwin of Coaticook, died at his home in Dixville on the 11th inst., aged 59 years.

Harry Westover, aged 14 years, son of Henry Westover of South Bolton, was drowned while bathing in the mill pond at that place Sunday.

To provide against low water the Penman Manufacturing Co. are installing a 150 h. p. engine in the Coaticook plant.

Riley C. Bishop, aged 73 years, a well-known Compton County farmer living near Bishop's Crossing, dropped dead while at work on the 12th inst.

At Sweetsburg, Saturday, Honore Destrade of Brome was fined \$30 and costs for selling liquor without a license. The liquor found on his premises was confiscated.

During a heavy thunder storm on the 13th inst., lightning struck and killed five cows out of a herd of fifteen belonging to James Roy who lives on the North Shefford road about a mile from Granby.

Henry P. Savage, known as "Little Pat," formerly proprietor of the Central House, Granby, died at the Homeopathic Hospital in Montreal recently and was buried in St. George's cemetery at Granby.

Gilbert Annable's residence at Sawyerville was struck by lightning and burned on the 14th inst., together with most of the contents. Mr. Annable was away at the time, attending the Baptist Association at Coaticook.

Miss Cordelia Côté of Windsor Mills died under peculiar circumstances in the London Hotel, Manchester, N. H., on the 14th ult. She had been in Manchester only about a week and was accompanied by a friend, Miss A. St. Cyr, who cared for her during her brief illness.

At a regular session of the Stanstead County Council held at Ayer's Cliff on the 14th inst., a motion providing for affiliation with the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was adopted, the Secretary-Treasurer being instructed to forward the necessary fee to the Treasurer of the Association at Ottawa.

M. O. Hart's residence and office at Cowansville was badly gutted by fire early Saturday morning. The fire caught in the kitchen in the back part of the house. The local fire company saved the front portion of the house and kept the flames in check while the furniture and housekeeping goods were removed. The books and documents were saved.

Windsor Mills still remains dry. In April the municipal council refused to renew licenses claiming that the hotels abused their privileges under license. The hotels retaliated by closing their doors. Recently a committee of citizens applied for a license, the proposition being that profits for the sale of liquor over and above expenses should go to the town. At a meeting of the council last Thursday night the question was brought up and defeated after a stormy discussion by a vote of four to two.

Regular trains are now running on the Missisquoi Valley section of the Orford Mountain Railway between Eastman and Bolton Springs. A passenger train leaves Eastman upon the arrival of the C. P. R. local from Montreal, running through to the Springs where it remains over night, connecting with the westbound local at Eastman the following morning. A freight service is also maintained.

At Sherbrooke, Monday, William Sterling, who pleaded guilty to setting fire to Sherbrooke jail, to making counterfeit money, to three charges of shop breaking and to escaping from lawful custody, was sentenced by Judge Mulvena to eight years in the penitentiary for the first mentioned offence. The judge pointed out that the total term of imprisonment to which he was liable amounted to two life sentences and 44 years in addition. Sterling has already served 7 years under the name of Anderson.

The hearing of the preliminary objections to the petition against the election of Henry Lovell, M. P., for Stanstead County, was held before Judge Lemieux at Sherbrooke, Saturday, the petitioner, C. K. Fraser of Sherbrooke being the principal witness. His testimony indicates that the petition against Mr. Lovell originated in Sherbrooke and that Dr. Worthington, the successful Conservative candidate in that constituency, against whose election a petition has been filed, was a prime mover. It would therefore appear that the Stanstead protest was the result of the protest in Sherbrooke. The petitioner, in the Stanstead case, although a resident of Sherbrooke, voted on a property qualification at North Hatley.

GRAND CELEBRATION

JULY 4 1905

AT

MEMPHREMAGOG DRIVING PARK
Newport, Vt.

\$1,000.00 in Purses

FOUR RACES, ALL TROT AND PACE.

2.30 Class,	Purse, \$200.	2.20 Class,	Purse, \$200.
2.25 Class,	Purse, \$200.	Free for All,	Purse, \$200.

A Good Band will be in Attendance.

Automobile Race, Purse \$100.

Entrance Free to this Race, Purse to be divided same as in Trotting Classes; 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of the purse. 10 per cent. charged from winners.

Running Race, Purse \$25.

No Entrance Fee.

Match Game of Base Ball

Between the best teams within fifty miles of Newport.

Other Attractions are Being Added.

DR. J. H. GAINES, Secretary. COL. BENJ. HINMAN, Treasurer.

CHEIFTAIN

Foaled in 1893.

CHEIFTAIN was sired by Captain and from a Morgan Mare. Captain was imported from France in 1891, and has sired some of the best heavy draft stallions in the Province of Quebec.

CHEIFTAIN is a beautiful bay in color, with black points; stands 16-1 hands high and weighs 1500 lbs. He is very light in action and a good roadster, having won first prize at the County Exhibition in 1902, 1903, 1904, proving himself to be the best heavy draft stallion in the County of Stanstead.

Farmers wanting to breed heavy horses will do well to see this beautiful stallion before making a choice. Prizes will be given at the County Exhibition this fall as usual for his Colts.

Cheiftain will make the season of 1905 as follows: Monday noon at Smith's Mills, from there to Eugene Ives, one mile north of Stanstead, by way of Beebe Plain and Rock Island; Tuesday evening and Wednesday until noon at Ayer's Cliff; Wednesday evening and Thursday until 1 o'clock at the Battles House, Magog; remainder of week at owner's stable in Georgeville.

TERMS:—To warrant, \$8.00. All mares disposed of before foaling will be considered in foal and pay will be collected for the same. All casualties to mare or colt at owner's risk. 80w13

WILLIAM REDIKER.

FIRE.

The Barnston Woolen Mills which were destroyed by fire January 29th are about ready to start again.

Our teams will soon be on the road with a good supply of goods as usual.

We ask our friends and patrons to kindly hold their wool for us.

For work in advance kindly accept our thanks.

Yours,

BARNSTON WOOLEN MILLS CO.
Way's Mills, May 18, 1905.

NOTICE.

Trespassing upon the lands of the undersigned in the Township of Stanstead is strictly forbidden. No fishing will be allowed in brooks or ponds upon said land.

F. J. LIBBY,
C. C. BELKNAP,
H. KEELER,
F. C. WHITE.

Stanstead, May 10th, 1905.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I now offer at a bargain, one of the BEST FARMS IN DERBY.

The Henry C. Woolley Farm, situated midway between the villages of Derby Center and Newport, on good roads summer and winter; near the best of schools and markets; only 2 miles from railroad.

One hundred acres of land with suitable buildings in good repair; running water at house and barns; tillage land level, free from stones and very fertile; sugar orchard of 1300 more trees fully rigged.

No Waste Land.

One of the prettiest and most desirable farms in this section. Price \$3,850 of which a reasonable amount may remain on mortgage. Must be sold very soon to close estate.

Also, the premises known as the

Webber Place,

within ten minutes' walk of Derby Center post office, schools, churches, etc., consisting of 18 acres of land with comfortable buildings; a desirable home for someone wanting a village place with land to earn an income. This too must be sold soon.

Don't miss these opportunities.
Call on or address, W. S. ROBBING, Admr., 854 Derby, Vt.

ROCK ISLAND HARDWARE CO.



USE REX
FLINT KOTE ROOFING

SAMPLES GIVEN AWAY BY

ROCK ISLAND HARDWARE CO.

IMPORTANT TO BRASS BANDS

We have just received direct from Paris (France) the largest shipment of fine quality Brass Band Instruments ever shown in this city, and one of the best shipments ever brought into Canada. These goods have been made specially for us by the celebrated firm of Jerome Thibouville-Lamy & Co., Paris, and every instrument is fully guaranteed by the makers and our firm. The assortment consists of B flat Cornets in Brass and Silver Plate, Altos, Tenors, Baritone, Trombones, E and B Basses and a special lot of fine Clarinets, best we have ever shown. We import these goods direct and every band in Canada should learn our prices for these fine instruments. 25 p. c. less than any Toronto house for goods of equal quality. These goods are just being unpacked and placed in stock and as the season is getting late we are marking them low enough to avoid carrying any over to another year. We can fit out a full Brass and Reed Band at an hour's notice. If you need any instruments this summer, send us your list now and let us quote prices.

H. C. WILSON & SONS

Branch Store at Magog. SHERBROOKE, QUE.