

# The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LIX—No. 16.

ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

WHOLE No. 3036.

## New Carpets : New Curtains : New Draperies

A busy time of year now in the housekeeping department of the

### GILMAN STORE, NEWPORT

It will save the JOURNAL readers to visit this store for all such goods.

### Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, Silk Coats and Corset Jackets.

The largest stock to be found in these parts. It's the same way with Millinery—real well hats at reasonable prices.

GILMAN & COMPANY, Newport.

Monday and Tuesday, April 25th and 26th, will load another car of Potatoes, paying 50c. a bushel for red or white.

On those days will sell Ogilvie's Flour at \$2.85 a bag, 40 inch Sheeting, 8c. a yd. by the web.

A. G. CLOUGH.

### STANSTEAD METHODIST CHURCH

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

### TOWN TOPICS.

O. F. Caswell—the Shoe Man, Derby Line Vt.

Gen. F. G. Butterfield was in New York Monday.

If interested instruments or sewing machines read W. B. LeBaron's ad.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Baxter of St. Johns are visiting relatives in this place.

Mr. Horace D. Moulton of Monson, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Abbott.

Mrs. E. E. Baxter returned from Washington on the 13th inst after an absence of several months.

Messrs. Harold A. Hyndman and Max V. Long of Sherbrooke, former students at Stanstead College, were in town over Sunday.

Court Rock Island, No. 757, C. O. F. will have a social evening, Wednesday, April 27th. Refreshments will be served. All members are requested to be present.

Dr. H. P. Stockwell of Montreal was in town Tuesday and Wednesday. It is said that he is quite likely to resume practice at Derby Line where he is well and favorably known.

The electric wiring at the new Opera House, has been completed, connection being made with the town system. The lights attracted considerable attention when turned on last week.

Mrs. C. F. Whitcher left to-day for Lisbon, N. H., and will return next week with her mother, Mrs. J. O. Lampron, who has been in the Granite State since her serious illness early in the winter.

The services in Christ Church on Sunday next (3rd after Easter) will be held at the usual hours. As announced last Sunday the subject of the Rector's evening address will be "Canon Henson's estimate of the future of the Bible." All are cordially invited.

Mr. J. Ritchie Bell of Montreal will address a meeting of men only, Sunday afternoon at three o'clock in Pierce Hall. Mr. Bell is considered one of the most helpful and interesting speakers of Montreal and his address will be not only full of attraction, but also of vital interest to all men of to-day. All men cordially welcomed. A silver collection will be taken at the door.

Services will be held in the Congregational Church at the usual hours on Sunday. At the morning service the subject of address will be "The Soul's Worth." In the evening Mr. Read will give the second of the series of addresses on "Modern Messages from Ancient Preachers," the subject being "Daughters of Fashion and Folly." Sunday school at the close of the morning service. All cordially welcome.

The weather performance is still on. About a foot of snow, the heaviest fall on the season, came Tuesday night and Wednesday. The Coaticook and Island Pond stages were both on runs yesterday. Henry Daniels, driver of the Island Pond stage, is very positive that he encountered at least eighteen inches of newly fallen snow along the wooded section of his route yesterday. He was used for hauling lumber from Cowell's Mills to-day and, as Andrew Applebee expressed it, "they slipped right along." In the village there is no sleighing, but considerable snow and a superior band of mud.

### GEORGEVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Redpath, children and nurse of Montreal are at Mr. E. W. Sheldon's for a few weeks, until they open their summer residence, formerly the Ortus Merriman place.

Miss Ellen Chamberlain who has been in Oklahoma during the winter, has returned to her home.

Miss Allie McGowan did not return to her school at Newport as there is so much sickness prevailing there.

Miss Jane McGowan who has been at Newport during the past year, has returned and will keep house for her brother, Mr. Charles McGowan, as she formerly did.

Mr. C. W. Rollins of this place lost his youngest daughter, Oola May Rollins, aged 18 months, last Wednesday from croup. The funeral was held at the house on Friday, Rev. Mr. Brill conducting the service. Mr. Rollins's brother, Mr. James Rollins, and Mrs. Rollins of Brown's Hill, were at the funeral. Nearly all of Mr. Rollins's children were ill with gripe during the past week.

At a meeting of those interested in the new park which was held last week, Messrs. M. L. Williams, J. E. Davidson and E. W. Sheldon were appointed trustees and as such they will take deeds of the property and proceed with the improvements. They have already commenced work.

Frogs were heard April 9th but Jack Frost kept them from making much noise during most of the past week. People who rode out last week were glad to use their fur coats and mittens, but it is warmer this week and sap is running well. The roads are improving and farmers are working the land.

The ice still holds in the lake and is not shoving much. It is still quite strong as it did not get much weaker last week. Unless the weather should come off warm, the ice is liable to stay for some time yet.

Mr. George Boynton gave a sugar party last Saturday at his sugar bush and quite a number attended and pronounced the sugar fine.

Mr. Joe Duquette has commenced to run his cedar oil factory.

There will be a social evening at Mr. William McGowan's next Saturday, April 23rd, in connection with the Young Ladies Guild.

### FITCH BAY.

F. H. Rider was in Sherbrooke the latter part of last week and over Sunday.

Miss Ethel Ready is visiting her aunt, Mrs. F. G. Vial, at St. Matthias' parsonage.

Mr. Albert Crosby of Moe's River was in town on Saturday attending the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Riley Magoon.

Mrs. Eli Bockus has been spending a few days with Mrs. J. A. U. Gage. She intends going to Lowell, Mass., this week where she will live with her daughter, Mrs. John Boyle.

The Messrs. Dolf and Gage will have their opening of Spring and Summer millinery on Friday and Saturday, April 23rd and 24th, and will be pleased to see all their friends.

Mrs. Abigail Reynolds, widow of the late Riley Magoon, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. H. Barber, on Thursday, April 14th. Mrs. Magoon has been a resident of this place many years and was highly respected and loved by all who knew her. Her everyday life was that of an exemplary Christian. She has been a member of the Congregational Church for many years from which she was buried on Saturday, the 15th, Rev. George Skinner officiating.

Miss Eva Rider is visiting her friend, Miss Laura Libby.

Mrs. F. H. Rider has her niece, Miss Steele, from Sherbrooke, staying with her.

There will be a sugar social at the home of Mr. A. A. Gustin on Tuesday evening, April 26th. Hot sugar and plain doughnuts will be served. Everybody come.

Mr. Aaron Magoon of Manchester, N. H., was in town on Saturday attending the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Riley Magoon.

### CRYSTAL LAKE.

The birthday party given to Olande Marshall by his parents at their residence last Friday evening was well attended by about 35 guests. After partaking of light refreshment prepared by the hostess, the guests presented Olande with 35 besides several other beautiful presents. The evening was spent in visiting and other amusements. At a late hour the company departed after wishing Olande many returns of the day.

Patrons home industries and buy the Capleton Fertilizers. They are the cheapest and best. For sale by Harry Wheeler, Fairfax, Que.

### MASSAWIPPI.

Mrs. James Carter is quite ill with erysipelas and under the care of Dr. Rugg of Stanstead.

Miss Lucinda Lord is not as well of late.

Mr. J. Reburn returned Monday to White Plains, N. Y.

Mr. W. Stevenson who has been ill for over a week, is gaining.

Mr. Herbert LeBaron of Claremont, N. H., came Saturday to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Hurd. He remained a few days to visit friends and relatives.

Miss Alice Thornton of Barnston has been at Mrs. Hurd's several days.

Mrs. Albee and daughter attended the funeral of her niece at West Derby on Saturday.

Sugaring is prolonged. There was a fine run of sap on Monday.

It becomes our sad task this week to chronicle the decease of one whose death seems a personal loss to many outside of the circle of immediate relatives and an almost unbearable loss to the members of his family and near relatives. Albert P. Hurd departed this life on the morning of April 14th being stricken while at work with the wood sawyers in his own dooryard.

While his health seemed good throughout the winter, for the past weeks he had been poorly with a cold but keeping around and doing his daily work. On the preceding Friday he had wished to attend the sugar party at the bush on the old Hurd farm where for many years he had worked until he said he knew every tree, but he felt unable to walk thus far. On this morning when death claimed him he had risen early and apparently as usual doing his chores and engaging in labor with the men, chatting cheerfully when without a moment's warning he seemed to fall backward and suddenly expired. Dr. Brown was called and pronounced it heart failure. An inquest was not considered necessary.

Mr. Hurn was born Jan. 20, 1839 on the farm then occupied by his parents at Newport, Eaton, and now owned by William Planché. They afterwards moved to what is now known as Lake-side Farm, the third north from this village, where many years of his life were spent. Of late years he has resided in the village and been occupied as a blacksmith. He was widely known by all in the surrounding community as a good man, a kind husband, father and friend, ever ready to lend assistance to others by every power within his means ever ready to counsel, advise when needed or asked. His loss will be greatly felt and all possible sympathy is given the bereaved ones.

He was the second son of Rev. Chester Hurd and Elmira Carr of Colebrook, and grandson of William Hurd of Newport from Ipswich, Mass., and Thirza Williams of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors on the Hurd side were among the early English settlers at Ipswich in the 17th century.

He leaves a wife, daughter of the late Elijah LeBaron, four children, William, Edgar, Albert and Julia, and two sisters, Mrs. T. Norton, Ayer's Flat, and Mrs. H. Hastings now residing in Alberta, N. W. T.

The last obsequies took place Saturday, the 16th, Rev. Stevens of Coaticook and Rev. Murray of Hatley conducting the solemn service, the choir rendering suitable hymns the concluding one being "Sleeping." Most lovely and profuse were the floral offerings given to place upon his casket; a wreath from the B. & M. R. staff, Sherbrooke; cross, Mrs. W. Murray; wreath, Lawyer F. Hurd, Sherbrooke; star, Miss S. Murray, out flowers, Mrs. H. Lloyd, Montreal; carnations, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gage, St. Johnsbury; lilies, Mrs. J. Carter; out flowers, Mrs. Davis, Ayer's Flat; carnations, Mrs. Bangs and Bernice Hastings; carnations, Beattie Davis; out flowers, Alice Thornton; roses, Mr. G. Fish and others. The church was filled to overflowing to pay their last tribute of respect and a long line of mourners followed him to the cemetery. The bearers were Mr. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Eugene St. Disier, Mr. Stephen Colt, Mr. Burton Kesar, Mr. Hollis Hitchcock and Mr. Charles Edson, life-long and intimate friends of the deceased. Mr. Alex. Kesar acted as manager.

Plans have been prepared for the new iron bridge at Cowansville. The structure will be a trifle over two feet higher than the old bridge, which was carried away, with a length of 105 feet span, while the width inside the driveway will be about 17 1-2 feet, with the addition of a separate six foot walk on one side. The abutments are to be concrete.

O. F. Caswell—the Haberdasher, Derby Line Vt.

## IF YOU ARE BUILDING

a House, Barn, Shop, Shed, Stable—anything that needs walls and a roof, write at once to

True & Blanchard Co., Newport, Vt.

Giving particulars, and you will receive for your trouble, absolutely free, a very fine War Map, 21 x 28 1/2, printed both sides—showing all the principal towns in the East and setting forth the comparative military and naval strength of Japan and Russia.

If you cannot comply with above offer map will be mailed you on receipt of 20c.

TRUE & BLANCHARD CO.

### NORTH HATLEY.

On Wednesday morning, the 13th, at an early hour, we had a quiet wedding at the R. C. Church. The contracting parties were Mr. P. L. Lamy and Miss Amoud Garrant, both of this town. Rev. L. N. Caron of Katevale officiating. The couple left by train for a tour north.

Mr. Curtis Howe has returned from Laconia, N. H., where he has spent the winter with relatives. He intends to stay in the post office here this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hitchcock and Miss Hallie and Master Elbert of Salinas, Cal., were calling on friends here last week, passing on to Hatley on Saturday. They will return later.

Mr. C. H. LeBaron has the Hackett house on the foundation near Dr. Edgar's dining hall.

T. V. Reed and his men and horses have returned from Spring Hill. In connection with his livery business Mr. Reed will have charge of G. A. LeBaron's livery at Glen Villa.

Mr. McSwiggins of Sherbrooke who has the contract to build a cottage for Mrs. DeJohnson near the Bonaville, is on hand with lumber and men.

J. B. LeBaron has purchased the site where Benj. LeBaron's old store used to stand, lately destroyed by fire.

We regret to note the sad death of Albert P. Hurd of Massawippi. Among those from here who attended the funeral were: Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ham, Messrs. A. P. and Benj. LeBaron.

Mr. George Carter is building a new barn.

Miss Lottie Bean of Sherbrooke is calling on friends here.

Oral Copp, wife and child have returned to Montreal, after a two weeks' vacation, where he is employed in the cotton mills.

The sewer on the west side of the lake is completed.

The ice in the lake is quite firm yet. A. C. LeBaron is superintending G. A. LeBaron's incubators. They are now hatching five hundred eggs.

Your correspondent called on Mrs. Samuel Bean, née LeBaron, in Sherbrooke and is very sorry to say she is failing.

Mr. Hagan is quite sick which is very inconvenient as he is his own housekeeper.

Mrs. E. Maxfield and Mrs. E. Bean are visiting in Sherbrooke, guests of Mrs. Wesley Bean.

Pearl Cull is busy in J. H. Turner's store at present.

Mrs. D. C. Jackson and Bernice Bassett were in Sherbrooke Tuesday on business.

Mrs. and Miss Drew of Rock Island are guests of Mrs. Charles Drew for the present.

### WAY'S MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hurd and Mr. A. E. Chadsey and family attended the funeral of the late A. P. Hurd at Massawippi last Saturday.

Mrs. Holmes of Bedford is visiting her son, Mr. W. Holmes, for a few days.

Miss Myrtle Chadsey reopened her school at Butler's Corner last Monday. There will be a meeting of the patrons of the Hareka cheese factory in the Stanish school house on Monday evening, April 26th, at 7.30 o'clock.

While Mr. W. L. Oliver and Mr. C. W. Libby were returning to Mr. Oliver's home last Friday an accident of a serious nature occurred. After passing a short ditch before reaching the forks in the road, the king bolt broke and they were thrown forcibly to the ground. Mr. Libby escaped with a few bruises about his face but Mr. Oliver was not so fortunate for he was driving. He was thrown with such force that he became unconscious. Mr. Libby at first thought he was dead but after working over him some time succeeded in restoring him and getting him home when a doctor was called. On examination the doctor found he had no broken bones or serious hurts. We hope to see Willis out again in a few days.

Everything up-to-date for Men's wear at O. F. Caswell's.

### GRIFFIN.

Mr. H. F. House has returned from his Western trip. His many friends are always pleased to see him.

Miss Lillian Stone was home from Derby Line over Sunday.

Mr. F. J. Murray is moving in his house recently vacated by Mr. Melvin Case.

Our worthy grocer, James Lewis, is doing a fine business.

Mrs. Monroe who has been very ill, is much better at this writing. Miss Lydia Drew is caring for her at present.

The ladies of Griffin will give a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Brevoort Monday evening, May 2nd. A good program will be furnished. Prof. Bullis of Waterloo who has one of the largest and finest of Edison's gramophones, has kindly agreed to help at the entertainment. There will be instrumental music, Mr. and Mrs. Bell are expected to sing which is a treat. Come one, come all! Supper served from 6 to 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds for church purposes.

Mr. P. S. Dobson will preach at the Union Church next Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

### LENNOXVILLE.

Mrs. Ready who has been spending the winter at the College House, has leased the house now occupied by Rev. J. Henning Nelms and family.

Miss Beatrice Farwell visited friends in Waterville last week.

Miss Chapman of King's Hall, Compton, has been spending a few days with Mrs. Whitney.

The annual Easter meeting of the University of Bishop's College was held last week. The question of a new library and the establishment of an agricultural course were subjects of discussion but nothing definite was decided upon.

Mr. D. J. Ayer spent Sunday at Moe's River.

The many friends of Miss Shaw regret to hear that she has resigned her position on the teaching staff of the Academy.

The Academy teachers attended a Teacher's meeting in the Central School, Sherbrooke, on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Stokes of Boston is visiting Mrs. J. B. Orr.

Miss Foss is the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Foss.

The closing concert of the Musical Club took place on Monday evening. A well-selected programme was carried out by Mesdames Coderre and Panneton, Misses Doherty and Olivier of Sherbrooke, Misses Chapman, Steadman and Vernon of Compton and the Rev. E. J. Bidwell. The Secretary, Miss Verity, read a report at the close showing the Club to be in a prosperous condition with 176 members.

### LIBBYTOWN.

Miss Laura Libby returned from Ayer's Flat on Tuesday, where she has been taking care of Miss Rollins.

Miss Eva Rider of Fitch Bay is visiting Miss Laura Libby.

Mr. Scribner and family have moved onto the farm of Mr. F. Jones.

Mr. F. Morrill of Derby was in town on Sunday.

Mrs. James Libby remains about the same, his daughter Mrs. Curtis of Waterville is caring for him.

Mr. Frank Jones and family leave for North Hatley next week where they intend to stay for the summer.

A good many from this way attended the sad funeral of Mr. A. P. Hurd at Massawippi on Saturday last, much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

Miss Amy Davidson returned to her school on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cramer of Way's Mills were in town on Sunday.

Mrs. C. McOlay and son are at Mr. O. Perry's for a few days.

Mr. Gay Libby and daughter Rita spent Sunday in town.

### SMITH'S MILLS.

Service will be conducted in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening at seven o'clock by Mr. P. S. Dobson.

## THE WEALTH OF PERU

EL DORADO WHICH SPANISH RAPACITY COULD NOT EXHAUST.

Rich Mines, Fertile Fields and Dense Forests of Valuable Trees invite the Investment of Foreign Capital—Old Peruvian Canoes—Brought into Prominence by the Recent Seismic Disturbances.

Peru, which for some years has quietly pursued the even tenor of its prosperous way, is brought into prominence by another seismic disturbance that has given the whole country a pretty thorough shaking up, though doing comparatively little damage, and was attended by no loss of life so far as reported at Lima. Peru has had many earthquakes, and the Peruvians have become so accustomed to them that they excite no considerable alarm, being regarded as part of the regular program.

From the day the Conqueror Pizarro set foot in the country of the Incas to that on which the last Spanish viceroy was driven from his palace by a people made desperate by oppression Peru was one of the most precious jewels in the Royal Crown of Spain. From her mines of gold and silver a procession of heavily laden galleons was always sailing toward Madrid. Peru proved to be in truth that El Dorado which the Spanish adventurers had sought. Spain treated Peru like all her other American conquests—as an inexhaustible treasure house. Reciprocity between the Mother Country and the provinces across the seas was never dreamed of. It was with Peru, in the language of the street, a case of "all going out and nothing coming in." And yet, plundered for centuries as she has been, Peru is to-day richer than ever. Her mines are as productive as they



SINGLE BLOCK CANOE CROSSING THE PACHITEA RIVER.

were when the natives worked them under the lash for their Spanish masters, and agriculture and manufacturing have come to rival the precious metals as sources of Peruvian prosperity. The republic has shown its stability. Foreigners are protected in their rights of life and property, and an influx of outside capital is fast pushing the country toward the industrial head of South America.

Peru extends from the second to the nineteenth degree of southern latitude and from the seventieth to the eighty-fourth degree of longitude west of Greenwich. It is about as large as France and has a coast line on the Pacific its entire length. It has fine harbors and is only two and three days by steamer from the Isthmus of Panama, and thus Peru is in a position to profit by the building of the Isthmian waterway.

The country is divided by two lines of mountains running parallel to the coast into three parts—the coast, the sierra, or highland, and the montana, or wooded, region. The coast, which varies in width up to ninety miles, is divided by rivers into different valleys, which bear crops the year round despite the well-known absence of rain. So fertile is the soil that the irrigation of the river and the artificial ditches provide all the moisture needed. To this absence of rain and high winds must be attributed the vast deposits of guano on the numerous islands along the coast, for the sea birds seek shelter there from the storms which rage outside. This guano is one of the most important of Peru's natural resources.

The climate of the coast is equable, the maximum fluctuation being but 14 degrees. Almost every plant of the torrid and temperate zones will grow here. On the northern coast there are abundant coal, naphtha and petroleum. It is believed that the coal vein runs through all the northern provinces. Marble is found on the coast in great quantities and in sixty varieties.

The sierra is from 200 to 250 miles wide and extends from the northern to the southern frontier. The bulk of the population, including 2,000,000 native Indians, lives in this region, which is so healthy that persons of over a hundred years of age are not rare enough to excite comment. Most of the men are able to do manual labor at the age of seventy-five. The Indians are an eminently frugal race, their diet being chiefly corn and potatoes. It is very seldom that they eat a piece of meat. The Indians are a very passive lot and blindly obedient to the whites, the result of centuries of slavery. Slavery was abolished when national independence was proclaimed in 1821, but emancipation was not fully consummated until 1855. One of the strange productions of the natives is a piragua, or canoe, made from a single tree, and some of these canoes are forty feet long and carry eight or ten passengers.

**The Story of Toledo Cathedral.**  
The cathedral of Toledo is perhaps the finest architectural glory that Spain can boast. The site was occupied by at least three churches before the erection of the present building, the first one, according to popular legend, having been erected during the lifetime of the Virgin Mary and visited by her. Of this church we know nothing. The second was pulled down in 1032. The third was finished in 1085 and was occupied by the Moors for many years as a mosque. Afterward it was the cathedral of Spain, until in the early part of the thirteenth century Alfonso IX. had it pulled down and the present one erected in its stead. It is 404 feet long and 204 feet wide, is built from material quarried in the neighborhood and is of the purest Gothic. It was designed by Pedro Perez Diaz, who supervised its erection for nearly fifty years and consecrated his life to it. During the five centuries after his death more than 150 architects were employed upon it, and for 200 years the work was interrupted.—St. James Gazette.

**Through Women's Eyes.**  
As a finely dressed woman entered the "L" train every other woman in the car eyed her clothes closely. "There," said a man to his wife, who was making a close inventory of the new arrival's dress, "that is what I don't like about women. They display such interest in other women's clothes. You see it everywhere—in parlors, at receptions and balls and in public conveniences. You never see men acting that way. I am inclined to believe this is owing to men's finer judgment as to what is proper. They know that to take note of another's dress is the height of bad manners, and they abstain from doing it."

"It is very nice of you, of course, to praise your own sex so," said his wife, "but your explanation is utterly wrong. The reason women notice one another's clothes is that every woman is practically a dressmaker, and when she sees a dress she views it with the interest of a professional."

**Confederate Coinage.**  
It is a matter of history that the entire coinage of the Confederate states consisted of four half dollar pieces. The obverse side had a goddess of liberty (same as United States coins) in an arc of thirteen stars, in her right hand a shield of conventional design with "Liberty" thereon and below the date, 1861. On the reverse side was an American shield beneath a Liberty cap; the union containing seven stars—representing the seven seceding states—the whole surrounded by a wreath; at the left cotton in bloom, at the right sugar cane. The legend was "Confederate States of America." In the exergue, "Half Dollar." The borders were milled and the edge was serrated.

**Old Time Grave Robbers.**  
Under the laws of Draco, the most severe code ever drawn up, all grave robbers were put to death without trial. The old Athenian laws put a slave to death for disturbing a body after interment, but in the case of a freeman a "confiscation of a moiety of his possessions" was the penalty. Constantine decreed that a woman might obtain a divorce if she could prove that her husband had disturbed the remains of the dead. At one time (in the time of the seventh and eighth centuries) the English law held that "it is deemed unlawful to open a grave for a second person, except for a husband or wife."

**Vegetables of Liberia.**  
The most common vegetables of Liberia are the sweet potato, cassava, yam and tania. The cassava is a root varying in size from three to eight inches in length and from three to eight inches in circumference. When it is cooked it tastes very much like a fresh chestnut. This root is the vegetable most extensively cultivated by the natives and forms, with the rice, their chief diet. The fecula of the cassava is made from tapioca.

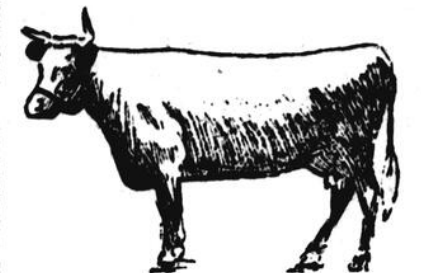
**Stage Manners.**  
Stage managers still consider it necessary to keep the actors bustling about the stage in a meaningless, unnatural and distracting manner. In life I do not speak three or four sentences to my friend at one side of the room and then with him elaborately cross the room before I continue my discourse. Why should I do so on the stage?—London Academy.

**Man the Slave.**  
It has taken ages of repression to bring the husband and father to his present condition of abject slavery to the wife and mother. He is the victim of a process that began in the garden of Eden and gives no promise of ending until he is huddled to the reward that awaits the humble on the other and brighter shore.

**Putting Words in Her Mouth.**  
"I declare," said Bella sweetly, "your thoughts run exactly in unison with mine, Augustus." I had those very words in my mouth.

**An Investigator.**  
"You, our boy has shown a remarkable talent for music. He wants to get at the very source of it, as it were."

**AN IDEAL DEVON TYPE.**  
"Pretty Pet," pronounced by Good Judges to be the best in America.  
The Devon cow Pretty Pet, 10,579 shown above, owned by James Hillman of Albany County, N. Y., was calved June 3, 1898; sire General Gordon 2nd 5,243; dam, Pet 8,404. Good judges have pronounced Pretty Pet the most perfect type of Devon cow in America. Her first appearance in the show ring, as a three-year-old, won for her the first prize in



her class, and from that time she has had a truly phenomenal success, winning first money at all the leading shows in the country, including the Pan-American Exposition, Southern Interstate Fair, International Live Stock Shows at Chicago, and the leading State fairs. Her owner believes that the problem of producing a dual-purpose animal, bred for beef and milk, has been successfully solved in Pretty Pet.

**The Crossbred Bullock.**  
Is the crossbred bullock the most profitable to feed? If he is, what is the reason? asks Breeder's Gazette. The best bullock is the one which is most correctly formed, has the greatest percentage of high priced meat and makes the greatest gain for the amount of food given. "It has been true when only steers under three years of age are allowed to compete, and that is now very generally the custom. Some light is thrown on this question by the figures derived from a recount of the championship winners at the Norwich Fat Show, one of the principal fixtures of the sort annually held in England. This show takes place in a region where very many excellent cattle are each season fed for the London market, and the representation of tenant farmers and men who make farming their business and not their pleasure is usually larger than at any of the other English fat stock exhibitions of like calibre. The championship at Norwich has been won ten times by cross-breeds, six times by Shorthorns, four times by Herefords, three times by Red Polls, twice by the Angus and once by a Devon. No better proof could be asked that there are good ones in all breeds, but the crosses seem to have the call in a very decided fashion. In the light of modern feeding experience, then, is the crossbred bullock the best to feed? If so, why?

**Draft Horses.**  
The heavy draft horse is the best for several reasons, says Professor J. H. Skinner of the Indiana experiment station. He can be produced easily and cheaply, requires little attention and is readily broken. Furthermore, he can be used on the farm from two to four years and thus pay his way. Blemishes do not detract so much from his sale as in the case of many other types, and he is well suited to the heavy work now found on the farm. It is not my purpose to advocate a coarse, awkward, extremely heavy horse for the farm. A few years ago much was said about the short legged, extremely blocky horse, and to-day such are good sellers, but a far superior farm horse is found in the active, upstanding horse of 1,600 pounds and upward with good action and style. Such a horse will not only sell to advantage, but fill the role of farm horse well. He can be taught to walk rapidly and does not know what a load is. Where such are raised on the farm they cost little and help mightily in making up for the losses from cattle feeding, etc. They can be produced by mating the heavier mares with pure bred stallions of any of the leading draft breeds of approved types and quality.

**Walking Gait.**  
Walking is one of the gaits that are nearly always neglected, and yet an active, quick, clear footed walk is a valuable gait to the horse intended for the farm, for use as a roadster or for a saddle. A horse broken to harness is generally trained for awhile at the side of some steady old animal, and the youngster, if inclined to walk fast, soon begins to learn that it is not the thing to do. For that reason it is best to break a young horse in single harness or under the saddle, and train him to be a good walker as well as good at other gaits. A three-year-old is generally a better walker than he will be at any other age if he is kept as a harness horse unless specially trained with a view to brisk, active improvement in that gait.

**Horse Breeder's Advice.**  
At a fair recently Mr. A. B. Anderson, a horse breeder, spoke as follows: "It is my opinion that the farmers are making a serious mistake in breeding cold-blooded sires of draft type to either standard bred, thoroughbred or Hackney sires. To get the very best results—that is, most profitable and satisfactory—the safest way is to breed sires of draft description and quality to draft sires of good quality and weight."

**Handling Heavy Men.**  
The best way to treat a hen that is very lousy is to dust her well with fine ashes. Sift coal ashes and then sift again with a flour sieve. On each peck of ashes mix one-half pound insect powder. Mix the hen over the ashes head down and throw them in among the feathers by the handful. Rub a few drops of lard on the head and turn her loose.

**DEATH OF PROF. CHAPMAN.**  
Former Member of Toronto University.  
News was received in Toronto the other day of the death in England of Prof. Chapman, for so many years on the staff of the University of Toronto, and who, after retiring from the active work of teaching and inheriting a property in England, went several years ago to reside there. The late E. J. Chapman, Ph. D., LL.D., whose death occurred at The Pines, Hampton Wick, England, on January 28th, was well known among the higher educationalists of Canada, and particularly of Toronto. Following a military career for some time, he served in the Foreign Legion of the French army in the Algerian campaign, and his service as an officer on the Geological Survey of Austria and Germany led him into his chosen profession. In 1853 he received the appointment to the chair of Mineralogy and Geology at the University of Toronto, a post which he ably filled until the year 1896. Several distinguished men received their appointment to the professoriate of Toronto University at the same time, among them being the late Sir Daniel Wilson, Prof. Ormer, Prof. Hinks, and Prof. Cherriman. Although an octogenarian, the late Prof. Chapman retained mental and bodily vigor to the last. Shortly before his death he was engaged in issuing a book which he had just seen through the press. He was the author of a large number of papers containing the results of original observations in his own field of work. Amongst his books were textbooks on Canadian Minerals and a textbook on Blow-Pipe Work, another being on the Geology of Ontario. The original papers are scattered among various societies and publications of England, Canada and the United States. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and received the degree of Ph. D. from Munich. Prof. Chapman was twice married, and his widow, who survives him, was a Miss Sutherland, an artist well known in Toronto. His son by his first wife died several years ago. He leaves no relatives in Canada.

**Pleasant Home Visits of Canada.**  
"Traveling in Canada," writes Mr. Joseph Hatton in The Newcastle, England, Chronicle, "you notice with what fondness the colonists link their settlements with the Mother Country. Here in a letter from a Mr. Trumper you have mention of London, in the county of Middlesex, and a village on the River Thames. I know that River Thames. It is only a little stream. I saw it frozen, and with toboggans dashing down upon it from a great height. It recalled to me the Thames backwater at home when I saw it later in the summer. On my way, by a freight train from Montreal to Quebec, a benevolent guard pulled his train up to get me some supper—I am not sure whether it was London, or Newcastle, or Bristol, but it had a high sounding name. Ere this it may have become a town or city, for it was admirably situated, with good transit service by rail and water. At that time, some five and twenty years ago, it consisted, so far as I could see, of an inn, a sawmill, and a little graveyard. The guard of the train, who had discovered myself and a friend lonely and tired and having eaten our little store of provisions obtained at Montreal, delighted our hearts with a right royal hospitality; got us a brace of birds, a loaf of bread, a bottle of whiskey, and some fruit—though he had to stop his train and knock up the roadside inn to do it. And when we asked the cost of it, which we did as delicately as a proper appreciation of our treatment would permit, did he give us the bill? Not he! He smiled pleasantly, offered us a cigar case, and said he was only too pleased to have the company of two Englishmen on his freight train, and moreover, that he had discovered by the names on his baggage that one of us was the namesake of a great English ballad composer some of whose relatives lived on his line and were his friends. And then one of us had to explain that not to our knowledge were we related, but that we knew the fine old melodist well, that we had tried to knock up a relationship but had failed, that at the same time our admiration for him was of the most exalted character, and so on, and his name was J. L. Hatton, who wrote 'Good-bye Sweetheart,' 'To Anthea,' and scores of other famous compositions. At Quebec the Canadian guard helped us to carry our bags, found us a comfortable hotel, and left upon our memories impressions of Canada that were not diminished by the club hospitality and the intense British patriotism we encountered everywhere. And what a wonderful country, what vast, unoccupied, picturesque, open spaces, what rivers, what forests, what possibilities of prosperity and power!"

**A Busy Canadian Dead.**  
Alexander McGibbon, Inspector of Northwest Indian Agencies, who is dead at Calgary, at the age of 75, was formerly a well-known merchant in Montreal. An energetic Scotchman, he was president of the St. Andrew's Society there, and took part in many public demonstrations. He was in charge of the transport of stores during the Rebellion of 1865, and was for years in the Montreal Field Battery, commanded by Col. A. A. Stevenson. Subsequently he received his permanent appointment in the West from Sir John Macdonald's Government, and has lived there since.

**Panama Seaports.**  
Panama has no open seaports except the two railway terminals and Boqueron del Toro, the centre of a large banana industry, to the north of Colon.

**Pium Pudding.**  
Pium pudding was originally pium porridge and served for breakfast, not dinner.

**The Hawk Nightingale.**  
YOUTHFULLY, youthfully, Youthfully onward, In the valley of death, Rode the hawk nightingale, He had a diamond, Ay, he had a diamond, A gem more blundered, "Hush! ye light brigades! Yump!" Master Olson said, Den in the valley of death Go the hawk nightingale!

Cannon on right of dem, Cannon on left of dem, Cannon on top of dem, Wolleyed and tundered, Smashed with dis shot and shal, Dey ant do wery val, Most of dem ketching hal—Nearly sax hundred!

Yes, all dem sabers bare, Flash purty good in air; Each faller ferly his hair, Standing. No vunder! Judo! It ant ban yob For any coward slob, Fighting dis Russian mob, Ay tenk Ay vudn't stand, Yenerals blunder.

Cannon on right of dem, Cannon on top of dem, Cannon behind dem, tu, Wolleyed and tundered, Finally say Captain Brenk: "Ye got snuff, Ay tenk, Let's go and grting drank," 'Bout twenty-sax com back Out of sax hundred!

Ven skol deir glory fade? It ban gude charge dey made—Every von vundered, Every von feeling blue, 'Cause dey ban brave old crew, Yolly gude fallers, tu, Dis has sax hundred!

—W. F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel.



"John, won't you please go down and fetch up a bucket of coal for the kitchen range?"

"How can you be so unreasonable, Maria? Don't you know I've been playing golf all day and I'm tired out? You haven't been doing anything but putting about the house."—San Francisco Examiner.

**Fish Story.**  
A man who just returned from his holidays in the north said: "I have had a splendid time. I found a magnificent salmon and played him for seventeen days. I used to go back to him each morning."

The man was asked, "Did you catch him?"

"Oh, no," he said. "And if I had caught him I should have put him back again into the pool. He is far too dear a friend for me to slay. Why, I have played that same salmon for the past five years for my entire holiday, and I hope to get on to him again next autumn. We are greatly attached to one another."—Sporting Times.

**A Sort of Jonah.**  
A man who was fond of music tried to make a bass fiddle, and after weeks of patient work he succeeded in completing the instrument. When the happy consummation had been reached he called in his wife to inspect this trophy of his skill. "It looks very well indeed, George," she said, "but is it quite finished?" "Oh, aye, there's naething mair to dae to it noo." "And where have you put the glue pot?" asked the careful wife, looking round at the mess he had made. John gave a wild shout. "Well, I declare!" he cried, "if I ha'e'n left it inside the fiddle."—London News.

**Rattled.**  
"George," she screamed, "my neck!" "What's the matter?" "There's a pillcatter!" "A what?" "A taperkiller!" "What in the world do you mean?" "Oh, dear!" she moaned as she clutched him frantically. "A kitter-paller! You know, George! A taperkiller!"

"Oh!" said George, with evident relief, and he proceeded to brush the caterpillar away.



**Why She Did It.**  
Algy—I say, my dear Miss Ethel, why is it that you so often allow your pretty eyes to wander in my direction? Ethel—Because, Algy, it's such a pleasure to rest them on something soft.

**The Man of It.**  
"Here's a note from Mr. Jason saying not to come to dinner tonight, as his wife is dangerously ill. Isn't it sad?"

"It is, indeed, by Jove! Still, I suppose we can go to a restaurant."—Brooklyn Life.

## New Harness Shop

I have opened a Harness Shop in Mr. Allard's Building, Foundry Hill, where I shall be pleased to see all of my old friends and many new customers.

Special attention given to Harness Repairing of all kinds and the best workmanship guaranteed.

If you want a first-class hand-made harness I can supply you. Carriage and Furniture Upholstering neatly and carefully done; charges moderate. Give me a call.

J. M. DUPUIS,  
Rock Island, P. Q.  
Formerly with H. T. Ball.

**FOR SERVICE.**  
A registered Tamworth Boar. Terms \$100. A. A. GUSTIN, Fitch Bay, Que.

**HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR CALF SKINS**

—BY—  
I. S. MELLOON,  
Rock Island, P. Q.

## BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

Stanstead & Derby Line Branch

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**

In Effect Monday, October 12th, 1903.

**TRAINS LEAVE STANSTEAD:**  
For North—5.31 a.m., 1.05 and 6.30 p.m.  
For South—6.00 and 11.35 a.m., 10.20 p.m.

**TRAINS ARRIVE AT STANSTEAD:**  
From North—6.02 a.m., 1.34 and 7.10 p.m.  
From South—6.40 a.m., 12.07 and 10.55 p.m.

**TRAINS LEAVE ROCK ISLAND AND DERBY LINE:**  
5.35 a.m. for Sherbrooke, Montreal (G. T.) Quebec (G. T. & C. C.)  
6.18 a.m. for Boston and New York, for Montreal (C. P.)  
11.57 a.m. for South.  
1.07 p.m. for Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Montreal, (G. T.)  
6.43 p.m. for Montreal (G. T.) Quebec (G. T. & C. C.)  
10.24 p.m. for Boston and New York.

**TRAINS ARRIVE AT ROCK ISLAND AND DERBY LINE:**  
From South—5.58 a.m., 1.30 and 7.06 p.m.  
From North—6.36 a.m., 12.05 and 10.48 p.m.  
D. J. FLANDERS, G.P. & T. A.

## THE DOMINION BANK.

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

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

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W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

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

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

We have exceptional facilities for making collections upon all points. Current accounts of business men and others received upon favorable terms.

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P. B. TUCKER,  
Acting Manager.



## WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect January 4th, 1904.

**LEAVING STANSTEAD:**  
NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leave Sherbrooke 1.30 a.m.; arrive Levin 1.10 p.m.; arrive Quebec 1.15 p.m. Pullman Car Springfield to Quebec, and Pullman Car Boston to Sherbrooke, connecting with Pullman car from Springfield for Quebec, daily, except Sunday.

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

**ACCOMMODATION—Leave Sherbrooke 9.30 a.m.; arrive Levin 1.00 a.m.; arrive Quebec 1.15 a.m. Daily, except Sunday.**

Also connecting trains on Megantic Division.

**ARRIVING AT STANSTEAD:**  
BOSTON AND NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leave Quebec 2.30 p.m.; arrive Levin 3.00 p.m.; arrive Sherbrooke 3.45 p.m. Pullman Car Quebec to Springfield, connecting at Sherbrooke with Pullman Car for Boston, daily, except Sunday.

Note—Pullman Car leaving Quebec on Saturday connects at Springfield with Pullman Car leaving New York 2.45 p.m. Instead of 11.35 a.m., so on other days.

**ACCOMMODATION—Leave Quebec 6.10 p.m.; arrive Levin 6.35 p.m.; arrive Sherbrooke 9.15 a.m. Leave Levin daily, except Sunday.**

Also connecting trains on Megantic Division. For time tables, tickets, and all information apply to any of the Company's Agents.

J. H. WALSH,  
Gen'l Manager. Gen. Fgt. & Pass. Agt.

# NOW READY FOR 1904 BUSINESS

With a well assorted Stock and Low Prices on all kinds of

Dry Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, etc.  
Underwear Supplies of all kinds.

Groceries, Fresh and of No. 1 quality.  
Tinware, Crockery and Glassware,  
(in abundance.)

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

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

Yours sincerely,

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

READY-MADE

## CLOTHING

New and Fashionable Goods just in.  
New lines of Hats, Caps and Gloves.

Special values in SHOES.

Complete Stock of Groceries always fresh and up-to-date.

Housekeepers say our

35c. TEA

is the best to be had.

Try it and join the procession of pleased customers.

Pike Brothers.

OPENING OF NEW

## SPRING DRESS GOODS

Muslins, Crashes, Suitings,

Percales, Violes, Gingham,

Cotton Home Spuns and Tweed Effects.

Fancy Waist Patterns, Dotted Swiss Cambrics,  
Nainsooks and all other materials for Spring Wear.

The Newest Patterns and Lowest Prices.

F. W. D. MELLOON.

DO YOU USE A FOUNTAIN PEN?

Have You Waterman's Ideal?

It is the

PEN WITHOUT A PEER.

The "Ideal" excels in Quality of Material, Perfection of  
Workmanship, Simplicity of Construction. No other  
make of Fountain Pen has so many good  
qualities. Can we interest you in one.

J. T. FLINT.

### HANDLING AN INCUBATOR.

Harry L. Kelly Tells How He Does It in  
George Judd's Column.

I run my machine in my cellar. It is roomy and has good air. You cannot have good success unless you can have plenty of fresh air. I start my incubator two or three days before I put eggs in so to get the run of it and the temperature right. Then I put in eggs and do not touch them till the third day, when I commence to turn twice daily and cool them every night. I take them out, put them on top of the machine and shut the doors. Leave them out a little longer every day.

I think too much stress is put on moisture. The less I use the better the hatch. The only time I use it last year was in a very dry time. I did not use it till they began to hatch and come out dry. Then I filled the trays with water heated to 110 degrees and they came out nice and wet. I have got as high as 49 chicks from 50 eggs.

Ventilation is a greater question than moisture. I do not open the ventilators until the third day; then I open them a little more every day till I get them wide open. I test out the infertile and dead eggs the seventh day and again on the 14th and on the night of the 18th day. When they are hatching I keep the machine closed and do not open it on any account. If you help any chicks out they hardly ever live and if they do they never amount to anything.

Fill, clean and trim lamp in the morning, then I can get the correct temperature before night. Do not use more than one kind of eggs in your machine at once to get a good hatch. Eggs should begin to hatch by the 20th day in morning and all be out on the night of the 21st. If they commence to hatch before the 20th day, you have had your machine too hot and if they do not hatch by the 21st, you have not had it hot enough. I hang thermometer in machine with bulb level with the eggs and keep temperature as near 103 degrees as possible. Run as near the machine rules as you can. Don't think you know more than the man who made the machine. He has probably worked many years to get it where it is and you can't improve it in a couple of months. Above all, have good, fresh, fertile eggs.

### Desirable Fowls on Small Places.

The Polish are a class of poultry very much like fanciers and breeders who have small places and can give them the proper attention, says American Agriculturist in presenting the accompanying cut. They



WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH COCK. are probably the handsomest class of poultry, their large topknots and brilliant coloring making them very attractive. The White Crested Black are solid black in color except the topknot, which is pure white. The fowls are medium in size and lay beautiful white eggs.

### Mineral Food for Hogs.

Mineral matter is necessary for hogs to aid in bone building, as an appetizer to remove intestinal parasites, etc., says the live stock editor of The Chicago Tribune. A mixture should be kept in a strong box protected from rain, and the quantity and frequency with which pigs will visit and eat of the mixture will often be surprising. The following mixture is satisfactory: Charcoal, 1½ bushels; common salt, 4 pounds; hardwood ashes, 10 pounds; slacked lime, 3 pounds. Fresh water, shade in summer and grain food when on grass and dry bed free from dust, shelter in winter and above all when confined have area sufficiently large so that it will not become foul with droppings and mud bogs—these are essential for successful hog raising.

### Get Some Hens.

The hens need a rest after the long laying season, and why not let this rest be one of profit to the owner and pleasure to the hen. Rather than raise a brood of chicks in the natural way, some people would rather confine the poor hens until they give up the idea of rearing a brood.

After the hens are "broke" from setting the owners wonder why they don't lay, and often a fine bird is killed because she didn't lay immediately after she got over her broody spell. If a hen is allowed to become a mother of a brood she has more chance to enjoy nature. If a hen is given 15 good eggs, she will nearly always bring off and rear a brood of 12 chicks.

### Marketing Ducks.

In nine weeks ducklings should weigh four and a half pounds each and are ready for market. They should be marketed before the pinfeathers begin to grow, which is likely to occur after the ninth week. Ducks are best killed by cutting into the base of the brain at the roof of the mouth. Before killing the feet of the birds should be caught in a loop, with head hanging downward. Immediately after being killed the picking (dry) should be done. Care should be taken to prevent injury of any kind to the carcass.

### WITHOUT YOU.

Once 'twas my saddest thought,  
Ere I began to doubt you,  
That sometime I must learn,  
Perhaps, to do without you.  
For death parts dearest friends,  
Tears are no sleeping,  
And partings worse than death.  
Our fears are ever shaping.

Now with new dreams of hope,  
No thought of you is blended;  
Day deepens evermore  
Though morning dreams are ended,  
And now the saddest thought  
That haunts my heart about you  
Is this—that I have learned  
At last to do without you.

—Emily Bronck.

### LAST DUEL IN ONTARIO.

Death of the Widow of Late Hon. Justice  
Wilson Revives the Story.

The death in Toronto on February 12 of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, widow of the late Hon. Mr. Justice John Wilson, of the Court of Common Pleas, who died June 3, 1869, revives an interesting story in a recent issue of The Perth Courier.

Mrs. Wilson was a sister of His Honor Judge Hughes, of St. Thomas, who has just retired from the Bench in his 84th year. "What is known as the Wilson-Lyon duel was fought on the 13th of June, 1833, known in Canadian history as 'The last duel fought in Ontario.' The quarrel between the two young men, principals in the tragic affair, was the outcome of rivalry for the affections of Miss Hughes, a young lady assistant in Miss Ackland's private school in Perth, and the result was the death of young Lyon by Wilson, both law students in the town at the time. The duel was fought one bright June afternoon in a field on the banks of the Tay, beyond the Scotch line, on the farm now owned by Mr. Archibald McLaren, and the exact spot can yet be pointed out. Miss Hughes was a young English lady, daughter of a Unitarian minister, brought from England by the late Mr. Benjamin Workman, of Montreal. Her brother, Judge Hughes, recently retired, found his way to Perth, also, and in 1834 worked for a year or so in The Courier Office, then managed by the present ex-Sheriff Thompson. The young lady was a most attractive person, and some time after the duel was married to the survivor of the two combatants, Mr. John Wilson, who afterwards became quite an eminent lawyer in Toronto, then a Superior Court judge. He was a native of Scotland, and came with his parents when a child to Dalhousie, where there are still near relatives of the family. The Scotch line was the border line between the old districts of Bathurst and Johnstown, and when Young Wilson was arrested for the death of Lyon he had to be taken to Brockville for trial, and underwent imprisonment of three months in jail there for his offence. It is said by some that at the first shots of the two duelists the pistols were loaded with powder alone, and there is no doubt that when the shots proved harmless both men wished that to end the affair, but one of the seconds, De Lievre, insisted on a second trial, and this time the weapons were loaded with ball, and when the pistols were discharged young Lyon fell dying, shot through the heart. The headstone, with the inscription to the memory of Robert Lyon, who "fell in mortal combat," was erected at his grave, at the foot of the Badenhurst plot, by his friends, by the efforts of one of them, the late Mr. William Fraser, afterwards County Treasurer. This headstone is one of the historical features of the old Anglican burying-ground in Perth, and there are few people in town and vicinity but have seen and traced out the now dim outlines of the sad epitaph."

### Are of a Primitive Canadian Found.

The heart of David Boyle, superintendent of the Museum of the Department of Education, Toronto, has been warmed by the receipt of the largest stone axe ever found in Canada. Columbus had probably not set foot in America when it fashioned timbers in the hands of an aborigine.

It is an unsymmetrical piece of primary rock of a rough wedge shape. The point has been broken off, probably when it was turned up by the plow on the banks of the Grand River. In its original shape it must have been at least a foot long. Little fashioning was probably necessary to bring it to the required shape, as one side of it was rough just as it must have been found by its Indian manufacturer. A deep groove near the big end shows where the thumb bound the stone to a shaft like the handle of an axe. It is presented to the Museum by John Jefferson of Paris.

### Mothers of Well-Known Men.

A venerable woman has just died in Montreal, at the age of 92, whose children are well known. This is Madame Fabre, mother of the late Archbishop Fabre, of Hon. Hector Fabre, now Canadian representative in Paris, and the late Lady Cartier, widow of Sir G. E. Cartier. Madame Fabre, whose maiden name was Ferrault, married in 1826 E. R. Fabre, who half a century ago was Mayor of Montreal. He kept a book store on St. Vincent street, and was one of the first Canadian booksellers to import foreign works. He died of cholera in 1864. For half a century since Mme. Fabre has lived in widowhood, surrounded by children and grandchildren, and enjoying good health almost to the last. As was her custom, Mme. Fabre never missed mass on Sundays or feast days, but last Christmas, owing to failing strength, she was obliged to give up this pious practice of three-quarters of a century.

### Window Blinds.

There is no necessity of washing cotton or linen window blinds, as there is a much simpler way of cleaning them. The blind should be spread flat on a table and then rubbed well all over with bread crumbs. This will make it look quite clean and fresh.

### THE LIBRARY.

It Should Be, So to Speak, the Author's Tool Chest.

In the gradual growth of every student's library he may or may not continue to admit literary friends and advisers, but he will be sure sooner or later to send for a man with a tool chest. Sooner or later every nook and corner will be filled with books, every window will be more or less darkened, and added shelves must be devised. He may find it hard to achieve just the arrangement he wants, but he will find it hardest of all to meet squarely that inevitable inquiry of the puzzled carpenter as he looks about him, "Have you actually read all these books?" The expected reply is: "To be sure. How can you doubt it?" Yet if you asked him in turn, "Have you actually used every tool in your tool chest?" you would very likely be told: "Not one-half as yet, at least this season. I have the others by me to use as I need them." Now, if this reply can be fairly made in a simple, well defined, distinctly limited occupation like that of a joiner, how much more inevitable it is in a pursuit which covers the whole range of thought and all the facts in the universe! The library is the author's tool chest. He must learn as he grows older to take what he wants and to leave the rest.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Atlantic.

### THE COUNTERFEITERS.

Fine Work of the Secret Service in  
Running Them Down.

A secret service man tells of an experience of his when on a difficult case of counterfeiting. The district had been flooded with bad coins and spurious notes, and it was his duty to locate the plant. At last they dropped across a newcomer who was living in fine style. He was educated and very reserved, and when he got any mail he seemed quite indifferent whether any one saw it or not. He would read his notes on the way home and throw the envelopes carelessly on the sidewalk. Not one of them gave the ghost of a clue. Every morning about 7 o'clock a young milkman went to the man's house and left a quart of milk. He, too, was a newcomer, and this set the secret service man thinking. So he watched. A stout cook at the kitchen always took the can of milk and handed the milkman the can he had left the day before. The milkman, it turned out, was the go-between. The milk cans had false bottoms, and here Mr. Fine Gentleman's letters were hidden. An intercepted letter led inquiries to a house not more than a few blocks from police headquarters. Sure enough, there was the engraving and bad money plant of which the refined newcomer was the head.

### THE WORD "CHAPEL."

It Comes From Latin and Originally  
Meant Cope or Canopy.

The word "chapel" comes from the low Latin capella, a cope or canopy, and was applied to a recess or chapel attached to the altar.

Used originally of the place where the cappa or cope of St. Martin was preserved, the word came in the eighth century to signify any sanctuary where holy relics were kept and thence a consecrated building connected with a church or cathedral. At this period also domestic oratories and places of worship for such corporate bodies as colleges began to be called chapels.

Apart from its present day meaning, as applied to any place of worship which is not a parish church, such as a chapel of ease or a nonconformist chapel, the word denotes the ecclesiastical staff of a sovereign, the sacred office recited by the pope with his household and the working staff of a printing office, because the first one in England was set up by Caxton in Westminster abbey.

### Water Colors.

Pigments have been used from the earliest times and are now used by all savages for decorative purposes. But the paint used in Babylon and Nineveh and in Pompeii was composed of pigments mixed, not with oil, but with water to which had been added a little glue, egg albumen or perhaps some times casein, which is albuminous matter from milk or the gluten from cereal grains. Glue, however, which was well known to the ancient Egyptians, was the most universal binding material. Such paints are now known as fresco paints, or water colors.

### As Popsy Tells It.

Popsy tells in his diary that in the reign of King Charles II. a customer bargaining with a London merchant for claret hired a confederate to "thunder (which he had the art of doing upon a deal board) and to rain and hail—that is, make the noise of—so as to give them a pretense of undervaluing their merchant's wines, by saying this thunder would spoil and turn them, which was so reasonable to the merchant that he did abate 2 pence per tun for the wine in belief of that."

### An Easy Test.

"I often wonder just what she thinks of me," said the young married man. "It is easy to find out," said the elderly married man. "Just sit down on her hat, and she will tell you what she thinks of you in less than a minute."

### Her Little Surprise.

"Don't stop me now, dear. Archie's going to propose in a few minutes." "Has he shown any symptoms?" "Certainly not! He doesn't know it yet. I've arranged it as a surprise for him."

There are men who don't mind being kicked blue if they can only be talked about.—Ellot.

### OSTRICH FEATHERS.

How to Clean Them at Home and  
Have Them Nice and Fluffy.

"Hardly any woman who owns an ostrich feather thinks of washing it at home," Henry D. Surbled tells me. "She believes the cleaning of the feather involves some intricate and delicate process and is withal such a delicate matter that it can only be accomplished by a professional cleaner. But, if she only knew it, cleaning an ostrich feather is not any more difficult than cleaning a bit of lace. All there is to it is the knowing how, and that I will tell you.

"A suds of soap and lukewarm water must be prepared, and then the soiled feather should be dipped into it and drawn through the hands a few times, as often as necessary, until the feather appears clean. Under no circumstances should it be allowed to remain in the soapy water. Just dip it in and then draw it through the hand to squeeze the water and soap from it before dipping it in again. If it is very dirty it ought to be washed in two sudses; then when the cleaning process is over it must be rinsed through several bowls of clear, cold water, the rinsing method being the same as the cleaning, dipping the feather in the water and then drawing it through the hand.

"When it is thoroughly rinsed it must be drawn through the hand repeatedly until it is about dry; then it should be placed on the thigh and slapped with the hand to bring it out fluffy. That is the whole operation. The fluffing of the feather may require a little practice, and it would be well to clean a poor feather before taking a more expensive one through this course of home cleaning in order that the necessary dexterity, a thing that readily comes to one, may be obtained."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### DAINTY PILLOW COVER.

One That Can Be Sent to the Laundry  
When Soiled.

Every housewife knows the value of a pillow cover that can be sent to the laundry when soiled. This one possesses that merit, combined with daintiness, and is made of white linen em-



### LINEN AND LACE PILLOW COVER.

bordered in lace effect, with an edge of German valenciennes lace. The design in the center is first couched, then filled with various lace stitches executed with linen thread, and the back is a square of plain linen stitched to the outer one at three sides, buttoned into place at the fourth, so rendering it quite easy to slip the pillow in and out.—New York Mail.

### Danger in Enamel.

Just now there is much alarm in many establishments concerning kitchen utensils. It is said that many of the enamel and porcelain lined goods are dangerous on account of certain combinations with chemicals and acids and heat which will produce a melting of the glazed substances and thus introduce into the stomach poisons resulting in appendicitis. It is a well known fact that before the modern kitchenware was introduced appendicitis was almost unknown, and people ate just as many grapes and other fruits and vegetables with seeds as at present. In Paris the restaurants and many of the private kitchens are subjected to visitations from the health authorities, and even the old fear of being poisoned by food cooked in copper fades away when the present danger is considered.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Pickled Lemons.

In case any one should like to try pickled lemons, here is a recipe by which to make them:

Choose a dozen nice, sound lemons and slit the rind up into four quarters, but do not break the fruit. Fill the cracks with plenty of salt and set them upright in a deep pan in a warm place till the salt melts. Turn the lemons very often and baste with the liquor till they are tender. It will take about a week for them to become soft. Then drain off the liquor and put the lemons in a jar. Meantime boil the liquor with two quarts of vinegar, half a pound of bruised ginger, a quarter of a pound of mustard seed, a quarter of a pound of black pepper. When it boils pour it over the lemons and when cool tie down. This pickle will keep for years, but it ought to be stored some months before using.

### For Bad Figures.

A narrow, hard bed is said to be the best preventive of bad figures. If one can also forego pillows, so much the better. Women with round shoulders and double chins have a means provided for their cure if they are heroic enough to give up the downy couch in which they revel. When one thinks of it, the place and position in which one spends a third of every twenty-four hours must have an effect upon the figure.

### Girls of Old.

To show the feminine disadvantages it is worthy of note that Northampton, Mass., now one of our most famous educational centers, voted in 1788 to be at no expense for the schooling of girls, and they were not admitted to its public schools until 1802.

## The Stanstead Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

Rock Island, Que.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertising 10 cents a line for the first insertion and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. 12 lines to the inch. No advertisement received for less than 50 cents.

### CANADIAN FARM LETTER.

#### CARE OF THE WORKING HORSE.

Ottawa, April 13th.—Some good advice on the management of working horses is given by Mr. W. S. Spark, the English expert who has for some months been acting as lecturer on horse-breeding and judge of horses for the Live Stock Division, Ottawa.

#### WORK.

Mr. Spark points out that muscles, tendons, ligaments and the respiratory organs may by patient, constant and increasing use be gradually brought to perform safely an amount of work and support a strain which, without such progressive training, they would be wholly unable to stand. The power of doing work and sustaining fatigue is, if we use the expression, cumulative. Provided that the horse be kept in good condition, it increases from day to day and from year to year, until from age the animal power begins to fail. Regularity of exercise is also an important element in the development of the highest powers of the horse. The horse in regular work will suffer less than another for he becomes gradually and thoroughly accustomed to what is required of him. The whole living machine accommodates itself to the regular demands upon it, the body becomes active and well-conditioned, without superfluous fat, and the muscles and tendons gradually develop. Horses in regular work are also nearly exempt from the many accidents which arise from over-freshness.

#### GROOMING.

The question is often asked, "Why does the stable hand require constant grooming, whilst the same horse turned out into a field does very well without it?" It is not the fact of living under cover but the active work and the high feeding of the stable horse which necessitates grooming. It is the work and the food, not the shelter which constitutes the difference between the domesticated animal and the horse in the state of nature. By work, and especially fast work, the secretions of the glands of the skin are largely increased. Nature must be assisted by artificial means to remove these increased secretions, or the pores of the skin will become clogged and the health will be deteriorated greatly. The greater the action of the skin, the greater must be the attention paid to it. As long as the horse remains in a state of nature, taking only the exercise required for gathering his food, and feeding only on laxative diet, grooming is not needed, because the debris of the food and the excretions of the system are carried off mainly by the action of the bowels and kidneys.

Often men who have been driving or working horses, make a practice, if they get a chance, when bringing their horses home in a heated and fatigued state, to ride them through a pond or ford until the water reaches the bellies of the animals. They are then brought into the stables, and a feed thrown in front of them, and the horses are often left in that state without anything more being done. Instead of that treatment the horses should not be allowed to wet their legs above the knees; and after the harness has been taken off, they should be carefully rubbed down from the ears to the fetlocks, after which they may be fed. It frequently happens that farm horses are kept too long at work without being fed, and after a fast of this kind they are gorged. Hearty feeding after a fast of this kind is very apt to bring on indigestion, colic or inflammation of the bowels. Many people appear to imagine that it is unnecessary to groom farm horses regularly and thoroughly. This is a very great mistake. Grooming is conducive to the health of the horse as well as its outward appearance. Attention to this will tend to prevent many diseases, such as cold, bronchitis and affections of the lungs, to which horses are very liable when they have been left standing undried after coming in heated and wet with perspiration or rain, or both at the same time.

#### TAMPED WITH PAY LISTS.

Frank Frappier, formerly master painter at C. P. R. shops at Hochelaga was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary last Thursday. Frappier tampered with the pay lists and committed other frauds. Some months ago when out on bail he disappeared and was finally located in Brooklyn after a long chase.

When a doctor calls on a sick man he hears all about the wife's ailments before he leaves.

### A "UNANIMOUS" RESOLUTION.

[Events, Ottawa April 10th.]

The second legislature in Canada to attempt to pass a resolution concerning the movement with which the name of Mr. Chamberlain has been most prominently connected was the New Brunswick Assembly. On the 8th inst., Mr. Smith of Carleton, whose parents were born in Great Britain, who is a general merchant at a place called East Florenceville, a Free Baptist and a Conservative, first elected to the legislature twelve months ago, moved a resolution in favor of the "adoption of the principle of preferential tariff throughout the British Empire." There was much more of the resolution but only to the same effect. Mr. Morrison expressed his approval of it and described the resolution as both broad and deep.

Then the Attorney General, Mr. Pugsley, joined in the applause of the whole House at the remarks of Mr. Smith and Mr. Morrison, but remarked himself that the resolution was silent with regard to a great step that had already been taken with reference to this trade preference. Consequently he moved an amendment approving the preferential policy of the Dominion government.

Mr. Hazen, the leader of the Opposition, at once objected that this was giving a political complexion to the affair. He describes the amendment as one intended to support the policy of the government at Ottawa.

Mr. Hill, one of the oldest members of the House, believed our present relations with Great Britain to be the best possible because they were "loose and elastic." He did not believe in taxing the food of the working classes of Great Britain for the benefit of certain persons in Canada. He dwelt on the value of responsible government and made it clear that he was not in favor of binding this colony any closer to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Loggie, who is of the Opposition, while supporting the Opposition leader in the disapproval of the attempt to divide the House on federal lines also differed with his leader, Mr. Hazen, who had characterized the present Canadian preference as one-sided. Mr. Loggie thought that it was "a master policy," but it was not for them to pass an opinion on federal legislation. Mr. Pugsley pertinently inquired at this point how that differed from passing an opinion on what should be the policy of the parliament of the United Kingdom, to which Mr. Loggie replied that they had not passed on preferential tariff in Great Britain; they had "only talked about it."

These remarks brought Mr. Copp to his feet. He failed to see why because of party lines, they should fail to give credit to the Dominion government where credit was due. That government not only gave the mother country a preference but valuable assistance in the war in South Africa and he, therefore, felt that the Dominion government had done great things calculated to bring about the object the resolution had in view.

Mr. Smith then announced that he would accept the amendment and with the rider the resolution was carried unanimously.

This legislative resolution and de-stained the position taken in these columns all along with regard to this question. An experienced public man like Mr. Hill, who has served thirty-two years, a native of Canada, with large experience in public life, and until lately a member of government, states his views to the effect that the present relations are more calculated to build up the British Empire than the closer relations demanded by Mr. Chamberlain.

Another point which this incident helps to make clear is that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is in Canada a political question. Mr. Hill sees in it a menace to that responsible government which he and others have contributed to establish. Mr. Hazen saw in a reference to the Laurier preference a party line and a party division. Is it not strange on such a question, involving grave political issues, and in view of some, dividing the two political parties in this country, the Governor-General should venture to express an opinion? Some people assert that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is a great imperial policy about which there could be no difference of opinion in British countries. It is even stated that Mr. R. L. Borden desired Sir Wilfrid Laurier last session to agree to a unanimous resolution on the subject. Well, the New Brunswick legislature has agreed to a unanimous resolution. Let Mr. Borden propose that from his place in the House of Commons and see if he can get his followers to swallow, as Mr. Hazen and his followers were forced to swallow, the endorsement of the chief features of the trade policy of the Laurier Administration.

Mr. Loggie, as an excuse for offering an opinion upon a question that is a piece of domestic politics in the United Kingdom, said that they had not passed on preferential trade in Great Britain. But Mr. Loggie is quite wrong. They have passed on it, and rejected it. The government of the day have declared it to be out of their programme and the Opposition have declared themselves unalterably op-

posed to it. Now what can Mr. Loggie want? The only third party are the Irish Nationalists and no one can expect them to favor imperial preferential trade very much.

The resolution which has now gone on the journals of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick reads, as amended, as follows:

"Resolved, that this house believes that the adoption of the principle of preferential trade throughout the British Empire would greatly stimulate commercial intercourse and by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts strengthen the empire. That this house has watched with great interest the progress of the discussion of this question in the United Kingdom, South Africa and throughout Canada and desires to express its hearty sympathy with every effort made to accomplish by constitutional methods the commercial organization of the empire on the basis of such preference. And such as are needed by the empire."

"This House also desires to express its approval of the voluntary action of the government and parliament of Canada in extending a preference to the manufacturers and products of the motherland which was a great stride forward along the line of imperial unity and afforded most striking proof of the fact that the people of Canada were heartily in sympathy with the movement in favor of inter-imperial trade preference which in the opinion of this House will be productive of the most beneficial results not only to the mother country but to all parts of the empire."

#### 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.

#### MARRIED.

MORRILL-DORAN—At Stanstead, April 12, 1904, by Rev. Father Frappeau, Mr. Peter Morrill of Holland, Vt., to Miss Nellie Doran of Stanstead, Que.

#### DIED.

WEBSTER—In Magog, March 29, 1904, Hiram E. Webster, of heart trouble, aged fifty-eight years and eight months.

#### BORN.

STEWART—At Beebe Plain, Que., April 19, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Stewart.

PERKINS—At Boynton, April 14, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Perkins.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

#### APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

Over a hundred choice grafted Apple Trees, Duchesse of Oldenburg, Fameuse, Montreal P. each, Off-shoots of Glass and other varieties, some bearing fruit, will be sold cheap to clear the lot. Also two second-hand Buggies and one Sleigh, for sale at low prices. 3672 H. B. GATES, Stanstead.

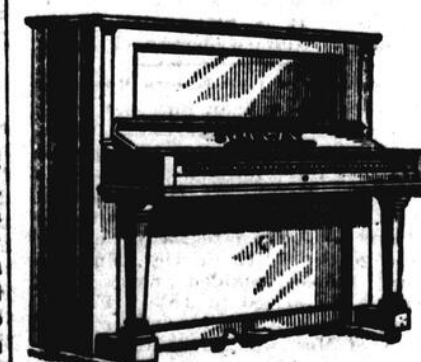
#### EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Pure bred P. P. Rock eggs for hatching, for sale, 50c. per 15, and Brown Leghorns the same, also P. B. Rocks (Thompson strain) from prize birds, \$1.00 per 15. 3673 MRS. E. J. BRYANT, Apple Grove.

#### FOR SALE.

At Maplewood Farm, Wey's Mills, Que.: 10 Cows, 5 Fat Cattle, 9 Horses, 4 Hens and 20 tons Bowker's Phosphate. Not the cheapest but farmers have proved it to be the best. 3672 F. H. MORRILL.

## Pianos and Organs



STEINWAY, NORDHEIMER, BERNARD-HEINTZMAN, MARTIN and CRAIG.

I have just received a complete stock of the above instruments the standard and excellent tone of which is unquestionable.

Prices and Terms to satisfy the shrewdest purchaser.

Any inquiries regarding the

New Williams Sewing Machine

made to our agent, Mr. J. A. May, will receive immediate attention.

Send for catalogue.

W. B. LeBaron

Sherrbrooke, Que.

### FOR SALE.

The place known as the Dixon Place, near North Derby, first place north towards Grandville, Rock Island, and in good repair, one mile from Lake Park and one mile from Beebe Plain, 5 acres of land in good state of cultivation, 10 rooms in the house. Being a widow cannot use the property to advantage reason for selling. 3671 MRS. E. WATSON.

### AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold for J. O. Rollins, on the Wm. Robinson Farm, Brown's Hill, Saturday, April 20, at 1 p. m., the following: 18 Cows, 3 two-year-old Heifers, 4 Yearlings, good Work Horses, 2 Shoats, 4 Pigs, 4 tons Hay, lot of Store Wood, Wagon, Pump, Harness, set of Scales, lot of Furniture, and small Farm Tools and Dairy Utensils. For terms and further particulars see posters. EDWIN HOWE, Auctioneer.

### FOR SALE.

Eggs for hatching from Pure Bred Buff Orpington and Rhode Island Reds, \$1.00 for 15, Barred Plymouth Rocks, 75c. setting. 3473 B. H. KEZAR, Massawippi.

### WANTED.

Strong, active young man to learn butchering and the meat business. Apply to 3571 I. S. MELOON, Rock Island.

### FOR SALE.

20 bushels of Mangels. Apply to CHAS. W. HOLMES.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Buff Leghorns, \$1.00 a setting; Barred Plymouth Rocks, 50c. DR. E. O. ROSS, Stanstead.

### WANTED.

A capable and experienced cook, wanted at once. Apply to Hon. C. Colby.

### AUCTION SALE.

I shall sell for L. C. Washburn, 1½ miles West of Baldwin's Mill on Holland Road, on Friday, April 20, 1904, the following property: 18 Cows, 6 Heifers, in calf, two and three years old; 12 two-year-old Heifers; 2 two-year-old Steers; 1 two-year-old Bull; 2 Shoats; 1 Mare, 11 years old; 1 Driving Harness; 1 Wagon; 1 top Buggy; 1 Mowing Machine. Sale at one o'clock P. M. Sale positive and without reserve as Mr. Washburn is leaving the farm. TERMS:—\$10.00 and under, Cash; over that amount, 3 months credit on approved Notes, payable at E. T. Bank, Coaticook, with interest at 6 per cent. 3573 EDWIN HOWE, Auctioneer.

### WANTED.

A good Work Horse. ED. AUDINWOOD.

Highly recommended to those having false Teeth, it dissolves the plate, cleanses and restores the mouth and hardens the gums. For sale by all Druggists.

**COVERNTON'S**  
**Carbolite Tooth Wash**

Price 50c. 10c. 25c. \$1.00  
Be sure that you get COVERNTON'S.  
D. WATSON & CO. Agents  
444 St. Paul St., Montreal.

### HOUSE TO LET.

At Stanstead Place, next to Stanstead Hotel. Apply to J. J. STANBROOK.

### JOB PRINTING

Visiting and address Cards, Circulars, Handbills, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Stationery and Receipt Blanks. Write for prices.

L. F. TICEHURST

Stanstead, Que.

### CEDARVILLE POINT

For sale or to rent for the summer. Very desirable for a family. Apply to owner, C. E. COYNE, 338 West 107th St., New York City.



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\$1.00 opens a saving account at this Bank, and that dollar and every dollar you deposit afterwards will earn.

3 per cent. interest.

## EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

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\$3,914,610.00

BANKING BY MAIL A SPECIALTY.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

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RELIABLE PIANOS AT MODERATE PRICES.

HEINTZMAN & CO., MASON & RISCH, KRANICH & BACH, BERLIN AND MORRIS.

LARGE AND SMALL UPRIGHT STYLES AND PARLOR GRANDS.

We are also showing some very handsome styles of the "Wilson Piano," the new case, in Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. This piano is offered strictly on its merits and is fully guaranteed. Two special show rooms for Organs of all styles and sizes. New Stock of Estey Organs this week from \$80.00 up. Large stock of Band Instruments direct from Paris.

8 SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM \$35.00 UP.

Large number of second hand organs at special low prices. Good Pianos to rent by the month or year.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

We do business in every part of the Province. Write us for anything you need in music or musical instruments.

Sole Agency for the "Angelus" Piano Player. Come in and hear them.

H. C. WILSON & SONS

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Branch Store at Magog.

# The Mammoth Store

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

The Undersigned have entered into partnership for the continuation of the business so long conducted by the senior member of the present firm. For this Spring's trade we are showing large lines of seasonable goods and invite the public to call and inspect the same, whether in the market for any of them or not.

## LADIES

Will find our stock of New Dress Goods and Trimmings complete.

A big stock of White and Colored Waistings.

A complete line of Taffeta and Tamaline Silks in all colors.

Percaline, Satteen, Cambric and Selicia.

A full line of English Prints, Scotch Gingham, Dimities, Seersucker, Muslin, Plain and Figured, Black Satteen Underskirts, all prices and sizes, Ready-made Aprons, for Ladies and Children, Pianafortes, &c.

A large line of Collars and Cuffs to please the masses and at right prices.

Now is the time to get your Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloth and Furniture after house cleaning.

We have the goods and want your trade.

## KATHAN & HOPKINS.

C. H. KATHAN. W. C. HOPKINS.

Rock Island, P. Q., April 13, 1904.

## FARMERS

This is the place to get your Garden and Field Seeds. Full Line.

Fencing, Barbed and Plain Wire, also Poultry Netting in all widths.

Our stock of Feed is complete, consisting of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Moulée and other Feed. Space will not permit enumeration.

Our stock of

## GROCERIES

is full up as usual.

All the Fruits and Vegetables of the season.

Courteous treatment and prompt delivery is our motto.

Come and see us.

Business and Professional Cards.

**W. H. SALLS.**  
Dorby, Vt.  
Agent for Sharples Separators for Northern  
Ontario and St. Lawrence.

**DR. C. A. FRELIGH.**  
Office at Dorby Mine Hotel.  
Electrical Treatment for Rheumatism  
Paralysis, and Nervous Diseases of all kinds.  
Office Hours: 8 to 9 a.m., 1 to 2 and 5 to 6 p.m.  
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Office and residence opposite the Hotel Place.  
Office Hours: Until 9 a.m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p.m.  
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**M. F. HACKETT,**  
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Stanstead Plain, Que.  
Will attend all courts in the District. Collec-  
tions a specialty.

**H. M. HOVEY,**  
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U. S. P. O. address, Dorby Line, Vt.

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

**AMON RUSSELL MOULTON.**  
Amon Russell Moulton died at his  
home in Holland April 3, 1904. He  
was born in Holland, where he has al-  
ways resided, on May 24, 1838, and  
was one of a family of nine children  
of Amon and Hannah Moulton.

From earliest childhood he mani-  
fested great mechanical ability, hav-  
ing built and operated several saw  
mills. Among them was one of the  
old styles with the up and down saw  
which stood near the present site of  
Caswell's Mills and had a capacity of  
3000 feet in 12 hours which was con-  
sidered remarkable in those days.  
Later in life he followed the trades of  
carpenter and mason with ability and  
success. He was a man of rare phys-  
ical energy working early and late  
that his family might be well main-  
tained and have the privileges and ad-  
vantages that were denied him in  
childhood. On Sept. 13, 1861, he mar-  
ried Hattie F. Gould who survives him.  
They had seven children, four sons  
and three daughters, Fred R. and Er-  
nest G. of Holland, Henry B. of Dor-  
by, Eugene D. of Rock Island, Mrs. S.  
E. Grey of Morgan, Edyth A. of Bur-  
lington, and Mrs. A. H. Gregory of  
Plainfield, Vt. All were present at  
the funeral except Mrs. Gregory who  
was detained by illness. About four  
years ago deceased became afflicted  
with cancer of the lip. He was treat-  
ed by different doctors and at times  
the disease seemed to have been con-  
quered only to appear again in a more  
aggravated form. As a last resort he  
tried the X-ray treatment at Mont-  
pelier, Vt., but to no avail. He has  
been confined to the house for about  
four months; and everything that  
loving hands could do was done, the  
family being untiring in their efforts  
to relieve him. He was naturally of  
a nervous temperament but during his  
last illness showed great patience.  
The funeral was held at his late resi-  
dence on Monday, words of comfort  
being spoken by Rev. G. E. Reed who  
conducted the service. A large num-  
ber of neighbors and friends were  
present. The remains were laid at  
rest in the Holland cemetery.

WHISKEY CAUSES TYPHOID  
FEVER.

A Chicago despatch says:—Whiskey  
drinking as a cause of typhoid fever is  
given by George W. Webster, presi-  
dent of the State Board of Health, in  
an address before the Young Men's  
Christian Association. The only safe  
prevention, Dr. Webster asserted, was  
pure water, the keeping of the diges-  
tive system in perfect condition and  
the maintenance of a high state of  
vitality. "Do not drink whiskey if you  
wish to avoid typhoid fever," said Dr.  
Webster. "It lowers the vitality and  
prevents perfect digestion. There is  
nothing more conducive to stomach  
trouble than whiskey. A low vitality  
and imperfect digestive organs in-  
vite typhoid fever."

GRANITEVILLE.

Mr. James Brodie came home from  
St. John's on Saturday where he  
has been the past few weeks looking  
after the interest of his Quarry and  
will remain a few days with his fam-  
ily.

Quite a number of the relatives of  
Mr. Otis Rollins attended the funeral  
of his wife at Ayer's Flat last Friday.  
Miss Katherine Campbell commen-  
ced school again on Monday after her  
recent illness.

The many friends of Percy Salls  
who has been so seriously ill, will be  
pleased to hear he is making rapid  
progress towards recovery.

Mr. Neil McDonald of Itherville P. Q.  
spent Saturday and Sunday here visit-  
ing his brother James, who came re-  
cently from Scotland.

Word was received the first of the  
week announcing the death of Mr.  
James Badenoch of California who  
died on April 5th. Mr. Badenoch was  
formerly a resident of this place, but  
went to California several years ago.

CASWELL'S MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vaughan were  
in town last Sunday.

Mr. Willie Smith's little son Alfred,  
has been quite sick but is better at  
this writing. He is attended by Dr.  
Tomkins.

Mrs. John Tabor of Morgan and son  
Everett visited in town last week.

Mr. Elmer Smith has a new People's  
phone installed in his house.

Mr. Charles Smith and Mrs. Eliza-  
beth Bruce were united in marriage by  
Rev. S. M. Wales April 11th.

Mrs. M. B. Osgood of Manchester,  
N. H., is working for Mr. David Mc-  
Ilhane.

Mr. G. T. Ames went to Boston Apr.  
14th, with his brother Ray who is to  
undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. James E. Flynn is laid up with  
another abscess.

Mrs. A. J. Applebee is caring for her  
mother, Mrs. Waterman, who is very  
ill. She lives in the west part of the  
town.

MACK'S MILLS.

W. H. Heyer of Newport was here  
last week fixing saws for J. A. Tilton  
and J. H. Merrill.

J. A. Tilton sawed 20,000 shingles in  
9 hours last week.

Mr. H. C. Jenkins is home on the  
sick list.

While working in the mill yard the  
other day Curtis Parker was struck by  
a rolling log, two of his ribs being  
fractured. He was attended by Dr.  
Whitaker and has since gone to Hat-  
ley and Coaticook for a few days.

Mrs. George Longway is recover-  
ing from la grippe after an illness of  
two weeks.

The mills are now running with an  
abundance of water and plenty of help  
at present.

We understand Moses Raymond will  
give up possession of the hotel May 1st.

Messrs. C. R. Jenkins and Herbert  
Merrill have bought the "gold mine"  
of J. H. Merrill. We wish them suc-  
cess.

Little sugar has been made and frogs  
are now out but the cold weather still  
continues.

People interested in cheese making  
will meet at the school house Friday  
evening.

Ruth Smith has returned to her po-  
sition at Newport. Mr. Smith is now  
able to be out.

Miss L. J. Kimpton was in the place  
last Thursday and Friday.

Mr. John Tilton walked down to the  
mill on Friday for the first time in eight  
weeks. We are glad he is better.

President Roosevelt will touch the  
button. The World's Fair keep-  
ers will do the rest of the people.

The average boy doesn't need a der-  
rick when it comes to raising the mis-  
chief.

SOFT CORE

Like the running brook, the  
red blood that flows through  
the veins has to come from  
somewhere.

The springs of red blood are  
found in the soft core of the  
bones called the marrow and  
some say red blood also comes  
from the spleen. Healthy bone  
marrow and healthy spleen  
are full of fat.

Scott's Emulsion makes new  
blood by feeding the bone  
marrow and the spleen with  
the richest of all fats, the pure  
cod liver oil.

For pale school girls and  
invalids and for all whose  
blood is thin and pale, Scott's  
Emulsion is a pleasant and rich  
blood food. It not only feeds  
the blood-making organs but  
gives them strength to do  
their proper work.

Send for free sample.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,  
Toronto, Ont. and 41 St. St. N. Y.

TORONTO'S BIG FIRE.

Toronto, April 20.—A large section  
of the wholesale district of the city  
was swept by fire last night and this  
morning. Most of the district west of  
Yonge street, south of Wellington,  
east of a line due north from the  
Queen's Hotel, and bounded on the  
south by Bay street, is now in ruins.  
The great fire was beyond the control  
of the fire brigade from 8.30 p. m. until  
after 3.45 a. m. The loss is estimated  
at \$8,000,000.

Indescribable in its terrors, irresis-  
tible in its force and calamitous beyond  
any disaster that has yet overtaken  
Toronto, was this great fire, leaving in  
its track acres of smoking ruins where  
a few hours before there had been  
huge warehouses and factories filled  
with the costliest of merchandise. The  
wind blew toward the lake, or the  
story of Toronto's loss would have  
been written among the great fires of  
history. The strip blotted out of the  
heart of Toronto is about five hundred  
yards wide by a quarter of a mile long.

Some of the great warehouses had  
stock and machinery in them worth  
from a quarter to three-quarters of a  
million dollars. Destruction of at least  
forty of these great establishments is  
complete, and the money loss cannot  
be less than from six to ten million  
dollars.

The fire had its origin in the second  
floor of E. & S. Currie's neckwear fac-  
tory, on the north side of Wellington  
Street West.

GEORGEVILLE BOYS.

Messrs. A. W. Bullock and Gordon  
McGowan began their journey home-  
ward from California on Tuesday,  
April 12th. The trip will occupy about  
fifteen days as the route is via Galves-  
ton, Texas, thence by the Majory Line  
steamer to New York where they will  
stop to visit friends.

Mr. Fred McGowan has engaged in  
a hotel in Grand Canyon, Arizona, for  
the summer.

The boys, writing from a little town  
in the extreme southwest corner of  
Arizona Territory, say it is considered  
the hottest place on earth; in sum-  
mer the thermometer registers 124 de-  
grees. As they go rolling along on the  
"Sunset limited" through the dry,  
hot desert they see no vegetation ex-  
cept sage brush and cacti of very dif-  
ferent sorts, some large as trees and  
many in bloom. Occasionally they see  
an Indian or a little adobe hut, but in  
the distance are always lofty moun-  
tains.

Mr. Wm. Huckins, writing from Cal-  
gary, Alberta, says he is getting four  
dollars per day, and board is four dol-  
lars per week. They have had a little  
snow but the country is well advanced  
and looking fine; plenty of work and  
everything booming. What's the  
matter with Canada?

CANADIAN.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Andrew Gardyne, a life-long  
resident of Stanstead, died at the home  
of her son Richard April 5th, in her  
85th year. Her maiden name was  
Nancy Kimpton. She was born near  
the Narrows Bridge and after her mar-  
riage removed to Georgeville where  
she lived many years. She was the  
mother of eleven children nine of  
whom survive her. The three daugh-  
ters were present at the funeral and  
four sons, Rufus, Richard, John and  
Alpheus bore her remains to their last  
resting place in the Narrows ceme-  
tery. The funeral service was held at  
St. Matthias Church, Fitch Bay. Rev.  
F. G. Vial spoke from Deu. 34:7, and  
it might be truly said: "Her eye was  
not dim nor her natural force abated."

Farewell, Mother, until the morning  
We will clasp your hand;  
There will be no more parting  
In that bright and better land.

COATICOOK.

Henry Lovell, M. P. has been very  
sick the past week, but is now some  
better.

O. M. Moulton has sold his store  
and house on Child Street and will  
sell at auction on Saturday April 30th  
a lot of Household effects and farm  
implements.

Charles Lamoine has moved into his  
house purchased from O. M. Moulton.  
Sugar makers are having a good run  
of sap this week.

By a circular of the Customs De-  
partment United States vessels have  
been barred from participating in the  
Canadian Yukon trade. This has  
been done by instructing the collect-  
or of customs at the Pacific ports to  
refuse to certify as to the goods ship-  
ped from Vancouver for Dawson, via  
St. Michael, on foreign vessels. Of  
course foreign vessels may take such  
cargoes from Vancouver but without  
the customs certificate the goods on  
arriving at Dawson will be treated  
as of foreign origin and will have to  
pay duty. In the past foreign ves-  
sels have taken thousands of tons of  
merchandise from Vancouver via this  
route. The cargoes have been of Can-  
adian origin and as they have been  
so certified by the collector at Van-  
couver they have always received  
free entry at Dawson. It has been  
the practice of foreign vessels to load  
at Vancouver and transship at St. Mi-  
chael to United States river steamers  
which carried the cargoes up the Yu-  
kon river to Dawson.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

The death is announced of Stephen  
Hunt, mill owner, a well known resi-  
dent of Bromes.

George A. Peasey of Hillside Farm  
treated his friends and neighbors to  
a singing-off last Friday afternoon.

Rev. E. M. Taylor has sold his hand-  
some residence at Knowlton to Mr.  
Perreault, a wealthy gentleman from  
Paris, France.

Mr. Hoyt from the Vermont State  
Board, will preach at the Baptist  
Church, Beebe Plain, next Sunday af-  
ternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

George H. Jones of Bedford, died  
on the 6th inst., in his 68th year. He  
was born in Danby in 1837 and been  
a resident of Bedford since 1850, with  
the exception of two years spent in  
the west.

The branch office of the E. T. Bank  
at Claremontville is now at Asahel N.  
Derick's till the new office can be fit-  
ted up in the premises now occupied  
by Mayor Chilton, in the Empire Build-  
ing.

The announcement is made that the  
Bolton Springs House will have a li-  
quor license next season. The aban-  
doned M. V. R. is being reconstructed  
and an effort will be made to have a  
station at the Springs.

L. Jones, who succeeded his father-  
in-law, the late Norman Vincent as  
jailer at Sweetburg about ten years  
ago, has resigned. It is reported that  
the vacancy will be filled by the ap-  
pointment of Miles Miltimore.

Rev. Brother Hermenegildo, for  
many years Superior of the College of  
St. Bernardin de Waterloo, has been  
called to the bedside of his dying  
father in France and will likely re-  
main in that country some time. He  
was an able educationalist.

Samuel J. Roy, who owns a large  
creamery at St. Johns, with several  
separator stations outside, is in finan-  
cial difficulties, his liabilities being  
\$45,000. St. Johns gave him a bonus  
of about \$4,000 to establish his cream-  
ery business there. A. J. Rice of  
Montreal, has purchased the cream-  
ery from the estate for \$12,000.

W. L. Morkill, formerly of Sher-  
brooke, who recently resigned from  
the management of the Inter-oceanic  
Railroad, Mexico, has since accepted  
a position as general manager of the  
Mexican Southern with headquarters  
at Puebla. The Inter-oceanic has been  
very prosperous under Mr. Morkill's  
management.

At the annual meeting of the Pro-  
vince of Quebec Pulpwood Association  
held in Sherbrooke, recently, the fol-  
lowing directors were elected: H. M.  
Price, Quebec; E. W. Tobin, M. P.,  
Brompton Falls; F. N. McCrea, Sher-  
brooke; O. C. Morrisette, Lake Me-  
gantic; G. H. St. Pierre, M. P., Co-  
aticook; O. Brouillard, Carmel; G. C.  
Smith, Montreal; B. C. Howard, Sher-  
brooke; G. P. Nadeau, Stanfold; John  
Champoux, D'Iserli. H. M. Price  
was elected President. The Associa-  
tion dinner will be held in Sherbrooke,  
May 31st.

John M. Miller, an employe of the  
Nicholas Chemical Co., Capelton, died  
Sunday night as the result of gas poi-  
soning. Saturday he was detailed with  
another man to clean out an acid tank  
which took several hours, the tank be-  
ing cleaned and flooded several times  
according to instructions. That night  
Miller complained of being "choked  
up with gas" and ate very little sup-  
per. Although he afterwards went to  
Sherbrooke he was seized with intense  
pain and threw himself on the floor  
when he reached home. Hemmor-  
rhage followed and he died of conges-  
tion of the lungs caused by the inha-  
lation of poisonous and irritating gases.

It is estimated that it will cost \$100,  
000 to rebuild the superstructure of  
the Central Vermont Railway bridge  
at Chamby, which was carried away  
by the recent freshet, and was burnt  
while lodged at the dam of the  
Montreal Power Company, to prevent  
serious consequences to the power  
house and dam. Chamby people at-  
tribute to the loss of this and the par-  
tial demolition of the public bridge to  
the construction of the dam by the  
Power Company. A new railway  
bridge will not be completed before  
snow flies again. Meantime the Wat-  
erloo, St. Cessaire and Freilighsburg  
trains reach Montreal via St. Johns.

The five year-old son of Adelard  
Dion who lives at Whitton Siding two  
miles west of Lake Megantic, was  
struck by a C. P. R. train and instan-  
tly killed on Monday. The lad had  
started down the track with his fath-  
er, who was going to buy eggs from a  
neighbor. After proceeding a short  
distance remarked that he had for-  
gotten his money and the son started  
home to get it. A minute later an  
approaching freight train was sighted.  
The boy had almost reached home  
and the father called to him to look  
out. His mother standing in the  
doorway, added to the warning. The  
little fellow was confused and began  
to cry. The mother called to him to  
jump into a little brook which follow-  
ed the track at that point, but the  
lad ran alongside the track within  
reach of the engine by which he was  
struck and thrown thirty feet. Death  
was instantaneous. The tragedy was  
witnessed by both mother and father  
who were powerless to prevent it.

**COVERTON'S**  
**Iron Blood Pills**  
Cure all female weaknesses, regulate the  
menstrual system, give strength, health, and  
vitality. Price 25 cts. 50 cts. 1.00. Sent by mail on  
receipt of price.  
**D. WATSON & CO. Agents**  
441 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Canada,  
Province of QUEBEC,  
District of St. Francis.

No. 885.  
DAME LUVIA M. BLENAP of the Town-  
ship of Barnston, District of Saint Francis,  
wife common as to property of John Oris  
Noyes, of the same place, farmer, and duly  
authorized for the purposes hereof.

PLAINTIFF:  
JOHN ORIS NOYES of the said Township  
of Barnston.

DEFENDANT:  
An action for separation as to property has  
this day been instituted in this cause.  
Sherbrooke, 26th November, 1893.

M. F. HACKETT,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

**FOR SALE.**  
20 tons good hay on the J. B. Dolloff farm  
Fitch Bay, will be sold right for cash.  
Apply to:  
R. B. MERRILL, Oliver, Que.

**FOR SALE.**  
The pool and lunch rooms opposite the Union  
House are offered for sale owing to prop-  
rietor's ill health. Apply to:  
384 C. A. LAFRANCE, Stanstead Hotel.

Spring is with us once more and to  
make the summer complete you  
may need an easy, comfortable

WAGON

We have a large assortment of Can-  
adian and American Vehicles and  
think we can please everyone. We  
have some very attractive Cushion  
tired Jobs, light and heavy Concord's  
made expressly for us, some very neat  
stick seat Road Wagons, all kinds of  
Top Buggies, Express Wagons that  
will carry four, six and nine passengers,  
light and heavy Surreys and Milk  
Wagons. We also have a large assort-  
ment of all kinds of Harnesses, any-  
one in need of any of these goods will  
do well to call and see us, we will do  
our best to please you in style, quality  
and price.

**HOVEY & AUDINWOOD.**

CASWELL & O'ROURKE.

PAINTS

Oils and Brushes for the Season of 1904.  
The Largest Line :: The Best Selection  
IN THIS VICINITY.

We are agents for a great many Paint Specialties that have been  
thoroughly tried and tested by our local painters. Color cards and all infor-  
mation for the asking.

The well known Patton's Sunproof Paint for outside painting, guaranteed  
for 5 years. 25 new shades in stock; used on many of the houses here.

The Agate Paint for inside house paint we have sold here for years.  
None better at \$1.25 per gal.

The Princess Floor Paint, the best floor paint, in several serviceable  
shades—warranted.

The Lava Floor Paint at \$1.10 per gal., the Senour's Floor Paints, at \$1.25  
per gal., and other well known brands of floor preparations.

Gyp-line, the best wall finish, all numbers in stock.

Indelible Cold Water Paint has proved good—cheapest paint preparation  
on the market—try it.

Cambell Varnish Stains, White Enamel, Graphite Iron Roof Paint,  
Crockett's Preservative, White Shellac, Hard Oil Finish, Waxene Japalac,  
Spar Varnish, and Piazza Chair Paint.

John L. Whiting's Brushes—the best known goods in the market. A  
good assortment.

CASWELL & O'ROURKE.

Hats & Caps \* Spring 1904

We have been very fortunate in securing the agency  
for the famous

Boston Derby

& Tourist.

**BOSTON DERBY**

All the Latest Styles in Men's,  
Youths' Boys' and Children's  
Hats from 50c., to \$3.00.

**THE BOSTON TOURIST**

We have a full line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Caps, including  
Yacht, Auto, Norfolk and Golf Shapes.

Clothing : Spring 1904.

Choicest line Men's Youths' Boys' and Children's Suits and Top Coats.  
For Style Quality and Service

TALBOT CLOTHING

for which we are agents in this vicinity has no superior and very few equals.

Before purchasing your new Spring Hat and Suit call and inspect our line.

GILMORE'S.

FLOUR  
—AND—  
FEED

To make room for another car of  
Flour and Feed now on the road I will  
sell present stock at a slight advance  
over cost.

No better goods on the market at  
any price.

Remember

I keep a first-class line of Groceries  
and Provisions.

Best Goods  
and Prompt Delivery

to any part of the city.

J. E. B. Champeau.

For Sale—1 Ladies' Bicycle, 1 Gen-  
tleman's Bicycle, 1 good second hand  
Buggy, cheap at Champeau's.

PASTURE

For Cattle and Horses. Apply to Albert  
Clark, Stanstead.

I have about 80 rods of the celebrated

ELMWOOD  
WIRE FENCING

which I will sell very cheap, also a  
number of

SECOND-HAND STOVES

which can be had at a low figure

Give me a call.

O. M. BEAN.

## ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

They say at weddings the survival of an ancient custom.

Authorities speak of the use of orange blossoms at weddings as due to the fact that the orange tree, bearing its ripe golden fruit and fragrant flowers at the same time, is a symbol of fruitfulness, and this, we may take it, is the main reason of the pleasing custom.

In Crete the bride and bridegroom are sprinkled with orange flower water, and in Sardinia oranges are attached to the horns of the oxen which draw the nuptial carriage. Dr. Brewer says that Saracenic brides carried orange blossoms at weddings and suggests that our modern custom is a survival or revival of theirs.

The custom appears to have been introduced from France into England about 1820-30. According to Littré, "Women at their marriage wear a crown of orange buds and blossoms; hence the orange blossom is taken as a symbol of marriage."

In "Vanity Fair" Thackeray speaks of orange blossoms as "touching emblems of female purity imported by us from France." This happy thought, however, is merely a fancy of his, for orange blossoms, according to French scholars and writers, simply indicate that "mademoiselle" has attained the status of "madame."

## IT WON HIS CASE.

The Incident That Brought About the "Stovepipe Verdict."

It was a characteristic of a certain Tennessee colonel that when once his oratory had begun to flow before the jury nothing could stop it till the fount was exhausted. On one occasion he had just finished tearing his opponent's argument to tatters when the courtroom stovepipe fell with a crash.

"There!" cried the colonel as the clouds of soot arose. "There is a simile furnished by nature herself! Just as that stovepipe has come unjointed and fallen useless to the ground so my adversary's argument has fallen with as loud a crash. One is not more hollow than the other, not more in need of polish."

"And, gentlemen of the jury, what do those clouds of soot and smoke resemble—those black masses smutting all they light upon—what do they resemble more than the malicious libels, the black scanda, which my adversary has poured into your ears and with which he has endeavored to blacken the character of my client?"

His case had seemed hopeless, but when he had finished the stovepipe comparison the jury was converted and returned what became famous in western Tennessee as the "stovepipe verdict" in favor of the colonel's client.

## WATERSPOUTS.

What They Are and the Conditions That Generate Them.

A waterspout is a miniature tornado originating in a strong upward draft of air which occurs above the surface of a body of comparatively warm water. Its effect first becomes visible in a circular motion at the point in the clouds to which it ascends. This becomes a whirl, which condenses the vapor at its center, causing the portion of the cloud there to drop downward in the shape of a gigantic jelly bag. At the same time the continuing upward draft increases the rapidity of its original swirl and of the condensed vapor caught within it until the ascending and descending masses join to form the waterspout.

Necessarily by this process the air beneath the spout is rarefied, and thus where the phenomenon occurs at sea the water always seems to be sucked up into it, although this is not really the case to any considerable extent. For similar reasons where a waterspout or tornado passes over a building it does most of its damage by exhausting the air outside, causing what is within to expand and blow the structure to pieces.

**Infantile Development.**  
It is wonderful enough that infants of a few weeks or months should make unmistakable manifestations of the simpler emotions of fear, affection, and anger, but that an emotion so complex as jealousy should appear so early as at the age of ten months is especially remarkable and indicates a degree of development at this age which in the absence of observation might justly be deemed incredible. Darwin observed jealousy in an infant of fifteen and one-half months, but adds, "It would probably be exhibited by infants at an earlier age if they were tried in a fitting manner."

**Truffles.**  
Whether plainly boiled, like the humble potato, served in a snow white napkin and eaten with shavings of cold butter, or inlaid in tiny blocks like miniature black dice into goose liver, turkey's breast or pig's foot, or, again, shredded delicately over the creamy surface of suppres de volaille, the truffle, despite its coarseness, is deservedly a favorite delicat throughout the civilized world.—London Telegraph.

**A Recipe From the Forest.**  
When the oak leaf is the size of a squirrel's foot take a stick like a crow's bill and make holes as big as a con's ear and as wide apart as fox tracks; then plant your corn that it may ripen before the chestnut splits and the woodchuck begins his winter's sleep.—The New Thompson Series in Century.

**Remonstrance Struck.**  
"I'm afraid I'll have to buy my horse," said Suburban.  
"Why not?"  
"I can't afford to rent it."—Pittsburgh Ledger.

## VERMONT ITEMS.

Montpelier Seminary has had an average annual deficit of \$3,300 for the last twenty years, last year it was \$5,320.

Butland has raised \$1,800 and will be represented in the Northern Base Ball League if it can get in at this late day. Two weeks ago it did not look as though the funds would be raised.

The Methodist conference elected the following delegates to the General Conference at Los Angeles in May: Mrs. A. H. Webb, Hon. Frank Plualey, Rev. F. W. Lewis and Rev. D. C. S. Nutter.

The rebuilding of the railroad station at Bellows Falls has been completed. The ground floors contain two waiting rooms and dining room and the upper floor, telegraph and trainmen's offices.

The \$60,000 graded school building at Middlebury, was completely gutted by a fire Sunday Afternoon April 3rd. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was insured for \$35,000. About \$10,000 worth of books and supplies were also destroyed.

The mansion being erected at Bennington by Frederick B. Jennings at a cost of \$240,000 contains 187 rooms. The grand stairway will be of English oak and cypress, the library will be finished in solid mahogany. Several rooms will be finished in rosewood and cherry.

The counsel for the defendant in the famous slander case of Wilson vs. P. W. Clement have failed to file affidavits for continuance on the ground of insufficient bonds of the plaintiff. The plaintiff will secure a trial at the May term of the U. S. Court to be held at Windsor.

A Burlington despatch says that the Hearst boom in Vermont is on the move and that democratic sentiment is crystallizing for Judge Parker. V. A. Bullard, J. E. Burke and J. J. Shea, all prominent democrats of Burlington all favor Parker. Olney is hardly mentioned.

The directors of the Caledonian Fair Ground Co., elected at the recent annual meeting, have completed a permanent organization by electing the following officers: President, Dr. T. R. Stiles; vice-president, Albert Harris; secretary, Herbert A. Stanley; treasurer, E. M. Taft.

The Reverend Allan D. Brown, ex-president of Norwich University, Northfield, died Sunday April 3rd at Waynesville, N. C., of Bright's disease. He had been in failing health the past two years and for that reason resigned as president of the university last commencement. The body was taken to Brattleboro for interment.

The executive committee of the recently organized Good Roads association will meet in Burlington soon to discuss ways and means for conducting a campaign for road improvement. The matter of securing better road laws will be taken up and it is certain that at least one bill will be introduced in the next legislature.

A hearing was held in Chittenden county court April 8th on the divorce of J. W. Ketchum vs. Maud Ketchum for alleged intimacy with Bert J. Holmes of Boston. Ketchum is serving seven years in county jail at Burlington for defalcation at the Vergennes National Bank. The court took the matter into consideration and will announce a decision later.

Adelbert Martin who assaulted Mrs. Stephen Twombly of Northfield, last September and who for a long time escaped the vigilance of the police, was sentenced to not less than 12 nor more than 16 years at Windsor. He was committed on the charge of burglary to which he pled guilty. The charge of assaulting Mrs. Twombly still hangs over him but will probably not be pressed.

Association papers are on the file at the office of the secretary of State by a corporation to be known as Steele, Taplin and Company of St. Johnsbury. The concern is organized for the purpose of considering and carrying on a clothing and merchandise business, with the privilege of holding all real and personal property necessary or convenient for the conducting of the business. The capital stock is \$25,000 and is divided into 250 shares of a par value of \$100 each. The signers are all of St. Johnsbury.

The statistics for the Congregational churches in Vermont have been compiled by J. M. Comstock of Chelsea, the denominational statistician. The total membership is 21,813, a net gain of 39 over the previous year. The largest number of additions was the Jeffersonville Church which reported 40 to the year, while 30 other churches added 10 or more by confession. There were 335 infant baptisms, the largest number ever reported. The Sunday school membership is 15,771, loss of 370. The Christian Endeavor societies in 103 churches show a gain of 145 members and a total membership of 4,392. There is a falling off in the benevolent contributions of \$1,017, the total contributions being \$45,407. The amount for home expenditures was \$28,748, an increase of \$2,162.

## VERMONT ITEMS.

The Vermont Marble company of Proctor have just opened a new modern hospital costing \$35,000 for the use of their employees. Nine years ago the company began to hire trained nurses for sick or injured employees and the following year instituted a small hospital. The new building is made of blue marble, steel, fire-proof tile and is absolutely safe from fire. The hospital accommodates eighteen patients and is free to the employees of the company. A training school for nurses will be established in connection with it.

News has been received of the marriage in Brooklyn, April 5th, of Miss Alma G. Wright, formerly of Castleton, to Mason S. Stone, for several years Superintendent of Education for Vermont, but more recently connected with Educational Work in the Philippines. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William H. Hopkins of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father only the immediate relatives and personal friends were present. Since her father's death Miss Wright had lived with relatives in Brooklyn. The marriage is the cementing of an early attachment. Mr. and Mrs. Stone will pass the summer in Castleton.

Walter A. Dane, son of station agent Dane of Newport, a graduate of the University of Vermont, Burlington, class of 1903, now instructor at the Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester, has been appointed to a scholarship in the University at Oxford under the will of the late Cecil Rhodes. This is the first appointment from Vermont. The scholarship has a yearly value of \$1,500 and is tenable for three consecutive years. Middlebury College will have the appointment next year. No appointment can be made in 1906, but in 1907 the University will again name a man, this rotation to be followed in future years.

At a meeting of the boards of listers of the towns of Caledonia County in St. Johnsbury a basis of appraisal for live stock was agreed upon as follows: Oxen, four cents; two and three-year-old steers, three cents; two-year-old heifers, \$15; yearlings \$10; cows, \$25; three-year-old colts, \$75; two-year-old colts, \$50; yearlings, \$30; sheep, \$4; wool, 20 cents; hens, flocks above \$4 to 40 cents each; hogs, 5 cents; swarms of bees, \$3.50; hay in bulk, \$12 a ton, baled, \$14; lumber \$9 a M in the log; maple sugar 7 cents; wood \$4 a cord. Bank stock was figured at par or nearly par in all cases decided upon, and automobiles were listed at \$500.

## "MONTHLY BUDGET."

Notes from the Hatley Township W. C. T. U. Record Book.

Ayer's Flat, March 9th.—Union met with Mrs. Slack, five members and two visitors, Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Dr. Brown, present. The president read 9th chapter of Mark; Mrs. Berwick offered prayer; sang "Only Trust Him." Roll call responded to with Scripture texts; minutes read. We were glad to receive Mr. Dr. Brown as a member and to feel that our numbers are increasing. Planned to give aid to a sick family. Mrs. Slack contributed a paper at a previous meeting which reads as follows:

The wisest man that ever lived said: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." One of his sayings was, "That foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child. We have seen children brought up in Christian homes go astray and bring sorrow to loving hearts. In the first place there is a great force in habit. Our habits are not formed by one single stroke but gradually and insensibly; so unless great care is taken great changes may come over the character without our being conscious of it. It is therefore very important that we form good habits in youth. We are apt to underestimate the capacity of children to be of service in any great work or movement. They can many times influence and help where others older could not reach. The sister can influence a brother to overcome some bad habit that might become in time to strong to be broken. They can also do much and be a great help in forming the character of young men with whom they associate. A very trifling incident may change the course of a whole life. Cowper has written that the color of our whole lives is generally such as the first three or four years in which we are our own masters make it. We cannot create or order circumstances, but we can make the best of them when they come. No one was ever lost on a straight road. It is important then that we keep the straight road. Solomon again said: "A man's heart deviseth his way but the Lord directeth his steps." I believe in the fact of overruling Providence; but we must strive to be led in the right path, strive to help each other, each others burdens bear and strive to win our friends by kindly asking them to give up some habit that is going to enslave them in time. We can, by showing that we are interested and in the right, and by asking divine help, perhaps save a brother or a friend.

I should like to tell our girls something about Jennie Collins. Here was a woman without wealth or influential position with meager education; not only did she do great good but she helped others to do good. It is a plain story of a humble life I have to tell. She was born some 33 years ago. She would be an old woman if living. She was of respectable parentage but uncultivated. At the age of fourteen she was thrown upon her own resources for support. She obtained employment as a mill operative in a factory village and afterwards she sought a place as nurse in a family in Boston. Years passed away and the war came on. All through those terrible years she did what one woman could. She organized her fellow employees into a band to work for the soldiers, supplying thousands of knapsacks with little articles of comfort and use. Articles made in their scanty leisure hours from their meager earnings. She was regarded with favor by such women as Mary Livermore and Susan B. Anthony. She was born into privation while these others came from families of education and refinement. For 17 years this woman was doing a work, angels smiled to see. She labored to rescue the fallen. She had two rooms up one flight of stairs on a crowded and noisy thoroughfare, Washing St. She named her home Boffin's Bower. When Mrs. Livermore asked her why, she replied: "If I called it Working Woman's Home no one would be attracted. I called it Boffin's Bower and they came to see what it was like." Here Jennie Collins established herself to lend a hand to the distressed and tempted. Food and articles of clothing were supplied, employment sought and good influences brought to bear. A free dinner was supplied during the winter months. A reading room was arranged. The city journals gave their subscriptions to the Bower, the merchants and hotel proprietors contributed liberally. She had earned the confidence of the community. Miss Collins worked always with insufficient means yet her courage, patience and faith never wavered. In the midst of a great city's activities and amusements, she came and went, seeking the lost bringing them in. Suddenly on all this active, unselfish, self-sacrificing life, death laid its hand. The Helping Hand society takes up the dropped threads of her work and the feet so tireless in their errands of love and helpfulness now tread the fairer lands on the shores of the River of Life but her work lives and she lives in it. She gave of her best. Where there is the spirit of doing good the means will be found.

The race that is set before us we must run. We are undoubtedly creatures of our surroundings. They go far to make us what we are. If we go down for our society we shall be dragged down. If we strive to go up we will be elevated. By striving to do the best we can we grow into a power to do better and even better. So let us not despise the day of small things or relax our efforts in behalf of those less fortunate than ourselves. And let us do all we can to open the door of hope and highway of opportunity, to those held prisoners by the shackles which their own hands have forged. That by God's grace we will try to reform and elevate those whom we come in contact with in our walk in life looking not for compensation, only for the approval of him who when on earth went about doing good.

The princess lived in a palace. The peasant lived in her cot. And a beggar came with the twilight bewailing his woe. The princess with jeweled fingers glittering purple bestowed But never a look of pity To cheer him along the road. The peasant called from her casement With a tear drop in her eye And she said: "We have rest to give thee" As she saw him toiling by. Let him go on the narrow threshold. The beggar set down to rest. The rest of the great eternal Crept into the beggar's breast. Ah! infinite compassion Which those that see may find, He carried the smile to Heaven But he left the gold behind.

At the close a nice tea served. Adjourned to meet next with Mrs. Vaughn in April.

East Hatley, March 16th.—No meeting to-day, thus writes the President who speaks of County Convention being so near and trusts all will bear it in mind and work accordingly and endeavor to make wise plans for next year's work.

Massawippi, March 23rd.—A pleasant meeting of the Union held with Mrs. S. Chilson, eight ladies, one a visitor, Miss L. Lord. The usual devotional exercises and minutes. The Cor. Sec. read Mrs. Sanderson's letter on World's Missionary work and the Rec. Sec. read Mrs. Helena Latham's article on Railway work both from the Leaflet for March. Several interesting subjects taken up and discussed. A visit to the school reported last month also this month by several members who trust that more interest may develop between the parents, Union, teacher and children along temperance and mercy lines by these little visits from time to time. Adjourned to meet with Miss Lucinda Lord in April.

Mrs. E. G. ST. DIER, Town Rec. Sec.

A college diploma doesn't always enable a man to get three square meals a day.

Every man gets a lot of free advice which isn't worth that much.



Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, and escaped the surgeon's knife, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The universal indications of the approach of woman's great enemy, inflammation and disease of the ovaries, are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. On examination it may be found that the region of pain will show some swelling. This is the first stage of inflammation of the ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought into my life. I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation. I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now."

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—Miss ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Another woman saved from a surgical operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read what she says:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died. I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. Menstruation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had inflammation of the ovaries, and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that. I received a little book of yours, and after reading it, I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to anyone suffering as I was."—Mrs. MINNIE OTTOSON, Otho, Iowa.

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

## HAY FOR SALE.

Quantity of choice early cut Hay, in the H. D. Holme's barns. For price apply to Charles Hunt, Derby Line, Vt.

## FARM FOR SALE.

104 acres of good land, well divided into tillage, pasture and woodland, will keep 20 cows and team, 2 good houses, 2 large barns, running water at house and barns, good disternat dwellings. The situation is very desirable, being 1/2 mile from the Village of Derby Centre, where are good Stores, Creamery, Churches, Academy and Graded Schools. Price and terms reasonable.

Apply to M. G. ROGERS, Derby Centre, Vt.

## A. H. CUMMINGS & SON

Coaticook, : : Que.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Frames,

All kinds of Hard and Soft Wood Sheathing, and House Furnishings manufactured from Kiln or Air Dried Lumber. Hard-wood Floor Boards and Matched Ceiling manufactured from kiln-dried lumber. All orders promptly attended to. We are bound not to be undersold.

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

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

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

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

23 lbs. Redpath's Sugar for \$1.00  
1 lb. Coffee, .17  
1 pkg. Blue Ribbon Tea, green, .11  
1 pkg. Blue Ribbon Tea, black, .16

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

Yours respectfully,  
W. E. ROLLINS

## GASOLINE



STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS for Sale or Exchange. Agents for the Olds 3000 En gines also Alamo and other makes. Manufacturers of

## LADDERS

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

## FRONTIER LUMBER CO.,

Rock Island, Que

## FARM FOR SALE.

The HENRY O. WOOLLEY farm in Derby, Vermont, two miles from Derby Centre Village and the same distance from Newport; first-class location, on good roads summer and winter; one hundred acres or more; good buildings, running water for house and barn; tillage in good cultivation; good pasture; nice wood lot and sugar place of 30 to 35 acres with 1200 buckets, evaporators, storage tanks, etc.

NO WASTE LAND ON THIS FARM.

Occupied by myself for over 30 years; age and poor health my reasons for selling. Price \$4000. Reasonable terms of payment. For further particulars inquire of the owner on the premises.

HENRY O. WOOLLEY.

Derby, Vt., Oct. 8, 1905.

## 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS Copyrights &c. We secure for you a patent on your invention. We are located in the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. We have a large staff of experienced attorneys and engineers. We will advise you as to the best way to protect your invention. We will also draw up the necessary papers for you. We will also secure for you a patent on your invention. We are located in the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. We have a large staff of experienced attorneys and engineers. We will advise you as to the best way to protect your invention. We will also draw up the necessary papers for you. We will also secure for you a patent on your invention. We are located in the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. We have a large staff of experienced attorneys and engineers. We will advise you as to the best way to protect your invention. We will also draw up the necessary papers for you. We will also secure for you a patent on your invention. We are located in the U. S. 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## Shorthand by Mail in 20 Lessons.

ROYD'S SYLLABIC SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND

Is the only SYSTEM adapted to Home Study by Mail. IMPORTANT POINTS—No postages, no dots, no dashes. Memorizing all done in two or three hours. NEW DISCOVERY—Based on the Syllable. The swiftest, simplest, most legible and easiest learned SHORTHAND in the world. INSTRUCTOR AND DICTIONARY COSTS \$1.50. Sent to any address post free. Write for specimen of Shorthand Circulars. Address—Correspondence Department. SYLLABIC SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLLEGE, Sun Life Building, Sherbrooke. GLEASON & MOON, Principals.

## Granite and Marble

W E are at all times prepared to offer the buying public the best in the market in the line of Monuments, Headstones, Markers, Posts, Coping, etc., made from native and imported stock. Our line of designs are the latest and we can also prepare special ideas presented by our customers. We make a specialty of doing work so that our patrons can recommend us to others. We quote the lowest prices consistent with the best workmanship and material. We erect work anywhere. If in need of work in our line drop a card to

## S. B. NORTON,

Quarries & Works at Graniteville, Post Office, Stanstead Junction, P. Q.



AMERICAN BEAUTY STYLE 979  
Kalamazoo Corset Co. Sole Makers

## FIVE DOZEN MORE AMERICAN BEAUTY CORSETS TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

We have secured from the Kalamazoo Corset Co., the makers of the celebrated American Beauty Corsets, another lot of 60 pairs to give away. Every lady buying one pair at the regular retail price of \$1.00 will be given another pair free of charge until the lot is exhausted.

## CASWELL & O'ROURKE

DERBY LINE, VERMONT.

## BIG SALES . . .

## Satisfied Customers!

Are the result and reward of our efforts. Look at the big stock we carry! Just think of the convenience of finding just what you want. Our aim is to be in a position to stake our reputation on the values we give. We are always on the look out for bargains. Several of them have come our way lately. Below we mention a few.

### LADIES' PRINT WAISTS

25c., 35c. and 75c., some of these are half price.

### LADIES' SKIRTS

Black and Colored new this Spring, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50, reduced 25 per cent.

### 600 yds. Mercerized Sateens

In fancy colors for Waists and Dresses, worth 18c., our price 10c.

### WASH GOODS

A great variety of Ginghams, Percales, Dimities and Prints, from 5c. per yd. to 25c. 50 different patterns of waisting in Silk, Gingham, Estamure, etc., worth 75c. per yd., now \$1.25 for 3 yds.

### DRESS GOODS

A big discount on these. 50c. Black Goods for 25c., 75c. Fancy Goods for 39c. and others as cheap.

### MEN'S SUITS

We have these as \$3.50, \$5.50 and upward.

### Campbell's Clothing

These are suits made to order, warranted as good and as well made any tailor's custom work, prices from \$10.00 up. Young men wishing a nice stylish suit at a moderate price should try these.

### BOYS' SUITS

From 4 to 8 years old at \$1.50, half price.

### BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS

Ladies', Men's and Boys' Rubbers for 25c.; Ladies' Shoes from 75c. to \$1.25, former price \$2.00 to \$3.00; a few Men's Shoes, worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50, for \$1.25 and \$2.00.

## Free Dinner Set to our Customers.

Here is the plan:—To every customer we give coupons, one for every 25c., thus if you buy \$10.00 worth you receive 40 coupons. These we accept as cash for the purchase of such pieces of the Dinner Set as you may select and in a short time you get a beautiful Dinner Set—FREE.

## P. A. BISSENET.

## OLD ENGLAND.

Green fields of England! wherever you are, Across this watery waste we fare, Green fields at our hearts we bear, Green fields of England, everywhere.

Sweet eyes in England, I must see, Past where the waves' last confound be, Sweet eyes in England, I must see, Sweet eyes in England, dear to me.

Dear home in England, safe and fast, If but in these my lot is cast, The past shall seem a nothing past; To thee, dear home, I won at last; Dear home in England, won at last.

—Arthur Hugh Clough.

NOTED LONDON CHURCH.

Where Dr. Pigeon Preached and British Princesses Worshipped.

Passing up Waterloo Place, on the left-hand side, as one enters Lower Regent street, stands a dull red building of Corinthian architecture; on the walls is a notice to the effect that the last service will be held on Sunday next, when the sermon will be preached by Dr. Pigeon, Dean of Bristol. That is St. Philip's. Built eighty-four years ago as a chapel of ease to St. James' Church, St. Philip's has sadly fallen from its high estate.

At one time 1,500 persons crowded its portals to listen to eloquent sermons from its then vicar, now Dean Pigeon. Some of the highest personages in the land regularly attended Divine service there.

But for many years past the sole congregation has consisted of half a dozen persons. It is for this reason that the church is to be pulled down and the land sold.

"All the rich folks who used to live in Carlton House Terrace and round there seem to have gone away, or else do not go to church any longer," complains the old caretaker, who has watched the congregation dwindling for twenty years.

St. Philip's has no parish and no endowment, depending entirely on its pew rents. These at the apogee of its prosperity amounted to £1,200 a year. Now they are absolutely nil.

When brilliant preachers like Canon Repton and Canon Pigeon were vicar, large and fashionable congregations flocked to hear them.

At one time on a Sunday morning the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Derby and other notable could all be seen in the pews.

One delightful old character was Admiral Boyle. Having listened to the account of St. Paul's shipwreck, he waited outside the church for Dr. Pigeon.

"Well, all I can say," remarked he, "is that if a captain in Her Majesty's service had handled his ship as that man did he would have been court-martialed the same day and dismissed from the service."

Many tradesmen, attracted by the fashionable gathering, attended the church. One of them, a wine merchant, seeing that Lord Derby suffered much from gout, wrote to him and recommended a certain brand of sherry.

Lord Derby replied, "Dear sir, I have tried your sherry, and much prefer the gout."

Rev. "Jimmy" Lowther.

With the retirement of the Right Hon. "Jimmy" Lowther from the representation of Thanet in the House of Commons another link will have been completed in a chain of Parliamentary experiences which is probably unique in the history of any one family. Mr. Lowther has been a member of the House almost uninterruptedly since 1865. Preceding and joining on to him Colonel H. C. Lowther, sat from 1812 to 1867; and he in turn was preceded by Colonel James Lowther, who sat from 1775 to 1818. The Parliamentary life, therefore, of these three Lowthers covers an almost unbroken period, from 1775 to 1904, of 129 years back. For Colonel H. C. Lowther links on to the Lowther who became the first Earl of Londesdale, and whose Parliamentary career commenced in 1757; and he, with an interval of only three years, was preceded by Sir James Lowther, who was a member of Parliament from 1692 to 1754. These five lives, then, cover Parliamentary experiences extending from 1692 to 1904—a period of 212 years. And there are still Mr. J. W. Lowther and Mr. Claude Lowther in the House to continue the family connection.

A Pretty Story of the Queen. A pretty story of the Queen has just been told. It seems that Her Majesty met a young dressmaker at Marlborough House, who had brought some work for the Princesses. Taking the girl into a room, she carefully examined the work (being herself an exquisite needlewoman), and asked the girl why she had not used a machine instead of doing it all by hand. The girl, who had no idea she was talking to Queen Alexandra, explained that she had an invalid mother to support and was too poor to buy or hire one. The Queen found that her story was true, and at once sent food and wine to the invalid, adding a special Christmas present for the girl of a good sewing machine, which bore the words, "A gift from Alexandra."

Gibraltar's Caves.

The mighty rock of Gibraltar is simply honeycombed with galleries and chambers, some artificial and some natural, which add greatly to its defensive strength, while the large caverns come in extremely useful as storehouses for provisions and munitions of war. During blasting operations recently at the quarry beneath the Monkey's Alameda, a new cavern of surpassing beauty and extent was discovered. The chamber is approximately three hundred and fifty feet long and seventy feet high, with a width of about forty feet. The stalactites and stalagmites in the cave are of extraordinary length and delicate, some of the former resembling hanging cords. The entrance to the new cave is near the eastern exit of the Rock tunnel.

## THE CULT OF BEAUTY.

It is Every Woman's Duty to Make the Best of Herself.

Of course there is nothing new in the cult of beauty—the only novelty lies in the extravagant fashion in which new inventions are applied to it. Electric baths and vibration treatment may be innovations, but cosmetics and medicated baths date from the earliest ages. Women have always aspired to be beautiful and have painted their faces and "tired their heads" since time immemorial and in all countries. Mixed bathing in tubs of water thickened with scented bran and salubrious herbs was the fashion in medieval France and recalled the days of Roman luxury. Vapor baths date from an even earlier period.

The question is, Are women really any more admired today for being steamed and smeared and electrified? Is any attraction worth having which is obtained by the painful and expensive methods we read of? I doubt it. Nobody is really taken in by the artificially manufactured beauty.

It is the duty of every woman to make the best of herself. Certain defects of complexion and figure can be easily remedied. Physical exercises, fresh air and good diet will work wonders with those, and by the addition of a smart dressmaker, milliner and clever hairdresser many a plain girl has been transformed into a pretty one. If a woman's nose is inclined to absorb too much color and her cheeks too little, no doubt a few judicious dabs of powder and rouge in the right places may be excusable.—London Outlook.

## CHILDREN'S EARS.

These That Protrude Can Be Corrected With a Little Care.

Small, shapely, pretty ears are, of course, in a minority, but nature shows such a remarkable capacity in varying her original design that you must pardon her for occasionally turning out some rather grotesque specimens. "How are his ears?" murmured a pale young mother when her firstborn was laid beside her. And this was the same particular parent who, when the child was older, made him wear at night a tiny cap to correct the winglike ears he had inherited from his grandfather. This gentle hint was taken in good part by Dame Nature, for the boy's handsome head is not disfigured by "big lamps," as he irreverently terms the ancestral excrescences. Few mothers ever think of thus improving their children physically, but it would be an excellent scheme if they did. It is not so much the size of the outer ear as its relation to the other features that makes or mars personal appearance. Ears that protrude can always be rectified in youth, when flesh and gristle are pliant, and one of these days, when mankind determines to be wholly beautiful, art and science will be invoked to aid in improving youthful misfits and even remodeling maturer defects.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To clean lacquer work rub with lemon juice, then with clean cloths till dry and polished.

Cutlery that is not in everyday use should be wrapped in coarse brown paper to keep it from rusting.

Unused table linen should be well washed, thoroughly dried and refolded once a year to keep it from getting yellow and the folds wearing.

Glass which has grown dull can be restored to a bright condition by washing with diluted hydrochloric acid and afterward rubbing with moistened chalk or whiting.

When cleaning the bars of a new or rough stove, if they are first rubbed over with a cloth dipped in vinegar and water the black lead will be found to adhere and a brilliant polish be the result.

To clean water bottles and decanters mix together half a gill of vinegar and a handful of salt. Shake well in the decanter to be cleaned, and no matter how discolored, this treatment has been tried and found successful.

## That Daily Rest.

Housework is not drudgery unless it is made so. No work is, for that matter. Cheer up, go at it wholeheartedly, and the wrinkles will smooth out of your face, while your mouth ceases to droop at the corners. Nine out of ten houseworkers make their work far harder than it need be. Perhaps you find no time to lie down except when night comes. There are very few women, however, who can honestly say this. Almost every one can take at least fifteen minutes in the middle of the day, when the lunch dishes are put away, for a quiet rest flat on the back. If you think there are no such fifteen minutes to spare, hunt for them.

## For the Nervous Woman.

Onions eaten raw, with bread and butter, make a capital complexion clearer and nightcap, especially for the nervous woman, who is generally inclined to lie awake of nights and to wake up at dishearteningly early hours of the morning. Slice the onions thin and sprinkle lightly with salt to take off the raw, crude taste, and have the bread thin and a good deal of butter. Talking of nervousness, there is no better nerve food than good butter.

## Creamed Liver.

Wash in cold water a pound of liver, then sprinkle it with salt and pour boiling water over it. Throw it into the colander and cut it into small cubes. Prepare a cream sauce well seasoned with pepper and salt and a grating of nutmeg. Add the liver and two or three drops of lemon juice. When the meat is heated add one egg well beaten. Simmer for two minutes, then serve on crisp buttered toast.—Cooking Club.

## THE MUSKRAT'S HOME.

A Wonderful Representation of Many Animals' Energy and Fortitude—Greatest Record Are Made.

It is closely bordering on a seasickness to molest a muskrat's house in winter. The irregular heaps of iron roots and aquatic vegetation represent so much busy energy in the moonlight nights of summer and such careful preparation for the coming season of imprisoning ice! There are some who cut and pick and dig into these comfortable habitations, and set traps in the water to catch and drown the little colonists who come to repair the threatening damage. Some even creep silently to the sunny side, where the white frost shows the thawing warmth of life within, to drive a long spear through the softened wall into the little ice-lined home. Then there is the slashing of the startled inmates into the water, and perhaps the struggling of an impatient victim, who betrays his calamity and is dug out to his death. If legislation is ever justified or if official authority is ever warranted in intruding beyond the electric lights and granolithic pavements, it is in dealing with the assassins of muskrats in the house. But the muskrats do not mind an occasional visit from their friends, even when the thermometer draws near to zero; for their friends are always careful to close the door with dampened lumps of frozen vegetation and cover all with a thick coating of snow, that the wall may solidly congeal again and prevent the freezing of the open water that covers the floor. If the chinks are left open the floor of water will freeze, and when the muskrat comes along his muddy conduit with his lunch in his mouth, and ready to rise above the surface in his house, he bumps his nose against the ice and is forced to pursue a suffocating search for a house with the trap-door unobstructed. They are communistic in regard to houses, and a strenuous life under the ice, when many of the more complacent animals are sleeping away the winter, is sufficient to breed a helpful, neighborly spirit.

A muskrat can do almost anything under water except eat. When the ice is thin and clear he is often seen swimming comfortably under it, carrying a mouthful of green, succulent vegetation that trails gracefully on either side. Some say that when exhausted he breathes out a large bubble of air, waits for it to absorb oxygen from the water, and breathes it in again, going on his way refreshed. But he is generally in a leisurely hurry to reach the nearest house and enjoy the meal he has earned. As the ice thickens, his freedom in the shallow water becomes more restricted, and he seeks relief by burrowing and tunneling in the mud or sand. When the ice about his house freezes to the bottom he is not in the least inconvenienced, for a labyrinth of tunnels enables him to visit all his neighbors and reach the weedy pastures where his food is growing. In this connection he has gained a wide reputation as a weather prophet, and scarcely a fall passes without some serious faced messenger of evil announcing that the muskrats are building in ten feet of water. At such a depth it is safe to conclude that nature has assisted with a convenient mound, tree-trunk, or other foundation.

The muskrat makes provision for the coming winter without being either sordid or offensively industrious. He builds houses, but it is in a leisurely way, as if the work were its own reward. And when one is finished he does not stay to assert his proprietorship, but goes elsewhere and builds again. He does not store up food, thus showing a wise appreciation of the necessity of trusting some things to Providence. When winter visitors are digging through the masses of frozen vegetation many clam shells are turned out, showing where he rested at his work to enjoy a dainty luxury. They bring back, in fancy, the warm moonlit nights, when he worked and feasted by turns on his half-finished house, or swam steadily across the open, marshy lagoons, with widening trails of glittering ripples quivering away into the impenetrable shadows all about him. Now the interior of his house is a low, ice-lined dome, with a floor of open water leading down into ramified burrows. In a house recently visited in Ashbridge's Bay the water was crowded with living mud-minnows, and the stains on the icy walls gave a suspicious proof that the occupants had indulged in a fish diet. The muskrat has an accommodating nature and may degenerate into the civilized life of a sewer-rat. But so long as he adheres to the trying ideal of living his own life and minding his own business he should have at least an absolute immunity from eviction while the ice is on the marsh.

## Singing of Telegraph Wires.

Dr. A. S. Thompson, Alvinston, writes: A short time ago I noticed a reference to the singing of telegraph wires, and surmised as to its cause. About nine years ago I made a series of observations in Toronto on the subject and noted the following facts: First, the sound was independent of wind; second, the humming of wires running east and west invariably presaged a fall of temperature, often ten or more hours in advance of the thermometer; third, the humming of wires running north and south advised a rise in temperature, almost always several hours in advance of the thermometer; fourth, wires running north and south and wires running east and west never hummed together, not even when the same wires running along an east and west street turned down a north and south side; only that portion of them hummed that indicated a rise or fall in temperature, as explained above. If one part hummed the other part was silent. The deduction I came to was that the humming was due to electric currents in the air.—Toronto Globe.

## MR. SPEAKER BELCOURT

FRENCH-CANADIAN WHO FIRST SAW THE LIGHT IN TORONTO.

Some Curious and Interesting Facts Concerning the Personalities of French Members of the Canadian House of Commons—Some of the Attainments of the Office of Speaker—A Most Liable Man.

It is a curious fact that the only member of the House of Commons who first saw the light in Toronto is a French-Canadian, writes R. A. in The Toronto News. He is also the Speaker, or will be on March 10, if nothing untoward happens. In 1860, when the peripatetic Parliament of old United Canada was putting in its four-year term in Toronto, a son arrived in the household of a civil servant named Belcourt, who, while a faithful and efficient clerk, held no very important post. The youngster was destined to be the future First Commoner of Canada, and he was to show, on his way to that eminence, an indomitable will, combined with a savoir faire some politicians lack.

French Members Understand English. There is not in the House of Commons a single French-Canadian who does not understand English. Perhaps the last representative who was monolingual was one Lippe, a habitant from Joliette. He had no word of the language of the majority. Time did not hang so heavily upon his hands, however, for he slept sixteen hours a day. Since the passing of Lippe, the French-Canadians have had not a single representative who could not get along fairly well in English. Most of them speak it very well. Few of them have no accent. Lervieux, the debonair, good-humored and capable Montrealeir, who sits for Gaspe, has no French tang to his syllables. Neither has Belcourt, who passed a good part of his life amidst English-speaking Canadians. Belcourt in official probably employs English half-a-dozen times to once when he uses French. In Ottawa, where he has a thriving law practice, the language of business and professional life is English. In their homes the French-Canadians use their mother tongue, but in the day's work the more widely understood medium is employed.

Belcourt's Fine Culture.

Belcourt has a fine knowledge of both literatures, and his speeches in the House since, in 1896, he became one of the members for Ottawa, have evinced his fine culture. But he has seldom been heard from. From the Parliament Building to the law office of Belcourt and Litchie is but a couple of minutes' walk. A man with Belcourt's practice cannot well get away from clients when the telephone hangs handy. Neither, it is to be feared, can he escape from the insistent office-hunter. It is to be doubted whether his elevation to the Speakership will exempt Mr. Belcourt from the importunities of the latter class. Mr. Speaker exercises a vast amount of patronage. Here in Toronto the Provincial Government retains for itself the appointment of messengers, seasonal clerks and other employees of the Legislature, but in Ottawa the Speaker has all such patronage in his own hands, and most of the incumbents of the position are very jealous of their privileges.

His High Ambition.

It is said by some that Belcourt's ambition is to secure a seat on the Supreme Court Bench. Sir Elzear Taschereau is an old man, and his retirement cannot be long delayed. Belcourt would make an adequate successor. The fashion of appointing nobody but grandfathers to the highest court in the land seems to have become effete, so that his youthfulness could not be brought up in judgment against the new Speaker.

A Most Liable Man.

Belcourt is one of the most likeable of men. He numbers, probably, more personal friends among the English-speaking Protestants of the English-speaking population of Ottawa than any other man of his blood. He is an admirer of that division of our population, but his first love, as it is fitting, is his own people. When he was a younger man, the feeling between classes in Ottawa was not as cordial as it now is, and Belcourt, though he is a broad-minded man, cannot forget sundry hard things that were said by too enthusiastic Protestants. His temper is placid, but it is not mud-dily stagnant. Not many years ago he flew into a royal rage because a fat-brained English-Canadian thought to pay him a compliment by remarking that he was "a pretty decent fellow for a Frenchman." Belcourt's mildness vanished, and he made a few animated remarks to that complimentary gentleman.

A Self-Confessed Finner.

It was quite characteristic of the man that, ten minutes later, Belcourt said to an English-speaking friend of his, "Well, I'm a chump myself for getting hot at a fool." But the friend didn't think so. And few men would.

Not a Post to Be Coveted.

Mr. A. G. Doughty of Quebec, having refused the post of Dominion Archivist, on account of the insufficiency of the salary—\$1,900—it will be necessary for the Government to find some other literary man, and one who is willing to overlook inadequate remuneration and do the work partly for the love of it. This was the case with Dr. Douglas Brymner, the first archivist, who during many years labored conscientiously and well, with many obstacles to encounter in the shape of Parliamentary and public indifference, and a meagre grant of money for expenses. As the ordinary political office-seeker cannot fill the office of archivist, which must go to some one possessing qualifications, there seems to be some hesitation about making it a post to be coveted.

## LOCKNOW AND CAWNPORE.

A Visit to the Shrine of the Terrible Tribulation.

[Correspondence of Chicago Herald.]  
Locknow, March 9.—Locknow and Cawnpore are usually neglected by American travellers, but are objects of pilgrimage to all Englishmen because of their terrible memories of the awful struggles of the Sepoys or native soldiers in 1857 and their heroic defence and heroic relief by a handful of British troops under Sir Henry Havelock, Gen. James Outram and Sir. Colin Campbell. Although more has been written about Locknow, yet the tragedy of Cawnpore is to me the more thrilling in several particulars and that city was the scene of the greater agony.

Upon the shores of the Ganges river is a pretty park of sixty acres, in the centre of which rises a mound. That mound covers the site of a well in which the bodies of 250 of the victims of the massacre were cast. It is enclosed by a Gothic wall and in the centre stands a beautiful figure of an angel in white marble by an Italian artist. Her arms are crossed upon her breast and in each hand she holds a palm branch. The archway is inscribed:

"These Are They Which Came Out of Great Tribulation."

Chiselled in the wall that marks the circle of the well are these words: "Sacred to the Perpetual Memory of a great Company of Christian people, chiefly Women and Children who near this Spot were cruelly Murdered by the Followers of the Babel Nana Dhuunda Panth of Bithur and east. Dying with the Dead, into the Well below on the XVth day of July, MDCCCLVII."

The story of Cawnpore has no parallel at Pekin two or three years ago, for the condition existed there. In the summer of 1857 sixty-one English artillerymen and about 3,000 Sepoys were attached to the garrison at that place, where about 500 foreigners resided. Upon June 5 the native troops rose in mutiny, sacked the paymaster's office and burned several of the buildings. The frightened foreigners fled into one of the larger buildings of the government, where they hastily threw up fortifications and resisted a siege of three weeks. Their position having become untenable, they arranged terms of capitulation with Nana Sahib, the leader of the mutiny, who had been refused the throne and the allowance paid by the British government to the late manarajah, although the latter had adopted him in legal form and had proclaimed him his heir. This was out of the principal reasons for the mutiny, and, without considering the question of justice or injustice, Nana Sahib satisfied his desire for vengeance under the most atrocious circumstances.

Having accepted the surrender of the little garrison upon his personal assurances of their security and safe conduct to Allahabad, he placed the survivors, about 700 in number, in boats upon the Ganges river and bade them good-by. As soon as the last child was on board and the word was given to start down the stream the blast of a bugle was heard. At that signal the crews of the boats leaped into the water, leaving the passengers without oars and immediately the straw roofs of the boats burst into flames and showers of bullets were fired from lines of infantry drawn up on the banks. Most of those who jumped into the water to escape the flames were shot down by the bullets. And many who escaped both and endeavored to reach the shore were sabred by cavalymen who awaited them. One boat load escaped.

The survivors of this incident about 200 in number, were led back into the city, past their old homes, now in smouldering ruins and were locked up in two rooms twenty feet long and ten feet wide. They had no beds, no furniture, no blankets, not even straw to lie upon. They were given one meal a day of coarse bread and water and after suffering untold agonies for fifteen days were called out in squads and hacked to pieces by the ruffians of Nana's guard. Their bodies were cast into the well, which was afterwards filled with earth and has since been the centre of a memorial park.

The siege of Locknow was somewhat different. When the mutiny broke out Sir Henry Lawrence, the governor, concentrated his small force of British soldiers, with eleven women and seven children, in his residence, which stood in the centre of a park of sixty acres. It was a pretentious stone building, with a superb portico and massive walls and protected by deep verandas of stone. Anticipating trouble, he had collected provisions and ammunition and was quite prepared for a siege, although the little force around him was attacked by more than 50,000 mutinous, bloodthirsty fanatics. The situation was very much as it was at Pekin, only worse, and the terrible fire that was kept up by the Sepoys may be judged by the twisted stump of an old tree which still stands before the ruins of the residence. Although about three feet in diameter, it was nearly cut down by bullets.

On the second day of the siege, while Sir Henry Lawrence was instructing Captain Wilson, one of his aides, as to the distribution of rations a shell entered his apartment, exploded at his side and gave him a mortal wound. With perfect coolness and calm fortitude he appointed Major Banks his successor, instructed him in detail as to the conduct of the defence, exhorted the soldiers of the garrison to do their duty, pledged them never to treat with the rebels and under no circumstances to surrender. He gave orders that he should be buried without any fuss, like a British Soldier, and that the only epitaph upon his tombstone should be:

"Here lies Henry Lawrence, Who Tried to do his Duty: May God have Mercy upon his soul."

He died upon the Fourth of July. Upon the sixteenth Major Banks, his successor in command was killed and the authority devolved upon Captain Inglis, whose widow, the last survivor of the siege, died in London, on Feb. 4, 1894. The deaths averaged from fifteen to twenty daily and most of the people were killed by an African sharpshooter who occupied a commanding post upon the roof of a neighboring house and fired through the windows of the residency without ever missing his victim. The soldiers called him "Bob the Nailer." The latter part of August he was finally killed, but not until after he had shot dozens of men, women and children among the besieged. In order to protect themselves from his shots and those from other directions the windows of the residency were barricaded which shut out all the air and ventilation and that the heat became almost intolerable. A plague of flies set in which was so terrible that the nervous women and children frequently became frantic and hysterical.

On September 5th a faithful native brought the first news that a relieving force under Sir Henry Havelock and General James Outram was nearing Locknow. On the 25th Havelock fought his way through the streets of the city, which were packed with armed rebels and on the 26th succeeded in reaching the residency. But although the relief was welcome and the sufferings of the besieged were for a moment forgotten, it was considered impracticable to attempt an evacuation, because the whole party would have been massacred if they had left the walls. A young Irish clerk in the civil service, named James Kavanah, undertook to carry a message to Colin Campbell and succeeded in passing through the lines of the enemy. On Nov. 16 Campbell fought his way through the streets with 2,500 men and the relief of Locknow was finally effected.

A few days later Sir Henry Havelock, the hero of the first relief, died from an attack of dysentery from which he had long been suffering, and his body was buried under a wide-spreading tree in the park. The tomb of Havelock is a sacred spot to all soldiers. A lofty obelisk marks the resting place of one of the noblest of men and one of the bravest and ablest soldiers.

The residency is naturally a great object of interest, but the cemetery, gay with flowers and feathery bamboos, is equally so, because there lie the dust of 2,000 men and women who perished within the residency, in the attempts at relief and in other battles and massacres in this neighborhood during the mutiny.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brattleboro Creamery Association last week, it was shown that two patrons of the creamery, had been overpaid for their cream to the amount of about \$1,200 through trickery on their part, and it was decided to ask them to make good the amount. The patrons are paid according to the test of their cream as made by the cream gatherers. It appears that the two patrons in question substituted samples of higher test cream for the samples taken by the gatherers when the gatherers were not watching. This went on in one case for several months until finally suspicions were aroused and the gatherer took two samples from the same cream, putting one in his pocket. On returning to the creamery he tested the samples. One tasted three times as valuable as the other. One of the patrons has settled. The other will settle or be prosecuted.

### CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to thank all who so thoughtfully assisted us, gave flowers and sympathy and did many kind acts, long to be remembered, during the last and days of our bereavement, and at the burial service of our dear husband and father.

MRS. A. P. HURD,  
WM. HURD,  
ROBERT HURD,  
ALBERT H. HURD,  
JULIA HURD.

### A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a \$5.00 note of George's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a \$5.00 note to prove satisfactory or money refunded. J. T. Flint.

## CASWELL'S BILLS.

Extended for last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Ames visited in Stamford last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Taber of Morgan are in town visiting their daughter, Mrs. M. L. Ames.

Miss Myrtle Demick remains about the same.

Mrs. A. L. Davis visited Miss Minnie Aldrich and her mother at Derby Line last Friday.

Mr. G. T. Ames was in Barton last Friday.

News. Caswell and Davis were in town last week.

Mrs. Jordon Page is still on the gain. Mr. Perley Haskell's little child has been very sick.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moulton spent a few days in Derby last week.

Mr. Charles Page has moved into the east part of the town.

Mrs. W. J. Parker is in very poor health. Miss Myrtle Sanborn of Morgan is working for her.

Mr. E. O. Osgood and little daughter Florence of Stanstead spent last Saturday and Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Myra I. Gray is in very poor health.

Mrs. S. M. Wales is suffering from nervous prostration.

Mrs. Edwin Vaughan is in very poor health.

The mill was shut down here last Monday on account of high water, caused by a leak in the dam.

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## PATRIOTISM OF ANTS.

The insects always willing to die for their country.

Many times and in many ways the devotion of ants to their common has been tested. The rule is well nigh variable of instant and absolute self-sacrifice and surrender of personal ease and appetite, life and limb to the public welfare. The posting of sentinels at gateways is customary, and they are apt to know first the approach of danger. With heads and quivering antennae protruded from the opening, these city watchmen not only dispatch within news of threatening peril, but rush out with utter abandon to face the foe. With ants patriotism is not "second nature," it is instinctive, inborn, seemingly as strong in the callow antling as in the veteran brave.

It must be confessed, however, that it is rigidly exclusive. Racial catholicity is not an emmetarian virtue. Ants are without that elastic hospitality which embraces and assimilates all foreigners. Even the slave makers hold their domestic auxiliaries strictly distinct.

It may be due to overmastering patriotism that one fails to discover individual benevolence in ants. Friendships and personal affection in the limited and specialized sense familiar among domestic animals are as yet unknown. And thus it is with other social insects.—H. C. McCook in Harper's Magazine.

## SALTS IN THE SEA.

The Four Varieties That Are Washed Out of the Earth.

Why should the sea be salt when the lakes and rivers are fresh? This is a question that comparatively few people stop to think about. They recognize the fact, but do not take the trouble to reason about it.

There are four salts in sea water—sodium chloride (common salt), magnesium, potassium and calcium. These are minerals and are washed out of the rocks of the earth by the streams and carried to the sea in a state of solution.

The water of the sea is being constantly evaporated, and it comes to the land as rain, snow, hail or sleet. But this evaporation leaves the salt in the sea, and as the streams are all the time carrying more salt there the quantity is constantly increasing, but so gradually that it is not noticed in the water.

It has been estimated that if all the salt were obtained out of the waters of the sea there would be enough to cover the continent of North America to a depth of half a mile.

In some parts of the world the salt used by the people is all obtained from sea water, but not where there are salt mines or salt springs, for the quality of that obtained from them is much superior to that yielded by sea water.

Rescuing Cats as a Sacrifice.

The cat, says Mr. Mill in his "History of the Crusades," was a very important personage in the religious festivals of the times which he describes. At Aix, in Provence, on the festival of Corpus Christi, the finest tomcat in the canton, wrapped like a child in swaddling clothes, was exhibited in a magnificent shrine to public admiration. Every knee was bent, and every hand strewed flowers or poured incense, and grimaldin was treated in all respects as the god of the day.

But on the festival of St. John, June 24, poor Tom's fate was reversed. A number of cats were put into a wicker basket and thrown alive into the midst of a large fire kindled in the public square by the bishop and his clergy. Hymns and anthems were sung, and processions were made by the priests and people in honor of the sacrifice.

### Sources of Genius.

The proportion of distinguished men and women contributed from among the families of the clergy can only be described as enormous. In mere number the clergy can seldom have equaled the butchers or bakers in their parishes, yet out of 1,000 cases of genius only two butchers and four bakers are definitely ascertained to have produced eminent children as against 139 persons. The eminent children of the clergy outnumbered those of lawyers, doctors and army officers put together. On the other hand, such is the eccentricity of genius that the clerical profession produces more idiots than any other class.—From Havelock Ellis' "Study of British Genius."

### Flowers and Twilight.

As twilight approaches a garden filled with brilliant flowers the red flowers will first lose their gorgeous color as the light diminishes, and then the grass and leaves will appear grayish. The last flowers to part with their distinctive color, white flowers being left out of the account, will be the blue or violet ones. This fact is useful to such insects as, in order to avoid their enemies, visit wild flowers in the twilight.

### No Nibbled.

"Willie, are you and Ben in any mischief out there?"

"Oh, no," replied the boy. "We're all right. We've just played ball with some eggs the grocer left to see how many times we can catch one before it breaks."

### Dangerous.

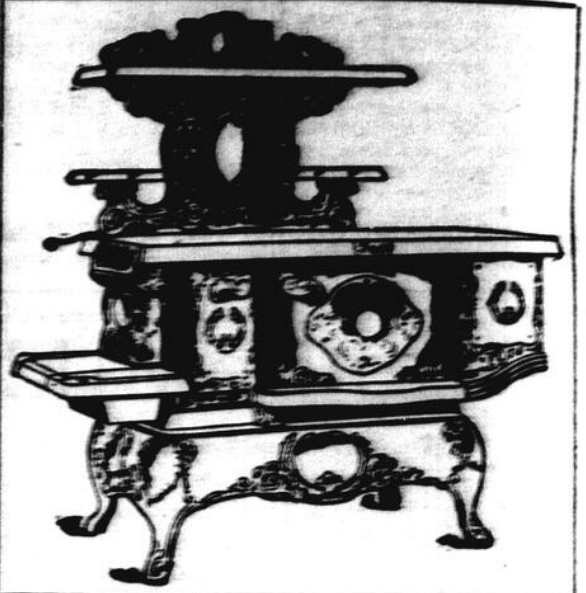
"Some scientists," began Mr. Gay significantly, "consider kissing dangerous. Do you?"

"Well," replied Miss Smart, "I think it would be for you. My big brother is within call."

Failure is to be enticed to the best you know, and the best you know is to stay where you are and do what you can as well as you can.—Mittie B. Roberts.

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