

The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LXI—No. 16.

ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1906.

WHOLE No. 3140.

From A. G. Clough, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

I have 6 buildings to be moved this spring. Parties interested please correspond stating amount of equipment and prices.

I sell this week Friday and Saturday, 20 and 21, \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 Progress Brand Tailor-made suits just in, \$2.00 less than the regular price. Men's Rain coats, with velvet collar, usually sold at \$3.85 to \$5.00 for \$1.95. In 863 yds. fine Grey Cotton Sheet, 30 yd. ends this sale 7 1/2 cts. Next week Friday and Saturday, April 27 and 28, we will sell 8 pieces of Floor Straw Matting 5 cts. off the regular price per yd. Floor Oilcloth 10 cts. per yd. off regular price. Tapestry Carpeting 10 cts. per yard off regular price. All Wool Carpeting 20 cts. yd. off. Roller Curtains 5 and 10 cts. off. All above new lines just received.

Large line of Ladies' Duck Suits and Skirts. New styles of Ladies' Hats from four manufacturers. The largest and best stock ever shown in position to suit any lady.

SHARPLES SUPERIORITY.

Sharple's Separators skim cleanest. The Sharple's Separator Co., have a standing offer of \$500.00 which they will forfeit to any machine that can be brought forward to skim cleaner than the Sharple's.

The Sharple's is guaranteed to skim twice as clean as any other Separator.

Let the "Melotte" people, or any others, conduct their tests right at home here in Stanstead County and the Sharple's will come out ahead in every particular.

Tests made in Belgium do not interest people in this country.

A test of cream and milk separated by a No. 6 Sharple's, made at Fitch Bay Creamery last week, resulted in cream forty and butter fat left in milk two one hundredths of one per cent.

There is no other Cream Separator on the market that can do it.

The Tubular is simplest, cheapest and best.

Don't be fooled by any Separator with a bucket bowl.

The Sharple's is to-day the only Tubular machine on the market.

A. W. BULLOCK,
Georgeville, Que.

CURRIERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer McFarlane and two children, from St. Henri, Montreal, visited his brother Jas. McFarlane on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Seale from Granby, are visiting Mrs. Seale's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Shonyo.

Miss Myrtle Manning spent the Easter holidays with her parents and returned to Montreal Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Patneau who resided at Newport, Vt., during the winter, are spending a few weeks at her Uncle's J. Lange's, before taking possession of their home recently purchased at Magog.

About 20 young people from Magog spent a pleasant evening at the home of Mr. C. C. Manning, April 10th, and were treated to maple sugar.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Viens entertained a party of friends from Magog, on Easter Sunday.

Mr. John Moffatt from Magog visited Mr. Moffatt's Uncle Jas. McFarlane on Sunday.

Mrs. G. A. Colburn and children spent Good Friday with Mrs. Manning.

Mr. Juby of Knowlton spent Sunday with his daughter Mrs. A. Stone.

BARNSTON.

Mrs. Ingham and little son of Randolph, Vt., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Fox last week.

Miss Dolly Whiteher of Sherbrooke was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. H. McKatchon, during her Easter holidays.

Master George Crompton of Montreal is spending his vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Jenks.

Mr. George Hadlock was in Montreal over Sunday.

We regret to report the serious illness of Mrs. Sarah Baldwin, mother of Mrs. G. B. Hall of this place.

Our school reopened on Tuesday.

Sugar makers are very busy these days; the yield is large and the quality fine.

Free During April.

With every suit of clothes sold at six dollars or less, a Lady's nice Umbrella worth 80c.; with every suit over six dollars, a Gentle's Umbrella worth \$1.10; with a pair of pants, a pair of suspenders worth 25c.; with 3 pkgs. of Banner or Saxon Oats, 90c.; a Lady's nice Comb worth 15c.; with one pkg. of above, a box of nice Hair Pins worth 5c.; with 1 doz. cans Corn (90c.) or 1 doz. of Blueberries (80c.) or 1 of Peas (70c.) a Shaving-brush, cheap at 10c.; Summer Caps 10c. each, Mocha Balls 9c. a lb.

E. R. WEBSTER.

Ayer's Cliff, April, 1906.

TOWN TOPICS.

Mr. J. A. Roy of Boston is in town. Read the new advertisement of H. C. Wilson & Sons this week.

Mr. John T. Hackett was home from Montreal for the Easter holidays.

Miss Mary Terrill from Sherbrooke was home for the Easter holidays.

Miss Mariana Genest of Sherbrooke is visiting her friend, Miss Eugenie Lanctot.

White Plymouth Rock eggs for setting, \$1.00 for thirteen. S. D. Waterman, Derby Line.

Mr. J. J. Gibb of Montreal spent the Easter holidays at Rock Island, a guest at Mrs. C. Cowens.

Miss Bessie Tucker of St. Johnsbury was the guest of Miss Margaret Gaduppe over Sunday.

Mr. Adelard Gobeille of St. Johnsbury is spending the Easter holidays at his old home here.

Miss Juliette Gadois of Sherbrooke was the guest of her friend, Miss Irmine Phaneuf, Easter Sunday.

Mr. C. C. Gardner, teller at the Eastern Townships Bank, has been in Montreal during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Owens and two daughters, from Stonefield, Que., spent the Easter holidays in this place. Mr. Owens has two sons at Stanstead College.

Mrs. G. W. Bixby returned from Atlanta, Ga., last week, and goes this week to Boston. She expects to sell her residential property in that city, and her trip to the "hub" is in this connection.

The largest horse ever seen in this place is an imported Clydesdale stallion recently received at Lee Farm. This horse is 18 hands, high and weighs 2,000 lbs. He is well proportioned and has attracted much attention.

The First Universalist Church, Derby Line, Rev. J. Newton Emery, pastor. Public worship at 10.45 a. m. Sunday School at 12 M. Subject of morning sermon, "What God Gives He Gives Forever." The Easter music will be repeated. All are invited.

Gen. J. G. and Mrs. Foster of Ottawa, Prof. F. M. and Mrs. Hawes of Somerville, and Mrs. J. T. Shearer of Montreal, are in town, being called here by the death of Mrs. B. F. Knight, which occurred at Griffin, Tuesday. The funeral will take place to-day.

Some anxiety has been felt here for the safety of Col. C. E. Nelson and family, who have lately been staying in San Francisco. They were, however, expecting to leave there Tuesday, the day before the earthquake and are probably safe on their homeward journey.

About two thousand cords of pulp wood have gone down the Tomifobia river this week. The drive began Sunday afternoon and is still in progress. The wood is the property of Tilton and Raymond and is caught in booms above Mack's Mills. The experiment has proved very successful.

On Monday some one sent us for publication a fake invitation to a "sugar off" at a farm near Stanstead. We can use the stamps which accompanied the notice, but it strikes us that the forgery of a man's signature even to an invitation of this kind, is a careless piece of business, to say the least.

Mrs. Frank Barton (nee Verna Cate) of Hanover, N. H., only daughter of F. H. Cate, a well-known contractor of Haverhill, Mass., and a niece of Mrs. C. A. Moulton of Derby Line, died on the 5th inst. Before her marriage deceased spent one summer with her aunt at Derby Line, and will be remembered by many of the residents of that place.

The cast for the four act drama to be given at Pierce Hall on Friday evening and entitled "You Never Can Tell" is as follows: Crampton alias Clandon, Mrs. Mansur; Gloria, her daughter, Linda Harding; Dolly and Phil, Twins, Ruth Stevens and Roy Telford; Mr. Crampton, George Nunn; Valentine, a dentist, P. J. Bergeron; William, the waiter, W. K. Harding; Finch McComas, family solicitor, W. H. Dawson; Bohum, W. F. Pike; Maid, Mary Flint.

The annual meeting of the Stanstead Rifle Association was held in Columbian Club rooms on the evening of the 7th inst., the following officers being elected: Captain, Dermot R. Parsons; Secretary Treasurer, Charles H. Mansur; Executive Committee, E. A. Baldwin, Dr. H. P. Stockwell, Maj. B. B. Morrill, James A. Gilmour. The annual membership fee was reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00. The association decided to hold a spoon competition every Saturday a handicap of 20 points being placed against all members who have ever won spoons. The first shoot of the season will be held Saturday, May 5th.

TOWN TOPICS.

Mr. F. T. Caswell is in Boston. Miss Esther Butterfield and Miss Jean Howden are in Boston.

The meeting of the Women's Reading Club announced for April 24th, has been postponed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Hennigan of East Milton, Mass., are guests of their daughter, Mrs. T. O. Chapman.

Isaac Smith will sell the balance of his stock of dry goods, clothing, etc., at auction May 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

The Easter Music at the Universalist Church was exceptionally fine, and will be repeated next Sunday morning.

Mrs. E. J. Pope returned to her home at Crystal Lake Farm, Monday, after a three weeks' visit with relatives in Massachusetts.

Mrs. W. B. Frost (nee Nellie W. Stewart) died at Iowa Falls, Ia., on the 8th inst., death following a surgical operation.

For Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments and Musical Goods of Every description, see H. C. Wilson & Sons, Sherbrooke.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Pike returned at the end of the week from a ten days' trip to New York, Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Washington.

An item in the Daily Register, Santa Ana, Cal., announces that Mr. J. G. Field of Stanstead is visiting his cousin, Dr. C. D. Ball, in Santa Ana.

Mr. Charles D. Ward arrived home from California Tuesday morning. The season was rather cold and wet where Mr. Ward wintered, and he was not overpleased with the climate.

A memorial window has been placed in Christ Church by Mrs. C. O. Brigham and Mrs. G. W. Bixby in memory of their sister, the late Mrs. William Tall. The window was dedicated last Sunday.

Mr. W. S. Ewens of Owen Sound, Ont., and Mr. F. A. Townsend of Detroit, Mich., were guests of Mr. Winthrop K. Harding over Sunday. Mr. Townsend broke the bowling record at the College "Gym," Friday evening, making a string of 242.

The services at the Congregational Church on Sunday will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Wm. R. Harvey. In the morning the subject will be: "The Scriptures as a Great University" a sermon to young people and other's. In the evening the theme will be: "The Religious Art of letting go."

Mr. Amede Suprenant, who recently concluded a three years' engagement with Mr. I. S. Melloon, was given a hearty "send-off" by his friends at St. Joseph's Hall, on the 7th inst. About thirty-five young men were present. A complimentary address was read by Mr. F. X. LeBlanc, and short speeches were made by Mr. Charles Gilmore and Mr. I. Melloon. Music was furnished by the Newport Orchestra. The caterer was Mr. Fred Girard, a sumptuous repast having been prepared by Mrs. Girard and served in excellent style. The affair had been arranged as a surprise to Mr. Suprenant and he was visibly affected by such a spontaneous demonstration of friendship.

Mr. A. Wintermute of the Canada Glue Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont., was in town on Sunday. This company is, for the most part, composed of Americans who came to this country last year and began in July the erection of a plant which has cost \$110,000.00. Last week they began the manufacture of glue in the only modern and up-to-date factory of its kind in this country. Last year Canada imported from the United States 600,000 lbs. of glue; from Europe about 1,600,000 lbs. of the same commodity. The Brantford company hope to capture most of this business. At the outset their plant will have a capacity of 1,500,000 lbs. per annum. To make this amount of glue about 15,000,000 lbs. of stock will be required. Most of this comes from tanneries in the shape of clippings from hides. Practically all of this stock will be bought in Canada, although there is no duty on raw material of this nature. The duty on glue is 25 per cent. While in the East Mr. Wintermute visited the tanneries at Hyde Park in search of glue stock. He is an American and thinks the St. Lawrence river should have been the dividing line between this country and the United States, but says he would not have fought much had Canada coveted Vermont. According to Mr. Wintermute's western idea of things, the Green Mountain State is too rocky and broken to be of any particular value. The railroad between St. Johnsbury and Hyde Park he considered a remarkable engineering achievement, although he did not place a very high value on the land traversed in that section.

TOWN TOPICS.

Isaac Smith has reopened his store at Rock Island to close out the balance of his stock.

Mrs. E. E. Baxter returned from Washington last night, after an absence of several months.

Denison Ward's first experience in a Vermont sugary was not altogether an unalloyed pleasure. Mr. Ward recently moved on to the Thomas Ward farm near Derby Line. A couple weeks ago he tapped the trees, got a good first run, worked like a trojan "boiling in" all one day. Then night came and during the darkness the entire "batch" was scooped by some sneak thief.

GEORGEVILLE.

Rev. Mr. Elliot of Magog will preach at Smith's Mills at 10.30 a. m. and at Griffin 2.30 p. m. also at Georgeville at 7 p. m. on Sunday, April 22nd.

Mrs. (Rev.) D. Brill is seriously ill. Rev. Mr. Brill was unable to fill his appointment at Smith's Mills and Griffin last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Beach returned last week from a pleasant trip to Boston and New York.

Miss Davidson was the guest of her friend, Miss Carrie Trenholme, Coaticook recently.

Mr. E. W. Sheldon has moved to his residence in the village for the summer.

W. B. LeBaron and family, Mr. C. Nutter and family of Sherbrooke, also Mr. and Mrs. W. E. LeBaron of North Hatley were among the invited guests of G. A. LeBaron sugaring-off, at Glen Villa, the first of the week.

Messrs. R. and E. Springing of Montreal spent the Easter holidays here with their parents, returning Monday morning.

Mr. Wm. Stocks of Vancouver is calling on friends here, after an absence of twenty-five years.

Miss Leslie Bean is at present employed at Magog.

Mr. Harry Moore of Magog, who has been the guest of his friends for a week, returned home on Monday.

Mr. Walter McGowan has been engaged for the summer by Mr. W. A. Murray as farmer at "Dunkeld."

The water is rising in the lake and the ice is getting weak.

MASSAWIPPI.

The condition of the roads just now is probably at the worst. Travel on the Ayer's Cliff river road is precarious. The gentle rain of Sunday brought out the frost and will greatly aid in settling the highways.

We regret to say that Mrs. Charles Edson has been very ill, but seems better to-day.

Mrs. Plumley called on friends here Tuesday.

The Easter service was slimly attended, owing to the roads and weather, outsiders not venturing to come. The decorations were very pretty, and the special music were left for another Sunday, so that more might enjoy them.

Miss Maud Peck is unable to attend the central at present, through illness.

Mrs. A. P. Hurd is at home from the Cliff, this week, but will return.

Mr. Luttrell has taken the tenant house of Mr. G. Hitchcock and is preparing to keep "bachelors hall."

It is reported that thieves entered the barn of Rev. Percival lately, and leaving carried off his harnesses. It is hoped that repentance may overtake them for stealing from a minister, and that he may find the things hanging on their accustomed peg some morning.

Mr. E. A. St. Dizier went to Montreal to spend Easter with relatives.

Miss B. St. Dizier and Mrs. George Fish were at Newport, last Saturday.

WAY'S MILLS.

Miss Lula Gould visited at Mr. A. E. Chadsey, last Friday.

Rev. I. Wilkinson called on some of his church members, Tuesday.

Misses Myrtle and Mildred Chadsey spent the Easter holidays at home.

Mrs. Fritz Daniels was at her daughter's, Mrs. Will Oliver, Monday.

Mr. Carroll Crook is quite ill with typhoid fever. He is attended by Dr. Colby.

The Eureka cheese factory will reopen next Monday, April 23rd. We predict for Mr. Brown and patrons a prosperous year.

Mr. John Bishop, who has been sick for some time past, died last Sunday morning. Mr. Bishop has been a resident of the Southmayd farm for a good many years. He will be greatly missed. The funeral was held at his late home on Tuesday at 1 p. m. Rev. B. Watson officiated. Interment at Fairfax cemetery. He leaves a widow, two sons and five grandchildren to mourn his loss. The family have the sympathy of their many friends.

True & Blanchard Co., Newport WATCHES.

Are you aware of the fact that we have the best stock of WATCHES within a hundred miles of here? It is a fact whether you have known it or not. If you need or want a watch—we mean one that will keep correct time—and wear as you want it to, we can make it an object for you to buy of us. What is true of our line of watches is just as true of our

CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, RINGS, CHAINS, JEWELRY.

We sell good Goods. Represent them to be just as they are, and sell at the right prices.

We simply ask the privilege of showing and pricing our lines.

TRUE & BLANCHARD CO.

A. E. FISH & CO.'S, AYER'S CLIFF AND BOYNTON

Headquarters for Best Flour at Lowest Price.

Plenty of Feed of all kinds, including Bran, Wheat Meal, Corn and Corn Meal, Middlings and Shorts.

Inquire of us for Grass Seed, Clover and Seed Grain.

Wanted—Dressed Pork, 9 1/2 cts. cash; No. 1 Maple Sugar, 6 1/2 cts. trade.

FITCH BAY.

A large number attended the vestry meeting held at St. Matthias Church, on the 16th inst. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Mr. B. A. Rider was appointed chaplain warden, for the 13th consecutive year; people's warden, F. L. Carr; delegates to Deanery meeting, W. K. Foss, E. C. Peebles, M. F. Longeway; sidemen, E. B. Rider, W. L. Foss, M. F. Longeway, E. J. Bracy, C. H. Gustin and J. Christie Gustin; auditors, E. C. Peebles and A. A. Gustin; vestry clerk, C. C. Rand. Cash balance on hand, \$36.13.

Mrs. L. A. Huckins visited friends and relatives in Georgeville a few days last week.

Fred Brown of Ayer's Cliff is ill with the measles at the home of his aunt, Mrs. L. P. Adams.

W. K. Foss is recovering from a severe experience with measles.

F. H. Barber is in Montreal attending the yearly meeting of the Congregational Church.

Mrs. Selby, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Bracy, has returned to her home in South Barnston.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sheldon of Georgeville visited friends here the first of the week.

Mr. S. Alex crossed Lake Memphremagog on the ice, the 9th inst., but found it so unsafe he preferred to take a longer journey by land on his return.

Mr. Charles Clark of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, called on friends here during the Easter holidays.

The Ladies Guild of St. Matthias Church will meet at the Parsonage on the 19th inst.

Gerald Huckins is in Newport.

NORTH HATLEY.

Miss Addie Paterson was the guest of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sims, Sherbrooke, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bourque of Newport, Vt., and the Misses Eva and Gertrude Taylor of Stanstead, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Bourque over Sunday.

Mr. David Fectault has accepted a permanent position at Sherbrooke with Mr. J. W. McKee for the summer.

Miss Gladys Robinson has completed her work with Clough & Worthing, and intends to take a commercial course at Sherbrooke.

Masters John A. Hovey, George Fuller, Rex and Waldo and P. A. Fuller of Sherbrooke accompanied by A. P. LeBaron drove to Mr. Clarence Young's sugar camp, on Monday, where they all enjoyed a fine treat by Mr. Young's kindness.

Mr. A. H. McCrea has opened a dentistry in J. B. LeBaron's new block over the post office.

Mr. J. H. Turner of Reedville has purchased all the store goods here of Clough & Worthing, and the store will be closed shortly.

Miss E. Orcutt of Newport, was here over Sunday.

Miss Pearl McClary spent the holidays with friends at Massawippi.

Mr. Ernest Aldrich of Huntingville has taken his position with G. A. LeBaron at Glen Villa.

Mrs. Walter Bowen of Fitch Bay is visiting at Mr. J. Goodwin's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McKay returned on Wednesday from Denver, Colorado, where they passed a part of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. James Copp of Montreal, are spending their honeymoon here. Mrs. Copp was Miss Ruth Shelby.

GRANITEVILLE.

Mr. Gerald Bullock who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bullock, for a few days returned to Worcester, Mass., last week where he has a lucrative position.

Mrs. James Manger spent the Easter holidays at Richford, Vt., with her parents.

Miss Mildred Salls who spent the Easter holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Salls, has returned to her school at Derby Centre on Monday.

Owing to the illness of our pastor, Rev. M. Brundage, Prof. McFadden of Stanstead College occupied the pulpit here on Sunday last.

Miss Lucie Salls was home from Stanstead College for the Easter holidays.

Business is beginning to look up quite a little at the quarries. Mr. J. Brodie has commenced shipping paving blocks.

Master Clifford Cote of Waterville, Que., who has been visiting his sister, Miss Pearl Cote, returned home on Monday.

Miss Lucie Salls spent Sat. and Sunday, April 7 and 8, at Rutter's Corner the guest of her friend Gertrude Richardson.

Mr. James Brodie returned from a business trip in the interest of his quarry, on Monday.

Mr. N. N. Salls has a new Peoples Telephone installed in his residence.

Mr. James Maltman is making rapid progress towards recovery which his numerous friends will be pleased to hear.

Mr. J. C. Bullis of Cedarville was called to Stanstead on Saturday by the very severe illness of his brother Albert, who has a heart trouble.

Mr. N. N. Salls received word the first of the week by telephone from Derby Centre telling him that his brother, Mr. H. W. Salls was in the hospital at Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Scott left the first of the week for Norwich, N. Y. to visit their son, Mr. Warren Scott for a while.

BOYNTON.

Mrs. A. K. Hill had the misfortune to fall in the yard and fracture a bone in her hip. Dr. Whitcheer was immediately called. The patient is doing well.

Mr. Lee Merrill spent Sunday at Cassville with his aunt, Mrs. Lyford.

Prof. Youtz of Montreal preached a very interesting sermon here on Sunday.

Mrs. A. P. Hurd and Mrs. B. Hord of Ayer's Cliff were in the place on Friday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Fish.

Miss Lillian Hill is very ill.

Mrs. L. M. Baldwin spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Sherbrooke.

Nurse Fernald, who is caring for Mr. H. Libby, spent Saturday at her uncle's, Mr. Wilder Brown's of Brown's Hill.

Mr. E. Campbell of Stanstead Junction was in the place last week in the interest of the Great West Insurance Co.

Mrs. L. L. Bullis of Derby Line was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Hill over Sunday.

Miss Bertha Demick of Demick's Mills is staying at A. R. Hill's.

Mr. Charles Merrill is on the sick list.

Miss Mary Caspey of Ayer's Cliff spent a couple of days with Miss L. Hill, recently.

Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid for Coughs.

FOR METRIC'S USE.

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, calls present conditions very chaotic—New Stand-ard.

In the March Number of the National Geographical Magazine Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, contributes an article, entitled "Our Heterogeneous System of Weights and Measures," which is an explanation of the reasons why we should abandon its obsolete system in inches, tons and gallons. He discusses the Littaure bill, which provides that after July 1, 1908, the metric system of weights and measures shall be used in the Government departments. Dr. Bell says in part:

"It is obvious that our present system of weights and measures is in a very chaotic condition. It certainly is not right that a coal company should be able to pay miners by a ton of 2,240 pounds and then sell the coal by another ton of 2,000 pounds. But even the pound itself varies in weight according to circumstances. Some of our people employ a pound of sixteen ounces, others a pound of twelve ounces, so that it is necessary in business transactions to have a definite understanding as to the kind of pound we employ—whether avoirdupois or troy weight. The ounce, too, varies.

Much Unnecessary Labor.

"Few people have any adequate conception of the amount of unnecessary labor involved in the use of our present weights and measures. Scientific men and merchants may have the necessary skill with figures to enable them to use the metric system, but how about the common people of the country? It is just here that the metric system possesses special advantages—reducing to a minimum the amount of labor and skill required in the solution of the everyday problems of life involving the use of figures.

"The people of Great Britain, having no practical experience, by actual use, of the advantages of a decimal system of measurement, may have difficulty in realizing the amount of unnecessary drudgery through which they are obliged to go in order to obtain a solution of the simplest arithmetical problems, and they therefore have some excuse for remaining in the rear of progress, but the United States has no such excuse to offer for her hesitation in joining the majority of the civilized nations of the world in the adoption of the metric system.

"We already have a decimal system of money, and our people are therefore prepared to appreciate the great saving of labor involved in pushing the decimal principle into all our methods of measurement. We would not, if we could, go back to the old pounds, shillings and pence of our ancestors, for we can realize through our everyday experience with dollars and cents the drudgery we are saved in all financial calculations, and are, therefore, prepared to appreciate by analogy that corresponding benefits would arise from our adoption of a decimal system in our weights and measures.

An Illuminating Contrast.

"Let us compare for a moment the arithmetical processes involved in calculating by the old method of pounds, shillings and pence with the simpler process employed when we deal with dollars and cents and then apply the results to the metric system of weights and measures. Take any problem that may occur to your mind.

"Let us take, for example, the figures 1906, which represent the present year. Now if we had 1906 pennies and wanted to find how many pounds, shillings and pence this amounted to we must divide 1906 by twelve to find the number of shillings, and then divide this product by twenty to find the number of pounds. But the moment you adopt a decimal system of money like our own this kind of drudgery becomes entirely unnecessary. No calculation whatever is required in order to reduce the figures from one denomination to another—we simply shift the decimal point.

We know at once, without calculation, that 1906 cents amount to 19.06 dollars. "Now compare this simple process with the laborious processes involved in the use of the ordinary measures of length and weight. Take 1906 inches—how many feet and yards? We must divide 1906 by twelve to find out the number of feet, and then divide the product by three to ascertain the number yards. Or take 1906 ounces—how many pounds?

Simplicity of Metric System.

"And what kind of pound—avoirdupois weight, troy weight or apothecary's weight? In one case we may have to divide 1906 by 16, in another by 12, but the point I wish to make is that a calculation of some sort is involved in the mere process of translation from one denomination to another in the same kind of measure, while by the metric system all this kind of labor is saved; we merely shift the decimal point.

"The amount of labor saved in calculating square measure and cubical measure is still more remarkable. Try square measure first. Take the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 123,456 square inches. How many square feet. I will not try to work it out, but you must divide this number by 144 to get the number of square feet. You will probably require paper and pencil to perform the computation, but on the metric plan the solution is so easy that any intelligent person can arrive at the result mentally without any calculation whatever; 123,456 square centimetres is equivalent to 12.3456 square metres.

"Even should we forget that there are 10,000 square centimetres in a square metre a moment's thought will enable us to recover the knowledge. The metric system knows that a metre consists of 100 centimetres (the name centimetre itself means one-hundredth of a metre), so that a square metre is a surface measuring 100 centimetres one way by 100 centimetres the other; 100 times 100 is 10,000, the figure '1' followed by four ciphers, which means that we must shift the decimal point four places to the left to ascertain the number of square metres.

"At the present time the metric system is the only system known that has the least chance of being adopted by the world. As a matter of fact it is now international in character, for practically all the civilized nations of the world have already adopted it with the exception of the English-speaking peoples, who employ an admittedly inferior system."

OLD LEAP YEAR LAWS.

When Women Proposed Six Centuries Ago the Man Had to Accept.

In two countries, at least, and more than 600 years ago laws were passed which gave women the right of proposing marriage. These enactments went even farther than this. They also stipulated that if the man whose hand they had sought should refuse he should incur a heavy fine.

A searcher among the ancient records of Scotland discovered an act of the Scottish parliament, which was passed in the year 1288, which runs as follows:

"It is statut and ordainit that during the rein of his maist blisist Megeste, ilk for the years knowne as Lepe Yeaure, ilk mayden ladye of halthe hiegh and lowe estate shall hae liberte to bespoken ye man she likes, albeit gif he refuses to talk hir to be his lawful wyfe, he shall be mulcted in ye sum of ane hundris or less, as his estate may be, except and awis gif he can make it appere that he is betrothit ane ither woman, he then shall be free."

A year or two later a law almost similar to the Scottish enactment was passed in France and received the approval of the king. It is also said that before Columbus sailed on his famous voyage to the westward a similar privilege was granted to the maidens of Genoa and Florence.

There is no record extant of any fines imposed under the conditions of this Scotch law and no trace of statistics regarding the number of spinsters who took advantage of it or of the similar regulations in France, but the custom seems to have taken firm hold upon the popular mind about that time. The next mention of it is dated nearly 400 years later, and it is a curious little treatise called "Love, Courtship and Matrimony," which was published in London in 1606. In this quaint work the "privilege" is thus alluded to:

"Albeit it now becomes a part of the common law in regard to social relations of life that, as often as every leap year doth return, the ladies have the sole privilege during the time it continueth of making love either by wordes or looks, no man will be entitled to benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

Up to within about a century ago it was one of the unwritten laws of leap year that if a man should decline a proposal he should soften the disappointment which his answer would bring about by the presentation of a silk dress to the unsuccessful suitor for his hand.

A curious leap year superstition is still to be met with in some parts of New England, and that is that during leap year the "beans grow on the wrong side of the pod."

An Incautious Critic.

Almost the last work that Sir Edwin Landseer was engaged on was a life sized picture of Nell Gwynn passing through an archway on a white palfrey. This picture, in which the horse alone was finished, was bought by one of the Rothschild family and given to Sir John Millais to complete. One morning a celebrated art critic called and was much impressed with this work. "Ah, to be sure!" he said, going up close and examining a deerhound, which almost breathed in the foreground of the picture. "How easily one can recognize Landseer's dogs! Wonderful, isn't it?" "Yes, it is wonderful," remarked Sir John, lighting another pipe. "I finished painting that dog yesterday and have done the whole of it myself." That critic was sorry he spoke.

Another Reason.

Aunt Emeline is the best loved woman in Saymouth, for her charity is alike of hand and heart. Like many other excellent persons, Aunt Emeline is not a church member, but she is a regular attendant at the village church, which is so near her cottage as to seem under the same roof. When, at the close of a recent sermon, the minister requested all those present who had never united with the church to retire at the end of service, everybody was surprised to see Aunt Emeline rise and start down the aisle.

"Aunt Emeline," the minister called softly, "that does not apply to you!" "That isn't why I'm going," Aunt Emeline responded serenely. "I smell my dinner burning up."

The Oily Menhaden.

The oily character of the menhaden is familiar. It is caught for its oil, which is tried out in factories. Menhaden fishermen use purse nets, which are tarred to preserve them. To keep their hands from sticking to the tarred nets they rub on them a freshly caught menhaden, handling it somewhat as they would a cake of soap. So oily is the menhaden that the simple pressure thus applied is enough to bring through the scales oil sufficient for the purpose.

Pleasant Job.

"Oh, George, I'm so glad you've come," exclaimed the sweet girl. "Father is so excited and disturbed. Do go in and calm him." "Very well," replied Mr. Lovett, "what's the matter with him?" "Why—er—I just told him you wanted to marry me."

A Mean Trick.

"What do you do to make talk when you call on a new girl?" "I usually start by telling a joke." "But the rest of the evening?" "That can be filled up in explaining the joke."

For those misfortunes that thou mayest strive to prevent them, but whenever they happen bear them with magnanimity.—Zoroaster.

CLOSING PEKING'S GATES.

Notary Ceremony Performed Daily at the Chinese Capital.

The closing of the gates in Peking just because it goes on daily and may apparently go on daily for centuries to come is probably one of the "sights" least witnessed and talked of save by those foreigners who may have chanced to "run for it" near closing time. The daily performance is marked with a due ceremony which is quaint and full of interest to the intelligent onlooker, as the closing by no means signifies the mere bringing together of the heavy wooden doors and barring the emperor's highway against all comers.

At the appointed hour a preliminary signal is given by a large gong or iron shield being struck with a big iron bar fifty times in such quick succession as almost to defy calculation. This is followed by a signal of 100 blows repeated in precisely the same fashion three times. When the third and last cycle of gong strokes is entered on a number of old and at this season very much bewadded and muffled up old "Charlies" start a series of discordant yells to all and sundry to "hasten" or they will be shut out. This combination of signals is followed by a jostling stream of people in both directions.

Presently the rush slackens until only a solitary pedestrian or possibly a man on a donkey, full tilt, a belated rickshaw or a heavily laden cart struggles through. Then a movement is made with the gates, yelling bursts out afresh and another rush ensues, the gates being meanwhile half closed and occasionally opened a little way again until, the outgoers having meanwhile ceased, there is a final scrimmage to get into the city, and the process of closing, which has taken some half hour in all, is completed.

The huge iron plated doors having clanged to, a monster iron pole is dragged up and placed across them on iron supports, being retained in position by a padlock of enormous proportions and of the well known Chinese type. There are in all nineteen gates, and the same ceremony is observed at each, but at such thoroughfares as the Hatanmen there is naturally more traffic, and the process is probably proportionately longer.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Some men don't care how dull business is if it is equally bad with their rivals.

About the third time some people show you a kindness you find they want to sell you something.

Patience is that which you have to have with others, but which no one is called upon to have with you.

Society is a good deal like our rich kin—we are mighty nice to its face, but make fun of it behind its back.

Some people are like a worthless team of horses—always have to be helped when it comes to pulling a load uphill.

There is one way of starting on the pathway to get rich which is seldom traveled these days—running a store and living over it.

It sometimes happens that deference is shown a man not in recognition of his greatness, but because he will be cranky if it isn't.

They Had No Dinner.

The absentmindedness of a certain well known Scotch professor is notorious. Not long ago he invited a few select friends to dine with him, and upon their arrival, some short time before the hour set apart for dinner, the professor suggested a walk through the conservatory and grounds until the gong should sound the dinner hour. After spending a short time inspecting flowers, plants, etc., host and guests came suddenly to a small gate at the end of the lawn. "Ah," said the professor to his astonished guests, "assuredly this will be a much nearer way home for you than going back to the front." And, all unconscious of his invitation to dinner, he opened the gate and bowed his guests out.—London Answers.

Superstition of the Turks.

The superstition of the Turks is nowhere so apparent as in their fear of the "evil eye." Jugs placed around the edge of the roof or an old shoe filled with garlic and blue beads (blue glass balls or rings) is a sure guard against the illusion. Whenever a pretty child is playing upon the street the passers-by will say, "Oh, what an ugly child!" for fear of inciting the evil spirit against its beauty. The peasant classes in Turkey are of course the most superstitious because they are the most ignorant. They have no education whatever and can neither read nor write.

Dead as a Doornail.

"As dead as a doornail" at first seems utterly senseless, but becomes lively and picturesque when we remember that knockers were once universally used. Beneath the knocker, in order to prevent disfiguring the door, a large nail or bolt was driven. An impatient caller, waiting for the door to be opened, would frequently use the knocker with great force, and the irresponsiveness of the nail gave rise to this expression.

The Play in Paris.

By a fortnight all Paris is supposed to have seen a new play. It is not considered smart to be seen at a play after it has been running for more than that time.—London Bystander.

A Difference.

He—Don't you think that some of her sayings are smart? She—They aren't, but they do.—Brooklyn Life.

VERMONT ITEMS.

The streams emptying into Willoughby lake have been closed to fishermen for 3 years.

The Republican state committee met at Burlington Wednesday night to select time and place for the Republican State Convention.

Rev. Dr. S. P. Pratt, who died at his home in Dorset Monday in his 90th year, had been Congregational pastor at Dorset for 50 years. Pastor emeritus during the past few years.

State Superintendent of Education, M. S. Stone, plans to hold a series of educational meetings on elementary agriculture throughout the state for the benefit of public school teachers and others interested, and has secured as speaker for this Capt. E. Miller, superintendent of schools of Keokuk county, Iowa. One of these meetings will be held at Newport or Barton May 8th.

An indictment charging Raymond Mullin of Barre with the murder of Fred Batchelder of the same city on March 16 last, was returned yesterday by the special grand jury which has been considering the case at Montpelier. It is alleged that Mullin, a professional nurse, while attending Batchelder, gave him poisoned food. No motive has appeared. Mullin is under arrest. This man is well known in Newport and West Derby having done nursing there during the past year.

The hotel at Saxton's River has been sold to Harry H. Kimball, a resident of that village. The price paid was \$7500. The hotel was built three years ago at a cost of about \$17,000. There is \$10,000 of stocks held by the citizens of the village, and \$6500 of mortgage bonds. The price paid for the hotel will about pay the bonds and the floating indebtedness. The stockholders will realize nothing. The sale is made with the stipulation that no license for selling intoxicating liquors shall ever be taken out.

All arrangements have been completed for the spring meeting of the Vermont Schoolmasters' Club which will be held at the Van Ness, Burlington, Friday evening, April 20. Dr. Geo. H. Locke, recently dean of the school of Pedagogy, Chicago University, and editor of the School Review, will be present and address the club on the subject, "An Avocation of a Schoolmaster." It is also expected that Pres. M. H. Buckham and several other prominent Vermont educators will address the club. A move is about to be made looking toward the unification of high school work and the report of the special committee appointed at the fall meeting to investigate and make recommendations on this subject, will be listened to and discussed.

The first prosecution for violation of the law which requires householders to give information concerning persons in their houses liable to taxation, came up in Barre city court Monday evening, when C. Garibaldi of Center Street was brought in by Officer Carle. The assessors are having considerable trouble of this sort. Mr. Garibaldi gave the desired information about himself, but advised the assessors to "G'long" when they sought for information as to others they had reason to believe were residents of the house. When brought into court Mr. Garibaldi pleaded guilty after explanation by the court officers that his action constituted an offense under the law. His fine was \$10 and the costs \$7.23, which he paid.

While the two small children of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Slack of Brookfield were playing at the barn at their home recently, they in some manner got hold of some Paris green and ate some of it. They then went into the house and told their mother that it did not like the taste of the stuff. The mother saw what the children had eaten and calling to her husband who was in the barn gave the children an antidote until their stomachs were cleared of the poison. The cat with which the children were playing ate enough of the poison so that it died in the barn, where they left it. The quick action of the mother saved the children's lives. Mr. and Mrs. Slack lived far enough from a doctor's house so that had they waited for a physician it would probably have proved disastrous for the children.

Two accidents occurred on the Boston & Maine recently just below East Barnet in that portion of the road popularly known as "Snake Alley" because of the numerous reverse curves. The track runs close to the river and as the beef train was going south, one of the cars in the center of the train "buckled" and went down the embankment. The trouble increased when the "air line" north came along, as the engine and baggage car hardly got over the spot before the three following day coaches were derailed and gradually began to tip toward an angle of 45 degrees. Fortunately no one was hurt though the track was blocked for several hours, and some of the fine Canadian Pacific cars were pretty well scratched up. The St. Paul sleeper did not leave the rails and the passengers stayed in this car until a special came from St. Johnsbury and took them to their respective destinations.

ENGINEERING ITEMS.

What is probably the highest dock in the world has recently been completed at Port Florence, on the Victoria Nyanza, in Uganda at an altitude of 3,700 feet above sea level. The dock has been constructed to accommodate the Nyanza fleet plying on the lake in conjunction with the Uganda railroad. It measures 250 feet in length by 48 feet wide and 14 feet deep. It is excavated out of the solid rock by native labor, and occupied twelve months in construction, at a cost of \$20,000. Both the time occupied and the cost of the undertaking were increased owing to plague visitations, which seriously interfered with the work.

After an accident which occurred to a flywheel in a large European electric station, the superintendent designed and had constructed a flywheel of wood more than 35 feet in diameter and 10 feet wide at the rim. The thickness of the rim is about 12 inches and is constituted of 44 thicknesses of beech planks with staggered joints. The boards are glued together and the whole is bolted. The inside of the flywheel is formed of a double wheel with spokes and the latter are fastened to two hubs. The twenty-four spokes and the hubs are of cast iron. The weight of the flywheel is nearly 50 tons. On the first trial it attained a speed of 76 revolutions per minute, which corresponds to about 120 feet per second at the rim. It is probable that this is the highest peripheral speed which has yet been obtained with a wooden wheel, and it is one of the highest ever in an absolute standpoint. As to size, the flywheel seems to hold the record.

Owing to the success that has attended the inauguration of the steamship service with the vessel "Coya" on Lake Titicaca in Peru, the highest navigable sheet of water in the world, another and much larger boat "Inca" is now in course of erection upon the shores of the lake. This latest acquisition is 220 feet in length by 36 feet beam and 14 feet draft, of 550 tons displacement, and propelled by twin-screw engines developing 1,000 I. H. P., capable of giving a speed of 12 knots. The vessel was erected in England, complete in every detail, and was then dismantled, every section being packed and carefully numbered, and shipped in 3,000 cases to the port of Mollendo. From the seaport the parts were conveyed to the shores of the lake by railroad—a distance of 150 miles, and involving a climb of over 12,000 feet. The "Inca" is modern in every respect, being complete with elaborate passenger accommodation, electric lighting and steam heating. There is accommodation for 24 passengers and every possible arrangement and facility for working freight.

Some interesting facts concerning the mineral adulteration of textiles in every-day utility have been published by Lancet, of London. According to this authority, whereas one hundred years ago the rustling of a lady's silk dress was attributable to the high quality of the silk, it now rustles owing to the impregnation of 36 per cent of salts of tin. Epsom salts, which have hitherto been mostly employed for medicinal purposes, are widely adopted for giving weight to flannel. Similarly, the old-fashioned pure linen used for table cloths is now largely substituted by cotton filled with china clay, starch, and size, while our linen collars are also founded upon base materials with simply a linen facing.

Some Advantage in Being Dead.

Colonel Henry Watterson tells of the astonishment and chagrin with which a certain well known citizen of Louisville, named Jenkins, read a long obituary of himself printed in a morning paper of that city. He at once proceeded to the editorial office of the paper, and after much difficulty succeeded in obtaining audience of the busy city editor. Laying a copy of the paper before him, he observed he had come to see if the city editor could "tell" him "anything about it."

With a snort of impatience the busy editor grasped the paper and hastily read the article. "It appears to be an obituary of one Jenkins," he growled. "What is there to 'tell' about? What is the matter with you anyhow?"

"Oh, nothing, especially," responded the mild Jenkins, "only I thought I'd like to know how the obituary came to be printed that's all."

"Come to be printed!" repeated the editor, in irritated tones, "why the man died, of course. My paper doesn't print obituary notices of living men."

"Perhaps not, as a rule," gently replied the visitor; "but in this case I happen to be the Jenkins referred to." Thereupon the city editor began a profuse apology. We'll print a correction at once," he said.

"Well, after all," observed the mild Jenkins, "perhaps it would be better to let it stand; I'll show it to my friends when they try to borrow money of me."—Success.

Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid Cures Burns.

CURED HIS WIFE of LA GRIPPE

Quebec Man tells how the Great Consumptive Preventative was an all-round Benefit

"My wife took La Grippe when she was in Ottawa," says R. N. Dufosse of Northfield Farm, Que., in an interview. "She got a bottle of Psychine and after using it for a few days she was quite well. I took a cold and am using it and am getting all right. I think Psychine is one of the best tonics on the market to-day."

There you have the whole matter in a nutshell. La Grippe and colds are among the forerunners of consumption.

This man had one, his wife had the other. Psychine not only cured both but it built them up so that their bodies are strong enough to resist disease. All seeds of consumption are killed by

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Sick-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes 81 and 82—all druggists. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

50 tons Hay at my farm near Griffin. Address F. J. Wilkinson, Way's Mills.

KINDLING WOOD

(In Bundles.)

Dry Slabs in any quantity. Call, write or telephone.

TILTON & RAYMOND

Smith's Mills, Que.

D. R. PARSONS

OPTICIAN

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

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

Stanhed & Derby Line Branch.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Monday, Oct. 9, 1905.

TRAINS LEAVE STANHEDE: For North—5.25 a.m., 12.15 and 6.30 p.m. For South—8.15 a.m., 11.35 a.m., 10.30 p.m.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT STANHEDE: From South—6.06 a.m., 1.25, and 7.10 p.m. From North—6.45 a.m., 12.09 and 10.52 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE ROCK ISLAND AND DERBY LINE: 5.20 a.m. for Sherbrooke, Montreal (G. T. & Q. C.). 6.17 a.m. for Boston and New York, for Montreal (G. T. & Q. C.).

11.30 a.m. for South. 12.57 p.m. for Sherbrooke, Island Portland and Montreal (G. T. & Q. C.). 6.43 p.m. for Montreal (G. T. & Q. C.) and Quebec (G. T. & Q. C.).

10.41 p.m. for Boston and New York. TRAINS ARRIVE AT ROCK ISLAND AND DERBY LINE: From South—6.00 a.m., 1.25, and 7.10 p.m. From North—6.45 a.m., 12.09 and 10.52 p.m.

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

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

TIME TABLE.

In Effect Oct. 9, 1905.

LEAVING SHERBROOKE.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leave Sherbrooke 7.30 a.m. (daily except Sunday) arrive Lewis 1.00 p.m., arrive Quebec 1.15 p.m. Pullman car Quebec to Springfield connecting with Pullman car from Springfield for Quebec.

NOTE—Pullman car leaving Springfield on Saturday does not run beyond Newport on Sunday morning.

PASSENGER—Leave Sherbrooke 4.00 p.m. (daily except Sunday) arrive Lewis 9.20 p.m., arrive Quebec 9.30 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION—Leave Sherbrooke 8.30 p.m. (daily except Sunday) arrive Lewis 1.15 a.m., arrive Quebec 1.30 a.m.

Also connecting trains on the Megantic Division.

ARRIVING SHERBROOKE: BOSTON AND NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leave Quebec 2.30 p.m. (daily except Sunday) arrive Lewis 8.00 p.m., arrive Sherbrooke 8.40 p.m. Pullman car Quebec to Springfield connecting with Pullman car from Springfield for Boston.

NOTE—Pullman car leaving Quebec on Saturday connects at Springfield with Pullman car arriving at New York 4.05 p.m. instead of at 11.40 a.m. as on other days.

PASSENGER—Leave Quebec 7.30 a.m. (daily except Sunday) arrive Lewis 8.00 a.m., arrive Sherbrooke 1.10 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION—Leave Quebec 7.00 p.m. (daily except Saturday) arrive Lewis 1.45 p.m., arrive Sherbrooke 1.30 a.m.

Also connecting trains on the Megantic Division.

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

J. H. WALSH, E. O. GRUNDY, General Manager, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid Cures Frost Bites.

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ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

The Mammoth Store.

LADIES

This is the place you will find a Big Stock of Dress Goods in all the New Shades, consisting in part:

Brilliantines, 25c., 37½c., 50c., 75c., and \$1.00 per yd. Cashmeres, 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 per yd. Ladies' Broadcloth, all prices. Nunn's Velling, Rustle Cord, Serges, Silk Grenadine.

French and Scotch Flannels in endless variety, Lamoline and Taffeta Silk in all colors. Flannelettes from 5c. to 20c., per yd. Prints, Ginghams, &c., as usual.

Please ask to see our stock of Linens, the largest and best selected stock of Linen Goods ever brought into this market.

We have had a large trade in Ladies' Coats and Skirts and have a few of them left which will be sold at a price to close. Just think—Coats from \$5.00 to \$50.00 each.

An immense stock of Ribbons, Ruchings, Laces, Cambric Edge, and Insertions.

Full line of Corsets and Hair Pins, by the peck or doz.

Gents' Ladies' and Children's Underwear, from 25c. to \$3.00 per piece. Gents' and Ladies' Night Robes. Hosiery, Mittens and Gloves for all.

Have you seen our line of Kimona, just too swell for anything Gents' and Ladies' Fur Coats. Gents' Ladies' and Children's Overshoes, Rubbers and Overstockings.

TAMS! TAMS! TAMS! for 50c., and \$1.00. Wrappers, Aprons and Shirt Waist Suits in great variety and all cheap as the cheapest.

Have you seen the Baby Bonnets, (and Sets, Toques, Sash and Mitts for \$1.00. Wool Coats.

Hosiery, Infants', Children's Ladies' and Gents' at all Prices.

Do you take the Delineator and McCall's Magazine. We take subscriptions for them, also order the patterns and we mail them to you if you wish.

Wools and Yarns for Knitting and Crocheting those beautiful shawls.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Comprises everything usually found in any City or Country Store. All the new Cereals for Breakfast and the Dainties for Lunch and Substantials for Dinner. Canned Goods, Fruits, Jams, &c., of the very best quality guaranteed.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.

Headquarters for Flour and Feed

AS USUAL.

Royal Household, Five Roses, Buda and Pillsbury's Best, are our Leaders.

Corn, Oats, Shorts, Bran, Mixed Feed, Cotton Seed Meal, by the car or single sack.

KATHAN & HOPKINS.

The Busy Store

LADIES' SKIRTS.

We have just received a nice new line of Ladies' Skirts. Fine Black Ladies' Cloth Skirts \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50. Special value at \$3.50.

These Skirts are made by the best house in Canada and both workmanship and materials are guaranteed. They fit well and hang properly.

CORSETS.

We have three good lines of Corsets, in different lengths and styles, at 50 cents a pair. Also other lines.

LADIES' RAIN COATS.

Just received, direct from the makers, a nice line of these goods in a variety of styles and colors. An all-wool Cravenette Waterproof Coat stylishly made, at \$6.50.

FURS.

We have a few Furs left and are making specially low prices to close them out at once.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Heavy all-wool, non-shrinkable Underwear, worth fully \$1.00, but having bought a second consignment from the manufacturers late in the season, we have decided to knife the price to move the goods and offer it at 75c. the piece. This is a bargain.

INDIAN MOCCASINS.

An exceptionally good line of Indian Tan Moccasins for Men, Women and Children. Prices: Infants' 50c., Children's 75c., Boys' \$1.00, Ladies' and Gentlemen's \$1.25.

MEN'S SUITS.

Special value in Men's Tweed Suits, all sizes, at \$7.50; well and stylishly made; have all the "ear marks" of a \$10 suit. Suits at all prices.

FOR LUMBERMEN.

Rubbers, Pontiacs and Felts now being closed out. Get a pair while they last.

A TEA BARGAIN.

Recently many profited by our Special Sugar Bargain. We now offer an equally good Tea Bargain. While it lasts we will sell a regular 35c. Tea right from the chest at 19c. a pound. Money back if it is not perfectly satisfactory.

GREETING.

At this season we desire to extend our most appreciative thanks to our numerous customers and friends for their patronage and support in the past, at the same time wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year.

F. W. D. MELLOON

THE BUSY STORE. ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

HUMOR

WELL, DID SHE?

One Girl's Method of Coming to a Decision on a Very Vital Question.

She was standing on a Westport corner waiting for a car when he stopped to chat with her. The subject of engagements came up. "A girl friend of mine once had an awful experience," said she. "Kate had been receiving the attentions of a young man, whom I'll call Tom, for several years. Two or three times he had asked her to marry him, but she had withheld her answer. One day he was appointed to a position in an eastern city. That night he called on Kate and asked her again to marry him.

"I need a little time to think it over," she said.

"I leave tomorrow," said Tom.

"Well, tomorrow night I'll mail you a letter giving you my answer," said Kate. Tom went away and the next day left the city. Kate thought the matter over until late in the night. Then she decided upon a plan. She would write two letters to Tom, seal them, address and stamp them. They would look exactly alike. One would accept his proposal, and the other would reject it. She would place them in the pocket of her coat, go to a train, and just as it started she would throw one letter aboard the mail car without trying to see which one it was.

"Kate carried out her plan. She went to the Union depot and just as an eastbound train started threw one letter aboard. Then she rushed back into the depot and opened the other letter to see how fate had decided it for her. With a scream she dropped into a seat and almost fainted."

At this point the car stopped and the girl stepped aboard. "Did she accept him?" asked the man on the corner as the car started.

The girl replied, but her words were drowned by the rumble of the car.—Kansas City Times.

Moving Comedy.

"Yes, we are going to move to escape house cleaning."

"And so are we. If I must confess it myself, I think it will take the new tenants two weeks to get rid of all the rubbish we are leaving behind."

"The same here. Our house will need a mop and soap from cellar to roof. By the way, where are you going?"

"To 915 L street."

"What? Why, that is where we are leaving."

"Well, I declare! Where are you going?"

"To 711 B street."

"Why, that's where we are leaving."

"Great Scott!"

"Gee whiz!"—Chicago News.

Circumspect.

The voice of conscience began making remarks to the man.

"Bless me," he meditated, "this is embarrassing! Evidently these remarks are aimed indirectly at me. But certainly I should not listen, for it is said that eavesdroppers hear no good of themselves."

Consequently he turned a deaf ear to his conscience and faced the world smilingly.—Judge.

Midnight Supper.

Gunner—So the famous baseball player ate a Welsh rabbit before retiring and had some wonderful dreams? Were his dreams characteristic of his profession?

Guyer—I should say so. Why, he was pitching and tossing all night.—Detroit Tribune.

His Guide.

"Why is it that the performances of so very few musicians please you?"

"Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "to tell you the truth, I don't know much about it. I am merely going by what the musicians say of one another."—Washington Star.

Changed Her Mind.

"Well, well, there goes Miss Strong. When I saw her last she was posing as a bachelor girl. That's her hobby."

"All that's changed now. She dropped that hobby for a hubby."—Detroit Free Press.

Tender.



Mrs. Jiggson—Your bull pup does not like mother. He growls horribly at her.

Jiggson—Then I'll have the coachman shoot him. I can't bear to see dumb animals suffer.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Both Expensive Luxuries.

"Are you going away this summer?"

"I don't know. We will either go away or else stay at home and take tea."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Bride's Pie.

In olden times the wedding cake was known as the "bride's pie." It was circular in shape, covered with a heavy crust and decorated with sweetmeats. In some regions it was believed that there would be no future happiness for the couple if the wedding were celebrated without this "pie."

Japan's Great Library.

The Japanese Imperial library at Tokyo contains 2,000 printed and written mathematical works, going back to the year 1505, a date when Shakespeare was at work on his early plays.

Seville's Tower of Gold.

The famous "tower of gold" of Seville, a huge octagon in three stages, was so called by its royal Moorish builders because of its yellow color, which is brilliant in the Andalusian sunlight and moonshine. It was used as a prison by Peter the Cruel.

Origin of Whistling.

The rare instances where girls have learned to whistle properly are cited as cases of freaks of nature. It is supposed that the habit of whistling was cultivated by primitive man as a signal while hunting and that it was introduced into certain religious ceremonies of the early days, in which women were not allowed to take part.

The Swallow.

The swallow has a larger mouth in proportion to its size than any other bird. He needs it, too, for he does all his feeding on the wing, and a big mouth is a great convenience.

Life in the Deep Sea.

In many of the soundings made by Sir John Ross sea worms, or annelids, were brought up from depths varying from 119 to 1,000 fathoms. At a depth of 800 fathoms his nets caught a beautiful specimen of the Capit Medusa. The specimen was preserved and is now in the British museum in London.

"Cwt."

The abbreviation "cwt." is a compound of the Roman numeral C, representing 100, and a very natural and obvious "wt." for weight.

Animals and Poles, etc.

Certain substances which are deadly in their effects upon men can be taken by animals with impunity. Horses can take large doses of antimony, dogs of mercury, goats of tobacco, mice of hemlock and rabbits of belladonna without injury.

A Land of Luxury.

Spain is a land of luxury. Its people spend \$31,000,000 a year for wines, \$25,000,000 for cigarettes and cigars, \$20,000,000 on lotteries, \$13,500,000 on bullfights and \$12,500,000 for other holiday enjoyments.

Chinese and Eating.

The chief care of the Chinese is to eat nothing cold. Warm or hot food they absorb in abundance, but rightly they maintain that cool food lowers the temperature of the stomach beyond the point where digestion can continue, and so the health of the body is endangered.

The Early Norman Kings.

The early Norman kings, besides being kings of England, were also dukes of Normandy, and some of them seemed to think more of their continental than of their English possessions.

What Rain Does.

In parts of Australia where the average yearly rainfall is not more than ten inches a square mile of land will support only eight or nine sheep. In the Argentine Republic, South America, the same area, with thirty-four inches of rain, supports 2,500 sheep.

Eyeglasses.

Let eyeglasses lie in alcohol for a few moments, then polish with diamonds. If the glasses are set into gold frames a fine camel's hair brush will lift the dust from the edges and make them look like new.

A Wonderful Book.

The world's most remarkable book, at least so far as its appearance is concerned, is in the National Library of Paris. The letters are cut out of tissue paper with a pair of scissors. Each sheet of blue tissue out of which the letters are cut is placed between two pages of white, and so the matter is easily read.

Nova Scotia Indians.

Indians are still very numerous in Nova Scotia. They are guides, hunters, fishermen, and they live on the outskirts of the villages as well as on a reserve on Bear river and make moccasins, baskets, rustic furniture and other odds and ends.

The Nightingales.

The nightingale always begins his song softly, like a well trained orator, and gradually swells to a climax.

Mexico's Cave Dwellers.

The cave dwellers of Mexico travel a distance of 170 miles at a stretch, going at a slow but steady trot. Frequently a letter has been carried a distance of over 600 miles in five days, the carrier living all the time on a simple diet of pinole, a finely ground corn mixed with water into a thin paste.

Silk Insects.

Silk is produced by more than 200 insects, though very few of these are of any practical value to mankind.

Winding "Big Ben."

To wind "Big Ben," the clock in the tower of the house of parliament, Westminster, England, two men are engaged for four hours during three afternoons of each week, the clock bell occupying five hours, the hour bell seven.

PRUNING PEAR TREES.

Linns Woolverton, of Grimsby, Ontario, Throws Out Valuable Hints From His Store of Experience.

The pruning of the standard pear is somewhat akin to that of the apple. As a rule, the top should be formed lower than that of the apple tree, because of its upright habit of growth. For the Bartlett, the Tyson, the Buffum, the Gifford, the Louise, varieties more or less upright in habit, I think three feet of trunk will bring the top high enough to be well out of the way in tillage. In the case of some other varieties, which are more spreading, such as Flemish Beauty, Anjou, Bousquet, Diel, etc., perhaps four feet, or even five, might be advisable, according to the after treatment of the branches.

Heavy pruning of the pear tree should always be avoided, because it is followed by young and succulent growth, which seems to favor the attacks of the blight.

The chief work in pruning the pear is to thin out the top, so that it may not be too thick, and to prevent limbs from crossing each other, says Linns Woolverton, of Grimsby, Ont., in the Farmer's Advocate. If any of the limbs grow too long without sending out side branches, or if the tree is reaching up too high, all such limbs must, of course, be topped, so as to keep the tree within proper bounds; otherwise, a standard pear tree will need less pruning than an apple tree, and may be allowed to follow pretty much its own habit of growth.

The fire blight has always been the terror and the despair of pear-growers. In a most unaccountable way it suddenly attacks the finest pear trees, the pride of the orchardist, and leaves them looking as if scorched by fire. Of late scientists tell us that one means of carrying the germs is the visits of bees in blossoming time, taking them from the flowers of a diseased tree to the flowers of a healthy tree. If this is so, pear-growers should be most careful this season of the year to cut out all blighted or half-blighted wood from their trees. The blackened bark is easily discerned, and often, traceable much farther than first supposed. This should be cut off about a foot below the lowest trace of blighted bark, so that no diseased wood may escape. The



FIG. 1—A DWARF PEAR TREE. FIG. 2—A DWARF PEAR TREE IN FRUIT.

prunings should not be left to lie and scatter their spores, but should be gathered and burned.

The Dwarf pear tree needs different treatment from the Standard. It is budded on the quince root, a slow-growing stock, which needs encouragement by close pruning, and in some cases by potash or phosphate fertilizers, but seldom by nitrates. The quince root being a surface feeder, and not rooting deeply, is another reason for close pruning, for if the top reaches up too high the whole tree may be uprooted and blown over by the winds. Besides, I think that close spur pruning of the dwarf pears tends to improve the size and quality of the fruit, for while close pruning of a standard would result in too much wood, the same treatment of a dwarf only gently stimulates the wood growth, and imparts the energy thus conserved into the fruit buds as well.

I am trying to train all my dwarf pears to the pyramidal form, because it makes a beautiful and a symmetrical tree. To do this it is, of course, necessary to begin with a young tree from the nursery that has been allowed to branch from the ground. Indeed, it is always best to buy a dwarf pear with branches well formed.

By careful pruning with the grape pruning shears each year, the young dwarf pear tree may, in a few years, be made to assume somewhat the form shown in Figure 1.

In addition to shortening back the main limbs to keep the form shown, the leader must be topped at the proper height, and thus the tree will not increase very rapidly in size. The laterals should be cut back to within two or three fruit buds of these main limbs—more or less, according to the size and vigor of the tree. A well-proportioned dwarf should have its diameter about two-thirds of its height.

A dwarf pear orchard, pruned in the pyramidal form, will be an attractive feature of the orchard or fruit garden, which the owner will have pleasure in showing his friends, and inviting them to partake of the luscious fruit.

The Farm Horse in Summer.

A grass diet is not conducive to hard work, as it causes too much sweating and that has an inclination to weaken the system, but grass in limited quantities is beneficial to a horse as an appetizer, says Cyrus Greene in American Cultivator.

I do not like the practice of turning the horses out at night while hard work is on hand, for a horse with a stomach full of wet grass is in no condition for a forenoon's work. Also, the horse that has been on his feet most of the night gathering provender is not in condition for work the next day. With all other suitable environments a horse must lie down and rest and sleep to put him in the best condition for a day's work, and there is nothing like a well bedded stall to favor this.

Six Rules For Stockmen.

Admit as much sunlight as possible into the stable.

Whitewash the wall, ceilings and stanchions at least once every year.

Use common sense about turning cows out from a warm barn to stay out in inclement weather.

Make every cow in the herd occupy the same stall every time.

Cleanse and disinfect thoroughly after removing a tuberculous animal.

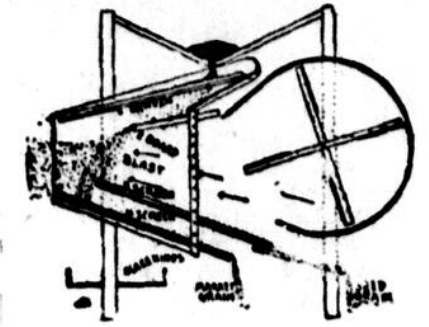
When you discover symptoms of tuberculosis in any animal in your herd promptly call a veterinarian or report the case to the commissioner and have the animal examined.

SEED GRAIN.

Heavy Grains May Be Selected With a Common Fanning Mill.

The question arises how may a farmer select good grain seed in a practical manner, and the Minnesota experiment station answers it thus: By setting an ordinary fanning mill, as shown in the cut, or by using a coarse sieve in an end shake mill any amount can be taken out for seed and the rest left in the market grain.

Screen No. 1 should be just coarse enough to let the grain through, it is



SEED SHAKING MILL (Separating seed grain.)

used simply to run off sticks and straw. Board No. 2 carries the grain backward in the mill, so as to let it drop through the blast at one place. The light kernels are blown past the end of screen No. 3, the heavier kernels fall on screen No. 3. Board No. 2 may be moved forward or backward to throw a large or small per cent. of grain on screen No. 3, as desired. Screen No. 3 should be coarse enough to let the small kernels through on to screen No. 4. It is adjustable to slant and may be moved forward or backward to regulate the amount of grain it will catch. Screen No. 4 is fine enough to carry nearly all of the grain over into market grain. Any side shake mill may be fixed up in this way. Separation by weight cannot be made with the end shake mills, but the large kernels can be separated from the small ones in any proportion desired simply by using coarse or fine screens in the lower part of the mill. The average farm fanning mill will handle at this kind of work about forty bushels an hour.

RAISING ENGLISH WALNUTS.

What Has Been Done In Niagara County, N. Y. State.

The following extract taken from the Practical Fruit Grower, will doubtless be of interest to many as it gives something of the history of the introduction of the walnut into New York state:

Niagara county, New York, farmers propose to go into the raising of English walnuts extensively. It is estimated that if one hundred farmers had planted a dozen English walnut trees in 1876, when Norman Pomeroy came home from the Philadelphia Centennial and planted seven nuts in his dooryard, the crop would have been worth a million dollars.

Pomeroy procured a quart of nuts from a tree which was in bearing at Philadelphia. The nuts were acclimated to the north, and Pomeroy thought he would experiment with them. When he came home some of his children were playing with neighbors' children and they ransacked his traveling bag, finding the nuts. The children liked them so well that they devoured all but seven before they were detected. Pomeroy was almost inconsolable over the loss but the children were innocent, thinking the nuts had been brought home for their pleasure.

The seven nuts that had escaped the voracious appetite of the youngsters were duly planted in the sand, clay soil around the Pomeroy house. Niagara soil is splendidly adapted to the growth of black walnuts, and although the English walnuts are really Persian nuts, having been introduced to England from Persia, they belong to the same family and require the same soil and meteorological conditions. The nuts sprouted in the spring, and under the careful attention of Norman Pomeroy, a skilled nurseryman, they flourished.

He found that the winter did not "freeze back" the young trees and in six years each bore two or three nuts. The next year three times that quantity appeared, until the tenth year about a bushel was borne on each of the seven trees. To four of the seven trees special attention was paid. They were mulched regularly, and it was found that they grew much more rapidly than the three others.

Last year one tree bore twenty-five bushels of walnuts, for which a nurseryman offered Pomeroy twenty-five cents a pound. The New York grown nuts are thinner shelled than the foreign or California grown English walnuts, and the flavor is considered better.

Troubles of Young Lambhood.

The lamb has his trials and dangers. Supposing that he gets accidentally shut away from his mother for some hours, until he is very empty and she very full of milk, if then he gets sudden access to her he will usually die from the overburden of milk taken in. When the shepherd discovers that ewe and lamb have been separated for several hours he should catch the ewe and milk her nearly clean before allowing them to come together.—Joseph E. Wing.

Big Yields of Mixed Grain.

In some Canadian tests of four years' duration oats, wheat, barley and peas were grown separately and in various combinations for the production of grain and straw. In ten cases out of eleven the grain grown in mixtures gave larger yields than the same kinds grown separately. Barley, spring wheat and oats sowed April 21 gave better results than when seeded at any other date. Drilling was found more satisfactory than broadcasting.

A Feeling For Smaller Barns.

The later tendency seems to be in favor of smaller barns and more of them, according to Farmer's Advocate, the object being to avoid congestion and to minimize the danger from fire. The barns should be far enough apart to make each building its own hazard.

Business and Professional Cards.

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Plates Engraved when wanted.
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FAIRFAX.

Mr. Ernest Crook, who now has a large interest in the Ways Mills Creamery, is driving the creamery van for the patrons.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pope, have returned to Boston, where they will remain for the season.

Mr. Raymond Lincoln, is learning the meat business in Rock Island.

Mr. Carrie Crook, is reported quite seriously ill. He is attended by Dr. Colby.

Mrs. Mary Lincoln, who has been ill from heart trouble, is improving under the skillful treatment of Dr. Waldron.

Mr. Edgar Davidson had the misfortune to loose a nice cow recently. Miss Florence Fox, of Barnston, was the guest of her cousin Miss Lena Brown, last week.

Mr. Peter Simpeon and family have moved to Router's Cornor, where they will make their future home.

Mr. J. Davidson has leased his farm to Mr. Carboneau and intends leaving for the west in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Sargent and daughter, were guests at D. M. Paul's last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Brown and Miss Dorothy, of Hatley, spent a few days at White Rock Farm recently.

New sugar this year should command a good price, as the season this far has been somewhat backward.

Mr. H. L. Wheeler is selling farm implements for the firm of Frost & Wood.

BROWN'S HILL.

Mr. and Mrs. James Waite of Boynton spent last Friday at Mr. Briggs Waite's.

Mrs. L. E. Rexford and Master Talcott of Ayers's Cliff, were the guests of Mrs. A. W. Brown recently.

Miss Pearl Brown was home for a few days last week.

Mrs. Mary S. Holden has returned to her home in Elgin, Ill., after spending three months with relatives and friends.

Mr. A. L. Davis has been at his home here for a few days.

A small party was given by Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Brown on Friday evening. A very pleasant time was spent by all.

Rev. Mr. Pates will preach his far-well sermon in the school house, Sunday, April 26th. There will be no service Friday night, April 20th.

KINGSCROFT.

Hollis Corey of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, spent a few days at his father's, during the Easter vacation.

Elder and Mrs. H. D. Selby spent a few days last week among their old friends in this place, before going to North Hyde Park, Vt., their new field of labor. Needless to say we were all glad to see them.

AYER'S CLIFF.

Mrs. Irving Slack received a visit last Monday from a brother, Mr. Wm. Stocks of Vancouver, B. C., who she had not seen for ten years. Mr. Stocks came to attend parliament at Ottawa in the interest of the government, and made a flying visit to relatives here, and in Sherbrooke.

Master Fred Carleton spent his Easter holidays with friends at Way's Mills.

Mrs. Samuel Stocks of Sherbrooke and Mrs. Amos Kezar of North Hatley, were guest of Mrs. Slack on Monday.

Mrs. Proctor of Lyndonville is spending a few days with her nephew, Mr. C. Standish, and family.

Little Granville, the seven-year-old son of Mr. C. Standish, is very ill of pneumonia, following measles. Dr. Brown is attending him.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Drew were agreeably surprised on Saturday evening by a good number of their neighbors, who came to remind them of the tenth anniversary of their marriage. A pleasant social evening was spent, and delicious refreshments were served by the ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Drew wish to take this opportunity of thanking their friends for the kind thought, which prompted their welcome call.

Rev. G. H. Murray held service in the church on Good Friday.

Mrs. Allen is reported much improved in health under the skillful care of Dr. Edgar, at his hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bean of North Hatley were in town Monday.

Mrs. Ray of Rock Island has been visiting Mrs. Vaughn for a few days.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Eva Thompson who has been in Hartford, Conn., for some time has returned to her home here.

Miss Veda Chamberlain of Ayer's Cliff visited friends in town over Sunday.

Mr. O. M. Moulton of Coaticook is the guest of his sister, Mrs. L. J. Bangs.

Miss Jessie Parker of Ayer's Cliff is staying with Mrs. Austin Libby at present.

Mr. Clark Corey of Libbytown is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Carter.

Miss Ruth Kent who has been the guest of her uncle, Mr. Milton Henry, for some weeks, returned to her home at Kingscroft on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Thompson and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Thompson went to Mansonville on Wednesday to attend the wedding of Mr. Andrew Thompson and Miss Maud McKay.

Quite a number attended the fare-well party on Friday evening given for Mr. Jas. Adams and his son Ally before their departure to Red Deer, Alta. They left Saturday and have the good wishes of their friends.

BUNKER HILL.

Mr. John Norris gave a general invitation to a "sugaring off" last Friday. All present enjoyed themselves very much. The sugar was exceptionally nice.

Mr. Henry Lewis, who has been very sick, is a little on the gain at this writing.

Miss Lulu B. Keet, who has been working away from this place, returned home last Friday.

Mrs. Peter Mosher, who has been caring for Chas. Mosher's family for the past few weeks, has returned to the home of her daughter Mrs. H. J. Wade.

Mrs. Lilla M. Wade visited her brother, Chas. Mosher, last week.

Mr. Glen Webster "sugared off" about 200 lbs. Saturday.

Mr. W. M. Webster of Nashua, N. H., is making a short visit at H. J. Webster's.

Mrs. Lucy J. Adams has gone to Fitchburg, Mass., where she intends to remain during the summer.

If a Cow gave Butter

mankind would have to invent milk. Milk is Nature's emulsion—butter put in shape for digestion. Cod liver oil is extremely nourishing, but it has to be emulsified before we can digest it.

Scott's Emulsion

combines the best oil with the valuable hypophosphites so that it is easy to digest and does far more good than the oil alone could. That makes Scott's Emulsion the most strengthening, nourishing food—medicine in the world.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
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50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

GRIFFIN.

Mr. Charles R. Clark, B. A., of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, arrived on Thursday, the 12th, being the guest of Mr. Willard Miller during the Easter holidays.

A union Sunday school was organized Easter Sunday. Officers and teachers chosen were: Mr. Henry Akin, superintendent; Mr. Bert Miller, assistant superintendent; Mr. A. P. Davis, secretary; Miss Hortense Stone, librarian; Miss Ethel Creiller, organist; Mr. Akin, Bible class; Mrs. M. W. Bullis, girls' class; Mrs. George Southier, boys' class; Miss Ruth Gustin, primary work. School next Sunday will begin at 1.30.

Mrs. Sprague returned to her home at Way's Mills, last week.

Mrs. M. W. Bullis and Mrs. Hiram Brevort spent last Saturday at Mr. Nelson George's, and enjoyed a fine lot of new sugar.

Mrs. F. H. Rider of Fitch Bay was the guest of Mrs. Lewis Huckins on Good Friday.

The day school will reopen here Monday, April 30th, with Miss Lillian Southier, as teacher.

Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Brill, Rev. Mr. Elliott of Magog will conduct the service in the Union Church at 2.30 p. m. next Sunday.

EAST STANSTEAD.

Mr. Sylvester Russell is very low at this writing. Mr. Freedom Bean is caring for him. He is attended by Dr. J. C. Colby.

Our school has closed again after five weeks' teaching by Miss Mattie Rudd.

Miss Florence G. Fox is the happy possessor of a lovely new piano, the gift of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gould.

Miss Bessie M. Kezar of Bugbee Commercial College, spent her Easter holidays at home here.

Mr. A. H. Bullis is in a critical condition.

Friends of Miss Pearl White of Stanstead Plain, were pleased to receive a visit from her during her Easter holidays.

Mrs. Gertie Haselton and Master Carroll of Beebe Plain are the guests of Mr. Freeman Libbys.

Mrs. Susan Stevens of Topeka, Kansas after an absence of eighteen years is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Harrow.

Mrs. Harvey Corliss, who has been confined to her room for the past few weeks, is some better.

HEATHTON.

Mrs. E. W. Horne has some good hay, which she will sell at a reasonable price.

Mr. Wm. Osgood lost his sugar house by fire last Sunday. His little son George with two other boys were boiling sap, and in some way set fire to the building. It is supposed they got to playing and neglected to look after the fire properly.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pocock drove to Holland, Vt., Sunday last to attend the funeral of Mrs. Hackett.

Mrs. Ellis was a guest at the home of her son, P. L. Ellis, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Morrill have returned to their home in Stanstead after spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Ellis.

Mr. J. D. Cilley gave a "sugaring-off" to some of his friends last Saturday. The day was fine, and the sugar first class.

Mr. P. Aldrich took a nice span of horses, and a large sled furnished with fur robes, and carried a merry party to Mr. Cilley's beautiful sugar place, where they were served with all the delicious sugar they could eat. Amongst them, your correspondent. All enjoyed the treat and thanked Mr. Cilley and Perley for their generosity. The guests decided Mr. Cilley had his sugar place fitted with a first class rig for making no. 1 sugar, and that he knew just how to use it.

Mrs. M. Packard has returned to her old home, after spending the winter with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wood; her neighbors are all pleased to greet her, and find her much improved in health.

McCONNELL.

Mr. W. L. Rowell was sick in bed for a week, but is able to be out a little now.

Mrs. Rowell has been quite seriously ill several weeks. She was a little better at one time, but had a relapse from which she is slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bacon of Newport, Vt., have been visiting his parents a few days.

Mrs. Butler of Stukely, and daughter have been caring for Mrs. Butler's sister, Mrs. W. L. Rowell. Mrs. Butler returned home last week.

Mr. Clarence Morse has been to Montreal with a car load of choice fat cattle.

APPLE GROVE.

Miss Flora Bryant of Lennoxville was at home for the Easter holidays.

Mr. Ellsworth of Sutton has rented Mrs. C. Blake's farm and has taken possession.

Mrs. Etta Colton of Montreal is spending a few weeks at her uncle's, Mr. C. Quebec.

Mr. Charles Clark of Lennoxville was in town on Saturday calling on friends.

Mrs. Eugene Moulton and children of Rock Island spent a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bissell, lately.

SMITH'S MILLS.

The sugar social given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Baldwin, Wednesday evening, April 11th, by the Royal Templers of Temperance, was a decided success in every way. Refreshments consisting of hot sugar, doughnuts and coffee were served by the members of the council, after which an interesting program of songs, readings and a catalogue, was rendered. Mr. T. G. Westen, grand organizer was present and gave one of his humorous readings which was very much enjoyed. After a hearty note of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin for their kindness in opening their house for the occasion, the remainder of the evening was spent in playing "old fashioned games." Proceeds \$6.00. This is the first social given by Smith's Mills Council, which organized last February. There are now 33 members. As this is a grand work and much is expected of the order, a hearty co-operation is expected from all.

Rev. D. D. Elliot of Magog, will preach in the Methodist Church at 10.30 a. m.

About one hundred people attended the reception the other night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Peasley who were recently married. Mr. and Mrs. Peasley were presented with a couch, set of dining chairs, center table, etc. An excellent supper was partaken of by all present.

MAGOG.

Rev. Dr. Flanders, D.D., from Stanstead College, preached a very eloquent sermon in the Methodist Church on Easter Sunday, taking his subject from John 20: 20 and for an hour held the close and undivided attention of a large congregation. An anthem was rendered by the choir under the conductor "Mr. Hindle" which gave a very pretty effect to the service.

Four young girls were received into full membership of the church, the pastor, Rev. D. D. Elliot, officiating.

Services have been held in the Church of St. Andrews during the holy week every evening at half past seven and on good Friday and Easter Sunday at half past ten A. M. On the latter morning a special anthem was rendered by the choir. The chorister, Mr. Wilcox, was much missed by his absence during the services.

Miss N. Bailey of the Model School made a visit to Montreal during the Easter holidays.

Miss Georgiana spent a few days at the home of her aunt, Mrs. G. Chapman of McConnell.

LEADVILLE.

Miss Myrtle Olin of North Troy, spent Easter here, the guest of her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Niles of Newport, spent Easter Sunday here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Stickney.

Mr. Geo. Wheelock who has been seriously ill with fever, is slowly improving. Miss Bulah Jenkins who has been suffering from an attack of appendicitis, underwent an operation at her home here on Sunday last. Dr. Walter of North Troy, had charge of the case, assisted by Dr. Paintin of Mansonville. Although not yet out of danger, the patient is doing as well as could be expected.

LIBBYTOWN.

Miss Mabel Taylor of Massawippi was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Mary Libby, last week.

Mrs. S. W. Sargent of Ayer's Cliff visited at Mr. W. H. Davidson's last Thursday.

Mrs. N. Libby of Ayer's Cliff is visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. L. Paul.

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.

There are Thousands of Run-down Women.

Are You One of Them?

There are thousands of women here, there and everywhere, who are suffering from a run-down condition.

The tendency is, to let matters go, till serious illness or some chronic female weakness results.

Isn't this a foolish thing to do?

Don't do it. Get well. Be your old self again.

Do you ask, how? Do as Miss Clark and Mrs. Thomas did when they got run-down. They took Health Tablets.

Dr. Hugo's Health Tablets Make Healthy Women.

I was suffering from a run-down condition. My doctor gave me some brown tablets. I improved so much in two weeks that I congratulated my physician. He then told me I had been taking Dr. Hugo's Health Tablets.—Flora Clark, Island Pond, Vt.

The benefit secured from one box of Dr. Hugo's Health Tablets has been so great that I am satisfied one box more will effect what you claim for them, and make me again a healthy woman.—Mrs. Jennie Thomas, Dixville, Que.

Notice, too, that there was no waiting for results. Improvement began at once. And it always does. The 72 tablets in 50c box will start you on the road to health.

SPRING BARGAINS AT 913

LOOK AT THIS

20 per cent discount on all Men's, Boys' and Youths' Suits, Overcoats, Etc.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, Skirts and Underskirts to clear at cost. I will also sell the balance of my Winter Foot Wear at cost. No reserve.

JUST ARRIVED FOR SPRING.

A full line of Shoes, Boots, Rubber Boots, Men's and Boys' heavy working Shoes from \$1.00 up. Rubber Boots from \$1.25 to \$3.00. A No. 1 Stub Proof Boot for \$3.50, a great bargain.

CROCKERY DEPARTMENT.

I have just received 10 new Dinner Sets, plain or gold trimmed or any design you wish. I also have the Plain White Crockery Ware, such as Tea Cups and Saucers, Plates of all sizes, Water Pitchers, Bowls, Covered Dishes, Platters of all sizes, Chamber Sets, Etc., Etc.

New Designs—WALL PAPER—New Colors.

My line of Wall Paper is now complete and cannot be beaten for quality, price or quantity, from 8c. to 40c. Double Roll.

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OUR NEW SPRING GOODS

are arriving daily and we are now ready to make you a Suit or Overcoat.

We are prepared to give satisfaction to every buyer.

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Up-to-date Tailor,

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Of All Kinds and Repairing Done to Order.

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Has three times the Boiling Capacity of any flat bottom evaporator. Call and see our models and leave orders early to avoid delay.

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WATERMAN & HUNT.

IF YOU WANT A NEW DRESS

Call in and see us—we have just received a nice line of Lustres and Cashmeres in all the new colors.

A new lot of Skirts in Brown, Navy and Black Lustre.

Balance of Winter Skirts to be Sold at Cost.

WM. M. PIKE.



WOMAN'S WORLD

MRS. E. B. DAVIDSON.

The Only Woman Bank President in New England.

York, Me., is the proud claimant of the only woman bank president in New England. Mrs. Elizabeth Burleigh Davidson. She is the head of the York County National bank. It is a flourishing institution, and in summer many deposits are made by the famous visitors to the harbor.

The bank was organized in February, 1893, with James T. Davidson president and W. M. Walker vice president. Mrs. Davidson at that time was very much interested in her home duties, and these home duties were as arduous as the duties of the head of a bank, for in the Davidson family there were six lively children. In 1901 Mr. Davidson died. Vice President Walker



MRS. ELIZABETH BURLEIGH DAVIDSON. was elected as his successor, and Mrs. Davidson, to the general surprise of Maine people, was made vice president of the institution.

Mrs. Davidson was very well informed on the business of the bank. Besides, she is possessed of a bright and alert mind. She stepped into the active life of the institution as though she had worked in the world of finance for many years. From the beginning of her financial career she showed much enthusiasm and acumen. Every day she spent several hours in her office, consulted the directors on investments and even ventured to suggest many avenues for profitable use of the funds.

The other officers ceased to regard her as a woman; they accepted her on a basis of masculine ability; they regarded her as one of themselves. Consequently, when the president of the bank died, in 1903, the directors unanimously elected Mrs. Davidson to the office. In her higher position she showed even greater activity and sagacity. She assumed undisputed control of the institution. Other banking men in the state, when they heard of her, smiled; later they said she was a very bright woman. They came to have much respect for her financial shrewdness and cleverness. The York County National bank received a higher rating and has become more successful than ever under Mrs. Davidson's management.—Boston Herald.

Clothes and the Working Girl.

"We try to impress our pupils with the fact that they must look the part when they are applying for situations," said a teacher of stenography in speaking of his business. "It's a lesson we find hard to teach, especially to the pretty ones, who insist on looking their best, but we had a case the other day which we will be able to use as an argument and illustration in the future. A girl who when she left us was a first class stenographer came back to complain that she couldn't get a place. She wore a picture hat and jewels and looked more like a duchess than a working girl and said she had been chasing a job three days without success. We told her we would guarantee her a place at the end of a day's search if she would dress as we told her. She agreed to this, and we removed the jewels, replaced the picture hat with a modest and unpretentious one and told her to put on neat white cuffs. She did this and got work upon the second application."—Philadelphia Record.

Chocolate Mousse.

A mousse is a dish that is made with whipped cream and frozen without being stirred. When the frozen mass is cut into, it has a texture like the fine moss found in the dense forests. The dish will take a long time to harden, but the labor of preparing it is slight. Whip a quart of cream for a chocolate mousse, being careful to drain off all liquid cream. Scrape an ounce of chocolate, melt it, and put it into a small pan with three tablespoonfuls of sugar and one tablespoonful of boiling water. Stir it over a hot fire until smooth and glossy—that is, for about a minute—then add six tablespoonfuls of whipped cream and stir into the dish of whipped cream. Add a scant cupful of sugar and stir gently until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. Turn the mixture into the mold you are to use, which should have been previously packed in ice and salt until thoroughly chilled. Cover it and set it away in a cool place for four hours.

A Kitchen Chatterbox. Articles required: One small single roller, one small double pulley, three

screw hooks, a bunch of clothesline and a pole, light and strong. Place two of the screw hooks in the ceiling at a distance apart equal to the length of the pole. Pass one end of the rope through one side of the double pulley, through the single pulley and tie to one end of the pole, then pass the other end of the rope through the other side of the double pulley and fasten to the other end of the pole, says Success. Put into the wall at a convenient height the third screw hook so that it will be under one of the screw hooks in the ceiling. Then hang the pulleys—the double one over the screw hook in the wall—to the screw hooks in the ceiling. This will leave a loop of rope in which knots are tied so that the pole may be either at the ceiling for drying clothes or fairly low to put clothes on it.

Almond Meal.

The best formula for almond meal is as follows: Shell and blanch enough sweet almonds to measure two ounces and pound or grind to powder. One of the small pepper mills is fine for this. Then add one ounce of ground cuttle fish bone, the kind you keep in the canary bird's cage, and it is so light that an ounce makes a quantity. Grind an ounce of white soap, the kind that has a great deal of palm oil in it; half an ounce of orris root powdered and quarter of a dram of oil of lavender. Mix the orris with the almond powder, add the oil of lavender, then four drops of the oil of cloves. Mix well, then add the cuttle fish and the soap last. Keep this in a glass jar and use instead of soap.

A Figure Maker.

"Just imagine," said a fashionable modiste to one of her customers who was deploring her ungraceful figure, "that you have a diamond pin attached to your waist just at the edge of that yoke and that you are anxious that others should see it. Unconsciously you raise the chest up and out, and in so doing you have put every part of the body into its proper relationship with every other part. You are standing or sitting, as the case may be, correctly, you are enabled to breathe properly, the poise of the head is right, and so on. It's wonderful what that little suggestion will do for me."

Washing White Clothes.

White clothes can be washed very easily by following these directions: At night dip the white clothes, one piece at a time, in cold water, soap each article, roll it up tight and place in a tub; when all the things have been manipulated, fill the tub with cold water. In the morning wring the pieces out into clean hot water (not boiling), wash in a machine or on a board and rinse. Do not use bluing, as the soap supplies all you need in that line. Do not boil them, as that makes the articles yellow. Much time and labor are saved, and the clothes will be beautifully white.

Dust.

A very simple experiment made by an eminent bacteriologist determines in a startling manner the potential dangers associated with accumulations of dust in living rooms. A pin point was used to convey as much dust as so small a vehicle will carry. This yielded no less than 3,000 colonies of living germs, when cultivated on gelatin, and although, fortunately, every species was not representative of disease, yet the majority were potent sources of decomposition and danger to health.

The Bathrub.

The bath is a little tiresome to keep in good condition unless great care is taken. When the enamel is dirty and discolored take some paraffin, dip a piece of flannel into it and keep rubbing the bath gently until all dirt is removed; then wash with warm soap and water. Zinc goods can be made to look like new in this way. Paraffin is used in many ways and is of wonderful assistance to the housewife while waging her war against dirt.

A Cozy Tea Table.

One of the prettiest, coziest tea tables seen lately was that on which Bulgarian embroidery mats, all in scarlet on canvas, were used. There were a centerpiece and square mats in wonderful openwork. A glass vase of scarlet nasturtiums and blue and white china made the table attractive and homelike.

Little Economies.

Do not throw away your lemon peel. Fill a bottle with rectified spirit, and, when using lemons, cut off the yellow part of the rind and place in the spirit. You will find this quite as good as the essence of lemon which is sold in the shops. Essence of orange can be made in the same way.

Look Pleasant.

Don't, if you are a woman with a sad face, try to look still sadder. Chirk up; smile; make your mouth into a Cupid's bow; force yourself to look animated; try to be expressive with your eyes. A sad, wan face never won out in a beauty contest.

Soap bark jelly is the best all around cleansing agent that a woman can keep on hand. It may be prepared by putting a handful of soap bark in a quart of boiling water and letting it cool.

Old sheets and other pieces of linen should never be thrown away, but kept in a convenient place for use in case of cuts or burns or other accidents.

In a sickroom do not sit on the edge of the bed or rattle leaves of a book or newspaper or swing back and forth in a rocking chair.

For red cheeks some good iron or sulphur preparation taken internally is the best thing.

HOME WHERE'ER THE HEART IS.

'Tis home where'er the heart is,
Where'er its loved ones dwell,
In cities or in cottages,
Thronged haunts or mossy dell.
The heart's a rover ever,
And thus on wave and wild
The maiden with her lover walks,
The mother with her child.

'Tis bright where'er the heart is;
Its fairy spells can bring
Fresh fountains to the wilderness
And to the desert spring.
There are green isles in each ocean,
O'er which affection glides,
And a haven on each rugged shore
When love's the star that guides.

'Tis free where'er the heart is;
Nor chain nor dungeon dim
May check the mind's aspirations,
The spirit's pealing hymn.
The heart gives life its beauty,
Its glory and its power;
'Tis sunlight to its rippling stream
And soft dew to its flower.

—Anon.

NELSON'S FAMOUS MEMO.

Patriotic Dealer Saves the Manuscript and Relic Stays in England.

Ever since the manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost," was carried off to the United States, for the price of £5,000 (\$25,000), something like a panic has reigned in that circle of society interested in what is termed national treasures, says a London correspondent, and there was quite a nervous flutter, judging from the appeals to the Government, which, however, were all disregarded in the excitement of the opening of the new Parliament, when it became known that Nelson's famous memorandum to the fleet before the battle of Trafalgar was to be put up for auction at Christie's.

But the anxiety has subsided and given place to rejoicing. In the same way as a patriotic art dealer recently purchased the famous picture of "Venus and Cupid," by Velasquez, at a cost of £45,000 (\$225,000), and presented it to the National Gallery—where by the way, it has been hung this week between the other Velasquez canvases, namely, "Philip the Fourth" and "Admiral Pardo Pareja"—so has this memorandum been purchased by another patriotic dealer, Mr. Frank Salmon bidding and bidding until the hammer finally fell, amid the cheers of a large crowd, at £3,500 (\$18,000).

No Provision For Defeat.

This remarkable document consists of four quarto pages, each side of which is covered in the bold handwriting of Nelson, with the orders issued to his captains at Trafalgar, including a rough map of the intended attack. It is interesting to note that in this forecast of the battle no provision is made for anything but victory. The former ownership of the document was not disclosed, but it is believed to have been found in a desk which Admiral Sir George Mundy Rodney's grandson gave to one of his servants in 1884.

Though valuable, less interest was shown in the disposal of one of the official copies of the same memorandum addressed to William Lushmore, Esq., captain of H. M. S. Thunderer, and which was purchased by a dealer, Mr. Maggs, for £2,150 (\$900). It is marked secret and contains the following note: "When the Thunderer quits the fleet for England you are to return the secret memo to the Victory." It was the property of Mr. John R. Talbot, son of Admiral Sir John Talbot, who commanded the Thunderer after the battle of Trafalgar.

The terror of the wealthy American collector is voiced in an editorial in The Daily Express, which says: "What is required in order to prevent the loss of national treasures and waste of public money is the adoption of the stringent Italian law which forbids the sale of historical heirlooms to foreign purchasers. It will become such a matter, the more so as the purchase of the American millionaire is as bottomless as his tastes are eclectic."

Disposal of Art Works.

And now a large, interesting and very valuable collection of works of art is soon to be scattered over the land, it is not over the world. They are the duplicate mezzotints and etchings from the Royal Library at Windsor and which are now on view at Messrs. Agnew & Sons' rooms. The majority were added to the collection during the reign of Queen Victoria and are stamped with the letters "V.R." There are many hundred mezzotint portraits of historical men and women, principally naval, military and theatrical personages, after famous artists.

Two are worthy of special notice—extremely fine proofs before letters, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, of full length portraits of the Duchess of Devonshire and the Duchess of Rutland, which were published in 1780. Both are very rare and will be eagerly sought by collectors.

Familiar Ostriches.

A traveler on the railway from Cape Town to Victoria Falls in South Africa writes: "There is not much incident on the trip, though the life at wayside stations when the engine stops for a drink is always interesting. At Mochudo two tame ostriches walked majestically up and down beside the train, their little heads on a level with the passengers, who sometimes would hand them a biscuit. I was told to keep my camera out of sight or they would gobble it up. The ostriches were in a cage at one of the carriage windows when one of the ostriches bit from his hand and swallowed a box of matches. The matches were of the kind that light only on the outside of the box, so that the probability of the lucifers igniting on any of the stray bits of bottles on the staircase going down was minimized."

G. B. Shaw Explains His Epigrams.

I told a lie accidentally on the platform at Wakefield the other day. A workman corrected me afterward in private conversation. I assured him that it was pure ignorance on my part. "Oh," he said, with a slightly disappointed air, "didn't you know? We thought it was one of your epigrams. I think this shows a remarkable insight on the part of a poor man into the true nature of most modern epigrams."—From The Clarion.

KEIR HARDY'S "AT HOME."

An Interesting Old House and An Interesting Tenant — A Piquant Sense of Contrast.

The London World's subject for "Celebrities at Home" for March 2 is James Keir Hardy, M. P., at 14 Nevill's court, Fetter lane. Says the writer: One is impressed by a certain piquant sense of contrast in discovering the leader of the "party of the future" at home in a house which dates back to the time of the Tudors. Not far from the Holborn end of Fetter lane, and connecting that thoroughfare with the great printer's colony of New street square, is a quaint little alley, entered through a narrow brick archway, and flanked on each side by a row of private gardens, whose abundant leafyness provides in summer time, one of those pleasant oases of unexpected greenery which somehow contrive to flourish here and there in the very heart of the wilderness of city bricks and mortar. The houses to which these gardens are attached, and to which they give access from Nevill's court—so named from the great historic family whose one-time town mansion still stands close by—belong to a period of which the city has to-day but few surviving relics.

A Wonderful Old House.

It is perhaps the oldest — competent authorities give it at least four hundred years of existence — and certainly the most picturesque of these ancient buildings that Keir Hardy has made his modest London domicile. A wonderful old house, built of massive timber through and through, with irregular projecting casements, winding wooden stairway, and outer walls of plaster stained and tanned with the weather and smoke of centuries, it seems at first sight an oddly incongruous abode for the leader of the most determinedly "advanced" party in twentieth century politics. But one soon discovers that this strenuous prophet of the future, so far from being indifferent to the interests of the past, is not only proud of the antiquity of the house and well posted in the history of its surroundings, but has himself been at pains to restore, as far as possible, the original character and aspect of the rooms which he occupies, and to rescue them from the effects of whitewash and wallpaper vandalism of former unappreciative tenants.

Severe Simplicity.

However much Keir Hardy may abhor "mediaevalism" in politics, he has obviously no objection to it from the aesthetic point of view; and the severe simplicity of these old-world rooms of his is tempered by evidence of artistic taste and of appropriateness of decoration which might surprise some of those who only know the redoubtable labor leader in his public capacity. With its plainly distempered walls, its solid beams of stout Scots fir and its high antique chimney-piece, Mr. Hardy's combined study and reception room seems to transport the visitor back at bound to a period of English history when the profession of Socialism, in its mildest form, would probably have been a hanging matter, and provides a curiously interesting environment of a leader of men who regards even the party Radicalism of to-day as an outworn political and social creed. A tiny bedroom, plain as an anchorite's cell, curtained off from the living room, and a small kitchen on the same floor, complete the accommodation of the unique fifteenth or sixteenth-century "flat" which serves the leader of the newest of our political parties as his London home.

Striking Contrasts.

As may be imagined, however, the atmosphere of antiquity and feudalism which clings about these venerable rooms only brings into sharper relief the uncompromising "progressiveness" which finds expression not merely in the literature of socialism, permanent and perpetual, that abounds on every hand, but in the portraits of pioneers and champions of social revolution—Robert Owen, Karl Marx, Walt Whitman, and others—which surround the labor leader of to-day as he works at a table thickly strewn with letters and telegrams relating to the business of the powerful organization of which he is now the chosen parliamentary chief. A pictorial treasure which Mr. Hardy specially prizes is a rare old print representing the historic Reform meeting in Birmingham, which brought together a hundred thousand resolute claimants of the franchise of 1831; and near at hand are portraits of the Boer generals, De Wet and Botha, memorials of their own fierce opposition to the policy of the South African war. A graceful color sketch by Faed affords evidence of Mr. Hardy's appreciation of gentler arts than those of the politician and agitator; and the portraits of his wife and three children carry with them the reminder that his real home is not in this ancient London house, but at Cumnock, in Ayrshire, where, in the intervals of his exacting public work, he finds recreation in gardening and in collecting specimens of the ballad and chap-book literature of his native Scotland.

Awkward First Lines.

A humorist of the days of the Reform bill hit upon a neat way of scoring off political opponents. A comic journal, not being a newspaper within the meaning of the act, was prohibited from giving news, and so, in place of a Parliamentary report, the humorist in question reported a few "first lines" from speeches by prominent members: "Sir Charles Wetherell said he was not sensible." "Mr. Hunt was entirely ignorant." "Col. Stibhorpe never could understand." "Lord Lyndhurst said he must entreat of everyone to give him credit." "Sir Edward Sugden was not one of those who thought." "Mr. Croker said he had the fullest assurance."

It will be recognized that the method can be used by either party; it is only a matter of making the opening fit the opener.—London Chronicle.

Japan and Australia.

Many Australians have an idea that Japan is looking covetously on their island continent. Their suspicions were increased the other day by the discovery in the baggage of two Japanese, who were traveling in Australia as merchants, of a complete set of the secret plans of the Sydney fortifications.

THE WORD "NONE."

Is It Singular, Or May It Be Used In the Plural?—How It Is Used in the Bible and Shakespeare.

It is not from disregard of derivation that the speech is in any serious danger. Much more harmful is the defence mistakenly paid to it. From this results not infrequently a pedantic and even painful mode of expression in opposition to the best usage, and that, too, without the slightest counterbalancing advantage. A remarkable illustration of this can be seen in the case of "none" as the subject of a plural verb. When and where the outbreak of hostility to this usage first manifested itself it may not be easy to determine. Apparently it was not until of late that any one ever thought seriously of questioning the propriety of the construction. But the fact seems suddenly to have dawned upon the mind of some student of no one "none" was a contraction of no one. The processes of logic were at once set in motion. No one is exclusively confined in its construction to the singular. It cannot be used with a verb in the plural. In that all would agree. The conclusion was at once drawn that the word derived from it must be exactly in the same situation. It was therefore highly improper to use "none" as the subject of a plural verb.

It is needless to say to any person who has made himself familiar with the best usage, either written or spoken, that "none" has been and is employed indifferently as a singular and a plural, if anything more frequently in the latter number than in the former. The study of our best writers settles that point decisively. It is in the power of any one to decide the question for himself, and it will make little difference what is the work he takes up. At Miletus Paul tells his followers of the bonds and afflictions which await him at Jerusalem. "But none of these things move me," he continues, according to the authorized version which adopts here the translation of the passage as found in some of the earlier sixteenth century versions. "None deny there is a God," said Bacon in his essay on "Atheism," "but those for whom it maketh that there were no God." "None are," Shakespeare puts in the mouth of Richard III., "that look into me with considerate eyes." "None are seen to do it but the people," wrote Milton in his "Tenure of Kings and Magistrates." A magazine cannot be turned into a dictionary of quotations, otherwise it would be easy to fill page after page with examples of the use of "none" as the subject of a plural verb, taken from the best writers of the language of every period, and indeed from writers of every grade of distinction, from the highest to the lowest.—Thomas R. Lounsbury in Harper's Magazine.

Crown Prince of Roumania.

A recent cable despatch says that the King of Roumania, Charles I., is dying of a brain affection, following a cerebral disease. Private despatches received in London also stated that the death of King Charles was likely to occur at any moment. The King was born in 1839, and is the second son of Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern.



CROWN PRINCE OF ROUMANIA.

He was proclaimed sovereign on March 26, 1881, and was crowned on May 23 of the same year, with his consort Queen Elizabeth, better known to the world as "Carmen Sylva." The succession is settled on his nephew, Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, who was created Prince of Roumania on March 18, 1889. On June 10, 1893, Prince Ferdinand married Princess Marie, daughter of the late Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg, brother of King Edward VII. of Great Britain.

Women and Humor.

A party of men, among whom was Colonel William Jennings Bryan, were one night waiting for a train in a depot hotel in a small Missouri town. The landlady was the only woman present. The talk turning upon the alleged inability of women to see the point of a joke as readily as do the men, Mr. Bryan took the ground that a sense of humor was as much a part of the feminine make-up as it was that of men, but that it merely lacked opportunity for development.

"To illustrate," said he, "take the story of a party of excursionists in the Aegean Sea. When approaching the Grecian coast, the party assembled about the rails to enjoy the beautiful scenery. One lady turned inquiringly to a gentleman at her right and said: 'What is that white off there on the horizon?'"

"That is the snow on the mountains," replied the gentleman addressed.

"Well, that's funny," she replied. "My husband said it was grease."

All of the men in the group laughed loudly at Mr. Bryan's story, but the landlady looked puzzled. Finally she said: "But, Mr. Bryan, how did the grease get on the mountain?"

Mr. Bryan at once dropped the defence of women as born humorists.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Town in a Volcano Crater.

About twenty thousand people live in the crater of an extinct volcano, thirty miles from Kumamoto, Japan. They dwell in this pit-like town, surrounded by a vertical wall eight hundred feet high. The inhabitants rarely make a journey into the outer world, and practically they form a little community all by themselves.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND

SKETCH OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

Admirable Type of That Fine Class of Public Servant That Abounds in Britain, and to the Excellence of Whose Work is in a Measure Due the Prestige and Strength of the British Empire.

A tall, stout, upstanding man of distinguished air and appearance is Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador at Washington. Sir Mortimer is a trifle over fifty, but does not look it, until one sees the tiny wrinkles about the eyes, the bleached iron-grey cavalry moustache and the thinned iron-grey hair. His twenty-five years of service as soldier, administrator, and diplomat, under the blazing sun of the East, has baked the ruddy English complexion to a brick red. He is of heavy build, with the magnificent chest and soldierly bearing that tells of years of military service and healthy outdoor life. The head is bald on top, and rather large. The face is heavy, strong and withal, kindly. From head to foot Sir Mortimer Durand looks the typical Englishman, as a certain school of novelists have pictured him.

His taste for administration and military life are inherited. Sixty years ago his celebrated father, Sir Henry



SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Durand, was Governor of Burmah, and during one of the frontier wars, distinguished himself by blowing up the great gate of Ghasni.

Sir Mortimer Durand entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1873, by examination, and from then his life has been full of hard work, and cleverly done. He was with Lord Roberts on the famous march to Kandahar, and as political agent, re-established British influence at Kabul. His good work there gained him a better post, harder work, but with the opportunity of further distinction. This was the Foreign Secretaryship in the Indian Government, which he held for ten years.

His travels and study of the East made him no novice when his sound work in India was rewarded with the appointment as Minister to Persia. He stayed at Teheran for six years. In that difficult post he to cope successfully with Russian diplomacy. The agents of the Czar in Persia are forever trying to obtain a port on the Persian Gulf, and Sir Mortimer Durand's work in checkmating this endeavor won him high respect at St. Petersburg, where British diplomacy is usually considered rather puerile and crude. Success at Teheran earned promotion to Madrid, where he spent three years. He was then rewarded with the British Embassy at Washington, one of the most coveted posts in the British diplomatic service.

Before entering the Bengal Civil Service, Sir Mortimer was called to the bar, and is one of the few Ambassadors with a sound legal training. He saw some sharp fighting in India with Lord Roberts, and is praised in the veteran Field Marshal's "Forty-One Years in India" for his gallantry in the recapture of the guns at Sherpur.

Before going to Teheran Sir Mortimer learned Urdu, the Persian language, in six weeks, and passed an examination in it. This is a record in the British service.

To his great love of sports, hunting and outdoor exercise Sir Mortimer owes his superb physique. He speaks, even to a large audience, in the quiet tone of the cultured Englishman, as unharmed as the East itself, and his delivery is somewhat ponderous. His language is simple and modest, but his simplicity and modesty could not conceal his tact in management of men, and his thorough understanding of currents of sentiment and opinion. His manner is distant, grave and dignified, but underneath the British reticence is a real geniality.

Men of his type and record are common among Englishmen, but it is not every day that Canadians see one of these British military proconsuls who has spent twenty-five years keeping watch and ward on the frontiers of Empire all through the mysterious East.

Rowboat Homes.

In China there is a certain class among the natives that are born and spend their entire lives, sometimes becoming grandparents, on little boats that ply the rivers near the sea.

Myriads of these curious hooded rowboats, which are called sampans, literally swarm about an incoming vessel, almost impeding its progress, and it seems to the foreigner, placing their own frail craft in danger. They are vying with one another for the transporting of your luggage with a spirit that would proclaim them first cousins to a "cabby."

These sampans as fixed residences for their owners contain a population that on the Pearl River at Canton alone is estimated to be between fifty thousand and sixty thousand, and they are almost as numerous at Shanghai and other ports.

Cork As Packing.

Cork has proven to be the best material for packing fruits and vegetables. About twenty pounds of cork will serve for four hundred or five hundred pounds of fruit. The material protects against cold, heat and humidity, and fruit that is sound at first and well packed in cork may be kept fresh for a year.

Backache, "The Blues"

Both Symptoms of Organic Derangement in Women
—Thousands of Sufferers Find Relief.



How often do we hear women say: "It seems as though my back would break," or "Don't speak to me, I am all out of sorts?" These significant remarks prove that the system requires attention.

Backache and "the blues" are direct symptoms of an inward trouble which will sooner or later declare itself. It may be caused by diseased kidneys or some derangement of the organs. Nature requires assistance and at once, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound instantly asserts its curative powers in all those peculiar ailments of women. It has been the standby of intelligent American women for twenty years and the ablest judges agree that it is the most universally successful remedy for woman's ills known to medicine.

Read the convincing testimonials of Mrs. Oakes and Mrs. MacNamee.

Mrs. J. P. Oakes of Prince of Wales Hotel, Head of St. Margaret's Bay, near Halifax, Halifax County, Nova Scotia, Canada, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"After what your Vegetable Compound did for me, I am a firm believer that it is a wonderful medicine, and that any woman who is troubled with any of the ills we suffer from should try it and she will soon be convinced of its worth. Six bottles changed me from a peevish, despondent, sickly, ailing woman to a sweet-tempered, healthy one, who rarely ever has a pain now, and who before was rarely without one. As a regulator, strengthener and a tonic, I think it has no superior and I certainly endorse it."

Mrs. Anna R. MacNamee of corner Queen and Wellington Streets, Kingston, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done all the good in the world."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

for me. I suffered with irregularities, backache and severe pains all through my body, and was very nervous and blue. I think I used a dozen different kinds of medicines, some prescribed by the doctor and some recommended by friends, but one bottle of Vegetable Compound was worth more to me than all the other medicines put together. My general health began to improve as soon as I began to use the Compound, and in three weeks I was a perfectly well woman."

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful periods, weakness, displacements or ulceration, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the female organs, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. No other medicine in the world has received this widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse to buy any substitute.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN
Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, her assistant before her decease, and for twenty-five years since her advice has been freely and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice and medicine have restored to health innumerable women. Address, Lynn, Mass.

GEOLOGIST DR. R. BELL

GETS ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL.

Interesting Account of the Origin of the Decoration Which Confers New Distinction Upon the Acting Director of the Canadian Geological Survey—Illustrative Men Who Have Previously Received the Medal—Sketch of Dr. Bell's Great Services.

To the many honors he has received from universities and institutions of science in recognition of his work as a geologist Dr. Robert Bell, acting director of the Canadian Geological Survey, now adds the prize most coveted by men eminent as explorers and geographers. The Royal Geographical Society, has conferred upon him, with the sanction of the Sovereign, its patron's gold medal. To have his name added to the list of distinguished men who have been selected year after year for this mark of the society's appreciation must be very gratifying to Dr. Bell. In 1897 the medal was awarded to his predecessor in office, Dr. George M. Dawson, for geographical explorations carried on in the Northwest Territories, in the Yukon and in other parts of Canada.

Origin of the Decoration.
The Royal Geographical Society was established in 1830, and it at once found favor in high quarters. King William IV. took an interest in it from the first. At his request its name was changed from "The Geographical Society, of London," to the present form, "The Royal Geographical Society." He consented to become its patron, and while he lived it received from him an annual donation of fifty guineas, to be used as a premium for the encouragement and promotion of geographical science and discovery. The society was careful to see that none but the worthy obtained its recommendation for this royal award. In William's reign the recipients of the premium were the following: Enderbury, for despatching vessels to the Antarctic regions; Ross, for his expedition in the far north; Back, for his errand for the rescue of Ross; Burns, for his journey to Bokhara; Chesney, for surveying the Euphrates; Fitzroy, for his survey of the South American coast. In some cases these men received the royal award in cash; in others they obtained a medal of fifty guineas value. Ross and Back were great extenders of the geography of Canada's Arctic regions, the former being the discoverer of Boothia Felix and King William Land, the latter being the discoverer of the Great Fish River.

Queen Victoria's Medals.
Upon her accession to the throne Queen Victoria announced her intention to continue the royal patronage and bounty, and she regularly contributed the fifty guineas per annum, as King Edward had done since her death. At that time the society decided that henceforth the money should be expended upon two gold medals of equal value and honor, one always since known as the Founder's medal, the other as the Patron's. On the Founder's medal the effigy of King William IV. is stamped, and the Patron's medal bears that of the reigning monarch. They cost 25 guineas apiece, and, as has already been said, one as great a distinction as the other. Not every year, however, were medals struck. There were times when the highest services to geography were not deemed important enough to warrant the issue of the medals. In such years the fifty guineas were distributed as money among the men who were foremost in the geographical research that called for notice. Throughout its history, indeed, the society has supplemented the royal awards by cash donations, by gifts of watches, instruments, etc.

Former Holders.
It is impossible to mention all the illustrious men who have received the medals, but some of those who explored our northern seas and coasts may be referred to. One of the medals went to Thomas Simpson. After the return of Sir George Back, Simpson and Deane started in 1837 for the Great Slave Lake on a mission for the Hudson's Bay Co. They succeeded in connecting the work of Franklin and Beecher, thereby completing our knowledge from the Coppermine to Behring Strait. In 1839 Simpson went eastward from Coppermine River as far as Castor and Pollux River, thus connecting the work of Back and Franklin. He discovered the south coast of King William Land, and built at Cape Herschel the cairn that the perishing heroes of Franklin's last expedition came upon in 1848. In 1852 Dr. John Rae received the Founder's medal. In 1846 and 1847 he connected the work of Parry with that of Ross, and proved both to be part of the mainland. In 1848 he accompanied Sir John Richardson down the Mackenzie River, and examined the Arctic coast east of the Coppermine in search of Sir John Franklin. In 1849 he continued the search via the Coppermine. In 1850 he examined the southern shores of Wollaston and Victoria Lands, and reached a higher latitude than the position in which Franklin's ship was abandoned. In 1854 he connected the work of Simpson and Ross, and brought home the first information of the fate of Franklin's expedition.

Dr. Bell's Services.
It is to men like those and like Capt. John Palliser, Carl Ritter, Dr. Livingstone, Capt. Burton, Capt. Speke, Capt. Grant, Sir Samuel Baker, Sir Henry M. Stanley, Sir Robert McClure, Sir Leopold McClintock and Sir George Nares that the royal awards of the society have gone. The medals have never been bestowed except for service of the very highest value to geographical science. It is true Lady Franklin obtained the Founder's medal in 1860. It was given to her as for her heroic husband, and also for the great financial sacrifices she made to maintain the search for his expedition, sacrifices that were fruitful of very great additions to our knowledge of Arctic geography. Speaking of the medals, Sir Clements Markham, the president of the Royal Geographical Society, has said of them: "The royal awards became the goals which aroused the ambition of young explorers and urged them on to renewed efforts. The greatest honors that the society can confer, they have always been very highly prized, and have been strong incentives to brave and even desperate enterprises in the cause of discovery." No other living man has done so much to add to the geographical knowledge of Canada as Dr. Robert Bell. He has been engaged in topographical surveys in every part of the country. In the Great Slave Lake district, in the interior of Baffin Land, in northern Quebec—where the great Bell River perpetuates his name—on both shores of Hudson Bay, on nearly all the chief rivers and lakes of the West, he has done important work as a discoverer.

A YUKON ABSURDITY.
The Government Up There Has Hired a Rainmaker—Gets \$10,000.
Charles M. Hatfield, the famous rainmaker of Los Angeles, California, has been engaged by contract with the Yukon Territorial Government to make rain in the Klondike during all the coming mining season, and will be there within eight weeks. According to the contract Hatfield must be on the ground by May 1 with an assistant and the rain-making apparatus.

Last summer the Klondike hydraulic plants suffered the loss of thousands of dollars that they would have harvested had there been big rains. The rain-making plan was suggested and fostered by J. T. Lithgow, Territorial Comptroller, now acting Commissioner of the Territory. He had come in touch with Hatfield's work while in California on a visit.

In the terms of the contract, which is on file in the Government offices at the Administration building in Dawson, Hatfield is to receive \$10,000 provided he makes rain to the satisfaction of a board of seven men, three of whom shall be chosen by the Governor of the Yukon, three by Hatfield and one by the first six. The contract is made on the terms of no cure no pay. Should Hatfield fail to produce rain to the satisfaction of the board, or the majority of the board, he will receive only his cost of transportation to and from the Klondike and maintenance for himself and assistant and cost of shipping the apparatus. From what is understood of the method Hatfield should have very little apparatus to ship.

Of the \$10,000 half is to be paid by ten of the largest mining operators in the Yukon. The other half is to be paid by the Yukon Government.

Hatfield agrees to produce rain to the satisfaction of the board. No stipulated quantity of rain by inches is required, but it is specifically stated in the contract that he "shall increase the rainfall and renew it from time to time for four months, as may be named by the board, and sufficient to insure, so far as ample rain will, a successful and prosperous summer for placer mining industry of the Dawson district." Five days will be allowed after each season for the rain to come. Ten days after Hatfield comes the money subscribed by the big companies is to be paid into the Government Comptroller's hands.

PLAY MARBLES HONESTLY.

Rev. Dr. Crumphy Says Youth Determines Manhood.

Teach a boy to be honest when playing marbles, carefully mould a boy's mind and habits, impress a boy with the fact that it is noble and manly to courageously avow the good teachings of mother and father, and little fear need be entertained for the character of the man. Rev. Dr. Crumphy expressed this sentiment in a recent sermon in the university series delivered at Wycliffe College, Toronto.

Dr. Crumphy was speaking before young men and women, and he endeavored to outline for them the philosophy of life as it presents itself in practical form. Youth was the time, he maintained, for the fashioning of men and women, and youth had much of this fashioning to do themselves. Invariably if the gambler was traced back to his boyhood days it would be found that he had cheated his playmate in a game of marbles. Often parents ignored these evil tendencies of their children, thinking them too trivial for observance and admonishment, but the bad habits and wrong ways once rooted grew and grew until the man gambled for large stakes.

"I like to look behind the banker, the broker, the leader in mercantile pursuits, and see how his mind was directed in boyhood. I also look behind the gambler, of whom we speak so flippantly, and see what paths he wandered into, for the man is the boy grown to full stature."

A vivid verbal description of Tom Brown and Little Arthur, as they appear in "Tom Brown's School Days," was given by the speaker to point out the discouragements boys meet when they find themselves away from the tender counsel of father and mother and face to face with a heartless world, or rather, with a world of persons who seem heartless until the finer sentiments of their dispositions are touched. Here Dr. Crumphy showed how a young man, by taking a fearless stand for the right, could gain the good will, for himself, and often the souls for God, of those who know true principles but are afraid to acknowledge them.

Director Geological Survey.
Mr. A. P. Low, the well-known Canadian traveler and geologist, has been appointed director of the Geological Survey of Canada. Mr. Albert Peter Low, B. A. Sc., joined the service on June 1, 1881, when twenty years of age, and was appointed Geologist Feb. 16, 1891. His career in the department has been one of steady advancement, and he has had a large experience in the difficult and important work of exploration. For more than six years he was engaged in exploring the resources of Labrador, of which country he probably has a more thorough knowledge than any other man in Canada. In 1887 he accompanied the Diana in a scientific expedition sent to Hudson's Bay. Recently he was in charge of the Neptune in exploration work in Hudson's Bay.

One is a Jay.
What joy one little baby brings!
When he his nightly squall begins
You hug him to your breast and bless
Your lucky stars he isn't twins.

UNCOVERS DUST OF AGES.

Egyptian Temple 3,900 Years Old Brought to Light—Built to the Memory of Thothmes III.

The world possesses another archaeological treasure. When, some months ago, in the valley of the Kings' tombs at Thebes, there was discovered a tomb, hitherto unviolated, containing a profusion of marvellous furniture, jewelry, vases, and carvings, as fresh as if they had been made yesterday, it was supposed that the land of the Pharaohs had yielded up ancient objects which could not be surpassed in beauty and in interest. But this discovery, wonderful as it was, has been far surpassed by the latest find in Egypt, the news of which has just been made known by C. T. Curdell, an Englishman, and Prof. E. Naville, a French savant, who are both working under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

For the last two years the explorers employed by the fund, Prof. Naville, Mr. Curdell, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Ayrton, have been engaged in excavating the oldest temple that has so far been discovered at Thebes.

It was built in the eleventh dynasty, in the reign of King Mentuhotep Nebhepet-Ra, who lived somewhere about 2,000 B. C. It was in the ninth and tenth dynasties that Thebes began to be transformed from an obscure little town on the upper Nile to the home of the Pharaohs, with magnificent palaces and temples of stupendous size and grandeur.

The temple which Prof. Naville and his associates have been laying bare is built on a platform, to which access is given by a ramp, and it is remarkable because it has in the middle a great block of masonry, the purpose of which is not known, but which, it is thought, was perhaps the base of a pyramid.

This year the efforts of the explorers have been directed toward the back part of the temple. They wished to see how it ended and how it was connected with the mountain at the end of the amphitheatre of Deir el Bahari.

Early in the work Mr. Hall discovered the inclosure wall of the temple and found that the inclosure was interrupted by a court or wide avenue, lined on both sides by a single row of columns and directed toward the mountain. The rock had been cut open to make way for the avenue.

On the north side of the court, over the inclosure of the old temple, remains of a shrine of the eighteenth dynasty were found. The shrine was built in the reign of the great King Thothmes III. He lived 1,500 years before Christ, about 150 years before the exodus of the Jews to the promised land.

This was the King who in seventeen campaigns subdued Palestine and Syria, planted a tablet of victory alongside that of his father on the banks of the Euphrates, penetrated northern Mesopotamia, stormed Karkemish, on the Euphrates, planted garrisons and appointed governors everywhere, and when he died, after a reign of fifty-four years, was regularly receiving tribute from an empire extending from the upper waters of the Euphrates to the fourth cataract of the Nile. He was the greatest conqueror among the Pharaohs and the greatest military genius in his history of Egypt.

It was with the rich booty that Thothmes III. obtained that he embellished the temples of Egypt in a manner unequalled by any of his predecessors, though they had all been great builders. The gigantic temple of Ammon at Karnak was mostly built by him, and under his rule Egyptian art attained its greatest development.

LONDON'S LATEST FAD.

Chameleons Which Change Color to Suit Dress of Mistress.

The chameleon promises to be a favorite pet in London this year.

One great point in favor of the chameleon is its accommodating habit of taking on the hue of the color against which it is placed. Thus one chameleon will match up with gowns of half a dozen different shades. So, though fashionable, it is really quite an economical adornment.

Much, however, will depend upon the weather, for, like the summer girl, the chameleon only thrives when the sun is bright. To import them now would be almost madness, as a cold snap would rob them of their brightly colored little lives.

The chameleon is really the ideal pocket pet. It has a habit of sitting on its hind legs, and it has weird, staring eyes perched on the top of its head. To pursue natural history further, it may be pointed out that, the chameleon never goes far from home.

It has two little arms, with almost human-fingered hands, and with these it clings for an indefinite time to anything on which it is placed. For instance, if you put a chameleon on a plant it will cling to that plant until removed. Or if a lady attaches it to her gown it will cling passionately to the dress. It will never fall off, and it will never run away. In fact, it may be said that chameleons always become very much attached to their owner.

The species most recommended is the one hailing from Morocco, which is about five inches long, and has a fascinating habit of curling its tail between its legs and up its chest. One of these placed on its hind legs and provided with penholder as a walking-stick will sit for hours on end without moving.

The diet of the chameleon consists of meal-worms—with which your baker will surreptitiously supply you—and flies. The latter the chameleon catches for himself in the summer months by shooting out his comparatively immense tongue.

There is one sad aspect to the chameleon fashion. When the summer has flown and cold weather comes, the chameleon must die unless sheltered in a very hot plant house or sent south for the winter. One well-known marchioness, who became very fond of her chameleon, last summer sent it to Biskra during the winter months. At the present moment it is in excellent health, and will be restored to its devoted mistress when spring develops.

Modified Romance.

"Would you marry a man for money?"
"No," answered Miss Cayenne, "and yet I don't think I should regard a man as being especially desirable because of his poverty."

ODE ON SOLITUDE.

Happy the man whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground.

Whose herds with milk, whose fields
With bread,
Whose flocks supply him with attire,
Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
In winter fire.

Blest, who can unconcernedly find
Hours, days and years slide soft
Away;
In health of body, peace of mind,
Quiet by day.

Sound sleep by night, study and ease,
Together mixed, sweet recreation,
And innocence, which most doth please,
With meditation.

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown;
Thus unlamented, let me die;
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie.

—Alexander Pope.

FIRST AID BY DOGS.

How the Intelligent Animals Find the Wounded in Battle.

Two specially trained dogs and the ambulance section of the London Volunteer Electrical Engineers had a field night on Wimbledon Common on Saturday.

Long shafts of brilliant light swept the entire range of the common, and under these the Electrical Volunteers and the dogs groped their way through the bracken and conducted a search for men who were supposed to have been wounded in a battle fought along nearly the entire width of the common.

The dogs have been specially trained for ambulance service by Major E. Houghton-Richardson of Carnarvon, Forfarshire, and their duty is to find the wounded who have crawled under cover in places that human searchers might overlook, says The London Express.

One of the dogs is a collie, and the other a cross-bred retriever. Their outfit is complete. Bandages and dressings, and also a flask of stimulant, are carried on their backs, and round their necks are bells, which tinkle loudly as they move.

When the word was given for the bearer sections to advance, Major Richardson and his dogs, accompanied by an Express representative, made for a thicket in the centre of the line of light. Here the collie was loosed from its leash, and at the word, "Seek, laddie!" it sprang into the undergrowth and nosed among the dark bushes and long grass, moving at a rapid pace.

The jangling bell enabled the dog to be followed easily. After several minutes, during which a considerable portion of the wood had been traversed, the bell suddenly ceased ringing, and a low whine from the collie proclaimed a "find." Hurrying to the spot, the major and his companion saw one of the "wounded" lying under a tree and the dog licking his face.

At a word from his master Laddie resumed his search, and soon led the way to another casualty, and the cry of "bearer company" brought the stretcher men up quickly. Then for some time the dog ran along without a halt. He plunged into a dense growth of bracken on the extreme left flank, but Major Richardson judged that this was too far away for any wounded to be found, and called him back.

The dog ignored the call, and, as no bell could be heard, the only course was to follow him. A few yards away he was discovered standing over two men, who were well hidden in the bushes.

The retriever was also tried with similar success.

Major Richardson said he had six dogs now in training. He did not take up any particular breed, but trained any kind of dog. Some of his dogs were put through a severe test with the Black Watch in Scotland by Gen. Tucker, and a board of officers, and they were quite satisfied with the result.

"I sold six dogs to the Russian Government for the war in Manchuria, and they did good service," he said. "I was also approached by Norway when there was the danger of war between that country and Sweden, and the Sultan of Turkey wishes me to supply dogs for his army."

"I want, however, the British War Office to take them up, and I believe they will do so."

The dogs cost about 60 guineas each.

Stenographer's English.

In some stenographic systems an arbitrary sign may stand for one, two, or even three words. Sometimes the mis-translation of one of these signs leads to funny results.

"The deed shocked the nation to the heart core" was what was said, and the typewriter evolved, "The deed shocked the notion to the hard car." "The rumor was put transient, though," was hardly recognizable as "The rammer was trains end through." A rear-end collision was evidently in that girl's mind.

"As manna fed the Jews," was ingeniously tortured by another young woman into "As mamma fed the jays." Yet she was a Sunday school teacher.

"Plays, creep and laughs, the innocent," crooned the man one day, moulting the opening lines of some projected baby verses. When the typewriter tapped out "Plays craps and leaves the innocent," he scanned her visage closely.

He said, "The voice of Dr. Jocelyn was heard calling for assistance," and it came out, "The vice of Dr. Josh Lane was hard killing four assistants."

When "But she held Jake too dearly for that, and so—passed on," was dictated, and it came out, "But she held Jacks, two, drawing for that, and so passed on," would it have been unjust to credit the girl at the machine with an elementary knowledge of gambling?

—Success.

Clock Not Crazy.

This story is told of Dan Leno, the late idol of the London music hall stage. His mind failed, and he was confined in a private asylum. Soon after this he got up an argument with one of the attendants about the correctness of the clock. "That clock's wrong," he said. "No, sir, the clock is quite right." "I tell you it's wrong." "No, sir, it's quite right." "Then, if it's right, what's it doing here?"

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IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORS.

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J. W. ABBEY

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You'll know them by "the mark of quality" on all styles.

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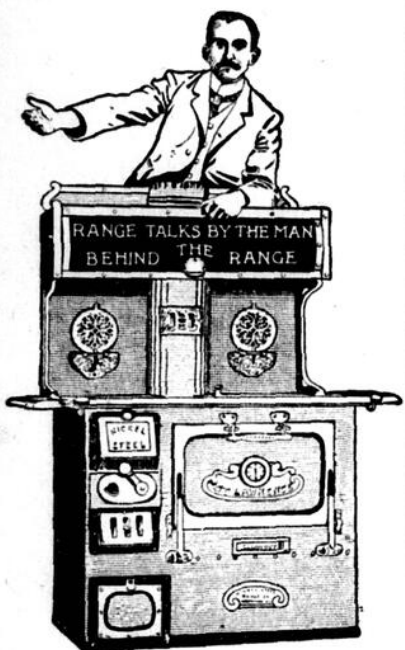
Zutoo

Is a Boon for Women

It Stops their Pains.

"I received your sample of Zutoo Tablets, and took them for severe pain (monthly) and headache. At the end of 30 minutes I was entirely free from pain and experienced no more throughout the period. I suffer a great deal at these times and feel grateful that I now have a remedy which affords quick relief. Every woman in the land should know about Zutoo Tablets and what they will do." MRS. ALLEN WRIGHT, Fulford, Que.

10c. and 25c. at dealers or by mail. B. N. Robinson & Co., Coaticook, Que.



3 times 365 is the number of times a year a woman has to get meals for the family. Shall she do this on a "ruin of cast iron and ashes," using double the fuel necessary, or shall she have the best and most modern cooking utensil, saving fuel, time, labor and patience? It is expensive to hang on to the old cook stove as long as it will last, it is wasting money for you every time you use it. The Great St. Lawrence Range will save you fuel, labor, and trouble, make cooking a pleasure, and outlast two cheap shoddy ranges.

C. A. KENNEDY,
NICKEL-STEEL RANGE WORKS
Coaticook, Que.

FOR SALE.

Two seated top carriage, with pole, shafts, side lamps and brake. Reversible top and seats, to make open buggy or light express wagon. Also set of light harness. Apply to Fred E. Lee, Melton's store, Rock Island, P. Q.

SAN FRANCISCO STRUCK.

One of the worst disasters that ever visited the American continent came to San Francisco on Wednesday morning. A violent earthquake shock threw buildings, broke telegraph connection and what proved perhaps most serious of all, burst the water mains. When later fires began to break out in many quarters, the firemen were utterly without water or efficient means of coping with the conflagration. While the shock only lasted three minutes, thousands of buildings were destroyed, including many hotels. Such streets as Front and Battery with those adjacent were badly bothered.

What makes matters worse from the point of view of outsiders, who have friends within the area of the catastrophe is, that all the wires are down except one, and that one is completely congested with messages.

There are no lights of any kind in the city, owing to the destruction of the light and power plants.

So far as can be learned however, the residential portions are safe. Oakland, opposite Frisco, is apparently almost immune. But in the business sections of the great Coast City the streets are piled with debris.

Of course panic reigns and all sorts of wild rumors swept over the wires until they were suddenly cut off. In the brief space of time in which they were working, they conveyed a picture of serious trouble and death. The property loss will be very many millions, and as the water supply is not available dynamite is being freely used, and this means millions more of loss. But what is more awful still is that 1000 lives are reported to have been lost.

Wires are down west of Ogden. Between Susum and Benica three miles of railway track sank out of sight.

Los Angeles felt the shock but was not reporting anything on its own account. It too failed to get communication with San Francisco shortly after the shock.

The many people in this community who have relatives in the affected area, however, would do well to await definite and authentic information before growing too anxious. The facts that seem to have emerged are: The business but not the residential district of San Francisco is the worst handled. Oakland is probably safe, as also Los Angeles, while outside of the two first named cities, the shock was the worst part of the disaster experienced.

Mr. Bartlett's Eightieth Birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bartlett of 54 Monument Ave., Charlestown, Mass., on Saturday evening, April 14th, entertained a number of relatives from Malden, Medford, Charlestown, Brookline, Mass., and Manchester N. H., the occasion being Mr. Bartlett's eightieth birthday. The spacious rooms were beautifully decorated with potted plants and cut flowers, special notice being taken of the eighty American beauty roses, presented by the Richer Bros., of the Poland Spring House, (Maine,) where Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have been guests for the past twenty-eight summers. A beautiful dinner was served, after which the birthday cake was cut by Miss Helen Bartlett of Malden. The occasion was much enjoyed by those present, and all returned to their homes wishing Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett many happy returns of the day.

Twenty-three head of tuberculous cattle, belonging to Southwick and Bowman, of Carthage, were slaughtered at Malone, N. Y., Friday, under direction of the state authorities. All the cattle had responded to the tuberculin test and the post mortems showed that all were diseased.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

Four saloon and one grocery license have been issued at Richmond.

Mr. N. W. Pepin of Stanstead Plain had the misfortune to cut his left foot very badly last week.

Harry Lace, in the employ of Mr. H. Goddard, was severely injured axe cut at South Stukely.

The Orford Mountain Railway will enter Bromptonville. Surveys are now being made.

Mr. Fred Frenette recently broke one of his wrists while working at the C. P. Co.'s St. Francis mills.

Home Missionary offering at the Danville Anglican Church on Sunday reached the sum of \$539.

Diphtheria has broken out at Cookshire Academy and the school has been prematurely closed.

On Saturday The JOURNAL received an excellent sample of maple sugar from Mr. Geo. A. Harvey of Apple Grove.

N. W. Pepin, lately of Stanstead Plain, has been engaged by his father for one year and will move on the farm by the first of May.

One of the finest specimens of maple sugar that has ever come to this office was presented to the JOURNAL by Mr. C. B. Jenkins of Stanstead, Monday.

The Griggs sawmill on the Shefford Road was burned last week. Damage to the boiler was slight, which was fortunate as there was no insurance.

Fire in the boiler room of the last factory at Granby threatened serious damage but was fortunately put under control before much was actually done.

The Melbourne Amateur Athletic Association has reorganized for the season. Football will be played and matches with Townships Clubs will be solicited.

The steam saw-mill of the Lotbiniere Lumber Co., owned chiefly by E. W. Tobin, M. P., and F. N. McCrea, was destroyed by fire last week. Damage \$15,000, partly covered.

Mrs. Dickerman, widow of the late Jerry Dickerman of Newport, died at her home in that place, April 10th and was buried at Derby, Saturday. She was a daughter of the late Mr. Bates of that place.

A splendid church building has been opened by the Methodists of Windsor Mills. The formal dedication will take place on May 15th, when Dr. Shaw of Montreal will preach the special sermons.

Edson A. Booth, proprietor of the Waterloo creamery, has installed a plant for pasteurizing the cream, a process that secures better results, especially while the cows are stabled. He will use it till the cows are on full grass.

The 72nd party of children from Liverpool to the Knowlton Home has been already provided for. Another band of boys and girls is expected early in June. The older ones are now arranged for, but applications will be received for those 10 years of age and under.

Mrs. J. E. Watson died of pneumonia, following an attack of la grippe, in the city hospital, Lowell, Mass., April 4th, after an illness of just one week. Deceased was a daughter of the late Obediah Wilson of Fitch Bay and her remains were taken to that place on the 7th inst.; interment on the 8th. The late Mrs. Watson was at one time a resident of Rock Island. While residing here her husband fell from a building while painting and sustained injuries which crippled him for life. He is now left alone in the world in a feeble condition. Mr. Watson was in town on the 11th, inst., en route to Lowell.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

Mrs. Hall, widow of the late James Hall, druggist, of Newport, died at her home in that place last Thursday and was buried Sunday. She was the mother of Mrs. C. F. Bigelow.

The trout at the state fish hatchery at Roxbury have been dying in large numbers and an expert sent from Washington by the government will spend a month in investigation.

Alphonse Beaulieu of Waterloo has sold the Canada Hotel there to Francis Simard for \$15,000, the latter having already taken possession. For over a quarter of a century the hotel was owned and managed by Mr. Beaulieu.

Eld. D. Gregory of North Hyde Park, Vt., having accepted the pastorate of the A. C. Church Beebe Plain, will commence his labors on Sunday, April 22nd, at 10.30 a. m., and will preach at the same hour each Sunday following.

Dr. J. C. Gilfillan has left Beebe Plain and his about to enter a post-graduate school in New York. After a course there he purposes visiting some of the "Old World" hospitals before his return which will be about, December, 1907.

Granby Rifle Club had an enthusiastic annual meeting. A good balance on the right side, an enlarged membership, and a good forthcoming programme were the features. The officers for this year are: Capt., J. Bruce Payne; First lieutenant, W. M. Neil; Second lieutenant, S. Martin; Sec-Treas., E. E. Gleason.

Tilton & Raymond of Smith's Mills recently received a lot of stone drags made at an old mill near Bolton Centre. This mill was put up some seventy-five years ago, and, with its primitive up-and-down saw, has withstood both the ravages of time and the onward march of industrial development. But every farmer knows that a really good drag cannot be made without the up-and-down saw.

Prof. W. L. Hooper of Tuft's College, Mass., has for some years spent the summer with his family at Brompton Lake. He has built a commodious cottage on a pretty island, from which the lake and mountain scenery presents a grand panorama. Last summer Prof. Hooper spent his spare time preparing an accurate map of the lake and its surroundings, the first to be made. One of the blue prints of the map has been sent to the Minister of Crown Lands at Quebec.

Mr. John Gervais of Warden sustained a severe loss the other day. For the past four or five years he has been breeding brook trout, having for the purpose three artificial ponds. During a thaw at the end of last month the water broke through the wall of the largest pond in the night and when Mr. Gervais got up in the morning he found it without water or fish. About eight thousand trout escaped into the river. Many of them were between one and two pounds. There should be good fishing in the river between Warden and Granby the coming summer. Mr. Gervais estimates his loss at \$500.

Recently officers of the Seventh Hussars dined together at Bury. They were the guests of Lt. Col. O. L. Pope. Covers were laid for 30. The guests present were: Major Murray, S. M., Montreal; Major Gilbert, Bishop's Crossing; Major Dunsmore, Bury; Major Hansen, Coaticook; Major Mooney, Scotstown; Major Pomeroy, Compton; Capt. Baird, Scotstown; F. L. Bishop, Bishop's Crossing; Lt. E. A. Akhurst, Coaticook; Lt. H. H. Bishop, Marbleton; Lt. B. Converse, Coaticook; Lt. Cowan, Scotstown; Lt. Cromwell, V. S., Coaticook; Lt. Oughtred, Marbleton; Lt. Thos. Morrow, Bury.



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FINAL SALE!

Owing to the breaking up of the roads, the end of our special closing out sale found us with a large amount of goods. We are determined not to move any of these from Rock Island, and have again re-opened our store for their disposal. We shall continue selling at cut-price private sale until the beginning of our three days' clearance auction on Wednesday afternoon, May 2nd, announced elsewhere in this paper. Private sale each forenoon. This will be your last opportunity to buy desirable lines of Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at your own prices.

No goods will be removed.

Any reasonable offer accepted.

ISAAC SMITH,

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