

The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LV—No. 15.

ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900.

WHOLE No. 2825.

TOWN TOPICS.

THE HOWLS of my competitors do not hinder me from giving 22 LBS. REDPATH'S SUGAR FOR \$1.00. My third car of corn just in at market price. See ad. Something new at
S. WORTHEN'S.

TOWN TOPICS.

Mr. O. F. Caswell was in Boston over Sunday.

Mr. H. M. Hovey has been in Boston during the past few days.

Dr. Waldron left for Massachusetts on Saturday and will be away some time.

Mr. F. C. Douglas, who has been a guest at the parsonage, returned to Montreal yesterday.

Miss Mamie Lunt gave twenty-five or thirty of her friends a pleasant evening at her home last Friday.

Mr. Geo. P. Butters arrived here from Boston Monday evening. He will return to the Bay State in a few days.

Easter Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Fancy Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, just received at Gilmore's, Derby Line.

Edward Crawford, who is giving up house keeping, will sell his furniture, kitchen utensils, etc., at auction on Saturday, April 28th.

Mr. W. P. Baxter has accepted a situation as traveling salesman for Dunham Bros., wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes, Brattleboro, Vt.

Miss Tinker has returned from Boston with a choice line of goods and will have an Easter display Friday and Saturday, April 14. See notice later.

Remember we have all the latest styles in Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, etc., for Easter and can save you money by buying of us. Give us a call. John Gilmore, Derby Line, Vt.

The regular monthly meeting of the Citizens League which was to have been held Monday evening was postponed for two weeks owing to the absence of some of the Executive and the unreadiness of the special committees to report.

Important improvements are being made at the Caswell store, Derby Line. The length of the salesroom has been added to by taking in several feet of the back room, stairs have been removed, new floor is being laid and a new front with plate glass windows will be put on.

Mr. J. A. Gird of St. Hyacinthe, traveling salesman for Globe Suspenders and Star Overalls, was in town Tuesday. Last Thursday he crossed the St. Lawrence from Berthier to Sorel with his team the distance of three miles over the water covered ice requiring three hours' time.

The attendance at the sugar social at the Congregational Church, Tuesday evening, was only fair. Something like \$9 was taken at the door and other receipts brought the amount up to about \$16. The sugar served came from Lake View Farm, Nelson Hill, and was of excellent quality.

At a meeting of the directors of the National Bank of Derby Line, held on Monday, the vacancy in the directorate caused by the death of the late Hon. A. T. Foster was filled by the appointment of Gen. John G. Foster. H. D. Holmes, Esq., was elected president and Col. Z. M. Mansur, vice-president.

Hugh Kay, who has been a resident of this place during the past four or five years, disposed of his personal effects in some manner and left town suddenly about the middle of last week. The mourners are principally his creditors. Kay's wife left him some time ago and is living with relatives in Ontario.

A full house greeted Mr. Kingsbery Foster at Stanstead last Thursday night. His resume of South African history was a complete justification of Great Britain's attitude in the present conflict. The lecturer was listened to with marked attention and at the close was tendered a hearty vote of thanks. The receipts were added to the Canadian Patriotic fund.

Mr. L. G. Vallee is decorating his market and making a special display of meats for Easter. He has an attractive array of Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork, Sausages, Hams, mild sugar cured Bacon, etc. Evergreen and other decorations are being arranged and additional electric lights have been installed for the occasion. Mr. Vallee has been in the business 35 years and knows the "touch" necessary to make a display of this kind attractive. He has just dressed the largest veal ever butchered in this vicinity its live weight being 300 lbs.

GEORGEVILLE.

It was Mrs. George Gunn who was 90 years old on April 2nd. Mrs. Gunn is confined to her bed and is gradually failing in strength.

Mr. Hugh Crawford, a resident of the Dolloff neighborhood, is dangerously sick with pneumonia following la grippe.

Dr. G. A. Bowen of Magog, was here on Saturday to attend Bruce Davidson, the four year old son of Mr. J. E. Davidson, who is dangerously sick with stomach and liver trouble.

Miss Mazie Rumsey, the six years old daughter of Mr. Frank Rumsey, has collected \$9.30 for the Children's Patriotic Fund, and her photograph, with the names of those who gave will be forwarded to the Queen.

Mr. C. F. Bogue, who has been living at Mr. W. N. Austin's, East Bolton for the past year, has moved back to the home of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Bailey.

Messrs. Heath & Heath shipped a car load of hogs to Montreal last week.

Mr. Loomis of Sherbrooke, has been awarded the contract for the extensive repairs and changes to the buildings at Glenbrook by Mr. A. F. Gault, the barns have been already torn away.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Heath and daughter, were at South Barnston last week to attend the marriage of his sister, Miss Edith Maude Heath and Mr. Luther G. Moulton of Coaticook. Considerable sugar was made last week, although Thursday was the only good day. Farmers are thinking that the amount made will be less than the average this spring.

GRANITEVILLE.

Edward Tilton, from Stanstead College, was in the place visiting friends Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Robt. Scott, who has been visiting relatives here for several months, returned to his home in Fitchburg, Mass., last Tuesday.

Mr. C. A. Rexford of Province Island, is quite sick with la grippe. He is attended by Dr. Whiteher.

R. D. Brodie came home from Mount Johnson quite sick with an attack of la grippe. He is under medical care.

Leslie Longeway came home from Charleston, Vt., last Friday.

Miss Lena G. Reed, from Stanstead College, is home for the Easter holidays, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Reed.

Mr. Thomas Vachon arrived here from Beauce, P. Q., last Friday. He has been engaged by Moir & Frost to work in the granite shop at Lineboro.

Bert Hogle, who has lately been staying with Mr. E. M. Beerwort, returned to his home in St. Albans, Vt., last week.

Those who attended the "sugaring off" at Mr. William Wright's last Wednesday evening report a very pleasant time.

Mr. E. B. Tryon is seriously ill with la grippe he is attended by Dr. Whiteher.

Mr. Russell Rediker is moving and remodeling his house. Manly Tilton has the contract.

Dr. Whiteher was called on Monday evening to see Henry Brewer's little boy, who was very ill. He is better at present writing.

LIBBY TOWN.

Messrs. W. G. Libby and Homer Hanson of Coaticook, were in town on Sunday.

Miss Phoebe Davidson has returned from Island Pond, Vt., where she has been visiting friends and relatives.

Rev. and Mrs. Bayne of Way's Mills, were in town on Saturday.

Miss Hattie Brown of Compton, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Perry, and Mr. Fred Perry of Kingscroft, spent Sunday with friends in this place.

Miss May Libby is in Boston at present.

Miss Bertha Breaky has purchased a new organ from G. M. Moulton & Son, Coaticook.

Mr. Ory Carpenter has hired out for sugaring with Mr. A. A. Drew of Way's Mills.

EAST HATLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pope left Hatley to-day, to take up their summer abode in Boston.

Mrs. R. Emery has returned from a protracted visit in the North. An ovation and address of welcome received too late for this issue.

The sugar makers are taking a rest, though they doubtless prefer to keep at it.

Mr. Morrison has taken possession of his new home on Main street. Mr. Palmer's people have moved into the house lately occupied by Mr. Morrison.

BARNSTON.

Considerable excitement is being caused in our community by the mysterious disappearance of another of our village blacksmiths, this time it is Ernest Baker, a young man who started business here soon after the disappearance of Brunelle some months ago. The last seen of him was on Wednesday evening of last week, when he left the house telling his mother he was going to Coaticook to buy stock for the shop, and has not been seen or heard from since and his mother is very anxious about him. It is the general opinion that being somewhat involved in debt he became discouraged and like his predecessor skipped out. There seems to be some kind of a "Hoodoo" influence pervading this shop, working ruin and disaster to all who enter in.

We are pleased to note that our young friend, W. F. Howe, has obtained a good situation in the extensive dry goods store of Byron Truell & Co., at Lawrence Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Channell of Sherbrooke were in town over Sunday.

Mrs. Betsey Hall will soon leave here for Haverhill, N. H., where she has obtained a good and lucrative situation.

Mr. Herbert Oliver will move to the Corner about May 1st, and will occupy the Baptist parsonage.

In the absence of the mayor at the last session of the Council, Councillor H. E. Corliss was appointed Mayor pro-tem. We noticed that one of our city fathers sat at the head of the table with a suspicious looking black eye.

Homer Cleveland was the first to lead off with a general invitation to sugaring off. Which was heartily responded to by a large and hungry crowd. Ned Remick very kindly hitched up his pair of bay Clydes and took down a jolly party of 32 from the village.

Mr. Harvey Corliss has been in Coaticook most of the time this winter where he is under medical treatment. Mrs. Putney has been confined to the house for some weeks by severe illness, but is now gaining slowly.

MASSAWIPPI.

The I. O. G. T. of this place held their second Cake and Coffee Social at the Public Hall on Wednesday evening of last week. Several amusing dialogues were rendered and excellent music furnished by Mr. Wyman and the three Woodward brothers of Ayer's Flat. These young men deserve many thanks for kindness in contributing so large a share towards the evening's entertainment. We heard many a compliment given them and hope to be favored again in the future.

A large party of friends were invited to the residence of Mr. Wesley Badger on Thursday evening to enjoy a treat of new sugar and a social dance. A pleasant time was had until the "wee hours."

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Garneau left Monday morning for Boston to remain an indefinite time.

Mr. Sam'l Robinson of Beebe Plain was here over Sunday. He intends to return to his farm this Spring.

Mr. F. Bean of Sherbrooke was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Robert Meehren, a nephew of Mr. James Carter has been very ill with pneumonia, but is now considered out of danger.

Miss Winnie Willard of Ascot Corner, who has been staying some days at Mr. J. Coll's, returned home Monday.

Mrs. Robert Parsons of Rock Island visited her sister, Mrs. H. Ham, a few days lately.

Mrs. Albert Ham and Miss Josie and Miss Jennie Bean of North Hatley are at Mr. Henry Ham's to-day, Wednesday.

EAST BOLTON.

Traveling is very poor here now. Quite a lot of sugar is being made.

Hay is getting scarce, but we think there is plenty here to supply the demand.

Ced. Vaughan has finished his new house up in fine style.

T. Vaughan and J. Marion are adding improvements to their dwellings.

On the 27th ult. a number of our neighbors attended the funeral of Mrs. N. Folsom, who died of catarrh of the stomach, aged 72 years. She was a respected member of the Methodist Church and left many friends to mourn her loss.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. J. F. Bryant is still confined to her bed but that she may improve soon.

John Peasley has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Peasley the last month but will return to Worcester, Mass., soon.

NORTH HATLEY.

It is generally supposed that people well stricken in years should keep indoors at this season of the year. But Mr. Scribe McMullin of Newport, Vt., who, if he lives until July 10, will be 104 years old, thinks otherwise. He has been making a pedestrian tour through some of the townships. Last week he stopped for dinner at the Valley House, and lodged overnight at Mr. George Colt's. According to his own story he never married, never even tasted spirituous liquors, but smoked tobacco for seventy-five years. He also tells of an interview he had with President McKinley, who called him grand-father. His father, a native of England, died at the age of 101, his mother a native of Ireland, lived to be 99 years old. The old gentleman is well preserved, considering his years.

The burial of Mr. Moses Lowell, who died in Lyman, Mass., last Thursday, took place at the Union Burial Ground on Saturday.

Mr. Roswell Tyler, aged 84 years, died at the home of his son Ernest on Sunday. The funeral was held at his late home on Tuesday. William Tyler of Somerville, Mass., son of deceased, came on Monday.

Mr. Erastus Paul of Libbytown was in town last Sunday on professional business.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Peter Brooks was taken to the Protestant Hospital for a surgical operation.

Mr. Jean LeBaron went on Thursday to New York, to purchase new goods.

The Ladies Aid meets next Thursday, April 19, with Mrs. Charles Jackson.

Miss Mamie Ramsdell went with Dr. Edgar last Thursday to Montreal to consult a specialist in regard to her eyes.

At the last meeting of the W. C. T. U. a desire was expressed to assist the patriotic fund as well as the India famine fund.

Mrs. Marceau, sister of Mrs. (Dr.) Edgar, has returned to Napierville, Miss Nellie Edgar accompanies her.

Mrs. Charles Ramsdell has so far recovered that she has gone for a visit to Lennoxville.

Easter services in the Universalist Church next Sunday morning, "The Resurrection," will be the pastor's subject. The Lord's Supper will be administered. At the Sunday School pictures from the life of Christ will be represented and explained. In the evening at the Y. P. C. U. service at 7 o'clock, the subject will be "Newness of Life." Leader, Mrs. Smiley. Special preparation are being made for the singing.

ABBOTT'S CORNER.

The sad news of the sudden death of Mr. Alex. D. Ball of Huntingville, reached his friends here on Saturday morning. Mr. Ball, who was a successful farmer and a lifetime resident of Ascot, was a brother of Mrs. J. Little of this place. Owing to delicate health she was unable to attend the funeral, which took place Tuesday, but was represented by her son and daughter, Mr. Erastus Little and Mrs. J. W. McKay.

Your correspondent sampled some very nice maple sugar Sunday morning at the camp of Mr. Bond Little. Bond always leaves the latch string out.

Mr. and Mrs. James Boyes, who are spending their honeymoon with friends in Massachusetts, are expected here in a few days to make their farewell visit to the bride's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Pope, prior to their departure for their home in Colorado.

The McKelvey butter factory received 10,500 lbs. of milk during the week ending Saturday, April 7th.

JUDD'S MILLS.

Since April came, the snow has been wasting away and robins and other spring birds are with us again.

Henry Comor has sold his farm to Mr. John Brock. Sorry to see such a good neighbors go from the place. Hope to find Mr. Brock able to fill his place.

Elder H. D. Selby will preach in the school house next Sunday at 2.30.

Master Harry Clark of St. Johnsbury, Vt., spent a couple of weeks with his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vaughan.

The Riverside factory opens next week under the hands of Mr. Tom Gibson.

W. L. Pomroy has the agency for the Bowker fertilizers, call and see him.

Miss Lillian L. Welch of Hillsdale Farm, was the guest of Mr. E. Vaughan a couple of days the first of the week.

Hear those wedding bells.

REEDSVILLE.

A freight train on the Boston & Maine was wrecked on Tuesday night, March 10th, a short distance this side of Eastis. Fourteen cars reduced to kindling wood, and broken iron, and their contents of grain, logs, pulpwood, etc. scattered along a half mile of badly demoralized track.

Death seems to be calling for an unusual number of aged people this spring. On Sunday last, Roswell Tyler, aged eighty-seven, died at the home of his son Ernest, North Hatley. Funeral at the house on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Mr. McClure of West Derby, Vt. conducting the service. His remains were buried in the North Hatley cemetery. His aged wife is very ill, and it is not expected that she can long survive her husband. Mr. Tyler was a quiet, law abiding citizen, an honest man, the noblest work of God.

Sugaring is slow. Our friend Cheeney Reed has made some four or five hundred pounds; but he has a large, compact, and very early bush.

The great amount of snow is melting gradually, which is better than to go with a down-pour of rain and big freshets.

Moses Lowell formerly of North Hatley, now of Lynn, Mass., arrived at North Hatley, Saturday morning with the body of his wife for interment in North Hatley Cemetery.

Mrs. Isaac Knight, who has been seriously ill for a long time, is no better, but growing worse.

Prospective summer visitors at North Hatley are forwarding applications for rooms. It is expected that more will be in the place next summer than ever before. Several have bought lots and have built and are going to build cottages of their own. Well, people at North Hatley are glad to have them come. May their shadow never grow less.

FITCH BAY.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford of Lowell, Mass., arrived here on Saturday last, helping to care for his father, Mr. Hugh Crawford, who is very ill with pneumonia. Dr. Keyes of Georgeville is attending him.

Mr. C. J. Merrill of Ayer's Flat visited at the home of his brother, J. B. Merrill on Sunday last.

Mrs. John Hamilton is quite sick at this writing. She is attended by Dr. Whiteher.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taisey arrived home on Tuesday last after spending the Winter with friends and relatives in Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Chalmers was in the place on Tuesday last.

Mr. Melvin Cass of Lonsdale, R. I., formerly of this place, came home to visit his parents and friends but had to cut his visit short on account of a better situation awaiting him there. He left on Friday. We wish him success in his new work.

CASSVILLE.

Mr. E. E. Bartlett of Minneapolis and Mrs. Henry Smith and daughter, have returned from visiting friends in Boston and Manchester.

Those who failed of attending the sugar party at Mr. Jason Heath's, missed a very pleasant time and some very nice sugar.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Carlos Heath of Boston, formerly of this place, has been very sick with la grippe.

Miss Belle Bangs, having returned from Sherbrooke, is visiting her brother at Rock Island.

No preaching here last Sunday on account of the roads. Hatley and Cassville are seemingly too far apart where travelling is hard.

SHERBROOKE.

We are sorry to say that the Rev. F. G. Lett is on the sick list.

Encouraging reports continue to come from Montreal regarding the condition of the Hon. John McIntosh. He is progressing as rapidly towards recovery as could be expected, and a restoration to health is anticipated.

The funeral of the late Charles Smith took place Sunday afternoon at his late residence on Prospect street.

Dr. G. E. Hyndman is in Montreal. Mrs. J. R. Wilcox of Magog, is visiting friends here this week.

Mr. H. R. Fraser left town on Saturday for Wilmington, Del., and will be absent several days.

Rev. F. G. Lett's children are reported much better.

Harry Davis of Stanstead, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. G. E. Day, who has been seriously ill, were glad to say, is much better at this writing.

Miss Florence Mitchell has returned home from Montreal for the Easter holidays.

WHAT DEWEY HAS SAID.

Admiral's Views on Himself as a Presidential Candidate.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Wrote to His Brother Charles That He Would Rather Be an Admiral Ten Times Over Than President. Hoped For Peace and Rest—Interesting Interview on the Olympia.

In view of the statement made in a recent interview by Admiral George Dewey that he would accept the presidency of the United States should the American people desire him to fill that office, the following utterances made by the admiral in the past concerning the presidency are of timely interest:

Dec. 19, 1898.—Extracts from a letter from Admiral Dewey to his brother, Charles Dewey:

"I have had strong letters urging me to become a Democratic candidate for president. * * * I had rather be an admiral ten times over."

Feb. 24, 1899.—Interview with James Creelman, at Manila, for the New York Journal. Mr. Creelman having gone expressly to the Philippines to interview the admiral on the subject of his candidacy:

"I would not accept the nomination for the presidency of the United States."

"I have no desire for any political office. I am untrained for it, either in education or training."

"I am deeply grateful for many expressions of kindly sentiment from the American people, but I desire to retire in peace to the enjoyment of my old age."

"The navy is one profession; politics is another. I am too old to learn a new profession."

"I have no political associations, and my health would never stand the strain of a canvass."

"I have been approached by politicians repeatedly in one way or another, but I have refused absolutely to consider any proposition whatsoever."

"This is final."

February, 1899.—Interview given to Edwin Wildman at Manila:

"The administration is in good hands—strong, tried and able hands. When I go home, I hope to spend the remainder of my days in peace and rest. I am getting to be an old man. I desire no political preferment. I am not and will not become a public man—a politician."

Sept. 25, 1899.—Extract from a letter from Dewey to W. H. Brawley of South Carolina:

"Neither by inclination nor by training am I fitted to hold the office of president of the United States. I would be more than human if I were not gratified and even flattered by the prospect you hold out to me, but I cannot accept your conclusions. I am not a sailor and will die one."

Sept. 26, 1899.—Interview on board the Olympia at quarantine upon arrival from Manila:

"I am not a politician. I am a sailor. My training has been all that way. I am at home on board my ship. I know my business, or at least should know it, and I do not want to mix up in the affairs of government. I am perfectly satisfied to live and die a simple sailor who tried to do his duty. I am not a politician. I cannot make a speech, even. I wish I could, but I have to be content with my lot."

Oct. 3, 1899.—Interview at a dinner given to Dewey by President McKinley at the White House:

"I think I have in published statements already pretty clearly defined my position, but in case there should be any misunderstanding, I repeat to you that I am not fit for president. I have not had the necessary political training, my experience and education running in an entirely different line. I know little of politics and affairs. I would not accept a nomination or an election for president, and this is my final decision."

"Moreover, I believe that President McKinley ought to have a second term. He has made a good executive and deserves well of his country."

Oct. 21, 1899.—Interview given to John Carver of the San Francisco Examiner:

"I am not a candidate for president and never will be."

In the course of an interview given to a reporter of the New York Evening Sun, on the morning of Sept. 26 last, upon the arrival of the Olympia at Atlantic Highlands, from Manila, Admiral Dewey was asked what he thought of the mention of his name for the presidency. The admiral threw back his shoulders, thrust out his right hand expressively, and, after a hearty laugh, said, good naturedly:

"They don't know me."

"General Joe Wheeler has been mentioned as your running mate," was suggested.

"Well, well, is that true?" replied the admiral. "A fine mess we two would make of it. The army and navy. That's too good, really, to be true. You know the old saying, 'Once a soldier, always a soldier.' That covers Wheeler's case."

"Then it is once an admiral, always an admiral?" was suggested.

"Yes, that covers my case," laughed Dewey.

"But the change would be only to another craft, the ship of state?" was said.

"Too much of a change, too much," replied Dewey. "Now, Wheeler has had some political training in his life, but for me, my son, I know as much about politics as Bob here"—and the admiral stooped to stroke his dog's head, and dismissed the subject with one of his expressive gestures.

ESCAPES OF WALES.

British Prince Has Had Several Narrow Ones—His Popularity.

It is a remarkable fact that before this no attempt has ever been made on the life of the Prince of Wales, who was recently shot at by a would-be assassin in Brussels. He has not been without hairbreadth escapes, however, many of them occurring during his foreign tours.

While he was in New York in 1890, attending the great ball given in his honor, the floor gave way as the 3,000 guests gathered around the young prince, but, fortunately, without serious results. Again, when visiting Napoleon III and Eugenie at Compiegne during a stag hunt he and his horse were sent rolling to the ground by a stag and were badly bruised.

When visiting Ireland at a time (1885) when the Nationalist party was particularly inflamed against England,



the royal party was the object of some rather unpleasant demonstrations, which might at any moment have developed into personal violence. Doubtless nothing but his popularity, greater than his mother's, saved him.

The prince is so popular with his future subjects that it has been said that if a republican government were to be established in England tomorrow he would be elected president by acclamation, says the Philadelphia Press. It is not generally known that the title he does hold is not a hereditary right, but was conferred for him, as is always done every fresh incumbent, by royal patent within four weeks after his birth at Buckingham palace on Nov. 9, 1841. His education was begun by Mrs. Lytton, sister of Mrs. Gladstone, who filled the post of court governess and continued by private tutors, among them the famous novelist and clergyman, Charles Kingsley, who gave him lectures on history, and after a brief continental tour he entered Oxford university in 1859 and Cambridge in 1861.

In 1860 the heir apparent commenced his famous tour of Canada and America, winning much popularity in both countries. In Canada he represented the queen, who wished to make some return for the regiment of infantry which the colony had raised and equipped for the Crimean war. Here he laid the cornerstone of the parliament building at Ottawa amid pomp and ceremony. In America, however, he traveled under the cognomen of "Baron Renfrew." It was while visiting Philadelphia that he first heard Adella Patti sing.

Since his marriage the prince has lived the life of a country gentleman, a sportsman and a society leader on an exaggerated scale.

Nevertheless his tact and personal charm, his unfailing good humor and his taste in dress and his willing assistance for all worthy public movements, have won him all hearts, both English and foreign.

NEW DISINFECTING VESSEL.

Completion of Steamer Sanator, Which Is to Go to Havana.

The United States marine hospital service will soon send to Havana a new disinfecting steamer, designed under the supervision of its bureau, says the New York Post. The Sanator, as the vessel is called, has just been completed in Philadelphia and is regarded as the most complete floating disinfecting plant in the world. The value of such a floating plant is considered by physicians to have been amply demonstrated, the latest demonstration having been furnished by the disinfecting large Protector of the marine hospital service, in disinfecting troops and troopships returning from Cuba in 1898, during our war with Spain.

The disinfecting equipment of the Sanator is of the most modern and perfect type. It includes a formaldehyde apparatus, sulphur furnaces and bichloride of mercury apparatus.

The authorities of the United States marine hospital service are of the opinion that there is scarcely a harbor of the world where the services of such vessel as the Sanator are more urgently required than that of Havana, and they believe that the Sanator will be of great assistance in the efforts that are being made to make that city and harbor less a source of danger and disease.

In almost every neighborhood there is someone whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all first-class dealers.

LADYSMITH SAVED NATAL.

(Times Ladysmith Correspondent.)

When Sir George White, with the tail of the reinforcements, arrived at Pietermaritzburg, war had practically been declared. At that moment, however, much Sir George White may have desired a strategic withdrawal from Upper Natal, such a move was impossible. Already three months stores had been pushed forward. The enemy had been allowed to take up such a position on the reverse of Langs Nek that they commanded the situation on the pass. Consequently, if interrupted, the enemy would have appeared upon the Tugela before any definite organization to hold the river line could have been perfected. This being the case, Ladysmith forced itself upon the general commanding in Natal. And, as events have turned out, it is probable that, with the troops at his command, no better move could have been made to prevent the enemy from occupying Natal proper. It is now accepted that at one period the Republics had over 30,000 men under arms in the colony. At the most, during the first four weeks of hostilities, Sir George White had only 15,000 men to stem this tide of invasion. I have no hesitation in saying that this force was inadequate to hold the Tugela. From the Drakensberg to the Buffalo River it would have been necessary to maintain a line extending considerably over 100 miles. The most that a general officer could have done under the circumstances would have been to have held the principal drifts as observation posts; and for the rest to have trusted to the Boers to throw themselves against his main position and for reinforcements from the seaboard. We now realize the extreme nobility of the enemy, and it is not too much to surmise that, if it had not been for the series of actions which opened the campaign in Natal and the subsequent concentration at Ladysmith, the Boers, at the end of October, would have been in position to cross the river in force at any place or places which they chose to select. It was not until November 9 that General Clery's reinforcements arrived in Natal. In these nine days the whole complexion of the campaign might have been altered. If, when established on the Tugela, the Natal Field Force had been worsted, it would have been forced to fall back along the railway line, possibly as far as Pietermaritzburg. If this eventuality had occurred, the enemy, in their mobility, could have operated on either or both of the flanks of the retreating force with the choice of ground and time. Take for example the action fought outside Ladysmith on October 30. If this engagement had taken place below the Tugela and there had been no Ladysmith for the force to fall back upon, what would have been the result? The occupation of the town in the early stages of the siege not only cut the enemy's main communication with the south, but it caused them to deliberate upon the advisability of pushing seawards. It was this delay which saved the situation. Their conflicts with the garrison in the field had taught the Boer commanders to respect the garrison. It was still mobile, and, as far as the Boers were aware, was still well equipped and efficient. It is not surprising that Joubert hesitated to press forward while this considerable force lay upon his communications. It was during these days of vacillation and doubt that the Boers lost their opportunity. While they were placing heavy artillery in position round Ladysmith to incarcinate the garrison, and while they waited to intrench Colenso, General Clery and his three brigades were disembarking at Durban. Thus Pietermaritzburg was saved, though the enemy arrived within 46 miles of the town.

THE POPULAR BOOK.

Hundreds of Thousands Now in Canadian Homes.

Mat and Rug making in the home is attracting the attention of ladies all over the Dominion.

The manufacturers of the celebrated Diamond Dyes are now prepared to meet the popular demand for novel and pretty designs in Mats and Rugs, and have prepared an illustrated booklet showing in colors the styles they have for sale. Full information is given in this booklet. Sent free to any address by Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q.

Mrs. M. J. Varney an aged resident of Brompton fell on the ice in her yard and fractured the upper part of one of her thigh bones. She remained unconscious in the yard some time before found and was with great difficulty removed to her bed.

The Sherbrooke Liberal Association has recommended to the Government the appointment of M. T. Stenson, M. P., to the vacant postmastership of Sherbrooke and Joseph E. Genest to the vacant sheriffship of the District of St. Francis.

THE ENGINEER DEAD.

And His Express Train Running Forty Miles an Hour.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York "World" tells the following story:—

Unguided and unchecked, with the speed and force of a comet, a great steam engine, attached to a train bearing three hundred passengers, leaped the other night through a ten-mile tangle of city and suburban switches, and its iron muscles charged with some safety-seeking instinct, plunged into the little station at Hawthorne, Ill.

A dead man was at the throttle; had sat there since the Freeport express steamed out of the Central station at Chicago. For ten miles, with the engine screwed up to a fifty-mile-an-hour speed, his limp, dead hand had lain powerless to avert disaster, his dead eyes had looked blankly out at the appalling danger ahead. Not one of the passengers or employees aboard the train suspected his own real peril.

The real story of the frightful trip and of how Engineer Joseph E. Hoffman, one of the oldest men in point of service in the employ of the Illinois Central road, died at his post is here told in full by Fireman Henry Murphy, who fed the big furnace while the dead man sat at the lever.

THE FIREMAN'S STORY.

"Keep the steam in the second 80's, Hank," said Hoffman to me as we were pulling out of the Central station that night. 'I've got a little one sick at home, and I want to get in on time.' We had started at 10.35 p. m., five minutes late.

"All right, Joe," I said. 'We'll get in on time if we have a slippery rail and five minutes the worst of it.' In a minute the big engine was puffing and screaming on the hundred-and-thirty mile run to Freeport.

I am convinced that Joe died directly we pulled out. Before we had gone two miles we were running fifty miles an hour, double our usual speed. I could not see the engineer, for the boiler was between us. I thought he wanted to make up the lost time, and that the "little one" was on his mind. On we went, humping and swaying around the curves and ignoring red lights.

"What on earth has got into the old man? I said to myself. 'I never saw him so reckless before.' You see, we'd get on a signal block with the danger light up ahead of us, but never a slow-down. In fact we were increasing speed all the time. Fortunately about the time we'd reach the signal it would flash 'Clear.' I grew terrified at these close shaves, and shouted:

"Joe, we'll get reported for this. We're running fifty miles sure."

I got no answer, and I supposed he was thinking of the "little one."

Away we went, past Jackson Park, Hyde Park, Woodlawn, with no let-up in speed. I saw the danger and got sick with fright. But I knew that Hoffman knew his business if anybody did. We ran past freight trains and passenger stations where we ought to stop. At last I stood up and looked over. Joe sat in his seat, his head out the window, but his hand was not on the lever. I thought the man had gone daft, but I said, as calmly as I could:

"We are running too fast, old man." He never noticed me, and I went back to my seat convinced he was crazy. As we drew near Hawthorne a red light gleamed on the main line a thousand yards ahead. Joe paid no attention to the signal. We had run two hundred yards when I yelled: "Shut her down! There is a freight ahead!"

Joe did not move. I ran from seat, shut off the steam, gave her the air and sand and brought the big train to a standstill not a hundred feet from a long freight train pulling in off our track on to a side-track. I was as white as a sheet, my heart was thumping and I was all a tremble. I turned to Joe. His head was still out of the window. I put my hand on his shoulder and said: "Are you sick, old man?" He was limp. I sat him up, and one look in his face told the truth. He was dead and cold. I held a lantern up close and took another look. There was no mistake. Poor fellow, he did not see the "little one." They called it heart disease.

I took the train up to the Hawthorne station, where his body was left. In five minutes another engineer was in the cab and we left on time. Few of the passengers knew of the narrow escape they had.

As for me, I shall never forget that ride nor the fright I had. It was the most horrible experience of my life.

CARD.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Will's English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. I also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Will's English Pills are used. J. T. Flint, Druggist, Derby Line, Vt., and Rock Island, P. Q.

Glad Spring Tidings

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND Makes Sick People Well.

The Great Banisher of All Troubles Brought on by Careless Living.

The cities and towns of Canada in spring time are full of people who are in a thoroughly wornout, "unstrung" nervous condition, brought on by careless and heedless living. Sleeplessness, irritability and despondency help to make the cup of wretchedness more complete.

This army of broken down men and women should know that new and vigorous health depends on purified blood, regulated nerves, sound sleep and perfect digestion.

These happy conditions come only by the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

If any have thus far failed to get rid of nervous diseases, impure blood, kidney and liver troubles and dyspepsia, it is because they have not used Paine's Celery Compound.

The past testimony of clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants and people of responsible positions who have been made well by Paine's Celery Compound, should induce every ailing man and woman to carry home a bottle of nature's life-giver, so that they may test it for their own satisfaction.

Do not allow any dealer to offer you a substitute. Insist upon getting "Paine's," the kind that "makes sick people well."

WAY'S MILLS.

Intended for last week.

Miss Lottie Allen is stopping at Barnston Corner for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. George Currier and son visited at F. L. Brown's, Sunday.

Miss Susie Leavitt spent Saturday and Sunday at A. E. Chadsey's.

Miss Janie Davidson closed her school at the Standish school house on Friday last for a three week's vacation.

Willie Horn visited his sister, Mrs. John Converse, Sunday.

Willie Coffey, youngest son of John Coffey, jr., is very sick. He is under the care of Dr. Jones.

Mr. Henry Currier and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Q. A. Randall of Magog, attended the funeral of Geo. Chadsey on Friday last.

The community at large has been saddened by the sudden death of Mr. George E. Chadsey, which occurred on Tuesday March 27th, of cerebrospinal meningitis. He was confined to the house but a few days, and was not considered dangerously ill until a few hours before his death. (Deceased had lived in Stanstead since 1853). The funeral services were held at the Union Church, Way's Mills, the following Friday, Rev. J. J. Theakston officiating, assisted by Reverends D. W. Sornberger and J. H. Murray. There were present a large number of friends and relatives. The church was tastefully draped in black interwoven with choice plants and flowers. The pall bearers were: Hiram Hastings, Oscar Heath, Langdon Sornberger and Gardner Sornberger. The remains were taken to Fairfax for burial. He leaves a wife, son and daughter (Mrs. Q. A. Randall) besides a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

The New York and Ottawa Railroad will be completed during the present year, and will be one of the most important routes between the United States and Canada. This road now runs from Cornwall to Ottawa (about 57 miles), and from Hogansburg to Tupper Lake (about 65 miles), and the intention is to extend it 60 miles to North Creek, and there connect with the Delaware and Hudson and New York Central at Albany. This line gives a direct connection from Ottawa to New York, Boston, Saratoga, Adirondacks, Lake Champlain, Massena (where millions are being spent in making a canal from the St. Lawrence to Grass River), and other points. The run from Ottawa to New York will be made in about ten hours—one and one-half hours less than the time from Montreal to New York. The placing of the northwestern portion of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut in such close touch with the Dominion, especially with the Province of Ontario, cannot but produce good results to both countries and largely increase the trade between the United States and Canada.—Scientific American.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, cures 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.

Quebec Central RAILWAY.

Fall and Winter Time Table.

On and after Sunday, October 8th, 1899, trains will run as follows:

LEAVING SHERBROOKE.

EXPRESS—	
Leave Sherbrooke	7.30 a. m.
Arrive Dusswell Jct.	8.30 a. m.
" St. Francis	1.30 p. m.
" Lewis	1.30 p. m.
" Quebec (Ferry)	1.30 p. m.

Pullman Palace Car Springfield to Quebec by this train, connecting at Sherbrooke with Pullman Palace Car from Boston, also through coach Boston to Quebec. This train runs daily Sundays excepted.

ACCOMMODATION—	
Leave Sherbrooke	9.00 p. m.
Arrive Dusswell Jct.	10.15 p. m.
" Lewis	7.15 a. m.
" Quebec (Ferry)	7.30 a. m.

This train runs daily, Sundays excepted. Saturday night's train runs through to Stanstead on Sunday morning.

FREIGHT—	
Leave Sherbrooke	9.15 a. m.
Arrive Dusswell Jct.	12.00 p. m.
" Tring Jct.	6.00 p. m.

This train runs daily Sundays excepted.

TRAINS ARRIVING AT SHERBROOKE.

EXPRESS—	
Leave Quebec (Ferry)	2.30 p. m.
" Lewis	2.50 p. m.
Arrive Dusswell Jct.	7.20 p. m.
" Sherbrooke	8.30 p. m.

Pullman Palace Car Quebec to Springfield by this train, connecting at Sherbrooke with Pullman Palace Car from Boston; also through coach Quebec to Boston. This train runs daily, Sundays excepted.

ACCOMMODATION—	
Leave Quebec (Ferry)	6.30 p. m.
" Lewis	7.00 p. m.
Arrive Sherbrooke	9.00 a. m.

The Accommodation train leaving Lewis on Saturday night will only run as far as Tring Junction.

FREIGHT—	
Leave Tring Jct.	7.00 a. m.
Arrive Sherbrooke	3.00 p. m.

This train runs daily, Sundays excepted. Connection is made at Dusswell Junction by the Express train from Sherbrooke in the morning with the Maine Central R. R. for Cookshire, Sawyerville, etc.

For Time Tables, Tickets and all Information apply to any of the Company's agents.

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

OUR

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is now completed, and equipped with the most modern machinery our old Dominion could produce.

We Want your Orders for

Doors, Windows, Blinds, Mouldings, Frames, Turning, Brackets, Eave Spouts, Sheathing, Flooring, Dimension Lumber, Matched Boards, Shingle, Lath, &c.

All work entrusted to our care will receive our best attention.

CANADA FOR CANADIANS.

J. H. MERRILL, Smith's Mills, Que.

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I have on hand a full line of UNDERTAKING SUPPLIES. Robes of all descriptions. Natural flower designs got up at short notice; will also engrave metal plates. Please give me a call and I will try and give satisfaction in price and goods.

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All widths constantly on hand at manufacturers' prices.

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All kinds of Hard and Soft Wood Sashings and Frames. Furnishings made to order in Mill 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 excused. SAMUEL E. ABBOTT, of STANSTAD is our agent for that Township.

WEBSTER'S CHEAP AD.

21 lbs. Redpath's Gran. Sugar, \$1.00
40 lbs. Best Graham, Fresh Ground, \$1.00
10 lbs. Best Sulphur, .25
10 lbs. Best English Soda, .25
10 lbs. Best Rolled Oats, .25
Tapioca, per lb., .05

Tomatoes, Corn and Peas, Log Cabin Brand, 3 cans for 25c.

Best Hungarian Flour, from No. 1 Manitoba Hard Wheat, \$2.00 per bag.

This Flour
Can't be Beat by Anything.

Nuts & Confectionery
At Prices that will Please.

Coat's Thread, 3 cts. per Spool.

Don't forget to try our 25c. Tea. It can't be beat. Dr. Chase's Liver Cure, 35c. per bottle, large size. Electric Oil, 15c. per bottle.

Remember that Webster is the man to trade with. Small profits and quick sale, plenty more goods in the market.

Will Speak to you Again Later.

Stanstead Plain, Maron 8th, 1900.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

Stanstead & Derby Line Branch.

Commencing Monday, October 2nd,
Trains leave Rock Island and Derby Line
as follows:

5.30 a. m. for Montreal (C. P. & G. T.) Quebec (G. T. & C. P.) and Sherbrooke.
6.17 a. m., for Boston and New York, Montreal (C. P.).
12.04 p. m. for South.
1.44 p. m. for Sherbrooke, Island Pond (G. T.) and Montreal (G. T. & C. P.).
6.47 p. m. for Montreal (G. T.) Quebec (G. T. and C. P.).
10.04 p. m. for Boston and New York.

Trains arrive at Rock Island and
Derby Line:

From South—5.58 a. m. and 2.06 and 7.06 p. m.
From North—6.36 a. m. and 12.26 and 10.22 p. m.

Outward trains leave Stanstead Plain 4 minutes earlier than R. I. and D. L. time. Inward trains arrive at Stanstead Plain 4 minutes later than Rock Island and Derby Line time.

Don't Guess At Results.



This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are a sufficient proof of its merits.

Oshawa, Minn., Feb. 22, 1900.
Dear Sirs:—Please send me one of your Treatise on the Horse, your new book as advertised on your bottles, English print. I have cured two Spavins and one Curb with two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks.

FRANK JEBEREN.
Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a inducement for family use it is sold equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," book free, or address DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

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Established in 1859.
CAPITAL \$1,500,000
RESERVED FUND, \$ 835,000

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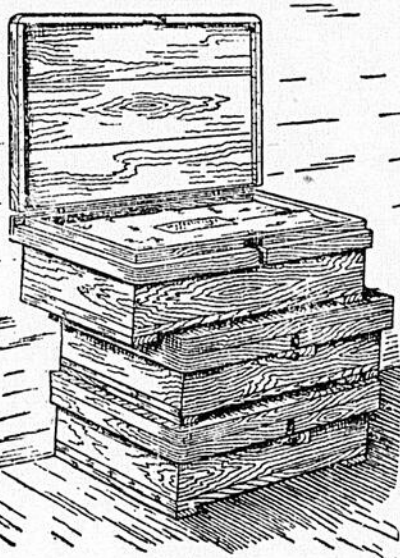
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MARKETING BUTTER

PACKING AND STAMPING HAVE
MUCH TO DO WITH THE
SELLING PRICE.

In a bulletin on dairying in California the agricultural department says that practically all the best creamery butter sold on the Pacific coast is in squares of about two pounds each. This method of handling butter is excellent in some respects, but it is subject to criticism in two important features: First, there is now no uniformity in the weights of the squares. One creamery sends cases of 60 1½ pound squares, or 105 pounds, to Sacramento, and to the same market another creamery sends cases holding 60 squares, aggregating 101 pounds. This latter creamery also sends to San Francisco cases holding 60 squares of 93 pounds. It must be both confusing and annoying to handle squares of such varying weights, and no really good reason for the practice was found. Doubtless many people who purchase butter do not notice the difference in weights, but consider all squares alike, and the seller who can shave off the most without being suspected is the gainer. Such competition is not only discreditable, but dishonest. The second criticism of the method of marketing butter relates to the packages. Eastern dealers have learned that it is more



CALIFORNIA BUTTER SQUARES.

economical and satisfactory in many ways to use cheap but neat boxes for shipping, which do not have to be returned, than to use the heavy and expensive trunks or chests that were so common only a few years ago. These latter are continually being lost and broken, cause annoyance at both ends of the line and require much labor for proper cleaning (and this is too often neglected), while the cheaper packages have not these objections.

A correspondent of The National Stockman and Farmer says that if all butter put on the market were branded the quality in a very short time would be improved, as each brand would then stand on the merits of the product it represents. So long as good butter must be sold at an average price, so as to pay the groceryman to handle inferior grades, making the profits on the best grades bear him out, there is no incentive for the butter maker to improve her quality of butter. I use the pronoun advisedly, for the great bulk of butter is yet made by the farmers' wives. The person who makes a really good article need not fear detriment to his trade to offer his product for sale under a private brand.

One butter maker who packed a good quality of butter in firkins was allowed by her marketman 1 cent extra on the pound for simply writing the family initial in blue on the lid of each firkin. The customers soon learned the handwriting and knew it represented a good quality of butter. Another woman molds her butter into pound blocks and is allowed by the marketman 2 cents extra per pound. She uses a homemade butter mold, a rectangular box, which makes the block 5 inches long, 3 inches wide and 2 inches deep, containing 30 cubic inches. The mold has a loose bottom, on which is carved an unassuming fern leaf, but which on careful scrutiny is the family initial. There is a plain band one-half inch wide around the outside of this bottom piece. This is lowered to the depth of a quarter inch. The fern leaf is lowered scarcely a quarter inch. When the block of butter is finished, the outside band serves as a protector for the fern leaf when it becomes necessary to pile one block on top of the other.

Food Injurious to Butter.

In the spring and summer cows will often wander into low fields and swamps and eat weeds and wild plants that affect the taste of the butter, says E. P. Smith in The American Cultivator. There is sometimes a strong odor to it and again a decidedly bitter taste. This is first noticeable in the milk and cream, and the process of churning does not eliminate the trouble. The only sure way to prevent such odors and disagreeable taste in the butter in summer is to root out all weeds and noxious plants from the pasture. If the latter is in a run down condition, where weeds thrive and grass dies, it will be pretty hard to make the food of the cows good enough to produce excellent milk and cream. It will pay better in such cases to rent more and better pasture fields and sow the old one with new seed and fertilize it well. Most tainted and bitter summer butter comes from farms where the cows are pastured on worn-out grassfields.

SHRINKAGE IN SUMMER.

Milk Decreases in Quantity and Quality During Hot Weather.

The shrinkage of milk in summer, says Hoard's Dairyman, is an important question. In the hot, dry weather of July and August not only do the cows decrease greatly in their flow of milk, but also the quality of milk decreases—that is to say, it takes more pounds of milk to make a pound of butter or cheese. C. L. Fitch, superintendent of the Hoard creameries, furnishes the following data on this subject: "I find on referring to our daily reports during August, 1899, that, for instance, our Koshkoping creamery dropped in milk supply Aug. 1-30 from 6,000 to 4,500 pounds daily and in butter yield from 4.90 and 5.05 pounds per 100 pounds of milk on the 1st and 2d to 4.30 and 4.18 pounds per 100 on the 30th and 31st. Besides this fall in quantity and per cent of fat, the losses in the skim milk largely increased in spite of all the skill and care the butter maker could put forth. Our losses of butter fat in the buttermilk are always larger in the hot weather of summer than in winter."

All this shrinkage in yield of both milk and butter fat, also the loss in skimming and churning in such weather, can be almost wholly remedied if the farmers will put up summer silos and as soon as the first show of shrinkage of milk appears open the silo and feed the cows about 15 pounds night and morning. This is a cheaper and better way to furnish the cows with a rich, juicy food than to cut and carry green forage to them.

Another way to help the matter is to have the cows calve in September and go dry in July and August. In this case also the summer silo helps greatly, giving the fresh cows a good start with just the food they need to enlarge the milk flow.

It is a curious thing how slow and reluctant the dairy farmers are to avail themselves of the splendid advantage of the silo for both winter and summer production of milk. There are such a great number of them who think a pasture is just the thing, no matter if the cow has to work herself down to skin and bones to get a starvation ration out of it.

Butter Coloring.

The chief reason why the question of coloring butter artificially is being so much discussed is the advent of margarine as a competitor of butter. Says a correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal, Margarine, as many of us are fain to believe, would stand a poor enough chance in the market against butter if it were not colored in imitation of butter, and it is this fraudulent point in margarine that has made people critical as to the moral right or wrong of coloring pale butter to make it look rich. Granted that it is a fraud on the public to color margarine to resemble butter, the question arises: How far is it defensible to color inferior butter to resemble superior butter? And out of this arises the further question: How can we fairly demand that margarine people shall desist from using coloring matter while butter makers are allowed to use it as freely as they like? This, indeed, seems to be the crux of the whole thing, so far as rival disputants are concerned. The problem might be finally solved perhaps by prohibiting both parties from using such artificial color, but what would the dairymen say to that? That the margarine people have no moral right or claim to use it may be taken as clear enough, but then, what about the right of the butter makers? There can be but little doubt that parliament would far more easily see its way to prohibiting the use of artificial color in margarine if only the use of it in butter did not stand in the way.

Kansas Cows.

H. M. Brandt, one of the leading creamery men of Kansas, said to the state board of agriculture the other day: There is not a farmer in Kansas or elsewhere, if he knew what could be done with a good cow, but who would be a dairyman. There is not a more honorable way of making a comfortable living. Show me a farmer who has insisted on raising grain for the last six or seven years exclusively, keeping very little dairy stock, if any, who has made any money and kept his grocery bills and incidental expenses paid up without going in debt and I will show you two who with 10 or 15 cows have, aside from raising a wheat crop, raised enough of corn, oats and other feed crops and fed them to the cows that paid off mortgages on their homes, paid living expenses on half the acreage, were happy and had money in the bank. We have the disagreeable things to contend with, we admit, in Kansas as well as elsewhere, but I have yet to see the day or month but that there was plenty of feed that would make milk. What we need is men that will persist in learning the most profitable way to farm, and we will soon see the cow in her proper place. No man has a right to call himself a farmer unless he is a worker, a manager, a financier, a business man, and, last but not least, he must be a lover of cows if he would succeed.

Adulterated Milk.

At Des Moines the other day Judge Bishop decided that if a person buys milk with the knowledge that it contains boracic acid or any harmless article put in it for the purpose of preserving the milk, there is not adulteration and that the statute does not apply, but that if a harmful article should be added or if boracic acid was put in and the milk sold without giving notice of its use it would amount to adulteration in the meaning of the statute. In the case under consideration the purchaser had full knowledge of the fact that boracic acid was used.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

WHAT IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED IN THIS DIRECTION.

General Demand From the Public For Betterment of Highways—Recent Legislation—Wisconsin Farmers Help Themselves.

Few movements for the betterment of existing conditions in this country appeal more strongly to the intelligent and progressive elements of the community than that directed to the improvement of the public roads. The popularity of the bicycle and its rapidly increasing use by all classes of people have given a great stimulus to public thought on the good roads question, and the wheelmen's associations throughout the United States have doubtless done more in promoting and securing legislation on this subject than all other agencies put together.

At the recent annual meeting of the National League of American Wheelmen in Philadelphia the president of that body dwelt upon this feature of the league's activities and announced that more effective work had been done the past year in the direction of good road legislation than in any previous year; that the "statute books of nearly a dozen states may be said to bear eloquent testimony to the fact that our lawmakers are at last responding to the cry of good roads."

In this connection it is gratifying to note that the Pennsylvania legislature has appointed a good roads commission and authorized it to secure data



MUD IN SPRING, DUST IN SUMMER.
[From Elliott's Magazine.]

upon which other states are working, and "especially as to the requirements of every district of Pennsylvania." The commission will report at the next session a bill framed in pursuance of the investigation.

A convention in the interests of better roads was held in Albany recently and a resolution was adopted asking the legislature for an appropriation of \$1,000,000, which is considered the amount necessary to be paid by the state for a proper inauguration of the work. A proposition in favor of the employment of convicts on the roads was approved. A bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for national road improvement has recently been introduced in congress, but its fate is uncertain.

What farmers can do by co-operation in the matter of roadmaking is interestingly told by a Michigan correspondent of The Orange Judd Farmer. It is a sandy country where the corresponding lives, and the roads were generally poor throughout the year. The town was poor also and refused to improve the highways. Then the farmers decided to help themselves. About five years ago 25 of them came together and offered to haul marl one day free if the township would allow them to take the marl from its bed. The township was willing, and about 20 men volunteered to shovel and level the marl, and so the first half mile was laid. That road proved such a success that the next year another half mile was put down. This marl packed down so hard and made such excellent bed for gravel that the farmers donated \$225 and labor for about one-quarter mile of gravel. This being put on in what was always a wet place, it was spread about eight inches thick. Next year \$250 was collected and about one-half mile was put down, spreading this only about four inches. This year only \$100 was collected, but a quarter mile strip was put down, finishing the mile started five years before.

Besides this, about a half mile of marl was put down ready for gravel next fall. This action of the farmers stirred up the townspeople at large, and now the town has offered to raise \$600 for gravel if the farmers will furnish the labor to spread it. That they will do willingly.

Naming Country Roads.

In many sections of Indiana the farmers are planning to name the country roads as streets are named in a city. The purpose is to erect guideposts at every crossroads which would direct a stranger in finding his way to a farmhouse with which he is unfamiliar. Instead of numbering the houses along the country highways, it is suggested that each farmer attach his name near the front gate. This idea is carried out to some extent in the oil regions of the state, where nearly every farm has a large red barn on which is conspicuously painted the name of the man who owns it. The plan is worthy of wide imitation.

Pneumatic Tires.

In Paris pneumatic tires are in common use on cab wheels. The economy of their use is said to be about 38 per cent on good roads and 68 per cent on newly broken stone. About the same results are obtained on muddy or snow covered roads. While the solid rubber tire is superior to the one of iron, the inflated tires are the best, lessening the traction power, the noise and jarring. Both wire and wood spoked wheels are used, and the best results are obtained when the air pressure in the tire is about 6.5 pounds.

HOW WORRY KILLS.

Effect Upon the Brain and Nutritive Center of the Body.

Modern science has brought to light nothing more curiously interesting than the fact that worry kills. More remarkable still, it has been able to determine from recent discoveries just how worry does kill. It is believed by many scientists who have followed most carefully the growth of the science of brain disease that scores of the deaths set down to other causes are due to worry and that alone, says The Journal of Health.

The theory is a simple one—so simple that any one can readily understand it. Briefly put, it amounts to this: Worry injures beyond repair certain cells of the brain, and the brain being the nutritive center of the body the other organs become gradually injured, and when some disease of these organs or a combination of them arises death finally ensues.

Thus does worry kill. Insidiously, like many another disease, it creeps upon the brain in the form of a single, constant, never lost idea, and as the drooping of water over a period of years will wear a groove in a stone so does worry gradually, imperceptibly, but no less surely, destroy the brain cells that lead all the rest—that are, so to speak, the commanding officers of mental power, health and motion.

Worry, to make the theory still stronger, is an irritant at certain points, which produces little harm if it comes at intervals or irregularly. Occasional worrying of the system the brain can cope with, but the iteration and reiteration of one idea of a disquieting sort the cells of the brain are not proof against. It is as if the skull were laid bare and the surface of the brain struck lightly with a hammer every few seconds, with mechanical precision, with never a sign of let up or the failure of a stroke.

Just in this way does the annoying idea, the maddening thought that will not be done away with, strike or fall upon certain nerve cells, never ceasing, and week by week diminishing the vitality of these delicate organisms that are so minute that they can be seen only under the microscope.

Dangerous Occupation.

Much time and labor have been bestowed by scientific men in experiments relating to the use of phosphorus in the manufacture of lucifer matches. It is found that while the present factory rules in England have led to improved conditions and lessened risk further advances are imperatively necessary. Some of the works in that country are old and lend themselves with difficulty to the improved structural arrangements found in the more efficiently equipped establishments, and in most of them methods now shown to be obsolete are in use, involving unnecessary risk to the operatives, and the dangerous processes are said to be largely carried on by persons in whom the danger is further aggravated by unsound teeth. The fact is particularly noted of the neglect in substituting machinery for hand labor in the dangerous processes, in the want of attention to the condition of operatives' teeth and neglecting to report well known cases of phosphorus poisoning or even watching for their occurrence, deliberate and long continued concealment rather being practiced in the latter.

Is the Earth Rigid?

Professor John Milne of Japan, who has for a long time made scientific observation of earthquakes, with the end in view of determining the character of the earth's interior, has recently made known some remarkable facts which he thinks he has established. Probably his most startling discovery is that the earth is at least twice as rigid as steel. This is determined by the rapidity with which seismic waves are transmitted. Second, contrary to popular belief, the interior of the earth is much more rigid than the crust. This interior is so hot that it would become liquid if the pressure upon it were removed. As it is, it is not only solid, but extremely dense. This density is probably due to the fact that in the planet's earliest period of formation the heaviest elements settled toward the center.

Manufacture of Leather.

In his Cantor lecture on "The Manufacture of Leather," delivered before the Society of Arts, Professor Proctor said that this process is a typical instance of a trade of great antiquity, which has attained a high degree of development by purely empirical methods, but of which the science is still young. While the mechanical treatment of difficult materials is extraordinarily perfect, the chemistry and physics of the subject are mostly yet to make, and few more promising fields, both as to scientific interest and practical result, lie open to the technical investigator. The preparation of hides is seen at its best in the great packing establishments of Chicago and St. Louis and in the great saladeros of South America.

Consumption of Coffee.

From a report issued by the British foreign office it appears that Holland consumes 23 pounds of coffee per head; Denmark, 15; Belgium, 11; United States, 9.55; Germany, 5.25; France, 3.25; and Great Britain, .7. Holland and the United States are the only countries which admit coffee free of import duty; hence probably the large consumption. Coffee improves with age both in taste and aroma, and if kept in a perfectly dry atmosphere reaches perfection in the eighth year. As it ages it loses weight by evaporation; hence holders are anxious to sell it with the least possible delay. In the process of roasting 10 per cent of the original weight is lost by evaporation. The best coffee is usually of a greenish yellow color.

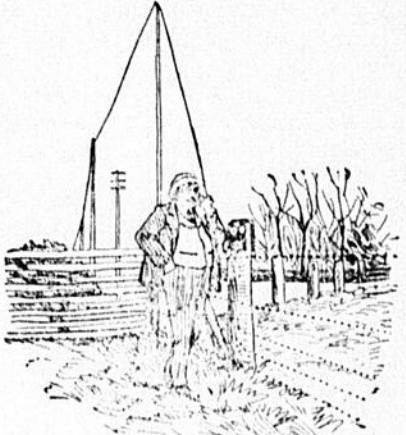
RURAL TELEPHONE

HOW WIRE FENCES MAY BE USED TO CONVEY CONVERSATION.

We live in an age when many and complicated are the inventions, but few are so simple and yet so complete as the barbed wire telephone system now in service between Anderson, Pendleton and Ingalls, Ind., a distance of 15 miles, says the Detroit News. Pendleton, a little village, is the home of the man whose genius has made it possible for a conversation to be transmitted over ordinary barbed wire fence. Its inventor, builder and sole owner, Cassius Alley, has six subscribers at \$50 a year. The time is not far distant when there will be tenfold this number.

A clothing company at Anderson, with branch stores at Pendleton, and the Wagner Glass works, with office at Anderson and factory at Ingalls, are using the system in business affairs exclusively. They use the line frequently, and in both cases it amounts to a private wire. They have privacy by plugs so arranged that when one is using the line he can cut out the others except in Mr. Alley's residence, which is used as a central station.

It is no exaggeration to state that the barbed wire telephone system is quite as satisfactory as the copper circuit of the Bell. Ordinary telephones



TELEPHONING WITH WIRE FENCE.

are used with no special strength of battery, and there is very little trouble with the lines.

In constructing the top strand of the barbed wire the Big Four railroad fence is used until the corporation limit is reached, and then ordinary telephone wire is used to connect with the offices in this city. In many instances, where the posts have rotted, it is necessary to paint the wire and post with rubber paint to insulate the wire, which is fairly satisfactory and puts the line in shape to be used as well in wet weather as at any other time. The inventor expects to put in a newly invented form of glass insulator which is very cheap and the only one which has ever been found that can be used on a fence wire line.

On the line wagon roads are crossed 37 times and railroads six times. At these crossings the line is either carried through a gas pipe conduit, with insulated wire, or by building bridges, which is done by merely nailing a piece of timber 15 feet long to the last fencepost and extending perpendicularly high enough to allow clearance for traffic. In these crossings especially is the insulator which is mentioned above useful. It is simply put up and attached, having no screw pins and having perfect insulation. A great number of buildings are also crossed on the line, and in each instance where insulation is necessary the new glass insulator is used.

The whole line of 15 miles was built at a cost not to exceed \$100, and the outfit for houses, receiver, transmitter, battery, call, etc., costs not over \$10. The magnet bell style of call is used.

The barbed wire line is connected with the independent long distance telephone line at Ingalls; hence Indianapolis and Greenfield are also connected to the above mentioned towns by the rural telephone.

The line has been in operation since Dec. 22 and has not been out of order except for a few hours, when a fast train on the railroad struck a cow, threw her body against the fence and broke the wire.

A telephone communication by this simple method is placed within the reach of every community and will be operated in this section of the country to a great extent. Farmers who do not have wires leading to their residences are supplied with a small telephone instrument about 6 by 8 inches at a very small cost. This little contrivance is so arranged that it can be attached to the main barbed wire at any point, and thus the rural friend is enabled to come in contact with his city neighbor with a greater convenience than he has ever known before.

Three Poisons in Tobacco Smoke.

C. Binz, in the Deutsche Aerzte-Zeitung, says there are three kinds of poison in tobacco smoke—nicotine, that which is obtained by the slow ash formation; pyridine, etc., and carbonic oxide. Carbonic oxide is always easily shown to be present in tobacco smoke. Its percentage, depending upon the volume of the smoke gas, varies between .6 and 7.6. The variations depend upon the rapidity of the ash formation and the quantity of atmospheric air drawn in or the lung air blown out. A never so slight acute poisoning from carbonic oxide of tobacco smoke is, under ordinary conditions, scarcely to be expected. Whether the daily taking in of the small quantity of carbonic oxide which, through many years of smoking, gets into the blood of smokers, cannot set up a chronic injury is a question still to be settled.

The Stanstead Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

Rock Island, Que.

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If paid in six months, 1.25
At the end of the year, 1.50

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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.

VICTORIA AND HER SOLDIERS.

Stories of Her Early Days, Showing That the Queen Always Was Fond of Tommy.

The Queen's admiration for her soldiers, which was a primary cause of her visit to Ireland, is no new development, as the following from the London News shows:

It may be interesting to recall some of Her Majesty's early relations to her soldiers, of whom she once said: "Noble fellows, I feel as if they were my own children; my heart beats for them as for my nearest and dearest." The Queen has never forgotten that she is a soldier's child, and when presenting colors on one occasion to the Scots Fusilier Guards, she said: "I have been associated with your regiment from my earliest infancy, as my dear father was your Colonel. He was proud of his profession, and I was always taught to consider myself a soldier's child." When an infant in arms Her Majesty was present at a review at Hounslow Heath, to the no little annoyance of the Prince Regent, who said: "That infant is too young to be brought into public." The faithful attendant of her early childhood was an old soldier, who had been her father's bodyguard. In her youth the Queen heard the Duke of Wellington spoken of with bated breath, and on his death she spoke of him as "our immortal hero."

In the earlier years of her reign the Queen was accustomed to review her troops mounted on a charger, dressed in military costume, as a portrait of her in the next number of The Lady's Realm, to which we are indebted for these early reminiscences of Her Majesty, shows. Two months after her accession, mounted on a gray charger, she wore a trim blue cloth coat and skirt with a star on the breast and a round cap with a peak ornamented with a deep gold band, in reviewing for the first time the Household troops at Windsor. Later on the Queen was dressed in a long habit with a cutaway jacket and a large hat ornamented with military plumes. At some reviews in Hyde Park the Queen was in a tight-fitting bodice and her form encircled with a bandolier; while in reviewing the troops on their return from the Crimea, Her Majesty wore a habit of fine scarlet cloth, the collar of which was embroidered in gold and silver with the devices of a Field Marshal; across the left shoulder was the blue ribbon of the Garter, while a brilliant star gleamed on her breast, and fastened round her waist was a crimson and gold net sash fringed with gold tassels. Her hat was of black felt, with a round crown ornamented with an officer's plume of red and white feathers. The Queen's rode on that memorable occasion a splendid chestnut horse.

In old times, too, the Queen delighted to stay at the Pavilion at Aldershot, where she often received crowned heads and distinguished soldiers. From her sitting-room window she commanded a view of the Long Valley stretching from Caesar's Camp, and could witness the evolutions of the troops with ease. Her Majesty subscribes liberally towards the three churches, numerous schools, reading rooms, hospital, and theatre at Aldershot, and in every effort to improve the condition of the private she has taken the keenest personal interest. The first death warrant she was called on to sign was that of a criminal who had formerly been in the army. "Are there no extenuating circumstances?" asked the Queen of the Minister, and the reply was that he was once reported for gallant action in the field. "Ah, then he has fought for his country in the field," said the Queen, and at once joyfully wrote the word "Pardoned" across the warrant.

It will thus be seen that the Queen's intense personal sympathy with her soldiers in the field now, and with their wives and children is only the continuation of a settled policy which has characterized her whole life. While in the piping times of peace the common soldier has, save by nursemaids, been held in little esteem by his fellows, the estimation in which he has been held by his sovereign has always been a high one. For his interests and comfort she has been at all times concerned; and the devotion loyalty which inspires all ranks, from the Field Marshal to the drummer boy, is caused by a thorough appreciation and recognition of a long-continued and never wavering devotion on the part of their beloved sovereign to soldiers considered by her as especially her own children.

To the Editor of the Journal:

SIR:—I suppose there are very few persons in the world who will deny that nations as well as individuals are punished for their sins. The only difference is that nations, are punished here while most persons believe that individuals are punished hereafter. As a belief in punishment for sin is universal, it may be profitable to inquire into the nature of the sins which Great Britain has committed for which she is now being punished in South Africa. The first and most serious offence is her free trade policy. She has used free trade to degrade her agriculture and to punish her for that sin. She is being held in check by the smallest community of farmers that she has ever come in contact with. Think of two small states such as the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, holding in check the whole British Empire. If the British Empire had an agricultural population that could ride and shoot like those Boers, how long would it take to bring these African Boers to terms? Instead of such an agricultural population to draw her armies from she has used the competition of foreigners to degrade it to the level of the peasantry in Europe. In the interests of trade and commerce she made citizenship of no account. It is of no advantage to be a British subject, she has just as many favors for the Dutchman who is plotting to drive her out of Africa as she has for the United Empire Loyalist who sacrificed all he possessed to remain a British subject. The South African Dutchman trekked to the Transvaal and is now doing his level best to drive the British out of Africa. The United Empire Loyalist trekked to Nova Scotia and is now busily engaged in rearing house servants for the city of Boston. Had the United Empire Loyalist been treated as he should have been, Nova Scotia to-day would have had a population that would have been ready to mount and ride at a moment's notice to maintain Great Britain's supremacy instead of being satisfied with breeding servant girls for the Boston market. It is not hard to understand how the United Empire Loyalist had the soul taken out of him. We had hardly got comfortably established in the wilderness before he discovered that the great British nation in the interests of trade and commerce was cottoning to the thirteen colonies, and telling them a flattering tale about tory oppression and justifying their rebellion of course if the thirteen colonies were right. The United Empire Loyalist was wrong, and the sacrifices he had made were nothing but foolishness. He was treated with contempt by the thirteen colonies, with neglect by Great Britain, and fed on husks until he was willing to become a servant in the house of his father. If a country wants loyal and devoted subjects it has got to treat them differently than it does foreigners. It must make it an advantage to be a subject, and then the subject will be proud of his citizenship. Has Great Britain done this? If I read British alright the answer to that query is no. The only subjects that the British nation cherishes are those engaged in trade and commerce. It spends £40,000,000 on its army and navy to protect its trade and commerce from foreign aggression and leaves its agriculture and its industries to the tender mercies of unrestricted foreign competition. The results of this stupid policy are now being realized. The Dutch farmers of South Africa are striving to establish a Dutch republic there in the belief that if they can do so Great Britain will be as ready to cotton to them in the interests of trade and commerce as it was to the thirteen colonies. Ireland is striving for Home rule for the reason that it thinks there are no sacrifices too great to be made in the interests of trade and commerce by the people of Great Britain. Trade and commerce are worthy consideration, but they are not everything. They make people rich, but it saps their independence. The worship of the almighty dollar in the United States has affected the distribution of wealth to this extent; 25,000 persons now own more than half of the national wealth both real and personal. And its worship in Great Britain has destroyed that sturdy breed of men that bore the British flag in triumph over many a well fought field during the past 300 years and finally culminated in a blaze of glory at Waterloo. I am perfectly familiar with the plea of the freetrader about the importance of cheap food for the British artisan. The British artisan has a right to have his food at the lowest price it can be produced by a civilized farmer, but he has no right to it any cheaper. The nation is not under any obligation to degrade its agricultural subjects to the level of Russian moujiks to give its artisans cheap food. I do not pretend that Great Britain has not committed other sins for which she is liable to be punished, but her sins of the past fifty years and as it seems too true for which she is now being punished in South Africa is her sin against the agricultural population of the British Empire.

AN OLD FARMER.

April 10th, 1900.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

Admiral Dewey Now Wants to be President.

Yielding to unseen and unknown influences, Admiral Dewey has declared himself a candidate for the presidency of the United States. Neither his party nor his platform are given. When asked to declare himself the Admiral said: "I have every reason to believe that there is a popular demand for my nomination. I decline to say whether I am a Democrat or a Republican. I want to be the people's candidate."

After the conflict in Manila Bay when the Spanish fleet was demolished by the Americans under Dewey the Admiral was much lionized and even worshipped in his native country. His name was frequently mentioned in connection with the presidential candidacy and many predicted that should he accept the nomination he would sweep everything before him, but at that time he stoutly refused to enter the political arena. Subsequent events have not increased the Admiral's worth in the eyes of his countrymen, and for some time his star has been waning. His marriage did not suit everybody; then he gave to his wife the house which had been bought for him by his admirers, and this act displeased many; again as a result of his demand for bounties a court of enquiry has decided that the fleet of the vanquished was inferior to that of the conqueror, who is now being accused of weakness and inconsistency.

THE USE OF THE DIVINING ROD IN THE SEARCH FOR WATER.

At last the divining rod is to be scientifically investigated. A commission has been appointed in France to study all apparatus and methods employed by sorcerers, water seers, and wizards, who use the divining rod, mineral rod, exploring pendulums, hydrosopic compasses, and the other instruments which go by a host of other fanciful names. The French engineer, M. Brothier de Rollière, is the president of the commission. He will procure divining rods of all kinds, including books, reviews, journals, reports of experiments, together with the names and addresses of the inventors of the alleged devices. All the facts and documents may be sent to M. de Rollière, care of Cosmos, 8 Rue Francois Premier, Paris, France. It is to be hoped that the findings of this commission will, once for all, settle the question of the divining rod, not only for the discovery of water, but also minerals. In England, particularly, the water diviner plies his lucrative profession without legal interference, and, strange to say, his dupes are often town authorities. The whole business is akin to that of fortune teller, the spiritualist, or any other charlatan, and it is strange that the exponents of such systems are allowed to openly pursue their avocations undisturbed by fear of prosecution. At present the victims are the only ones punished.

MAY HELP TRADE.

The Montreal Gazette says: "The shutting out of Great Britain of Argentine cattle is likely to have a good effect on the prices of beef animals on this continent. Canada and United States being left as the only countries from which it will be possible to get live cattle for the British markets. Deptford has been the great centre of the Argentine trade, the weekly supply running from 500 up. The calculation a fortnight ago was that some 7,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep were afloat when the shipping order began to be spoken of as likely to be issued. Most, if not all, of these will arrive before the expiry of the month, when the order goes into force; but after that there should be a stiffening in the rates for good Canadian animals, both here and on the other side."

\$150,000 FIRE.

Cardinal, an Eastern Ontario town on the St. Lawrence, was the scene of a \$150,000 fire Sunday morning. The fire started in the drying room of the Cardinal Glucose Works and soon spread to the glucose department which fell a prey to the flames. The next building to go was the electric light station, and in six hours the three structures were a mass of ruins, and \$150,000 worth of property destroyed. The insurance amounts to \$90,000. The Company, it is understood, will reconstruct the works. The Edwardsburg Starch Works belonging to the same company, and immediately adjoining the Glucose, was not damaged. A large number of hands are thrown out of employment.

The Best in the World.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see if it would effect us. It cured before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs.—The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by all first class dealers.

BOERS THREATEN BLOEMFONTEIN.

Roberts Waiting for Warmer Clothing for His Men.

Recent despatches from the front indicate that the Boers have occupied Roukville on the northeast border of Orange Free State and Cape Colony. A detachment of Royal Irish rifles which held the place has fallen back to Aliwa North. The Boers are menacing Buller. Outpost engagements are continually taking place.

Lord Roberts has ordered all civilians and women to leave Bloemfontein.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Friday, says: "Owing to a lack of horses and to the suffering of the men from pneumonia, due to thin clothing, Lord Roberts has decided not to make a big move until the troops are provided with thicker uniforms."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Friday, says:

"No anxiety need be felt as to the security of Bloemfontein, although the enemy may succeed in destroying telegraph communication and even in cutting the railway for a brief period."

BOER ACTIVITY IN NATAL.

The Boers are displaying increased activity in Natal, but there is no sign that General Buller is moving.

It is reported from Ladysmith that the Boers are beginning to construe General Buller's inactivity as a sign of fear or inability to resume active operations. Hence they are showing such activity, particularly around Biggarsberg, and are said to be planning to outflank General Buller by an advance in force by way of Helpmank.

The Boers state that the Colesberg and Stormberg commandoes, numbering 6,000 men and ten guns have reached Kroonstadt.

MAFEKING STILL BEIEGED.

Mafeking was still besieged on April 1. The garrison was suffering severely from lack of bread, and a mixture of oats, bran and mealies was being done for that article, which is described as "coarse in substance, of the color of gingerbread, and of the consistency of Norwegian pine."

CASUALTIES AT REDDERSBURG.

The following despatch has been received from Lord Roberts, dated at Bloemfontein, April 6th.

"The casualties at Reddersburg were: Officers killed, Capt. F. G. Casson, and Lieut. C. N. Barclay, both of Northumberland; wounded, 2; captured 8. Non-Commissioned Officers and men killed, 8; wounded, 33. The rest were captured. Our strength was 167 mounted Infantry and 424 Infantry and 424 Infantry. The enemy was said to be 3,200 strong, with 5 guns."

BOER PRISONERS ESCAPE.

A despatch from Cape Town dated April 7 says: A determined attempt to escape was made yesterday by Boer prisoners at Simonstown, and 14 of them succeeded in getting away. In the confusion one of the prisoners was killed and another was wounded. One man was recaptured, but about 14 are missing.

WANT RAILWAY RESTORED.

An influential deputation from Missisquoi went to Ottawa last week in the interests of the Montreal and Province Line Railway, which was built about twenty years ago from St. Lambert to the Vermont frontier, running through Farnham, Stanbridge East and Frelighsburg. The portion from Farnham to the border was only operated a year or two when it was abandoned and has not been run since. The people of that part of Missisquoi are naturally anxious to have the road reopened, hence the deputation to Ottawa to enlist the good offices of the Federal Government. The deputation which was composed of Messrs. C. E. Blinn, M. L. Cornell, Col. Gilmore, E. E. Spencer, Holden and Vincent, were taken in hand by Mr. D. B. Meigs, M. P. and had interviews with Sir Wilfred Laurier, Hon. A. G. Blair and Hon. S. A. Fisher. The Government are disposed to do all in their power to make the Company restore and reopen the railway for traffic.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Sarah C. Bourassa of 382 Visitation street, Montreal, was found dead in her bed last Thursday morning. The bed and other contents of the room were not disturbed, but on the woman's throat were marks of fingers that left no possible doubt that she had been strangled to death. Her husband, Avilla Bourassa, who was the only other occupant of the tenement, was arrested on suspicion, and the verdict of the coroner's jury holds him responsible for the crime. Their rooms were well furnished and the couple were apparently in comfortable circumstances. Bourassa, who is a carpenter, had been out of work for a few days and drinking heavily. It is said that he was subject to fits of insanity.

CANADA'S BRAVE OFFICERS.

Writing of the battle of Paardeberg, a correspondent of the Halifax Herald says:

"The regiment was soon in the hot of it and behaved with a coolness and bravery unparalleled in the annals of British arms. All day long the fight waged furiously without intermission; but the men kept up a steady fire and took up fresh places when ordered without hesitation. The Gordons called the Canadians fire eaters and said they (the Canadians) seemed to think the fight was a sort of national game worth going in for. Colonel Otter might have been handing round tea cups at afternoon tea; he moved about directing the regiment with absolute concern, and it may literally be said he led a charmed life. Lieutenant-Colonel Buchan, staunch and upright, encouraged everyone, and was apparently only conscious of everyone's danger but his own. The boy MacLean, of "G" company, never ceased to smile, even under the hottest fire, and if ever there was a lad who won his spurs it was this stripling in his teens, who, when given the opportunity, showed what sort of stuff he was made of. No one lost his head everyone did his duty, some cautiously, others without the least concern. For instance, at one stage of the game, I noticed Captain Ogilvie, the adjutant, ordering up an ammunition man with a mule. He used strong language, but almost immediately afterwards turned round to the man and apologized for it, saying circumstances compelled it. Strange to say the man and mule had hardly reached the firing line when the animal came down with a bullet through its head. It would be useless for me to try and quote every individual. Instances of gallantry, there were so many of them. I have only to say that the Canadian militia officer has shown himself to be the worthy compeer of his imperial brother and Canada must feel proud of them."

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

At the annual convention of the County S. S. Association, held at Coaticook in September last, it was resolved to canvass the County again this year for the furtherance of the Home Department work and increasing the Sunday School attendance.

Mrs. E. A. Parker has been engaged and is soon to commence this work. She will begin at Coaticook and will work in the villages and the more thickly settled districts until the roads become settled.

Mrs. Parker did canvass work in the County three years ago, and is known by many in the County as a faithful, earnest Christian worker.

The Association bespeaks for Mrs. Parker a kind, cordial reception, and the assistance and hearty co-operation of Pastors, S. S. Superintendents, and all S. S. workers and friends of the cause, in the prosecution of this important work.

O. M. MOULTON,

Co. Supt., H. Dept. Work.

To the Editor of the Journal:

SIR:—Through your kindness we are enabled to acknowledge money received on behalf of the debt on the Smith's Mills Methodist Church. The following have been received and further subscriptions solicited. One hundred more are needed at once if we take advantage of the holder of the note: Mrs. Haskell \$5.00, A Friend \$3.00, Mrs. Wm. Spalding \$5.00, Henry Longway \$1.00, D. A. Miller \$1.00, Mrs. Amos Curtis \$2.00, The Pastor \$5.00, The Treasurer, \$5.00, Fred Bigelow \$2.00. Total \$29.00.

Miss L. KIMPTON, Treasurer.

Smith's Mill's, Mar. 9th, 1900.

If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain-Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frost bites, quinsy, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by all first-class dealers.

BORN.

DELANE—At Apple Grove, March 27, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. George Delane.

PARKER—At Rock Island, April 10, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Parker.

DIED.

KILBORN—At Lineboro, March 30, 1900, William Riley Kilborn, aged 31 years.

FOR SALE.

5 Extra Good Cows. Inquire of Richard W. Hinkson, two miles North of Griffin. 25c1

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Two second-hand Buggies, one open and one top. Apply to Dr. Rugg, Stanstead. 25c2

Established in 1935.

THE MISSISSQUOI & ROUVILLE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Absolute Safety Combined with Economy.

C. H. REMICK, AGENT, Barnston.

Calls by Mail or Telephone will Receive Prompt Attention.

From S. Scott Worthen

ROUGH-ON-RATS

Is not to be compared to any rough handling of the high prices which OTHERS make on shoes.

JUST GLANCE

At these prices for they can't be beaten. Get a pair while you can for they won't last long I can tell you.
Ladies high button shoes, old price was \$2.00, clearing price, \$1.00
Ladies low shoes, old price was \$1.25, going at, .85
Misses high button shoes a limited number of pairs going at, .90

NOW

Ask to see these shoes and you will be convinced that they are unheard of values.

STILL

I will give 22 lbs. best Redpath's Sugar for \$1.00. This is hard on the other people but I sell it just the same. Remember what you save on one purchase helps to make another.

DON'T FORGET

Where you can get a horse-whip free with your purchase of one dollar's worth of goods.

I WILL NOT BE

Undersold for cash by anyone quality of goods considered.

I WILL BUY

Your tub butter, print butter, fresh eggs, beef hides, sheep pelts, etc., even old rubbers for which I pay sets. 1b.

WANTED AT ONCE.

One ton of maple sugar in tubs for immediate shipment, also sugar in cakes.

Yours, etc.,

S. SCOTT WORTHEN.

AT FISH'S. CLOTHING.

We have just opened out our Spring Assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Suits.

Style, Quality and Price Just Right.

Also a fine line of Spring Caps in latest style. Call and see them.

More dress goods just received making our stock more complete than ever. Special values in Cashmeres and Fig. Lusters.

A New Lot of Boots & Shoes will be Opened Next Week.

We aim to sell good goods at the lowest possible living price and to make

Once a Customer

Always a Customer.

Please call, inspect our prices and then

Buy where you can

Save the most money.

Respectfully Yours,

A. E. FISH.

Ayer's Flat, April 1900.

WANTED.

A few thousand feet of Battermat Lumber 1 in. or 1 1/2 in. green or dry. BUTTERFIELD & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Whereas my wife, Gertrude Carpenter, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation all persons are hereby forbidden to harbor or trust her on my account as I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by her after this date.

ALFRED GRAVETT.

Ayer's Flat, March 16th, 1900. 22c43

Cheap Sale.

GREAT BARAINS IN

Millinery & Dress Trimmings,

For the next fifteen days as I am selling out all Canadian Goods, preparatory to moving into Mr. John Gilmore's block, Derby Line, Vt.

All Are invited

to make a call.

A. M. MALOUIN.

Most People

are particular about what they eat, even if they are not so particular about other things. We make a specialty of supplying particular people and excrete the greatest care in keeping our stock clean and up-to-date. You may be sure that anything we offer you is of the best quality and in prime condition.

Wheat Marrow—entirely new,

and

Malt Breakfast Food.

Have you tried this new Breakfast Food? If not, you should do so.

New Canned Goods.

Something especially inviting in our Strawberry Beets, Apricots, Peaches and Plums.

Dried Fruit.

Peaches, Apricots and Prunes—all of the best quality.

Teas,

Green and Black, from 25c. to 60c. per lb. Our 25c. Tea is the best on the market for the money.

Confectionery and Nuts, Fruit of all kinds.

C. C. HUNT,

Groceries and Provisions.

FOR SALE.

Punk and Wagnall's Standard Dictionary, two volumes full morocco. With bound in up 200 JOURNAL P.T.G. CO., Rock Island.

Get your horses Clipped with my

New Power Clipper

and have their teeth examined at the same time. Service the best; prices low. E. AUDINWOOD.

Business and Professional Cards.

MISS I. E. MOORE.
Trained Nurse.
Graduate of General Hospital, Toronto, and
late Associate of Johns Hopkins Hospital,
Baltimore.
Stanstead, Que.
Telephone: Bell 5; People's 10.

GEO. F. WALDRON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Derby Line Hotel.
Office Hours: 8 to 9 A.M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P.M.

DR. C. L. BROWN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Ayer's Flat.
Office next to P. O. Residence Chas. Vaughan's.

W. A. REYNOLDS, D. D. S.,
(Boston Dental College)
180 Tremont St., Boston.
Office hours: 9 to 4.

DR. L. A. LAPALME,
Physician and Surgeon,
Stanstead Plain P. Q.
Office and Residence at Dr. Canfield's old place.

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

RALPH M. CANFIELD,
M. D., L. R. C. P. (London) Etc.
418 Shawmut Avenue, Boston.
Office hours: 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. J. E. C. TOMKINS,
Stanstead Plain, Que.
Office Hours: 8 to 9 A.M., 1 to 2 and 6 to 7 P.M.
Bell and People's Telephones.

H. C. RUGG, M. D., C. M.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office opposite residence of Hon. M. F. Hackett.
Stanstead Plain, Que. Bell Telephone No. 81.

T. D. WHITCHER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Beebe Plain, P. Q.
Three Telephones—Bell, People's, Channell's.
Office at Residence.

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

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

CHAS. H. MANSUR,
Advocate,
Rock Island, P. Q.
Office over Pike Bros' Store.

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

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

J. N. WHITE,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Coaticook, Que.
Eyes Scientifically Tested for Glasses.
Charges Moderate.
Difficult Cases our Specialty.

J. C. Downs & Co.

Stanstead Plain,

Offer Special values in

Choice Groceries of all kinds,
Ganong's Confectionery,
Hamilton's and Fletcher's
Cream Sodas and Graham Wafers,
Malt Breakfast Food,
Pettijohn's Wheat,
Quaker Rolled Oats,
Shredded Wheat Biscuit,
Canned Goods of every description,
Paints, Oils and Varnishes,
All kinds Patent Medicines,
Bran, Shorts and Middlings.

BEST FLOUR FROM \$2 A BAG UP.

Flour and Feed must be sold strictly
for cash.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Dairy
Skins, Beef Hides and Raw Furs.

We carry in stock the popular
shades of "boards" for mounting

PERRY AND OTHER PICTURES.

Sheets 22x28 or cut to any size
desired. The regular sizes are
7½x9½ and 9½x11.

We also have

ADHESIVE TAPE

For binding the edges where glass
is used and for many other pur-
poses. Let us supply you.

Journal Printing Co.

TO RENT.

The Colby Farm, about one mile from Ayer's
Flat, 800 acres in extent. Splendid pasture,
good water.
The farm is for sale on exceptionally easy
terms. address
MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA,
Sherbrooke, Que.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

Fred Rider's storehouse at Smit's
Mills was burned early Monday morn-
ing.

It is announced that Dr. Codd, late-
ly of Fitch Bay, is about to establish
himself at Algoma.

The death is announced of Pearl
Shallow, manager of the Hamilton
Powder Company's works at Windsor
Mills.

W. J. Farbar of Waterloo has been
appointed manager of the Bell Tele-
phone Company's business at Sher-
brooke.

Hon. Henry Aylmer, sr., of Rich-
mond died last Thursday, aged 83
years. He was a younger brother of
Lord Aylmer.

The death is announced of Hon. S.
P. Carpenter, a leading citizen of
Richford, Vt., for sixty years. He
was 81 years of age.

Joseph Courtemanche has bought
the Hoyt farm, Magog Township,
formerly occupied by Mrs. St. Roch,
the purchase price being \$3,400.

C. H. Adam's saw mill, with prov-
ender grinder attached, at Marbleton,
was burned Tuesday morning, very
little of the contents being saved.

The Eastman Lumber Co., Eastman,
Que., has asked the village council
for permission to erect a butter tub
and clothes pin factory and general
store.

Mr. John Battles, who for many
years lived in Stanstead Township,
near Smith's Mills, died in Boston and
his body was brought home for burial
on the 24th ult.

The death is announced of Dorinda
McIver, wife of Thomas Torrance,
local Manager of the New Rockland
Slate Co. She had been ill some
months but was thought to be improv-
ing.

At a meeting of the directors of the
Golden Placer and Quartz Mining Co.,
held at Knowlton on Saturday, the
following officers were elected: Pres-
ident, Hon. Justice Lynch; Vice-Pres-
ident, Dr. T. M. Prime; Secretary-
Treasurer, H. N. Holland.

What will likely prove a fatal acci-
dent occurred at Cowansville the oth-
er night the victim being Joseph
Siroux, who had been working in the
lumber woods all winter and upon his
return became badly intoxicated. Early
in the evening he called on a friend
living in the basement of a
building near the river. When leav-
ing he apparently mistook the way
and instead of ascending the stairs to
the street walked out on a small plat-
form overlooking the steep bank of
the river. The frail railing gave way
precipitating the unfortunate man to
the river below. Three hours later
his groans attracted attention and he
was rescued, but there is little hope
of his recovery.

No very important movements have
taken place in South Africa during the
past week. At Wepener, Monday, the
Boers attacked the British and their
machine guns did considerable execu-
tion at first but they were checked.
The British killed and wounded num-
ber 62. The Boer loss was heavy.
The enemy is becoming bold and ag-
gressive and there is more or less ac-
tivity in both Natal and the Free State.
Mafeking has not yet been relieved.
Col. Plimmers relief column, after
getting within sight of the beleagured
town, was again, driven back by a
large force of the enemy who tried to
surround the British. The latter had
to fight continuously during their ten
miles' retreat to camp. Col. Baden-
Powell, the gallant defender, has,
however driven the Boers back be-
yond effective rifle range.

In the Magistrate's Court at Sweets-
burg last Friday, E. Malo and J. B.
Marchand, who had pleaded guilty to
a charge of stealing a horse and rig at
Stanbridge East, were each sentenced
to a term of seven years in the peni-
tentiary. On another charge that of
stealing a team at Montreal, the same
parties made an option for trial by
jury, and were remanded. D. West-
over of Warden, was convicted of
illegal possession of unstamped to-
bacco and fined \$50 and costs, or thirty
days. Warren Bowen, who a couple
of weeks ago pleaded guilty to a
charge of assaulting his wife and caus-
ing bodily harm was allowed to go on
suspended sentence having been in
jail. J. B. Bombardier, charged with
committing an assault on his son, with
intent to kill, was found to be insane
and committed to the asylum.

OUR BEST EFFORTS.

Our best efforts are always put forth
to win and retain your confidence and
patronage. We solicit your trade in
the dispensing of drugs, all of which
are of standard purity and strength.
Toilet goods in endless variety.

Dr. Phelps' Great Prescription.
Paine's Celery Compound is the pre-
scription of the celebrated Dr. Phelps,
of Dartmouth University. It cures all
nervous diseases, rheumatism, neural-
gia, dyspepsia, liver complaint and
kidney troubles. Our stock is the
genuine and fresh at all times. Paine's
Celery Compound will not disappoint
you.

J. T. FLINT, Druggist,
Rock Island, P. Q.

WEDDING BELLS.

There was a very pleasant gathering
of friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
O. W. Heath of South Barnston on
the 5th inst. to witness the marriage
of their daughter, Edith Maud, and
Luther G. Moulton, son of Gilbert M.
Moulton of Coaticook.

At four o'clock the hour appointed
for the service the company assembled
in the parlor to witness the ceremony,
which was performed by Rev. E. G.
Chadsey of Waterloo.

The bride, who was given away by
her father, looked exceedingly charm-
ing in her bridal attire and was at-
tended by Miss Alice G. Robinson of
Beebe Plain.

The groom was supported by Dr. A.
W. Stenning of Coaticook.

After the ceremony and congratula-
tions, the wedding supper, a sumptu-
ous repast, was partaken of at which
the officiating minister made a few
remarks relating to the happy occa-
sion, wishing the bride a long and
happy life, at the same time congrat-
ulating the groom upon the auspicious
occasion, suggestions which were most
heartily concurred in by the assembled
guests.

After a pleasant hour spent among
the guests, the happy couple left by
the evening train for Springfield,
Mass., and other places in New Eng-
land where they will spend a few
weeks of their honeymoon, followed
by the good wishes of their many
friends.

On their return they will take up
their residence in Coaticook, where
we are sure they will add grace and
dignity to the society in which they
move.

Although the wedding party was
not large, numbering only about 25,
the presents were unusually hand-
some and costly. The following is a
partial list: Cheque \$25, A. R. T.
Kenney, an uncle, Worcester, Mass.;
sewing machine, Mr. and Mrs. G. M.
Moulton; silver fruit dish (gold lined),
Mr. and Mrs. Doten, Worcester, Mass.;
silver pudding dish, Luther G. Moul-
ton; silver berry spoon, (gold lined),
Dr. Stenning; linen table cloth and
napkins, Mr. and Mrs. Cate; carving
set, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Horn; willow
rocking chair, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
Heath, grandparents; linen table cloth,
Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Moulton, uncle;
silver pudding dish, A. R. Heath;
silver butter knife, Homer Vipond of
Montreal; set dinner dishes (china
gilt), Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Heath, par-
ents of the bride; silver sugar spoon
(gold lined) and silver butter knife,
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore; silver tea
spoons and pickle jar, Mr. and Mrs. E.
J. Heath, brother; very fine lamp,
Miss Robinson; souvenir plate, Angie
Heath, fine bed spread, Mr. and Mrs.
H. Conner; lemonade set, glass, silver
top, Misses Pallister; cash \$5, W. J.
Kenney, uncle of the bride; ½ dozen
silver fruit knives, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Converse; napkin ring, G. M. Moul-
ton; hand bag, Mrs. G. M. Moulton.

COATICOOK.

Still the snow lingers. The weather
to-day (Tuesday) is cold and quite
disappointing to sugar makers, as the
weather is too cold for sap and the
snow still deep in the woods.

Business is not brisk owing to the
bad state of the roads, but the doctors
are kept quite busy, as very many are
sick with la grippe.

BROWN'S HILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and daughter
spent last week visiting at Mr. Briggs
Wait's.

Mr. Bond Little, from Eustis, spent
Saturday and Sunday at Mr. A.
Curtis's.

Mr. B. A. Reed, from Smith's Mills,
is staying at Mr. C. R. Brown's.

It looks like winter again to-day
(Monday). It is snowing and is very
cold.

VALE PERKINS.

Mrs. Hiram Darling had the misfor-
tune to crush one of her fingers
severely while using a hand separator.
Owing to the absence of Dr. Rodger, a
trip to North Troy was necessary to
secure the services of a doctor.

Mrs. Luman Horne is under the Dr's
care.

Mrs. B. S. Johnson is dangerously
ill.

Mr. David Abel has rented a sugar
bush of Mr. Luman Horne.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire herein to make some ex-
pression of our sincere gratitude to-
ward our many friends who lent such
kindly sympathy and aid to us during
the illness, death and burial of Wil-
liam Kilburn.

MRS. MARGARET KILBURN.
MR. & MRS. A. KILBURN.

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of the late Mrs. Edward
Crawford desire to thank their neigh-
bors and friends for the kindly assis-
tance rendered them during their late
affliction.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to express our heartfelt
thanks to our friends and neighbors
for their kind aid and sympathy in
our late bereavement.

MRS. GEO. CHADSEY,
MR. AND MRS. Q. A. RANDALL.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the directors of the
National Bank of Derby Line, held on
the 9th inst., the following resolutions
were moved by Z. M. Mansur and sec-
onded by D. W. Davis.

RESOLVED—That in the death of
Hon. Austin T. Foster, who for forty-
nine years has been a director of this
bank and for nearly thirty years its
president, we have lost one who,
as a man of great financial ability
and strict uprightness, had the full
confidence of his associates and of the
public at large wherever he was
known.

That a large share of the prosperity
and progress of this bank is due to his
excellent judgment and untiring in-
terest in its welfare.

That we hereby extend our deep
sympathy to his family in their irre-
parable loss.

MACK'S MILLS.

Miss Howard will hold evening
meetings all next week at Smith's
Mills Church. She will be here on
Sunday next at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m.

KENTUCKY'S DISGRACE.

Startling Evidence Given by One of Go-
bel's Alleged Murderers.

According to a New York despatch:
Henry H. Youtsey, the Newport stenog-
rapher, now under arrest for complicity
in the assassination of Gobel,
has made a complete confession of
the crime. He charges that the fatal
shot was fired by Jim Ward, a noted
Clay County feud leader, who pre-
viously had one murder to his credit.

Youtsey further declares that in the
conspiracy to remove Gobel were Gov-
ernor W. S. Taylor, Secretary of State
Charles Findley, Capt. John Powers,
of the Barbourville militia company;
Sergeant Warton Golden, of the same
command; W. H. Culton, clerk in the
office of Auditor Sweeney, and himself.

Other men are named, but their con-
nection with the assassination is not so
direct.

"The plot," says Youtsey, "was
hatched in the office of Secretary of
State Caleb Powers, and all the men
named had full cognizance of the pur-
pose to shoot down William Gobel."

A price was placed upon the man's
life, and the sum paid over was \$1,600,
which Youtsey says he himself handled.

The \$1,600 as the first instalment,
was paid just before the fatal shot was
fired.

FINE CHESS TROPHY.

An International One to Be Awarded
to the Victorious University.

Isaac L. Rice has presented a fine
sterling silver trophy to the Interna-
tional Chess association. This trophy
will be awarded to the university win-
ning the international chess tourna-
ment, to be held shortly by representa-
tives of Columbia, Princeton, Harvard
and Yale on the one hand and Oxford
and Cambridge universities on the other.

The trophy is in the form of an oval
shield, crowned by the coat of arms of
Great Britain and partly surrounded
by twin palm branches, says the New
York Tribune. The center of the globe
represents America and Great Britain
joined by the Atlantic cable. At the
right and left of the globe stand figures
of Columbia and Britannia, each hold-
ing, crossed above the sphere, the flag
of the other's country. The globe itself
appears to rest upon the outstretched
wings of the American eagle, and be-
side the figures of Columbia and Brit-
annia are the coats of arms of the uni-
versities represented in the match. Be-
neath the eagle is a panel upon which
are represented the figures of Colum-
bia and Britannia engaged in playing
chess, and below this panel is a bas-
relief of a burning oil lamp, surmount-
ing a palm wreath. The shield form-
ing the trophy is 2½ by 14 inches in
dimensions and is valued at \$1,250.

TELEGRAPHING IN LUZON.
Difficulties Encountered by the Unit-
ed States Corps.
A Kansas man who is with the Unit-
ed States telegraph corps in the Philip-
pines in a letter home tells of the dif-
ficulties which the corps encounters,
says the New York Tribune. Recent-
ly two big army wagons, each drawn
by six mules, were loaded with rubber
insulated wire, a battery and a reel to
reel it out, keeping up with the troops.
The road became so bad they had to
strap the reel on a mule's back and the
rest of the wire on other mules, leaving
the wagons in the mud up to the hubs.
One mule carried the folding field
telegraph table, with instruments all
attached. Every few miles they would
stop and telegraph back to Manila the
progress of the column. To do so they
would take the table off the mule, un-
fold it, cut the wire from the reel on
the other mule, connect it with the in-
struments and do the necessary tele-
graphing. This was generally done
when the troops stopped for a few
minutes to rest.

TO ENLIST FILIPINOS.

**Batson's Macabebes Scouts to Be Tak-
en Into the Volunteer Army.**

The president has authorized the or-
ganization of a Philippine squadron of
cavalry to be composed of Macabebes
under command of Major Matthew A.
Batson, says the New York Sun. The
latter is now in Washington. During
the military operations in the Philip-
pines he commanded the battalion of
Macabebes scouts who rendered valu-
able service to the American troops un-
der General Young. His report to the
secretary of war on the work of these
natives showed them to be intelligent,
active and loyal. There are a number
of men among them who have received
good educations in the Spanish schools
at Manila. Some of them were officers
in the Spanish army in the Philippines.
Major Batson regards the men as bet-
ter scouts than the North American In-
dians, whom they closely resemble in
their facial outlines. They have the
same sharp eyes and high cheek bones
and are similar to the Indian in action.

Major Batson has been allowed to
name the captains and first lieutenants
of the squadron. They are all Ameri-
cans, but the second lieutenants and
noncommissioned officers are to be
Macabebes. The squadron is already
organized and mounted, but the men
have never formally enlisted in the
army. They have expressed a desire
to enlist, and Major Batson will return
to the Philippines in a few days pre-
pared to swear them into the United
States service. When this is done, the
squadron, which is now scattered, will
be formed as a unit and used for flying
advances into the mountains after the
brigands. The new squadron will be
included among the 35,000 volunteer
troops authorized by congress.

Major Batson is only a first lieuten-
ant in the regular army, but President
McKinley has decided to recognize his
services by sending his name to the
senate for promotion to be a major of
volunteers.

A NEW FARADAY METER.

Device Exhibited Before New York
Academy of Sciences.

At a recent meeting of the physical
section of the New York Academy of
Sciences M. L. Pupin, adjunct profes-
sor of mechanics in Columbia college,
exhibited a new faradimeter of his own
design, says the New York Post, which
has been successfully used for about a
month in laboratory tests.

The instrument used by Dr. Pupin is
about two feet long. At one end is a
rheostat fitted with the usual system
of plugs. Along the top run five wires
with a graduated scale under each. A
circuit is made by contact of these
wires with the points of another wire
held in the hand. By sliding this
point the resistance can be increased
or diminished.

At the end of the instrument is a tel-
ephone receiver and underneath an in-
duction coil with the usual "buzz-
er." The circuit to be tested is connected
and its resistance made approximately
equal to that of the instrument by pull-
ing out plugs from the rheostat. Then
the movable point is slid along one of
the top wires until the buzzing sound
in the telephone ceases. The points
where the sound begins again on either
side are found. Then a point is mea-
sured midway between them. The re-
sistance to be determined is read di-
rectly from the graduated scale oppo-
site this point.

The instrument can be used for any
of the purposes of the ordinary needle
galvanometer, silence of this instru-
ment being equivalent to a motionless
needle and the buzzing to deflections of
the needle. Its operation is more rapid
than any other instrument. Dr. Pupin
said, as an alternating current is used,
it is not necessary to repeatedly charge
and discharge with the use of a con-
denser as in the usual method.

New Species of Weeds.

Soil was brought up from a depth of
226 feet from a coal mine in Belgium,
and from it sprouted weeds of a species
unknown to botanists.

Ballad of the Barren Easter.

It was the barren Easter,
And o'er Pannello plain,
Where'er the sweeping eye might rove,
From heechen grove to beechen grove,
Greened neither grass nor grain.

It was the barren Easter;
By vale and windy hill,
Where blossoms tossed on yesterday,
Now hourgeoned no narcissus spear
And glowed no daffodil.

It was the barren Easter,
And toward the grinding floor,
A store of wheat within his pack,
Along the dreary meadow track,
Went good Saint Isadore.

It was the barren Easter,
And when the sweet saint came,
To where a mighty live oak spread
A host of wrens and starlings red
Secred crying out his name.

It was the barren Easter,
And to his ears they cry
Rang plaintively: "Oh, Isadore,
Grant us thy pity, we implore!
Give succor or we die!"

It was the barren Easter,
When wide he flung his store,
And all the feathered folk of air
Sped whirling downward for their share
From kind Saint Isadore.

It was the barren Easter,
And onward to the mill
Along the dreary meadow track,
The empty bags within his pack,
The good saint plodded still.

It was the barren Easter,
He scarce knew why he went,
Save that he did not dare return
To face his master, grim and stern,
Now all the grain was spent.

It was the barren Easter,
When at the miller's feet
He cast the sacks in dull despair,
Behold, he saw them open there
Abram with golden wheat!

It was the barren Easter,
Oh, meager are men's words
To tell how he who rose that day
And drove the wrath of death away
Helped him who fed the birds!

-Clinton Scotland in April Woman's Home Com-
panion.

UNDER FIRE IN LUZON.

Sergeant Wilson's Daring Con-
duct Astonished Colonel Hare.

HOT FIGHT WITH FILIPINO BANDITS

Official Reports of an Expedition In
the Northern Luzon Mountains.
Eleven Men Recommended For
Medals of Honor—Lieutenant Jef-
fers' Plucky Fight With Three Ban-
dits.

General S. B. M. Young has forward-
ed to the war department at Washing-
ton from Vigan a report vividly de-
scribing the work of an expedition
from Bangued, in northern Luzon,
against a band of robbers in the moun-
tains. Captain Thomas Q. Ashburn of
the Thirty-third infantry in his report
says:

"The march from Lingling to Licuan
was the worst part of the trip. Licuan
was entered from two sides, but no evi-
dence of insurgents was discovered.
The march was resumed for Donlay-
bay, where the insurgents were said to
be. This portion of the trip was up the
bed of the river Malana. A short dis-
tance from Donlaybay the trail leads
through a canyon with impassable jun-
gles on the sides. The only exit is up a
narrow path.

"In this place the insurgents had pre-
pared an ambush. The point, under
command of Sergeant Major Wilson,
was fired upon just before they entered
the path. Sergeant Wilson immedi-
ately had the men dismount and seek cover
in the bed of the river. Colonel Hare
was riding near the point and immedi-
ately gave directions for the point to
sweep the edge of the bank, thus draw-
ing the fire of the insurgents, while
Lieutenant Jeffers, with six or seven
men, charged the path.

"Sergeant Major Wilson was shot in
the hip and was the only man hurt on
our side."

Colonel Hare describes the situation
as follows:

"This scout was organized as a result
of information brought by Lieutenant
Jackson on his return from his recent
trip into the mountains. Such men as
Pavil, who is nothing but a well devel-
oped brigand, organize a company of
desperate characters and follow so far
as I can learn a practice in vogue dur-
ing the Spanish regime of ravaging the
country around their mountain camps
and indulge themselves in a generally
good time. It is the problem of this
district to smoke out and destroy these
individuals. Ashburn's beginning prom-
ises success.

"I hope Ashburn's recommendations
for medals will be approved, and as I
witnessed it all I want to say that Ser-

FARM GARDEN

GRAIN SMUTS.

And the Hot Water Treatment For Their Prevention.

Grain smuts have for years caused enormous damage. Two classes of smuts attack the common cereals—stinking smuts, which attack wheat only, and loose smuts, which occur on wheat, oats and barley. The second cut shows a good arrangement for the



OATS IN VARIOUS STAGES OF SMUT.

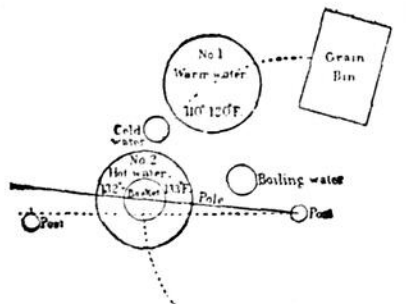
hot water treatment of seed, which is one of the important remedies with wheat and oats. The two large kettles or barrels should hold 20 gallons where treatment is on a large scale. No. 1 containing warm water, 110 to 120 degrees F., is for the purpose of warming the seed before dipping it into the second, which contains hot water at 132 to 133 degrees F. Unless precaution is taken it is difficult to keep the water in the second vessel at the proper temperature. A pail of cold water and a kettle of boiling water should be kept at hand to draw from when necessary to raise or lower the temperature.

The seed, at the rate of half a bushel or more at a time, is placed in a bushel basket made of heavy wire with wire netting spread inside. A pole or beam having a hole at one end is passed over a peg in the top of the first post. The hole should be large enough to allow the pole to be moved up and down and sideways. By swinging the pole around the basket can be filled at the bin, then immersed a moment in vessel No. 1, and then swung over to vessel No. 2, where the grain is treated ten minutes. Every minute or so the basket must be raised entirely out of the water and allowed to drain. The pole can be supported on a peg in the second post. Finally the pole is lifted entirely over the second post and the grain removed and spread out to dry.

In dipping the grain into the warm water the basket is immersed, lifted and allowed to drain, then plunged again, and so on, but less than a minute is given to this preparatory treatment.

The important points are as follows: (1) Maintain the proper temperature of the water (132 to 133 degrees F.), in no case allowing it to rise higher than 135 degrees or to fall below 130; (2) see that the volume of hot water is at least six or eight times greater than that of the seed treated at any time; (3) never completely fill the basket or sack used for treating the seed, but leave room for the grain to move about freely; (4) leave the seed ten minutes in the vessel of hot water.

In drying treated seed spread the grain in a layer two or three inches deep and shovel over twice a day. A clean floor is a good place on which to dry the grain, but it is better to put it on canvas sheets, spread in the sun upon latticework a few feet from the ground, as this greatly facilitates drying. In the latter case the sheets, with the grain, can be taken in at night. The grain can be sown broadcast before being thoroughly dry, but in case a drill is used, it must be nearly dry. The seed may be treated months before be-



ARRANGEMENT FOR TREATING SEED.

ing used if well dried before being stored. All tools and sacks should be disinfected, and the floor should be washed with a solution of bluestone (one pound to ten gallons of water) before spreading the grain. Canvas sheets and sacks can be disinfected by plunging them into boiling water.

The foregoing is among preventive methods recommended by W. T. Swingle in a bulletin on the grain smuts.

Hogs in the Orchard.

In regard to the hogs skinning the orchard trees, if you put a dozen or two of hogs on an acre of land, very likely they will skin the trees, or a flock of sheep would also. They must have room. There must not be too many in a bunch. It is said that hogs will tear down a pigpen to get the wood to eat. If you throw them a little lime, they will let the pen alone. I know that they have been known to dig out a stone wall for the lime. If you feed a hog some corn and don't starve him to death, he will let your trees alone. Give the hog room enough and give him something to eat. —J. J. Blackwell.

SHEEP FEEDING RACK.

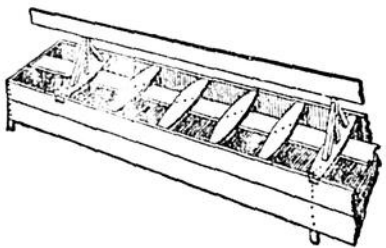
A Device With Some Features That Are Out of the Ordinary.

Some of the ordinary feeding racks for sheep have various faults. The sheep run their heads and necks clear into the fodder, which causes chaff and the like to lodge in the wool of their heads and necks. Then the feeding sheep are apt to crowd each other, which is a serious objection, particularly with horned sheep, and much harm may result. Sometimes sheep get into the habit of jumping into the racks; lambs nearly always do so—lie on the hay and bellow it. These and other drawbacks brought out the rack here described by a Farm and Fireside correspondent:

The rack is a box 16 feet long and 15 inches high, similar in construction to the old feeding rack, except that the sides and ends are tight, for the sheep are expected to feed from the top instead of from the sides.

The interesting part of the rack is its cover, which is constructed in the following manner: Lay a six inch fence board lengthwise centrally upon the rack, having it rest on the ends of same. Crosswise to this nail on short pieces of board six inches wide and just long enough to rest on the sides without projecting. Space these boards 18 inches from center to center, which will be about right for average sheep. They should also be tapered down to 2½ inches at each end, and be sure not to have any sharp or ragged edges about them, nor anywhere else about the rack; have everything smooth. It will take 11 crosspieces for a 16 foot rack, and such a one will accommodate 24 sheep.

This cover, as so far described, is to be hinged to the rack by means of three T hinges, so it may be easily raised.



FEEDING RACK FOR SHEEP.

ed and lowered when it is desired to fill the rack with hay or fodder. A piece of small rope or clothesline is to be fastened to the middle crosspiece of the cover just opposite the hinge. This is run over a little pulley fastened to a joist above. A snap or hook should be fastened to the other end of the rope and a small ring tied into the rope at the proper place, so the cover may be secured in an upright position when filling the rack, by catching the snap into the ring.

This cover is not yet quite completed. Some means must be provided to prevent sheep from jumping upon the rack. This is accomplished by setting up three standards 18 or 20 inches high, one at each end of the cover and one in the center, and they may be braced as shown in the illustration. To these is nailed another fence board, and then the feeding rack is complete.

The Size of Seed.

The size of seed bears directly upon the crop produced. It also tends to influence the strain for good or evil dependent upon the size of seed selected. It is claimed that almost without exception the largest and heaviest seed tend to produce the largest and most vigorous plants. The lighter seed may germinate, but the seedling is so weak as to succumb to any sudden change in weather conditions. Experiments are reported as showing the manifest superiority of large, heavy seed over the smaller light ones in the case of radishes, amber cane, Kaffir corn, barley, oats, sweet peas, winter vetch and rye. A series of experiments with rye grass seed in Germany showed that the number of seed capable of producing plants increased with the increased weight of the individual seed.

News and Notes.

Yale will be the first university in the country to establish a school of forestry. The new school will be started next fall.

According to the best estimates, there are about 10,000,000 acres of land in the five states bordering the Gulf of Mexico well suited to rice cultivation. The amount which can be irrigated by using the available surface and artesian flows does not exceed 3,000,000 acres, and as best results require rotation of crops, only one-half that amount, or 1,500,000 acres, would be in rice at any one time.

According to the report of Statistician Hyde, there remained in the farmers' hands on March 1 about 158,700,000 bushels of wheat, 773,700,000 bushels of corn and 200,000,000 bushels of oats. And these figures represent respectively 29 per cent, 37.2 per cent and 36.5 per cent of last year's wheat, corn and oats crops, as compared with 29.3 per cent, 41.6 per cent and 38.7 per cent of the crops for 1908, remaining in the farmers' hands on March 1.

Entomologist J. B. Smith of New Jersey states that arsenate of lead must be used in larger proportion than other arsenical poisons for spraying, but that when used at the rate of two pounds to 100 gallons of water it may be employed with entire safety to the plant and as an insecticide will then equal paris green or London purple used at the rate of one pound to 125 gallons.

"Chops," for which there is ready sale for export purposes, are made from the lower grade apples by chopping the whole fruit into coarse pieces and evaporating them.

Be sure your spraying formula is right and then follow it closely. Half rotted manure is more valuable than well rotted, because the former contains a larger amount of nitrates.

WRECKED BY DRINK.

DRUNKEN OFFICERS CAUSE LOSS OF MANY SHIPS.

Hundreds of Fine Vessels Sent Down Through Whisky—Wreck of the Royal George—Dangers of Liquor on the Seas.

One of the best marine underwriters of this country in discussing the question of how many vessels are lost annually through carelessness that is due to intoxication said recently to the New York Mail and Express:

"It is impossible to say how many ships are lost because of drunken officers. If we could but know, it would be to learn that hundreds of the fine vessels that have been posted as missing in the last ten years turned into Davy Jones' harbor as a result of drink.

"One of the greatest wrecks in the history of the English navy was indirectly due to drink. Cowper has sung of the capsizing of the Royal George, but his account of the sad affair is not exactly accurate. In all about 1,000 persons, women as well as officers and sailors, went down with the craft. She was a battleship of 100 guns and during the summer of 1782 had just returned from a cruise and was leaking. The majority of her crew were impressed men, and, fearing that they might run away if the vessel was decked at Portsmouth, it was decided to careen her in the roadstead.

"At best the task of heeling a boat to get at a leak is a most difficult one. It has been shown that the officers and men had been on a great spree the night before the craft toppled over. Many of them were still under the influence of spirits when the disaster took place. This may explain in a way the awful mistake of leaving the lower deck ports open, and when the boat was heeled a sudden squall coming up threw her wholly on her side, the cannon rolling over to the depressed side. The sea water rushed into the open ports, and that ended the Royal George.

"The loss of the United States corvet Kearsarge on Roncador reef always has been attributed to drink, not on the part of her commander, Oscar F. Heyerman, but on the part of one of his line officers whom he trusted too well. A great deal of the particulars that preceded the stranding of this historic ship was not brought out during the court of inquiry or even the court martial that followed. It is known in the navy, however, that a certain officer, on whom devolved a portion of the navigation, bent his elbow quite a little for some days before the stranding, but I do not think that the matter was brought to the attention of Commander Heyerman until it was too late.

"The navy department did not excuse this ignorance, however, ruling that he was derelict in not paying closer attention to the actions of those under him.

"The loss of the Central America was more or less attended with a drunken orgy. She was lost off the coast of Georgia in the great storm of Sept. 12, 1857, and took down with her the majority of her officers and crew and about 400 passengers and \$1,800,000 in gold. It has been stated that while the storm was at its height and when everybody's help was required in trying to save the vessel many deliberately got drunk and went to their berths, where they lay, raving, until the sea swallowed them up. Some of them got so beastly drunk that they went into the cabin and threw handfuls of money about the floor, inviting the others to take what they pleased.

"One of the men who were said to have behaved shamefully on this occasion was the chief engineer. While the brig Marine of Boston was effecting a rescue of some of the people, the engineer left in the last available boat. He solemnly promised the captain, W. L. Herndon, who was a brave fellow and a blue ribbon man as well, that he would return, but the moment he got into the boat he drew a knife and threatened to kill anybody who followed him. Later on, when the women and children were put on the Marine, this chief engineer, like the coward that he was, refused to return.

"The loss of the Atlantic was another instance where it has been charged that liquor played a part. She struck near Meagher island, Nova Scotia, April 1, 1870, and of the 957 persons on board a total of 535 was drowned. Not a woman was saved, and all but one of the children were included in the lost. Captain James A. Williams, who commanded the ship, had his certificate as extra master and master taken away for two years, and the certificate of the fourth officer was suspended for four months.

"There are many here as well as abroad who believe, as a result of private information, that the loss of the battleship Victoria, in the Mediterranean, was due to 'grog.' It has been shown that there was something mentally wrong with Admiral Tryon the day of the disaster, and it was reported at the time that he had suffered from an attack of sunstroke while on shore at Beirut two days before the disaster.

"There are dozens of cases which I have not mentioned, but in which it is absolutely known that drunken captains and mates caused the loss of their ships through their follies. I am pleased, both from a financial and Christianlike standpoint, that within the last few weeks one of the largest of the Liverpool steamship companies has issued a circular letter to its employees, calling attention to the increase in drinking among sailors and warning them that they must not, either on or off duty, imbibe, under the penalty of immediate dismissal. A few more letters like this and we will have a big reduction in the annual tribute to Neptune."

In Thorough Subjection.



Mr. Meeker, who had gone to the front door to answer the postman's ring, put his head inside the door of the room where his wife was sitting. "It's a letter for me, my dear," he said. "Shall I open it?"

In Danger.



Wooden Soldier—Bomb shells! Run for your life!—Types.

Danger.



"Hi, Jimmy, come on out!" "Can't! Ma says she saw a professor hunting around here this morning."—New York Journal.

Conspiracy.



Hans, while playing at his friend Pepl's house, has broken a window and is chased by Pepl's father. "Run through the mud, Hans!" cries Pepl. "Dad's got his slippers on!"—Fliegende Blätter.

War Note.



Our Infantry are making great havoc at the front.—Fun.

The Parrot Knew.



Old Lady—Bless me, that is a most uncommon pattern for a parrot stand! I wonder what is the meaning of it? The Bird—On S T is the best Poll I C.—Nuggets.



Thousands of our Farmers find this Cow Medicine a Great Success.

Kow-Kure cures abortion (slinking).
Kow-Kure cures barrenness (failure to breed).
Kow-Kure prevents tuberculosis.
Kow-Kure removes retained afterbirth.
Kow-Kure cures scouring in cows and calves.
Kow-Kure cures bunched and swelling in bag.
Kow-Kure enriches the blood.
Kow-Kure improves the appetite.
Kow-Kure increases the milk.
Kow-Kure is a medicine, not a food.
Kow-Kure is for cows only.
Kow-Kure has stood the test for nine years.
Kow-Kure costs about one cent a day.
Kow-Kure is a complete success.
Kow-Kure. Price 50cts. and \$1.00.

This medicine is made only by the Dairy Association, Lyndonville, Vt., organized under the state laws, a corporation existing for the sole purpose of benefiting the dairy by curing the cow of profit-destroying diseases. As far as known it is the only association of its kind in the world. Some of your cows need it. Sold Wholesale and retail by,

C. C. HUNT, Rock Island, P. Q.

C. H. KATHAN

Wishes to announce that his Fall and Winter Stock of useful goods is complete. Having taken advantage of the rising markets the past Season and bought at the right time, he has been enabled to place on his Counters a Selection of Bargains, never before seen in this Town, all of which he wishes the public to inspect, and if in want of anything, to purchase and go away pleased. It is useless to give a list of these goods, in fact space will not admit of it, but there are a few things which it is quite necessary to enumerate in order to help you select something you may want and cannot remember it when you come to my store.

IN FURNITURE

I have a very fine Stock of the Justly Celebrated Morris Chairs in all styles of upholstery in Rich Velvets, Corduroys, Velours, &c., in elegant colours and designs. A nice present for the Holidays among these, be sure and see them. Beside these, endless varieties of Chairs, Sofas, Couches, Tables, Chamber Suits, Hall Racks, Mirrors, &c.

CROCKERY,

An Elegant assortment of Crockery, Fancy Dishes. Worth your while to look at our Crockery Table and see the bargains displayed there; a good Cup and Saucer of fine design for 5c is one of the curiosities you will see.

In Woolen Goods

My Stock was never larger or better Selected, Warm Flannels, Warm Hosiery, Warm Gloves, at up-to-date prices.

GROCERIES.

I make it a point to keep the very Choicest Assortment of Groceries to be found in the Townships. These are kept fresh and clean. No No old goods put out at a low price to draw trade.

New Crop Raisins,
New Crop Currents.

Fresh Fruit of all Kinds for the Holiday Trade.

Manufacturers of Breakfast Foods are coming to the front with new inventions every day. Our assortment comprises

Rolled Oats,
Rolled Wheat,
Pittijohn Food,
Crown Flake,
Germ Meal,
Vitos,
Grape-Nuts,
Quaker Oats,
Postum Coffee,
Graino, &c., &c.

If you want Something delicious try our Grape-Nuts with Cream or Milk. Remember our Coffee still takes the lead. Call and look us over it will be a pleasure to show you our stock.

C. H. KATHAN.

Geo. F. Terrill's,

Stanstead, Que.

Is the Place to Buy your Flour, Feed, Lard, Lime, &c.

BRANDS OF FLOUR:

FIVE ROSES,
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,
MCKAY'S FOUR SEASONS
AND
KENT'S PASTRY FLOUR.

FEED:

CORN MEAL,
SHORTS,
BRAN,
CORN,
OATS

Do not fail to give me a call as everything will be sold as cheaply as possible for cash.

Respt. Yours,

GEO. F. TERRILL.



SCENES FROM THE FAMINE DISTRICT.
[From photographs.]

India in distress signals the world: "Famine! We starve! Give us bread, bread, bread!"

On the high seas floats there a ship that would not hurry to the rescue of a sister ship in distress? Nations, like the ships of the sea, will surely come to the rescue of a sister nation in trouble. India's despairing cry "Help, help, or we perish!" is heard around the world. America, as usual, responds promptly. Already the work of rescue has begun. But much, very much is to be done, and every man, woman and child in America must take a hand. I call upon you who read this, and you and you, for corn or for money, for a mite or a million, as your purse can afford.

Fifty million people are starving in that famine stricken land. Fifty million is one-sixth of the entire population of India. It is as if I were to say, "All the people in the United States east of the Mississippi river are in peril of death for want of food."

The breadless area in India spreads out over 350,000 square miles east, north and south from Bombay, or one-third the area of all India. It is as if I were to write, "In all New England, in all the middle and southern states, there is nothing to eat, not even a crust."

Of India's 50,000,000 starving people 5,000,000 are even now in the shadow of death. And these 5,000,000 more must die the most horrible of deaths unless food reaches them quickly. Unless we give of our own plenitude of corn and cash at least 10,000,000 human beings will perish, while many millions more are threatened with the same fate. It is as if I were to announce that unless food is forthcoming every man, woman and child in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans and San Francisco would die before July.

To America principally India turns for succor. England is doing all she can, but England cannot save more than one-tenth of the millions in distress. England in India is supporting 5,000,000 at an expense of \$100,000 a day, and her treasury cannot, large as it is, meet even approximately the enormous demand for food in India.

The chief relief measures which the British government have put in force are, first, relief works, where tens of thousands of people are employed, such as making common roads, railroad embankments and improving the irrigation of the country. The men, women and children in these relief camps are paid from 2 to 4 cents a day, just enough to keep body and soul together, but not enough to tempt any one away from his legitimate work. The second chief relief measure on the part of the government is providing kitchens, or headquarters for free supplies of food, for children and for all adults who are too weak to work.

Some of the practical applications of the government's principle of helping without pampering are as follows: Opening of grain depots where corn is sold at cost price. This helps to feed the hungry and at the same time keeps down the price of grain. The latter fact is important, as it serves to check the avarice of the local grain dealers—brenhans, as they are called—who in time of famine try to run up the price of grain to an exorbitant figure. The government practices another helpful form of relief in buying all the products of the soil of all who can work at prices sufficient to support them and then keep them at their work. Thousands of hand looms are in this way kept in operation. Thus what is known as the government famine code is now giving employment to 5,000,000 people.

As many as possible of the remaining 45,000,000 famine sufferers must be cared for by other nations than Eng-

land, and the work of distributing food purchased with the money sent by these other nations, which practically means only America, devolves upon missionaries. With Bombay as headquarters, relief trains will be dispatched to all the missionary stations in the famine area.

Nor are all the sufferers from the present scarcity of food recruited from the lower castes, or from what would be known in this country as the masses. Thousands of those who are starving and at death's door are high caste, people who a few months ago owned their own houses, lands, cattle and tools or farming implements and were comparatively well to do. These people, since the beginning of the famine, have sold first one thing, then another, till today everything they owned is gone and they are simply farers on the highway, drifting to the portals of another land, naked, starving, diseased.

Thousands who do not die for want of food succumb to one of the various diseases which famine breeds. Among the sufferers thousands of blind people may be seen.

From correspondents and missionaries in the heart of the famine district come heartrending tales of individual suffering. Two little girls between 4 and 5 years of age sat together near a cactus hedge. The poor waifs were questioned, but were so reduced by hunger that they seemed not to comprehend what they wanted, where they were or who left them there. A widow was found with two children, a girl of 2 years and a bright boy of 6. The woman was trying to sell the little girl for 2 rupees (about 70 cents), saying they must all die anyway, and the price of the girl would keep life in her and the boy for yet a little while.

Meanwhile, since the famine began, five months ago, whole districts have become depopulated. There is hardly a town or village in the stricken area that has not its scores of vacant houses. Husbands and fathers, in despair of caring for their wives and children, are abandoning them to their fate, and thousands of families are wandering irresponsibly about the mud deserts, the jungles and the streets of the towns looking for food or awaiting merciful death.

The story is not half told, but surely I have said enough to arouse sympathy in the breasts of American mothers, husbands and children for the sufferers in India. Our sympathy must be active, and our action must be prompt.

Twenty-five hundred million bushels of corn were harvested in this country last year. One million bushels out of these bursting granaries will fill ten ships, and such a great life saving fleet would carry joy into the heart of famine stricken India. There are in the United States and Canada 131,350 Sunday schools, 42,490 Christian Endeavor societies and 28,700 chapters of the Epworth League. If each particular branch of these organizations would send only \$1, we would have a grand total of \$200,740, with which corn enough could be bought to fill five ships.

The first relief ship for India has been chartered by The Christian Herald and is now loading with corn in New York harbor. This flying relief ship will sail for India April 15.

If you can't send dollars, send cents. Remember that 2 cents will support a life one day. One dollar will keep a man, woman or child two months from starvation. Ten dollars will save five lives for four months.

Forty cents will buy one bushel of corn. One bushel of corn will support one person 60 days. Therefore 40 cents promptly given, given now, will save a human life. Give what you can. Give quickly.

All contributions, the largest or the smallest, may be sent to the India famine relief fund: The Christian Herald, Bible House, New York. If you wish to send corn instead of cash, write for instructions.

DEFENDER OF MAFEKING

Interesting Characteristics of Colonel Baden-Powell.

MUCH RESPECTED BY THE BOERS.

They Say He Can Give Them Points at Their Method of Fighting—An Example of His Resource and Readiness of Stratagem—His Kafir Nickname.

The popular hero among the officers and generals commanding forces in the present campaign is Colonel Baden-Powell, appointed in May, 1897, brevet colonel of the Fifth Dragoon guards, but at present on special service in South Africa, says Alexander Davis in the London Navy and Army Illustrated. Before hostilities had begun, but when the present conflict appeared imminent, the war office felt the need of sending out an efficient and experienced officer to superintend the border defenses of Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, a stretch of frontier about 500 miles in extent. Under the most favorable circumstances it was scarcely feasible to properly garrison all these outposts with imperial troops in time to forestall Boer incursions. If reverses were met with, it was readily conceded that the task would be insurmountable, which has unfortunately proved the case. In casting around for a suitable man the claims of Colonel Baden-Powell to the post were found incontestable. A man of restless energy, wary and experienced, his past record spoke eloquently in his favor, and he was appointed.

His subordinates were doubtless of his own choosing. Colonel Plumer and Major Vyvyan were both old comrades in the Matabele rebellion and were at home in the districts destined for operations. It is a moot point today, as matters have developed, whether the services of Colonel Baden-Powell would not have been more valuable in the line of advance than on the defensive. The work intrusted to him has been done well—in fact, with the paucity of material to work with, remarkably well—but Baden-Powell in command of the scouts in White's, Buller's or Methuen's forces might possibly have spelled success where failure resulted. Most of our reverses have been set down to insufficient knowledge of the enemy's dispositions and to the superior craft of the Boers in the field. Baden-Powell is up to all their tricks and can give them points too.

The earliest reverse that has been recorded in the present campaign was the destruction of an armored train between Vryburg and Mafeking, with the loss of a gun, ammunition and most of the men. The arms were destined for Baden-Powell, but fell into the hands of the Boers instead. This was a bit of a blow, but Baden-Powell took it very coolly and doubtless came to the conclusion that as they were so fond of shelling trucks he would allow them some further practice. Having some superfluous dynamite in the stores, he sent a couple of trucks loaded with the explosive down the line and waited for developments. The Boers, elated by their recent success, pounded merrily away, and, receiving no response, rushed the deserted wagons. The tableau when the shov blew up can be left to imagination. The Boers from that time came to respect him. "Here," said they, "is a man who knows a thing or two, and we must be careful." They have been cautious ever since, with the result that the initiative in most of the fighting has been taken by the colonel; the Boers have been looking on from the distance, simply shelling the town at long range.

Circumstances brought the writer of this article much into contact with the gallant colonel during the Matabele rebellion. He was then acting as chief of staff to General Sir Frederick Carrington. The one quality prominent in Baden-Powell, contrasting somewhat with the average officer, is the manner in which he carries out his military duties. Dressed in the plain khaki uniform and slouched hat of South African warfare, there is nothing starched or imposing in his appearance or demeanor. He has neither a poker down his back, padding in his shoulders, nor a forbidding or condescending air in intercourse. He is simply quiet natural and generally smiling. In conversation you forget the military man, and only see the shrewd man of the world and courteous gentleman.

At the time when many deserved and undeserved sarcasms were uttered against most of the staff by the civilian population Baden-Powell—the little that was seen of him in camp—always met with praise. Did he wish something done or whatever dealings he may have had with the storekeepers, he always arranged matters with the maximum of pleasantness and the minimum of military stiffness or sense of command. Now this is a very important trait in a commanding officer during time of war. It means the whole-hearted aid of civilians and an alacrity in providing for the forces which tact alone can bring forth. We have ample evidence that in Mafeking Baden-Powell has the whole population of the place following him implicitly, even to death. The power of command alone will not insure this. A military leader requires other qualities than bravery and a knowledge of tactics and strategy to become a successful general. All the subordinate qualities required of a military leader Colonel Baden-Powell possesses. His intellectual and artistic abilities are well known. His books on the Ashanti campaign, on Matabeleland and on scouting are standard works in military circles. Accompanying these are sketches from his own pen.

Though very highly gifted in many

directions, the gallant colonel is modesty itself. During the Matabele campaign, as chief of the staff and the intelligence department, Colonel Baden-Powell was responsible for most of the military maps of the little known and difficult country occupied by the enemy. On one occasion, after some days and nights of reconnoitering sometimes alone and sometimes accompanied by an orderly, he had a rough map prepared of that part of the Matoppos hills selected for the next operations. He sent for the local lithographer and asked him if he could lithograph a few for the use of the troops. The task was accepted and the suggestion made that from Baden-Powell's rough plan a finished sketch could be executed by a local artist, an off myself roughly if you will supply me with the transfer paper." When the sketch was ready, the lithographer looked very small indeed, for the talented colonel had sketched it in as only an adept could do it.

As has been elsewhere remarked, Colonel Baden-Powell's Kafir name is "Impeesi," which has been rather incorrectly taken to mean "He who scouts in the night." The literal meaning of this native word is hyena, or wolf. It is also applied to those who are in the habit of taking solitary walks after dark. Baden-Powell, in the execution of his duties, leaves very little to chance or to information brought in by others. Like a true commander, in matters of importance he verifies all intelligence by personal observation. When operating in an unknown or enemy's country, what a number of disasters have occurred through either false or incorrect data! In this wise almost all our recent defeats and reverses have occurred. It is highly improbable that, under Colonel Baden-Powell's command, such reverses would have been met with. He may be defeated by superior strength or by cleverer strategy, but by surprise or by tactics he would be a difficult one to catch.

It has been said in South African circles, from information derived from Boer sources, that the Boers have no intention to take Mafeking. The reason given is that Baden-Powell locked up in Mafeking is worth a little army to the Boers, for should he escape and be employed against them with the main columns their superiority in the field will disappear. They say that he is the first root-battle they have met who can fight in their fashion and give them points at it. In the Matabele campaign he had many Afrikaners in the forces under him, and to a man they admired his "slimness" and nerve. As a concluding example of his resource and readiness of stratagem, only recently at Mafeking he found the Boers very restive owing to his periodical sallies and unexpected attacks. The least movement discerned in the direction of the defenses was construed by the Boers into a sally in force. To profit by this nervousness and cause the Boers to waste their ammunition and expose the position of their trenches he provided an endless rope running on a pulley affixed to a post some distance out toward the enemy's position. On this rope he fastened lanterns and in the dead of night started the rope on the move. To the watchful foe it looked for all the world as if the enemy was stealthily approaching, as the lights appeared to be moving in their direction. A fierce fusillade from all points followed, aimed in the direction of the expected attack, and was continued intermittently throughout the night. One can well imagine the resourceful Baden-Powell chuckling in quiet glee with his friend Lord Edward Cecil at the Boers' frantic alarm, for we have checked over it much at home.

Always wide awake, with an iron constitution contained in rather a slight frame, Baden-Powell has by pluck, resource, tact and determination kept the foe at bay, though occupying a spot which by no aid of the imagination could be deemed moderately capable of defense. Mafeking lies in the open veldt, in the midst of a population mainly consisting of natives of doubtful loyalty and Boers of undoubted enmity. Yet by the splendid efforts of this comparatively young but really brilliant officer, at the head of a mixed force of colonists, the town bravely holds out, has accounted for a considerable number of the enemy and will probably continue its glorious defense until downright starvation or sheer exhaustion shall perform what a large army of Boers under a wily general could not effect.

Cucumber Farming on a Big Scale. Kansas is to have a cucumber farm on a large scale. The promoters of the project are negotiating for a tract of 1,100 acres near Lawrence, on the line of a proposed electric railroad, says the New York Tribune. The cucumber crop matures just as the school term ends, when pickers may be easily secured.

The Wounded "Tommy's" Angel. There's lots of things a fellow feels as can't be said outright. Although he makes his mind up in the watches of the night, And so I guess I'll put it plainly down in black and white That you have been an angel to me, nurse.

I will remember even now how I was carried in— A Manner bullet in my side, a gasp across my chin; I didn't do much howlin', but, you bet, it hurt. Until you came and stopped the achin', nurse. And when my wounds were throbbin' so I didn't care a rap, If Knave's Johnnies came along and wiped me off the map, A sudden something seemed to make me feel another chap. For you were like a glimpse of heaven, nurse. And, though you never gave a hint of what you thought or felt, I see a little portrait, once a stick-in your belt. And I guess that you had some one fightin' there across the veldt; God keep him safe and bring him to you, nurse! —Kable Howard in New York Tribune.

PRESERVE THE RANGE.

Any Solution of the Problem Better Than Desolation.

The range question has occupied the attention of people on the frontier for many years, says A. M. Miller in The Breeder's Gazette. The first settlers brought their stock with them, depending on the range to a great extent for winter as well as summer feed. Out into the wilderness went the pioneer of civilization; he took the timber for his buildings, fences and fires where it was most convenient; he hunted and fished without thought as to ownership. East of the Mississippi the time soon came when there was no common pasture to speak of; west of the great river and beyond the Rocky range, even to the western ocean, large areas of uncultivated and unutilized land exists today. The frontiersman who blazed the way for settlement and civilization gave a fair equivalent for what timber and grass he used. The owners of sheep, cattle and horses today give no value whatever for the grass their stock uses. The necessity of preserving the timber has compelled government action, and if the ranges are to be of any permanent value they must be cared for by the government. This is public, not private, property and should be used, not destroyed. Large numbers of horses of little or no value are continually gnawing winter and summer at the grass until the roots are destroyed and the worthless brutes continue the work of destruction. It is true there is danger of monopoly control of the ranges, but that is certainly better than that the ranges should be made a desert, as they surely will be under present conditions.

Sheep For Breeding. First, let there be pronounced masculinity in the male and femininity in the female, says Professor Curtiss. Sheep should be neither sexless nor characterless. They should bear the stamp and character of the breed they represent. This breed character is a mark of good blood, and it should be manifest in no unmistakable manner. The sire should be impressive, resolute and of noble bearing. He should be distinctly the head of the flock in every sense of the word. To meet these requirements he must have good constitutional and vital powers. Without these no animal is fit to head a herd or flock. In selecting a sire look first at the head.

If deficient there, look no further, but reject at once. Insist upon a head that faces you boldly with a wide face, a clear, prominent eye and a robust character throughout. The head should be joined to a well filled, round, muscular neck, wide at the poll and back of the ears and gradually enlarging in all lines to a strong, full junction at the shoulder as seen from top, sides or bottom. This should be accompanied by a wide chest, a prominent, well filled brisket and a full heart girth, giving straight, even lines from the shoulders back. A depression either in front of or behind the shoulder, whether at the top, side or bottom line, is an indication of weakness. The back should be strong, wide and well meated from shoulder point to tail. The hind quarters should be full and well let down in the leg and flank in order to yield well of high priced meat. The legs should be placed wide apart and stand straight. Skele shaped hocks and weak, sloping pasterns afford sufficient reason for condemning an otherwise good sheep.

Blood Tells. American breeders appreciate good blood. The Hereford bull Thickset, a



THICKSET, veritable king of the royal breed, recently sold for \$5,100.

Steers and Heifers For Beef.

Cattle dealers and many of the cattle growers know that there is a preference in England for heifer beef over steer beef. To ascertain whether there was any good reason for this preference the Iowa experiment station tested the feeding of steers, spayed heifers and open heifers. The heifers of both kinds were nearly alike in two tests made, but they took on flesh more readily than the steers, and, while they did not make greater gains, they were pronounced fit for the slaughter a little earlier. They also consumed a little less food, making their gain at less cost. When killed and dressed, the beef seemed to be of the same quality, but the heifers had a larger proportion of the high priced cuts—the ribs and loins—than did the steers.

Experiments on a Large Scale. The recent purchase by the Kansas experiment station of 80 feeding steers marks the beginning of a series of experiments with carlots that are to extend over a period of years, says The Breeder's Gazette. The officers of the station have decided that experiments with such large numbers of cattle must be more satisfactory and conclusive than when only a few are involved, and the results ought to be so definite that feeders will derive much of benefit from them. The feeds to be used in these trials are alfalfa and corn, the first object being to find how these common foodstuffs of the western country may most profitably be employed in the production of high class beef. Other foods will be added to the ration after a time.

HOW TO RAISE RAPE

WHEN IT SHOULD BE SOWN AND HOW IT SHOULD BE FED.

Rape is a hardy plant and can be sown any time from very early spring until after harvest, according to the wants of the stockman, says Professor W. A. Henry in The Breeder's Gazette. To get the largest and most nutritious crops it should be sown in drills and cultivated the same as a root crop, with this important exception, however—no thinning is required. Where drilled sow from two to three pounds of seed per acre. Rape may also be sown broadcast upon well prepared land, in which case it should be covered lightly with a fine tooth drag or a brush harrow. When broadcasted, from four to five pounds of seed should be used per acre.

Some farmers have received satisfactory returns by sowing rape seed on a field planted with oats or barley. In this case the best method of procedure is as follows: A week or ten days after the oats or barley have been sown, and just after the young plants have shown above the surface of the soil, sow two to three pounds of rape seed per acre. Harrow this in with a light fine tooth drag. Covering the seed in this manner does not injure the young oat or barley plants, but is a help rather than otherwise. By sowing later than the oat or barley seedling the young rape plants are held in check and do not make much growth until after the main crop is harvested. Then, having the benefits of full sunshine and all available moisture, the young plants spring forth rapidly and soon furnish a large amount of feed. Farmers who have sown rape seed along with oats or barley have found, to their sorrow, that in wet seasons the rape plants grow as tall as the grain and furnish so much green material as to make trouble in harvesting the grain. The later sowing of rape with grain is therefore to be recommended as the preferable practice.

In sections of the country where the seasons are fairly long stubble fields may be plowed up and sowed to rape and a great deal of forage secured before winter sets in. No matter how the seed may be sown the hardy plants spring up quickly, and during the early growth one cannot tell them from ruta baga or Swede turnips. When they reach a height of eight or ten inches, they can be pastured by any kind of stock. Rape is most suitable for sheep, with pigs second. Of course the young plants are quite watery, as they grow older the nutriment is more condensed and satisfactory.

So far as known to the writer, the only insect pest attacking the rape is a louse, which severely injures it in hot, dry weather. This pest is sometimes avoided by planting the rape either very early or very late.

Care must be taken to order forage rape, for many mistakes have been made by seedmen who have furnished oil seed or bird seed rape instead. These latter varieties furnish plants which blossom about eight weeks after the seed is sown. A field of bird seed rape in bloom resembles a field of wild mustard, the yellow blossoms being visible from a long distance. The true forage rape does not blossom the same season the seed is sown, but bears its blossom and fruit the second year, the same as the cabbage and ruta baga. Bird seed rape does not become a pest like wild mustard, but since the leaves are small, like mustard leaves, there is little or no feeding value to the crop. In ordering seed be sure to specify the Dwarf Essex forage rape. The seed is imported from England or grown in the northwestern United States near Puget sound. It costs from 4 to 10 cents per pound, according to the quantity ordered. It can be obtained from any reliable seedman.

Rape is not harvested and cured like hay or other forage plants, but should be fed off in the green state. It can be cut and carried to the stock. In this case the amount the animals receive can be limited, and there is no danger of bloat, which is practically the only source of trouble in its use. Generally stockmen turn their animals directly into the raped field, allowing them to feed at will. Where the greatest returns are sought portable fences are used to limit the animals to a given area. Where lands are cheap there is no need of taking so much trouble, the stock being allowed to roam over the field at will. The only danger in the use of rape, as stated above, is from bloat, which trouble is not always easily avoided. Animals should not be turned into the raped field for the first time until they have been well filled up on other feeds. Experience and experiments have shown that it is greatly to the advantage of stock to have a pasture field of grass adjacent to the raped field, so that the animals can feed on one or the other, as appetite and conditions dictate. When pasture is available, bloat will rarely occur, the animals wisely protecting themselves by mixing their feed of grass and rape instead of consuming too much rape.

Demand For Rams. Never in the history of the sheep industry were so many rams contracted ahead nor such long prices offered for high class sheep. Nineteen hundred will be the biggest year in the history of the sheep breeding industry in America. If range wool growers expect to wait until next fall, they will have to put up with the "tail end" of the breeding flocks.—Sheep Breeder.

Double Give Away. A writer in The Western Agriculturist says, "Sell or give away those plugs you are using for breeding, or they will give you away."

PRETORIA IN WARTIME.

A Birdseye View of the Transvaal's Capital.

SOCIAL PASTIMES MUCH AS USUAL.

Mourning Dress and Activity at the Stathaus Are the Only Signs of War—Women of the City Will Aid in Its Defense—Little Hatred For England.

Imagine the capital of one of the smaller New England states, with its half townish, half country and wholly sleepy air, during the period when the legislature is not in session and you have the Transvaal seat of government in wartime, writes the New York Herald's Pretoria correspondent under the date of Feb. 9, 1900. The South African Republic is at war with a powerful foe, a war upon which the very existence of the nation depends, a war involving every political and social right which the Boer holds dear, yet Pretoria pursues her way tranquilly and seems on the surface unconcerned.

Things go on everywhere about as usual. The town is destitute of martial atmosphere, and if an echo of the incessant fighting on the borders, only a day's ride by rail distant, knocks at the hearts of the people their faces give no trace of anxiety within. Few soldiers are seen. Beyond the half dozen sentinels who pace the pavements about the redstone stathaus and the small bodyguard which twice a day accompanies the president from his residence to his official sanctum the mailed hand is not in evidence.

Groups of neatly clad children, the little girls in clean white frocks and sunshade hats, the boys in shirt waists and knickers (you have to rub your eyes to realize you are not in the Unit-



LEGISLATIVE BUILDING IN PRETORIA.

ed States), trip joyously along. About the streets and shops the preponderance of women over men is noticeable, and perhaps some of the faces wear an anxious look.

Mourning dresses are frequent, many a lad as he romps about wearing a wisp of crape around his arm. You may if you pay attention to such things observe that the dresses of the women are no further behind metropolitan fashion than is generally the case in large interior towns in the United States, while the men wear the clothes of the period.

Take a stroll late in the afternoon, when the declining sun has spent its heat (for it is summer here), about Sunnyside, the pretty suburban residence section of Pretoria. Low, neatly built cottages, generally surrounded by broad verandas, set back among the trees, separated from the wide, smooth streets by close cropped hedges and well kept lawns, where scores of fountains play. It is the hour for tea, and the tables will be set on the verandas or the lawns. About these tables are gathered groups of women, many of them young and beautiful, exchanging bits of gossip or talking of the absent ones, for there is scarcely a cottage that has not one or more vacancies caused by the move of the men to the front.

Husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, sweethearts, all are missing from the homes of Pretoria. Yet their women would not have them back as long as there is a British soldier on the borders of the federated republics. The national unanimity of this war is marvelous, and the Boer women are content to watch and wait and even suffer if need be. If the day comes when Pretoria is bound with a cordon of steel and shells are falling in her streets, these women will be found doing their duty as they see it. A society has been formed among the leading women of the place resolved upon refusing to leave the capital in the event of a siege and to remain with their menfolk.

Tennis courts and croquet lawns are apt to be tenanted at this hour, for the war has by no means crushed social activity in the capital. Anything that can afford relaxation from the general mental strain is eagerly sought. Parties are frequent, and there is an occasional dance or reception. Driving is a pastime much indulged in, and some really handsome equipages turn out. In the afternoon sometimes there is cricket. Early in the morning or late in the afternoon a few enthusiasts may be found driving a ball over the golf links. Everybody, or almost everybody—there are a few unregenerated exceptions—attends church regularly, and special prayer services are held for the armies in the field. Once a fortnight Oom Paul preaches in the pretty church just across the street from his residence. He seldom mentions the war in his sermons. Yet it is a quiet, orderly, pretty town, just such a one as hundreds in the United States and with just such a population. Where the Boer the English novelists and newspapermen have made us familiar with? I do not know. I have yet to discover him.

Step into the stathaus, however, and plenty of evidences that the republic is at war exist. All the government officers are exceedingly busy, the more so because more than half the customary departmental force has insisted on going to the front. Every man in the

nation is eager for military service in the field, and it is with great difficulty that the government retains enough men to keep the ship of state moving. Nearly all the members of the volksraad are on commando, and only four members of the executive council, which answers the purpose of a cabinet, have remained in Pretoria. Two of these are physically incapable of taking the field.

A tremendous burden falls upon Mr. Reitz, the state secretary, which he only manages by working early and late. Everywhere along the long, lofty corridors of the stathaus the departmental offices are deserted except here and there by a few subordinates. Ask for this or that official, and "He's on commando" is the almost invariable reply. I saw several clerks limping about on crutches or carrying an arm in a sling. They were wounded early in the war and are now doing civil duty, so that their places in the field can be taken by able-bodied burghers.

The Boer press reflects the attitude of the whole people. The Boers evince no enmity toward the English people as a whole, who, they think, have been misled by the politicians. Portraits of Queen Victoria, hung everywhere in the hotels, cafes and shops, have not been removed.

"Ah, if the queen had her way it would be different," say the burghers. "They say the ministers keep papers containing our side of it from her. Is this true?" they ask of any one lately from Europe.

I have endeavored to ascertain the fighting strength of the federated republics. Statements vary between 40,000 and 100,000. I have noticed one thing, however, which seems to throw official light on this much mooted matter. As I have already said, the Boer fighting strength consists of the entire male population, and every male capable of bearing arms is given a number. In the official lists of dead and wounded the numbers are given as well as the names and the commands. I noticed on a recent list one wounded Boer numbered 68,126. This does not mean that there are so many Boers now in the field, because the men are sent to the front without any reference to their registration number, but that that number and perhaps more, for it is unlikely that this particular Boer was the last to register, are ultimately available for duty. To these must be added several thousand men from Natal and the Cape Colony. The burghers not on commando quietly harvest the crops, which are ample this year.

Johannesburg, of which it has been said that she supports all South Africa, is a fearfully dead city at present. The bulk of its white population has deserted the Rand, and also many of the Kaffirs. The streets are deserted, the tram cars do not run, and the hundreds of rickshaws have dwindled to half a dozen. A few decrepit looking cabs stand idly about the squares. Most of the shops are closed and the windows boarded up. The countless chimneys which tower above the mines are cold, except the few being worked by the government. The enormous gold output has stopped.

This vast mint, which before the war was grinding out money at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day, has closed down indefinitely. But one hotel and a few small restaurants are open. Millionaires no longer loaf in the luxurious rooms of the Rand club. Thanks to the special police, principally composed of Americans, perfect order is maintained and ample protection afforded. No saloons are permitted to keep open. The same wise precaution is enforced in Pretoria.

A striking feature of Johannesburg at present is the large number of United States flags displayed. The stars and stripes wave everywhere, even above many Kaffir kraals in the suburbs. Apparently Uncle Sam has a few black citizens in South Africa he has never heard of.

More than 3,000 British prisoners are now in Pretoria. They are well and humanely treated, as they themselves gladly testify. The officers, of whom over 100 have been captured, are quartered in the Staat Model school, a fine, new, well ventilated building. People in England who have friends imprisoned by the Boers need have no uneasiness on their account.

The problem of what to do with the prisoners of war is becoming a serious one. Although there is at present no scarcity of food, the government feels that it can ill afford to feed so many hungry mouths for an indefinite period.

Piet's Philosophy.

[An incident after Rensberg.]
Gretchen, only think,
Mother let me touch him!

One of the men in yellow,
Such an ugly fellow!

He let my fingers smutch him,
And then I watched him drink.

Father had me pray
That when I was a man

I might go and help my fellow men
And kill the cruel yellow men.

I don't think I can,
Not since yesterday!

"Bless you, little Curly!"
That was all he said,

But a tear was on his lash,
Beneath the ugly gash.

Where our bullet had broke his head,
And he spoke of "his own wee girls."

And, Gretchen, he looked at me
And said they were just like that,

Romping with one another
In England, with their mother,

And I climbed on his crumpled hat,
And his eyes were brown and true.

Oh, he wasn't all ugly, Gret,
Not really, except the war.

Gretchen, we'll pray instead
That God will mend his head,

And, perhaps, when we've won the war
We will play with his little girls yet.

—London News

THE HERO OF MAFEEKING

How the Defender of the Town Passes His Time.

HIS EXTRAORDINARY RETIENOE.

Colonel Baden-Powell Takes Recreation in Nocturnal Scouting—He Yearns For the Night, When He Can Watch the Boers' Camp—Is a Born Strategist.

Colonel Baden-Powell, of whom Americans have heard so much in connection with the stubborn defense of Mafeking, is the subject of the following interesting character study:

Colonel Baden-Powell is young, as men go in the army, with a keen appreciation of the possibilities of his career, says the Mafeking correspondent of the London Times, writing under date Jan. 3, 1900. His countenance is keen, his stature short, his features sharp and smooth. He is eminently a man of determination, with great physical endurance and capacity and extraordinary reticence. His reserve is unbending, and one would say, quoting a phrase of Mr. Pinero's, that fever would be the only heat which would permeate his body.

He does not go about freely, since he is tied to his office through the multitudinous cares of his command, and he is chiefly happy when he can snatch the time to escape upon one of those nocturnal silent expeditions which alone calm and assuage the perpetual excitement of his present existence. Outwardly he maintains an impenetrable screen of self control, observing with a cynical smile the follies and caprices of those around him. He seems ever bracing himself to be on guard against a moment in which he should be swept by some unnatural and spontaneous enthusiasm, in which by a word, by an expression of face, by a movement or in the turn of a phrase he should betray the rigors of the self control under which he lives.

Every passing townsman regards him with curiosity not unmixed with awe. Every servant in the hotel watches him, and he as a consequence seldom speaks without a preternatural deliberation and an air of incisive finality. He seems to close every argument with a snap, as though the steel manacles of his ambition had checked the emotions of the man in the instincts of the officer. He weighs each remark before he utters it and suggests by his manner as by his words that he has considered the different effects it might conceivably have on any mind as the expression of his own mind.

As an officer he has given to Mafeking a complete and magnificent security, to the construction of which he has brought a very practical knowledge of the conditions of Boer warfare, of the Boers themselves and of the strategic value of the adjacent treas. His espionage excursions to the Boer lines have gained him an intimate and accurate idea of the value of the opposing forces and a mass of data by which he can immediately counteract the enemy's attack. He loves the night, and after his return from the hollows in the veldt where he has kept so many anxious vigils, he lies awake hour after hour upon his camp mattress in the veranda, tracing out, in his mind, the various means and agencies by which he can forestall their move, which, unknown to them, he had personally watched. He is a silent man. In the noisy day he yearns for the noiseless night, in which he can slip into the vistas of the veldt an unobtrusive spectator of the mystic communion of tree with tree, of twilight with darkness, of land with water, of early morn with fading night, with the music of the journeying winds to speak to him and to tell his thoughts.

As he makes his way across our lines the watchful sentry strains his eyes a little more to keep the figure of the colonel before him, until the undulations of the veldt conceal his progress. He goes in the privacy of the night, when it is no longer a season of moonlight, when, although the stars are full, the night is dim. The breezes of the veldt are warm and gentle, impregnated with the fresh fragrance of the Molopo, although, as he walks with rapid, almost running, footsteps, leaving the black blur of the town for the arid and stony areas to the west, a new wind meets him, a wind that is clear and keen and dry, the wind of the wastes that wanders forever over the monotonous sands of the desert. He goes on, never faltering, bending for a moment behind a clump of rocks, screening himself next behind some bushes, crawling upon his hands and knees. His head is low, his eyes gaze straight upon the camp of the enemy; in a little while he moves again, his inspection is over, and he either changes to a fresh point or startles some dozing sentry as he slips back into town.

America's Great Peanut Crop.

Experts say that the peanut yield this season will reach nearly 4,500,000 bushels of 22 pounds each. The bulk of the crop is produced in Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina. The American yield constitutes but a small proportion of the peanut crop of the world, says the Philadelphia Record, as the exportation from Africa and India to Europe is nearly 400,000,000 pounds annually, half of which goes to Marseilles to be made into oil.

His Qualifications as a Fancier.

Colonel Baden-Powell, after he gets through with his Mafeking experience, says the Kansas City Times, will be qualified to compete in a starling contest with the New Yorker who did without food and attended to business for 37 days and 38 nights hand running.

HEALING BY MUSIC.

Noted Physicians Organize to Carry on This Work in Hospitals.

Medical treatment by sound vibrations is to be introduced within a few weeks in many of the hospitals of New York city as a regular method for the cure of patients. A staff of prominent physicians will direct the movement and skilled musicians will be employed to execute the work. Foremost among the scientific men who are interested in the undertaking are Dr. George W. Jacoby, the alienist; Dr. Frederick Peterson, a neurologist; Dr. Pierce Bailey, and Dr. C. A. Hurter, all of New York. They are perfecting the organization of a society to be known as the St. Cecilia Society of America.

At a meeting within the next few days committees will be appointed to report soon for a permanent organization. As an auxiliary, several prominent society women will organize to obtain funds to further the movement. It is expected that the Musical Art society will be identified with the St. Cecilia society.

One of the promoters of the society said the other day to a reporter of the New York World that the movement would follow closely the lines adopted a few years ago by a London society of the same name. Dr. Peterson said that he was not in a position to announce the actual organization of the Medico-Musical society until the meeting of the committees. In regard to its work, however, he said:

"Sound vibrations in music certainly act in a marked way upon certain forms of disease. For example, cases of insomnia, no matter how severe, are invariably relieved. Music also acts with surprising effect upon mild forms of insanity, particularly in that form known as melancholia. We all know how lively music dispels despondency, and every soldier will testify to the inspiring influence of music in war. This, scientifically considered, means that sound vibrations act directly upon the nerves.

"A lively melody touches excitomotor nerves, increasing the vitality of the hearer. Melancholy music, on the other hand, acts upon the inhibitory nerves, decreasing vitality and engendering mental depression. There in a nutshell you have the science of sound vibration as applied to medical treatment. I regard music not as a curative, but as a remedial agent. Its scientific application will assist medicine, not take its place."

In addition to the assistance expected from the Musical Art society individual musicians will be invited to join the work. Dr. Jacoby said that the instruments used in the work would be stringed instruments exclusively. The ergograph, a contrivance which is applied to the muscles of the hand and arm and which induces extreme fatigue, will be employed. At the same time it measures the effect of music on the patient. In an experiment recently conducted by the aid of the ergograph when a lively air was played on a harp the subject almost instantly regained the full vigor of his tired muscles. The experiment was repeated with a mandolin, which had the same effect. When a cello was used, the patient's arm became almost powerless, and his vitality decreased.

The greatest discrimination will be used in the hospitals as to the selection of instruments as well as of melodies.

MONUMENT FOR CATAWBAS.

Aid of Indians to Southern Confederacy to Be Commemorated.

Captain S. E. White of Rock Hill, near Columbia, S. C., who several years ago erected in his native town a monument in memory of the slaves who were so faithful to the whites during the civil war, has decided to build a monument to commemorate the faithful and lasting friendship of the Catawba Indians to the Southern Confederacy.

In a corner of York county is the reservation of a handful of Indians, the last of the powerful tribe of Catawbas. When South Carolina seeded the Catawba braves offered their services for war. A company of them went into the army and did splendid work as scouts. They received no reward, but for many years the state has annually appropriated \$800 for the Indians on the reservation, who have become quite destitute. Their condition has not been improved either materially or morally by the close proximity of the whites, and in a few years, with a low birth rate and the ravages of the diseases of civilization, the tribe will be extinct.

The contract for the monument, which is to be situated in the little town of Fort Mill, adjoining the Indian reservation, has been awarded, and it will probably be unveiled at the time of the annual memorial exercises of the Columbia camp of Confederate veterans in May, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The pedestal will be surmounted by the figure of an Indian, with bow and arrow fitted to the string. On one side of the shaft in relief will be a buffalo; on the opposite side, a scene in a primitive forest. The remaining two sides of the shaft will be devoted to inscriptions commemorative of the Catawbas' heroism in battle and good faith to the whites.

Paper Bicycles Next.

A paper bicycle has now invaded the field. Paper fiber, similar to that sometimes used in the manufacture of railway carriage wheels, is employed for tubing and is as strong as any in use. A factory is said to be contemplated for the production of bicycles of this sort.

Oak Forests Threatened.

An immense quantity of oak timber is being cut in Shenandoah county and saved into billets for shipbuilding, to be shipped abroad, says the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appen. At the present rate of destruction the oak forests there will be wiped out in a few years.

SPRING MEDICINE!

A TONIC IS NEEDED.

The best tonic—the best of all spring medicines for man, woman, or child, is one of the bargains you can get at the closing out sale at our store.

30 gal. Separator Cans, were \$7.50, now \$4.

Neveu's 25 cent Chair Bottoms for 8 cents.

\$2.00 Clothes Wringers for \$1.35.

Cooley Cans 80 cents, were \$1.00.

You want to take advantage of our Stove trade now and save \$10.00.

A large stock of Syrup and Sugar Cans and Boxes for Shipping; also Tubing, Thermometers, etc.

Everything in our store at a third less than you can buy elsewhere.

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After exhaustive tests experts and impartial judges pronounce it to be without a peer! Notwithstanding this great superiority it costs about half the price of other Standard machines.

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PARKER & KNIGHT, HATLEY,

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Sugaring Supplies in way of Gum Boots to Hand.

Men's Hip Rubber Boots,
Men's Med. High Rubber Boots,
Men's Ordinary Rubber Boots,
Women's & Children's also.

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK:

Two Rowed Duck Bill Barley (Redland), Banner Oats (Redland), Ontario White Oats (clean), Seed Wheat, Sanford Sweet Corn, Crompton Early Corn, Full assortment of Grass & Clover Seeds.

Farmers Can Buy these Goods & Pay for them in Syrup or Sugar.

50 pieces New Print just to hand. Fast Colored Light Print, 5c. per yard; Fast Colored Dark Print (Indigo), 6c. per yd.

We want 10000 gallons New Syrup, 20000 lbs. New Sugar. First Made.

PARKER & KNIGHT,
Hatley, Que., March 6, 1900.

New Wagons.

I have just received from the leading factory in Canada, a car load of

Open and Top Buggies.

These wagons, which are of the latest designs and very handsome, have been set up and may be seen in my ware rooms at any time. Don't fail to call before buying.

H. T. BALL,

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Sugar Tools.

Save delay and annoyance by placing your orders early, for Cans, Carrying Pails, Buckets and Spouts. Besides our stock of finished goods we have a large quantity of tin we are anxious to dispose of and will make prices to move it.

Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed.

J. A. STEELE,

Caldwell Block, Rock Island. People's Telephone No. 64.

\$100.00 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who caused the fire that destroyed my BARN, at

Meadow Brook Farm,

Tuesday morning, March 6th, 1900. WALTER J. PHILLIPS, Ayer's Flat, Que.