Saturday Issue.

Sherbrooke Daily Record.

Eight Pages.

St C. Seminary 5Dec03

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FRIGHTFUL WRECK ON G.T.R.

Twenty-Five Killed and Thirty Injured in Head-On Collision.

Chicago Express and Fast Freight Meet Near London, Ont.—London Doctors Hasten to Scene of Disaster.

(Special to the Record.)

London, Ont., Dec. 27.—A head-on collision between train No. 5, G. T.R. Pacific express for Chicago, which left here an hour late, at 9 p.m., and an eastbound freight train, occurred at or near Wanstead last night.

Details at hand show it to be one of the most frightful railway disasters in the history of Canadian railroading.

The dead will number twenty-five.

The injured are placed at thirty.

The engineer of the freight and the fireman of the express are among the dead.

A special train with fifteen doctors has left London for the scene of the disaster.

The cause of the accident has not been explained. Both trains, it appears, were running at a high rate of speed and met with a fearful crash, which completely wrecked both trains.

The express train was crowded with passengers, many returning from their Christmas holidays.

Much excitement prevails here and fuller details are anxiously awaited.

A list of the dead has not yet been received.

The injured include no persons residing east of Prescott, Ont.

Letters To The Editor.

PLEA FOR THE "WORKING MAN."

Editor of the Record:

Sir,—I have noticed in the daily Record an item concerning the paper-makers of Windsor Mills in regard to shorter hours. Now, I am one who wants to see the working man have fair play, especially in this country. I am a traveller from one country to another and take notes of all as I go along. I must say that it is no wonder that so many of the young men of Canada leave their country and seek employment in the United States, simply for the reason that they get poor pay—for their labor at home. Then again, married men with families cannot pay their bills, as provisions are so high at present. The consequence is, if a poor man gets behind with his store bills, the merchant jumps on to him like a hundred of brick, and goes to the office of the company he is employed by and trustees his wages. Then he is thrown out of his situation. Besides, he is put out of house and home, with his wife and little children to go barefooted and hungry. I for one say there should be a law passed to protect the poor, honest, hard-working men. I know any amount of poor children that cannot attend school or even Sunday school for want of proper clothes, for the reason that their fathers do not get enough pay for their work to enable them to provide for their families. Companies should be should be compelled to pay them wages enough. Just think of men toiling hard for 90c., $1, $1.10 and $1.25 per day, and some of them mechanics at that. In the United States to-day common laborers get $1.50 for eight and ten hours. Now, why is it that the union has to wait until next May for their rights? Why not have them now? Every workingman should belong to the union.

FAIRPLAY.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 24, 1902.

OBJECTS TO ONLOOKER'S REMARKS.

Editor of the Daily Record:

Sir,—Your weekly correspondent, "Onlooker," a self-appointed public "Censor," states as follows in his Saturday's ruminations:

"Except by Councillor McManamy, municipal light is severely criticized, with criticisms borne of the unfortunate experience of other communities. Towns, cited by Councillor McManamy, as embodying the wisdom of municipilization, it has been shown, are repenting of their idealism as unpractical and expensive."

Now, I am free to state that this statement is a base fabrication of "Onlooker's" own fertile imagination, and has no foundation in fact whatever. I have so far not cited any "town as embodying the wisdom of municiplization."

I have given the names, Three Rivers, Lyndonville, Richmond and Weedon, where electric light was sold 25 to 50 per cent. less than it was sold in this city. Lyndonville is under municipal ownership; Three Rivers, Richmond and Weedon are under private companies or enterprises.

Evidently, "Onlooker" is inspired "with criticism" born of a servile desire to assist and join the interested anonymous correspondents in any misrepresentation in order to obscure the truth and blind the public to the true issue now before the public.

Only a few weeks ago "Onlooker" made a base and libellous charge against the French members of the city council, viz.: "The French against the English." The circumstance was the French for the city and the English for the Gas and Water Co.

"Onlooker" does not know that history is repeating itself. Five years ago the French members of the City Council carried the waterworks scheme through the City Council, so that if all the citizens can now enjoy the benefits, profits and privileges of the waterworks, it is due the loyalty of the then French members of the City Council on that memorable occasion.

When "Onlooker" has dissembled with municipal ownership, to his evident satisfaction, he wades into a meaningless platonic homily or dissertation under the heading of, "Siballa and the Pulpit."

"Onlooker" proceeds to give a pen painting exhibition of word shading, transcendentalism, etc., etc., in which he says:

"Why is it that parents would allow their children to remain out until a late hour at night for Siballa, etc.?"

"Why is it that young men and maidens would devote the best part of three weeks to the interests of Siballa, etc.?'.

"Why is it that people would trudge without a murmur to Siballa, with the mercury forging towards the bulb, etc.?"

"Why is it that men would contribute liberally to support Siballa, who hug their pocket-books tight when a missionary meeting subscription is gently suggested?"

"Onlooker's" conclusions on the foregoing are:

"Unless we look beneath the surface, no one can deny that these questions are difficult to answer without admitting that there is something radically wrong with the church life of the community."

In consideration of the above alarming presentation by public censor, known as, "Onlooker," of Siballa and the pulpit, I would suggest in my humble opinion, that "the church life of the community" is not at all in danger, and that, if the people generally are not quite as ardent in church matters as "Onlooker's" ideals, that the cause is more due to the influence of individual church members, who are living examples of the church going Pharisee; church members who would seem to reside in the church, but who only wear religion as a cloak simply, and adopt honesty because they believe it is the best policy. But with all these virtues combined they never hesitate to misrepresent their neighbors, either through sordid motives, or out of pure viciousness.

I will conclude by telling "Onlooker" and public "Censor" that there is nothing radically wrong with "the church life of the community." The evils and drawbacks to the success of the Church is more due to the hypocritical sentimentalism of the "goody, goody," members of the church and their silly criticisms of Siballa and kindred amusements.

D. McMANAMY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY QUESTION.

Editor of Daily Record:

Sir,—In a recent letter to your paper Mr. McManamy has referred to my position upon the Public Library question. Allow me to state the general position of this matter and my own:

A year ago Mr. Carnegie offered this city the gift of $15,000 for the erection of a Public Library building, the only condition being that the city would furnish a free site and pay $1,500 per annum for the support of a public library. He attached no other condition, and does not require that the institution should even have his name connected with it. Last fall the Council passed a resolution accepting the gift, and agreeing to carry out the conditions named. Mr. Carnegie was formally notified by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Council, and a reply was received in due course accepting the mutual agreement thus entered into, but asking that the resolution of the Council be repassed in a somewhat more definite form to meet his usual form of procedure. At a subsequent meeting of the Council this amended resolution was also passed. The city's agreement with Mr. Carnegie is therefore definite and complete. The Steathcona Square Committee were instructed to employ prominent architects to make up plans for a library building. These were submitted but were not found by the committee and the officers of the Library and Art Union entirely satisfactory, and the two architects whose plans were found most successful were requested to furnish new designs, which they have done, and these now await the final action of the Council. The present position of the city in its agreement with Mr. Carnegie and before the public throughout the Dominion as having definitely pledged itself to action along the lines referred to seems to make further discussion upon the subject unnecessary. We are simply in line with the action of near-

(Continued on page 2.)

ROOSEVELT DECLINES.

HAGUE TRIBUNAL WILL DECIDE VENEZUELA DIFFICULTY.

Washington, December 27. — President Roosevelt will not be arbitrator of the Venezuelan controversy. The whole vexatious subject will be referred for adjudication to The Hague tribunal.

Epitomized, this was the situation as it had resolved itself at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting yesterday.

SHERBROOKE MARKET.

The market this morning, although quite largely attended by vendors, was not by buyers, last Saturday's very large market and the mid-week market, being probably the cause of it.

The prices have not changed much, but they will probably have to come down a little if the farmers do not want to take their products back home with them. To day's revised market list is as follows:

Butter, fresh prints,	25c
Butter, creamery prints,	25c.
Butter, tub, per lb.,	18c to 20c
Cheese per lb., factory	14c to 18c
Domestic cheese	12c
Maple Sugar, per lb.,	8c
Maple syrup, per gal.	75c to $1.00
Bees' honey, per box,	15c
Strained honey,	20c
Eggs, per doz.,	25c and 40c
Sausage, per lb.,	12 1-2c
Ham, per lb	15c
Bacon, per lb.	15c
Lamb, per lb.	10c
Mutton, per quarter,	7c to 9c.
Fowl, per lb.,	8c to 12c
Chickens, per lb.,	10c to 12 1-2c
Turkeys, per lb.,	15c to 20c.
Beef, per hind quarter	5c to 7c
Beef, per fore quarters	3½c to 6c
Beef, cut, per lb.,	3c to 12 1-2
Pork, in carcass,	7c to 7 1-2c
Pork, salt, per lb.,	12 1-2c.
Pork per lb.,	10c
Veal	8c to 10c
Beef hides, salted,	6c to 7c
Lamb pelts,	20c to 40c
Calf skins, per lb.,	8c.
Potatoes, per bushel,	60c to 70c
Cooking apples, per bushel	60c to 75c
Eating apples, per bushel,	70c to 1
Winter apples, per bbl.,	$1,60 to $2.00
Onions, per bushel,	$1.00 and $1.20
Cabbage, each,	5 to 15c
Parsley, per bunch,	5c
Pickles, per qt.	6c to 8c
Carrots, per bushel,	40c
Turnips, per bushel,	30c
Peppers,	25c doz.
Squash, each	10c to 25c
Celery, per bunch,	8c to 10c
Beets, bushel,	50c to 60c
Beans, per pk.,	75c
Savory, bunch,	5c
Sage, per bunch,	5c
Cocoanuts, each	10c to 15c
Halibut	15c
Salmon,	20c to 25c
Hulled Corn, per quart,	5c

Chamberlain Makes Notable Speech in South Africa.

Durban, Dec. 27.— Mr. Chamberlain landed at 10.30 yesterday morning and was greeted by enormous and enthusiastic crowds.

Replying to an address of welcome, Mr. Chamberlain said the object of his mission was two-fold. In the first place he wished to express on behalf of the King and the Government sympathy with fellow-subjects and a desire to understand them better and to cement their new relations. In the second place, he was here to gain information which could only be gained on the spot. He deprecated the notion that by the wave of a magic wand they could settle every difficulty. Time would be needed to accomplish this end.

"Victor and vanquished," said Mr. Chamberlain, "bravely played their parts. We scorn to glory in our triumph; the enemy need fear no humiliations in their defeat. Let us see as Britons worthy of the name, that nothing be done to revive the animosities of the past. We must give our new fellow-subjects equality of position with ourselves. We ask, however, something in return; it is with them that the issue lies. We hold out our hand, and ask them to take it without thought of the past, but frankly and in the spirit in which it is offered. With the aid of their leaders, especially their religious leaders, we hope for reconciliation."

Ex-Principal Adams Is Dead.

A cable has been received by the Rev. Principal Whitney announcing that Rev. Dr. Adams, ex-Principal of Bishop's College, is dead.

Rev. Dr. Adams was from 1885 to 1900 principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and was appointed canon of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Quebec, in 1897. He combined with the principalship of the college from 1885 to 1891 the rectorship of Bishop's College School, and when the multiplicity of the duties of the two positions compelled him to relinquish the active supervision of the management of the school he retained the chaplaincy and continued to take an active interest in its prosperity.

Under his regime the members of both school and college largely increased, and the institution was in a very flourishing condition. His whole energy was wrapt up in the place and he spared no efforts to further its interests in every possible way. A notable instance of his success was the rebuilding of the school and chapel in 1891, after the disastrous fire that swept them away in the middle of the winter. With indomitable courage he at once set to work to reach arrangements for the carrying on of the school in temporary quarters, and he then set himself to collect, in Montreal and elsewhere, the money necessary for the erection of new and improved premises.

He had every detail of the management of Lennoxville at his fingers' ends, and by his kindness and consideration he made himself universally popular with the students and boys under his charge.

In the fall of 1898, while taking temporary summer duty, he was struck with paralysis. From this he never recovered, and it may be truly said that he had worn himself out in the interests of the institution under his charge. He returned to England in 1899 and resided at Paignton, S. Devon.

Rev. Dr. Adams was the son of Rev. ThomasAdams, a missionary to the Friendly Isles, and a nephew of the famous Dr. J. C. Adams, F.R.S., discoverer of the planet Neptune. He was born at Paramatta, N.S.W., 1847, and graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, as a wrangler. He was senior mathematical master at St. Peter's School, York, and as such was joint local secretary of the Jubilee British Association meeting. He was headmaster of Gateshead High School for Boys from 1882 till he came to this country.

He represented the diocese of Quebec in both the general and provincial synods of Canada, received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Lennoxville in 1886, and was elected a director of the Dominion Educational Association 1875.

He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

Granby Man Takes His Life.

Granby, Que., December 27.— Clement Bouchard, an employe of the Granby enamel works, committed suicide at six o'clock Thursday evening by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun, the result, it is said, of domestic troubles. He left a letter setting forth the disposition he wished made of his effects.

Bouchard and his wife are said to have quarrelled on Tuesday, after which he left home.

Returning Thursday evening, he prepared to take his life in the presence of his family, who, becoming alarmed, ran to the neighbors for assistance. They had no sooner left the house when the report of the gun was heard.

Bouchard had lain down on the floor and placed the gun to his right ear. Death was instantaneous.

Coroner Mathison held an inquest. The deceased comes from St. Hyacinthe.

SOMETHING WRONG.

"There's something wrong about Christmas. I can't understand it."
"What is it?"
"Why, everybody gives away more than he gets, and nobody gets as much as he gives away. Where does all the other go to?"

Daughter Former Sherbrooke Man Arrested on Serious Charge.

A despatch to the Manchester Union from Revere, Mass., dated Dec. 25th, says:

"Miss Catharine Richardson (daughter of the late William Richardson, former proprietor of the Sherbrooke House), thirty years old, formerly of Littleton, N.H., and living at the Morrison House, Revere, will be arraigned in the district court to-morrow on the charge of administering poison to her mother, Mrs. William Richardson, with intent to commit murder. Miss Richardson was arrested last night upon information furnished the police by Dr. Eunice M. Kenney, a woman physician, who was called to attend Mrs. Richardson.

"According to the police, Dr. Kenney detected symptoms that indicated arsenical poisoning and found that medicine other than that she had prescribed was being administered.

"The doctor, they say, in order to satisfy herself, drank some of the medicine and became sick with all the symptoms observed in Mrs. Richardson. She accordingly reported to the case to the police, who secured a warrant for Miss Richardson's arrest.

"When the officers went to serve the warrant, they found the young woman in bed, ill with dyspepsia. No attempt was made to remove her, but an officer was stationed at the door. She was much better to-day and will appear in court to-morrow.

"The case is a puzzling one to the authorities, as its is understood there seems but little evidence except that furnished by Dr. Kenney. Mrs. Richardson's condition is not considered serious."

HEARD IN LITTLETON, N. H.

Littleton, Dec. 26.—Much excitement was caused in Littleton yesterday by the news of the arrest at Revere, Mass., of Miss Catharine Richardson, charged with an attempt to poison her mother, and by the additional fact that an enquiry was begun as to the death of her father, which occurred here suddenly, June 15, 1900.

Concerning the Revere case, nothing is known here outside of newspaper reports, but there is no suspicion, or idea, in Littleton that the death of Miss Richardson's father resulted from anything but a natural cause.

William A. Richardson was for years one of the most widely known men in this part of the state, and he was long engaged in the hotel business here and in other places. The facts of his death are well known. For two months previous to his last illness he was away from home attending to his hotels at Windsor, Vt., and at Woodsville.

Two weeks before his death he returned to Littleton a very sick man, his symptoms resembling gastric fever. The immediate cause of his death was embolism of the heart, brought about by imprudently getting out of bed while in a weakened condition, death coming almost immediately as the result.

Mr. Richardson was attended by Dr. C. E. Sanger, one of the oldest and ablest physicians in this part of the state, who told a Union man to-day

(Continued on page 4.)

QUICK RETURNS — SATISFACTORY RESULTS

POPULAR WANT COLUMNS OF THE SHERBROOKE RECORD

ADVERTISEMENTS OF HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS VACANT, LOST AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, BOARD AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Reasonable Rates: 15c. for 15 words, 1 day; each additional word 1c. 6 days for the price of 5. Remember the Record reaches thousands of homes every day where no other Sherbrooke newspaper is ever seen.

FOR SALE

The Record is the greatest salesman you can employ. It can sell anything for you. It talks your wares in every home and secures for you top prices.

FOR SALE—GOOD JARVIS SLEIGH and pair robes. Apply George McNicol, 49 Melbourne street.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST END OF lot No. 22, in 10th range (cadastral lot No. 22b), township of Bury, 96 acres more or less, well timbered. Apply Newell M. Bishop, Bishop's Crossing, P. Q., or Chas. Warren, Brooklbury, P.Q., executors will late Edward Leonard.

FOR SALE—SNOW STEAM PUMP, 6 x 4 x 6 Jenckes steam boiler, 22 h.p., and fittings; railroad tank, 20,000 gals., 3 in. pine. All in first-class order ready for inspection. Apply Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q.

FOR SALE—ONE SINGLE SLEIGH, and three buffalo robes. Good condition, finely lined. Apply S. F. Morey, city.

FOR SALE—DRY WOOD, ALSO HAY and straw. Apply Beaumont Farm. Bell Tel. 345y.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—APPLY TO MRS. Shaw Thomas, 108 King street.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE, SIX rooms. W. C. Low rent. John Baird, 4 High street.

The First Question

asked at a Fire is, invariably, is there any Insurance? That is the all important topic. If the answer is, Yes! then everybody is relieved. They know the loss will be shared instead of falling upon the victim.

W. S. DRESSER & CO.

are interested in almost every heavy loss in the Townships.

McCarthy Block
29 Strathcona Sq.
Both 'Phones

MACHINISTS WANTED.

Several first-class lathe and planer hands wanted at once.

THE CANADIAN RAND DRILL CO.

HELP WANTED

Record Ads. have secured more domestic, clerical and other help than all other sources combined. There is only one sure way to get just the kind of help you want. That way is the use of the famous Want Ads. in the Record.

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERvant at once. Mrs. W. E. Loomis, Queen street.

WANTED. — HOUSE MAID. Apply Mrs. W. Duncan Smith, 15 Montreal street.

WANTED—GOOD ALL ROUND MAchinist, also blacksmith who understands making tools. Apply at the Modern Bedstead Factory, city.

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply after 7 p.m. 11 Montreal street, city.

HOME WORK KNITTING GIVEN honest, industrious families, every locality. Good wages. Ten dollar outfit required. Write Glasgow Woollen Company, Toronto.

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERvant. Good wages. Apply Mrs. T. M. Craig, London street.

WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEmen do our work at home Spare time, $5 to $10 per week. Address with two centstamp, Box 249 London, Ont.

WANTED—PERSON TO CALL ON retail trade and agents for manufacturing house, local territory. Salary $19.70 paid weekly, and expense money advanced. Business successful. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, Caxton Building, Chicago.

CIRCULAR AND SAMPLE DISTRIbuters wanted everywhere. No canvassing. Good pay. Co-operative Adv. Co., N.Y.

WANTED — SERVANT TO GO TO Montreal. Small flat. Address, stating wages required, Box 362, Sherbrooke.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ads. under this heading give quick results. State your business here and your announcement will prove a good investment.

WANTED TO PURCHASE LIFE INsurance policies. Better terms than companies offer. Apply Chas. Moe.

BUY A REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull and raise good stock. They cost no more to keep than scrubs, and sell for double the price. We have an extra fine bull, bred in Ontario, and to avoid in-breeding would sell him at a beef price. For particulars address C. C. Hanson, Coaticook.

Just Say "I'm Sick"

And I Will Send You a Way To Get Well.

Just write a postal card and tell me which book you need. That is all.

Then I will send you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month at my risk to learn what it can do. If it succeeds the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself. And your mere word shall decide it.

That is my way of convincing you.

Could you come to my office I would show you a vault filled with 65,000 letters from people whom I have cured. Eou would not need the month's test to convince you then.

But you who can't come here—you who don't know me—are apt to doubt a stranger's claims.

So I prove my faith in my treatment by letting you take the remedy, then you can decide whether you or I shall pay.

I have labored a lifetime to perfect a remedy that would strengthen the inside nerves, and my Restorative does that. It brings back the only power that makes the vital organs act.

When an organ fails in its duty, the nesve power is weak. There is usually no other cause. The organ is like an engine that needs more steam; and no skill in the world can remedy the trouble till the organ has power to act.

My Restorative brings back that power, and that is the secret of my success. When that is done, the weak organ is well, unless a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible.

In the past 12 years I have furnished my Restorative on trial to over half a million sick ones. Nearly all of the cases were difficult; many were desperate. Other treatments had failed in most of them. Yet 39 out of each 40 have paid for the treatment gladly because they were cured. There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you, and you shall not lose a penny if I fail.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 37, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia
Book No 2 on the Heart
Book No 3 on the Kidneys
Book No 4 for Women
Book No 5 for Men (sealed)
Book No 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all Druggists.

CITY NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

Col. George D. Morean, of Corunna, Mich., is spending the holidays with his sister, Mrs. Wm. Murray.

Miss Alice Thornton, of Barnston, is the guest of Mrs. L. S. Channell for a few days.

Miss Ida Hill McKerracher, contralto, of Malone, N. Y., will as ist in the musical part of the service at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

In the Academy examination results the name of Miss Clara Buck should have appeared among the "first class" instead of the third, where it was placed through error.

Millinery Sale!

We Now Offer

The dressiest thing in winter millinery.

The prettiest shapes and trimmings the season has offered at practically

Your Own Prices

for cash purchases. Our display is still complete and offers exceptional bargains to immediate buyers.

C. E. Enright & Co.

"The Elite" - - Strathcona Sq.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Col. A. H. Gilmour, of Stanbridge East, was thrown from his sleigh recently and had two ribs broken.

Mr. Norman Vincent, twenty-seven years jailer of Bedford District, died a few days ago. He was born in 1814.

The Brome County Historical Society is a live organization. A special meeting has been called for to-day at Knowlton to consider important matters.

William Warcup's store at Kinnear's Mills, Megantic, was gutted by fire last Thursday entailing a loss of $1500. The fire was prevented from spreading to other buildings by the efforts of the citizens. A quantity of snow on the roofs also served as a protection.

At the annual meeting of the members of Compton County Agricultural Society, No. 1, on Wednesday, the 17th, the Board elected for the ensuing year were G. G. Hurd, Alton Hodge, Col. J. F. Learned, Herbert Waldron, Fred. Cromwell, Joseph Gervais, John McClary, C. Barlow, Sylvestre Hibbard, Fred. Sunbury and Newton Lindsay. At a subsequent meeting of the directors present, G. G. Hurd was elected president; Alton Hodge, vice-president, and J. H. Taylor, secretary-treasurer.

An accident happened to the Central Vermont train near Granby recently which might have proved disastrous, but fortunately resulted in nothing worse than a shaking up and an aggravated delay to the passengers on board. After leaving Granby the train proceeded on its way for about five miles, when the weight of the tender caused the rails to spread and the cars following left the track. The engineer succeeded in bringing his train to a standstill promptly, and Conductor Temple secured a team from a nearby farm and drove back to Granby station in order to get into communication with the authorities and report progress. Eventually with help secured from Granby and Waterloo the train was righted and reached its destination early on Sunday morning.

Coaticook House.—Popular home for travellers. L. Kilburn, Prop.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 1.)

ly every town of importance in the Dominion as well as south of us. To recede from the position entered into even if it were possible, would only stultify the city and injure its reputation at home and abroad.

I notice one speaker at a recent public meeting re-advocated the idea of a combined building for City Hall and Library. It is only necessary to restate the objections already fully discussed and admitted, viz., 1st, The acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer involves the absolute necessity of a separate library building; 2nd, a combined building as shown by estimates obtained by the committee would cost $10,000 more than for a City Hall alone, and would give for neither, suitable or desirable accommodations, such as are now provided by the present plans of the City Hall, and Library, and even if combined (involving the additional cost and also the loss of the gift of $15,000) the cost of maintenance of the latter would still have to be borne by the city, at an expense practically as great as if separated; equal space must be heated, and lighted, competent librarians must be in charge, independent of the city staff, one janitor can care for both buildings if contiguous, and cost of periodicals, and papers, books and repairs would be the same. Eighteen years of practical experience on our present institution has demonstrated that the proposed appropriation of $15,000 is as small as, if not less than, will adequately provide for this institution. I believe every reputable citizen recognizes the need of this institution in our midst.

The past and future prosperity of our city is dependent more than anything else upon the character of its citizens, their integrity, intelligence, energy and ability. These qualities are largely made by the opportunities and surroundings which we afford our children and residents. Every parent desires to see his children receive the best advantages and grow up intelligent, respected citizens. As a result our schools are crowded, and the churches, colleges and all influences for good are welcomed. The library and reading room is one of the most important of these factors for the prosperity and intelligence of the community, and I believe that out of an income last year of $70,000, exclusive of receipts from Water Department, an income which is certain to increase year by year, the appropriation of $1500 for this purpose is a wise undertaking. The city of Brantford with a population of 18,000, has just laid the corner stone of its new library building for which it receives from Mr. Carnegie $30,000, involving an annual appropriation by the city of $3000. The new library building will in the future undoubtedly stand, with out public park, as a credit to the wisdom, intelligence, and far-sighted policy of our present municipal authorities, and prove a very important factor in the prosperity of this community.

As to the much-discussed question of municipal ownership of electric lighting and other industries, I wish to say a few words. At the outset I may say I do not own any of the stock of the Gas and Water Company, but I have friends who do, as is the case with many of our citizens. I am also a citizen and ratepayer of Sherbrooke, and am deeply interested in everything that affects its welfare. I have much sympathy with Councillor McManamy in his views as to the right of a municipality to participate in the profits of its franchises, but it is a serious question as to how this can best be accomplished. With ample power now developed in our midst for the production of all necessary electric light and power, under the conduct of a well organized company and staff, it seems to me that the expenditure of $150,000 to $200,000 to develop a new power and plant for the purpose of competition and division of a field none too large for the works now running, is unwise on general economic principles. To force the present capital invested into such a competition or as an alternative to accept for its property a valuation less than that based upon its present productive value, is simply to deal a blow to such capital, because it has placed itself within the power of the city to do so. It must be borne inmind that the present actual valuation of a plant by no means represents the actual risk the owners incurred as to its success nor the cost os experiments, mistakes, losses and changes which every practical man knows are incidental to the establishment of electrical works, and which have been thus far everywhere a series of experiments. To simply value the present plant at its actual cost to replace it, making no allowance for the past expenditure which has brought it to this point, is manifestly unfair, and justice and fair dealing always pays best in the long run. Even if the opposite course were possible, and for the time being successful, such procedure in the long run is not wise, and capital always shuns a repetition of such dealing or those who have the reputation for it.

It is true that under the able supervision of a practical man, Mr. Jenckes, chairman of the Water Committee, whom none better could have been found, the Water Department has proved a successful venture, as might well have been predicted at the beginning, because this was in every way destined to success, on its own merits, under such care, Water primarily is not a product of manufacture, but belongs naturally and in its distribution to the community, and such distribution when once established is permanent, of the simplest character, not liable to disturbance requiring the minimum of attention and involving but little plant, which may become antiquated or wear out. I believe the majority of our population of all nationalities were favorable (as I was) to its acquisition by the city upon an equitable basis. Outside of the supply of water, and when the question becomes one of a city dealing with manufactured product, such as electric and gas lighting, street railway, etc., the problem is by no means so simple or the results as certain. I do not understand that the production and distribution of electricity has by any means reached its ultimate development, but on the contrary, that further developments are looked for by the best authorities, which, if realized, will supercede to some extent at least present appliances. In view of this, is it prudent for the city to embark in such an enterprise. Again, the manufacture and distribution is much more complicated, requiring special skilled labor, a larger force and is more liable to deterioration and accident, requiring more permanent management and supervision than that usually afforded by elective municipal bodies which serve voluntarily and are constantly changing and which under one man may prove eminently successful, as under Mr. Jenckes, but under less trained supervision produces a failure, as appears to be, temporarily at least, the case in the much discussed Moncton experience. My own belief is that the majority of our most intelligent citizens look upon the present proposal with serious doubt and misgiving, if not positive opposition, and this is not to question, as I do not the sincerity of Mr. McManamy's convictions, and his interest in the welfare of the city, but believing he is too much influenced by his elation at the success of the water scheme, and does not realize the serious difference which fundamentally underlies the two schemes, saying nothing about the absence of any definite figures or even approximate estimates. Returning to my original statement, that I believe in municipal participation in the profits of its franchises, I think the true principle for obtaining this profit is not in assuming the burden and risk of ownership with all the disadvantages that attend it, but by allowing private corporations to own and manage such enterprises, but requiring an interest in all profits above an established and agreed rate of interest return to the capital reptesented upon the basis hereinbefore outlined. This is largely the present and growing practice, to go no further than Montreal and Toronto, where it obtains with respect to the street railways with very satisfactory results. Applying the principle to the present case, it would eliminate entirely the risk of the city in such an undertaking, the enormous increase to its bonded debt, the additional burdens which would be laid upon the Council and its committees in its supervision (no light consideration when it is even now so difficult to persuade the best and ablest citizens to take positions therein), avoid the disadvantages of large municipal patronage, and dispel the spirit of antagonism which is now rising over this subject among our citizens.

An amicable solution of the matter I believe could be arranged with the Gas and Water Company upon this basis. Its books could be audited by the city auditors, and if the city desired a reduction of rates instead of percentage of profit or a combination of the two, it could be provided for.

S. F. MOREY.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

RUGS and DRAPERIES!

RUGS

A large assortment consisting of Velvet, Smyrna, Bagdad, Bulgarian, Brussels, Tapestry and Jute, ranging in price from 15c. to $18.00.

DRAPERIES

Your choice of Swiss, Bobbinet, Muslin, and Lace Draperies, from 85 to 75c IN PORTIERES, we can show you standard colors in chenille and tapestry, ranging from $12 to $2 per pair.

EDWARD'S FURNITURE CO.

PARTINGTON'S FOR Sofa Cushions

73 WELLINGTON ST.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

will make up for that Christmas Present you did not expect to receive. We have a good assortment of Sterling Silver Novelties, Ebony Goods, etc., left that will just fill the bill.

The prices are even lower on many articles than they were before Christmas.

A. C. SKINNER

Jeweller. 7 Strathcona Sq.

Those answering advertisements in this paper will serve the interests of all by mentioning the Daily Record.

Cigars That Make a Man Risk

burning his lips to get the last whiff. Such are the

K. & C. BOUQUET CIGARS . . . . . .

Clear, long, Havana filled.
Retail price, 5 cents each; come cheaper if you buy a box.

A. E. KINKEAD & CO.,

113 Wellington St., Sherbrooke.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SIGN OF THE INDIAN

MANTLE DEPT.

Below we give an exact stock list of the balance of our Ladies' Suits, Jackets and Mantles; all of which will be offered on

MONDAY, A. M.

at the reductions mentioned below.

Ladies' Jackets---Three-quarter Lengths.

1 only Black, size 34, price $16.00	now	$12.00
1 only Black, size 36, price $ 6.50	now	$ 4.88
1 only Black, size 36, price $21.00	now	$15.75
1 only Black, size 40, price $18.00	now	$13.50
1 only Fawn Color, size 34, price $18.00	now	$13.50
1 only Fawn Color size 36, price $12.25	now	$ 9.25
1 only Fawn Color, size 36, price $18	now	$13.50
1 only Fawn Color, size 40, price $18	now	$13.50
1 only Navy, size 32, price $18.00	now	$13.50
1 only Navy, size 34, price $18.00	now	$13.50
1 only Grey Tweed, size 34, price $10.50	now	$ 7.85

Ladies' Long Coats.

1 only Cadet Blue, full length, satin lined. 1 only Cardinal, full length, satin lined, sizes 34 and 36, prices $30.00, now $24.00 each.

Ladies' Suits.

1 only Black, size 32, price $16.00,	now	$12.00
1 only Black, size 32, price $12.00,	now	$9.00
1 only Black, size 34, price $20.00,	now	$15.00
1 only Black, size 36, price $16.00,	now	$12.00
1 only Black, size 38, price $20.00,	now	$15.00
1 only Black, size 42, price $18.00,	now	$13.50
1 only Grey Suit, size 34, price $13.25	now	$10.00
1 only Brown Suit, size 34, price $20.00	now	$15.00
1 only Navy Suit, size 32, price $20.00	now	$15.00
1 only Navy Suit, size 34, price $20.00	now	$15.00
1 only Navy Suit, size 34, price $18.00	now	$13.50
1 only Navy Suit, size 36, price $10.50	now	$7.75
1 only Navy Suit, size 40, price $25.00	now	$18.00

Opera Capes, 1 only, Light Grey, $38, for 25.00.
Fur Lined Cape, 1 only, Cardinal, $20 for 15.00.
2 only, Persian Lamb Jackets, at big reductions.
6 Golf Capes from $5 to 10.00 each, all reduced in price.

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY

We will allow for cash only an extra discount of 5 per cent. from the already reduced prices.

If you desire one of these Jackets or Costumes, secure your size early.

L. A. BAYLEY.

KINGSEY FALLS.

Dec. 27.—The doll contest at D.P.C. Store closed on Wednesday, Miss A. Haddock winning first prize and Miss Lizzie Smith second.

Misses F. and W. Leith providentially escaped what might have proven a serious accident. Some part of the harness becoming loose, frightened the horse, which broke into a run, and in making the turn overturned the sleigh throwing the occupants out, who escaped with slight injuries.

The hockey match between Danville and the home team was played on Christmas Day, the visiting team winning, after an hour's hard play.

A very impressive service was held in the Episcopal church Christmas night, the Rev. Mr. Husband being in charge.

Mr. F. Beattie and Mrs. C. Young, of Windsor Mills, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Chadsey.

The Christmas tree was a success, and the children enjoyed themselves and found Santa Claus had not forgotten them.

Mrs. Draper and son, of Bridgeton, Me., are visiting here with friends.

Miss Ada Armstrong is spending the holidays at Melbourne.

Mr. Malcolm Marston, of Montreal, is spending the holidays with his parents.

Thread in Surgery.

Modern surgery employs dozens of different kinds of thread for sewing up cuts and wounds. Among them are kangaroo tendons, horsehair, silk and very fine silver wire. Many of these threads are intended to hold for a certain number of days, and then naturally break away. The short, tough tendons taken from the kangaroo, whuch are used for sewing severe wounds, will hold for about four weeks before they break away. Silk thread will hold for much longer, sometimes six months, while the fine silver wire is practically indestructible. With the entire outfit a surgeon is able to select a thread that will last as long as the wound takes to heal, and will then disappear completely. To accommodate this assortment of threads special varieties of needles are required. Besides the needle craned in different segments of a circle, surgeons use needles shaped like spears, javelins and bayonet points. Some are as long as bodkins, with a point like a miniature knife blade. Others have the sharpened end triangular.

Sick Headache Cured in 20 Minutes

By using Yasai Zutoo Tablets (Japanese Headache Cure), a strictly vegetable compound. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

ESTABLISHED 1863

H. C. Wilson & Sons

Piano Warerooms.

Dec. 27, 1902

How about a Piano for 1903, and why not have it for New Year's day. We have some very desirable instruments in stock to-day. Pianos that we beleive would suit the most critical buyer as regarding Quality or Tone, Durability, style of case, and price. We have neat reliable Pianos new and direct from the factory as low as $250, or we can show you superb "Baby Grands" in "Art" Cases up to $900. but we have splendid assortment of high class Pianos between these prices and our intention is that every piano sold from our stores shall be good value for the price paid. Will you favor us with a call and look them over?

Note this list to choose from.

Heintzman & Co.,
Mason & Risch,
Kranich & Bach,
Ivers & Pond,
Morris, Berlin,
and the new Wilson Pianos

of which we have 10 very handsome styles to-day.

We would allow fair value for your old instrument in exchange

For Organ Buyers we have about 100 new Organs from $60 up, and lots of second-hand ones from $15 up. If you cannot call write for list and prices.

Pianos and Organs for rental. Artistic Piano Tuning and Repairing.

H. C. Wilson & Sons

Christmas Day

HAS COME AND GONE. WE HOPE EVERYBODY HAD A REAL GOOD TIME.

Now for more business. We are ready for all comers. Lots of good things to eat and drink. Everything of the very best.

R. JOHNSTON.

Grocer.

What She Looked.

"I brought my husband fifteen thousand pounds when I married him," said the fat lady. "You look it," said the cutting young blade, surveying her massive form.—Melbourne Weekly Times.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

Insist on Getting the Cigar Branded 'DUTCH MIKE,' Havana Filled. Only 5c.

DO YOUR

New Year's Shopping IN

FURS!!

AT

CORMIER'S

My stock is the most complete and the most reliable. Select your New Year's Presents in Furs early.

The latest shapes and silks for

TIES!

Specially put up for presentation. See them. Do not miss visiting my store when you wish to select fine and useful presents.

Buy the common-sense

WAYS MUFFLER

(ALL SHADES.)

BE SURE AND CALL AT

131 Wellington St.

ONLY ONE STORE — NO BRANCH.

Z. P. CORMIER

THE Furrier.

The REGAL

OUR LEADER IN

Hockey Skates!

The Regal Skate is being used by all the leading Canadian Hockey Players this winter. It is the highest grade Skate produced by the Star makers. Every pair fully warranted. Price $4.50 per pair.

Our stock of the

Mic-Mac Hockey Sticks

is limited and the demand for them increases every day. Send us your orders early.

J. S. Mitchell & Co.

SKATES!

accurately ground, sharpened and repaired, in an up-to-date manner, at

GEO. F. FOSS'
Electric and Machine Works.
Bell Tel. 107 - - - 14 Water street.

NOT SAFE WITHOUT A WHIP

Why Run Any Risk?

You can get them from 15c to $1.75 each.

—AT—

Wm. MILLAR'S
LAKEMAN'S OLD STAND.

INVERNESS.

Dec. 26.—The annual meeting of the members of the Megantic Agricultural Society, No. 1, was held in the Court House, Inverness, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The report for the year was very encouraging, and the old board of directors was re-elected, excepting Mr. S. O'Malley, who, having sold his farm, was replaced by Mr. Murchie.

Blacksmiths had not got through the rush of changing sleighs for double roads when the icy roads of this week brought them a new harvest.

We are sorry to hear of the destruction by fire of Mr. McGillivray's residence at Adderley, on Wednesday.

Among the religious and social events of the past week were the marriage of Mr. John B. Campbell and Miss Jenet Savage at the residence of the bride's parents, at Campbell's corner, on Thursday last, by the Rev. H. C. Sutherland, and the reception held. About seventy guests were present and the evening's programme was very pleasantly carried out. The bride was the recipient of a great many valuable presents. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are enjoying their honeymoon in the Eastern States.

FASHIONABLE FURS.

Persian Lamb and Seal are always the most sought for, on account of their richness, elegance and durability. We are able to offer you 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. better value than anywhere else because we personally select our stock from the best markets in Europe at cash prices. Chas. Desjardins & Co., 1537 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

New Table of Values.

"Now, children," said the teacher to the class in advanced arithmetic, "you may recite in unison the table of values."

And the children repeated in chorus:

"Ten mills make a trust.
"Ten trusts make a combine.
"Ten combines make a merger.
"Ten mergers make a magnate.
"One magnate makes the money."

For this Week Only!

20 p.c.

OFF ALL

Toys, Games, and Dolls.

John Millett
9c STORE.

MR. HARRY FLETCHER,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

Studio, Room 6, Whiting Block

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

New Year Gifts!

STROUD'S

We have the Best and Largest Variety in the City for your inspection.

Our China Stock is from the largest and best factories in Germany—all new and pretty designs. We keep the celebrated Wedgwood Crockery. Tea, Dinner and Toiletware, no better ever made. Worth your while seeing. Imported by us direct from the manufacturers and sold at lowest prices. Now is the time to inspect our goods. It will cost you nothing to see them before buying

STROUD'S

159 Wellington Street, Sherbrooke.

BELL PHONE 404

RICHMOND

Dec. 27.—Monday night last the Christ- entertainment of St. Andrew's Sabbath School, Melbourne, was held, when a large assemblage met and thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

On Tuesday evening the Sunday school entertainment of the Congregational church, Lower Melbourne, was held. Mrs. Watt, the wife of the pastor, was presented with a very handsome sewing machine. The meeting was very enjoyable and broke up at a seasonable hour.

Major Williamson, of Kingsbury, invited a few of his friends to a gathering in the Town Hall there on Tuesday evening last. Among those present were a few from Richmond, who report having had a very enjoyable time.

We regret exceedingly to report the death of Esther, daughter of Mr. King, Corris, after a lengthened illness. She died at her home Wednesday morning, and was buried yesterday from the Presbyterian church, Lower Windsor. The family have the sincere sympathy of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bradley are in Montreal spending the Christmas holidays with their son.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dunton, Misses A. Dunton and G. Campbell are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Campbell.

Miss Jennie Stewart has returned from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, after her late attack of typhoid fever.

Drs. Charles and James and Mr. D. Morison, of Montreal, spent yesterday with their parents in Melbourne.

Miss A. Fraser has returned from Cambridge, Mass., on a short visit to her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ross and daughter have gone to Sherbrooke on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson.

Mr. Armitage Ewing, of Montreal, is the guest of his parents, Lower Melbourne.

On Wednesday, Dec. 24th, at high noon, at the home of Mrs. MacLean, Kingsbury, her daughter, Marian Edith, was united in marriage to Mr. Henry E. Martin. The Rev. James Sutherland officiated. About forty relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present. The bride looked lovely in a travelling suit of dark blue cloth and white trimmings. The bridesmaids were Miss Lily McKay and Miss Barbara McLean, cousin and sister of the bride, who were handsomely gowned in green. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Rupert Martin. After the ceremony the company partook of a sumptuous and dainty wedding breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were accompanied to the G.T.R. station, Richmond, by a large number of their young friends, where they boarded the 7 p.m. train en route for Boston and other cities of interest in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Martin intend residing in Newport, Vt.

Mr. F. Wood, of Rutland, Vt., is spending a few days with his parents in Upper Melbourne.

The Chalmers' Presbyterian Church, Richmond, held their annual treat for the children on Christmas night. The children as usual provided the programme, which was very good. The parents and friends were out in goodly numbers, and showed their interest and appreciation of the occasion by bountifully loading the trees. Mr. Wales, the superintendent, was remembered by the teachers by the gift of a beautifully bound book of poems. Mr. Wales has been the faithful superintendent of this school for many years. The pastor, Dr. Kellock, was presented with a very handsome set of harness from the congregation. Mr. Thomas Drive, in a neat speech, made the presentation which was suitably acknowledged by the pastor, who expressed his gratitude for that and the many other tokens which he had received from the people of St. Andrew's and Chalmers' churches at this season. Mrs. Kellock was also very generously remembered.

EATON CORNER.

Dec. 27.—Mrs. B. A. Alger spent Christmas with friends in Coaticook.

Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Clara Jordon, and daughter Hazel, Theon Hodge, Clyde Hodge, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Capt. Mark Hodge, of Nashua, N. H., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wells Hodge. All their children are now at home with the exception of one who could not come.

Our Christmas Tree entertainment on Christmas Eve was one of the best ever held here. The parts played by the children elicited much praise from the audience. "The Evening Star," a piece played by ten young girls dressed in appropriate costume, was very pretty. Rev. Mr. Davis, of Cookshire, was the efficient master of ceremonies. Rev. Mr. Robertson, also, of Cookshire, contributed much to the pleasures of the evening by a neat little speech which he knows so well how to make.

Your Money Refunded

If Yasai Zutoo Tablets (Japanese Headache Cure), fail to relieve Neuralgia or Headache in 20 minutes. They are a strictly vegetable compound. Price 25c.

THERE'S no floating down stream in business. Mr. Trader, unless you want your profits to dwindle. Its pull and pull hard against the tide of competition. If you want some extra power see Lakeman about it.

WATERVILLE

Dec. 27.—Christmas passed off very pleasantly here. Many family reunions were held and quite a few spent Christmas with friends at a distance. Morning service was held in St. John's Church and was well attended. The Christmas Tree and entertainment as usual was quite a success. All the children were kindly remembered.

Mr. P. S. Dobson, of Stanstead College, was in town last Tuesday.

Mr. George Lamourie and daughter are visiting friends in Boston, Mass.

Miss Miller, of Windsor Mills, spent Sunday with Mrs. F. Rowe.

Mr. J. P. Wells, of Sherbrooke, spent Christmas in town.

Mr. B. Gilson, of Boston, is the guest of Mrs. Wyman.

Miss Verna Peterson returned from St. Johnsbury Wednesday, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Roy Peterson, who will spend a few days in town with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Bean, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bean, Miss Silvia Bean and Mr. Harold Bean all spent Christmas with friends in Minton.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Swanson and family spent Christmas with friends at Bury.

SEAL STOCK.

Our fine Seal stock is the largest on this continent. Call and see the incomparable choice which we are showing in furs. Nothing like it for value and variety. Chas. Desjardins & Co., 1537 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

NORTH COATICOOK.

Dec. 27.—The Protestant school closed on Friday, the 19th for the Christmas holidays. This school was somewhat broken up by whooping cough, therefore no special programme was prepared for the occasion. Miss Hopkins treated the children to confectionery, and in return she received a present from her pupils. After many a merry Christmas had been exchanged, they separated, to meet again on Jan. 5th.

The Catholic school closing last Friday was a very interesting affair. Rev. Father Laporte presided, and Commissioners Gendreau and Councillor Lupuis were present, besides many of the parents of the children. The children went through a general review of their lessons and they were thoroughly examined by Father Laporte and much satisfaction was both felt and expressed by the parents at the management of the school and the manifest happiness and improvement of the children who attend. Much credit is due Miss Dupuis, who had so well trained the children, and so judiciously arranged the programme. The prizes were all awarded by Miss Dupuis, also a distribution of bon bons. Those who received the prizes for good attendance were: Rosie Champagne and Emile Perault; general application, Albert Marcoux, Aurore Marcoux; French reading, Aimee Marcoux, Katie McEnenyj English reading, Albert McCormney, Rosanna Losperance, Maria Ouilett; writing, Olivine Depais; geography, Eva McClure; history, Dora Menard; composition, Albertine Moreau; arithmetic, Alexandrine Audett.

Miss Dupuis will spend her vacation in Stanstead, and will go through a review of her higher studies at the convent.

The entertainment and Christmas tree in Mead's Hall took place last Wednesday evening, and was a great success. The programme was unusually good and listened to by a large company, both old and young. Rev. Mr. Stevens occupied the chair. The entertainment consisted of choruses, dialogues, readings, recitations, tableaux, songs, etc., which were all suitable for the occasion. The music was all bright and lively. The recitations, too, were all excellent, and one could not help but catch the spirit of merry Christmas time. After the entertainment old Santa Claus in all his glory appeared, and presented each scholars with a book and bag of candy, after which the tree was stripped of its contents, and each one seemed to have just what they wanted, and as they left for their homes all felt they had enjoyed a happy Xmas eve.

May the Christmas cheer of those upon whom rests the sunshine of prosperity overflow and reach those upon whom the shadows have fallen, so that all may enjoy the happy Christmas time.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hool returned from Sherbrooke last Wednesday. Mrs. Hool has been in the hospital over two months, where she underwent a serious operation. Some of their friends here met them at their home, and provided refreshments, which was greatly appreciated.

Among those who are spending Christmas in town are Mr. and Mrs. Farwell, Lennoxville, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, Sherbrooke, Mr. Richard and Mr. Joseph Wallace, and Mr. C. Shaw, of Lewiston, Me.

Miss Anna Corcoran is spending a week at her home in Clifton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dutton spent Christmas at Compton.

Mrs. Connett is lying very ill of heart disease.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH IN FURS

can be obtained by getting them from us. Our unique arrangements at the great centres of the trade, and the extent of our purchases enable us to give you 25 to 40 per cent. better value than elsewhere. Chas. Desjardins & Co., 1537 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Skating Shoes!

The lowness of the mercury so early, indicates a long, successful season for this favorite pastime. If you haven't procured your Skating Shoes, do so before breaks in the assortment of sizes and varieties appear.

E. O. WIGGETT

Whiting Block - - Sherbrooke

Headquarters For

Toys,
Games,
Dolls,
Books,
Fancy Goods,
All for New Year's Presents.

SUCH VARIETY,
SUCH PRICE VALUE,
SUCH CROWDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS.

Come early and avoid the fearful rush.

J. R. McBain,

Headquarters for Santa Claus.

...CHEAP SALE OF...

Fine Gold Jewellery.

We are selling everything in the store at a greatly reduced price to clear out as much as possible before Jan. 1st, when we will begin to take stock. Now is the time to buy the best goods at a low figure.

Call and see what we have to offer.

R. J. SPEARING,
Manufacturing Jeweller,
33 Strathcona Square.

MARTINVILLE.

Dec. 26.—Mr. Guy Hitchcock, of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, arrived in Martinville on Tuesday evening on a visit to his mother. We believe he intends to stay about two months before returning west.

Our school inspector visited Martinville school a few days ago and left a set of Royal readers. The inspector noted the rapid progress District No. 1 is making under Miss B. A. Milford.

Miss May and Mr. Almer Green have returned from Canaan, Vt., to spend the holidays with their parents.

LOWER WINDSOR.

Dec. 26.—Mr. James Shanks is home visiting Mr. James McCullough.

Miss Esther King,—of Lower Windsor, died Tuesday, Dec. 23, in the afternoon.

Mr. J. D. Paterson, of Rumford Falls, is home to spend the Christmas with friends and relatives.

Lower Windsor school is closed for a two weeks' holidays.

New Year's Turkeys.

2,000 lbs. Fresh Killed

Choice Turkeys to arrive on Monday Morning.

T. W. FULLER & SON.

New Year's Presents For All!

CHAS. FULLER & CO.

Importers of Sensible Gifts.

New Year's GIFTS.....

TOILET SETS, MANICURE SETS, COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
FINE PERFUMES, CARDS, ETC.

F. T. ANSELL,
DRUGGIST and STATIONER.

Little Children

can safely take this famous well-known remedy. Made entirely of herbs, warranted free from mercury, and poisonous substance, that is why everyone likes

Beecham's Pills.

Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

= YASAI ZUTOO TABLETS =

JAPANESE HEADACHE CURE.

Vegetable Headache Tablets originating from a Famous Japanese Specialist.

They contain no Opium, Morphine or any Poisonous or Deleterious Drugs.

B. N. ROBINSON & CO., Proprietors, Coaticook, Que.

SOLD EVERYWHERE at 25c. a box. No Cure, No Pay.

Cure Headache and Neuralgia in 20 Minutes

BREAK UP A COLD IN ONE DAY.

GRIFFITH'S

Filling Prescriptions

is an important branch of our business. It requires care, attention, and specific knowledge of modern pharmacy. We have the best schooling and practical experience and can safely and honestly assure you the best possible service. We have a system of recording and checking which absolutely prevents mistakes. We use only the best drugs in filling presriptions. These are points which ought to interest you occasionally.

Our prices are always less than those usually charged for inferior service.

GRIFFITH,

THE DRUGGIST.
61 WELLINGTON STREET

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. The addition of poetry or other announcements is 10c. per line—prepaid.

BIRTHS.

SIMPSON.—At Rock Forest, on Dec. 16th, a daughter to the wife of Mr. James Simpson, Jr., post-master, at Rock Forest.

BULLOCK—At Roxton Pond, on Dec. 11, the wife of Rev. W. S. Bullock, of a son.

MILLAR—At East Angus, on Monday, the 22nd inst., the wife of James Millar, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

McCONNELL — LASELL. — At the Methodist parsonage, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. R. Smith, Albert McConnell, of East Clifton, to Agnes Lasell, of Dedswell, Que.

GUERIN—REED—At the residence of the bride's parents, Gsaniteville, Que., Dec. 17, 1902, Mr. A. L. Guerin, to Miss Lena Reed.

DEATHS.

HOLBROOK—At St. Johnsbury, Vt., Dec. 20th, Lois Holbrook, formerly of Compton, aged 69 years, 8 days.

SIMARD—In this city, on Saturday, December 20th, Marie St. Gelet, beloved wife of the late Thomas Simard.

C. F. OLIVIER!

Plenty of Good Useful Articles Left For a New Year's Present and Many Other Goods too Numerous to Mention Will be Cleared Cheap.

Wishing You All A Happy New Year.

C. F. OLIVIER

117 & 119 Wellington St.

Everything advertised these day's must be suitable for Gift Giving

Silk Blouses.

Large assortment, all sizes.

Your choice for $3.75 and 5.00.

Kid Gloves.

Perrin Freres best make. Every pair warranted.

At $1, 1.25, 1.35 and 1.65 pair.

T. Belanger, 145 Wellington

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S. Advertisement

GREAT NEW YEAR SALE OF HOLIDAY NOVELTIES AND TOYS OF ALL KINDS!

Odd Lines at Big Reductions!
No Finer Stock to Select from!
No Better Values Offering!

Special Sale of

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments

Over 800 Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments, at Reductions ranging from 20 to 50 Percent.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2843 St. Catherine Street, Cor. Metcalfe Street,

MONTREAL.

TERMS CASH. . . . TELEPHONE UP 93

CAMPBELL'S CLOTHING.

Sherbrooke Agency, 55 Wellington St.

Whiting Block.

Great Discount Sale of Furs

Best Bargains ever Offered in Sherbrooke.

10 p. c. to 25 p. c. OFF.

Call and See For Yourself.

LOUIS A. CODERE,

167 Wellington St. Sherbrooke, Que.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

December 27.—11 a. m. — Forecast for the next 24 hours, issued by the meteorological bureau:

Fresh northerly and westerly winds; cloudy and cold, with light snowfalls.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Campbell are spending the Christmas holidays in Ottawa with relatives.

CITY NEWS.

Mr. Clifford Reilly is spending his holidays in the city.

Dr. J. Comeau, of Farnham, was in the city yesterday on business.

Mr. Harry Robinson was the recipient on Christmas Day of an address and a substantial purse from the tenants of the Sun Life Building.

CITY NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

Dr. J. C. St. Pierre, Dental Surgeon, Y.M.C.A. Building. Bell Tel. 440.

Miss Emma Rix, from Mystic, Que., is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Lord, in town.

Mr. A. Gendron, of Berlin Falls, N. H., is in the city, the guest of Mr. P. Simoneau.

Mr. S. D. Gilkerson, of Winnipeg, is in town, the guest of his sister, Mrs. L. S. Kent.

Owing to necessary repairs, the street cars will not start to-morrow till 10 a.m., instead of 9 a.m.

Mr. David Gariepy, of Berlin, N.H., spent Christmas in the city with his brother, Rev. C. A. Gariepy.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Martin, from Lawrence, Mass., are spending Christmas with his father, Mr. A. J. Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tyler and family, from St. Johnsbury, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jenckes, Quebec St.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Bachand, of Woonsocket, R.I., arrived this morning and are the guests of S. J. Caron, Esq.

The Misses Phelps have returned from a Christmas visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Phelps, at Eastman, Que.

Mr. Henry Davidson and family were in Montreal for Christmas, visiting Mrs. James Hall, Mr. Davidson's daughter.

Miss Amy Pearce, of Hancock, Mich., a former resident of Sherbrooke, is the guest of Mrs. Andrew Steel, Commercial street.

The Rev. Augustus Bryant, of White River Junction, spent Christmas Day in Sherbrooke, the guest of Mrs. E. O. Lawrence.

Special music will be provided by the choir of the Methodist Church tomorrow at both morning and evening services.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Proulx, from Montreal, are in town, visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Roy, the parents of Mrs. Proulx.

Mr. C. W. Tofield, of Quebec, was in town on Christmas Day, the guest of his brother, Mr. H. A. Tofield, Melbourne street.

Capt. G. K. Addie left home yesterday for Collingwood, Ont., to take charge of some engineering work for the Grand Trunk Railway.

The big horse and sleigh of the Edwards' Furniture Co. was kept busy all day and up to one o'clock, Christmas morning, delivering late orders.

Messrs. Harry Kennedy and George Smith, of Lennoxville, were home from Belleville, Ont., where they are taking a course at the Business College, for the holidays.

Mrs. Kenyon and Mrs. Avery, from Newport, Vt., and Mr. and Mrs. J.E. Mairs, from Upper Melbourne, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Ingram, at the Magog House.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thompson, of Montreal, spent Christmas in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Farwell. Mr. Thompson returned to Montreal yesterday.

Yesterday was the Feast of St. Stephen, the Martyr, and to-day is the Festival of St. John, the Evangelist. The usual saints's day services were held in St. Peter's church.

Mr. J. T. Morkill, C.E., left town yesterday for Montreal to do some work in his line for Messrs. D. G. Loomis and Sons, who are carrying out a large contract for the C.P.R.

At both services Sunday special Christmas music will be rendered at Plymouth church. The choir will be assisted by Miss LeBaron, who will take all the soprano solos.

Messrs. Theodore Godbout, of the firm of Paquet and Godbout, and Mr. A. Bonin, contractor, of St. Hyacinthe, were in town yesterday attending the funeral of the late J. J. B. Verret.

The regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock in the afternoon, will be addressed by Mr. Norman McLeod, of McGill University, on the subject, "Life's Supreme Object."

Mr. J. Edwards Leckie, of Halifax, who received the Distinguished Service Decoration for conspicuous gallantry in the field during the South African war, is in the city for a brief visit. Mr. Leckie is a Sherbrooke boy.

The Rev. Abbe Ravenel, of St. Charles College, who was admitted to the priesthood on Sunday last, celebrated his first mass at his home, St. Helene de Bagot, and his first high mass at the church of St. Jean Baptiste, East Sherbrooke, on Christmas morning.

A young man named Rogers, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., on his way to Sawyerville, was so ill that he stopped at Sherbrooke and was taken to the protestant Hospital, where his illness was pronounced to be erysipelas. Mr. Rogers was to have been married next week at Sawyerville.

Messrs. Hodge and Walley have disposed of their retail lumber business in Sherbrooke, but they are still in the lumber business and are buying more logs, railway ties and pulpwood than ever, and paying the highest cash prices. Their old customers will find them doing business at the old stand.

Denmark Swept by Storm.

Copenhagen, December 27.—The worst gale of many years visited Denmark Christmas night, and has done enormous damage to property and shipping.

Two boats have been wrecked off Elsinore, and eight persons were drowned.

Eleven of the crew, including Capt. Tobiason, were drowned in the wreck of the Norwegian barque G. S. Penry, which went ashore at Scaw. The Penry will be a total wreck, and her cargo is washing ashore. Only one of her crew was saved.

Telegraphic and railroad services have been interrupted and delayed. It is unsafe to walk the streets of Copenhagen owing to falling tiles, etc.

Many houses have been unroofed and some mills and factories have been destroyed.

The water in the Sound rose suddenly nearly as high as it did in the great flood of 1872. Several ships dragged their anchors and collided or were sunk in the outer harbor. The ferry service between the Danish Islands and Sweden has been forced to stop. The gale was accompanied by thunder and lightning.

DAUGHTER FORMER SHERBROOKE MAN.

(Continued from page 1.)

that there were absolutely no symptoms of arsenical poisoning or of any other poisoning.

Mr. Richardson was for years proprietor of the Richardson house here, and also managed hotels at Island Pond, Sherbrooke, P.Q., and at Windsor and Woodsville. He was long a prominent Democrat and a man of unusual ability. He had had the misfortune to become entangled in many legal difficulties, and lost much money because of them. He had serious trouble in Sherbrooke over money affairs, and was also in difficulty about his Windsor hotel at the time of his death.

He left life insurance policies valued at $20,000, and from these the family realized $12,000 after settling various claims. His widow and son are said to have signed over their portion of the estate to the daughter, on account of the difficulties concerning the Windsor, Vt., hotel. The daughter is said to have been going through this property at a rapid rate, and it is reported that only $6000 now remains. Both mother and daughter have long been regarded as eccentric. The daughter is said to have spent money at the Touraine hotel, Boston, with a lavish hand.

MISS RICHARDSON HELD.

Boston, Dec. 27.—Miss Catherine V. Richardson, of Revere, was arraigned in the Police Court of Chelsea yesterday morning on a complaint charging her with administering poison to her mother, Mrs. William Richardson, with intent to commit murder. She pleaded "not guilty," and at the request of the prosecuting officers the case was continued until Jan. 7, and the young woman's bail was placed at $10,000. In default of sureties she was committed to the Suffolk County jail on Charles street, Boston.

The defendant was dressed in black and wore a dark veil. She also wore glasses. She appeared to be little interested in the court proceedings, except when Judge Albert D. Bosson addressed her. After Miss Richardson had entered her plea the clerk asked if she desired a hearing in that court, and Miss Richardson answered, "Yes, if you have evidence enough to hold me. If not I wish you would let me go."

Chief of Police Sackett, of Revere, then asked for a continuance for ten days, in order that he may have time for an analysis of the evidence already in his possession. Judge Bosson asked if a shorter time would not be sufficient for that purpose. Chief Sackett said it would not, as it would take him that time to summon witnessed and get other evidence.

Judge Bosson asked Miss Richardson if she had counsel, and she said she had not. She said she had no objection to a continuance of the case for ten days, or any other period, longer or shorter, but she would like the case gone on with as quickly as possible, because her health is not good, and she fears it will be injured by confinement in prison.

COATICOOK

Dec. 27.—L'Union Musicale rendered some very fine music at midnight mass at the R. C. Church, on Christmas Eve. A very large number of worshippers were present. Special music was sung at St. Stephen's Church on Christmas Day, which will be repeated on Sunday next. The choir of the Methodist Church have prepared special Christmas music for Sunday next.

The Christmas Tree and Sunday School entertainment came off according to notice, and brought joy and gladness to the juveniles, to whom Santa Claus appeared to be very generous.

Miss Gwendolyn Charlewood, who has been in England for several years, came home the day before Christmas, and was the guest of Mrs. J. J. Fiske.

Among the many who spent Christmas in Coaticook we may mention the following: Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stewart and son, Mr. K. R. Fiske, Mr. A. W. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gordon, Roe, Miss Jennie McKee, Miss Euphan Doake, Mr. Gerald Bullock, Mr. Howard Fraser, Mr. J. Burt Sutherland, Mr. George Bonner, Mr. Fred. Nunns, Mrs. Alice Keough, Mr. Bert Stevens, all of Montreal; Mr. E. H. Campbell, E. T. Bank, St. Johns; Dr. Albert Snyder, Megantic; Mr. and Mrs. Allan Moyle and children, Lancaster, N.H.; Mr. Sam Moyle, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sleeper, E. T. Bank, Sherbrooke; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bonner, Sherbrooke; Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Irwin, Sherbrooke; Miss Moulton, Sherbrooke; Miss Sleeper, North Hatley; Mr. H. O. Shurtleff, E. T. Bank, Granby.

Miss Davis, of Ottawa, is spending a few days in town with her friend, Miss Nellie Shurtleff.

Dr. and Mrs. Darche, Dr. Planche and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Dugal were among those who spent the day with friends out of town.

Mrs. Charles Sleeper, of Lancaster, is in town visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs. C. E. Lyman.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitten and son, who have been spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Shurtleff, have returned to their home in Lowell, Mass.

Miss May Doake is home from Dunham Ladies' College for the Christmas holidays.

ROCK ISLAND AND DERBY LINE

Dec. 27.—The "Three Villages" have been very gay and festive for the past week with parties, sleigh drives and Christmas Trees. The Sunday School scholars of the Methodist Church were given a sleigh ride, returning to the Church where a sumptous meal was served after which they retired to the large auditorium where a Christmas Tree was in waiting for them. The Sunday School scholars of the Congregational Church were given a supper in the vestry of the Church last Tuesday afternoon and instead of having a tree they had a large fish pond where the larger scholars fished out their presents. This proved quite an interesting pleasure to all and with Christmas songs and plenty of good cheer all enjoyed the afternoon and evening. While at the Universalist Church a supper was served in the Derby Line Hall followed by a short programme, the children of the Sunday School taking part, all doing exceptionally well. Then came the Christmas Tree decorated with its wax candles and loaded with presents, the children fairly boiling over with mirth and enjoyment, as each heard their names called out. On Monday Master Charlie Audinwood entertained a large number of his young friends to a Christmas sleigh ride, the sleighing being fine all enjoyed their ride.

Mr. T. Sheafe Haskell is not progressing as favorably as his many friends hoped. His mother left for Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday night.

Miss Corinne Lanctot, of Kathan's store, is spending a few days at Waterloo, the guest of friends.

Mrs. Boydell, (Mr. J. Boydell's mother) is reported some better.

Miss Linda Harding, of Smith's College, Northampton, Mass., and Mr. Winthrop Harding, of McGill College, Montreal, are both guests of their parents at Derby Line for the holidays.

Mrs. Leslie Wilder is spending ten days with relatives in Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Mansur returned from their wedding trip on Tuesday night.

Three hundred and fifty invitations have already been issued for the New Year's Ball to be held at Stanstead Plain on New Year's Eve. The patronesses are, Mrs. M. F. Hackett, Mrs. Fred T. Caswell, and Mrs. (Dr.) E. P. Ball. Hubbard's orchestra, of Sherbrooke, will furnish music, and Mr. Henry T. Ball is acting as secretary.

Mr. T. Frank O'Rourke has been on the sick list for the past week but is reported better.

It seems there are still thieves around Rock Island, as on Wednesday night a Christmas box was stolen from a sleigh which was under the shed, and from another sleigh the whip, robes and a small parcel were taken.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ball and family of Richmond, also Mr. and Mrs. James Ball, of Boston, Mass., are guests at "Lee Farm."

Miss Maud Carter is spending a few days with her parents at Lennoxville.

Mr. Frederick Plant, for some nineteen years sexton and caretaker of St. Peter's church, on Christmas Day received a handsome Morris chair from a number of the old members of the parish, whose names did not transpire. Mr. Plant was much pleased and touched by the kind remembrance and desires to thank the donors most heartily.

STOCKS.

R. F. Morris, stock broker, Odell's Block, reports to-day's prices, 1 o'clock, by telegraph, as follows:

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Canadian Pacific Ry,	131¾
Detroit United Ry	87
Montreal Light and Power	84
Twin City	116½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Reading	61⅞
Brooklyn R. T. Transit	68¼
U. S. Steel	25⅝
Atchison	83½
Sugar	129⅝

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

May Wheat	77⅜-⅝
Corn,	43⅝-⅞
Oats,	
Pork	16.60
Lard	

Star Clothing Hall,

SIGN OF THE STAR

High-Class Ready-to-Wear

CLOTHING!

NOT the ordinary cheap made up Clothing, but Clothing made from the best materials. Latest designs and colorings, cut to fit, and made up in a way that equals most, and surpasses many custom-made garments.

At this time of the year we are anxious to reduce FALL and WINTER GOODS, so we are giving Big Reductions on

Overcoats and Suits

COME AND SEE THE BARGAINS

Suits $5 to $18. Overcoats $5 to $14

EVERYTHING FOR MEN FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

STAR CLOTHING HALL,

J. ROSENBLOOM & CO. 97 & 99 WELLINGTON

Almost Opposite New Opera House.

Bell Tel. 43. -- Sherbrooke

G. E. AND C. K. FRASER,

GENERAL INSURANCE BROKERS.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, MARINE, PLATE GLASS.

Griffith Block, Opposite E. T. Bank, Sherbrooke, Que.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

What to buy and where to buy them. Anything bought at the Union Clothing Hall makes a beautiful present for a lady or gentleman. We have a full stock of Dry Goods and Ready-to-wear Clothing to select from and remember our Grand Gift Sale is now going on, so that every purchaser whose purchase amounts to $5 and upwards gets a handsome gift free.

There isn't much time to spare, so come direct to the UNION CLOTHING HALL and have your share of the many good things we are offering.

Wishing all our patrons a Merry Xmas and Happy New Year, we wish to see them all happy and cheerful at our establishment.

A visit is respectfully invited.

Union Clothing Hall,

I. SMITH'S. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

152-154 Wellington Street, Sherbrooke,

INSURANCE!

FIRE,
LIFE,
HEALTH,
ACCIDENT,
GUARANTEE,
EMPLOYERS LIABILITY,
SURETY BONDS,
PLATE GLASS, Etc

R. R. BURRAGE,

WHITING BLOCK, SHERBROOKE

FURS! FURS!

Few Black Persian Lamb Muffs left, worth $12, to be sold for $7. Grey Persian Lamb Muff, worth $5, to be sold at $3. German Mink Cap, worth $8, to be sold at half-price, and lots of other goods to be sold at half price.

17 KING STREET.

SIMARD & NAULT

New Sherbrooke Clothing Store,

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

New Year's Gifts

in New Furniture at the new store of the Sherbrooke House Furnishing Co. We have fine Sideboards from $8 to $30, Dining Room Tables from $5 to $15, Chairs from 35c to $0.75, Parlor Suits from $20 to $60. Also a variety of all kinds of Household Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Pictures, Mirrors, Clocks, Carpets and Oil Cloths, Stoves of all kinds.

Payments arranged to suit the purchaser.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

91-93 Market St.,

ECHENBERG BROS,

PROPRIETORS.

Surveyor and Civil Engineer

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

THE ONLOOKER.

THE OLD YEAR.

At this season our thoughts turn backward unbidden. Having finished a book, whose incidents have become blurred and jostled in our memories through rapid succession, we review it unconsciously, and so it is with the year. There is advantage in doing so. We can get the most out of the future only by learning the lessons of the past, interpreting them and profiting by our interpretations. But aside altogether from considerations of advantage or profit there is a vague, an irresistible charm in watching so stupendous a panorama.

The second year of the new century will not be overlooked by the historian of the future. It is replete with stirring incidents which will arrest his attention.

Its first month witnessed the second meeting of the Pan-American Congress which this time assembled in the city of Mexico. Excepting Canada all the considerable countries of the Western Hemisphere were represented by delegates. Every subject of common interest to the states of the Americas came under discussion, and, among others of lesser importance, resolutions favoring the establishment of a Pan-American Bank and the construction of a Pan-American Railroad were passed. No more than this could be done, nothing more will be done for many years on account of the various interests being so utterly diverse. Making due allowance for all this, the Congress is still notable as a visible link between the real and the ideal.

A conference of greater interest to Canadians, because more direct, was that of the Colonial Premiers in London, which divided interest with the coronation itself. Canada's representatives took a foremost part in all the deliberations. As in the Pan-American Congress, conflicting interests, which could not be reconciled, forbade any thing beyond the most general resolutions. Out of this conference others will no doubt rise, and as often as they may be held will never fail to enlist world-wide attention on account of the great interests involved.

Another political event of the first importance was the birth of the Cuban Republic. Never has national good faith been more strikingly manifested. There was no lack of individuals who utterly scoffed at the idea of the big Republic withdrawing its forces from the little island. Despite all the course of events flowed tranquilly on, and when Cuba was in a position to maintain a stable government, a new Republic was added to the colony of nations.

The first day of the month following saw the formal close of the South African war. Here again, national forbearance and magnanimity were manifested by the strong towards the weak, in this instance by the victor towards the vanquished, to such a generous degree that the wag professed himself at a loss to determine which was 'tother. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's visit to the late scene of war, to study conditions on the ground, is a radical departure from constitutional practice, but one which, beyond doubt, will be abundantly justified by beneficial results to follow.

Timely peace in Africa had put everyone in coronation mood, when the tragic illness of the King spread consternation abroad. The universal anxiety, the slow recovery and the coronation in August, are all too fresh in the public mind to require any more than briefest mention here.

The Marquis of Salisbury's retirement was the chiefest event of interest between the King's illness and subsequent coronation. Although expected, coming just at this time, it caused unusual surprise which was sustained for a while, in some quarters, at any rate, by the promotion of his nephew to the Premiership instead of the aggressive Colonial Secretary.

Legislation looking to the early construction of an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama has passed the United States Congress and the Panama Company's titles have been declared clear. Though minor obstructions still block the way, the early commencement of actual work is reasonably assured.

Spain's boy king has come to his own amid due pomp and splendor, and for a brief day the ancient kingdom assumed the dignity and importance of by-gone years.

A year seldom passes now that is not able to boast of at least one exposition. Charleston was the favored city this year, but the interest in her beautiful fair centered mainly in the south, attracting little attention in the regions of which the Pan-American was the center.

Interest in the development of wireless telegraphy has not ceased for a day, nor has it been disappointed. December has seen messages successfully transmitted across the broad Atlantic and Marconi's triumph would seem to be complete.

The success of the wireless order, with all its possibilities, has not prevented the laying of the Pacific cable between Canada and Australia, making it possible to flash a message around the globe in a few minutes over an hour. Such a wondrous feat is the key to the difference between the ancient and modern worlds.

Aerial navigation has progressed somewhat, but not to an extent which will connect it unduly with the present year.

At one time the stability of Republican institutions in France seemed threatened by opposition arising out of the rigorous enforcement of the Associations Laws, but a strong government triumphed and carried its point.

Towards the close of the year little Venezuela has again assumed the dignity of a menace to international peace. Having reached an acute stage, the situation has been cleared by the timely yielding of President Castro, at least to the extent of offering to submit the whole affair to arbitration. The counter proposal of the powers to that of the President of the United States, suggesting The Hague tribunal, that he himself act as arbitrator, illustrates yet again the estreme reluctance of the nations to submit aught but questions of comparatively trivial importance to the court which Czar Nicholas went to such pains to establish.

The Honor Roll has been swollen by the names of several men for whose loss the world is distinctly poorer.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, past master in diplomacy, best beloved Governor-General that Canada has ever had, Viceroy of India, Ambassador at Constantinople and Paris, was among the number. That his end was hastened by the exposure of the scandalous transactions of the Globe Finance Corporation, there is no doubt, but none believed him, though a nominal director, to be conversant with its crooked dealings. His ignorance of finance was unscrupulously seized upon by unscrupulous manipulators.

Another diplomatist of the first rank was Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, and dean of the diplomatic corps. Doubtless more than any other single individual he was responsible for the growth of good feelings between Britain and America to which the uniform esteem in which he was himself held in both countries in a measure testifies.

Cecil Rhodes was of a different school, of a different type, of a different character, of different achievements, but none the less a great man. To few men is it given to realize their dreams as he did.

Herr Krupp, Germany's foremost citizen is among the number, too. An American editor summed up his greatness in the fitting title of Field Marshal of Industry as distinguished from captains in the same field.

Only a few weeks since, Maine lost one of her greatest sons and the United States one of her foremost citizens in the person of ex-Speaker Reed. Greater in his chosen field of politics than several presidents, to him as to Clay and Webster, the great office was denied.

Presbyterianism in America has suffered by the deaths of Grant, Talmage and MacVicar. Anglicanism has lost only a few days since Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England.

The ranks of literarians have been thinned by the deaths of Bret Harte, Paul Leicester Ford, Edward Eggleston and Emile Zola.

The year will always be associated with the great anthracite coal strike, the worst conflict so far between Labor and Capital. One hundred and forty thousand odd workmen lying idle from May to October in defence of what their leaders deemed a principle, a momopolistic industry of the first importance, dead for the time being, each side to the controversy stubbornly resisting the demands of the other and yielding at last only to the compelling pressure of public opinion voiced in the active protests of the President of the United States, was the spectacle afforded. The investigations of the commission which has been appointed by virtue of the agreement thus reached give promise of placing the relations between employer and employee in the coal regions on a basis satisfactory to both and the commission itself is a distinct advance. The evils and even perils attending labor struggles have never before been so painfully impressed upon the public mind. Much suffering and privation have already resulted from the scarcity of anthracite coal, and there is small hope that the present winter season will see the galling situation entirely relieved. The third party to all labor wars, which has rights as assuredly as have the other two, will not again in many years suffer such a condition to develop.

What have already been mentioned would gain for any year a portion of historical fame but all these incidents combined shrivel and pale before the appalling disasters which attended in May the eruptions of Mont Pelee and La Soufriere. So awful a calamity had not befallen humankind in the memories of living men, and the civilized world stood aghast and shivered in unspeakable horror. Beside it Pompeii becomes a plaything and the most frightful holocaust a toy. Upwards of two score thousand persons perished miserably and a populous city and the greater part of two fertile islands became in a few short hours a devastated, barren waste. From time to time since then minor eruptions, presumedly sympathetic, in localities far removed, have inspired affrighted expectancy and the investigations of seismologists offer no satisfactory explanation. One of the lesser lessons taught by the West Indian horror was the ability of the modern press to cope instantly with any situation however sudden, however great.

Despite these various vacissitudes, small and great, the period of industrial prosperity has continued unabated, spreading sunshine into millions upon millions of homes where they have brought desolation and sorrow into thousands. Industrial prospects for the new year are not less bright, and, in the continued absence of all signs denoting the recurrence of a season of depression, there are not lacking those who venture to aver that the great economic problem of supply and demand, in which lies imbedded the key to industrial stability, is in process of satisfactory solution through the agency of the so-called trusts. 'Tis a bold claim, but there is hope in optimism.

ONLOOKER.

Deafness cannot be Cured

by local applications if they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MASCAGNI QUITS

SENDS HIS MUSICIANS HOME — WOULDN'T APPEAR NOW FOR $10,000 AN HOUR.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Pietro Mascagni, the composer, says he would not appear in public again in this country for $10,000 an hour. He feels that America has dishonored him. Yesterday he provided funds out of his own pocket to pay for the transportation of his entire orchestra back to Italy. Almost within the hour he refused the offer of a large sum to go to Detroit to fill a week's engagement. "I do not care ever to play here again," was Mascagni's formal telegram.

Members of the Mascagni orchestra and opera company boarded an afternoon train yesterday for New York, where a steamer will be taken for Italy. As soon as he recovers from his illness the composer and his wife will follow them. Thus ends the American tour of Mascagni, who will return to his native land a loser of between $10,000 and $15,000.

Richard Heard, of Boston, who managed the company from the time it left that city after the trouble between Mascagni and his former manager, was yesterday discharged. He says the composer is indebted to him to the extent of over $3,700 and engaged a lawyer. Another suit against Mascagni may result.

Physicians in attendance on Mascagni say his condition is somewhat worse. An attack of fever complicates his case of tonsillitis. It is said that with good care he should be out within a week.

TO REFORM NAVY

IMPORTANT STEPS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

London, Dec. 26.—Lord Selborne, first lord of the Admiralty, has issued a long memorandum detailing important reforms in the British naval service, which have been decided upon by the Admiralty. The changes, which are sweeping if not revolutionary, from a professional standpoint, become operative in July, 1903.

A GREAT SIGHT.

The Montreal Gazette writes: One of the sights of Montreal at this season is the establishment of Chas. Desjardins & Co., 1537 and 1539 St. Catherine street, Montreal. The array of furs is certainly well worth seeing and a constant stream of visitors gaze with wonder and delight at the different styles which form the richest and most varied display of the kind on this continent. Now, that the really cold weather has set in considerations of health demand that one should be warmly clad and it is at Desjardins' that old or young of either sex can obtain the best values in furs and the greatest choice at reasonable prices.

His Source of Information.

"Benny, how do we know that the moon is 240,000 miles distant from the earth?" Benny (alarmed at the teacher's manner) replied—Y— y— you said so yourself, sir.—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

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THE PIONEER WOMAN

THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The First Home Established in Canada Involved a Tragedy—Alone on the Isle of Demons—Story of the Punishment of Marguerite de Roberval by the Viceroy, Her Uncle, in 1542.

Twelve years before the Pilgrim Fathers disembarked at Plymouth, in 1620, the lily-strewn banner of France was planted on the headlands of Quebec. To the infant colony came, from time to time, a few women from the mother country. These heroic souls, the pioneer women of Canada, had as romantic lives, were as noble in aims and as fervent in sacrifice as the nineteen women of the Mayflower. The history of many of the Canadian women can never be written, for they left no record of their endeavors. The annals of a few have been preserved, but they are little known outside the land wherein they labored and died. Hard and unlovely as was their lot, the aroma of romance as well as mystery lingers about their names, now all but forgotten.

Miss Mary Sifton Pepper has gathered into "Maids and Matrons of New France," all that can be gleaned from history relative to these heroic women, who left the luxuries of France to endure the rigors of Canadian winters among savages. Their coming was due to the urgent cries for women's help sent back to la belle France by the missionaries, and most of these who came were actuated by the purest of religious motives.

The first home established in Canada involves a tragedy, that of Marguerite de Roberval, which has been preserved to us in the writings of Andre Thevet, who gives it in these words:

"One beautiful spring day in the year 1542 a haughty viceroy's ship was pursuing its way across the Atlantic. Suddenly it stopped opposite a lonely island. The viceroy had just been informed of a guilty intrigue between his niece, Marguerite de Roberval and a young cavalier of his company, abetted by the old nurse, Bastienne. His punishment was swift and terrible. A boat containing the two women, a few stores and four French harquebuse, was lowered and pushed away. The lover jumped overboard, swam diligently in its wake, and reached the shore of the island at the same time as the occupants of the boat. Then the three exiles, turning their faces to the sea, saw with agonized hearts the forbidding hulk of the viceroy's ship move off and leave them to their fate. On to the shores of Newfoundland, the viceroy, the great Sieur de Roberval pursued his way, there to meet the master pilot of his age, Jacques Cartier, and with him found a colony which would perpetuate the name of France in the New World."

De Roberval's attempts at settlement proved disastrous and the following year he returned to France, sailing past the Isle of Demons—as it came to be called—regardless of the fate of the exiles they had left there.

Marguerite had seen a representation of the island in an old chart which hung on the walls of the chateau in Picardy, where she had lived with her uncle. "Devils, with horns, wings and tails, stalked about and flew like bats through the air; horrible monsters floated in the waters; even the savages hurried fearfully past. Basque fishermen in search of cod had heard strange sounds there—wailing voices, groans, fiendish shouts and bacchanalian revels—which caused them to cross themselves and flee in terror. Many a time Marguerite had stood fascinated before this picture and had lifted up her heart in thankfulness to the Virgin that the great ocean rolled between her and this haunted spot.

"Yes it was here that she and her lover, with no priest to consecrate their union, established their home. Their number was soon augmented by the advent of a child. But after a few months death left Marguerite alone to battle with her fate. She hollowed out with her own hands the graves of husband, child and nurse and then began a struggle for life."

By day she roamed in search of game, with her gun over her shoulder; by night she barricaded her cabin door to keep out the bears that roamed the island and the demons she thought she saw peering through the chinks of the wall. Once she saw far out at sea a canoe of Indians approaching. But their savage, painted faces and gleaming tomahawks filled her with greater terror than the demons and she fled shrieking to her cabin. The Indians, too, turned swiftly back. They thought her the wife of the Manitou, the source of all their ills.

Two years passed and Marguerite still remained alone upon the island. Her stores were long ago exhausted; she was frequently obliged to bite the fresh young twigs of the trees in lieu of better food. One October day some Maloine fishermen, setting out from the banks on the homeward journey, saw smoke curling up from the shores of the haunted island. They could dimly discern the figure of a woman clad in ragged skins. She was beckoning to them. She might be an evil spirit luring them to destruction. Then an old sailor recalled the story of De Roberval's niece, and they hastened to the island.

Thus was Marguerite de Roberval rescued after an exile of two years and five months. Her uncle's wrath still pursued her on her return to France, and she was obliged to hide herself in an obscure village until De Roberval's second expedition to the new world, from which he never returned. After fear of his return was quite over she came from her seclusion and lived to a good old age in peace and happiness.

Such was the history of the first white woman resident of Canada.

In 1608 Champlain founded Quebec, the first permanent settlers in Canada. One of the most prominent of the emigrants who settled there was Louis Hebert, whose wife, Dame Hebert, accompanied him among the first colonists who came to make New France their home. Their daughter, Anne Hebert, married a young trader named Stephen Jouquest. This was the first marriage ceremony performed in Canada, and it occurred two and a half years earlier than the first marriage celebrated in New England. Hebert's second daughter married Monsieur Couillard two years later, and many prominent Canadian families claim descent from Guillemette Couillard, whose family name is perpetuated in Couillard street, one of the ancient streets of old Quebec.

The Sieur Hebert took up a tract of land just outside the fort and was probably the first farmer of New France. He prospered, and when Quebec capitulated to the English, in 1629, the Heberts were among those who accepted the victors' offer of twenty crowns apiece to all the French colonists who would remain. They had already a well built and substantial farm house, gardens and grain fields. The Hebert homestead was a rendezvous for the Recollet friars, whom Champlain brought over to Christianize the Indians. The Huron Indians were also frequent visitors, and were allowed to warm themselves at the kitchen fire, though the dame complained she never dared trust them out of her sight for "they stole with their feet as well as with their hands."

When in 1632 the treaty of St. Germain was signed, which again placed all Canada under the rules of France, and Cardinal Richelieu's expedition sailed up the St. Lawrence to the rocky promotory of Quebec, the only thrifty house in the place was the Hebert house. They were the only French family settled in Canada.

Dame Hebert was a mother to all the discarded Indian waifs in the country, piously acting as sponsor at the baptism she insisted upon. It is said that by far the greater number of children who received this sacrament during her life were held in her arms. She usually took them afterward and cared for them till they died or were claimed by their parents.

The same year that the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock a second woman came to New France with the intention of making it her home. This was Helene, wife of Samuel de Champlain, who gave his name to the beautiful and historic Lake Champlain. She was the daughter of the Sieur de Boulle, secretary to the king's chamber, and she was betrothed to Champlain at the age of 12. Her little dowry of 4,500 francs was turned over to her at once, and she remained in France with her parents, while with the money thus obtained he returned to Quebec to further the fortunes of his colony. When Madame de Champlain arrived, what did she behold. Her historian answers: "A few dirty, half-clad Indians, who looked at her in stupefied amazement that anything so beautiful had consented to come among them. Instead of the manorial estates and gallant cavaliers she had pictured in imagination she saw only the homely cottage of the Hebert family and the crude, irregular habitation of Champlain, neglected and half in ruins. She took up her residence in the dilapidated habitation with the three maids she brought with her and began to face a life of exile with a husband 30 years her senior."

Monsieur de Champlain soon discovered that his young wife professed the Huguenot faith of her father. He lost no time in setting about her conversion. Public prayers were said at intervals during the day. While the family were at breakfast an attendant read aloud from some sacred book; in the evening there was more "Lives of the Saints." Morning, noon and night the Angelus was rung to admonish the little colony of the duty of silent prayer. These influences soon had the desired effect. Helene accepted the faith of her husband; more than that, she desired to become a nun.

For four years she devoted herself to the instruction of the Indians, who, we are told, would have gladly worshiped her instead of the unseen mysterious deity of whom she told them. At last lack of the comforts to which she had been accustomed so wore upon her health, and domestic unhappiness and homesickness upon her spirits that her husband took her back to France. She determined never to leave her native land again, and soon put into execution her desire to become a nun. She founded a convent and died at the age of 56 "in the halo of saintship." Her husband's heart seemed to hold his colony somewhat dearer than his young wife, though in his voyages he discovered an island in the St. Lawrence which he named after her l'Ile de St. Helene. It bears the name to this day, and is a pleasure resort for the people of Montreal.

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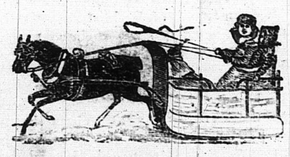

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Municipal Ownership,

The Times Herald, Chicago, says: "Carefully gathered statistics show that there is not a city in the United States owning its own lighting plant that does not pay a great deal more than it would if it hired its light from a company, the specious reports made by mayors and committees to the contrary notwithstanding. If any person is in doubt as to this statement we refer him to a pamphlet by M. J. Francisco, of Rutland, Vt. Mr. Francisco is an eminent engineer and has taken great pains to investigate the facts.

The Rochester, N. Y., Post-Express, says: "Not a city in the United States can be named where the business intrusted to it is managed with anything like the skill and economy of a successful private business. It may be said, as is, in fact, often said, that when gas works and street cars are in the hands of private capitalists, the public is mercilessly robbed to enrich them. Even if the charge be true, is it robbed to the extent that it is under political management? Does it suffer in like degree from the evils inseparable from politics?"

The Washington Star says: "Not only do the employes of a government—of a city, state, or nation—do less work, as a rule, than persons in corporation or private employment, but there is a large additional expenditure for superintendence and clerical work. Foremen and assistant foremen are appointed merely to furnish good places for friends. Chief clerks, assistant chiefs and timekeepers in large numbers are provided with salaries. It often happens that the pay rolls call for more money for these positions than for all the real workers. There are few governments in the United States, from that of the nation down through the States to the small cities, that do not pile up expenses in this way. It is true that many excellent citizens are helped along through life by this generous management of public affairs, but that fact is, nevertheless, a strong argument against Municipal Ownership of public works."

The New York Evening Post says: "The confessed break-down of the municipal gas system in Philadelphia is a severe blow to the advocates of Municipal Ownership. A legislative investigation has finally laid the entire system so bare and defenceless that the business sentiment of the city is now strong for turning the whole thing over to private companies. It is amusing to read that the only argument made against this course was that of 'calling attention to the rate at which gas is furnished by municipalities in England.' The argument really is, a capable and honest government can run city gas works; therefore, an incompetent and corrupt government can do it."

The Electrical World says: "The experience which has been gained in the municipal control of water and gas works and of the few electric light plants which have thus been owned should be sufficient to deter any town or city that contemplates the dangerous experiment of operating car lines. While from many points of view the advocates of Municipal Ownership are able to present strong arguments and to make out a good case for their position, the final argument of common sense does not lie with them. It is likely that human nature would have to be reconstructed before really successful municipal operation of large semi-public works of this character could be had in this country."

Canada and the Monroe Doctrine.

Speaking at Delmonico's, in New York, last week, Sir Frederick Borden proclaimed his opinion that the Monroe doctrine is a good thing for Canada. The view is not usually held by Canadians, because they do not relish that assumption of tutelary rights over the hemisphere with which Americans frequently proclaim the famous principle. We don't like their patronizing airs when directed towards ourselves. But it is true that Canada has profited, and stands to profit more and more by the policy which forbids European nations to seize and hold territory in the Americas. Such acquisition would, in the very nature of things, tend to compel all American countries to maintain standing armies, a curse from which Canadians desire to remain free.

Suppose, for instance, that Germany could grasp and colonize Venezuelan or Argentine territory. What had been taken by the sword could be held by the sword alone. The neighboring countries, finding a German force entrenched in their midst, would necessarily be driven to maintaining armies designed to protect them against German aggression. Then the neighbors of those countries, feeling endangered by their increased armaments, would inevitably strengthen their forces in turn. So the European-like system of standing armies would spread over an ever widening area. The United States, to hold their leading position, would be compelled to resort to it, and Canadians, to be no safer than they are now, must take up the burden in their turn. The gain from generally enlarged armaments would be, if any, exceedingly small in proportion to the general injury by distraction of the peoples from industry, and by their continual alarm through those wars and rumours of war which great armaments in neighboring countries invariably cause. The industrial conditions of American civilization in general would not be improved and all the countries concerned be saddled by the military caste.

These dangers twice seemed imminent during the past generation; once when the Southern Confederacy appeared likely to establish its independence, and again when the French occupied Mexico. Had the Government of Jefferson Davis succeeded in war, both the Southern and Northern Federations would certainly have felt great armaments to be necessary to their safety, while Canada to the north, and Mexico to the south would have been compelled to stand ever armed to the teeth. In ejecting the French from Mexico after the Civil War had ended Uncle Sam did something for us while saving himself from a danger, similar to, though less than that into which the success of the South would have put him.

The Monroe doctrine was as much the invention of Canning as of Monroe. It accorded with England's policy regarding South America when first uttered, and it accords to this day with England's interest in North America as well. If Canada were not a British country but an independent kingdom it would be required by common sense to league with the United States for the purpose of maintaining the policy originated by Canning and Monroe.—Montreal Star.

UNITED FOR PROFIT

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE PORK PACKING HOUSES.

General Dairying and Hog Growing Should Go Together, as Neither Will Reach Its Highest Paying Condition Without the Other—Practical Results of These Co-operative Movements Demonstrated—Importance of Good Management.

Everyone is familiar with the history of the wonderful development of the export bacon trade in Canada during the past ten or twelve years. In 1890 our export of bacon, lard, hams, pork, &c., amounted to less than 8,000,000 lbs.; in 1900 it had risen to about 136,000,000 lbs. The Province of Ontario has been the chief exporter, but the time has come when we may expect to see a change in this respect. Much of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is admirably adapted to dairying, a branch of farming which is rapidly extending from Montreal eastward, as well as in Ontario. The dairy districts produce the class of hog, from which the finest Wiltshire bacon is made, and in these districts hogs are put on the market at as low a cost per pound as in any section of Canada. General dairying and hog growing should go together, as neither will reach its highest paying condition without the other. The Eastern and Northern sections of Ontario produce a better class of hog than the corn belt of Western Ontario, or in other words, the section of Ontario which more nearly resembles Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in climate and grain products, produces the best class of bacon. In some respects these provinces are better suited than Ontario for the development of this industry. Land is generally cheaper, pasturage surer, and roots and other crops easily raised. Two conditions are necessary in order to develop this industry in Quebec and the Eastern Provinces, especially the latter,—an abundance of coarse grains, which by attention to agriculture can be profitably produced, and the establishment of packing companies, (or the extension of those already established), which will fully meet the requirements of the best markets, both at home and abroad.

During the past year or two, I have had frequent requests from other provinces for information regarding the establishment of co-operative packing factories, such as have recently been put up at several points in Ontario. The practical results of these co-operative movements has been demonstrated by the Danish farmers, who are becoming more and more interested in improving the quality and shape of the pig, as through this medium alone they have succeeded in placing their bacon and pork in a foremost position, both for quality and shapliness of side, on the London market, while the fact of these co-operative factories being established all over Denmark, shows to what a success they have been brought.

There are several points however that should always be observed, in connection with the establishment of these pork packing industries on the co-operative plan. In the first place, they should be installed as nearly as possible along the Danish lines, with only farmers as stockholders, and each one allowed to hold only a limited amount of stock. No speculators should be permitted to invest in the company. In the next place, it is absolutely necessary that the individual subscriber shall have faith in his own company. The practice of farmers subscribing stock in these movements and then selling their hogs to the highest bidder, often to firms competing against their own company, is all wrong, and entirely different from the "modus operandi" in Denmark. The success of Canadian co-operative factories is absolutely regulated and controlled by the loyalty of the farmer, who has, as yet, scarcely realized the importance of operating along truly co-operative lines. Still another necessary feature is that all proxies should be concentrated in the hands of a council of not more than seven, preferably five of the very best men among them, practical business men, who are not likely to be led away by fads, or driven from wise business principles by factious opposition.

It is of the first importance that behind the business management of the concern there shall be a thoroughly practical and experienced curer, who will send forward only uniform goods of the highest quality, that will when tested on the British market, grade with the best Irish and Danish bacon. To turn out this class of goods particular attention must be given to the sort of pig grown, and the method of feeding the same. To produce the highest grade of Wiltshire sides, the packers require a long, deep, smooth pig, possessing a light head and shoulder, and even back, not too broad, but well covered with firm flesh, not fat; at the same time he must not be a razor back. The sides from ham to back of shoulder must be long and deep, the underline straight and free from flabbiness; the ham smooth and tapering, with the greatest amount of flesh on the outside. The pig should be healthy, vigorous and a good feeder, weighing when ready for market from 175 to 200 lbs. It is generally conceded that Yorkshires produce the greatest proportion of pigs of this type, with the Tamworths next. The thick, fat, American or lard breeds are not wanted by packers. Pigs should be fed good wholesome and carefully selected food,—skimmed milk, potatoes, roots, green food, barley, peas &c., in a properly balanced ration, without any undue stuffing. If the farmers do not intend to observe these conditions, they had better leave the business entirely alone, as otherwise they are only retarding the efforts of other Canadians who are striving to place our bacon on the market in the highest possible condition in competition with the Irish and Danish products. A good deal of money has been lost during the past year on hogs, the English market not justifying prices paid in Canada. For instances, we have had pigs for a whole year ranging in price from $6.50 to $7.50. Such a condition of affairs was never before known in the trade. The farmers have, however, received the benefit, and the packing companies have suffered, largely because they have been climbing over one another to get pigs irrespective of cost, doing no culling, and taking undesirable breeds, just as quickly as they would the best. This sort of thing will right itself in course of time, but not before the packing houses lose a lot of money.

A co-operative packing factory should not be started until a capital of at least $250,000 has been subscribed, which will be sufficient to ensure a killing capacity of two to three thousand per week. Small plants are objectionable because the refrigerating system costs very little less, and the management and expenses are the same, minimum production always being the most expensive. Such a factory cannot be put up for less than $100,000 to $125,000. Farmers holding stock in such a company should deliver their hogs at the factory, take an advance of sixty or eighty per cent., have them slaughtered, cured, branded with the name of the factory, sent forward and realized on through the medium of a first class English agency.

Eastern Canada has for some time shown a good deal of interest in the subject of co-operative packing houses, but so far as I am aware, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia have not given it much consideration. Possibly the information above given may prove of value to the people of the West as well as the East. Any community interested in the co-operative system outlined above should send a representative committee to visit and carefully inspect the operations of a working factory, such as the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Co., Limited, of Brantford, Ont. They will find Mr. Jos. Stratford both able and willing to give the fullest information in regard to the co-operative movement in all its phases.—F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE OPINION OF A CALIFORNIA PHYSICIAN.

Editor Saturday Post,—In your issue of November 15 was an article entitled "Is Christian Science a Humbug?" This may be a proper question to bring before the public, but no case is fairly and honorably tried in a court of law or justice until both sides have had a fair and impartial hearing, therefore, we beg permission to present some testimony.

To reply to the numerous assertions therein made would fill a volume rather than a limited newspaper article, consequently we will confine our remarks to a few assertions which most concern the public.

Who is to judge of the genuineness and merits of Christian Science? Shall we be influenced by those who have personal interests to subserve; dogmas, professions, and creeds to foster; who have no knowledge of Christian Science other than that gained in the effort to find something to say against it? Or shall we rely on the testimony of those who have been healed by it, and have made a careful study of it for years?

One who could not sing and produce a harmonious sound on any musical instrument would not be deemed competent to criticise a great musical performance or composition. One who had never learned figures would not be chosen to solve a mathematical problem. Christian Science is a very profound subject, and no one should attempt to criticise it until he has given it much careful study.

One writer has very truly said, "The only way to explain that Science is to learn to demonstrate it. Those alone who can demonstrate it are qualified to speak of it."

Does Christian Science heal? is the question before the court of the people. If it does heal, it is not a "humbug," but a boon to this generation.

My own testimony, in brief, is that some sixteen years ago, after many years of invalidism and suffering, I was on the list of incurables, told by one whom I then believed to be one of the best physicians in Chicago, to close up my earthly affairs, and prepare to "go hence." Being a physician myself, I could see no help outside of materia medica. As a last resort and to please my wife, I turned to Christian Science, and was made well. Through the study of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker G. Eddy, I learned enough of this Science to put out many lesser diseases which were menacing me, and to keep myself healthy and happy ever since. It is a fact of note that Christian Scientists, wherever found, are healthier and happier than any other class of people extant.

During the past sixteen years I have been closely affiliated with Christian Science and Christian Scientists, and have had no occasion to doubt the efficiency of this Science. Considering the above, I believe I can give competent testimony. There are now hundreds of thousands who can, and will, if called on, give just as strong testimony in regard to the healing efficacy of Christian Science. Thousands who were once inebriates are now thanking God that they have been saved by this science. Among this number are to be found some of the brightest intellects of this and other countries. Who has the temerity to say that this throng of honest, intelligent people are misled dupes?

The whole book, Science and Health, is an effort to bring men from darkness to light, to lead them into Godliness.

This healing religion is known to be demonstrably true by men and women of honor and culture, who are second to none in their mental and moral attainments. It is not confined to any one class, but is embraced and cherished by every profession and walk in life, and every condition of thought, in this and foreign countries.

Those who say unkind things about this religion are either misinformed in regard to its basis, objects and aims; in regard to the good works being done, or have personal ends to subserve. The same condition existed when Jesus was on earth. He was called a wine-bibber and a glutton, accused of consorting with low and vulgar people; of casting out devils through the prince of devils.

To all this He merely said, "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake."

DR. A. WILLIS PAINE,
In Los Angeles (Cal.) Post.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC.

The Canadian Almanac for 1903, which forms the fifty-sixth of the series, is now out and is unusually valuable and indispensable to every office and library in the Dominion. Many of the lists given are not found elsewhere, and in no other volume can so much information about Canada be found in so small a space.

The Canadian Almanac contains 440 pages and the price in paper covers is 35 cents. Published by the Copp, Clark Company, Limited, Toronto.

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BOSTON & MAINE

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 12, 1902.

Trains run daily except Sundays, except when otherwise noted.

TRAINS LEAVE SHERBROOKE

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

MIXED. Leaves Sherbrooke 10.00 a.m., arrives Newport, 12.10, connecting with train for Boston.

NIGHT EXPRESS. Daily 9.15 p.m., for Concord, N. H., Worcester, Boston, White River Jct., Springfield, New York.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT SHERBROOKE.

EXPRESS. Leaves Boston 9.00 a.m., St. Johnsbury 4.15 p.m., arriving Sherbrooke 8.20 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS. Leaves Boston 8.30 p.m., Concord 10.45 p.m., New York 9.00 p.m., Springfield 8.10 p.m., St. Johnsbury 3.00 a.m., arriving Sherbrooke 7.15 a.m.

ACCOMMODATION. Leave Concord, N.H., 8.00 a.m., via Plymouth, St. Johnsbury 10.45 a.m., arriving Newport 12.33 p.m., connecting with accommodation leaving Newport at 1.00 p.m., arriving Sherbrooke 3.15 p.m.

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QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

Fall and Winter Time Table.

In Effect Monday, October 13th, 1902.

LEAVING SHERBROOKE.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Leave Sherbrooke 7.30 a.m., arrive Levis 1.10 p.m., arrive Quebec 1.15 p.m. Pullman cars New York and Boston to Quebec daily, ex. Sunday.

PASSENGER. Leave Sherbrooke 3.50 p.m., arrive Levis 8.58 p.m., arrive Quebec 9.00 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION. Leave Sherbrooke 9.30 p.m., arrive Levis 7.00 a.m., arrive Quebec 7.15 a.m.

Also connecting trains on the Megantic Division.

ARRIVING AT SHERBROOKE.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Leave Quebec 2.30 p.m., leave Levis 3.00 p.m., arrive Sherbrooke 8.45 p.m. Pullman cars Quebec to New York and Boston daily, ex. Sunday.

PASSENGER. Leave Quebec 7.30 a.m., leave Levis 8.00 a.m., arrive Sherbrooke 1.20 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION. Leave Quebec 6.30 p.m., leave Levis 6.45 p.m., arrive Sherbrooke 9.35 a.m.

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

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(L. S. Channell, V. E. Morrill,)

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

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

Advertising rates—One inch, 1 day, 50 cents; 2 days, 90 cents; 3 days, $1.20; 1 week, $2; 2 weeks, $3; 3 weeks, $3.60; 1 month, $5; one inch, 1 year, $24. Liberal discount if advertisement is inserted every other day twice a week or once a week only.

Cards of Thanks, not exceeding 50 words, 50c, Obituary Poetry, 10c line; reading notices, 2 cents per word.

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

Circulation DAILY RECORD

Circulation statement for the week ending December 20th:

Monday	3100
Tuesday	3100
Wednesday	3100
Thursday	3050
Friday	3050
Saturday	3450
	18,850

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One of the pictures is in colors, entitled "PURITY," (by Anton Asti, size 22 x 28 inches). "Purity," shows the stainless feature and chaste bust of a young girl, on a warm background of brown deepening into red. The light is concentrated upon the white face and form of the maiden with an approach to Rembrandtesque effect; while the soft browns in her flowing hair and the warm reds in the drapery which has fallen from her rounded shoulders, are seen when the eyes turn to them—to be full of minor lights and shadows.

The other is entitled "ALONE," (by Frank Sternberg, size 22 x 28 inches) "Alone"—is a study in pathos. Two children—although the eldest girl has already the sorrowful effort at firmness which grief can give to the young—sit in desolate companionship, having lost all other. The younger one, hardly understanding why it is that everything is so sad, lies in her sister's lap and looks out of the picture with eyes of sweet pensiveness at whoever will pity her loneliness. The elder, with protecting arms around the "baby sister" she has been so often in happier times commissioned to take care of, looks upward with mournful, questioning eyes toward that unseen world where "Mother" has gone and whence she has been taught to expect help for the Motherless. Such a picture must keep flowing the streams of charity and pity for the distressed in every home where it hangs upon the wall.

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PROFESSIONAL BRETHREN

BY GEORGE E. WALSH

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"I wish Dr. Squires would leave that old haunted house," Miss Stetson was saying. "It makes me feel cold and clammy every time I pass it, and what must it be to live in it all the time!"

"Probably very disagreeable, especially to one of your temperament," Mr. Goddard replied quietly.

"Or to one of your nature," she answered, with a rising intonation of her voice.

"But Dr. Squires does not seem to mind it," he added, unmoved. "I have offered to let him have a room in my house, but he prefers to stay where he is. He says he cannot pursue his investigations so well anywhere else."

"What are his studies and investigations? He is so mysterious about them that my curiosity is excited."

"Ask him, and he will probably tell you."

"I have, but he always puts me off—tells me to wait until some day when he is ready to announce his discovery to the world. Then he will tell me the first one."

"A great honor to you, I am sure, but I should demand to be let into the secret now."

There was a little irony in his voice which no one could mistake.

"Why do you not aspire to the same honor?" she asked in sharp, piqued tones. "I understand that you are just as ignorant of his secrets as I am."

"Yes, I am. I know nothing about his studies. He never lets me go beyond his office, which is on the ground floor in front, but then there is no special reason why he should take me into his secrets."

"Isn't he a friend of yours, and didn't you bring him here?"

"I brought him here, but not as a friend. I understood that he was skilled in certain lines, and I brought him here as a medical adviser. I am responsible for nothing more than that."

"You talk very differently from what you did six months ago. There was nothing too good for you to say about him."

"I'm saying nothing against him now. I merely disclaim responsibility for him except as a medical adviser."

"I do not think he needs you as a sponsor for his character," was the sharp rejoinder.

"Probably not."

The quietness of the reply added fuel to the fire, and the silence which followed was no indication of their feelings. I dropped the whip purposely on the seat back of me, and in turning to pick it up I caught a momentary glimpse of their faces. They were both pale, and they were gazing intently at the scenery on opposite sides of the carriage.

During the rest of the ride very little conversation was carried on between them, and I had ample time to think and reflect. The result of my cogitations was that I determined to pay Dr. Squires a visit and see what I could discover of his secret studies and investigations. Following the natural bent of my mind, I of course decided to make the visit in the dead of night and unannounced. Something more than ghosts and spirits would be required to keep me off the premises where there was any chance of making a good haul or of discovering any secrets that might be turned to good account later.

CHAPTER V.

It was nearly a week after this ride before I could decide upon a night favorable for a visit to Dr. Squires. It is a poor burglar who fails to make careful preparations before attempting to enter a house, and long experience in my business has made me extremely cautious. I never undertake a job without due consideration of all details. A sneak thief may go around from house to house in an aimless sort of manner and enter the first one that is not properly barred, but not so with a professional.

John always sent me off to exercise the horses on the few days when Mr. Goddard did not use them, and I employed these spare moments to acquaint myself with the surrounding country. I passed Dr. Squires' house several times in the course of the next few days, examining the premises with a critical eye.

I found that the house was located some distance back from the main highway and that it was nearly concealed from view by shade and fruit trees. A small grove of woods backed up to it on one side and an open pasture field bordered it on two other sides. The easiest and safest approach to it, I conceived, was from the wood side.

The house itself was an old fashioned flat roofed mansion sadly in need of paint and general repairs. It was gloomy enough to drive almost anybody away from it after dusk, and I did not wonder that strange stories of ghosts and spirits had been gossiped around by the country people. If I had been a superstitious person, I should have selected the house as the last one to rob. It was probably this idea that had influenced the doctor in taking it for his workshop. He was pretty safe in assuming that nobody would disturb him in that lonely retreat.

I obtained leave to go to the city on Friday afternoon, and I told John not to worry if I did not appear until the following morning. I had friends in the city who might detain me over night.

About 4 o'clock I left the barn and started presumably to walk to the city. John offered to drive me half way down if I would wait until after supper, but the afternoon was so fine I preferred the walk.

Two miles down the road I found that I was perfectly concealed from view of every house, and I quietly slipped over the fence into the woods. This piece of woods I knew backed up to Dr. Squires' house. I concealed the bundle, which I pretended that I wanted to take to the city with me, taking enough tools from it first to answer all my present purposes.

As I approached the edge of the woods I moved with great caution. I did not know how many servants the doctor had, although John had assured me that he had only one, a copper colored Indian who was more foreign looking than his master. This servant never associated with anybody else and was either deaf and dumb or unable to speak English.

He was a sort of faithful watchdog, I judged, whom the doctor had befriended and who would in consequence give up his life for him if necessary. I had met such zealous manservants before, and my experience had always been that they are exceedingly troublesome. I therefore used extra precaution.

While yet some distance from the house I climbed up into the leafy branches of one of the large trees and, pulling the foliage to one side, scanned the house intently through a pair of strong fieldglasses. By their aid I could note everything that was going on outside the house and could almost see objects inside the windows.

The only advantage I obtained from this was a clearer idea of the most vulnerable points of the house and also the way to escape from the premises in the event of an alarm. I saw the servant go about his duties, and later I secured my first glimpse of the doctor. He was a dark bearded, thickset, well proportioned man, and one who would prove a bold and powerful antagonist. More than this I could not say until I found myself at closer quarters with him.

I remained in my treetop position until well after dark, watching everything that occurred around the house. Then I descended to the ground, ate a few pieces of cold meat and bread, drank a little wine and threw myself on the dry leaves to sleep. There was no danger of being discovered in the woods, and I needed the rest and sleep to prepare me for the night's work.

It was shortly after midnight when I opened my eyes again. Habit had made it a second nature with me to awaken at this hour, and I had no fear of oversleeping myself when I first closed my eyes. I crawled through the underbrush toward the fence which divided the doctor's land from the grove, and then waited and listened. The house was perfectly dark, and everything was calm and peaceful.

I had thought of dogs, but had failed to see any around in the afternoon through my glasses. However, to make sure of it I imitated the cry and snarl of a cat—a noise that always brings watchdogs away from their post of duty. If the dogs were inside the house, I would find that out later. But I really saw no reason why dogs should be kept on the place.

Satisfied that the coast was clear, I made my way toward the house, keeping well in the shadow of the trees. Then I made a close examination of the windows and doors. They were locked with old fashioned catches and re-enforced with nails. I selected the doctor's study as the place least likely to be occupied.

With a diamond cutter I took a piece of the glass pane out, making an opening large enough to insert the hand. I worked so carefully that the diamond point scarcely made any of the grating noise so common when one operates with cheap cutters. This one had been made specially for me, and it was perfect in every detail.

As I took the piece of glass out and deposited it on the floor of the plazza I listened intently for a few moments to see if my operations had disturbed anybody. Then I applied my ear to the hole in the pane to catch the breathing of any watchdog.

Nothing could be heard of an alarming character, and so I proceeded to unfasten the window and to open it.

Now, if I had been in the city or the house had been a modern one, I should never have thought of opening that window without searching for a burglar alarm, but out in the country, miles away from any assistance and in such an antique house, I did not see the value of a burglar alarm and consequently never once gave it consideration.

I discovered my mistake in an instant, however. I had not raised the window half an inch when there were a ringing of bells and an electric buzzing all through the house that made me turn pale. An amateur might have thought that all the ghosts and spirits of the dead had suddenly come to life again, but I was too familiar with that sound to be deceived.

I was off the plazza in half a minute. Quick as I was, however, a flash of light in the windows of the house beat me. The alarm had lighted every electric light in the rooms, and the old mansion was in a brilliant blaze.

Even at this critical moment, when all my faculties should have been alert, I made another mistake. Instead of seeking safety in the woods as fast as my legs would carry me I waited to see further developments. Would the doctor and his servant come out and search for me? I laughed softly to myself at the idea. Certainly they could not expect assistance from another house inside of half an hour. Then what was the burglar alarm for? To frighten robbers away; that was all, I concluded.

But I changed my mind a moment later when I heard the quick patter of steps that I knew did not belong to human beings. Two black objects came rushing down the lawn from the barn, and in the semidarkness I made out two enormous Dane hounds. The object of the burglar alarm flashed across my mind in an instant.

The electric wire that had started the bells to ringing had also released the watchdogs, and they were now upon me.

As if by instinct they rushed upon the plazza, catching the scent almost immediately. But in that instant I had turned and fled toward the woods, my only place of safety. Could I reach the woods and climb a tree before they caught up to me?

This question flashed through my mind, but I could not answer it. I already heard their feet behind me, striking the ground with heavy patters as they loped rapidly across the intervening space.

The blood seemed to rush to my head, and for an instant I thought of death. I had never been cornered quite so completely before. I gathered up my strength for a final effort and cleared the fence with a bound, but as I leaped upward the foremost Dane made a tremendous lope and cleared the top rail of the fence in fine style.

We both landed on the other side, but the force of the hound's leap carried him several feet over my head. Before he could turn upon me I had cocked my revolver, and as he made a savage dive toward me I exploded it full in his face. The range was so short that the explosion must have partly stunned him, for he rolled over and kicked a few times and then lay quite still.

But I had no time to prepare for the second one. As if angered by the sight

He sprang upon me with a snarl.

of his dead mate he sprang upon me with a snarl that I can remember to this day. The great red, foam flecked jaws were close to my face, and I drew back with a helpless shudder. I could have yelled in fear then if professional pride had not tied my tongue. I bowed to receive my fate, determined, however, to sell my life dearly.

But before the white teeth could close upon me I saw a flash of something over the hound's head; it seemed to my dazed mind like a fork of lightning. It made a curve downward and then disappeared, but it had left its mark behind. I felt great spurts of hot blood pouring from the Dane's throat on my hands and face, while the brute rolled over with an angry growl.

I jumped to my feet and saw facing me, with the bloody knife in his hand, Mr. Goddard. For an instant I was speechless and almost helpless, but his warning voice brought me to my senses.

"You have only a few minutes to escape. They are coming. Run!"

I heard footsteps on the lawn back of us, and, remembering the athletic form of the doctor and his faithful bodyguard, I obeyed the words of my master and hurried from the spot, but when I turned to look for my deliverer I found that he had disappeared too.

(Continued next Saturday.)

Baby's Own Soap

is a guard against all skin troubles in children. It cleanses, softens, soothes and prevents chafing and sores.

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ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL. 4-2

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—These are caused by a general state of the organism, which is defective, and which Prof. Collins can cure in a short time.

HAVE YOU ANY AFFECTION WHATEVER OF THE LUNGS, BRONCHIAL TUBES, THROAT OR CHEST?
—Prof. Collins has made a special study of these diseases, and if is by the thousands that he counts the patients whom he has cured of these diseases.

HAVE YOU PAINS IN THE STOMACH? CRAMPS? DIFFICULT DIGESTION? WANT OF APPETITE? UNEASINESS? PAINS AFTER MEALS? NAUSEA? VOMIT?
—Prof. Collins does not content himself with effecting a cure, but by suitable treatment he absolutely prevents a return of the disease.

IN WHAT STATE IS YOUR HEART? HAVE YOU PALPITATION? DOES YOUR HEART BEAT FASTER UNDER THE LEAST EMOTION?
—Do not lose any time, but write to-day to Prof. Collins, because heart diseases are extremely dangerous, and many sudden deaths are directly due to neglected heart affection.

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM? HAVE YOU PAINS IN THE SHOULDERS? IN THE ARMS? IN THE LEGS? IN THE FEET?
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HAVE YOU TROUBLE IN YOUR INTESTINES? CONSTIPATION? DIARRHOEA? COLICS?
—It is important to remedy this condition of affairs at once, as it is dangerous and undermines the health.

HAVE YOU KIDNEY DISEASE?
—Prof. Collins cures this treacherous disease by a simple remedy.

ARE YOU DEAF?
—In the New York Medical Institute he has made a specialty of restoring hearing to the deaf.

HAVE YOU PILES?
—It is a complaint you must get rid of as soon as possible. Prof. Collins' patients can testify as to efficacy of his remedies.

HAVE YOU ANY VENEREAL DISEASES?
—There is nothing more dangerous or more terrible. Prof. Collins has acquired, by means of a successful treatment of these sad affections, an experience by which a great number of people thus afflicted have benefited.

HAVE YOU SORE EYES? SPECKS? FATIGUE? WEAKNESS?
—Prof. Collins has, within the last couple of weeks, obtained unheard of results.

ARE YOU RUPTURED?
—Instead of undergoing an operation, and thus put your life in peril, write to Prof. Collins, who can cure you without an operation.

IS YOUR WIFE SICK?
—The diseases peculiar to women, change of life, etc., are cured in a short time by Prof. Collins.

ARE YOUR CHILDREN SICK?
—It requires a special competence to treat them. Prof. Collins has won the gratitude of mothers by the manner in which he cures convulsions, colds, whooping cough and all the ailments to which children are subject.

HAVE YOU SKIN DISEASE? PIMPLES? BLOTCHES? EXCRESCENCES?
—Thanks to his cleansing of the blood, Prof. Collins will rid you of them.

HAVE YOU TUMOURS, INTERNALLY OR EXTERNALLY?
—Prof. Collins cures them without an operation.

HAVE YOU SORES, A CANCER?
—By a very simple treatment he will cure you without pain.

Why then suffer any longer?

You have at your disposal the means by which you can be cured.

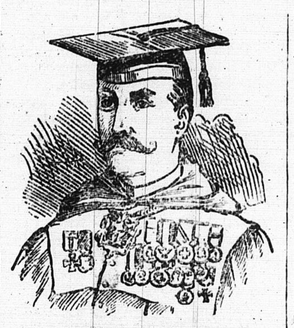
Therefore use this manner of consultation by correspondence without delay—LIKE THOUSANDS OF OTHERS ARE DOING—and you will be delighted with the result.

Piles.

Grand Rapids, September 10.

Mr. Professor,
I have pleasure in informing you that you have redeemed your promise; I am cured. In twelve days all trace of piles has disappeared. I have suffered so that it beggars description.

LOUIS REBOUX.



Professor Collins of the Grand University of New York.

Children's Diseases.

Quebec, September 6th.

Mr. Professor,
My children are cured! How they have suffered, the dear little things! There they were, four of them, a pitiful sight, thin, pale, frail, scarcely eating anything; in a word, without life. You have rendered them vigorous. I see them growing taller and broader each day. Many, many thanks.

MRS. SAULTY.

Pimples and Blotches.

Adrian, Mich, Sept. 12.

Mr. Professor,
Here I am with a presentable appearance once more. My face was so covered with pimples that I was ashamed to be seen. In eight days your good and powerful remedies delivered me from all those miseries. Thanks, thanks.

SOPHIE MATON.

Heart Disease.

Hubbard, Ia., Sept. 13.

Mr. Professor,
A fortnight ago, I thought I would die, because the least little excitement would completely upset me, and any more serious shock at the time would have killed me. . . . To-day I feel no more palpitations, and my heart seems to be in its normal condition.

PIERRE LANOU.

Chronic Catarrh Disappears in Three Days.

New Orleans, Sept. 14.

Dear Mr. Professor,
For more than ten years I was afflicted with catarrh, which caused me many sleepless nights and fatigue during the day. In three days your remedies and advice rid me of that which had tormented me for so long. I cannot express my gratitude to you. A thousand thanks.

STANISLAS LOYSON.

Deafness.

Mishee, Ariz., Sept. 9.

Mr. Professor,
Your remedies have done me much good; the noises in my ears have ceased, the running is stopped; and what is better still, I have begun to hear again. As it is only eight days since I began to take your treatment, I expect to be completely cured.

MARIE LEU.

Stomach Complaint.

Pittsburg, Sept. 15.

Mr. Doctor,
My stomach seems to be completely restored to its normal condition. Here I am, cured, before I had hoped to be. I digest all kinds of foods without any trouble; my meals do not fatigue me as they did formerly.

JULES LEDUC.

Sudden Cure of Rheumatism.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 17.

Mr. Doctor,
It did not take long to convince me of the efficacy of your treatment. From the second day I began to feel a little better, and now I have completely recovered the use of my limbs. Yours very gratefully,

ADOLPHE MICHAUX.

Do You Wish to be Cured?

To-day, without losing any time, write a very simple letter in which make known the nature and history of your disease. By return mail you know the treatment that you will have to follow.

It is unnecessary to incommode yourself by undertaking a long trip to consult Prof. Collins BY CORRESPONDENCE, "you tell him of your disease from which you suffer and he replies."

There is no other system which is so much within the reach of everybody. Who, in these days cannot write? And please note that it is not necessary to write in any choice words, or in complicated terms. The style and the writing matters not; it is only the explanation of the disease which will be noticed by Professor Collins.

Write your name and address very legibly

SURNAME AND CHRISTIAN NAME.....

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.....

COUNTY.....

PROVINCE.....

Here is the Address:

PROFESSOR COLLINS,

President of the New York Medical Institute,

140 West 34th Street, New York.

Views of Press on Many Subjects.

SUFFERING IRELAND.

(Toronto Telegram.)

Suffering Ireland rose in her might and sent her hardy sons to the alien Parliament at Westminster in time to vote in favor of the Government in a critical division.

What Government did the Irish save? Why, the Balfour Government of the Base, Brutal and Bloody Saxon, which has been oppressing the "most distressful country." The Irish members temporarily escaped from the iron heel of the oppressor and hustled to Westminster in time to supply a majority to a vote of confidence in the Government that has been filling the jails full of them.

ST. JAMES DIVISION.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The Liberal rejoicings over Mr. Bergeron's defeat in the St. James division last January have had an unpleasant sequel. Events have not only strengthened the belief that Mr. Bergeron was rightly elected to Parliament, but at a time when the moral sense of the community was being awakened to the evils of electoral corruption they have put him forward as the defender of clean politics. He stands to-day stronger in the public estimation than ever, and in proportion as he has risen his special opponents of last January have sunk. His revenge had not to be long waited for.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

The Toronto Globe says:

Remarkable evidence of the progress made by Canada in the last six years is contained in a little pamphlet recently published. Foreign trade has grown from $239,025,000 to $432,910,000; imports, from $188,000,000 to $212,270,000; exports from $121,000,000 to $211,640,000. Going a little more into detail we find that the exports of Canadian farm products have increased from $5,591,000 to $96,313,897, of Canadian manufactures from $9,056,000 to $34,947,574.

If we understand the drift of the Globe's argument it claims that the importation into Canada of more and more foreign goods which ought to be made in this country, is one of the "remarkable" evidences of Canada's progress. The imports have grown to $212,000,000. Say half that was for material that could not be produced in this country, does the Globe not think that Canada would have been better off if the other $106,000,000 had been expended in Canada to give work, wages and profit to Canadians?

A WIRELESS MESSAGE TO ENGLAND.

(Toronto Globe.)

Marconi, whose name is famous through the invention and perfection of wireless telegraphy, has at last announced the successful transmission of a message from Cape Breton to Cornwall, England. A message has also been transmitted to the London Times in the presence of Dr. Parkin, who is a Times special correspondent. This fact is a further assurance as to the practical success of the wireless system. It would be going too far to say that a practical success was assured by the transmission of these two messages. As with all other inventions, many difficulties will arise and many adverse conditions will develop when it is subjected to the test of practical and steady operation. On the other hand, the invention is in its infancy. The message has been sent and received by the first long-distance wireless telegraph apparatus ever made. The field for improvement must be large, and it is to be hoped that inventive genius will be able to cope with all the difficulties of practical experience. Even in the present stage the transmission of one or two messages marks a distinct advance in electric communication. New strength has been given to the influence that is binding the nations more closely together.

THE LESSON TO LATIN AMERICA.

(Florida Times-Union.)

The assertion of the Monroe Doctrine has undoubtedly accomplished good. Without it the Latin American republics would probably now have been European dependencies. As it is, some of them have made progress in government, some of them are self-reliant, yet considerate of others.

Mexico, and, to some extent, Brazil, Argentina and Chile, give promise of good standing among the family of nations. Not many years ago even these were the prey of constant revolutions. The fact that they are not so now holds out the hope that others may improve. Railroads are great foes to revolution, and their construction will give greater peace and larger prosperity to South America.

The assertion of the Monroe Doctrine has done much good, but its limitation has done vastly more. Venezuela's experience shows that the South American countries, though protected in their territory, may be held responsible for their acts; that they must observe the courtesies of international life; that they will be required to meet their obligations. The lesson was badly needed by Venezuela. It was needed to a smaller extent by some of the others.

America's tacit endorsement of the measures adopted by Great Britain and Germany has really resulted in giving the republics of South America fuller national life. Before, they were, to a certain extent, dependencies on the United States. They felt their freedom from responsibility and ignored the rights of European nations, feeling safe in the protection of the United States. Now they know that this protection is without limit. They have become responsible nations. This responsibility will make them more considerate of the rights of others, and it ought to give their peoples greater respect for the Governments under which they live.

CORRESPONDENCE

"MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM."

To the Editor of the Record:

Dear Sir,—Letter No. 5 in the London Times is devoted chiefly to electrical matters, the author says: "The enterprises which have been the most seriously affected by municipal competition are, undoubtedly, those connected with the application of the various forms of electricity—electric lighting, electric power, and electric tramways; and it is notorious that nowhere has the application of discoveries and inventions in electrical science been more backward than in Great Britain. The whole position in the electrical world is still more or less experimental. No one can say that ultimate results have yet been reached in any one of its branches; and there are possibilities of new discoveries which no one can yet foresee, while costly machinery may become out-of-date and involve new liabilities before the expiration of the ten or fifteen years which represent the expectation of life of such machinery in general. But the Legislature has regarded electrical science as though 'finality' had been already reached."

"Even when local authorities do themselves undertake to supply electric light the results may be little short of disastrous. Salford had spent £186,766 up to the end of 1901 on its system of municipal lighting, and the loss on working in 1900-01 was £7,489. Since then a public meeting of the ratepayers has passed a resolution closing the Wallness-road electrical generating station, thereby causing a capital loss of at least £150,000.

The Bath Corporation got a provisional order for themselves in 1896, and took over the electric lighting from a private company at a valuation. They acquired for £24,500 an undertaking on which a capital expenditure of £43,000 had been incurred by the company, who showed a profit of £1,500 in their last balance sheet, and had worked their plant for only seven years. Under corporation management the works made a steadily increasing deficit. In three years the works, on which £78,000 had been spent by the corporation, sustained a complete break-down, and the consulting engineer advised that £70,000 more would have to be laid out to put the works on a sound footing. The corporation then tried to get rid of the business, but failing, had to continue the management themselves at a heavy loss."

Unfortunate results of this kind are often the experience of private enterprises, and legitimately so. Akin they are to the risks undertaken by commerce in the hope of profit, but they are risks which never ought to be placed upon ratepayers by their public representatives.

STUDENT.

OPENING OF NEW STREET.

To the Editor of the Record:

Mr. Editor,—In a former calm and temperate letter published by you a week or so ago, over the signature of "Caution," it was suggested that the city before long ought to take some radical step towards relieving the traffic on Wellington street, and his suggestion appeared to be to open a parallel street on the west side of the Grand Trunk track.

I have read it suggested that a street might be opened upon the easterly side, with an underground crossing up Meadow street. I am quite satisfied, however, that this latter suggestion would not prove of very great utility, and it does seem to me that a street upon the westerly side from King to Meadow is about the only useful means, and if it be, the time to acquire the right of way is before any expensive structures are in the road.

Of course what would be still better, if the city could afford it, would be to widen Wellington street. Such a course was found necessary in Montreal in a great many streets, and is largely responsible for the enormous increase of their public debt. It does seem to be entirely beyond our means. The street could only be widened upon the easterly side, and it is upon that side that all the expensive stores and buildings have been erected.

The necessity of relief, in some way, is becoming daily more and more experienced. As the traffic is at present the street is safe neither for vehicles nor pedestrians.

Ask anyone who is in the daily habit of driving on the street, Mr. Nutter, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. John Maguire or Mr. Batt, and any of these gentlemen will tell you that the time to make arrangements for this improvement is right now.

If the city had acquired the Strathcona Square thirty years ago, when it was covered with wooden buildings, all except the old Beckett Block, it could have been had for a few hundred dollars. Its acquisition was postponed until it became covered with expensive buildings, and the result is that it had to be taken over at at least three times the cost.

What has the City Improvement Society to say about it?

Yours,

WELLINGTON.

FAMOUS DOGS ARE EXTINCT.

Last of Newfoundlands Are Disappearing From the Face of the Earth.

Dog lovers are discovering with regret that one of the finest canine species has become almost extinct. The Newfoundland is practically no more in this country and in England.

The fast-vanishing breed is native in the Island of Newfoundland, and old records say early settlers found the Indians in possession of magnificent specimens. It is generally supposed, however, that the Newfoundland was the result of a cross of some English strain and the native dogs.

At any rate, this particular animal is celebrated in history as the embodiment of courage and intelligence and kindness—the highest type of canine excellence. Landseer, in his famous painting, "The Child's Best Friend," rendered the species immortal.

In spite of this, it is a fact that the valuable dog, in its original habitat, is quite extinct. And he was most useful there, too, in saving drowning persons along the storm-swept coast, where shipwrecks are frequent. Nevertheless, it is charged that it was through starvation and neglect that these famous dogs died out in Newfoundland itself.

The British Government has lately been obliged to purchase for the Newfoundland life-saving station a new breed of dogs to take their places. These are the Lebnbergs, a cross between Newfoundlands, St. Bernards and the Pyrenees wolf dog. They are the most powerfully built dogs in the world and stand more than four feet high. Those sent to Newfoundland the British Government paid from $250 to $400 apiece for, and some specimens have sold for as high as $500.

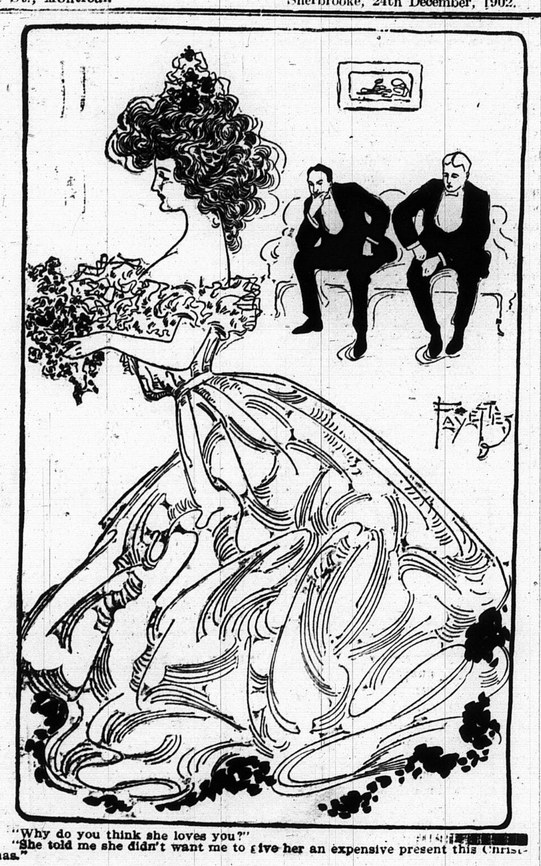
Ontario's Cut of Pine Logs.

An estimate of the probable cut of pine logs and square timber during the present season on territory held under license from the Crown has been prepared by the Crown Lands' Department. The report is based on figures received from agencies and shows a cut of some 884,500,000 feet, divided as follows:—

Sudbury	121,000,000
Parry Sound	171,000,000
Biscotasing	40,000,000
Whitney	50,500,000
Webbwood	150,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie	130,000,000
Port Arthur	13,000,000
Arnprior	40,000,000
Pembroke	100,000,000
Peterboro	44,000,000
Rat Portage	25,000,000

In addition there will be about 1,500,000 railway ties, telegraph poles, fence posts, etc., also a quantity of hemlock and hard wood. The total cut of pine in 1901 was 658,000,000 feet. The chief difficulty is sufficient labor but under any circumstances the cut will be very heavy.

THE WORST OF THE WINTER is yet to come. Be warned in time and purchase your furs ready for the next cold snap. Fur-lined overcoats, evening cloaks, etc., are a specialty with us, and the extent of our business is such that we are able to give much better value than elsewhere. Chas. Desjardins & Co., St Catherine St., Montreal.



"Why do you think she loves you?"
"She told me she didn't want me to give her an expensive present this Christmas."

MARCH ON CARACAS

CASTRO GOING TO LA VICTORIA TO CHECK THEM.

Willemstad, Curacuo, Dec. 26.—A despatch from Caracas says three rebel armies, 6,200 strong, are marching on Caracas from Alta Gracia and Guatire. The situation is very critical. The people of Venezuela have no more money to lend the Government.

President Castro will leave for La Victoria to try to stop the onward march of the revolutionists under General Rolando.

BULWER.

Dec. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Miller, of Quyon, are visiting at Mr. A. C. Williams'

Mr. L. A. Sterns passed through this place the first of the week, en route for Lake Megantic, where he was driving from Magog.

Miss Katie Lake is spending a few days in the place.

Mr. Archie Duke, of Sherbrooke, was in the place on Thursday.

Mrs. James Standish has returned to her home in Rougemont.

Mrs. M. J. Laberge went to Waterville this week to visit at Mr. F. Gales.

DON'T FORGET THIS, LADIES. Our stock of Persian Lamb and Seal Garments is the richest in America. Our cutters are renowned artists and we guarantee each article. Moreover, we give you 25 to 40 per cent. better value than elsewhere, for the same value. In this specialty and others we eclipse every other establishment on the continent in choice, quality, elegant cut, superior make-up and low prices. Our house is the largest in the fue retail trade in the world. Chas. Desjardins & Co., St. Catherine St., 1537 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

They Need the Truth.

Millions have been spent in colleges and millions in libraries, and the money has been well spent. Sure as you live, the time is at hand when farseeing men will come forward prepared to spend millions in placing the truth, so far as it can be ascertained, before the people of these United States—the truth about politics, the truth about finance, the truth about art, the truth about business—a true statement of news of the world, not to bolster up a cause, not to make a fortune, not to push a party, but the truth for its own sake because the cause of humanity, which is the cause of democracy, can live by nothing else than the truth.—Rev. W. S. Rainsford of New York, formerly of Toronto.

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

Tenders For Lumber.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon the 20th day of January, 1902, for the following quantities of lumber, viz.:

	Ft. B. M.
Hemlock plank, 3 in. thick in 11 feet length	20,500
Spruce plank, 2 in. thick, any length over 10 feet	20,000
Spruce plank, 2 in. thick, in 12 feet lengths	7,000

This lumber to be delivered in the vicinity of the Wolfe street bridge, or f.o.b. cars at Sherbrooke, and delivered on or before the 15th March, 1903, and must be first-class lumber, evenly sawn and of uniform thickness, free from wane and rot, and no dead or shaky lumber will be accepted.

Tenders to be marked "Tenders for Lumber."

F. J. GRIFFITH, Sec.-Treas.
Sherbrooke, 24th December, 1902.

WHO MAKES MOST?

An Inquiry Into Certain Modern Methods of Looking at Things—What Really Is True Success?

The man who introduced John D. Rockefeller to the coal oil business died recently; and it is said that he used to tell about it, concluding with the remark: "But he got more out of oil than I ever did." The man who used to say this himself made a good living in the oil trade, but he had not piled up an immense fortune, as Rockefeller had done. And yet, maybe he got as much out of oil as Rockefeller did. If he kept himself busy, enjoyed good health, made a good living for himself and family, enjoyed the boon of being alive, and possessed the good will of his kind, perhaps he got as much out of oil as Rockefeller did. After all, the best that oil can do for any man is to burn for his comfort—to throw a cheerful light where otherwise darkness would have been, to enable the tired worker to read his book. When one figures right down to the bed rock of values, it may be that some hermit in a lodge in the wilderness, living on confidential terms with nature by day and spending his evenings beside a cheerful lamp reading the best thoughts of all time, gets quite as much out of oil as Rockefeller does. This man may have got from his coal oil lamp all that he previously lacked to make him content, and if he got that what man on earth could have more? When a man sees wealth a little way ahead of him he starts in pursuit, and as a rule never rests again as long as he lives. Few, if any, can resist the temptation to pursue wealth if they see it and think they can overtake it; they begin the race in the hope of acquiring enough money to protect them against want and to purchase comfort and pleasure, but they press on and on ever unsatisfied. When they are young man they work because they must; when they no longer need to do it, they have forgotten what other use to make of life.

There is a vacant lot in Toronto that was for years owned by a childless couple. They bought it for ten dollars per foot frontage, and rented it for enough to pay interest and taxes. As the years went by it increased rapidly in value, but the old couple would not sell, and worked laboriously, as they had ever done. They scraped along, getting a meagre living, but counting on the increasing value of their vacant corner lot as so much wealth for their comfort in old age. They were already old, if they could but have realized the fact. Yet late in life they refused $250 per foot for the land they had paid $10 for. Then they both fell ill, and died within a year. They had paid $1,000 for the lot, and could have sold it for $25,000, but never got a cent of the increase. Instead of making a profit of $24,000, they actually lost the $1,000 they had invested, for while they lived it never came back, nor did any of its fruits. So far as they were concerned, it was like a purely fictitious corner lot. Even their distant relatives—the only ones they had—did not get what they expected out of it, for the piece of land greatly decreased in value after the last land boom. But the point is that this old couple had no other thought in buying and keeping that land than to ensure comfort for their own old age. Like many others, thinks The Toronto Star, they strove too long and died in harness.

"Anarchists vs. Socialists."

Rubino, who shot at King Leopold of Belgium, and hit the carriage next to that Monarch's, describes himself as a hater of Socialists, as Anarchists usually are. The Italian police, nevertheless, call him a Socialist, probably because they confuse Socialists with Anarchists. But these two sorts of root-and-branch men have nothing in common, except a wish to change the existing social order. The Anarchist theory is that there should be no Government whatever, that every person should do as he pleases. It would be practicable if human beings were all perfectly angelic, or perfectly Christian, acting with consummate wisdom on Christ's mandate. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Philosophical anarchism is based on belief in human perfectibility, and the fantastic notion that this would ensue from abolition of Governments and force.

Socialism is the direct antithesis to Anarchism. Its theory is that all property and all things employed in creating utilities should be owned and operated by society at large, organized in groups, the whole directed by a central organization. Socialism proposes the acme of centralization; Anarchism the acme of decentralization. People in general view these irreconcilable opposites with "a plague on both your houses," and often with an opinion that the too-much-government of Socialism would be even worse than no-government-at-all of Anarchism. But it is easy to understand why Anarchists and Socialists hate one another. To be confounded with "the fellow who looks like you" is exasperating enough, but to be mistaken for the fellow whom you least resemble and most detest is a stroke of fate so woeful as to be properly part of the suitable punishment for the two classes of radicals named at the head of these remarks.—Montreal Star.

Eat Pie and Write.

Rudyard Kipling has an American wife and likewise an American mother-in-law. The latter, Mrs. Wolcott Balestier, lives in New York. The other day Mrs. Balestier sent her famous son-in-law a present. What do you think it was? A glass rolling pin for use in making pie crust. In making the purchase she explained that Mr. and Mrs. Kipling and all the little Kiplings are passionately fond of pie. Here is a pointer for those who would win literary fame. Pie is the stuff that dreams are made of.—Utica Press.

CANADA,
Province of Quebec,
Municipality of the
County of Sherbrooke

At the General Quarterly Session of the Municipal Council of the County of Sherbrooke, held at Sherbrooke, the Tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, in conformity with the Provisions of the Municipal Code and Amendments, were present: J. B. Orr, the Warden, and Mayors B. F. Hitchcock, John Manson, E. Gosselin, A. W. Mills and Robert Mitchell, forming a quorum under the Presidency of the Warden.

It is resolved and ordained by law as follows:

BY-LAW NO. 22.

Moved by Councillor Robert Mitchell, seconded by Councillor E. Gosselin, and resolved: That in order to provide for the necessary expenditure of the Municipal Council of the County of Sherbrooke for the current year.

SECTION 1—Be it therefore enacted that there be and hereby is assessed upon the rateable property of the said County the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars, being at the rate of one half mill on the dollar of the Valuation Roll of the said County as revised by this Council for County purposes, for the purposes above mentioned, which will be apportioned among the several local Municipalities according to the assessed value of each, respectively, as shown by their valuation rolls deposited in the office of the Council and revised for County purposes.

SECTION 2—The same so apportioned shall become due and payable to the Secretary Treasurer of this Council on the Fifteenth day of March next, 1903.

(Signed) J. B. ORR, Warden.
F. B. WORTHINGTON,
Sec.-Treas.

A true copy.
F. B. WORTHINGTON,
Sec.-Treas. County of Sherbrooke.
Sherbrooke, 10th Dec., 1902.

Not Only Relief; A Cure.

ASTHMA

Many discouraged Asthmatics who long for a cure or even relief lack faith to try, believing a cure impossible. HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE is truly a grand remedy and possesses a virtue unknown to other remedies that not only instantly relieves but cures.

The late Sir Dr. Morrell McKenzie, England's foremost physician, used HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE constantly in his private practice. If you are discouraged send for a generous free sample. It will not disappoint you.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE is a standard remedy prescribed by many eminent physicians and sold throughout the world for over a quarter of a century. A truly remarkable testimonial in itself.

HIMROD MF'G CO.,
14-16 Vesey St., New York.
For sale by all druggists.

CANADA.
Province of Quebec
District of St. Francis.
Under the Winding Up Act of Canada.

In the Superior Court,
SHERBROOKE.

No. 420. The Fifteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and two.

Present: The Hon. Mr. Justice Lemieux.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK a body corporate and politic, having its chief office and principal place of business at the City of Sherbrooke, in the District of Saint Francis.

Plaintiff, Petitioner.

—vs.—

THE SCOTSTOWN MILLS COMPANY, a body corporate and politic, incorporated under letters patent of the Province of Quebec, having its head office and principal place of business at the City of Sherbrooke, in the District of Saint Francis.

Defendant, Respondent.

The Court having heard the Plaintiff Petitioner and Defendant Respondent by counsel on plaintiff's petition for a winding up order, under the provisions of the Winding Up Act of Canada, the Defendant Respondent having declared that it does not show cause why the Company should not be wound up.

Doth grant the said petition;

Doth order that the Respondent, the Scotstown Mills Company be wound up under the provisions of the Winding Up Act of Canada;

Doth order that a meeting of the creditors, contributories, shareholders and members of the said company be held at the Court House, in the City of Sherbrooke, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon on the seventh day of January next for the purpose of appointing a liquidator to the estate and effects of the said Company.

And that this order be twice published in the Quebec Official Gazette and the Sherbrooke Daily Record, and further that this order be also served upon the said Defendant Respondent.

(Signed) F. X. LEMIEUX, J.S.C.
BROWN & MACDONALD,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Souvenir of Sherbrooke!

60 beautiful photographs of Sherbrooke, North Hatley and surroundings, bound in handsome covers. Only a few left. 60c each. First published at $1.00 each.

Just one cent a picture, Binding free.

This is one pound of

OZO

40 cent

TEA.

Packed in our patent, safety canister.

You can get it at your Grocer's.

Ogilvie's

Superior

Rolled Oats.

Free from hulls, black specks, and all impurities.

Makes the sweetest and nuttiest of porridge.

Recommended For Family Use.

Sold in Cartons. Ask your grocer for them.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

Dividend No. 86.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the current half-year has been declared upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank (but on new stock to apply from date of payment only), and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after FRIDAY, 2ND DAY JANUARY NEX

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. MacKINNON,
General Manager.

Sherbrooke, 3rd Dec., 1902.

New YEAR'S

will be here next week so do not wait but come right along and get your New Year Photograph taken—your friends will like it better than any other card you can send them. Come along, now. I can get them out all right and on time.

Geo. Johnston,
WELLINGTON STREET.