

The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LII.—No. 15.

ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

WHOLE No. 2671.

TOWN TOPICS.

Special Customs officers are "doing" Rock Island.

Miss Pleasance is away on her annual trip to Boston.

Two Rowed Seed Barley for sale by Geo. Tiffin, Stanstead. 71-2

Andrew Keefe is moving from Stanstead Plain to Smith Mills.

Miss Mary Foster and Miss Charlotte Butterfield are away on a visit to Boston.

Mr. Chas. H. Mansur, of this place, won first rank honors at the recent McGill law exams.

Hon. M. F. Hackett's central committee rooms have been opened at his law office, Stanstead Plain.

Fish and McNeil have added to the appearance of their stock by a fine lot of new goods. Read their ad.

We are reluctantly obliged to lay over several advertisements reaching us too late for insertion this week.

Miss MacLaren, who went to Malone, N. Y., last November to care for a sick friend, returned to Stanstead on Tuesday.

Considerable interest will be taken in next Monday's meeting of the Municipal Council of Rock Island as the applications for liquor licenses will be voted upon at that time.

Miss H. A. Tinker will have her opening of Spring and Summer millinery Friday and Saturday, April 30th and May 1st. All are cordially invited to call and inspect the goods.

The service in the Methodist Church will be held in the main body of the church next Sunday Morning. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be held at the close of the public service.

L. P. McDuffee left on Monday for Boston, Mass., where it is said he has a good situation in view. His many friends here, while regretting his departure, wish him every success in the "Hub."

Ed Hall has decorated the windows of J. C. Downs & Co. and the Am. & Can. Medicine Co., with new gilt lettering, which is an improvement not only to these buildings but to the appearance of the village.

Obituary notices, poetry, society resolutions, etc., inserted in the JOURNAL are subject to a charge of one cent a word. Card of Thanks 50c. Notices of births, marriages, and deaths free under classified headings.

Mrs. Keeler and daughter, who have been staying at the Derby Line Hotel for several months past, left for their home in Newton, Mass., on Tuesday. During her stay here Mrs. Keeler made many warm friends who will earnestly regret her departure.

For the friends who remember Austin Hubbard, formerly of this place, we would say that a mistake occurred in the notice of the death of his wife in the Journal of last week, for E. L. Hubbard read A. L. Hubbard. He mourns a faithful and loving wife. His three children also feel deeply their loss.

Some changes are apparent in the political arena. The hope that the Honorable Provincial Secretary would be returned by acclamation has been dispelled. The Liberals in convention at Ayer's Flat last Saturday selected Mr. Moody Lovell ex-M. P., as their Standard bearer. Mr. Lovell is considered the strongest man in the Liberal ranks.

A special train will leave Stanstead next Tuesday evening, May 4th, for the great New York and London success "My Friend from India" at Lane's Opera House, Newport. This is one of the best shows ever given at the opera house. Manager Lane is running a special train to accommodate the people of Stanstead and Derby Line. Train will leave at 7 o'clock returning directly after the performance.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Communion of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the regular morning service. A responsive Evenside service will be held at 7 P. M. All cordially welcome.

EAST BOLTON.

The traveling is very poor and politics very quiet. Mr. Duffy the Liberal candidate was at Peasly Corner the 22nd and addressed a full meeting, in an able manner, well worthy of a better cause.

James Peasley left for California the 29th. All wish him a bon voyage.

John Peasley is some better after his fever.

The Methodist Churches of Bolton contributed \$12.79, towards the Indian Famine fund.

Quite a number of cows and horses have died here this spring. Ephraim Hurlburt has lost three cows.

COLLEGE NOTES.

A telephone message received at the College on Sunday morning announcing the death of Miss Lucia Paul on the previous evening, filled all hearts with sadness. On the following morning an informal but very appropriate memorial service was held in the main room, at which both living words of appreciation and tears of sincere sorrow testified to the high esteem in which she was held by her teachers and fellow students. At this service the following resolution was adopted by a standing vote, after which two stanzas were sung of "Shall we gather at the River" and all joined in prayer. Moved by Miss E. R. Pitcher, B. A., and seconded by Mr. M. M. Hart, B. A., and resolved—

That we, the teachers and students of Stanstead Wesleyan College, have learned with deep sorrow of the death of Miss Lucia Paul, a day pupil in connection with this institution.

That we desire to bear an affectionate testimony to her beautiful character, her strong intellectual qualities and to the unfaltering devotion displayed in the prosecution of her work.

That we hereby beg to express our sincere sympathy with the bereaved family in whose affliction we cannot but feel a sense of personal loss which in very truth, causes us "to weep with those who weep."

That we also request Principal Flanders and Mr. Hart, the Classical master, to represent us at the obsequies of our departed friend and to convey to the sorrowing household this expression of our profound regard and sympathy.

The College people are all pleased to hear of the improved condition of Miss Rosie Whitney, whose sunny face and sweet obligingness have won their highest appreciation. The Stanstead post office is proverbial as a distributing center for sunshine as well as postal matter.

Have the readers of the JOURNAL discovered the pleasant fact that Canada has her Ian MacLaren or J. M. Barrie? "Our Jeames" has found its way into the college library and is delighting all who read it. Its author is no less a person than our own Dr. Harper, whose visits of inspection may inspire with awe the youthful breast, but whose delightful pages give keen enjoyment to those who read "Our Jeames."

On the invitation of Mr. Canfield the school spent a pleasant hour in the sugar-bush on Friday of last week.

An invigorating tramp with plenty of sugar and many flowers for keen eyed lovers of the beautiful conspired to make the outing very enjoyable. On the same afternoon the college community became very much excited over a startling runaway. And now for a sensation: Who were the young people and what did the parents do? The chief actor was a horse that had no taste for literature, especially in the form of a newspaper rolling down a gravel walk. Affrighted he first backslid with an energy only surpassed by a certain Municipal Council retreating from a prohibitory by-law, and then followed a rush and a crash and then, ignominy, the rush put the horse several rods away from the starting place, the crash brought grief to the carriage of Mr. N. Bartlett and the ignominy came to the poor horse when he found himself caught in the wire fence which bounds the fruit garden of the Messrs. Butters. The conveyance belonged to Mr. Davis, of Derby Centre, whose daughter, Miss Bessie, is pursuing a course in music with Mr. Dorey. When Mr. Davis viewed the wreck he remarked with all the coolness of a philosopher, "It was my poorest carriage anyway." The damage was not very great.

The first reports of the McGill exams in the Greek and Latin Arts Course, give the standing of the Stanstead College students as follows—Intermediate or Second Year, Greek, Third Class, Fred Rugg; Latin, Third Class, Fred Rugg. First Year Sessional, Greek, First Class, Wendell Hill; Greek, Second Class, Wendell Hill; Latin, First Class, Wendell Hill; Latin, Second Class, Mary Flint and Roy Flint; Latin, Third Class, Mabel Hill. This is a remarkably good record and will give the public the best assurance possible of the quality of the work done in the College.

Stanstead College extends most hearty congratulations to Miss Alice Rugg, B. A., and to Mr. Chas. Mansur, B. A., B. C. L., both of whom have taken first rank honors in the recent exams at McGill. Stanstead has reason to be proud of her gifted young people. Miss Rugg read the first two years of the course in Stanstead College. Mr. Mansur took his preparatory course here. The College may be pardoned if she claims a close relation to those brilliant graduates.

DEATH OF C. N. REMICK.

Mr. Cassius N. Remick, a well known and prosperous business man, died at his home in Barnston, Tuesday night. For something like two years he has not been entirely well, and his illness was the source of a great deal of annoyance to him. His friends did not, however, consider his condition so serious as he himself believed it to be. Some time ago he practically retired from work leaving his large business interests in the hands of his sons. He spent most of the past Winter in a sanitarium at Lewiston, Me., but returned several weeks ago without perceptible improvement. He then went to West Brome where he remained two weeks with his daughter, Mrs. Rev. Sanderson, and was apparently much improved upon his return to Barnston. He assisted in the store and his friends became more hopeful, but hopes are often shattered. Early Tuesday morning he informed his wife that he had passed a "bad night" and cautioned her not to disturb him as he wished to rest as long as possible. At 11 o'clock he was found in an unconscious condition from which he never rallied, death occurring at 8 o'clock in the evening. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

THE INQUEST.

Death was Caused by Narcotic Poisoning.

Late yesterday afternoon Dr. Pelletier, joint coroner for this district, arrived from Sherbrooke and held an inquest on the body of the late C. N. Remick. Doctors Bachand and Stevenson, of Coaticook, both of whom had attended deceased previous to his death, were present and conducted the medical examination. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of death from the effects of narcotic poison administered by deceased himself while in a state of mental aberration.

CASSVILLE.

Some seventy-five invited guests tested the last of the season's sugar of Mr. Nelson Bartlett, which was very nice; nearly if not quite equal to the first, we should judge, which is saying much, as those know who have tasted his sugar.

Mr. Willie Boynton also gave a sugar party last Wednesday, which was very enjoyable.

Although sugaring closed so abruptly our socials are ending rather more gradually, having had but three last week, the last one being a surprise party Saturday evening at the home of Mr. L. J. Bangs.

The cheese factory re-opened the 26th, with Mr. E. Gibson, cheesemaker; T. H. Langmayd, Pres.; F. W. Lawton, Sec.; A. Thompson, Wesley Cass, Nelson Bartlett, Directors.

Miss F. M. Bangs has been visiting friends in Sherbrooke.

Eighty degrees in the shade is not a bad record for the middle of April in Canada. It has been rather cooler of late.

Mrs. F. W. Locke and Miss Jessie have returned from a four weeks' visit at Sherbrooke.

Mr. Jason Heath, who has been confined to the house for some time past with a cut foot, is improving. Have not seen him about yet.

Mr. Nelson Bartlett lost a good horse this morning.

McGILL Law Exams.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Law, McGill University, Monday evening, the following results of the sessional examinations in law were approved: William Oswald Smith, Montreal, first rank honors, Elizabeth Torrance gold medalist.

Francis J. Laverty, Montreal, first rank honors, prize of \$50.

J. Armitage Ewing, Coaticook, first rank honors and prize of \$25.

Prize for answering all questions in general examination, Jos. E. A. Bissonnet, St. Hyacinthe.

First rank honors were also obtained by Chas. H. Mansur, Stanstead, Abner W. Kneeland, South Stukely, E. H. T. Dickson, Trenholmeville, William L. Bond, Montreal, Geo. A. Montgomery, Phillipsburg.

The following students have passed all examinations for the degree of B. C. L. in order of merit: W. O. Smyth, E. J. Laverty, J. A. Ewing, Chas. Mansur, A. W. Kneeland, E. H. T. Dickson, W. L. Bond, G. A. Montgomery, J. E. A. Bissonnet, A. M. Stewart, Edgar N. Armstrong, Leshe H. Boyd, Frank A. C. Bickerdike, Frederick E. Cole and Pierre S. Jasmin, equal; Numa P. Brossoit, Arnold W. Duclos, J. W. Cook.

The Queen's Hotel at Hamilton, Ont., has been burned.

WILLIAM E. MERRILL.

Died of Heart Disease Superinduced by Excessive Use of Ardent Spirits.

The death of Mr. William E. Merrill, at Brown's Hill on Sunday morning, the 25th inst., was a very sudden and sad one. Deceased returned from Ayer's Flat, where he had attended a Liberal convention, to the home of Mrs. James Ayer, where he had been living for the past two years, on Saturday evening at about six o'clock. He gave evidence of having drunk freely of ardent spirits; also bringing with him a bottle of rye whiskey unopened, which he and a farm hand by the name of Stephen Cota nearly consumed between the hours of 6 and 12.30 Sunday morning.

Near the hour of half past one Mr. Merrill was taken violently sick, and began to vomit. He laid down on the lounge and in less than half an hour was dead.

Coroner Woodward of Sherbrooke, who was summoned, came up to Ayer's Flat on the noon train Monday, and in the afternoon of the same day held an inquest in the house of Mrs. James Ayer.

The Court was opened by Mr. Woodward at about 1.30 P. M. Rev. G. H. Williams, of East Hatley, was selected for clerk. A jury of 17 men was then sworn in, Rev. C. Moore, of Ayer's Flat, being chosen as foreman. Following are the names of the jury:

Rev. C. Moore, E. W. Vaughan, C. T. Mack, D. Brown, F. T. Vaughan, Wm. Meigs, W. Brown, C. Wiman, F. Dustin, W. Morse, D. W. Mack, Leon Clough, B. Waite, C. Libby, J. Redaway, L. Clifford, Sewell Brown.

A number of witnesses were heard, the most important evidence adduced being that of Dr. T. D. Whitecher and Mrs. James Ayer. After the evidence had all been given the jury duly considered the case and brought in the following verdict:

"We, the jury, empanelled on the case of William E. Merrill, deceased, after due consideration of the evidence adduced, have found and decide that said William E. Merrill came to his death in the house of Mrs. James Ayer at two o'clock Sunday morning, April 25th, 1897, death caused by disease of the heart, superinduced by excessive use of ardent spirits drunk just previous to death, which liquor was procured at Homer G. Ayer's, Ayer's Flat, Township of Hatley, County of Stanstead, Quebec. We further recommend that the verdict be forwarded to the Provincial Revenue Department and their local officer for investigation."

Deceased was a son of Mr. I. B. Merrill, of Fitch Bay. The father and mother have the sincere sympathy in their sad trouble and bereavement.

GEORGEVILLE.

The lake is clear of ice here. The ice commenced to shove on April 25th with a strong south wind and the next morning it was gone with the exception of some that had been driven to this shore by the west wind during the night and which was soon gone, this is the earliest that the lake has cleared here for many years.

Mail carrier P. L. Ayer and Henry Hutchins crossed the ice on foot to Knowlton Landing and returned with the mail without much trouble.

Oliver Hutchins who has been occupying Hotel Elephants during the past winter has moved to his own house.

Miss Effie Holland who is teacher of the school at Cedarville commences school again May 3rd, after a two months vacation.

Tuesday was a stormy day it snowing steadily and briskly during the afternoon and evening and the next morning the highlands were white with snow which is likely to remain a few days.

The grass is starting up finely and the hills are looking quite green.

Sunday was a warm day 77° in the shade, the Tuesday previous it was 10° in the morning and the contents of the hot beds in this section were ruined.

Farmers are commencing work on their land and the roads are getting to be quite good.

LIBBY TOWN.

Intended for last week.

Miss Ida Davis, Janie Davidson, Laura Libby and Grace Paul, from Stanstead College, spent the Easter holidays with their parents.

Mrs. O. Glidden is on the sick list.

Miss Daisy Needham of Way's Mills, spent Sunday with her friend, Ida M. Davis.

George Davis, jr., is home from Montreal for a few days.

Morris Hetherington, of Baldwin's Mills, was in town on Sunday.

NORTH HATLEY.

Dr. Jenk's, dentist, will be at North Hatley Monday May 3rd.

We are being treated to an Apr. 27th snow storm and at the same time high winds are raging. Ice has nearly all left the lake.

The funeral of Mr. Mark Bean was on Thursday the 24th inst., at the Abbott school house and was quite largely attended. Rev E. Smiley conducted the services, preaching an able and comforting sermon from 2nd Cor., 5th chap. and 7th verse.

McNeil and Putney, are painting their large boat house.

A. W. Bean is painting his barn.

Mrs. Starows large new house is being painted by Chas. Sweeney, of Hatley.

J. M. Call is having a large bay window placed in the parlor of his house.

Arthur Sweeney with wife and child arrived here from Tucson, Arizona, a few days ago. At present they are the guests of their sister, Mrs. H. N. LeBaron. Another sister is Mrs. H. M. Emery, of East Hatley, who is also of the party.

Mr. Geo. Bowen is building the fire places in the Storrow residence.

Robert Cass and family have moved back from Magog.

Lewis Davignon, care taker of Mrs. Thomas' summer residence is moving into the farm house of Chas. Ramsdell.

Miss Myrtle Lowell has returned from a winters stay in Massachusetts.

Bishop Dunn of Quebec, held service here last Sunday, and five people were confirmed, and one baptized.

Photographer Towle, of Lowell, Mass., who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kezar, during the past week, gave a sepioticon, or improved Magic lantern entertainment here, on Monday evening last. The fine views were very much appreciated by quite a large audience. A collection was taken, which Mr. Towle kindly presented to our Young Peoples Christian Union.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Farewell, of Capleton, were present at the Universalist services here last Sunday.

Our winter invalids, Wilder Reed and Thomas Bassett, walked into the village a few days ago. We are pleased to see them out once more.

Mrs. Wesley Reed, who is in Montreal Hospital is said to be improving.

MASSAWIPPI.

Another of our oldest inhabitants, and a life-long and highly esteemed resident of Hatley, has been gathered to his long home. He was the last survivor of his father's family, and next to the oldest child of the late Moses Bean and Betsey Kezar, who came from the town of Sutton N. H. and settled in Hatley in 1798.

"Elder Fairbanks," a second Adventist Minister who has recently been holding revival meetings in Barnston and other places, held religious services here on Saturday evening last and again on the following Sunday morning.

Grass lands are beginning to look green under the influence of the warm weather and frequent showers of the past week, and "spring's work" is commencing. The ice has gone out the lake, swallows and other spring birds have put in their appearance about ten days ago.

The Roads are very bad and high waters has cut off direct travel to Ayer's Flat.

Mr. W. E. Hurd returned home from Florida last week, where he has spent the principal part of the past winter. He intends to go to the "Crawford House" at the White Mts., in a few days where he has been engaged for several summers in the past.

Snow is falling fast as I write on the 27th with the wind in the N. W. and the outlook is bad for the summer birds.

Political matters are coming to the fore here since the nomination of the Liberal candidate, and there is prospect of a pretty sharp contest, according to rumors afloat.

SOUTH BARNSTON.

The cheese factory opened Monday morning.

The house of J. J. Cooper was burned down last Thursday. It caught from sparks from the chimney. We understand there was no insurance.

Mrs. R. C. Packard spent a few days last week with her brother, J. W. Heath.

Elder Theakston will preach here next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Miss Alice Sisco commenced her school at Heathton last Monday, Miss Flora Aldrich went to her school this week Monday.

Freeman Libby's two children are coming to the school here as their school is closed and we are having a first class school taught by Miss Mable Sisco.

CURRIERS.

Mr. S. Stone is building a barn, he called in his neighbors to raise it on Wednesday and moved a shed.

Several of Mr. Shuttleworth's children have scarlet fever, but it is of a mild form we think.

Quite a number of our people have had the grippe but are all better.

Rev. Mr. Corrigan was not able to fill his appointments on Sunday. Mr. Turner of Cherry River took the service here and at Bryants.

Sugaring is a thing of the past, there was a large yield and of fine quality.

The warm showers are starting the grass and settling the ground but every one says oh! the mud.

The ice in the lake is well broken up and will soon go out.

Mary Currier has finished her school at Oliver and is now stopping at home.

The friends of Mr. M. Longe were glad to see him out driving Monday, he has been confined to the house by illness for two months.

Miss Dunn commenced school at the McDermott school house two weeks ago.

Mr. H. Currier is fixing up the cheese factory, it will start May 10th.

The Wenning Bros. have just finished a good job for Mr. Calvin Manning, doing some good inside work as well as painting the house.

The swallows are with us again.

BEEBE PLAIN.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. M. D. Spear, who went to Springfield, Mass., with Mr. Spear some six weeks ago, for medical treatment, is not improving very rapidly, and it will be some time yet before she will be able to return home.

A new hotel keeper arrived here on the 26th inst.

F. T. Rich left on the 26th for a five months stay in N. Y.

J. B. Knox is building a new barn, which appears to be the only private property being built in town this spring.

Moir & Norton are doing a considerable business in granite this spring. Give them a call.

DERBY.

W. Boyin's brother from Canada is stopping with him this week.

Keep in mind the commencement exercises to be held at the Academy Hall next Friday evening. Let everybody come.

Miss Alice Taylor was a guest of Mrs. Wm. Taylor last week.

Rev. Arthur Hanson Wordsworth preached the baccalaureate sermon to quite a large congregation last Sunday, which will long be remembered.

Fred Reynolds has returned from Hartford.

John Mitchell is dangerously ill at this present writing.

Messrs. W. R. Dailey, Wilcox, Ripley, Atherton and Kinsley went to New York last Monday with Company L, of Newport, to be present at the dedication of the new Mausoleum to which the body of General Grant has been removed.

Hens are about and it would be a grand good idea if people would not ask their neighbors to keep them.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have moved to Canada, where Mr. Rogers has accepted a position. We are sorry to have lost them for they have gained a great many friends since they have been in town.

Chas. Doody has sold his noted station "Coroner" to a party in Canada for a large sum.

The roads are dried up and bicycles are in use. Some farmers have commenced to turn the young stock out to pasture.

Joe Kelley, now in the hands of officers of justice, has confessed the crime, and admits that he lied when he stated that he had a confederate who killed Cashier Stickney. He told apparently a straight story to detective Carpenter of Montreal. Of the sum stolen, all had been recovered or accounted for except \$500. The Directors of the Great Falls National Bank estimated their total loss to be \$4,372. Out of this \$2,734.03 was found on Kelley's person, and on Monday night of last week \$810 was found and brought back from St. Polycarpe Junction. These sums added to the \$300 worth of stamps, bases a loss of \$500 to the bank, part of which was spent by Kelley and part lost between Somersworth and Milton while the prisoner was counting his money. Kelley's past record is described as bad. He was found guilty of breaking into several business places in Amesbury in 1892, and was convicted on two counts, and was sentenced to the house of correction, Concord, for two years. While in prison he learned the art of engraving.

OLD TIMER'S STEAMBOAT YARNS.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

There was a splendid line of packets running between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, one of them being the New England No. 2, which left Pittsburg every Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock and Cincinnati at the same hour on Saturday on her return trip. She was commanded by Capt. Sam Dean. Her first clerk was Robert McGrew, her chief engineers "Andy" Watson and Samson Cadman, and her pilots "Wash" Carr and Sam Barnett. Upon one occasion just as the boat was about to leave and only one gang-plank was out, two hayseeds from Shenandoah valley, Virginia, rushed aboard, and as soon thereafter as possible were assigned state-rooms. As the cabin was pretty well crowded they could not be given a room together, so they found themselves opposite each other in the first state-rooms abait the starboard and port entrances from the guards.

The boat was under way and the hayseeds, after looking about for a while, each drew a chair in the doorway of his room and talked across the cabin at one another. After a while one of them said:

"Say, Jim, let's get our boots blacked."

"All right," says Jim, "have you got a bell pull in your room?"

They looked around and in a few moments discovered the wires running from the pilot-house down to the engines. As the discovery was made simultaneously, both jerked a wire and it happened to be the one that rang the "stop" bell. They were somewhat surprised to find that they had to pull the wire up to ring the bell instead of a down pull, but they thought it was the way of the country. "Andy" and Samson were at their respective posts and immediately shut off the steam, wondering what was up that the boat should be suddenly stopped on a clear course.

"Wash" Carr was on watch at the wheel and the stopping of the engines rather mystified him. Capt. Dean stood out forward by the bell and he turned around and said:

"What's the matter, Wash? What are you stopping for?"

"I didn't ring," said Wash. "I guess something's out of gear in the engine-room and Andy's stopped to lime up or something."

Meanwhile our hayseeds were growing impatient at the non-appearance of the steward, and one of them said: "That Steward is an all-fired long time coming, Jim. Give him another pull."

This time however, they got hold of different wires. Jim pulled the go-ahead wire and Jake pulled the back-her wire, and the first thing Wash Carr knew the boat was spinning around in the water despite the efforts of the wheel.

In those days piety was at a discount among steamboat men, and it is not necessary to repeat what was said by the captain, pilot and engineers. It would not read well in a Sunday School book. But our hayseeds were perfectly oblivious to the amount of commotion they were creating. They waited patiently for a while, wondering what could cause the delay in the arrival of the steward, and again rang the bells, stopping the engines, then reversing, then going ahead on both, then backing on both, until finally Capt. Dean rushed down stairs and into the engine-room, hurling imprecations and anathemas on the poor engineers, who were in a perfect state of bewilderment, and could only say, "Wash Carr's drunk." Just then the bells rang again. Up stairs rushed Capt. Sam. "Wash, what in the (fles of a rolling mill) do you mean?" Just then the bells rang again and Sam was paralyzed. He stopped a moment and then made a dive for the cabin.

Just as he got inside of the social hall door, his eyes rested upon the Shenandoah hayseeds, as they rose to their feet, and one of them exclaimed:

"I say, Jim, that feller is a long time comin'. Give her another rip."

And they were just about repeating the performance when Capt. Dean rushed forward and exclaimed:

"My God, gentlemen, don't pull these wires. They connect the pilot with the engineer, and you have had us twisting around in the river for the last fifteen minutes at a terrible rate."

The looks that were exchanged between the two unfortunate passengers could only be shown through the instrumentality of an instantaneous photograph instrument. But after looking at one another and then at the captain, one of them said:

"Never tell of this down in old 'Shan', Jake, or we'll never hear the end of it."

It is only necessary to add that the carpenters were called up and the wires "boxed in" without delay. But it took a long time to even up matters between the captain, pilot and engineers for the unparliamentary language used upon the occasion.

How Sol Smith Stopped the Game.

Everybody has heard of Sol Smith, the comedian, who died a few years ago. He was the uncle of Sol Smith Russell, and his fame was continental. Old Sol more resembled a Methodist preacher or deacon than he did an ac-

tor, and in fact, he was often taken for the same. Upon one occasion he was going down to New Orleans on board the good steamer, Duke of Orleans, Capt. Suydam. When the boat landed at Memphis, among other staple articles of produce she took on board the usual contingent of gamblers. These gentry were to be found on board of every boat that plied the waters in those days, and sometimes they made things lively during the trip. Old Sol had as usual made himself solid with the "sisters" in the ladies' cabin, and was in their company as much as possible. Shortly after the "Duke" left the wharf at Memphis, the big table was spread in the social hall, a game was opened, and every one gathered around, either to try their luck at faro or to watch the progress of the game. The crowd attracted the attention of the sisters and finally one of them said:

"Brother Smith, what are all those men doing down there in the social hall?"

"Those men, sister, are gambling. They are playing a game called Pharaoh," was old Sol's reply as he rolled his eyes in the direction of the carlin overhead.

"Is it wicked, Brother Smith?"

"Men call it wicked, sister."

"Can't you go down there and stop the game if it is wicked, Brother Smith?"

"I don't know. I will try, sister."

So old Sol walked down into the social hall, and told the dealer that at the request of the sisters he had come down there to stop the game. They laughed at him.

"Give me a stack of chips," said Sol, solemnly.

He threw down \$100 in notes on the table, and the dealer handed him a pile of chips.

"I go \$50 on the jack and copper the ace," was his first play.

Both deals turned for him, and he doubled his bet on another turn, winning, and his luck was so phenomenal that in ten minutes' time he had burst the bank. Sweeping his winnings from the table into his pockets, he turned slowly and went back into the ladies' cabin.

"Did you stop the game, Brother Smith?" was the anxious inquiry.

"I stopped the game, sisters," was the reply.

CHINESE CORRUPTION.

Officials Who Drown Thousands of People for Personal Gain.

How much Occidental politicians have yet to learn from the Chinese in the way of official corruption is set forth by Dr. Sun Yat Sen in the Fortnightly. Referring to the calamity of floods, he says:

There is an official known as the Hotaotung-tu (Viceroy of the course of the river), with a large number of subordinate officers, whose special duty it is to preserve and keep in order the banks of the river and to guard against accidents, by seeing that the embankments are adequate and sound. These officials are, however, practically without salary, and have purchased their positions at immense cost. They must, therefore, make money and this they can do in many ways when an embankment bursts and has to be reconstructed. Thus it is their constant hope that floods may come, and far from taking precautions to prevent these terrible visitations which lay waste whole provinces and cost thousands of lives, they actually take care to produce a flood by artificial means if, for the demands of their ruthless cupidity, Nature seems too dilatory in the matter. When there is not enough rain to make the river overflow its banks, it is quite common for men to be sent out to damage the embankment and so cause "an accident."

This is a source of profit in a variety of ways. First there is the pay received for repairing the breach, then there is the profit obtained by docking the wages of the workmen employed and by employing fewer workmen than are supposed to be paid; and yet another on the cost of materials, etc.; then the lack of food consequent upon the destruction of rice-fields causes widespread distress, and relief funds pour in both from the government and from charitable individuals—relief funds that never, in anything like their full amount reach the people of whom they are intended. Finally, there is always a promotion, by way of "recompense of public services," conferred on the officers under whom an embankment has been repaired.

All this may sound incredible, but so well known is it in China that there is a popular saying which runs: "The best cure for Hwang Ho and the best safeguard against floods would be to heed all the officials and leave the river to itself."

The Baron Von Turkheim, so called, and his wife whose stay in Montreal, created some attention, sailed from Halifax for Liverpool, on the SS. Mongolian, on Saturday, boarding the ship from a tug down the harbor.

Two cattle belonging to William Shaw, M. P. P., have been killed in King's Co., N. B., having been found to suffer from tuberculosis.

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS' CLOTHES.

It cost the British government \$7,250,000 annually for the clothing furnished to its army all over the world. Each of the foreign possessions, however, has to pay back, to a certain extent, the amount which the uniforms of the troops stationed or sent there has cost, and this entails no end of book-keeping. India pays for the clothing of its own troops, and also for the uniforms of the men which England sends there. The latter item is about \$675,000 annually. On the other hand, when a regiment comes home from India, that country has to be paid back the full value of the clothes it wears. The government sells old and worn-out articles to second-hand dealers, who, by-the-way, usually accumulate fortunes in a short time. The value of cast-off clothes so disposed of is about \$150,000 yearly. The best quality of everything is used in the manufacture of uniforms. In fact, it is said they are too good for durable wear. A huge factory in Pimlico makes a large share of the furnishings, but vast quantities of foot and head gear are bought ready made. Boots and leggings, for example, cost \$1,165,000, and head-dresses \$250,000. The thousands of miles of flannel, linen, calico, velvet, etc., the millions of buttons, and tons of cotton-wool, the billions of yards of sewing-cotton, that are made into tunics, trousers, and shirts, cost \$2,500,000, and the wages paid for making these up are over \$5000 a week. But all this vast expense is much less, than the annual outlay that France or Germany makes for keeping its soldiers. In Germany every man in the army has four complete suits of military clothing.—Harper's Round Table.

Flood in the Mississippi Valley.

The floods this season in the Mississippi Valley have been the most destructive ever known. Many square miles of territory in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana have been submerged. Crops have been ruined and thousands of cattle drowned, and many small farms in the devastated districts are in great distress. President McKinley sent a special message to Congress urging an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers; and both Houses acted with such promptness that within two hours a bill appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the purpose was in his hands for signature.

The Deepest of Wells.

Men of science are interested in all very deep boring in the earth on account of the opportunity which they offer for experiments on the internal temperature of the globe. Gas and oil wells sometime attain a great depth, and after they have ceased to scientific account. The very deepest hole that man has yet succeeded in making in the earth is said to be near Rybnik in Silesia, where the boring through strata of coal and rock has reached a depth of about 6,770 feet. The deepest boring in this country is believed to be an oil well at Pittsburg which has reached a depth of 5,740 feet, but is to be bored much deeper for the sake of the information it may furnish to science.

"PAINE'S."

The Name and Reputation Imply Much.

Paine's Celery Compound Establishes Safety, Health and Strength.

Never Allow Any Dealer to Persuade You to Take Something Else.

"Paine's!" Glorious talismanic name that speaks a wealth of hope and health to the thousands of disease-burdened men and women! "Paine's!" Marvellous healer and cures when all other medicines fail! "Paine's!" Thou bright loadstar of the despondent that bringest a world of joy and new life after the doctors have declared the case to be incurable!

Now is the time to use Paine's Celery Compound if you would be well, happy and hearty.

The heart, kidneys, liver, stomach—all these great organs with the majority of people are out of order in the spring time, and call for aid and repairing so that their work may be properly done.

If you have any of these organs out of repair your whole nervous system is out of gear and your life is in peril.

Paine's Celery Compound gives perfect action to the heart and other important organs; it makes pure blood, gives perfect digestion, sweet sleep, and puts you in a condition of vigor and strength that enables you to battle against the heat of summer and all the epidemics that may arise.

Remember that "Paine's" is the kind that cures. Refuse the something just as good that some dealers would offer you. Ask for Paine's Celery Compound and see that you are supplied with it.



IS THE

TWO Greatest Blood Purifiers ever produced in Nature's Laboratory COMBINED IN ONE, with every medicinal and curative property of each perfectly and permanently preserved. It has no equal—not even a rival—but stands alone as THE ONE single CERTAIN, SAFE and SPEEDY specific for soothing, strengthening and sustaining the whole suffering human system.

100c. the Bottle—1c. the Dose.

Get it of any Druggist, or The James W. Foster Co.

BATH, N. H.

Japanese Napkins

Remove half the bother of Church Societies, etc. No linen to wash. They are four times as cheap as laundry bills. For sale at the "Journal" office.

A PAIL WITHOUT HOOPS

That means a long lasting Pail.

Its many qualities are unique.

The price makes it available to all.

THE E. B. EDDY CO'S INDURATED FIBREWARE

PAILS, TUBS, PANS, DISHES, ETC.

For the Best

Fruit and

Confectionery,

Nuts, Canned Goods,

Tobacco and Cigars

Go to

NELLANS'

DERBY LINE.

Undertaking.



I have on hand a full line of UNDERTAKING SUPPLIES. Bibles of all descriptions.

Natural flower designs got up at short notice; will also engrave name plates.

Please give me a call and I will try and give satisfaction in price and goods.

E. AUDINWOOD,

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

Bell Telephone call No. 58.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Excelsior Egg WILL KEEP EGGS FRESH FOR 12 MONTHS.



IT IS NO PICKLE.

You simply treat the Eggs with PRESERVER, and lay them away in a basket or box.

LAY DOWN A SUPPLY WHEN THEY ARE CHEAP.

Call for book giving full information, free of charge.

A. H. CUMMINGS & SON Coaticook, : : Que.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Frames,

Window Mouldings, Blanchard Churns

and all kinds of House Finish

Hard-wood Floor Boards and Matched Ceiling

manufactured from kiln-dried lumber.

All orders promptly attended to. We are bound not to be undersold.

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

THIS SPRING

We have a larger stock than ever, and all the Latest Styles and Shades.

CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishings.

More than 100 Shades in Easter Neckwear.

Come early if you can. Our store is open to lookers as well as buyers.

GILMORE,

DERBY LINE.

PARKER & KNIGHT'S AD.

New Blouses

New Wrappers

New Ladies' White Wear

New Prints

New Satines

New Dress Goods

New Trimmings

PLEASE CALL and inspect the above, whether ready to buy or not. IN SHOES our assortment is most complete. All widths and styles in Ladies' and Children's. Good assortment of the Ox Blood, Tan and Chocolate. If in want of Shoes see ours.

NEW STOCK OF MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS. CLEANEST AND BEST STOCK OF WALL PAPER we ever had. 4c. per Roll upwards.

WE START OUR SHADE ROLLERS AT 20c., fixtures all complete. TO ARRIVE, SEED BARLEY, PEAS, OATS AND CORN. GOOD HARD MAPLE SUGAR taken in exchange for goods.

PARKER & KNIGHT.

Hatley, April 6, 1897.

Wet Feet and La Grippe

May be avoided by wearing Rubber Boots during the Slushy Season. It is often better to put a "Spring Medicine" on your feet than into your stomach. I have a full line of the

Celebrated Maple Leaf Brand Rubber Boots

For Men, Women, and Children. Nothing equal to them. They are not only better but cheaper than any made in the United States.

New Line Boots and Shoes. Latest Styles Spring Hats and Caps just received.

Lot of Remnants at a Song.

Tweeds, Cottonades, Shirts.

Sugaring Utensils.

Drawing Tubs, Sap Pails, Spouts, Nails, Dippers, Skimmers.

F. W. D. MELLOON.

NEW LINES.

UNDERWEAR,

Men's, Ladies' and Children's,

FLANNELS, DRESS GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Overcoats and Ulsters.

LADIES' FUR CLOAKS,

Jackets and Capes,

MEN'S FUR COATS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

Bargains in 'em all at

PIKE BROS'

ROCK ISLAND.

The Stanstead Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.
ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

One year (advance payment) \$1.00
If paid in six months, 1.25
At the end of the year, 1.50
ADVERTISING RATES.
Transient advertising 10 cents a line for the first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. 12 lines to the inch. No advertisement received for less than 50 cents.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Hon. Mr. Fielding introduced the new tariff on Thursday last. It is strongly protective on some articles, and with few reductions. The immense reduction of one cent per gallon is made on coal oil. The new tariff is introduced as follows:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to revise and consolidate the acts and parts of acts now in force respecting the duties of customs, and for this purpose it is expedient to repeal the following acts or parts thereof not heretofore repealed, viz 57-58 Victoria, 58-59 chap. 23, 39 Vic., chap. 8, these to be provided for by new legislation. The initials 'N. E. S.' represent and have the meaning of 'not elsewhere specified.' The initials, 'N. O. P.' stand for 'not otherwise provided for.' The word 'gallon' means an Imperial gallon. The word 'ton' means two thousand pounds avoirdupois. There is a clause against trusts. Articles in which they deal may be placed on the free list. Steel ingots manufactured from Canadian ore are to receive a bounty of \$3 per ton. Puddled iron bars made from Canadian ore, a bounty of \$3 per ton, and \$2 per ton from foreign ore. That it is expedient to provide that the said bounties shall only be applicable to steel ingots, puddled iron bars and pig iron made in Canada prior to the 23rd day of April 1902. That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing bounties shall be payable only on iron and steel for consumption in Canada, and that the Governor-in-Council may at any time by proclamation impose export duties on such iron and steel if the same shall be exported from Canada, such duties to be not greater than the amount of the bounty payable on such iron and steel.

EXCISE DUTIES.

There shall be imposed, levied and collected on all spirits distilled the following duties of excise which shall be paid to the collector of inland revenue, as herein provided, (a) when the material used in the manufacture thereof consists of not less than ninety per cent. by weight of raw or unmalted grain—on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength of proof, and for any less quantity than a gallon, \$1. Or when manufactured exclusively from malted barley, taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty or excise has been paid, or when manufactured from raw or unmalted grain, \$1.92. When manufactured from molasses, sugar, or other saccharine matter, taken to the distillery in bond, \$1.92.

Medicinal preparations, chemical or other, 20 per cent. ad valorem, including packages, bottles, etc., at same rate.

Any country which admits the products of Canada on terms reciprocal with terms made to other countries, shall have the same privileges from Canada.

On cigarettes, foreign or domestic, \$5 per thousand, weighing not more than three pounds. On same weighing more than three pounds, 88 per thousand. On leaf tobacco unmanufactured, 14 cts. per lb. The excise duties come into force on and after April 23, 1907.

The tariff schedules make some nine and a half columns in fine type in the Montreal papers. On some articles there is a slight cut, but on the articles entering largely into the trade of Canada, the rates are not much if any more favorable to consumers than the tariff of their predecessors in office. Mr. Fielding's statement of the income of the present fiscal year is \$37,300,000 which is \$700,000 greater than that of 1895-96, but this, he does not expect to bring the Government out even. The deficit last year under the Conservative government was \$330,550. Mr. Fielding calculates on a deficit for the twelve months ending with next June, of not less than \$600,000, and, possibly, a million.

It is inferable that the promises made by the present Ministers when in opposition to reduce the taxes and stop adding to the debt, will not be fulfilled during their first two or three years, apparently.

The Compton County Conservatives have nominated Mr. Chas. W. French, of Scottstown, as their candidate for the Legislature of Quebec. Mr. French is well known throughout the County.

Antonio Maximo Mora of New York city, aged 79, died on Saturday, of debility. He was the subject of the famous Mora claim, which resulted in his getting from the Spanish Government \$999,509 for the destruction of his plantations in Cuba during the last rebellion there.

BATTLE OF MATI.

Turks Victorious—Larissa Abandoned by Greeks.

The second week of the Greco-Turkish war opens up with the city of Larissa in Turkish hands, the Greek forces in hand-quarters of their second line of defence at Pharsalis, twenty miles further south while the victorious opponents are devastating Thessaly with fire and sword.

The cause leading up to this result was the signal defeat of the Greeks at Mati some ten miles north of Larissa on Friday, in a desperate engagement, after which Crown Prince Constantine decided to retire.

Throughout the rest of Macedonia, Epirus and Albania, the situation remains about unchanged with the advantage on the side of the Greeks in most cases; but the master stroke of Edhem Pasha puts the fortunes of Turkey far ahead of Greece in the struggle.

Friday was holy day for all worshippers of Mohammed. The Turkish hosts who confronted the Greek armies in Thessaly and Epirus invoiced aid from Allah and the Prophet and flung themselves with resistless fury against the Greeks all along the line.

Nothing human could withstand the mad, demon-like assaults which the Sultan's troops made, not once or twice, but half a score of times, upon every position held by their Christian foes.

The wires bring, but brief details of the bloodiest day's work in recent history. The principal battle was fought at Mati, between Miloussa Pass and Larissa. Seven times did the brave Greeks, led by the Crown Prince himself, beat back the army of fanatics, whose frenzy only increased by each repulse. The Turkish commander had secured the strongest ally known to ancient or modern warfare when he appealed to the religious spirit of his men, and it was clear that victory was assured.

Edhem Pasha, who it was reported was in disfavor with his Sovereign, established his right to bear his new chief title, Ghazi, the Victorious. He has failed only at one point in his great plan of campaign against the Greeks in Thessaly. He hoped not only to take Larissa and the rest of the province but to deal a death-blow to the Greek cause by making prisoner the Crown Prince.

Larissa is his, and also Ternavo and the Thessalian Plains, but the Greek army and its royal commander escaped him. The horns of his crescent-shaded advance did not come together until his opponents discovered the trap closing upon them and slipped away.

The Plain of Thessaly presented a lurid spectacle. Through a heavy cloud of smoke the flames of many burning houses were visible. These had been fired in order to render certain military positions more secure.

The battle of Mati Pass lasted all Friday, the Greeks defending their positions with great intrepidity. Prince Constantine and Prince Nicholas were both continually under fire, and the latter greatly distinguished. The Turks, strongly reinforced, succeeded in breaking the Greek line at six in the evening.

About three o'clock Saturday afternoon the official in charge of the telegraph office at Larissa, observing a cloud of dust raised by the advancing cavalry of the Turks, asked leave to dynamite the office. He was directed to leave it. Since then the Larissa office has made no response to calls from Athens. It has been completely evacuated by the Greeks, who spiked their guns in position and carried away all of moveable cannon and munitions of war. The wounded remain at Larissa under the protection of the Red Cross flag. After Mati the Crown Prince decided to order the retreat which was made in good order.

Movements in the West.

On Saturday a despatch from the Turkish commander of the army corps at Janina, Epirus, announced that after a desperate battle, lasting over seven hours, the Turks have captured Fort Beshpoumar, where the Greeks were entrenched after crossing the frontier. This is one of the positions taken by Col. Manos' men.

The consuls at Janina telegraphed the foreign ambassadors at Constantinople last Friday that the Albanian battalions had mutinied and were refusing to march, as well as threatening to attack the town. The Mussulman population, according to these advices, had quitted Janina en masse, some fleeing into the country and others taking refuge in the fortress. The consuls described their own position and that of the Christian element at Janina as most critical, the Vali having refused to distribute arms and ammunition to enable the inhabitants to defend Janina against the Albanians.

The destruction of the stores at Santi Quaranta, in Epirus, is thus described: Under a fierce fire a detachment of Greek sailors was landed and immediately proceeded to destroy the stores of the Turks, beginning with sixteen hundred sacks of flour, which were found on the quays. After rapidly completing this work, the fleet

imposed silence on the fort. The Greeks set fire to the remaining store-houses and destroyed large quantities of munitions of war, which had been collected for the use of the Turkish forces in Epirus. After this work was completed the Greek sailors returned to their ships, leaving the whole place in flames and bringing with them 50 Christians who had hoisted a white flag over a house in which they had collected. The Greek gunners took special care to avoid hitting this building. The casualties of the Greeks throughout the bombardment and subsequent destruction were two sailors wounded.

A Bulgarian insurgent band has entered Macedonia under a leader who was recently placed under surveillance. Other insurgent bands have gone North in Bulgaria with the intention of crossing the frontier, working round, and meeting the first band.

Despatches from Arta somewhat tone down the glowing prospects, although the Athenians are still hoping that capture of Jemina, in Albania, may come as an offset to the retreat from Thessaly.

Ahmed Hifzi, commander of the Turkish force in Epirus, telegraphs to Constantinople that the Turks on Saturday recaptured Pentepigadia fortress. The Greeks had 300 killed, 219 wounded. The Turks had 51 killed and 3 wounded, and they captured sixty-two Greeks. A large quantity of stores, ammunition and Gras rifles was abandoned by the Greeks.

The bombardment of defenceless towns like Santi Quaranta has excited much adverse comment in Constantinople. Similar criticism has been made concerning the bombardment of Preveza, which was destroyed although the fire on the Greek fleets was from the forts.

TURKS IN LARISSA.

A despatch from Larissa says: The victorious Turks in occupation of Larissa are keeping the peace. The cafes are open and doing business. Practically the whole Greek population fled from the town. Only a number of volunteers, remained who, the moment the regular troops had gone, began pillaging the stores, and also liberated the criminals from the gaol. The released prisoners joined in the looting, and the volunteers afterwards began to shoot the Mussulmans, who, throughout the preceding week, had been maltreated by Greeks whenever they appeared on the streets. The Greek soldiers are furious at the Ethnikie Hetaira, the Greek National League. They seize all the members of that organization they could find saying: "It is you who have brought all this misfortune upon us." The Greek prisoners are well treated by the Turks.

The Turks have sealed up all the banks, business houses and other places containing money or other valuables and have placed armed guards over them.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

Turks Attacked Velestino, but were Repulsed with Heavy Losses.

A special despatch from Volo, the port of Thessaly, announces that the Turkish advance force have attacked the Greeks at Velestino, about eight miles west of Volo, and on the railway connecting the latter place with Larissa and Pharsalos. The Turks, however, the despatch says, were repulsed with heavy losses and driven back as far as Teporlis. General Smolenski, hearing of the attack upon Velestino, made a sortie, from Pharsalos in order to support the Greek force at Velestino.

The Situation in Crete.

A despatch from Canan, Island of Crete, says: The negotiations of Col. Fanin with the insurgents of Sitia have been successful. The insurgents agreed to lay down their arms on condition that the Turkish garrison leaves Sitia.

Captain Chermisido, in command of the international forces at Candia, has asked for reinforcements. The insurgents are closing around the town and the Turks are abandoning their positions around the fort. There are Greek regulars among the insurgents who are commanded by Chief Korakas.

Inasmuch as there has been unreliable rumors afloat regarding the healthfulness of the cattle belonging to Mr. Peter Morrill, of Holland Vt., I would state that in compliance with a request made by Mr. Morrill, I have made an official test of his herd and found them to be absolutely free from Tuberculosis. I would also state that the cow upon which I recently made a post-mortem, at Mr. Morrill's, and found to be afflicted with Tuberculosis (in a mild form) was purchased by him from other parties, and was in no way related to his other animals and that the disease was not so far advanced in her, as to render it possible for her to communicate it to other animals by associating with them.

G. W. WARD,

Veterinary Inspector.
Derby Line, Vt., April 23rd, 1897.

Three thousand more seals have been taken into St. John's, Nfld., by the fleet.

MR. FOSTER'S CRITICISM OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Mr. Foster was received with great Conservative cheering on rising to reply to the budget speech. He began by pointing out the difficulty under which he laboured in having no official copy of the tariff changes or resolution at his disposal, so that he could only deal, he would not say with the principles of the tariff, but some of its main points.

Dealing first with Mr. Fielding's financial statement, Mr. Foster said he had no quarrel with the figures given for 1895-6. These showed that the expenditure in that year, after a long period of severe depression, had been brought within 330,000 of the revenue, and were the very best proof of the success of the N.P., which has brought the exports from 71½ millions to 121½ millions, and the imports from 80 millions to 110½ millions, leaving the trade of Canada at the highest point it had reached from '67 downwards. The customs taxation, of which so much was ignorantly talked, was but 18 percent, upon all goods entered for consumption in 1895, and the average from 1892 to 1895 was but 17½ percent. The custom quantum per head in 1895 was \$3.94, as against 3.95 in 1897.

The Coming Deficit.

Taking up next Mr. Fielding's statement for the current year, Mr. Foster estimated that the revenue would be, not \$37,296,000 but \$36,600,000, and the expenditure \$38,600,000, instead of 37,857,000. This would make the deficit, not half a million as Mr. Fielding estimated, but just two millions. Mr. Foster thought moreover that the addition to the debt would be, not \$1,750,000, but four millions, and that Mr. Fielding would have to borrow ten million dollars for the current expenses of the year.

Proceeding, he dwelt upon the disparity between Liberals' pledges and practices. How, he asked, could the electorate of a country continue its confidence in the leader of a party who, either through ignorance of the conditions that prevailed, or from a thoughtlessness in making assertions which he did not know could be carried out, laid down a policy which he declared as immutable, and then failed to make good his pledges. For years the general tenor of Liberal charges had been that the expenditure was excessive, and Mr. Mills and Mr. Laurier were quoted as having said it would not be difficult to retrench to the extent on iron ore to four million dollars a year. These statements had been made during the campaign of June last, and the electorate, believing them, has said, "That is what we want, an honest man at the head of an honest Government to bring down the expenditure."

Votes, said Mr. Foster, were terms of the contract. The people signed the contract. It has been repudiated. Faith is outraged and confidence is slain, and the political life of this country is wrecked.

Mr. Laurier's Bad Company.

Mr. Foster—What did the hon. gentleman say. We hadn't thieves anyway? He does not deny it. He means that we had thieves on our side of the House. His leader herded with thieves, took thieves' money, and placed deposits to keep his men from being turned out at the election. Took thieves' money, knowing afterwards that it was thieves' money, allowing his party to profit by it, sitting there today and not making a proposition to restore it to the impoverished Quebec treasury. He slept with Picaud and took Picaud's toll. Time will make some revelations yet that have not been made.

Continuing, he said that the estimate of 39,698,925, made by his hon. friend, for 1896-7, was not all that it should have been, for he had omitted purposely, so that the amount would not seem so much larger at first, to provide last year, when he should have provided, for the parliamentary session they were now passing through. This year his hon. friend had brought down \$38,111,663, but he had not brought down this year without supplementaries, with the very large amount that was brought down last year of 39,698,925. But the point was not what saving he would make against himself, but what saving he would make compared with the party that had gone out of power. So far as the estimate for the current year went, he made it more than forty millions of dollars, including at least half a million not yet provided for. While he might not spend all of this amount, he certainly could not save millions, and from the statement of their leader that the expenditure would be cut down by one, two, three or four millions, he thought the expenditure would be at least two million higher on the consolidated fund account than during the last year of the Conservative Government. For the ten years from 1887 to 1896, the consolidated expense fund of the Conservative Government had averaged \$36,850,000, and for the last year was \$35,950,000. On capital expenditure the average for the same period was \$3,639,427, and in 1895-6 was \$3,781,311 and one million dollars of this latter sum was an extraordinary expenditure upon militia.

Continued on page 8

Wanted.

By a young man (French) work on Farm for six months or more. Address stating terms to O. Lambert, Kate-Vale, Que.

Pasturing to Let.

Pasturing for fifty head of one and two year old cattle. Inquire of George Morrison, at Way's Mills. H. I. HASTINGS.

WANTED AT ONCE,

A GOOD HORSE, weighing from 1150 to 1200. Must be good worker and driver; also sound and clever. Apply to Garreau & Gilmore, Rock Island.

Farm FOR SALE.

That very desirable farm known as the H. M. Foss' Place, on Brown Hill, Stanstead is offered for sale, and the right man can buy it. For particulars call at Mrs. H. M. Foss on the premises, or address:

L. H. RAND, Executor, Fitch Bay, Que.

For Sale.

One Jersey Cow, six years old. This is a rare chance for any one who wants a first-class cow. This cow has tested 13 lbs. and 9 quarts of butter in seven days and furnishes a family of six with milk. Apply to GEO. BAILEY, Stanstead Plain.

School Commissioners.

A meeting of the School Commissioners of the Township of Stanstead will be held at C.R. Rutherford's Hall, Smith's Mills, on Monday, May 3rd, 1897, at ten o'clock a.m., for the transaction of general business. C. A. JENKINS, Sec'y-Treas.

The Registered Clyde Stallion,

"PRINCE CHARLES,"

Weight 1500 lbs., color Bay with white stalks. Will make the season of 1897 at Sunnyside Farm. Terms \$5.00 for the season. GEO. RATHBONE, Stanstead.

Auction Sale.

Will be sold at the John McKinley Farm, Magown's Point, on the third day of May, at ten o'clock a.m., the stock consisting of Horses and Cattle, Farming Tools, Household Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale. JOSEPH REVERIE, 71st

C. C. BEEBE, Auctioneer.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. Moses Pense, in her life time of Stanstead Plain Que. are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned within a delay of thirty days from date of this notice, and all parties indebted to said estate are requested to make payment within said delay. J. F. PAQUETTE, Adm'r.

Rock Island, Que., April 25th, 1897.

Auction Sale.

The Jersey Cows belonging to George Bachelder will be sold at his farm, 3½ miles North of Stanstead Plain, on Wednesday, March 12th, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

5 Jersey Cows, recorded in A.J.C.C.R., 1 yearling heifer, eligible for registration, Yearling Bull eligible for registration, Bull Calf eligible for registration, 8 Grade Jersey Cows, 4 Grade Jersey yearling heifers, 1 Grade Jersey heifer calf, Family Mare, Double Wagon, with hay rack, two-Horse Travers Sled, pair Work Horses, one Horse Wagon with hay rack, Horse Cart, Harness, Plow, Harrow, Scaper, Straw Cutter, Farmer's Boiler, Buggy, Harness, Saddle, Buffalo, Fairbank's Platform Scales, Hand Cart, Garden wheel Hoe, Cook Stove (original) Box Stoves, Case for setting milk, Milk Pails, Barrel Churn (Large size), Butter worker, Singer's sewing machine, Mason and Hamlin's Organ, Birdseye maple bureau, Book case large mirror, Lounge, Parlor centre table, light stands, Dining Table, Seed oats, Hay, Straw, Wood.

Terms of sale—Under \$10 cash. Over ten dollars bankable notes running six months at six per cent payable at Eastern Townships Bank. EDWIN HOWE, Auctioneer.

THE American TAILORING COMPANY.

Rock Island, Que.

We count on Competition
We admire Square Opposition
And under no Condition
Will we budge from our Position.

WHY?

We have the best selection of Cloths to choose from; also the best Trimmings and Workmanship. As for Style and Fitting we have no equal. Prices to suit the times.

The American Tailoring Co.

YACHT or LAUNCH WANTED.

Wanted to rent for summer, on Lake Memphremagog, a small Sailing Yacht or Steam launch. Apply to "X. Y." JOURNAL Office, 70

FOR SALE.

Black Mare, good driver, age six. Height 16 hands. Also, Harness, Sleigh, Carriage, Robs, Blankets, Book Case, all new. HOWKINS, Fitch Bay.

Carriages! Carriages!

Just received, the finest lot of Carriages, consisting of Road Wagons, in four styles, open and top; also Farm Wagons, Vans, Plows, and Walter A. Wood Machines, and will sell cheaper than any other man in the Townships.

N. H. REDIKER, 70th

Georgetown, April 1st, 1897.

New Spring Millinery!

MRS. H. L. DREW has returned from Montreal with a full line of Spring and Summer Millinery Goods. Call and see her styles and get prices before buying.

DREW'S, Fitch Bay.

FARM TO LET.

Good River Farm, known as the Wm. Davis place, 7 cows, young stock, fowls, etc. Only good, reliable parties need apply. Also 3 good cows for sale. Apply at once. Mrs. S. D. BURLEIGH, 67

Ayer's Flat, March 31, 1897.

Your Horse's Teeth

May need attention now. Advice free. Services reasonable. E. AUDINWOOD, Rock Island, P. Q., and Derby Line, Vt.

The Barnston Woolen Mills Co.

WAY'S MILLS, QUE.,

IS NOW MANUFACTURING and have on hand Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets and Yarn which will be exchanged for cash or wool. CUSTOM CARDING AND SPINNING, also roll carding done promptly and well.

THIS MILL HAS JUST BEEN THOROUGHLY RE-FITTED, and is in charge of Mr. Albert Dyson which is sufficient guarantee of honest and superior workmanship.

TEAMS WILL BE ON THE ROAD SHORTLY and receive wool in exchange for goods. Address:

Barnston Woolen Mills Co.,

63rd St. WAY'S MILLS, QUE.

For Sale or to Let.

Farm at Cassville, 40 acres, part wood balance under a good state of cultivation, buildings, running water. For particulars apply to JASON L. HEATH, Cassville.

HOME Employment, for whole or spare time either sex; no canvassing whatever; plain writers preferred; six dollars to twelve dollars weekly; book correspondence, copying addresses; specimen copies and instructions ready to go to work, 55c.; returnable if not accepted; thoroughly genuine. Address, Warren Pub. Co., London, Ont., Can. 55y1

Miss Tinker

Is just home from Boston with all the newest things in

Spring and Summer Millinery.

Also a nice line of Shirt Waists, Belts and Ties. An elegant line of

Kid Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Laces and Corsets,

Don't fail to call.

Post Office Block, Derby Line, Vt.

New Goods Just Received

Please Call and See, and Compare with what other Stores Offer.

Agood line of Dress Goods in Tartans, Ravenette, Damascene Algis, Brilliants, Sateens, etc. Price 10 and 12½ cents a yard. Figured Mohair and Alpaca, from 25 to 50 cents a yard, 32 inch print regular 12 cent line we sell for 8½. Amaskeag Gingham, wholesale price 10 cents a yard for 7 c. Shirting from 6 cts. Toweling pure linen 5 cents a yard, 6 Linen Towels 25 cents, Ladies' Hose, fast black, four for 25 cents, Ladies' Gauze Under-vests 6 for 25 cents, Boys' Sweaters 25 cents, Men's Spring Shirts 20 cents, Coat's Thread all numbers 35 cents a dozen. Carpet Warp, 5lbs. \$1.20. Bleach Cotton 40 inches heavy and fine, 10 c. a yard. Grey Cotton by the web or yard cheap.

1000 pair boots and shoes which will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Ladies' Dongola Shoes \$1.00. Fine button Boot, patent tip genuine dongola. Best Value in Groceries. Our 50c. tea dropped to 25 cents. Salt Herring 15 cents a doz. 5 Cans best brand of Corn 25 c. Surprise Soap 4 c. a bar. Pickles by the quart 15 c. etc.

The best place to buy Flour, Feed, Corn Seed, Grain and Grass Seed. We sell best Timothy \$2.00 a bushel, Alsike and Red clover 9 and 10 c. lb.

You can save money by trading with us.

Fish & McNeil.

Lost or Stolen!

Never mind if it is; you can buy another one of Batchelder cheaper than you can hunt it up.

Sugar Arch Grates

Large stock of different kinds.

Plow Repairs

Plow Bolts, &c., wholesale and retail.

Steam Engines

From 1 to 30 H. P. Trade or cash.

Leather Belting

Belt Lacing, &c.

Piping

Different sizes from ½ to 10 in.

Babbitt

Plumbago, Emery stones, Files, &c.

Brass Fittings

of all kinds.

Steam Packing

A full assortment.

Oil and Oil Cups

Faucet, Stops and Wastes.

Steel Shafting

Hangers, Pulleys.

Pumps

Four kinds for deep and shallow Wells, Drive Well Pumps.

Business and Professional Cards.

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

DR. J. E. C. TOMKINS, (McGill)
Physician and Surgeon,
Office opposite Christ Church, Stanstead Plain.
Bell Telephone No. 40.

H. C. RUGG, M. D., C. M.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office opposite residence of Hon. M. F. Hackett,
Stanstead Plain, Que. Bell Telephone No. 34.

C. R. JONES, M. D., C. M.,
Hatley, Que.

DR. T. D. WHITCHER,
Beebe Plain, Vt.
Telephone connections.

JOHN W. McDUFFEE, C. M., M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Stanstead Plain, Que.
Post Office address, Derby Line, Vt.

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

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

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

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

W. C. HERBERT,
Advocate,
Office first door north of residence, Stanstead
Plain, Que. Bell Telephone No. 55.

ALONZO D. BATES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Derby Line, Vt.
Office opposite Derby Line Hotel.

THOS. KIRK,
Civil Engineer and Provincial Land
Surveyor.
Office at Stanstead Hotel, Stanstead, Que.

A. LEOFFRED,
(Graduate of Laval and McGill)
Mining Engineer,
Head Office, Quebec.
Branch Offices: Sherbrooke, Montreal, 17 Place
d'Armes Hill, for all matters relating to mines.

CHAS. M. THOMAS,
Notary Public,
Commissioner Superior Court.
Office at the Court House, Stanstead Plain.

L. H. RAND,
Undertaker,
Fitch Bay, Que.
A complete assortment of Fine Funeral Fur-
nishings always kept in stock.

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

LOCAL READING NOTICES of an adver-
tising character are charged for at the rate of
two cents a word for the first insertion,
and one cent a word for each subsequent
insertion. Notices of church entertain-
ments, etc., are subject to the same charge.
Advertising readers coming from outside
towns will be inserted under the heading of
the town from which they came at the same
rate. Cash should accompany order.

DIED.

MERRILL—At Brown's Hill, Stanstead, April
25, 1897, Wm. E. Merrill, aged 46 years.

BEAN—At Hatley April 27, 1897, Mark Bean,
aged 67 years and 4 months.

SMITH—At Stanstead, March 30, 1897, George
Smith, aged 71 years.

GAGNON—At Rock Island, April 20, 1897,
Georgina Fournier, wife of Felix J. Gagnon,
after a lingering illness of consumption, aged
37 years.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to return my sincere and heartfelt
thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors
who so kindly assisted me during my recent
affliction caused by the sickness and death of
my wife, and I also wish to return my sincere
thanks to the choir who so kindly assisted at
the funeral.

FELIX J. GAGNON.

The Tariff Changes.

If there were any doubts as to there
having been a conflict of views in the
Cabinet as to what shape the tariff
would take in the revision, they will
be removed by the perusal of Mr.
Fielding's speech, and if that does not
suffice, the tariff schedules will con-
vince. There is no system governing
the changes. Some industries are
left with a protection as high as 35 per
cent; some are reduced to a tariff for
revenue basis. The Nova Scotia coal
mines are not touched; the rice mil-
lars have been hit by doubling the
duty on their raw material, while
leaving the duty on cleaned rice un-
touched. The sugar industry is af-
fected by a reduction in the duty on
the refined article. The mighty fuss
over coal oil has ended by a reduction
of one cent a gallon in the duty, or
from six to five cents. The duty on
flour and wheat and cornmeal is re-
duced, but corn is put on the free list.
The duty on some kinds of glass and
leather and stone is increased. The
duty on iron is reduced, and the bounty
for its production is increased. These
facts illustrate the peculiarities
of the changes. Of the effect gener-
ally it will take some time to judge.
It is, however, not a free trade tariff.
The better sense of the Ministers has
prevailed in many cases. It would
have been better had it prevailed ev-
erywhere. It can be trusted with
some reason, that the effect will not,
on the whole, be evil, and that where
a real grievance is shown, considera-
tion will be given to the complaint
and the cause remedied.

The double tariff idea is not a good
one. It is not likely, however, to
have any serious effect. It is a wea-
pon for the persuasion of other coun-
tries to give concession for concession,
that in operation creates complications
that sometimes end in an unprofitable
manner. The finance ministers of the
future will have no serious cause of
complaint if it amounts to nothing in
practice.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THRONE IN DANGER.

King George Threatened—Rumors of
What may Occur in Athens.

From London comes the following
message: A despatch received at one
of the embassies here from Athens
says that King George of Greece may
at any moment be deposed or assassi-
nated, and that the mob is likely to
take possession of the city. The des-
patch adds that the worst is feared.

Thus the most serious feature in the
Greece-Turkish emergency is the revo-
lutionary feeling displayed at the
Oreek capital.

Ex-Minister Ralli, leader of the prin-
cipal Opposition group in the Legisla-
tive Assembly, threatened that unless
the military staff was changed he
would issue a proclamation to the peo-
ple. His statement acted like oil upon
fire, and the popular excitement has
flared up. Crowds assembled in the
streets to discuss them and wanted to
march to the palace and read them to
King George. Fortunately heavy
showers drove the people indoors.

M. Delyannis, keenly alive to the
necessity of immediate action, had an
audience with the King, and after the
interview announced that the staff
of the Crown Prince would be recalled,
and that ex-Minister Ralli, with three
of his nominees, General Smolenski,
General Mavromichali and Colonel
Dimopoulou would be appointed to re-
place them.

M. Ralli, in a published interview,
says: "The moment Constantine ar-
rived at the seat of war the sole
thought of the responsible command-
ers was not to attack or withstand the
Turks, but to effect a safe retreat if
necessary. All orders emanated from
the palace. Those issued by any
one else were ignored. When des-
patches were sent to General Mavro-
michali he was not where he was sup-
posed to be, having been moved on by
superior orders." M. Ralli attended
the council at the palace.

The Daily Telegraph's Athens cor-
respondent says: "All of M. Ralli's
conditions have been accepted." The
king gives carte blanche to his
ministers. "As the public begins to
learn the truth, anger against the pal-
ace party increases, and a feeling of
hostility against M. Delyannis is
steadily growing. Late Monday
night crowds were parading menac-
ingly in the vicinity of the palace.

It is reported on good authority that
arrangements are being made to en-
able the royal family to leave the coun-
try hastily in case of necessity. Peo-
ple had generally credited the rumors
that the Crown Prince would be re-
called, and that the government was
willing to consider peace overtures.
It is impossible to say what will hap-
pen when it is known that the war is
to be continued and the Crown Prince
retained in command."

Smolenski as Leader.

The Athens correspondent of the
Times confirms the appointment of
General Smolenski as chief of staff of
the Greek army in Thessaly, and
adds:—

Coincis Staikos and Limbritis and
Major Constantines have been re-
called from Crete to serve on the staff
of the Crown Prince.

The Ministerial paper announces
that all the officers of Constantine's
staff have been recalled."

Ex-Minister Ralli, had been at the
scene of the war and was at Larissa
last Friday evening. He published his
views in the Athens newspapers and
succeeded in concentrating upon him-
self the attention of the public. Some
believe he is preparing to play the
role of a Greek Gambetta.

In an interview Mr. Ralli unspar-
ingly denounced Constantine's staff,
which he holds responsible for all that
has happened. He denies that there
was any real battle at Mati. He says
the Greek troops were never defeated
at that point and attributes the sudden
decision to abandon Ternavo and
Larissa to the cowardice and incapacity
of the general staff.

"Whatever may be the value of M.
Ralli's strictures," continues the
Times' correspondent, "they seem for
the moment echoed by the voice of
the multitude. The Greek populace
in many respects resembles the French
and the old cry of 'Nous sommes tra-
his' is being raised. It is now the
fashion to denounce persons in high
places and newspapers which only
the other day were eulogizing King
George and M. Delyannis for having
placed themselves at the head of the
national crusade, are now hounding
on the people against the constitu-
ted authorities. Some are openly at-
tacking the Crown Prince. Others go
so far as to announce that he has been
re-called, the wish apparently being
father to the thought. Journals which
formerly made war, are now trying to
make restitution. What may be the
result of the present storm of obloquy,
it is difficult to foresee."

The Grand Trunk Railway has al-
ready begun preliminary operations
in connection with the widening of
the Victoria bridge and the double
tracking of the road as far as Rich-
mond. Quite a number of men have
been put to work at points here and
there along the line and arrangements
are being made to open up the gravel
pits.

POWERS WILL NOT INTERPOSE.

Greeks must Submit and Humble Them-
selves in the Dust.

A London special says: No humili-
ation is to be spared the unhappy
Greeks. The only mercy they will
receive will be such as the infuriated
Turks may grant. The stern decision
of the Powers is that no hand will be
interposed on behalf of Greece until
she humbles herself in the dust and
craves pardon and help from Christian
Europe.

Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Gov-
ernment party in the Commons, an-
nounced this policy in the House in
milder words than these, but the
meaning is the same, and it is fully
confirmed by news from other cap-
itals. The friends of Greece in London
and in the lobbies of the Commons
profess to believe she will retrieve
her fortunes, and they credit disasters
that have befallen her to inexperience
of leaders.

The latter is apparently the belief
also in Athens, for a change is just an-
nounced in the Greek command, but
the country has no military leaders of
proved ability.

The best war authorities in Europe
agree that all Greece is now at the
mercy of the Turkish troops. There
is some reason to believe, however,
that the Turk will soon stay his hand.
The latest despatches from two or
three Turkish sources indicate that
Edhem has reached the limit of his
instructions in capturing Larissa, and
that the Sultan's real mentors did not
intend he should go beyond Thessaly.
Unless, therefore, the Turks, intox-
icated with victory, break loose from
Russian and German control, a halt
will soon be called.

FLOODS IN THIS COUNTRY.

The great flood in the lower Missis-
sippi valley recalls former experiences
of the kind in the same locality and
elsewhere in this country. Some of
them are briefly indicated as follows:

The earliest serious flood in the Mis-
sissippi valley of which there is any
accurate record was in May, 1844,
when at St. Louis the Mississippi
reached the highest mark ever known
44 feet and 9 inches above low water
line. There was a large loss of life
and property in the lower valley.
There was another flood in 1849 which
drowned many people and destroyed
property at St. Louis worth \$5,000,000
and at New Orleans worth \$20,000,000.
There was a rise of 36 feet 5 inches at
St. Louis in 1851, one of 36 feet 9 in-
ches in 1857 and in 1892 one of 36 feet.

At Northampton, Mass., May 16,
1874, a reservoir on the Mill river
burst, and 144 residents in the valley
below were drowned, while several
villages were partly destroyed. A
waterspout killed 30 persons at Eureka,
Nev., July 24 of that year. Pitts-
burgh, Pa., and vicinity had a sudden
flood July 26 of the same year, which
caused the loss of 220 lives and the
destruction of \$2,000,000 worth of
property.

There were great floods in the Mis-
sissippi basin in February, 1882. In
the state of Mississippi the loss of life
and property was the largest on record
and the governor was forced to
appeal to the country for aid. The
Ohio river rose 66 feet 4 inches at Cin-
cinnati in February, 1883, covering all
the houses on the bank and extending
even into some of the most densely
built parts of the town. The property
loss was \$2,000,000. In other parts of
Ohio and in Indiana and Kentucky it
was fully \$5,000,000 more, while 30,000
people were made homeless. There
was another flood at Cincinnati in
1884, this time of unprecedented vol-
ume, the water rising 71 feet. Many
people were drowned, while there
was immense damage to property.

Great floods visited New England,
Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio in
January, 1886. The same year the
water of the gulf rose at Galveston
drowning 38 persons, and destroying
\$5,000,000 worth of property.

The flood causing the most deaths
in the history of the United States was
that at Johnstown, Pa., May 31, 1889.
It was caused by the bursting of the
Connaught reservoir, which was used
as a private fishing ground.

There was neglect in failing to
properly strengthen the dam, and a
heavy rainfall caused it to suddenly
give way its entire width. A great
mass of water rushed through the
narrow valley, and the people were
overwhelmed at night with scarcely
any warning. The loss of life was
2142 persons and of property \$10,000,-
000. About \$3,000,000 was contributed
by this and other countries for the re-
lief of the sufferers.

There was a big flood in the Missis-
sippi and its tributaries in 1890, and
Congress voted a relief appropriation
of \$150,000. There were floods over a
wide extent of country in 1891, which
caused a loss of fully 500 lives and
\$10,000,000 damage to property. An-
other overflow in the Mississippi in
1892 drowned 1100 people and de-
stroyed \$12,000,000 worth of property.
—*Readers Herald.*

News from Coaticook is to the effect
that the dam at Norton Pond has
broken away. The river is very high
and it is feared that with an increase
of water much damage will be done.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

C. H. Griggs has been appointed
post-master of Sutton in place of G.
H. Boright.

Mr. J. Armitage Ewing, of Coati-
cook, won first rank honors and a
prize of \$25 at the recent McGill law
exams.

R. R. Burrage, of Sherbrooke, has
been appointed curator to the insol-
vent estate of the Citizens Tele-
phone Company, at Waterloo.

It is said that T. B. Rider, ex-M. P.,
who went to Colorado a short time
ago, will return home in time to par-
ticipate in the Provincial campaign.

Farnham is considering the advisa-
bility of offering a bonus of \$5,000 and
a free building to secure the removal
of the Montreal Corset Co.'s works to
that place.

Major James D. Bulman of Sweets-
burg has been gazetted commander of
the 79th Battalion with the rank of
Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieutenant-Col.
Maynes, who is the oldest volunteer
officer in the district in point of active
service, retires, retaining rank.

It is reported that strenuous efforts
are being made to secure the release
from the Montreal jail of Dr. Slack,
ex-mayor of Farnham, who was con-
victed of forgery last year. The
grounds upon which it is hoped to se-
cure his release have not been made
public.

At Stanhope, Tuesday afternoon, a
quarrel occurred between George Rog-
ers and B. Foregraves at a boarding
house. Foregraves stabbed Rogers who
is now lying in a dangerous condition
from the effects. The wound is in the
side with another on the temple. Fore-
graves was arrested and taken to
Sherbrooke gaol.

Mrs. Ella M. Keith, of Worcester
Mass., W. C. T. U. city and county
Supt., of work among R. R. men, will
deliver a lecture in the Universalist
church here, on Sunday evening, May
2nd. A collection will be taken, Mrs.
Keith has lately given several lectures
in Montreal, and is very highly ap-
preciated. She will speak at Minton
Monday evening May 3rd. She goes
from there to Waterloo.

The Farnham Council has reduced
the number of hotel licenses in that
town to four. Commenting upon the
Council's action the *Leader* says:
Some ratepayers claim that the re-
duction of licenses will only have the
effect of reducing the revenue of the
town without affecting the quantity of
liquors sold. It is the general expe-
rience, however, that the quantity of
liquor consumed in a place is to a large
extent proportionate to the number
of places where it may be obtained.
The action of the Council certainly
seems to be in the best interests of
the town."

PHILLIPINE REVOLT.

A despatch from Manila, capital of
the Philippine Islands, says that 25,000
insurgents who have not submitted to
the Spaniards, have taken up a posi-
tion in the mountains and are offering
a stout resistance to the troops.

The recall of Captain-General Pola-
vieja, it is added, has produced a bad
impression in the Philippine Islands.

Kipling Inspired.

The thrill of sympathy, awakened
through England by Hon. W. S. Field-
ing's tariff proposals, is voiced by
Mr. Rudyard Kipling in the *Times* in
a glowing six-verse poem addressed to
"Our Lady of the Snows."

The Liberals of Stanstead County
held a meeting at Ayers' Flat, on the
24th to select a candidate to oppose
Hon. M. F. Hackett in the Provincial
election. A good attendance is re-
ported and a protracted discussion oc-
curred on the merits of three men who
were named as possible candidates.

These were Messrs. Henry Lovell,
Moody B. Lovell, who served one
term in the Legislature some years
ago. The choice was evidently made
on the ground of the strong financial
backing of the Lovell family. Mr.
Hackett, who has been very active
outside of the county since the con-
test commenced, will probably find it
necessary to mend his fences in this
county before the election, as the op-
position have probably put up their
strongest man. Dr. Bachand, who was
reported anxious to be the candi-
date is again left out in the cold.

A Difficult Problem

Satisfactorily Solved.

In the past the ladies have had
thousands of dollars worth of valuable
goods ruined through the use of in-
ferior and adulterated dyes prepared for
home dyeing. The greatest loss that
we can point to is in the coloring of
mixed goods—fabrics composed of
cotton and wool, cotton and silk, and
silk and wool.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes
put up special dyes for the coloring of
all mixed goods, giving colors that are
fast to soap and sunlight. Diamond
Dyes for mixed goods are the only
reliable dyes in the world, and are all
guaranteed to do perfect work.

Every druggist and dealer of any
standing in Canada can supply you
with Diamond Dyes for mixed goods.
Do not accept imitations or substitu-
tes; compel your dealer to give you the
"Diamond."

If You Want
to See

The Finest Line
of Tan Shoes

Ever Shown at Derby Line Call
at Clark's. We also carry a most
Complete Line of Black Goods and
our prices are below all others.

For Easter Hats, Fine Neckware or anything
Imaginable to Gents' Furnishings go to Clark's. Every-
thing New and of the Very Latest Style.

GEO. W. CLARK,
FOSTER BLOCK, - DERBY LINE, Vt.

A BIG BOOM

AT

P. A. BISSENET'S.

Not the Railroad Boom that has not come yet!!! But on expectation
of something I have decided to enlarge my store. To do so I
must clear out the most of my stock. For the next
sixty days, I will sell at clearing out prices.

DRESS GOODS in all the styles, the largest assortment outside the City.
Dress silks and dress trimmings in all the novelties. Linens and Cottons,
Prints and Ginghams, Gloves and Hosiery, Lace and Embroideries, Ribbons,
Velvets, Umbrellas, Parasols, everything in the line of Dry-Goods. Jackets,
Capes, Shirt Waists, and Wrappers. Opaque, Lace, and Scrim Curtains, Che-
nille portières, and Silk Japanese Draperies, Art muslins, and Crotons, Brus-
sels, Tapestry, and Wool and Hemp Carpets, Matting, and Oil Cloths.

5000 Rolls Wall Paper, all new.

\$2000 Worth of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, For Ladies, Misses,
and Children, as well as for Men Youths. and Boys.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Hats, Caps, all new this spring, \$3000 worth of Men's, Youths' and Boys'
Clothing. All to be cleared at the lowest possible prices. A few pieces of
Tweeds (last year's styles) to be closed out below costs.

The Best Assortment of Crockery in Town.

Dinner, Tea, and Chamber Sets, and a lot of separate pieces at less than
half price.

A Complete Stock of Groceries.

To be closed out, a splendid 25 c. Tea, sold 5 lbs. for one dollar. One pound
of Tea Dust given away to every purchaser of \$1.00. A full line of Hardware,
Paints, and Oils.

THE LAST BUT NOT LEAST my Stock of Furniture, consisting
of Silk Plush, and Tapestry covered Parlor Sets, Dinner and Fancy Tables, Side-
Boards, Lounges, Couches, Hat Racks, Bed room Sets, Spring Beds, Mat-
tresses, and Iron Bedsteads, Fancy Chairs, Willow Chairs and every style
chairs. The above furniture is stored in the buildings that must
be removed and will be sold at extraordinary low prices to clear.

Whether you wish to buy or not just come in and see
the bargains intended for you, should you not want to
buy yourself, you may tell neighbors of the wonderful
bargains at

P. A. BISSENET'S

For 60 Days from April 15, 1897. STANSTEAD.

ATTENTION FARMERS.

What About Dairy Tools?

We are right in it for Churns, and Butter Workers. Milk Pans from
85c. to \$2.00 per dozen. Milk Pails from 10c. to 50c.

We have a large quantity of first-class Milk Pails at our store house,
Derby Line. Usual price 30c., and would be a bargain at that price. For
the next 30 days will sell them at 18c. to close them out. Also Cream
Pails, 20 qts., 75c. To close them out 50c. Great Bargains in

Stoves and Ranges

for the next month.

Don't Forget, we have a nice line of Shelf Hardware, New.

We are also ready for all kinds of Job Work. Mr. John H. Lewis, a
Practical Tinner and Plumber, has charge of the Mechanical Department.

Don't forget the place.

THE BIG WHITE STORE
BY THE ROARING BROOK.

ROCK ISLAND HARDWARE CO.

DAIRY & CREAMERY.

JERSEY WORTH HAVING.

Yield of Six Per Cent Butter Fat and a Big Calf.

Here is a famous old Jersey cow, imported originally from the island which is the native home of Jerseys. She has never been forced for a record, but has been one of the best cows straight through her career ever owned in private life. When she was 18 years old, her milk yielded 6 per cent butter fat to the test.

A writer in The Rural New Yorker, from which paper the illustration is reproduced, says of the old herd mother: This photograph was taken when her calf was about 3 weeks old, and the cow was not looking as well as usual, having fallen away somewhat in flesh after giving birth to her calf, which was a very large, vigorous young fellow. At this time the mother was giving on an average about 25 pounds of milk daily, testing 6 per cent butter fat. Although very nearly 18 years old at that time, she is a valuable dairy cow even yet. The next time a man tells you that he is afraid to feed his cows heavily because he thinks that they will last only a short time under this treatment just call his attention to old Cypres, who has stood heavy feeding for nearly 19 years, and today her udder and teats are in as perfect condition as when she was a heifer. As long as you are able to milk it out don't be afraid to put the feed into a dairy cow.



EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD.

For a number of years we raised 10 to 25 calves every year. We sold our milk to the cheese factory and had our whey back. This problem of raising good calves on whey was a serious one. We always started our calves on new milk till they were 3 or 4 weeks old, then gradually diminished the milk and added a little whey, and at the end of a week the whey would be substituted for the milk and no bad results from the change, as is often the case when the change is made abruptly. But to make up for the loss of the milk we boiled a kettle of old process oilmeal, adding a little of this to each feed.

Why Calves and Other Calves.

They would thrive nicely on this till hot weather came on, when the whey would get too sour for calves. This dilemma confronted us several times. At last we decided the whey must go, and we adopted a new system, which proved a success. We made hay tea by taking an old washbowl and crowding it full of sweet clover hay, then pouring boiling water over it and covering up to steep. When the new milk was taken away from them, at the age of 3 or 4 weeks, a little of this tea and also a little of the cooked oilmeal was given each calf. By thinning with water the desired amount of drink was obtained. This was increased as they got older, and also a little bran added.

At the start the quantity of oilmeal to be used is at the rate of two table-spoons to each calf. At the age of 3 months the hay tea may be omitted, as the calves will then be old enough to eat plenty of grass, but they should be on good pasture.

The cooked oilmeal and bran should be given them all summer by thinning it as a drink with water. It should be measured, not guessed at, and each one fed in a pail separately. We wish to emphasize the word "cooked," for if fed in its raw state it is liable to scour the calves, while if cooked it will not; hence very important. This hay after being steeped is not altogether wasted, for horses and cattle will eat it more greedily than in its dry state, though it is true much of its strength is exhausted.—Exchange.

Question and Answer.

If I skim with separator a pound of cream from each 6 pounds of milk that tested 4 per cent butter fat, what per cent of fat should the cream show in Babcock test? Why should it not show six times 4 per cent, or 24 per cent?

Answer.—It should, barring the inevitable loss, and this is frequently larger than is supposed. A separator needs constant watching, just like any other high speeded machine. The less in the skim-milk ought not to exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent, but is quite frequently more than twice that. In the case cited, if the skim-milk contained two-tenths of 1 per cent fat, the cream would not test quite 23 per cent.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Salt Butter Uniformly.

Some butter receivers are complaining that the consignments of butter, even from first class creameries, vary widely in the amount of salt used, some being nearly fresh and some so salty as to be almost unsalable, all in the same shipment too. This is an old complaint against dairy butter, but it is surprising to find that any creamery should send out such goods. It is supposed that everything is done by weight and measure, and that such variations are impossible. It is evident that some butter maker needs stirring up. Such haphazard practices will never do. If they persisted in, creamery butter will lose its prestige.

Wash your milk strainer after the milk of four or five cows has been passed through it before you strain any more. A strainer quickly becomes foul.

CHEESEMAKING.

Useful Information Concerning Curds, Cleanliness and Curing Rooms.

At a meeting of the Western Ontario Dairyman's association many facts were brought out that show how our Canadian rivals make their cheese. From speeches and papers reported in Hoard's Dairyman we clip various notes.

Here is a description of the Black Hawk model cheese factory:

It is built and equipped for both butter and cheese making. The creamery is a room 35 by 40, at the south end of the building, and immediately adjoining the creamery on the north comes the vatroom, which is 35 by 52; then comes the pressroom to the north of the vatroom, this being 35 by 30. The milk is taken in at the two windows on the west side of the building and opposite the vatroom. The boiler room is on the east side of the building, and so situated that one door opens out of the vatroom and another out of the creamery into it. The ceilings are 12 feet high, the walls are of hollow brick and finished outside with red mortar. There is a wainscoting of cement 4 feet high, and above the cement white plaster. High ceilings, large windows and white walls make an airy and well lighted building. Both the cold and hot water tanks are elevated above the ceiling of the boiler room, the cold water tank being high enough to empty into the other, and pipes connect with both of them from all parts of the building. The whey runs from the vats to a large tank in the ground, from which it is forced 100 yards through pump logs to the hog-pens by an ejector. The washings and waste water go to a small tank and are forced by the same ejector past the hog-pens to a large open trench with gravel bottom, through which it filters to a neighboring stream. The factory is thus rendered free of offensive smells. The curing room contains ice racks suspended 4 feet from the ceiling for use in hot weather. A pipe runs from the cold water tank to the receiving station, and water is turned into every can after it has been emptied. This is greatly appreciated by the patrons.

Mr. Barr said of cheesemaking (1) that curds which were 3 to 3 1/2 hours from setting to dipping made better cheese than those that occupied a shorter space; (2) that curds dipped with less than one-quarter inch of acid made nicer, more silky cheese than those dipped with more than one-quarter inch.

Here are some of his "don'ts." To factory men:

Don't cut your cheesemakers' wages any lower.

Don't buy a gang press with a tin trough under the hoops. Have it wooden.

Don't buy a cheese truck with four wheels. Get one with three.

Don't expect a man to make a good fat cheese in a skating rink without a stove.

To cheesemakers:

Don't tender for a factor so low that you cannot live just for the fun of making cheese.

Don't take in bad milk.

Don't over-press your milk to hasten the work. You will retard it and make poor cheese.

Don't give your curd more than one-quarter inch acid.

Don't wash your curd sinks once a week. Wash them every day.

Don't wear the same pair of pants from April to November without washing them. Keep yourself and factory neat and clean.

Dairy and Creamery.

No butter scored perfect at the National Creamery Butter Makers' annual meeting at Owatonna, Minn. The highest score for separator butter was made by H. M. Miller of Randolph, Ia., who got the gold medal. His butter scored 98.5. It is to be noted that the prize butter from gathered cream did not score so high as the separator butter. The gathered cream butter scored only 96.16 points, and even then there were those who declared that the man who got the medal for it, Mr. Herman Bock of Minnesota, had a separator concealed somewhere about his creamery.

Now, in the beginning of spring, watch every appearance of leek, ragweed, wild garlic, wild parsnips, camomile or any other malodorous weed and root it out of your pastures. It will save your reputation as a milk producer.

The man whose herd of dairy cows averages, each for a year, 305 pounds 10 ounces of factory made butter, likewise yielding milk and butter enough for all his family, feeding nine calves and leaving some milk to sell besides, has no reason to complain. That is what one up to date dairyman's cows are doing.

If a cow is dried off too quickly when near calving time, part of her udder often inflames, thickens and afterward will not produce its due quantity of milk. This is what is known as defective quarter. Frequent bathing with hot water attended by gentle rubbing and kneading of the defective part, will sometimes restore it to usefulness.

The milk rate war on routes leading into New York city has become subject for action by the interstate commerce commission. Certain railway lines have been in the habit of charging exactly the same freight on a can of milk shipped 90 miles as on one shipped less than 40 miles. The dairyman near New York complained that this was an injury to them. There was no way of reaching any of the roads except those passing through two or more states, as New Jersey and New York or Pennsylvania. These could be dealt with under interstate commerce law, and they were thus brought to book. The commission decided that for distances less than 40 miles the proper freight charge was 23 cents per can of 40 quarts. For the second group of distances, over 40 and under 60 miles, a rate of 26 cents per can was fixed. For distances between 60 and 90 miles, 29 cents; over 90 miles, 32 cents. For cream 18 cents more per can is charged than for milk over all distances.

IN SECLUDED BROOKS.

The Delights of Hooking Spec-kled Trout.

UNCLE DAN'S PISCATORIAL LORE.

He Was Wise In the Ways of the Finny Tribe and Imparted the Secrets of Successful Angling to His True Disciples. The White Mountain Trout.

In April the law withdraws its protecting hand from the brook trout, and the wanton fisherman is left free to kill the speckled beauty as best he may. The law is "off" on the 1st, but it is well toward the middle of the month before the "snow water" is out of the mountain brooks, and the ice does not go out of the Rangeleys and other northern trout haunts sometimes until well into May. The boys up in the Green and White mountains are probably still waiting for trout time, but in most other sections of the country tackle is being prepared and worms dug.

All this reminds me that I once took a course in trout fishing myself. Uncle Dan was my instructor. Mind, I do not



INTO THE BROOK AFTER A BIG TROUT.

say "my Uncle Dan," for there was no tie of kinship between us. He was Uncle Dan to the whole village. He should have had a more dignified title, say professor, for professor of piscatorial learning he certainly was. True, he was an unlettered man and knew not the natural history of brooks, but he knew the brook trout like a brother. What the trout liked to eat and when and how he fished, as well as when and where he played and rested, Uncle Dan knew as well as if he had had him himself and had passed months on the brook bottom.

At rare intervals Uncle Dan dispensed some of this great store of knowledge, but only to his ardent admirers and faithful disciples. I was among these favored ones. Like the stoic philosophers of old, Uncle Dan used the fields and woods for his lecture room, and the brookside was his rostrum. Humility, docility and navy plug in moderate quantities were the rates of tuition he expected. I gave them gladly and threw in unbounded admiration.

Perhaps I learned something about trout fishing myself, but I have never dared to express that opinion, and I hesitate to do so now. Uncle Dan never would admit that I did. Only by an absence of adverse criticism was I encouraged to hope that a cast was properly made, a strike rightly executed or a landing accomplished according to the code. Once or twice I have sneaked off alone and caught a fine mess of trout, but it was always with a guilty feeling that there had been something unsportsmanlike in the doing of it, and I never boasted before Uncle Dan of my success.

I wish I could forget the infinite scorn and contempt with which he glanced over my kit when I presented myself for my first lesson. I had a 16 foot pole of jointed ash adorned with brass ferrules and a big brass click reel, a big book of flies, gaudy as the birds of a Brazilian forest, and a line stout enough for cod.

"Goin' after pickerell or bullheads?" inquired Uncle Dan.

I protested that he had agreed to go trout fishing with me.

"Waal, you don't need a derrier ter pull in trout with," retorted Uncle Dan. "Ye might catch a trout with one of them hooks, but it would be an accident. As fer that brass band on yer



A NEW ENGLAND TROUT POOL. [From a photograph.]

pole, the noise of it might amuse the trout, but it won't induce 'em ter swallow yer bait."

Uncle Dan put the ban on the whole outfit. The pole was too long and too heavy, the line too thick and the flies entirely out of season.

"Worms is what we want, and I've got 'em. There's a dozen white grubs in the bait can beside."

Uncle Dan had been busy with the spade at sunrise. He gave me an eight foot trout pole with a silk line, a lance-wood tip and a black rubber reel that

ran noiselessly and was clamped to the very butt of the pole, not half way up the first joint. It was as flexible as a willow wand and light as a feather. When we came to bait, I began to load up the short shanked hook with what is commonly known as a "gob" of worms. "We ain't goin' ter bob fer eels," remarked Uncle Dan. Then he took all the worms off and put on a single one, covering the hook neatly, but leaving about an inch of worm dangling down in a lifelike manner.

"A trout hez more sense than ter expect worms ter come floatin' down stream in gobs," said he.

I wanted to hunt for a deep pool, but Uncle Dan said it was too early in the day. I learned that before the sun began to shine strong on the water the trout sought their food in the rapid, shallow waters, and Uncle Dan pointed out just the spot where there probably would be a big fellow lying head up stream on the wait for any choice morsel that the current might bring along. Under Uncle Dan's direction I made a cast up stream and the bait float down. Sure enough, there was a trout there, but at the first nibble I put the whole strength of my arm into an upward jerk of the pole and got—nothing.

It was then Uncle Dan showed me how to make a proper strike. He taught me the quick inward sweep of the wrist which will so surely hook a trout. But it was not all done in one lesson. The impulse to yank the line into the air with a vicious swish was a hard one to subdue, although Uncle Dan eloquently pictured the commotion which such an event would make below water. My desire to "play" the trout was also checked. It might be well enough to try those tactics if we were fishing for salmon or black bass, Uncle Dan said, but there was no trout in that brook big enough to smash his tackle and there was no sense in frightening all the other fish in order to catch one.

I tried to absorb faithfully all of Uncle Dan's wisdom, but it was with indifferent success. His fishing was done with the skill of an artist. His eyesight was marvelous. No trout could break in a foamy shallow and escape his eye. It seemed as if he could see clear to the depths of the brook, and when he cast it was with unerring aim. It was no trick at all for him to make his hook drift around the corner of a boulder and drop down temptingly just under the nose of a speckled pouncer which was lying sulkily in the shade. With one finger on the line, he would drop the bait noiselessly into a deep pool at mid-day and bring out the prize trout of the lot.

He was a thorough fisher too. Uncle Dan did not thrash up and down the brook in any such haphazard manner as I have seen other fishermen do. He did it systematically and let no wary trout escape. Sometimes he would talk to the fish, and his odd monologue sparkled with a dry humor that was delicious. But it was when the time for fly fishing came that he became really eloquent. What invective he would use in denouncing the lures which the fly hook of the untutored amateur contained!



A BAD CAST.

According to Uncle Dan, they were impossible creations, which no self respecting trout would look at twice. Their gaudy colors particularly offended him. I have seen trout caught with these same impossible flies, but it would have been rank heresy to admit as much to Uncle Dan.

There was a time, when I was a sort of undergraduate in Uncle Dan's piscatorial college, that I thought none but those who had the advantages of his tutelage could really enjoy trout fishing. I am convinced now that this was a mistake. A tramp over country roads and through dewy meadows on a bright spring morning; the plunge through dripping, fragrant underbrush; the excitement which begins with the first nibble and does not end until the last speckled beauty lies gasping in the creel; the long walk home again; the anticipation and the realization of a platter of crisp, smoking trout—these are delights which even the veriest bungler and tyro may enjoy.

But when the trout are scarce and wary, then the skillful angler tastes the full sweets of victory, for nothing is more humiliating than to come back empty handed after a long day's tramp, especially when the same roof shelters a sportsman who has brought back a fine string from the same stream. I have fished several times in brooks which I believe had not known a trout for years, but these are occasions which I would rather not recall. I like to remember, however, a morning's sport I once had in the heart of the White mountains. That little brook we could step over with ease, yet in a little more than an hour three of us caught two dozen trout of fair size and with the crudest kind of tackle too.

The United States government has recognized the virtues of the White mountain brook trout and each year stocks streams in various western states with the spawyn. This is a noble work, for the New Hampshire trout is the most beautiful fish that swims, and when he is fried in salt pork and cornmeal makes the daintiest morsel that the water furnishes to man.

SEWELL FORD.

FULMAR'S HARD LUCK.

HOW AN OLD COMRADE OF MCKINLEY MISSED THE INAUGURATION.

Writes to the President, Who Tries to Help Him—Civil Service Rules Interfere—Candidate Well Equipped For the Office, but Short on "Book Larnin'."

Nat Fulmar is the only surviving member of President McKinley's regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, who was not in Washington to see his comrade inaugurated as president of the United States, but he wrote him a letter from away down in the southwest corner of Arizona apologizing for his absence and explaining why he could not come. Fulmar is a miner, and since the silver coinage law was repealed has been "down on his luck," like so many men of his occupation. One of his neighbors owes him \$500 and promised to pay it on the 1st of February, but neglected to do so, and Fulmar did not have the money to pay his expenses to Washington.

The president read this letter with as much interest as any he has received since the 4th of March, particularly because it contained some references to their army life and to a great occasion in the history of the regiment, when, after the battle of Antietam, the members of the Twenty-third were the only men in the army that had coffee and bread to eat before they turned in at night. This was due to the energy and skill of William McKinley, commissary sergeant, who hustled the wagons up ahead of every other sergeant in the service. For this, which was something more than an act of gallantry, Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes promoted him to second lieutenant and gave him his first start in life. Nat Fulmar was with McKinley on that occasion and therefore knew all the facts. It gave him as much pleasure to recall them as it did President McKinley to read them in the ill written but intelligent letter.

The president answered Fulmar with his own hand, regardless of the demands upon his time and the clamor of 12,000 office seekers. He thanked his comrade for remembering him, expressed his regret that he had not been able to come to the inauguration and asked him if he could do anything, personally or officially, to promote his comfort and welfare.

Fulmar snapped at this proposition like a trout at a fly and wrote back immediately asking the president to have him appointed customs inspector under the collector at Nogales. The pay of that position is \$80 a month, and the duty is to ride the Mexican boundary lines day after day and night after night on a mustang, looking out for smugglers and Chinese immigrants. The president immediately ordered the appointment to be made, but it turned out that that position, like almost everything else, is under the civil service rules, and a vacancy, even if he made one, could only be filled by a competitive examination, which Mr. Fulmar would not attempt. While he knows all that is necessary to know about prospect holes and practical mineralogy and can tell the time of day by the sun, Mr. Fulmar would not be very much at home in a schoolhouse. They had an examination down there for inspectors not long ago, and the only man of all the candidates who presented themselves who was able to pass was a venerable schoolteacher who is too old to endure exposure and too weak to sit on a horse. The examiners asked the candidates where Cape Finisterre was, and nobody but the schoolteacher could answer the question. The rest of them were pretty sure that it was nowhere along the line between Arizona and Mexico, and that Chinamen and mescal brandy, which the inspectors have to look out for, do not go that way. They were asked also the location of the strait of Sundia, and to explain the vagaries of the trade winds. The schoolmaster made some intelligent observations on these points, but the cowboys and miners were completely floored. They are able to detect an illegal Chinese immigrant with half an eye half open, and by tasting contraband whisky can tell the distillery it comes from, but of book "larnin'" like Nat Fulmar, they are short.—Chicago Record.

His Attentive Ear.

An absentminded young man is employed at an office where he has occasion to answer many calls at the telephone. One evening he was reading a book in his room when an alarm clock rang in the adjoining room. The absent-minded youth got up and commenced to yell "Hello! Hello!" and when the occupant of the other room inquired as to the cause of the yelling the young man said in a sheepish manner, "Oh, I thought it was the telephone bell ringing."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A New Collar.

An important part in man's garb is played by the collar, and there is a new design which will interest those who pass for well dressed. It has a high band. The end of the band on the left hand side, when the collar is buttoned, disappears well under the blade on the opposite side, so that there appears to be a continuous band. To the uninitiated the effect is puzzling, though the result is attained easily enough. At the opening appears a plain white surface, a pretty background for the tie.

A Brave Little Lad.

Dennis McAndrews, 11 years old, of Providence, while playing near the Woonasquatucket river at noontime recently, heard cries of distress. Running to the river bank, he saw Maggie Lewis, 2 years old, sinking for the last time. Dennis plunged in and brought the little girl to the bank, where several men, who had stood paralyzed with fear while the child was in peril, aided him to get her to shore.—Boston Herald.

NEW CYCLING BOOT.

It Is For Girls and Is Considered the "Only" Thing.

The very latest thing in bicycle footwear is the golf stocking shoe, or rather boot, for it reaches to the knee. It is just the thing for the early season, and its popularity is already assured. The top is made of a firm, unyielding woolen cloth in quiet colors, either plain or plaided. The back and front are reinforced with a strip of leather, which preserves the contour and prevents the cloth from wrinkling.

The top is finished with a three inch fold of the cloth, turned over in simulation of the regular golf stocking. The vamp is shaped like an oxford tie and is of leather, in either tan or chocolate. The boot laces to the ankle and is fastened the rest of the way with the Pratt fasteners.

The soles are thick and corrugated, and the heel is moderately high. The one defect in the boot is that the cloth wrinkles over the ankles and makes them look big and clumsy. The cloth is guaranteed not to stretch with wear, but for all that it is advisable to get as close a fit as possible.

A still "sweller" looking boot of the same kind has a fancy scalloped vamp, and the turned down fold at the top is finished with three tiny leather straps and leather covered buckles. A broad elastic band is fastened to the inside of the fold and helps to keep the boot in place.—Chicago Times-Herald.

POSTAL CONGRESS.

Delegates From All Parts of the World Will Meet at Washington.

It is expected that the international postal congress which meets in Washington May 5 will be in session six or eight weeks.

The union embraces the whole world, excepting the Chinese empire, Korea and the Orange Free State. These latter countries are expected to join the union during this congress and will be represented by delegates. Each nation can send as many delegates as it desires, but will have only one vote.

The convention will be held with closed doors, and the proceedings will be in the French language, according to the usual custom. The first topic of importance to be considered will be that of transit rates by intermediary countries on mails received from other countries. It is likely that the result will be a general reduction of these rates, a circumstance which would be disadvantageous to the United States.

President McKinley will entertain the congress at the White House, and a number of excursions will be made not only to places of historical interest, but for the purpose of studying various features of the postal system of this country.—Chicago Record.

THE STORY IN FULL.

Mr. Depew Offers Amendments to an Interesting Narrative.

Eli Perkins has sent broadcast over United States a story about Chairman M. Depew, and Mr. Depew said recently that Eli had suppressed part of the yarn. The story sent out by Eli was that once upon a time he came over from Washington with William M. Everts, then senator for New York.

"Senator," said Eli, "in sleeping on the cars at night should you have your berth made up with your head or your feet toward the engine?"

"Well, Eli, what a question to ask a lawyer," replied Mr. Everts. "Ask a railroad man. Ask Depew."

Eli went to Depew, who is a lawyer, and got an answer, and it is this answer that Mr. Depew says, Eli suppressed.

"Eli asked me a question," said Mr. Depew, "and I replied, 'Well, Eli, it doesn't make any difference whether you have your head or your feet to the engine; you'll lie just the same.'"—New York Sun.

Too Much Enthusiasm.

The ministers of Sewickley valley, in Pennsylvania, have created a sensation by sending a pastoral letter to the members of their congregations entreating them to devote less of their time to card playing and the euchre clubs.

The letter is a long document and is already said to have had effect on several social organizations. It is filled with Scriptural quotations designed to point out to the society card players just wherein they have erred. The letter was signed by prominent ministers of various denominations.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Think Meat Will Make Them Tall.

An ordinance has gone forth in Japan exhorting the people to eat more freely of meat, with a view to increasing the average height of the race. Whatever results may follow the method proposed, they are certain to be a long time coming, but it is only another instance of the determination on the part of the Japanese not to let the slightest chance slip for attaining all the advantages which they see, or think they see, in western civilization.—St. James Gazette.

The Czar Is a Good Shot.

Physicians who have been instructed to deny reports of the czar's ill health tell remarkable stories of his physical achievements. They say that he is out every morning as soon as it is light and keeps himself in condition by running a verst (1,160 yards, or about five furlongs), watch in hand, to see that he can do it in his average time. One of his amusements is said to be shooting from a bicycle, and he can bring down a crow even when he is going at a good speed.

Another Old Story Laid Low.

A British naval writer says that neither Casablanca nor his father perished on a burning ship. They were drowned while swimming for the boats. But as the iconoclast was not there Mrs. Hemans will still be considered the best authority.

MR. FOSTER'S CRITICISM OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Continued from page 4.

For next year his hon. friend's estimate was \$38,111,683 without supplementary, but he thought he would bring down an additional \$1,900,000 which would make \$40,000,000. While the average of capital expenditure for the last ten years had been \$3,639,427, the estimates for 1896-7 incomplete, was 4,528,000, to which he added \$200,000, making the amount \$4,750,000 he thought would be reached before the current year was through.

Reduction in Expenditure.

Under the circumstances he was not justified in saying that Mr. Laurier had not carried out the pledge he made when he led the people to believe that if the Liberals were returned to power there would be a very large reduction in the expenditure. They assured the people that under Conservative rule the taxation was too high and should be diminished. The whole question of the reduction of taxation hinged upon the expenditure. If the Liberals expended more than did the Conservatives on consolidated revenue fund account they must raise more revenue. If they raised more revenue they could not reduce the per capita rate. The Liberals were already preparing to spend millions more each year, and to do so involved raising the per capita rate of expenditure unless the Finance Minister with a light heart and jaunty air was going out to sail upon the financial sea for the next three or four years, thinking he could spend millions over what he received and pay current expenses out of loans. Another pledge, therefore, fell to the ground. Another strong Liberal pronouncement was that the debt was increasing too rapidly. The Liberals would come out not with an increase of \$1,750,000 to the debt in the present year, as Mr. Fielding had said, but an increase of nearer \$4,000,000, and with a deficit not of \$500,000, but nearly 2,000,000. The gravity of the situation was rendered the greater when they recollected that the old claims of provinces would be renewed now by those who deemed they had a right to ask for and receive recognition at the hands of their political friends in Ottawa, and the multitudinous claims for public expenditure estimated by Mr. Laurier to amount to more than \$50,000,000, which has been urged upon the Government. There was no ground for believing that these demands would be resisted when they recollected how little the Government withstood the hungry and indecent rush for office which was made upon them, and which made of the Civil Service a sink-hole of distrust and spying, of general discontent and uncertainty.

As to Protection.

Mr. Foster quoted from liberal campaign literature, and from a resolution proposed by the Liberal party in 1894, when in opposition, pledged themselves to eliminate from the tariff the principle of protection, which Mr. Laurier denounced as a fraud, a delusion, and a robbery. How do these agree, he asked, with rice protected, sugar protected, with 35 per cent. upon hundreds of items, and the old tariff raised in many instances 5, 10, and 15 per cent. He particularly mentioned the coal oil duty, which the Liberals denounced as an outrage and had actually reduced one cent a gallon. (Laughter.)

Answering Mr. Fielding's argument that the infant industries were still crying loudly for protection, Mr. Foster said protection was given when the National Policy was established sufficient to meet the competition that then existed, and if circumstances required that the vantage ground should be made a little stronger to meet the strong and merciless competition prevailing at a later date, that increased vantage ground should be given.

Mr. Foster then took up Mr. Fielding's plea that natural convenience, ease in transportation, and patriotic feeling afforded sufficient protection to Canadian manufacturers, and said the best reply to it was the fact that nine-tenths of Mr. Fielding's tariff was exactly as the Conservatives left it in 1894, the identical tariff which Mr. Fielding had denounced as bad in conception and worse in practice. (Conservative cheers.)

The results were to be noted from the declaration of the Finance Minister. One was that the Liberal party had announced its deliberate adoption of the principle of protection. (Hear, hear.) But there was a novel feature about their policy, novel only because they had accepted the principle of protection. If the hon. gentlemen had adopted free trade or tariff for revenue, they could have had no second tariff schedule. When protection was introduced in this country it had two purposes—first, to stimulate the industries of the country, and afterwards, by lowering the duty to a certain extent on some of the items, to extend to countries that were favorably disposed, trade privileges of a reciprocal character. Without a protective tariff no such commercial barrier could take place between Canada and any other country, and the purpose for which that principle was

adopted by the Conservatives eighteen years ago, was to-day swallowed in its entirety by the Liberals after eighteen years of virulent denunciation. (Applause.) He wished the House to listen to the excuse given by the Finance Minister for taking that course. In 1893 he said it looked like tariff reform in the United States. The Liberals had met that sentiment by proclaiming themselves a free trade or revenue tariff party. (Hear, hear.) But only five minutes afterwards the Finance Minister had told them that it looked to-day as if reciprocity might be obtained from the American Congress, and he proposed to meet the condition now by keeping up the tariff walls. (Opposition Applause.)

Treachery With the Patrons.

There was one phase of the breaking of pledges that demanded special attention, and that was the compact made between the Liberals and the Patrons of Industry. The present Postmaster-General had catered for the Patron vote, (hear, hear)—by bringing in measures into the House which he knew could not be framed into legislation, but the purpose of which he knew well. He had rallied against the Governor-Generals salary. He did not want any passes used by members of Parliament. Now he was where he could carry out his intentions. Would he? Would he attempt to? No; he was where he was and the Patrons were where they were. (Loud laughter.) All his actions had been a catering to them, but so had the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who had written a letter to the Patrons. He loved them—(laughter)—as far as love was possible in his somewhat austere composition.

Mr. Foster then quoted from leading planks in the Patron platform in order to ascertain to what an extent the claims of the Liberals to political relationship with the Third party was based on fact. Among the planks enumerated was the taxing of luxuries to the fullest extent and the admission of the following articles free: Cottons, tweeds, woollens, workmen's tools, farm implements, fence wire, binder twine, coal oil, iron and coal. Mr. Foster showed that in relation to many of the foregoing articles, the Government was not proposing any action.

Compliments to Sir Richard.

Proceeding he said: The Patron asked that cottons should be made free. The cotton schedule is made higher. Does any gentleman on the Government side deny it?

Sir Richard Cartwright—Most assuredly we do.

Mr. Foster—The hon. gentleman denies that they have raised the duty upon white cottons and gray cottons?

Sir Richard Cartwright—Yes.

Mr. Foster—The hon. gentleman may deny it and I must take his denial, but the increase is written in the tariff as given by the Finance Minister last night.

Sir Richard Cartwright—The hon. gentleman said at the commencement of his speech he did not understand what he was talking about.

Mr. Foster—Now we are getting a little of that undiluted chivalry, that good old Tory blood, in the depreciation of everything which is not centered in the possessor's own brain. The Minister of Trade and Commerce feels sore, I know it.

Mr. McMullen—So are you.

Mr. Foster—The hon. gentleman had the refusal of the finance ministry. He said so, and it was so reported in the public prints. He will not deny it. I have been told on very good authority that he came down here all harassed and ready to take the office, but at the last moment it was thought better on account of the qualities of Sir Richard, that he should go a little into the background and that a new and faithful man should be put in his place. But the cotton schedule is made higher.

Sir Richard Cartwright—It is not.

Mr. Foster—Greys and whites, unbleached and bleached, which under the old tariff paid 22½ per cent, has been raised to 25 per cent. That is the answer to the Patrons. (Opposition cheers.) Tweeds and woollens, have they been made free? No, reduced somewhat, but kept at what the Finance Minister calls the highest rate in his tariff, 35 per cent. (Opposition hear, hear.) The Patrons asked that they be free. By the way, why was 35 per cent. put upon woollens, the specific duty taken off, and why was the duty on cement increased? Can any one tell the reason?

Mr. Mulock Called Down.

Mr. Mulock—The duty on cement is not increased.

Mr. Foster—There speaks another gentleman who knows nothing about it. (Opposition cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Mulock—The statute does not say standard barrel. It applied to small barrels as well as large.

Mr. Foster—But when the duty was forty cents a barrel, the trade soon got on to where the saving was, and the large barrel was brought in. The standard barrel is 450 pounds weight. There is cement that comes into the city of Montreal in barrels 475 pounds in weight. Twelve and a half cents is put on, which makes on the standard barrel nearly 20 per cent in duties, and on the 475 pound barrel 25 per

cent of an advance. (Opposition cheers.) The Patrons asked that workmen's tools should be made free. They have not been made free; they are taxed. The Patrons asked that farm implements should be made free; they have been kept at the same rate. The only reduction that the farmers got on farm implements was the large reduction, which we gave in 1894, from 35 to 20 per cent. But, while they have kept up the protection on farm implements, they have taken good care to look after these scoundrels great and scoundrels small, by giving them reduced iron, by giving them reduced raw material. Fence wire they have made free, but it did not bear a protective rate, it bore a small revenue tariff rate. They have not therefore gone against the principle of protection, they have dropped a small revenue tariff item. The same remark applies to binder twine. Twelve and a half cents is the lowest possible rate that you could put it at and call it a revenue tariff rate. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has stamped this country from one end to the other on a coal oil car and on the top of it he has elevated the percentage of the protection we imposed away up into the hundreds. In that way he gained the vote of many a Patron and farmer, because they had confidence in him that when he became a powerful member of a powerful Government his pledge would be carried out and coal oil would be made free. Is it made free? It was asked by the Patrons that iron should be made free. It has not been made free; it has been lowered, but for every dollar lowered on the basic irons there has been introduced by the Liberal party the principle endorsing the policy which for all these years they have fulminated against, viz, making the bounty larger. (Opposition cheers.) If there is any system which is gall and wormwood to the absolute free traders, it is the system of bounties.

Duties on Luxuries.

Another plank of the Liberal and Patron platforms was that duties should be levied on luxuries, but under the reciprocal tariff, to be arranged with countries as yet unknown, the duty on silverware, jewelry and high priced linens, would be reduced from 25 per cent to 22½, and on silks from 30 to 28½. In spite of the Liberal talk about classification and specific duties, and bounties, the Government had proceeded in direct opposition to the pledges they gave in opposition. As to the duties on spirits, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, Mr. Foster said he went very carefully into this matter in both his tariff revisions, and the conclusion he came to was that they could not be increased without giving an impetus to smuggling and decreasing the revenue. He was afraid the decreased protection afforded would kill the widespread woolen industry, the manufacture of buggies and carriages, the confectionery business and the shirt making industry, one of the most important home industries in the neighborhood of Montreal. Mr. Foster then vigorously denounced Mr. Laurier, Mr. Davies and Sir Richard Cartwright for violating their distinct and separate pledges to completely abolish the coal duty. Not only had this pledge not been fulfilled, but the Government had threatened under certain conditions to put a tax on anthracite coal as well, of which one and a half million tons are brought into this country yearly.

Referring to the resolution on trusts and combines, Mr. Foster condemned it because a partisan body of men are to be the judges in each case. There is in this power, if the Cabinet is willing to be corrupt, the most powerful engine for corruption that they could possibly devise. A simple threat by an unprincipled member of the Government, the simple threat to a large corporation that he is pretty well convinced that they are in a combine and that it had better be settled, would have a magical effect. (Opposition cheers.)

The Reciprocal Clause.

Lastly, I wish to say a word with reference to this reciprocal business, just a word or two, I will leave the discussion to be taken up by my hon. friend Sir Charles Tupper, who sits by my side, and who is thoroughly conversant with it. I want to draw attention to the extreme indefiniteness of the resolution. It is the most extraordinary that I ever knew to go into the tariff of any constitutionally governed country. What does it do? It constitutes the Controller of Customs on his report to the Governor-in-council, the arbiter of tariff making and treaty making so far as commercial matters are concerned of this country, without reference to Parliament at all. (Conservative cheers.) The indefiniteness of it is complete. No one would know how trade would stand, no one would know what would be the conditions of trade within six months. There is nothing definitely stated, but it is simply provided that if the Controller of Customs believes and so reports that a certain country should be put on the reciprocal list that country goes on the reciprocal list by the simple proclamation I suppose of the Governor-in-council. Is

this Parliament convened for anything or not? The tariff making power and consequently the revenue collecting power, is a right which Parliament should most jealously conserve. Are we to give it over to the control of a controller of customs on the report of the Cabinet of the day? Surely this Parliament has not fallen so low as to do that. (Conservative cheers.) Can you conceive of the British Parliament so legislating or of the British Government proposing such legislation? I am not going to follow this out further. I call the attention of the House to it and I say that so long as we sit here as the representatives of the people we cannot concur, and it is not for the interest of trade, outside entirely of the rights of the House, that we should delegate the whole question of trade arrangements and reciprocal treaty making to the hands of the Government upon the report of the Controller of Customs or any other member of the Government. (Conservative cheers.)

As to Belgium and Germany. But there is one thing that this Government has not done; this Government has not taken the House into its confidence, and to-day this House is utterly in the dark as to the scope of this latter proposition of the Government and consequently as to the bearing of the tariff upon any industry outside of wines, liquors, cigarettes, tobacco and snuff. I ask the Prime Minister to-night if he will tell this House before we are called upon to vote whether he considers that, if this resolution passes and becomes law, he is bound to give the same treatment to Belgium and Germany and to other countries that have with Great Britain the most favored nation treaty clauses?

Mr. Laurier—If you want my answer now, I say decidedly that it does not apply either to Belgium or Germany.

Mr. Foster—Then we are glad that we have now an authoritative statement. He then read the clauses of the Belgian and German treaties and the answer of Sir E. Grey to a question in the British House of Commons with respect to them, when it was stated that Canada could give preferential trade to any British colony, but not to Great Britain herself.

Mr. Foster concluding, said: My contention is that when Mr. Laurier makes his assertion that what he proposes to do is to make a treaty, no, not a treaty, but to give preferential treatment to Great Britain, extending the same to Belgium, Germany, France, and the allied countries, so far as most favored nation treaties are concerned, that my hon. friend's position is wrong; that what he must do is to be prepared to say that in this Jubilee year he will signalize it by refusing to be an integral part of the Empire to be bound by an Imperial treaty. My hon. friend has either got to repudiate these Imperial treaties or he has got to act in accordance with them. Which will he do? Repudiate them? With the light and jaunt air of the Minister of Finance who said:—“Well, the world still moves, you know.” I carry this no further except to state this, that my hon. friend either has hung a pretense upon the pole of impossibility and with it is carrying out the prolongation of that policy which he has put before this country successfully for a number of years, of holding up promises to the eye, which are not realized in performance. (Cheers.) He is either doing that, or he is prepared to repudiate, in this jubilee year, Great Britain and her imperial power as a treaty-maker. I do not count loyalty on that score. (Renewed cheering.) Did I hear the Finance Minister say last night that when the offices opened this morning, British goods would come in at 1½ per cent. reduction on the main tariff from British Columbia to Cape Breton. Has this been done?

Mr. Laurier—It has.

Mr. Foster—then the hon. gentleman has done a thing which he has not the slightest power in the world to do. There is no authority to net under that resolution until it becomes law. But suppose he has the power and the resolution passed, has Mr. Laurier issued the order to the Customs house officers? If so, by what right has he done so? Has the Governor-General-in-council, on a report of the Controller of Customs submitted to council for his sign manual to an order authorizing the issuing of a proclamation for this to be done. If he has not, the Government have no power on earth to do it.

Mr. Laurier—I say the tariff was brought down and applied as all tariffs are. The hon. gentleman has done it himself time and again.

Mr. Foster—(emphatically) The hon. gentleman knows he has not done it. (Great Conservative cheering.) He has confessed it, and, at all events, he has not denied it. If he has given orders, through one of his officers, for the custom house officers of this country to-day to let in British goods at one-eighth per cent. less than the regular tariff, he has made an order which he has no authority to give.

Mr. Foster resumed his seat at 10 o'clock amid great Conservative cheering, after speaking nearly four hours. Sir Richard Cartwright moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose forthwith.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

The first week of the Greco-Turkish war has passed with the ultimate advantages to Turkey. At the outset it was thought that the Turks would not encounter serious opposition on their onward march to Athens.

This belief was dissipated, however, when the two armies met in the mountain pass to the north of Larissa. The Greeks fought with a dogged courage, and not only checked the Turks in Milouna pass for a time, but succeeded in driving back the enemy through Raveni Pass, and in holding their own at Nezeros.

Finally the Greeks have at last given way, and have fallen back on Pharsala, 25 miles below Larissa. Time alone will tell the ultimate results of this move.

Pharsala is a town of 2,500 inhabitants on the side of an ancient place of the same name, where was fought the famous battle in which Caesar finally overthrew Pompey. The town lies on the south bank of a branch of the Salambria or Peneus River, and at the foot, on the north side, of the Chassidiari mountains, a range less than four thousand feet high, is about twenty-four miles due south from Larissa, with which it is connected by an ancient road, now in good condition. About midway between the two lies the village of Hissarlik. It does not appear that Pharsala is more readily to be defended against the Turkish advance than Larissa. Its only natural defences are the two small rivers, the Pharsalitis and the Kutchuk, which must be crossed before it can be reached from the north. These are spanned by stone bridges, which may be blown up if they cannot be defended, but the Turks would have little difficulty in fording the rivers, or perhaps in constructing new bridges, of their own. The railroad from Volo to Trikala and Kalambaka passes just north of Pharsala.

The fighting of the Turkish army in the west, consisting of about 25,000 men, has been of a rather desultory character, and honors were practically even until Wednesday last, when the Greek army, under the command of Colonel Manos, effected a lodgment on the western bank of the Arta River, and, with four batteries of artillery, several cavalry regiments and 20,000 infantry, succeeded in driving the Turks back on Philippiada, which they captured later on.

Practically all of the fighting around the western end of the frontier line has been in Turkish territory and at this time Colonel Manos' troops have forced their way over sixty miles into the enemies' country. Near Philippiada, however, their advance has been fought, in which the Turks have gained a signal advantage. If these reports are true the Greeks may abandon their original design of the capture and destruction of Janina, which is the base of supplies for the Turkish army in the west.

A portion of the Greek fleet, consisting of a half dozen ships have been co-operating with Colonel Manos and have been bombarding Turkish cities along the western coasts as far north as Santa Quaranta. The large town of Preveza, and the mouth of the Gulf of Arta, has been totally destroyed by the fleet, and several other Turkish towns have suffered severely.

In the central portion of the Greco-Turkish frontier there has been no fighting whatever beyond the armed conflicts of small guerilla bands and irregulars. The reason for this is the almost insurmountable difficulties presented by the Pindus Mountains to any attack that may be made in this region. The operations of the Greek navy in the eastern waters have been the bombardment of Platamona, Katrina and the advance on Salonica.

Floods at Murray Bay.

From Murray Bay, Que., comes the following message: Early on Saturday morning the people of the village got the news from the people above the river that the ice was coming down in great quantities, and the rising water was inundating a large extent of land. At four o'clock on Saturday the flood came on the lower part of the village above the iron bridge and inundated and damaged everything it met, houses, sheds, stables, etc. The firm ice near the iron bridge, which was solid as during the winter season, held good, saving the two pool wood factories and a great number of houses below the iron bridge from destruction. Mr. Mallars had a large quantity of flour and sugar damaged by water in his sheds. The losses are estimated at from ten to twelve thousand dollars.

DR. YEMEN ARRESTED.

Stratford, Ont., April 22nd.—What will probably develop into a cause celebre are the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Roland Buchanan, last Saturday, after a sickness of a few hours.

The crown attorney called an inquest, and the evidence taken showed that deceased's death was caused by illegal operation performed upon her by Dr. John G. Yemen, and with the knowledge of her husband.

The verdict was in accordance with the evidence, and Dr. Yemen has been arrested on a charge of murder.

Farm for Sale.

Consisting of 240 acres of land, with good buildings, well watered and in a good state of cultivation, situated 1 mile from school, and the Town Clerk's Office, in Holland, Vt. Said farm will be sold at low price. Inquire of

JOHN CURTIS.

Carriages! Carriages!

JUST RECEIVED

The finest lot of Carriages, consisting of Road Wagons (in three styles), Top and Express Wagons.

Call and Look Them Over.

The style price and terms are right. Can give you a better wagon at a lower price than ever before.

A Good Line of Harnesses Sale and Custom Made.

REPAIRING AND UPHOLSTERING done at short notice and at reasonable prices.

One Hundred Thousand Cedar Shingles For Sale.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL if you want a Wagon or Sewing Machine. Will make right price on both.

A. B. SWEENEY.

Pacing STALLION "Turco," 16,637.

Two years old record 2:21½, four years old 2:18. Five years old 2:12. Time in a race: Sired by Eric Wilkes, No. 3010, sire of Turco, 2:12; Jarrota, 2:17; Johnny Wilkes 2:21; Carro, 2:24; Prince Eric 2:30; Dan, Colia, dam of Turco 2:12; Jarrota 2:17; and Carro 2:25. Turco is a bay horse 15½ hands high, weighs 1075. Has the best of legs and feet, and is absolutely sound. Turco will make the season at Maple Grove Stable, Beebe Plin. Terms \$20 the season, with return privileges.

H. B. STEWART.

FOR SALE.

To settle the estate of the late Gardner Morse, we, the undersigned, will sell the following property, viz:

The most desirable property at Ayer's Flat, consisting of Two story Dwelling, house, barn, and sheds, and three acres of land.

For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. JOHN CLARKE, Griffin.

Mrs. SUSAN MORSE, Ayer's Flat.

501f

Spring Bargains.

I am now offering the Largest Stock of New Goods

Since I have been in business, also

At the Lowest Prices:

960 Pairs New Shoes

Direct from the Manufacturer.

In the cheap and best quality. Large Stock of Dry goods just in. Five styles and qualities in Carpeting. 50 men's new Style Suits from \$2.50 and up. Ladies' Corsets in cheap lines. Also in Black Satin, and Jackson Waists, good stock. Wall Paper in cheap lines up to gold pattern. Mixed and Dry Paints, Oils, etc. Seeds of all kinds now on hand including Manitoba seed barley 53 c. a bushel. Seed oats, Peas, Red Cob, and Mammoth sweet ensilage. Corn, Timothy and Clover Seed from 4½ c. lb. to 10 cents a pound.

Also 1 lb. Sweet Crackers	25 c.
Best Boston Crackers a pound	5
Ten lbs. best dry salt Fish	25
Four lbs. raisins	25
Good Japan tea, lb.	25
Eddy's Matches	30
Ladies' new stock Rubbers	30
Men's new stock Rubbers	30
Ladies' Undervests 5 for	25
Men's new shirts for spring	25
White table Linen yd.	25
Wide fine Bleached Cotton yd.	6½
Bleached Cotton, light weight, yd.	6
35 inch heavy fine gray cotton Web, yd.	7½
Light Weight Gray Cotton Web, yd.	6½
18½ inch wide heavy Linen Toweling, yd.	12
Steel shovels have gone up, have 5 dozens of square points on hand, will sell at 35 cents a piece. This is less than they can be bought in Montreal. Steel Hoes	25

Car of \$11.75 a ton. Fowl to arrive this week. This makes four cars. The demand for this feed is so great that I have asked the mill to ship me 3 cars for April.

A. G. CLOUGH, Ayer's Flat, Que.

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Trains leave Rock Island as follows:

5.35 a.m. for Montreal (C. P. & G. T.) Quebec (G. T. & Q. C.) and Sherbrooke, Boston and New York.

12.00 p.m. for South.

1.40 p.m. for Island Pond (G. T.) and Montreal (C. P.).

7.00 p.m. for Montreal (G. T.), Quebec, &c.

9.45 p.m. for Boston and New York.

Trains arrive at Rock Island:

From South—6.20 a.m., and 2.10, 7.25 and 10.10 p.m.

From North—8.20 a.m., and 12.30 and 10.10 p.m.

Outward trains leave Stanstead Plain 5 minutes earlier than Rock Island time. Inward trains arrive at Stanstead Plain 5 minutes later than Rock Island time.