

The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LVI—No. 36.

ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1901.

WHOLE No. 2899.

TOWN TOPICS.

Fine crisp celery at A. H. Tiffin's.
Mr. Charles Rice of Holland is working for Caswell & O'Rourke.
Mrs. Wm. Hunter of Montreal is visiting relatives at Stanstead.
Mr. Charles Lunt is doing duty as a jurymen at Newport this week.
Mrs. J. T. Flint is away on a visit to her old home in Morrisburg, Ont.
Rev. E. C. Sweetzer, D. D., and family returned to Philadelphia last night.
The Rock Island school was re-opened Tuesday with Miss Elliott Bryant as teacher.

Miss Marion Woodbury of Lakeport, N. H., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. H. A. Nelson.

Mr. Alden Speare, Vice-President of the Boston & Maine Railroad, was in town yesterday.

Miss L. Bisson of St. Johnsbury has been visiting at L. A. Lanctot's during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Morrill of Boston, former residents of Stanstead, are here on their annual visit.

Napoleon Hall had one of his thumbs crushed while working at one of the machines in the Lay Whip Co.'s factory Monday.

Mr. Alpheus Morrill and wife of Chelms, Wash., are visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity after an absence of thirty years.

Mrs. M. A. Darling and Miss Rath Darling who have lately been staying at Derby Line, left on Monday for their home in East Milton, Mass.

Mrs. Charles Butterfield and Miss Gertrude Butterfield, who have been staying with relatives here during the past few weeks, left this morning for their home in Bellow's Falls, Vt.

A party of business men and mechanics from this place took a lake trip on the Annie C., Sunday, stopping at Owl's Head for dinner. All who went report a very pleasant day's outing.

Mr. John G. Foster, United States Consul-General at Halifax, N. S., arrived at Derby Line yesterday, accompanied by his family. General Foster will remain at Derby Line about three weeks.

Mr. A. O. Whitaker, wholesale beef and pork dealer of Boston, Mass., was in town a few days last week, visiting old friends in the land of his nativity and looking after some business matters. He made this office a pleasant call.

Services at Universalist Church Sunday morning at 10.45. The pastor will preach, subject, "Good Providence." Sunday School at 12 o'clock. Y. P. C. Union devotional service at 7.30 p. m., subject, "Convention Aftermath." Miss Mary Foster will lead the meeting.

Mr. Henry C. Hunter, who has lately been visiting his old home in Stanstead, returned to New York at the end of last week. Mr. Hunter is Secretary of the Canadian Society of New York, and while in the Townships visited friends at Knowlton, where a dinner was given in his honor.

Mr. H. W. Brainard has succeeded Mr. J. E. Kelley as deputy collector and inspector at Derby Line. Mr. Brainard formerly lived in Morgan, but has been in the customs service at Newport two years. He has leased the tenement over the National Bank and will bring his family to Derby Line within a few weeks.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Massawippi Valley Railway Company held at Rock Island yesterday the old board of directors were re-elected. It was decided to apply to Parliament for right to change the date of the annual meeting from the first to the fourth Wednesday in September.

Gen. F. G. Butterfield, Capt. H. E. Foster and Mr. Kingsbury Foster left this morning for Burlington to attend a meeting of the surviving officers of the late civil war. They will also attend the Fish and Game Club dinner at Isle La Motte to-morrow at which Vice-President Theo. Roosevelt and Lieut. Winston Churchill will be the guests of honor.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Downs was the scene of a very pretty but quiet wedding last evening, when their eldest daughter, Jennie A., was married to Mr. Victor E. Roberts of Montreal, the nuptial knot being tied by Rev. H. A. Brooke. After the ceremony dinner was served, and the newly married couple left on the late train for New York and Buffalo. A number of friends accompanied them to Stanstead Junction where they were given the conventional send off with rice, etc. The JOURNAL extends congratulations.

TOWN TOPICS.

Willie Pike has gone to Barre, Vt., to attend Goddard Seminary.

Mr. A. L. Langmay of Manchester, N. H., is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Col. H. S. Haskell is away on his second visit to the Pan-American Exposition.

Mrs. H. Way of Holdenville, Indian Territory, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. R. C. Parsons.

Mr. W. N. Stone, Mrs. Stone and daughter of Granby are visiting relatives at Derby Line.

Mrs. Edw. Audinwood left on Tuesday for Buffalo, to attend the Pan-American Exhibition.

Mr. Clarence C. Wells, foreman at Butterfield & Co.'s factory is enjoying an outing in Brome and Missisquoi.

Messrs. George and Henry Kimball who have lately been visiting at "Kittamaug," Lake Park, left for Bellow's Falls this morning.

Mr. Samuel Collison of Boston, a former resident of this place was here last week on his way home from the Pan-American Exposition.

Carlos Pierce, who has been at "Sunnyside" during the summer vacation will return to school at Newton Centre, Mass., Saturday.

While playing with a hay cutter the other day Norman Sweetzer severed the end of one of his fingers necessitating the calling of a surgeon.

Dr. R. M. Canfield of Boston is enjoying a week's outing at his old home in Stanstead. He arrived here Monday night and will return to the "Hub" Saturday.

Members of Frontier Lodge, No. 56, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at the Congregational Church, West Holland, next Sunday at 1.30 p. m., for the purpose of attending divine worship in a body. Per order of G. S. Heath, M. W.

Mr. John Corey of Boston, a former resident of Ayer's Flat made this office a pleasant call on Saturday. He has been engaged with the Independent Ice Co. for a long time, and is making his customary once-in-two-years visit to his native country, taking in the fairs, etc.

Services will be held in the Congregational Church at the usual hours on Sunday. At the close of the morning service the Sunday School will re-assemble after having been suspended for six weeks. All scholars are requested to be present and a cordial invitation is extended to all who are not members of any other school.

As the new opera house at Sherbrooke is not yet completed, the management of the Rink Opera House, Stanstead, has been fortunate enough to secure the "American Girl" for one night only, Thursday, Sept. 12th, the night it was booked for Sherbrooke. The company is endorsed by the management and is being brought here at the request of many who have seen the performance. Tickets on sale at O. F. Caswell's Derby Line, and H. A. Channell's, Stanstead.

Miss Josephine C. Garceau, second daughter of Mrs. Oliver Garceau of this place, was married yesterday morning to Mr. Albert E. Kendrick of Lynn, Mass. The marriage took place in the R. C. Church, Newport, Rev. Fr. Clermont officiating. After the ceremony a dinner was served at the home of the bride's mother, only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends being present. The newly married couple left on the 3.30 train for Montreal and will also visit the "Ancient Capital." They will continue to reside in Lynn, Mass.

Three cases of typhoid fever have appeared in the family of Francis Jean, one case proving fatal. According to the testimony of the attending physician the sanitary conditions about the premises are in a deplorable condition, yet the board of health has done nothing beyond placarding the house. Typhoid is not a contagious disease in the sense that such diseases as measles and scarlet fever are. The fact that the disease frequently attacks a number of persons in the same family is due to the simple reason that all are exposed to the same source of infection. Isolating a patient or quarantining a house will not check the spread of a disease the source of which is in defective drains, foul closets and impure food or drink. In such a case the posting of a placard is the last thing to be done. The duty of the board of health is to get at the cause and then see that it is removed. It is not considered necessary to isolate patients in the large hospitals, no one need fear taking the disease by casual contact with a person having it. To avoid real danger a better preventative than a placard is necessary.

Gilman and Company, Newport

ARE SHOWING NEW ARRIVALS
THIS WEEK OF FALL STYLES

Ladies' Suits, Capes, Coats and Jackets. You'll find the best assortment and the smartest styles here. New Fall Styles Paris Cloth and Eclipse Flannel for Waists, Sacques and House Gowns, 12 1-2 and 15c. a yard.

TOWN TOPICS.

Messrs. Roy A. Fuller and Wm. E. Smith are in Montreal.

Mrs. Margaret Haskell, Mr. T. Sheafe Haskell and Miss Sarah Sheafe have gone to Buffalo.

Stanstead College has again been opened with very encouraging prospects, a large number of students being enrolled.

Mr. Martin Norris, who has lately been visiting his brother, Mr. T. J. Norris of this place, returned to his home in Northampton, Mass., yesterday.

Mr. C. B. Lucier has gone to Stowe, Vt., for a two week's outing and Mr. Adelard Gobeille is now in charge of the barber shop at the Derby Line Hotel.

The contest between the Derby Centre and Derby Line baseball teams Friday afternoon resulted in a victory for the home team, the score being 6 to 5.

Mr. J. E. St. Pierre, D. D. G. M. W., of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, left for Waterloo this morning, his mission being an official visit to Beaver Lodge.

Mrs. Seth F. Ball of Santa Ana, Cal., is in town, the guest of Mrs. G. C. Forbes. She will visit all her old friends and relatives before returning to her home in Santa Ana.

Mr. John McMullen of Boston is here on his annual outing. He will return to Massachusetts at the end of the week with Mrs. McMullen, who has been visiting relatives here during the past few weeks.

The Pan-American Exposition ticket given by Caswell & O'Rourke to the largest purchaser of Buffalo coffee was presented this morning to Hector Faneuf, who left this afternoon and will join a party of ticket winners at Greenfield, Mass. The tickets include transportation, parlor car meals, hotel, street car and admission to the grounds, in fact all necessary expenses for a week's stay.

Considering the age of the offenders the series of depredations committed by organized gangs of young boys during the past few days is remarkable. From the confession of one of the parties concerned, it appears that a number of lads eight or ten years old determined upon a series of burglaries to raise money to visit the Sherbrooke fair, and all day Sunday the youthful toughs were loitering around the buildings they had determined to loot. During the day at least three attempts were made to enter the JOURNAL office, the success of these efforts being prevented by the presence of one of the proprietors. The youthful burglars succeeded in getting into E. E. Bang's store by a back window and carried away two or three dollars, mostly in coppers, which they exchanged for other money at the Chinese laundry.

Whether they managed to get into any other buildings that day or not is unknown, but considering their bold determination, it would be surprising if they did not. To avoid arousing suspicion at Rock Island they had planned to go to the Junction before buying tickets to Sherbrooke, but their arrangements were frustrated by irate parents when the plan became known. Some of these lads recently broke into a box car at the station and stole a bunch of bananas. But burglary is not the only offence of which they are guilty. The other day they stoned a train because, it is said they had a grudge against the engineer. Complaint has been made to some of the B. & M. officials, but so far nothing has been done. Something more severe than parental punishment would seem to be called for in the interest of the boys themselves as well as for the public protection. Although it is a matter which concerns another class, it may not be out of place to state in this connection that the manner in which the produce orchards and gardens is being harvested by nocturnal visitors is not altogether pleasing to the owners, and while no action has yet been taken, plans for preventing such visits are being discussed.

GRANITEVILLE.

Miss Lottie Waite of Worcester, Mass., is spending her vacation here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Tryon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fessenden and daughter Minnie of Montreal, who have been visiting Mrs. Fessenden's mother, Mrs. (Col.) Woods, for a brief visit, returned to their home on Monday.

Master W. Fessenden of Montreal is spending a few weeks with his uncle, Mr. T. A. Woods at Forest Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Blake and son Stuart, who have been visiting relatives here for a short time, returned to their home on Saturday at Lonsdale, R. I.

127 car loads of granite was shipped from the quarries here through the month of August.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Fred Leavins, which occurred at his home in New York. He was formerly of this place.

Mrs. Roy Reed commenced school at Glines Corner on Tuesday, which assures us of a good school, as she has always met with good success.

Mr. Aaron Magoon of Manchester, N. H., was calling on friends here on Monday, who were pleased to see him.

Mrs. John Reed and mother, Mrs. Ira Fadden, who has been spending a few months here, left on Wednesday for Claremont, N. H., to visit relatives. Mrs. Fadden will start from there for her home in Erie, Ill.

Mr. Chas. Kenniston arrived here on Monday from Manchester, N. H., and will visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kenniston and take in the Sherbrooke Fair.

Miss Lena Reed started for her school at Beebe Plain on Tuesday, where she has been engaged to teach at the Stone school house. We wish her success.

Mrs. E. G. Miller and Mrs. D. W. Moir visited at Stanstead on Tuesday, the guests of Mrs. Chas. Munroe.

A letter received from Mr. Chas. Macey, who went on the Harvesters' Expedition to the North West Territory, has been received by Mrs. (Col.) Woods. Mr. Macey says that he has found a good place with fairly good wages. However, he thinks his stay there will not be very long, although he is not at all sorry that he went.

Miss Minnie Fessenden of Montreal sang a solo at the church here on Sunday, entitled "The Holy City." She delighted the audience with her sweet voice.

Judge Weir, who has been spending a week with his family at the "Cedars," Cedarville, returned to his home in Montreal on Monday. His brother-in-law, Mr. A. Douglas, who has spent the summer here, accompanied him and will remain there much to the regret of his many friends here.

Mr. A. C. Zabriskie and family, who have spent the summer months at his magnificent home on Province Island, returned to his home in New York last Thursday.

Mrs. R. R. Gallagher and two children of Winnipeg are visiting her mother, Mrs. (Col.) Woods, at Forest Hill Farm for a few weeks.

Miss Mary Reynolds is attending college at Stanstead.

VALE PERKINS.

Every year the season is shortened here by the boat stopping her regular trips a few days earlier. Will it run at all in a few years?

Bishop Niles and family have returned to Concord, N. H.

Mr. W. C. Perkins and wife, who have been visiting at his father's, Mr. D. G. Perkins, have returned to Boston, Mass.

Miss Lulu Little of Newport, Vt., visited friends here last week.

Mr. Jesse Sargent of Sherbrooke visited friends here lately.

Mr. Walter Geer visited friends in Sherbrooke this week.

According to the "World" it is rumored that Postmaster-General Mulock will be compelled to resign on account of failing health.

BEEBE PLAIN.

Mrs. John Christy, Stanstead Junction, has in company with a niece, gone to Illinois to visit a brother of Mrs. Christy. They expect to remain West probably the greater part of the winter.

Miss Annie Tinker, who has been visiting relatives and friends in the place for the past two months, returned to her home in East Milton, Mass., on Monday last.

Mr. Joseph Stratton, wife and Miss Eva, of Manchester, N. H., are visiting relatives and friends in the place and taking in the Sherbrooke Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Bodwell spent a day or two the past week at Archie Lerimer's in Newport. They report Mr. and Mrs. Lerimer contented and happy, and what is still better, prospering in their new home, which will be good news to their many friends here and vicinity.

Mr. T. C. Norton is reported to have purchased the L. A. Trussell property at Ayer's Flat and will move there very soon. Mr. and Mrs. Norton have lived here only a few years, but have made many friends who regret very much their decision to leave the place.

Mr. Fred Peck of Holloke, Mass., spent a couple of days in the place the past week visiting his sister Carrie and other relatives and friends. Fred occupies a position of trust in one of the large machine shops in the above city, and is a way engaging man for the company.

Our worthy townsman, Mr. H. W. Elder, has been appointed on the staff of judges on horses at the Provincial Exhibition to be held at Quebec the coming week. This is indeed an honor and one that Mr. Elder is quite worthy of and a position he is competent to fill.

Mr. Parker Powell of East Bolton visited his sister, Mrs. Robert Harris, for a day or two the past week.

Miss Annie Whiteher is at Stanstead College.

Our school opened last Tuesday. Miss Ruth Gustin of Marlinton is back at her old post in the Junior department much to the delight of every one.

Mrs. H. T. Elder and child spent a few days the past week with her cousin, Mrs. James McLane in Lyndonville, Vt.

Dr. Chyle, representing one of the largest wholesale drug houses in America, was in the place Thursday on business for the firm. The company have a branch house in Canada, and their Park Davis preparations are standard the world over.

John Blair returned on Monday from the Toronto Fair. He reports it very fine and largely attended.

Miss Hattie Raymond of Newport spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Rawson Carter, Stanstead Junction. Fred Bellam, Stanstead Junction, custom's officer, spent a day or two with his parents in Moe's River the past week.

Nearly all of our people are taking in the great exhibition at Sherbrooke. They all report it very fine.

Mrs. Paris and her two daughters, who have been spending a couple of months in the place, returned to their home in Montreal last Tuesday. They were very much delighted with the place and people, also the scenery about here which they thought simply charming.

Mr. Chas. Whiteher was in St. Johnsbury on business Thursday.

Miss Marguerite Elder left last week for Boston, where she expects to remain through the winter with her sister. Miss Elder will be much missed here as she is quite a favorite with the young people.

Mrs. Mary Peck, who has lived here for several years, has broken up housekeeping and is staying at Mr. Wilcox's, Smith's Mills, for the present. She expects soon to go soon to Holyoke, Mass., and live with her son Fred.

Miss Katherine Blair is attending school at Stanstead College.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, a stone-cutter who has worked for the Stanstead Granite Co. for the past year, has closed his labors with the Company and moved with his family to Barre, Vt., where he formerly lived.

Mr. Josiah Feltus and son George left on Monday for a month's business trip through Vermont and other New England States.

Henry Gay, the Marlinton mail carrier, has rented one of Porter Dixon's tenements in the Dickerson block and will move from Ed. Browning's tenement into it at once.

AYER'S FLAT.

Elder A. H. Tilson will preach in the Union church next Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

GEORGEVILLE.

Mr. John Parker Williamson died quite suddenly Aug. 29th at his home here, after a short illness, aged 66 yrs. He leaves a widow in poor health and two sons and three daughters of adult age. His funeral was held at the house, Sat. 31st, ult., the service being conducted by Rev. Mr. England. Mr. Williamson has lived here for many years, was a good citizen, and will be much missed by all. His family have the sympathy of every one in their affliction. They wish to thank their friends who have assisted them during the illness of their husband and father.

The ten months old son of Mr. James Thayer of the Narrows Hill neighborhood, died last Friday night of cholera infantum. Funeral and burial at Apple Grove. Rev. Mr. England conducted the services on Sept. 1st. All sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Thayer in the loss of their only son.

Mr. A. C. Zabriskie and family, who have been at Province Island during the summer, returned last week to their farm on the Hudson River, where they will remain for several weeks before going to New York City for the winter.

Mr. Arthur Williamson, who was called here by the illness and death of his father, returned to his home in Topsfield, Mass., on Monday.

Our school commenced on Tuesday, Sept. 3d, with Miss Elsie Holland, teacher. Miss Holland has a reputation second to none as a teacher.

Mr. Harry Ayer and sisters, Misses Helen, Myrtle and Susie Ayer of Brown's Hill visited at the home of their uncle, R. L. Ayer, on Saturday and Sunday. Misses Edith and Helen Ayer returned home on Saturday.

Miss Amelia Gunn has gone to the Church Home on Guy St., Montreal, where she will reside permanently.

Rev. Hugh Pedley and family of Montreal, who have occupied the cottage of Mr. Orrin Rexford this summer, have returned home.

The Lady of the Lake made her last trip for this season on Monday.

WAY'S MILLS.

Mrs. Henry Morrill and her son-in-law, Mr. T. Petry of Way's Mills, left last week to visit relatives in Boston, Mass., and will also attend the Pan-American Exposition before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hurd of Boston are at Albert Chadsey's this week.

Principal Newton Truett of Lachute, accompanied by his little daughter Marjorie, has been calling on old friends and relatives here during the past few days.

Dr. W. Reynolds of Boston visited his mother, Mrs. P. A. Reynolds recently.

Remember the annual meeting of the Bible Society next Monday evening commencing at 7.30 p. m.

Miss Edith Currier of Lowell, Mass., visited her cousin, Mrs. F. L. Brown, the first of the week.

Mrs. Warren Hunt of West Derby, Vt., is visiting at her father's, Mr. Henry Clifford's.

Mrs. A. H. Dyson returned home from Danville Wednesday.

Quite a number of our local sports are attending the fair at Sherbrooke this week.

Miss Ethel Aulis of Coaticook and Miss Sadie Aulis of Massawippi spent part of last week at their father's, Mr. D. Aulis's.

Mr. M. J. Chamberlain, who has been engaged by the Farmer's Club to cut the corn in this section of the country, started out on Monday.

Mrs. Valorous Truett and daughter Mabel returned to Lawrence, Mass., on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chadsey and daughter Mildred spent Saturday and Sunday at Magog.

EAST BOLTON.

Grain is being threshed and yields very well. Potatoes are a small crop and are struck with rust.

Our school house which has been in a very shabby state for years is being thoroughly repaired and painted, under the management of Mr. Buzzell & Co. of Cherry River.

Miss Victoria Wadleigh will teach here another term. Miss Hattie Randall will commence her school at Stanstead Plain on the 9th.

Mr. George Ayer of Sherbrooke has erected a fine monument in our cemetery for Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sargent.

Miss Mabel Norris has a "Golden Glow" in her garden 7 1/2 feet tall that bears 1239 blossoms.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wadleigh and baby are visiting their parents now.

We are very sorry to read of the illness of Mrs. E. C. Wells. May she soon recover.

SWINE BREEDING

This is the season when the pig no longer depends upon the mother sow for his livelihood. He understands that now he must look out for himself. He must contend with excessive heat, dust, lice, bad water, scanty pasturage and other difficulties. Perhaps at this season his worst trouble is from bad water and mucky wallows, says an Ohio grower in National Stockman. The owner should make sure that he has access to plenty of good water—running water, if possible.

No matter whether breeders decide that a hog should or should not wallow, it is evident that he will plunge into the water or mud on a hot day whenever he has a chance of doing so. I believe that hogs should wallow whenever they want to, but I do not believe they should have access to sloughs. There should be a place near the watering trough filled in with stones until the pigs cannot work up any mire. This should receive the overflow from the watering trough, and the surplus water should have an outlet into the adjoining lot or field.

However, there should be a watering trough for the pigs so they need not drink from the wallow. We find that our hogs go first to the trough for a drink and then they seek the wallow. If a place is fitted up this way, the hogs will never emerge from the water with a coat of mire upon their backs.

The pig needs shade at this season. While sheds of any kind are better than nothing, yet these are often so hot that they are far from comfortable. Very often these hams become dry and dusty and veritable lice breeders. The best shade is that afforded by trees, and the hogs will seek a strip of woods during the heat of the day even if they have to go a long distance to reach it.

The Bacon Hog.

Since lard has become a profitable product to both feeder and packer comparatively little has been heard about the bacon hog or the lean meat hog. Good heavy hogs have commanded a premium at most markets for a long time. No doubt in the corn belt the bacon hog will not become popular. Conditions and the feeder's education for generations are against it. But there is a big field for the bacon hog outside of the corn belt. Men who raise hogs for the local butcher are finding that bacon hogs are popular. The butchers like them because of the large percentage of edible meat. They are prolific, hardy and good grazers and feeders as a rule.

Feeding Skim milk to Pigs.

The Canadian government experiment station has made quite thorough investigations concerning the most economical method of feeding skim milk to pigs. From their report we condense the following conclusions:

First.—Skim milk may form the largest part of the feed of young and growing pigs with advantage and economy.

Second.—For the fattening of swine weighing on the average over 100 pounds each, live weight, it is economical to give an allowance of skim milk not exceeding five pounds per head each day.

Third.—In every case the swine fed with part of their ration of skim milk were fatter, more vigorous and of a more healthy appearance than swine fed wholly on a ration of grain.

Fourth.—It is seldom profitable to feed skim milk or buttermilk alone to swine. At the least 30 pounds of ground grain should be fed with 100 pounds of skim milk or buttermilk.

The Berkshire Hog.

As the pork barrel is the end of the hog, so the hog that can fill it in the most satisfactory manner is in the end the most useful, said W. D. McTavish before the Iowa Swine Breeders' association. This the Berkshire can do with both quality and quantity, as he produces a greater proportion of lean or nicely marbled flesh, and when it comes to size he is unexcelled. He is an excellent grazer, and on account of his great inherent vitality and strength of constitution he is more apt to live to reach the pork barrel. In prolificacy and evenness in breeding he is unsurpassed. The sows are good sucklers and careful mothers. None can point to as long a line of as carefully selected ancestors as the Berkshire.

On this foundation the breeders of today are rearing the superstructure of the future, the coming Berkshire hog of the corn belt. They are producing a hog that is truly a money maker, a rent payer, a breadwinner and a mortgage lifter.

Pig Pointers.

Hogs are still lifting mortgages. Stagnant pools are poor places for hog wallows.

To the hog raiser the most valuable bucket on the farm is the slop bucket. The farmer who has a few good hogs to market these days is not complaining of hard times.

There is a vast difference between a grunt and a squeal. One is a chord, the other a discord.

Crimson Clover Hay For Horses. A number of cases are reported from Delaware, where horses were killed by eating crimson clover hay, says the Rural New Yorker. This hay was too ripe before it was cut. When over-ripe the long head of crimson is covered with hard, sharp hooks or spines. In the cases mentioned large, hard balls were found in the stomachs of the horses, and it is supposed that they were formed around these overripe clover heads. We have fed the hay to horses without injury, but would prefer to feed it to cows. We prefer to cut the clover just before the bloom is at its best. Crimson clover is not very satisfactory as a hay crop, for it must be cut at a time when we are pretty sure to have rain.

FEEDING WORK HORSES.

Mistakes Often Made in This Important Matter.

A great proportion of our horses are overfed, many underfed and but few out of the whole that are fed to the advantage of the horse and the owner, says Dr. J. C. Currier in Horse Sense. Horses are frequently fed as much as 30 or 40 pounds of hay in 24 hours when 12 to 20 pounds is enough for the majority of horses that are working hard, and as much as a bushel and sometimes more of grain is given daily to each horse when one-half of the amount would be ample.

One of the greatest and most frequent mistakes is in overfeeding our horses, especially when idle or exhausted from hard work. It requires vital energy to digest a heavy feed as well as to perform hard work, and when the horse is very tired it is bad practice to give him a large feed until he is rested.

It is also a great mistake to feed our horses the same amount of grain when idle for a few days, especially if in good flesh, after regular work or exercise, and this is the very cause of that dread disease called azoturia, which almost always attacks the best conditioned horse, and if it does not kill him it will deprive his owner of his use for a considerable time.

It is of the utmost importance that we study carefully the best methods of feeding our horses when at hard work, when idle and during the winter, when they are but little used, thereby saving the frequent calls of the veterinarian, drug bills and condition powders. It is the almost universal statement of veterinarians that 90 per cent of the acute cases that they are called to treat are caused from overfeeding.

If the horses cannot have green grass once or twice a week (nature's great regulator), they should have a bran mash instead. But as bran mash will often leave enough mash in the tub or manger to ferment, we have found that dry bran mixed with the oats and corn gives excellent results and protects against the dangers of feeding stale or musty mash.

Some years ago an experiment was made by the London Omnibus company on 6,000 horses to test the relative value between cut hay and ground grain and whole grain and hay. They first divided the horses, and 3,000 were fed the ground grain and cut hay, and the other 3,000 were fed the whole grain and hay, giving the latter 19 pounds of oats and 13 pounds of hay daily, and the others were fed 16 pounds ground oats, 7½ pounds cut hay and 2½ pounds cut straw. The first lot of horses got 32 pounds each daily, and the latter only 26 pounds all told, and yet they kept up well in flesh and did their work equally well with the former.

The above system would make a saving of six pounds on each horse daily, and, counting this worth in that market 5 cents, there would be a saving of \$300 per day on the 6,000 horses.

The proper way to treat such a case is to have the sore cleanly dissected out by a qualified veterinarian who is familiar with the anatomy of the part, says Breeder's Gazette. If you cannot have this done, apply lard around the sore and then carefully apply to sore only a paste made by rubbing up arsenic in glycerin. This is a fearfully strong application and will cause great pain and lameness, but will in a few days have the effect of destroying so much superficial tissue that you can tear off a layer about an inch thick. Remember, we do not advise you to apply this treatment unless it is absolutely impossible to have the sore cut out. The sore is of a cancerous nature, and for this we prefer the knife. The application mentioned is the next best treatment.

Partial Paralysis of Pigs. Stop feeding corn in any form and feed ground oats with shorts, bran and milk. At the same time allow plenty of exercise on clover pasture. This will prevent the trouble in future if the pigs are not the product of in and in breeding. Physic affected pigs with castor oil—two ounces—in milk. Rub the loins twice daily with turpentine, four ounces; aqua ammonia, four ounces; raw linseed oil to make one pint; shake. Fluid extract of nux vomica may be given three times daily in two drop doses along with oil of gaultherium in ten drop doses. Gradually increase the dose of nux daily, but go back to the original dose when the muscles are seen to twitch.

Horse With Chronic Cough. This trouble is caused by a thickening of the mucous membrane of the throat and is incurable, but can be relieved by giving a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic at a dose twice a day for one month; then skip a month and give again.

Treatment For Sweeney. Equal parts of liquid ammonia, spirits of turpentine, tincture of cantharides and olive oil make a good stimulating liniment for anything of the character of sweeney. Rub it in well.

Imperial of England's Earth. Il Corriere di Napoli, the most important paper of south Italy, commenting upon Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of a new title for the king, has put forward what it thinks to be the most comprehensive and shortest title possible. Its suggestion is "Orbis Britannici Imperator."

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STRONG NAVY NEEDED.

Naval Officer Claims National Sovereignty Depends on It.

QUESTION OF STRENGTH IN SHIPS.

We Must Give Up Monroe Doctrine or Increase the Navy, Says Commander J. B. Murdock—Protection of the Inter-oceanic Canal a Question Solely of Naval Power.

"Our navy will probably be strong enough in 1905 to enable the foreign policy of our government to be carried into effect, but not in 1908 unless further increased. It seems as though the country were confronted with two alternatives. One is to give up the Monroe doctrine and all plans for controlling an inter-oceanic canal, the other to increase our armored fleet at a minimum rate of four vessels annually, with proportional increase of personnel."

Commander J. B. Murdock of the navy thus closes an article on America's need of fighting ships, which is published in the current number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute. The article is of importance because Commander Murdock makes it plain that the nation which he personally believes the United States will next fight is Germany, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald.

The theater of future warfare between the great powers, he says, will be the entire world. Military campaigns will be carried on, but except on the continent of Europe, where large populations are in close contact, it will be impossible to assemble and operate the large armies characterizing the warfare of the last century. Commander Murdock asserts that the United States should drop the old idea that the sea separates us from other powers. He declares it brings us into contact with them. This international highway, while nominally free to all, is in reality reserved to the strongest, and the question of strength is purely naval.

"The events of the last decade," Commander Murdock goes on, "have made the United States a world power in spite of itself. Our navy, which formerly had only to protect our coasts from naval attack, is now charged with the vastly more difficult task of keeping open the communication between isolated areas of American territory. As the battle of Manila decided the destiny of the Philippines and that of Santiago made the loss of Cuba and Porto Rico a certainty to Spain, so a like reverse to our navy in a future war might cause a transfer of any of our outlying possessions to some other power. In such cases military strength is but weakness and the navy becomes the real support of national sovereignty."

Commander Murdock emphasizes the important place the Monroe doctrine holds in America's foreign policy. He quotes the London Spectator's declaration that the German emperor wants a fleet in order that when he puts his South American policy into operation he will not be made ridiculous by an order from Washington, and that he believes that when he occupies the Rio Grande do Sul the Americans will waive the Monroe doctrine if his fleet is equal to or stronger than theirs. Touching the inter-oceanic canal, Commander Murdock says there is unquestionably a widespread conviction that the United States has a greater interest in the canal than any other nation and should therefore "control" it.

Commander Murdock believes the United States has fought its last fight with Great Britain. The United States is, however, liable to have trouble from one reason or another with almost any of the powers and must consider war as a possible result. It is therefore important that we should have not numerical but fighting strength. He opposes the installation of six inch in place of the eight inch guns on the new battleships, and he calls the armored cruisers of the Maryland class and the protected cruisers of the St. Louis class defective in fighting strength. However useful battle cruisers may be, they cannot rank in actual warfare higher than battleships of the second class, and there must be enough battleships built to meet our requirements for a powerful navy.

The German scheme of construction is an admirable one. Unless Germany is to gain supremacy on the ocean, other nations, the United States included, must build steadily. An average yearly increase of two battleships and one battle cruiser to the navy will preserve America's relative standing, while two battleships and two battle cruisers or three battleships and one battle cruiser laid down each year will keep her ahead in fighting strength. "If we do not build," Commander Murdock says, "we must, of course, accept any consequences that our naval inferiority may bring upon us."

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ANDREE AND HIS COMRADES

Over Four Years Since They Disappeared in the Northern Sky.

There is no longer any hope of Andree's return, says the Chicago Record-Herald's correspondent, writing from Tromsø, Norway, under the date of July 11. Scientific men in this country and experienced ice pilots and whalers all agree that he could not have survived three months. They place no faith in any of the messages and signs alleged to have come from him. It was just four years ago this very day, July 11, 1897, one clear afternoon, when the wind was in the right quarter, that Andree summoned his companions without ceremony, cut the ropes that detained his aerial carriages and soared away into the arctic sky. Whatever may be thought about the prudence and scientific practicability of a voyage to the north pole in a balloon, there was never so sublime an exhibition of human daring, indifference to danger and death, as that given by the young Swede and his devoted companions, Fraenkel and Strindberg. Having convinced himself and them that there is a steady current of air, like the trade winds of the tropics, from the boundaries of the arctic circle to the pole, they staked their lives on their faith, built a balloon and attempted to make the voyage.

It must have been a remarkable scene when they departed. Andree had waited for favorable weather nearly two weeks after his arrangements were complete and was becoming very impatient when, as he came from dinner on the afternoon of the 11th of July, he noticed with gratification that all the conditions were favorable. He hastily called his assistants, who made rapid preparations for departure. Within half an hour everything was ready. Andree shook hands with all the bystanders in a most solemn manner, thanked them in a few hearty words for their interest and assistance, stepped coolly into his car, called Fraenkel and Strindberg, who were saying goodbye to their friends, and cut the ropes with his own hands. As the last cord was severed and the balloon rose heavenward, he leaned over the edge of the car and shouted: "Greetings at home to Sweden."

The three aeronauts waved their caps until they disappeared into an unknown world where the north wind comes from.

The scaffolding built for Andree's balloon and the cabins he used for his workshops still stand on the edge of the fjord, awaiting the disposition of their absent owner, a melancholy reminder which appeals to the sentiment of the Norwegians, who will allow them always to stand as a monument to Andree, Fraenkel and Strindberg.

ROOM FOR SCHLEY COURT.

Naval Officials Searching For One Large Enough.

The feeling is general at Washington that Secretary Long's reception room, designated in the precept as the place of meeting for the Schley court of inquiry, will prove too small to accommodate all who not unreasonably desire to attend, says the New York Post. It is convenient to the records and other official papers which the court might have occasion to consult, but that is practically its only advantage, and in anticipation that the court after its first meeting may wish more commodious quarters a search is already in progress for other available space. There is a courtroom at the navy yard, but that is nearly three miles from the department, and would necessitate a long trip every day for the witnesses and every one else from the hotel end of the town. The department library has been suggested, but here the gallery in which it is proposed to perch the press is too far from the floor to admit of easily hearing what is going on in the court proper. The old Corcoran Art gallery was used by the International Postal congress, but this is the headquarters of the court of claims, and it is feared that the sessions of the Schley tribunal may overlap the date of the return of the court after recess and thus impede other public business.

There is no doubt that whatever room is procured will be crowded.

The line of inquiry taken by the court will probably be far above the heads of most ordinary spectators, but the demand for standing room will not be abated by that consideration as long as there are epaulets and gold buttons to see.

New Field For Lumbermen.

It is officially estimated that there are 13,000,000 acres of virgin forest lands in Cuba. This is nearly one-half of the total area. The improvement of transportation facilities will bring some of this to market. It will include mahogany, ebony, granddilla, majagua, cedar, walnut, ligum vite, oak and pine, says The Review of Reviews. There are more than 20 species of palm, some of which have special uses. But timber cutting and sawing are for the specialist who "knows a tree" and has had experience in "making sawdust." It is an unsafe industry for the uninitiated.

Telegraph to Menelek's Capital.

An agreement has been arrived at between the Italian government and Emperor Menelek for a telegraph line crossing the whole of Erythraea and Ethiopia and connecting Massaua with Addis Ababa, says a London newspaper. The line has now been laid to a point beyond Adowa and is expected to be finished by March or April next.

Advance In Nicaragua.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua has ordered that English be taught in the national high schools instead of music, as heretofore.

SOME LOST SECRETS.

FAMOUS PROCESSES THAT WERE KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS.

Things That Our Forefathers Were Able to Do That We Now Find Well Nigh Impossible—Cement of the Greeks and Romans.

Taking into consideration the marvelous strides we have made in almost every branch of knowledge during the last 200 or 300 years, it seems exceedingly strange that our forefathers should have been able to do things which we find impossible and that we cannot discover secrets which were almost common knowledge hundreds of years ago. But despite the fact that the average modern man knows more than did the learned men of long ago, there are mysteries of knowledge and science which our most advanced scientists cannot solve.

Thousands of years ago, for instance, the Egyptians used to embalm the bodies of their dead kings and nobility so perfectly that the bodies are in wonderful preservation today, as may be seen at the British museum. Clever as we are in this age, we cannot do the same. The valuable secret is lost and modern science cannot recover the lost knowledge. We can, of course, and we do embalm bodies, but only for temporary preservation and, comparatively speaking, in a most unsatisfactory manner. Bodies which are embalmed nowadays will not be preserved for more than a few days at most. Very many of the bodies the Egyptians embalmed before the birth of Christ are still so perfect that the lines of their faces are still as clearly marked as when they were first embalmed.

Sheffield turns out the finest, hardest and most perfect steel the world produces, but even Sheffield cannot produce a sword blade to compare with those the Saracens made and used hundreds of years ago, and the Saracens never possessed the machinery we have or had the advantage of knowing so much about metals as we are supposed to know. A huge fortune awaits the man who discovers the secret which enabled the Saracens to make sword blades so keen and hard that they could cut in two most of the swords used today.

There are a dozen different methods of making artificial diamonds, but none of the stones produced by these methods can compare with those made of old French paste, the secret of which is lost. So perfect were paste diamonds that it was difficult for even a person with expert knowledge of diamonds to tell that they were artificially produced, whereas most of the modern artificial diamonds can easily be detected, and their durability is nothing like so great as the old paste diamonds.

Probably not one out of every ten thousand buildings standing in all parts of the world, and built by modern masons, will still be standing 500 years hence. We do not know how to put stones and bricks together as the ancients did, and consequently the buildings we raise nowadays are really mere temporary structures and will be in ruins when the ancient buildings of Greece and Italy, which were built thousands of years ago, are in as good condition as they are now. The secret is not in the bricks or the stone, but in the cement and mortar, neither of which essentials can we make as the ancients made them.

In modern buildings the cement and mortar are the weakest points; in buildings which the Romans and Greeks raised thousands of years ago the cement and mortar are the strongest points and hold good while the very stones they bind together crumble away with age. We cannot, with all our science, make such cement and mortar, and therefore we cannot build such buildings as the ancients raised.

Chemistry, one might imagine, is the science which has, perhaps, made the greatest strides. Yet modern chemists cannot compound such dyes as were commonly used when the great nations of today were still unborn. Now and again it happens that searchers after antiquities come across fragments of fabrics which were dyed thousands of years ago, and they are astonished by the wonderful richness of the colors of the cloths, which, despite their age, are brighter and purer than anything we can produce.

Modern artists buy their colors ready made and spend large sums on pigments with which to color their canvases. The pictures of modern artists will be colorless when many of the works of ancient masters are as bright as they are today. Just as the secret of dyeing has been lost, so has the secret of preserving the colors of artists' paintings. Yet the secret was known to every ancient artist, for they all mixed their own colors.

How to make durable ink is another great secret we have lost. Look at any letter five or ten years old and you will probably notice that the writing has faded to a brown color and is very indistinct. Go to any big museum and you will find ancient MSS., the writing of which is as black and distinct as if the MSS. were written the day before yesterday.

The secret of glass blowing and tinting is not yet entirely lost. There are still a few men who can produce glass work equal to the things of this kind which the ancients turned out hundreds of years ago. But the average glass manufacturer cannot produce anything that could at all compare with some of the commoner articles the Egyptians, and later, the founders of Venice, manufactured, and those who still hold the ancient secret guard it so closely that it will probably die with them and be added to the long list of things in which our ancestors beat us hollow.—Exchange.

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E. R. WEBSTER, Ayer's Flat, May 28, 1901. S5w13

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SUMMER TIME TABLE

In effect, Monday, June 10th, 1901.

LEAVING SHERBROOKE.

THROUGH EXPRESS—Leave Sherbrooke 7:30 a.m.; arrive St. Francis 11:30 a.m.; arrive
Levis 11:40 a.m.; arrive Quebec 11:45 a.m.;
Pulman Palace Cars, Springfield and Boston
to Quebec, daily, Sundays included.
PASSENGER—Leave Sherbrooke 8:50 p.m.;
arrive Levis 8:55 p.m.; arrive Quebec 9:00 p.m.;
Pulman Buffet Car, Portland to Quebec
via Devilsden Junction, daily, Sundays
excepted.

ACCOMMODATION—Leave Sherbrooke 11:45
p.m.; arrive Tring Junction 4:35 a.m.;
arrive Levis 8:55 a.m.; arrive Quebec 9:00 a.m.;
daily, Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT—Leave Sherbrooke 9:10 a.m.; ar-
rive Tring Junction 6:45 p.m.; arrive
Quebec, daily, Sundays included. Also
connecting trains to the
Montreal Division.

ARRIVING IN SHERBROOKE.

THROUGH EXPRESS—Leave Quebec 3:45 p.m.;
arrive Levis 4:45 p.m.; arrive Sherbrooke
6:20 p.m.

PASSENGER—Leave Quebec 7:30 a.m.; leave
Levis 8:40 a.m.; arrive St. Francis 11:30 a.m.;
arrive Sherbrooke 1:15 p.m.; Pulman Buffet
Car, Quebec to Portland via Devilsden Junction,
daily, Sundays excepted.

ACCOMMODATION—Leave Quebec 7:30 p.m.;
leave Levis 8:35 p.m.; arrive Tring Junction
11:05 p.m.; arrive Sherbrooke 9:10 a.m.;
daily, Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT—Leave Tring Junction 6:50 a.m.;
arrive in Sherbrooke 3:30 p.m.; daily, Sun-
days excepted.

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FRANK GRUNDY, J. H. WALSH,
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BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

Stanhurst & Derby Line Branch.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

In effect June 24th, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE STANBURST:

For North—5:10 and 7:15 a.m., 1:25 and 9:35 p.m.
For South—6:10 a.m., 12:35, 3:20 and 10:31 p.m.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT STANBURST:

From North—5:57, 8:20 a.m., 1:57, 7:34, 10:02 p.m.
From South—6:37 a.m., 12:52, 7:34, 10:57 p.m.

Trains leave Rock Island and Derby Line

as follows:

5:14 a.m. for Montreal (G. T.) Quebec (G. T. & Q. C.) and Sherbrooke.

6:14 a.m. for Boston and New York, for Mon-
treal (G. T.).

7:30 a.m. for Sherbrooke (mixed).

12:29 p.m. for South.

1:29 p.m. for Sherbrooke, Island Pond (G. T.)

3:30 p.m. for South (accommodation) and
Montreal (G. T.).

9:30 p.m. for Montreal (G. T.) Quebec (G. T. and
Q. C.).

10:35 p.m. for Boston and New York.

Trains arrive at Rock Island and

Derby Line:

From North—5:33, 8:17 a.m., 1:53, 7:30, 9:58 p.m.
From South—6:33 a.m., 12:48, 7:30, 10:53 p.m.

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SHAPE OF UDDER.

Largely Measures the Value of a Dairy Cow.

Many may think the udder and its accessories the most important part of a dairy cow, this being the "business end," but the constitution and general outline or form, I think, should have precedence, just as much as the foundation and general form of a building are of greater importance than the specific use it is to be put to, says C. S. Plumb in Rural New Yorker. The udder of the dairy cow, however, largely measures up the value of an animal, and so great emphasis must be given to this point.

A cow of the best dairy capacity will be a large producer, and so she should be gifted with strong constitution to endure the strain. In my opinion, the best type of udder, when viewed from one side, should be well developed in front along the belly and carried up behind with a full curve, so that the entire outline of the udder will extend outside rather than inside the curve of a circle.

The accompanying illustration represents a too common form, where the front udder is abbreviated, so that the front teats are suspended or hung considerably above the hind ones. This is a very inferior form.

The front udder is the more generally defective part, and so most severe cards of dairy cattle attach a greater number of points to the front than to the hind part owing to its natural weakness.

When a cow is standing in a natural position and she is not too far advanced in lactation and her udder is fairly well filled with milk, then the outline of the hind part should curve up perceptibly beyond the leg toward the vulva, and the higher up the better.

Have Water Convenient.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of plenty of pure water provided conveniently for dairy cows. Fever conditions which affect the condition of the milk are too often produced by cows going too far to water. Tainted milk or the fevered condition of the cow that leads to tainted milk is produced in this way. Too often it is aggravated by the presence of a dog when the udders are so full as to render every step painful.

By the last of June the tame grass pasture at the Kansas experiment station had become so short and dry that the milk cows could not get even a maintenance ration from it, says D. H. Otis, professor of dairy husbandry. In an adjoining field was 13 acres of sorghum. About one-half of this (six acres) was fenced off to furnish pasture for the 27 head of dairy cows, including two dry cows and two head of yearling heifers. The cows were turned on to the sorghum July 1. For the first week the cows were given their fill of alfalfa hay before turning on the sorghum. The first day the cows were left on the sorghum just 15 minutes, the second day 30 minutes, the third day 45 minutes, and so on, increasing 15 minutes per day until the time reached one hour and a half. Since then they have had free access to the field. After the first week the cows were fed no hay except what they would pick up of the racks in passing to and from the barn where they were milked and watered.

The college cows were turned on the green sorghum with a knowledge of the fact that under certain conditions and with certain animals growing sorghum would cause death. At first two men went with the cows to watch for the first symptoms of anything unusual, and our state veterinarian was near by in case anything should happen. For 17 days (up to the present writing) we have not experienced a particle of trouble. This does not mean that we may not, nor does it mean that any one following the above method may not have trouble. Nevertheless, judging from our experience and the experience of others who have pastured sorghum successfully, we are of the opinion that a great deal of the trouble that comes from so called sorghum poisoning is the result of injudicious management. Cows are too often turned on sorghum with empty stomachs, and they gorge themselves, or when first turned into a sorghum field they are left there for a day at a time.

So far the experience of the Kansas experiment station in pasturing sorghum is very satisfactory.

Injuring Pastures.

Many meadows, as well as pastures, are seriously injured if not killed out entirely by being pastured too closely during July and August. Both are too valuable where once secured to be wasted, and a little care in good season may avoid considerable loss.

ROAD ORGANIZATIONS.

Value of United Effort to Promote the Good Roads Cause.

Hon. W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads Association, in an address delivered before the good roads convention of Mississippi spoke of the varied interests affected by improved highways.

He said that the people should awaken to the spirit of the times and get away from the old team methods of their forefathers and meet the modern conditions imposed by the present civilization and by the present business conditions. He spoke of the relation of the cities to the country districts and said that the theory that the farmers should alone bear the cost of road construction was an exploded idea; that it was the duty of the cities to help the farmers improve the country roads, as it is of vital interest to the cities to lessen the cost of production of the necessities of life.

Every supervisor, said he, who does not work the roads as he should is a thief, and every day that he fails to enforce work on the roads he is stealing from the country which employs him and provides by law for his labor, for when you pay your money for anything, no matter whether it be for groceries, dry goods or roads, you should get value received. He said that the only way in which values could be gained was to thoroughly organize all interests and by sending delegates to the state convention formulate a scheme of legislation which will enable the people to force the supervisors to do their duty. He also advocated the appointment of a state road engineer, to be located at Jackson, and a county engineer in each county, who would establish a uniform system all through the state. He promised the convention that if they were to organize they would be in a position to dictate the attitude of their legislators, both state and national. His final advice was for organization, agitation, education and legislation.

HIGHWAY ALLIANCE.

New Organization Whose Object Is Road Improvement.

The expressed objects and intentions of the Highway Alliance, a new good roads organization just incorporated in New York with its headquarters in New York city, should have no doubt as to the usefulness, both local and national, of such an organization. Here are some of the more important objects for which the alliance exists:

1. Public agitation for highway improvement. 2. Obtaining and publishing information relating to highways. 3. Proposal of laws and ordinances for highway opening, construction, maintenance and traffic. 4. Opposing proposed laws and ordinances tending to diminish the usefulness of highways. 5. Urging the public authorities to improve the highways and keep them in repair. 6. Assisting in the vindication of the highway rights of the public and also aiding any person whose rights have been infringed while using the highways or as a consequence of such use whenever the board of directors of this corporation, in their discretion, consider that the usefulness of highways will be advanced.

The Highway Alliance will introduce a new feature so far as concerns its membership. In order that it shall not be obligatory upon all who join the alliance to give to it their support financially, two grades of membership will be in force, persons belonging to one grade to be known as active or contributing members and those belonging to the other as general or sympathetic members. Any one in the latter grade may change his status whenever he likes upon payment of the dues of a contributing member for one year.

Roads of Mississippi.

Dr. J. A. Rowan, a prominent physician, has the following to say about the roads of the state:

"From my experience as a country physician in traveling over the roads I am convinced that the present system of working roads in Mississippi is a farce. The inexperience and apathy on the part of overseers and the indifference on the part of hands should convince any ordinarily intelligent person that new methods will have to be adopted. The contract system, with improved implements, is the remedy. In my opinion broad tired wagons would do much toward keeping roads in good repair, and our legislature should enact a law requiring the narrow tire to be replaced by the broad after three or four years or one allowing parties using them a credit on their road tax. I often go double the distance over our best roads rather than go half as far over the average, saving time and comfort thereby. The people will have to be educated along the lines of better roads, and new methods will have to be forced upon them."

What Good Roads Mean.

Good roads mean to us both profit and pleasure. They will enable us to town better vehicles and take pride in them. They will help the churches and schools in every locality. Good roads mean a saving of time, the value of which, as a whole, can hardly be estimated. They will increase the average life of our vehicles probably a third and the saving of wear and tear on our teams probably more, to say nothing of the increased loads that can be hauled with the same teams.

Good roads will be a benefit to everybody except the wagon shops and carriage makers. —Cor. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Office of Road Inquiry.

The appropriation for the office of road inquiry, department of agriculture, for this year is \$27,000. It will be used in building sample roads and otherwise assisting the good roads movement.

BIG PRICES FOR ANIMALS.

A Small Scaled Fortune Needed to Buy a Giraffe.

Because of the difficulty of getting it to America and of keeping it alive after it arrives a good giraffe is quoted at \$7,000.

Next to the giraffe in the aristocracy of cost come the rhinoceros and the hippopotamus, worth from \$4,000 to \$5,000 each. If a dealer could breed these animals, he could get rich, but the big mammals rarely breed in captivity. About the only place in America where hippopotami have been known to raise their young is in the menagerie in Central park, New York.

A chimpanzee of size is worth \$5,000, and when one reaches the intelligence of the late Mr. Crowley, Chaco or Joanna he is beyond a fixed price. The monkey kind are most uncertain property. The animal man says they are certain to die. But the ordinary ones can be bought very cheaply.

One can buy a nice young baby elephant for \$1,000 at times, but a really good animal is worth from \$1,800 to \$2,000. An elephant does not command the maximum price because of the beauty of his countenance, the elegance of his figure, his intellectual endowments or his size, but because of a sweet, sunny disposition. A mean elephant is about the most evil of living things. Sooner or later he has to be killed, usually after he has slain two or three keepers and done more damage than he is worth. Of two animals of equally good disposition the arger and fiercer commands the higher price, of course, but the most magnificent beast with an inclination for murder isn't worth as much as a very common one that is trustworthy—that is ordinarily so, for the savest tempered have days when they seem inspired of Satan. —Junior Munssey.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The pouch of a pelican is large enough to contain seven quarts of water.

For mountain climbing camels are very inefficient and seldom used in Abyssinia and other mountainous countries.

Sparrows begin housekeeping very expensively. A pair of them will build a nest and furnish it with an egg inside of 24 hours from the time when the site was selected.

The female red grouse is said to vary its dress according to surroundings. It is a fact worth remembering that the red grouse occurs in no other part of the world but the British Isles.

No one has been able to give a satisfactory reason for the formation adopted by the wild duck or mallard in flight. The birds arrange themselves in two converging lines, like a huge V, the leader occupying the point.

The ostrich is a descendant of a genus of bird which in prehistoric times attained an enormous size. In the alluvial deposits of Madagascar evidence has recently been found to show that ostriches 14 and 15 feet in height once lived on the island.

Stevenson's Cup of Misery.

R. L. Stevenson, writing in 1893 to George Meredith, in an epistle quoted in a new edition of his "Letters," says, with heart touching pathos:

"For 14 years I have not had a day's real health. I have awakened sick and gone to bed weary, and I have done my work unflinchingly. I have written in bed and written out of it, written in hemorrhages, written in sickness, written torn by coughing, written when my head swam for weakness, and for so long, it seems to me, I have won my wages and recovered my glove. I am better now—have been, rightly speaking, since first I came to the Pacific—and still few are the days when I am not in some physical distress. And the battle goes on—ill or well is a trifle so that it goes. I was made for a contest, and the powers have so willed that my battlefield should be this dingy, inglorious one of the bed and the physic bottle. At least, I have not failed, but I would have preferred a place of trumpets and the open air over my head."

The Life Line in One's Hand.

There are three prominent lines in the palm—the line of life, that of the head and the heart line.

The line of life begins on the inner boundary of the palm, about midway between the thumb and the forefinger. If we imagine the left hand to be a map, with the fingers pointing north, this line runs toward the southeast, then curves toward the south and in some hands curves finally toward the southwest. It thus skirts the base or "uprise" of the thumb, known as the "uprise" of Venus. If it is deep, broad, of good color and extends nearly or quite to the wrist and if the rest of the hand indicates vitality and cheerfulness, the subject may be expected to live to a green old age; he has a good disposition and the qualities which good health and good temper usually create.

Crane Island.

In Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, there is a picturesque island which takes its name from the fact that it is uninhabited by man and given over to the cranes. Generations back these birds decided upon this spot for a summer resort. As times went on and the surrounding islands populated no man had the heart to disturb them, until now Crane island is pointed out from passing boats as one of the curiosities of the northwest.

Shaves and Colds.

It is not generally known among men that close shaving is apt to bring on a cold. Barbers, however, are acquainted with this fact, and it is rather on account of it than through any desire to bring their patrons back soon again that they do not, unless ordered to, administer close shaves.

Punctured.

First Cyclist—See those yachtsmen pumping their yacht.

Second Cyclist—Yes; she must have a bad puncture. I just heard an old sailor say, "There she goes on another tack!" —Brooklyn Eagle.

Classical Music.

Famous Pianist—Ach, would made, noisels like me to play her some lecture thing. Chopin, Rameau?

Young Thing—Oh, professor, can you play "These Good Old Eyes?" —New York Evening Journal.

Helpless.

Mosquito—Come on, fellows! Here's a feast without interruption. He dare not slap at us for fear of breaking down the hammock. —Chicago News.

Perfectly Safe.

Actor—Is this a good town for theatrical companies?

Native—Sure! Why, dere ain't three fellers in the whole blame burg that knows how ter shoot straight. —New York Journal.

Correct.

Doctor—Ah, my poor little chap! You seem to be in pain.

Modern Youth—Don't be a giddy goat, doctor. I am not in pain. The pain's in me.

Ecstasy.

"Ah, Gwendolyn, when I walk by the seashore a feeling swells up in me like I'd eaten too much ice cream and cake!" —New York Journal



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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 3 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. 12 lines to the line. No advertisement received for less than 50 cents.

STANSTEAD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fifty-sixth annual exhibition just closed was a most successful one. Grade cattle were not as numerous as in past years, but among them were many excellent animals. Pure bred cattle were more numerous and superior to those exhibited in past years. The show of horses was the best in many years. All other exhibits were well up to the average. The attendance on both days was greater than ever before. The dining hall and refreshment booth were taxed to their utmost capacity and in fact were unable to meet the demands of the visitors. Owing to the non-appearance of horses promised for the 23rd race, Thursday afternoon, the race had to be cancelled which was most regrettable. We believe it is the first occurrence of the kind, and we hope it may be the last, for the committee are determined to carry out their advertised program whenever possible. We would take this opportunity to thank those owners of prize animals who got them out so promptly for the parade on Thursday afternoon and made a most creditable showing of stock owned in this county. We also would thank the exhibitors for their courtesy to the judges and visitors and the general good feeling which prevailed throughout the exhibition. Our best thanks are given to the judges in the several departments whose impartial and painstaking services have won the approval of exhibitors and the public alike, and to the visitors whose presence contributed quite materially to the success of the exhibition.

Faithfully yours,
JOHN P. BOWEN, Pres.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has recently constructed and put in service a car specially adapted for the distribution of live fish to waters along its lines, says the Railway and Engineering Review. This car was built in the shops of the company at Point St. Charles, the requirements for the service being compartments for carrying fish in which an even temperature can be maintained; proper circulation of water and air in the tanks containing the fish may be had and sleeping and living accommodations provided for the attendants. The interior of the car is arranged with a series of galvanized iron tanks to hold from 1,000 to 1,500 fish. At one end of the car is an upper and lower berth, like those in a Pullman car, to accommodate two men. Ice for keeping the water at a certain temperature is carried in two compartments built for this purpose and holding about one ton each. Arrangements have been made for replenishing the water in the tanks, en route, which is done by attaching a hose to any of the hydrants at stations on the road.

DEATH OF SIGNOR CRISPI.—Signor Francesco Crispi, the distinguished Italian statesman, died at Naples, August 11th, aged 81. He led the Sicilian revolutionary movement of 1848, was associated with Mazzini in plans for the liberation of Italy, and landed with Garibaldi at Marsala in 1860. He was in public life almost continuously from the assembling of the first Italian Parliament and the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy in 1861. He was prime minister in 1887-91 and again in 1893-6.

Ladies Who Value Their Time and Study Economy Use Only The Diamond Dyes and The Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns.

A vast quantity of Diamond Dyes are used every year for the coloring of rags, yarns and warps for the making of homemade Carpets, Mats and Rugs. Diamond Dyes are universally used for this work because they give colors that sun or washing can never fade. We have seen floor rugs, the materials of which had been dyed with Diamond Dyes that looked rich and bright after five years of wear.

Just a word here to those who are interested in Mat and Rug making. The proprietors of the celebrated Diamond Dyes are manufacturers of the popular Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns. This season their designs are attracting much attention, and retail dry goods houses are buying them freely. The Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns are the best and most artistic in Canada. If your dealer has not yet put them in stock, write for sheet of designs sent free by The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

THE LATE L. L. CHANNELL.

Leon Le Lanne Channell, who had been a resident of this city for about eleven years died Thursday Aug. 23rd., 1901 at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. J. L. French, 31 I street North-west. Mr. Channell was stricken with paralysis nearly four weeks ago, and although he possessed great vitality for a man of his age, he failed to rally. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. J. L. French, and a brother, Charles Stewart Channell of Stanstead, P. Q., Canada, for many years collector of customs at that place. The funeral will take place at his old home in Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., where the body will be taken tomorrow by Mr. French.

Mr. Channell was born at Georgeville, P. Q., Canada, May 20, 1818. His father, Abraham Fitz John Channell, was a younger brother of Baron Channell of London, England, and a direct descendant of the great vice admiral, Sir Richard Grenville. During the revolutionary war A. F. J. Channell was pressed into the English navy, and was forced to serve as a seaman until the frigate was captured by an American privateer and brought to Boston. His treatment at the hands of England so enraged him that he offered his services to the colonies, and served with distinction throughout the war, being severely wounded at the battle of Sullivan's Island.

He afterward settled in Boston, where he married Miss Abigail Burnham, one of the children who greeted Washington with flowers and song on his entrance into Boston. Several years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Channell married Miss Wealthy Cox, and settled with her in Georgeville, P. Q., Canada, where he was a large land owner, until his death, at the age of 110, in 1858.

Mr. Leon Le Lanne Channell was the second child by this marriage. In 1840 he married Miss Harriet E. Goodrich, who was a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and granddaughter of Major Hopkins of the continental army, a confidential friend of Ethan Allen, and with whom Col. Allen conferred as to the plans for the capture of Ticonderoga. A few years later he removed to Peru, N. Y., where he was in business for about forty-three years, during which time he occupied the position of postmaster under various democratic administrations, of which party he was a staunch supporter.

In 1849, his first wife having died a few years before, he married Miss Harriet L. Gibbs, a sister of Henry Gibbs, a member of the Vermont legislature. Mr. Channell was known and esteemed throughout the community, and his hospitality was proverbial. In 1890 he retired from business and made his home with his son-in-law and daughter here. Here he became affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution.—[Washington Star.]

The following details from the Fireman's Herald show the extraordinary precautions taken to guard Independence Hall, Philadelphia, from destruction by fire. Watchmen maintain a patrol every hour of the day and night, and the only lights permitted in the old building are those used to illuminate the clock at night. For the boilers used to heat the building fire-proof vaults have been provided under archways, and only two electric wires are allowed. Chief Baxter has provided for the appearance of six engines, two trucks and a chemical engine within two minutes after an alarm is sent in from the fire-alarm box in the square. There are standing instructions that, if fire should gain headway in the structure, a general alarm shall be sent in, calling to the scene twenty-six fire engines, six trucks, and another chemical engine, as well as the chief and nine district engineers. Every wire in the vicinity of the hall is specially insulated, and officers of the fire-department regularly join the watchmen in inspecting the edifice. Portable fire extinguishers are scattered about the building, and directions for saving the famous old portraits that hang on the walls are conspicuously posted. There is a peremptory order displayed that reads: "In case of fire get the Liberty Bell out of danger at any cost."

BOOKS THAT SELL by the hundred thousand are not common, yet there are some instances that are not modern. It is now just about two hundred and forty years since one John Bunyan was shut up in Bedford jail. He stayed there twelve years; but a book of his went free, and no man since that day could have suppressed or imprisoned it, even had he wished. Millions of copies of it have been printed. Probably more copies are sold in any one month, now, than could have been disposed of in a year during the author's lifetime, and the book is as vital a part of this twentieth century as it was of any preceding time. There are excellent books among the "popular novels," but—spite of all the adulatory comment—it would be hard to point out one that seems likely to weather two centuries and more as bravely as has "Pilgrim's Progress."

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

A. L. Davis has sold his farm near Caswell's Mills, Holland, Vt., and will sell his personal property at auction on Saturday, Sept. 14th.

Malcolm McLean of Springhill, P. Q., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors upon demand of J. L. McLean of New York.

E. M. Stewart's jewelry store at Richmond was burglarized the other night, about \$50 worth of goods being stolen. Among the articles stolen were two wedding rings and two ladies chains.

It is said that Mr. J. E. Miller of Sweetburg owns a farm in Bolton that bears the distinction of being the home of the richest magnesite deposits in Quebec and possibly in Canada. Samples got for the Paris exposition from the surface showed sixty-four per cent. of the magnesite.

Ulderick Perreault, mayor of the Township of Stoke, while out in a field near the woods the other evening, was attacked by two toughs, one of whom struck him on the head with the butt of a gun, the other beating him with a stick, inflicting serious injuries. Mr. Perreault had been much troubled by the theft of vegetables from his garden and was attempting to drive the invaders from his premises when the assault was made. The trespassers are supposed to belong to Sherbrooke.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS FREDERICK OF GERMANY.—The Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany, Victoria Adelaide, the oldest daughter of the late Queen Victoria and the mother of Emperor William of Germany, died at Cronberg, August 5th. She was born November 21, 1840, and was married to the Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia in her 18th year. Thirty years later the Crown Prince succeeded his father, William I., as King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany. He died after reigning only three months; and the Dowager Empress lived in retirement after the succession of her son. She had fine intellectual powers and a strong character, but her English training and habits made her unpopular. She was at odds with Bismarck, and was disliked in court circles. To her other troubles was added in later life protracted and distressing illness, which she bore with courage and serenity.

CARD OF THANKS.

The bereaved relatives of Miss Maud Mosher wish to thank the neighbors and friends for the sympathy and kindness shown them during her sickness and burial, and for the floral decoration so beautifully displayed in the church at her funeral.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT was prorogued August 17th, after a long and rather unproductive session. The most important measures passed were an amendment of the factories' law, an education bill, a Pacific cable bill, and the bill relating to a change in the king's title.

Sherbrooke has arranged to have H. R. H. the Duke of York and party stop over two hours in the Townships' Metropolis. Upon their return from the West the royal visitors will reach Sherbrooke at 3 p. m. October 16th, leaving for the Maritime Provinces at 5.

BROWN'S HILL.

Miss Mattie Brown has gone to Eustis to visit her school teacher.

AGONIES OF RHEUMATISM BANISHED BY

Paine's Celery Compound

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT CAN SAVE PAIN-RACKED SUFFERERS.

A Marvellous Cure After Use of Seven Bottles of the Great Compound.

Paine's Celery Compound, has absolute proofs that it has effected complete cures in 97 per cent of the cases of rheumatism in which it has been used. The worst sufferer is healed, crutches thrown away, and the poor cripple of yesterday becomes the vigorous man or woman of to-day. Mr. William Morissette, of Roxton Pond, Que., writes thus:

"Having been given up to die some time ago by some of the best doctors in the United States, I came to Canada last autumn terribly ill, and had lost all hope. Suffering agonies from inflammatory rheumatism, I was strongly urged to use Paine's Celery Compound. I gave it a trial as recommended, and the first bottle did me so much good I continued with the medicine until I had used seven bottles, when I found myself perfectly cured; indeed, I never felt better in all my life than at present. I use every possible means to tell others of Paine's Celery Compound, and will always recommend it those troubled with rheumatism."

ORLEANS COUNTY FAIR.

The Orleans County Fair which is to be held at Roaring Brook Park, Barton, Vt., Sept. 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1901, promises to be the best fair ever held in Northern Vermont. Many thousands of dollars have been expended on the park during the past summer, and it is now one of the best in the state. A large number of classes have been added in every department and liberal premiums will be awarded. \$5000.00 in premiums, purses, and special attractions. The purses are the largest ever offered and the races should be unusually good.

It is now thought that no term of King's Bench will be held in the District of St. Francis this fall. There are only three cases on the roll, all of a minor character.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

NOTICE.

The third annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Stanstead Granite Quarries Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's office at Beebe Plain, P. Q., on Monday the 3rd September, 1901, at two o'clock p. m.

F. W. HEARLE, Sec'y-Treas.

Beebe Plain, P. Q., September 5th, 1901.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the Superior Court. District of St. Francis.

The third day of September, 1901.

Before Genest & Fraser, P. S. C.

DAME ALICE DERRICK of the Township of Stanstead in the District of Saint Francis, wife *corespondent in law* of Alexander Allen of the said Township of Stanstead, farmer, and duly authorized to *corespond in law* in this behalf by the Honorable F. X. Lemieux, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court.

versus. ALEXANDER ALLEN, formerly of the said Township of Stanstead.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

M. F. HACKETT, P. S. C. Attorney for Plaintiff.

9c. - COUNTER - 9c.

You will find some good bargains on our 9c. counter.

IT DON'T COST YOU A CENT TO LOOK IT OVER.

A few more of those 55c. Chamber Pails left at 39c.

I have got a large stock of Tea on hand and I am going to give my customers some good bargains on it. I want your tea trade and I will have it if good tea at bottom prices will get it.

SAY, JUST TRY IT ONCE!

F. O. RAND'S,

Fitch Bay, Que.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Horace Holmes of Derby Line, Vt., are hereby notified to present their claims to the Commissioners Messrs. Chas. Lunt, P. T. Caswell and S. M. Davis, on or before Dec. 31st, 1901, and all parties indebted to said estate are requested to settle without delay with A. Lee Holmes, Rock Island, P. Q.

A. LEE HOLMES, J. GERTRUDE DENIO, Executors of the Estate of S. R. FLETCHER, D. W. DAVIS, H. D. Holmes. Derby Line, Vt., July 1, 1901.

FOR SALE.

Two meat carts, 1 Light Traverse Sleigh, 1 pair Light Express Harnesses, 1 Road Cart, 1 set Platform Scales, weigh 600 lbs. 9844 J. H. WILLIAMSON, Stanstead, Que.

FOUND.

In the road between Smith's Mills and Brown's Hill, a Lady's Jacket, owner can have the same by calling at Jenkins Bros., Smith's Mills, proving ownership and paying for this advertisement.

WANTED.

Girl to do general house work in small family. Apply at once. THOS. WARD, Derby Line.

BARNSTON MODEL SCHOOL

WILL RE-OPEN ON

Monday, September 9th,

UNDER THE FOLLOWING TEACHERS:

Miss Lizzie Nunns, Model; Miss Ida Davis, Elementary.

Board and rooms at reasonable rates in the village. For further particulars apply to the Secretary.

H. HOWE.

Barnston, P. Q., Aug. 27, 1901.

THE DOMINION BANK

Head Office Toronto.

Capital paid up \$2,500,000. Reserve fund, 2,500,000.

President, E. B. OSLER, M. P. Vice-President, W. D. MATTHEWS.

DIRECTORS: A. W. Austin; W. R. Brock, M. P.; Timothy Eaton; J. J. Foy, K. C.; Wm. Ince.

T. J. BROUGGH, Gen'l Mgr.

STANSTEAD BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at highest current rates. Business accounts received on favorable terms.

Drafts Bought and Sold. Collections Made. A General Banking Business Transacted.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Brindle bull pup, answers to name of "Boh." Wore collar marked "E. L. Scott." Suitable reward will be paid for his return. E. L. SCOTT, 68-2 Lineboro, P. Q., or North Derby, Vt.

Having just secured from Montreal a very nice Assortment of

Ladies' Ready-to-wear Fall Hats,

We will be pleased to Show them to all who may favor us with a call.

These Hats are selected from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS

as soon as arrived in Montreal and before their General Opening. Consequently they are the

First to be Shown in the Townships.

These Hats as well as our General Stock are for sale at the Lowest Living Prices.

Yours for square deal,

HITCHCOCK & STEVENSON,

Massawippi, P. Q.

LOST.

Gent's Storm Coat, brown striped; 2 handkerchiefs and pair gloves in pocket—between Barnston and Stanstead on 9th July last. Finder please return to, 90-3 GEORGE HERRICK, Stanstead, P. Q.

\$25 REWARD

Will be paid by Henry E. Foster for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the thief who stole his Winter Squash before they were ripe.

FARM FOR SALE.

Containing 54 acres with all Crops upon it, situated three miles from Smith's Mills on the Fitch Bay road. For further particulars apply at the Ruiter House, Smith's Mills. 97W4 A. J. TACY.

FOR SALE.

The Old Fellows' Hall building and lot at Derby Line. The building is a two-story structure, in excellent condition equipped with first class heating apparatus, and could be easily converted into a store or dwelling. The property is offered for sale as the society is a Quebec order and its desirous of holding its meetings in Canada. For particulars inquire of L. H. HOPKINS or JOHN BATCHELDER.

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

To make room for our Fall Goods now arriving we offer for two weeks only for cash,

1 CASE BLEACHED COTTON,

Lengths from 5 to 10 yards per piece, worth 10c. per yd., for 6c. per yd.

1 CASE 36 IN. VERY HEAVY GREY COTTON,

Cheap at 8cts., selling it for 6cts.

1 BALE 40 INCH SHEETING,

By the Web 7½cts per yd.

20 SUITES MEN'S CLOTHING,

Worth from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per Suit, your choice while they last, \$4.00.

THE ABOVE FOR CASH ONLY.

PARKER & KNIGHT.

Hatley P. Q., Sept 2, 1901.

A GOOD REASON WHY

So many Men and Boys are wearing suits bought at Gilmore's is, they fit Right, they wear Right, and the price is Right. Come and see us and you will find us all Right.

Fall Styles in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and Gent's Furnishings arriving daily, and you will find them all Right.

Yours truly,

JOHN GILMORE.

Prices Away DOWN * at DOWNS'S.

Fresh New Stock Arriving Every Day and Selling at Flat Figures for Cash Only.

A Carload of Flour and a Carload of Feed to arrive next week. Get your supplies from us and save money.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Groceries and Canned Goods.

All kinds of Marmalades, Jellies of every description, Canned Cherries, Canned Currants, Canned Raspberries, Choice Soups and Shrimp in tins.

Sweet Pickles, Sour Pickles, Superior Spanish Olives.

All at "go quick" prices with some special temptations throughout the list.

ORIENTAL FIGS IN BOXES.

PRESERVED GINGER, Finest in the world and GOOD TO EAT.

CHASE & SANBORN'S Coffee, Unequalled and GOOD TO DRINK.

Malt Breakfast Food.

Wheat Marrow and Quaker Oats in packages—They are all right, so don't go hungry in the morning.

Fletcher's Superior Crackers and Sodas, always Fresh.

J. C. DOWNS & CO., Stanstead, P. Q.

There's nothing the matter with Rolled Barley, Wheat and Peas, but be sure that you get these things FROM US, to know that you get the BEST, NICE and FRESH.

We Sell GRANULATED SUGAR 19 lbs. for \$1.00 EVERY DAY (except Sunday.)

IN BLACK TEAS, Salada, Blue Ribbon, and Ozo are THE BEST.

Patent Medicines of all Kinds.

You will need them too if you use inferior goods bought from other houses, but even then we'll help you out on the PRICE AND QUALITY of the MEDICINE.

WE WARRANT "Marvel" and "Lily of Roses" FLOUR to be A No. 1 Full Assortment of Stationery.

MIXED PAINTS—All Colors, WHITE LEAD, Oils and Varnishes, Cheaper than Dirt.

SHELF HARDWARE

Complete line of Pocket Knives, some of which have presumably been used to "cut" prices on other goods and are now being sold at less than cost. Remember it's MONEY that does the business.

Business and Professional Cards.

F. W. FOURNEY, B.A., M.D., C.M.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Fitch Bay, Que.
At Mr. O. N. Chisholm's. People's Telephone.

DR. H. P. STOCKWELL,
Office at Derby Line Hotel.
Office Hours: 8 to 9 a.m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m.
People's Telephone.

DR. C. A. FRELIGH,
Office at Gilmore's Block, Derby Line.
Office Hours: 8 to 9 a.m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m.
X-Ray Work and Electrical Treatment.
People's Telephone.

DR. R. OSWALD ROSS,
Office and residence, P. O. Block, Derby Line.
People's Telephone.

DR. C. L. BROWN, B.A.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Ayer's Flat, Que.
Office at A. E. Fish's. Residence Chas. Vaughan's.
People's Telephone.

J. C. GILFILLAN, M.D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Beebe Plain, P. Q.
Office at Rock Island: Monday, Wednesday
Thursday and Saturday, 7 to 8 p.m.;
Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 p.m.

MISS I. E. MOORE,
Trained Nurse.
Graduate of General Hospital, Toronto and
late Associate of Johns Hopkins Hospital,
Baltimore.
Stanstead, Que.
Telephones: Bell 3; People's 19.

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,
Stanstead Plain, Que.
Office Hours: 8 to 9 a.m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 7 p.m.
Bell and People's Telephones.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Persons in need of a Nurse may apply to
MRS. BERTHA M. SMITH,
Derby, Vt.
Home at W. H. Salls'. People's Telephone.

The Water Beetle.
The great carnivorous water beetle, the dytiscus, after catching and eating other creatures all day, with two minute intervals to come up, poke the tips of its wings out of the water and jam some air against its spiracles before descending once more to its sub-aqueous hunting grounds, will rise by night from the surface of the Thames, lift again those horny wing cases, unfold a broad and beautiful pair of gauzy wings and whirl off on a visit of love and adventure to some distant pond, on to which it descends like a bullet from the air above.
When people are sitting in a greenhouse at night with no lamp lighted, talking or smoking, they sometimes hear a smash as if a pebble had been dropped on the glass from above. It is a dytiscus beetle whose compound eyes have mistaken the shine of the glass in the moonlight for the gleam of a pond.
At night some of the whirling beetles, the shiny beetle-like creatures seen whirling in incessant circles in corners by the bank, make a quite audible and almost musical sound upon the water—Spectator.

She Showed Him Her Work.
The woman had her arms in the tub and was frantically scrubbing one dirty garment after another. Book agents do not often penetrate to that part of Chicago, but this one did. He knocked on the front door until he was tired, and then he went around to the back door. The woman was bobbing up and down over the washboard.
"Good morning, madam," said the book agent pleasantly.
"Good mornin'," said the woman shortly.
"Pleasant day," observed the book agent, sparring for an opening.
"Good enough," answered the woman.
"Excuse me, madam," said the book agent, "but I have here a work that I would like to show you."
"Have you?" answered the woman.
"Well, I've got a lot of work that I'd like to show you." She took one soapy hand out of the tub and waved it at a great pile of dirty clothes.
"That's my work," went on the woman. "If your work can beat that, all right; if it can't, why, skip out."
The book agent skipped.—Chicago Tribune.

A Gate Covered With Shoes.
The principal gateway at Ailahabad is thickly studded with horseshoes of every size and make. There are hundreds of them nailed all over the great gates, doubtless the offering of many a wayfarer who has long since finished his earthly pilgrimage. The sacred gates of Somnath, in the fort of Agra, are similarly adorned.

Don't Get Thin

Get fat; get nice and plump; there is safety in plumpness. Summer has tried your food-works; winter is coming to try your breath-mill. Fall is the time to brace yourself. But weather is tricky; look out! Look out for colds especially. Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the subtlest of helps. It is food, the easiest food in the world; it is more than food; it helps you digest your food, and get more nutriment from it. Don't get thin, there is safety in plumpness. Man woman and child. If you have not tried it, send for free sample. Its agreeable taste will surprise you. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto. Sec. and free, all druggists.

CASSVILLE.

Carlos Heath arrived here from Boston a few days ago. Mrs. Gilley and family have returned home.

A. P. Langmayd from Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Miss Clara Langmayd of Concord, N. H., were the guests of T. H. Langmayd last week.

Our Sunday school picnic which was held at the Burroughs' Falls on Tuesday, the 27th, was a memorable event. The day was fine for an outing and the falls must be seen to be appreciated. The falls of Niagara may exceed somewhat in grandeur, but the height we think might quite favorably compare. Not many of the company cared to make the descent, but two of the most daring and adventuresome of the crowd visited the cave from which the Falls derived its name, and where it is said that Burroughs made counterfeit money. A number of names with dates of former visitors were found engraved inside the cave. After spreading the tables under some beautiful maples and partaking of the bountiful repast, games such as foot races, etc., were in order. Master Reggie Beers of Fitchburg, Mass., was the first winner in the race, and Master Leon Langmayd of Manchester, N. H., second. In the girl's race, Agnes Smith 1st, and Pearl Thompson 2nd. Mr. Richard Chamberlain of Waterloo accompanied by his niece, Miss Beers, Mrs. Mattie Heath of Boston and Miss May Upston of Derby Line added much to the enjoyment of the day by their appreciation. Miss Beers and Miss Belle Bangs favored us with a duet after which all joined in singing "God Save the King". All returned to their homes, tired but happy.

The next Ladies' Aid will be at Mr. Jason Heath's, Saturday afternoon and evening, September 7th. A good attendance is expected.

Miss Edith Ives of Byron, Ill., and Miss Mamie Ives of Hatley were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Lawton last week.

Our pulpit was supplied last Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt of Stanstead Plain during the absence of our pastor, which was duly appreciated and enjoyed. We are pleased also to record the presence of Mr. Samuel Beers of Fitchburg, Mass., on the same day, whose singing is ever an inspiration as well as his words of exhortation. A gifted and zealous worker; may he have "many stars in the crown of his rejoicing."

Mr. and Mrs. William Layland of New Zealand, who are on a tour around the world are staying a few days with Mrs. J. P. Cleveland.

Mrs. Austin and two children and nurse of Nashua, N. H., are stopping at the Highland House.

Mrs. Eugene Ide of St. Paul is spending a few days in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Buckland.

Mrs. Skinner of Sherbrooke is with Mrs. C. J. Cushing.

We are very sorry to hear that the Rev. Mr. Terry contemplates leaving Barnston.

The Rev. J. H. Murray and family have returned from a few weeks' outing in Ontario.

We notice that most of the prizes on Durham cattle at the County Fair went to Barnston. The exhibits of E. P. Remick, Paige Thornton and Thomas Walker in that line were much admired.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Mettevia of Turkey Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lavery and two children of Sutton, Mrs. J. B. Benoit, Mr. A. C. Benoit and Master Hector Benoit of Magog, Alfred Benoit of Coaticook and Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Lawrence of Kingscroft were in town on Monday and Tuesday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Benoit.

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FITCH BAY.

Mr. W. J. Burgess of Boston is in town at Mr. C. E. Lee's.

Miss Dora Fournay has returned to her home in Montreal after spending several weeks with her brother, Dr. F. W. Fournay.

Mrs. Colliston of Barton, Vt., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. J. Carr.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Rider and Miss Rider returned from Scarborough Beach, Me., on the 22nd of last month, and report a pleasurable time.

Rev. Thomas Benneth of the Bible Society spoke in the Congregational Church here on Monday evening.

Mrs. F. H. Barber has been quite sick for a few days but is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Greigs of Albany, Vt., Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Greigs, Mr. Duncan Greigs and Mr. A. H. Greigs were in town a few days last week, called here by the dangerous illness of their sister, Mrs. C. E. Lee, whom we are glad to report very much improved under the treatment of Dr. Whitehead after there seemed to be no chance for recovery.

Mr. H. W. Orcutt of Allenton, R. I., who was called here by the sickness of his father returned to his home on Tuesday. Mr. Orcutt is still confined to his bed.

Misses Ella Dolloff and Mabel Gage spent Wednesday and Thursday of last week with friends in Newport and Derby Centre.

Mrs. Lorenzo Magoon and son Harry have gone to Derby Line to reside for the winter.

The district school reopens on Monday next with Miss K. Campbell as teacher.

Mrs. F. W. Wheeler and Mrs. Gilmore Corliss who were called here by the illness of their sister, Mrs. C. E. Lee returned to their home in Richmond, Vt., Monday.

Messrs. F. H., B. H., and E. B. Rider and W. J. Burgess who were camping on the Lake Shore over Sunday returned home Monday evening and report a fine time.

Miss Grace Gardine has returned to Derby Line after spending the month of August at home.

Miss Gladys Gardine has gone to Rock Island, where she has engaged at the Rock Island Hotel.

Mr. J. A. Wheeler and son Harry of Nashua, N. H., visited at their uncle's, D. B. Keet's, on Monday last on their return home. Johnie Marshall of Lovering Pond accompanied them home to spend a few weeks.

Harold Orcutt of Lonsdale, R. I., is on a visit to his parents here.

Mrs. Wm. Taisey had the misfortune of falling down stairs and spraining her ankle quite badly, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Fournay is doing nicely. Her daughter, Mrs. C. D. Marshall of Lowell, Mass., is expected to come this week and stop with Mr. and Mrs. Taisey during the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown of Lowell, Mass., visited relatives in the place on Monday last.

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NORTH HATLEY.

The McKay family held a reunion with Mr. Smith McKay. There were present seven brothers and two sisters. The absent brother, Hiram, is steward of the city hospital in Boston, Mass., and was unable to be present. One of the brothers who was present lives in Leadville.

Mr. and Mrs. Carleton of Manchester, N. H., and Miss Alice Marceau of Napierville, are visitors at Dr. Edgar's.

The Municipal Council met Monday evening. In the necessary absence of Mayor Johnson, Mr. Joseph Goodwin was chosen in his place for the time being. As Mr. Archie Jackson, the Secretary-Treasurer, who is about to take up his residence in Boston, sent in his resignation, Mr. B. LeBaron was chosen to fill his place.

Of late, since the fire, the question of forming a Hook and Ladder Co. has been agitated by the property holders and citizens, and a movement was started towards taking measures to form one. This matter was brought before the council and a vote was taken to unanimously cooperate in this laudable movement.

A new altar was dedicated in St. Barnabas Church last Sunday. It is a memorial gift from Mrs. Daves of Baltimore.

The Rev. F. W. Millar returned to Chicago last week Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Taylor and Miss Rosalind Taylor of Magog are visiting friends here.

Mrs. Ida Call is quite indisposed.

Mrs. Wm. Cameron of Montreal, who has been visiting her father, Mr. James Miller, left for home Saturday.

Miss Annie LeBaron is to teach the primary school at North Hatley.

Mr. Chas. Close of Hoosac Falls visited his niece, Miss Bernice Bassett, at Mr. T. Bassett's last week.

Mr. A. McLeod and son Arnold of Kansas are guests of his sister, Mrs. Andrew Bassett.

Quite a gathering of young people assembled at the residence of Mr. Thomas Little on Tuesday evening of last week for a social visit. A fine supper was served and dancing was indulged in into the wee small hours of the morning. The affair was got up as a send-off to Mr. Arthur Bean on the eve of his departure for Boston, Mass., where he goes to attend school for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lavus formerly of Waterville, now of Montreal, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John House.

Mrs. B. Flanders and Miss Daisy Flanders of Franklin, N. H., Mrs. Harry Morse and four children of Copperfield, Vt., are visiting at Mr. Richard Astbury's.

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McCONNELL.

Harvesting is pretty well advanced and the recent warm rains make the fields so green it almost looks as though haying were just commencing.

Mr. Harry Cass came home on a flying visit last week Thursday from Worcester, Mass., returning on Saturday, accompanied by his brother Ralph.

Mr. John Corey and Mr. and Mrs. James Corey have arrived from Boston to visit friends and take in the County Fair.

Mr. Reuben Watson and his grandson, Everett, of Northwood, N. H., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Parnell of Glen Brook Farm for a few days and are also taking in the Sherbrooke Fair.

Mrs. Riley Cass and two sisters, Mrs. Frank Worthen and Mrs. Lewis Turner recently visited another sister who lives in Vermont.

Mr. Henry Elliott of Coaticook visited at O. E. Dustin's last week and attended the Magog camp meeting, returning home Sunday night.

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MACK'S MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin attended the camp meeting at Magog on Sunday.

Elsie Tichurst will leave for New Hampshire this week to spend the fall and winter with her aunt and also will attend school there.

Winnie Brevoort spent last week at the home of her brother Wallace.

David Trudeau got badly hurt last Friday while shoeing a fractious horse belonging to Mr. R. Wilkinson. The horse kicked him over and by trying to save himself he cut a gash over 5 inches

FARM GARDEN

BEAN DISEASES.

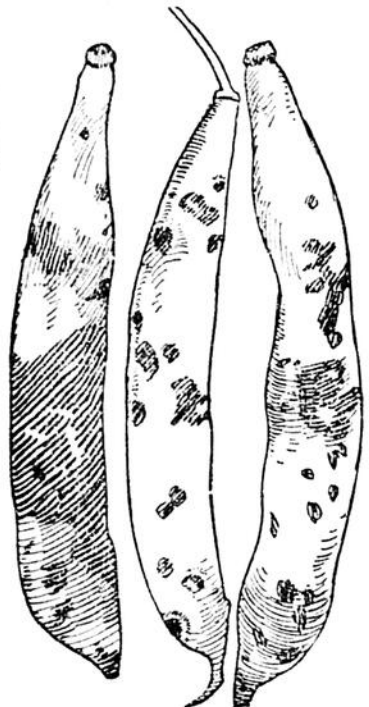
Fungous Troubles and Remedies. Points of Bean Growing.

Even the humble garden beans are not exempt from fungous enemies which have so asserted themselves as to become troublesome to the growers of this useful vegetable. Since 1894 the New Jersey station has been studying diseases of truck crops, and beans have received a full share of attention. In bulletin 151 seven fungous diseases of beans are considered, namely:

1. The anthracnose or pod spot.
2. The bean bacteriosis.
3. The lima bean mildew.
4. The lima bean pod blight.
5. The bean rust.
6. The bean leaf spot.
7. The bean leaf blotch.

All of these were met with in the field studies of the diseases, but the first three, being the most common and serious enemies, have been the subjects for special treatment.

The bean seed is often infested with the anthracnose and becomes thereby



ANTHRACNOSE BEAN PODS.

a prominent, if not the chief, means of tiding over the inactive or winter season. The same is doubtless true with bacteriosis.

It has been shown that soaking the seed in fungicides, while destructive to the fungus, is not always without ill effect upon the seed itself. Experiments differ upon this point, and further investigations are here needed.

There is only one opinion as to the desirability of discarding all diseased seed before planting and using only that which is mature and healthy. This is strongly urged.

It has been demonstrated through seven consecutive years of beans upon the same land, two crops each season, that the anthracnose is checked by fungicides. The same is true of the bacteriosis. The bordeaux mixture has proved of substantial value as a remedy for bean mildew.

While the experimental sprayings have been at intervals of ten days, it is not recommended that they be more than three in number for the ordinary wax sorts. For pole varieties or any that require the whole season sprayings once in three weeks would perhaps be most profitable, and yet the distribution of the drenching rains should determine the times of the applications.

It was shown that old spotted pods when used as much greatly increased the disease upon the area thus covered. All such refuse, whether of pods or stems and leaves, should be burned.

A rotation of crops is desirable from the standpoint of freedom from disease, but it has been demonstrated that with frequent spraying beans may be grown with profit indefinitely upon the same land.

The leading points in bean growing are: First, to have strong, healthy seed of the least susceptible growing; second, planted not too close or deep; third, in rich, well drained soil, and fourth, spray with bordeaux or its equal, soda bordeaux, at three week intervals. To this is added the not less



PODS WITH BACTERIOSIS.

Important point of burning all the refuse of the field as soon as possible after the crop is harvested.

These experiments indicated that no distance is superior to six inches in the row for bush beans of the golden wax sorts when the rows are 20 inches apart, but it should be stated that less space is required in the second than in the first planting of any season.

LATEST THING IN BEES.

Beekkeepers Are After the Red Clover Honey—The Long Tongued Bee.

The latest fad in bees is a strain with long tongues that can extract the nectar from the deep tubes of the red clover blossoms. Beekkeepers have for a long time coveted the honey in the red clover blossoms, and the Italian bees when introduced into this country were supposed to be able to reach it, and the job was placed in their hands. But after a lapse of time it was discovered that but a small per cent of them did any work on red clover blossoms.

Of late the fact has been developed that some bees have longer tongues than others. Various ingenious contrivances have been made to get the exact measurements of the bees' tongues, and it has been found that they vary in length all the way from fifteen one-hundredths to twenty-three one-hundredths of an inch, the last named being very rare. If I am not mistaken, a few perhaps have exceeded this. It seems that the required length is about twenty-five one-hundredths.

Every beekkeeper of note is now busy improving his stock along this line, and if you were to pick up a bee journal of the present you would find in most of the advertisements of queen breeders the announcement of the tongue length of his breeding stock. Everybody is confident that it will require but a little time and patience to add a length to the tongues of all bees, for there has been so much attained in breeding bees in other ways that this does not seem impossible. It is well known that the common red clover is perhaps the heaviest nectar producing plant known, and honey from it is of fine quality. The value will not altogether lie in the honey crop, but the complete fertilization of the bloom will add greatly to the seed crop, thus benefiting the farmer, concludes A. H. Duff in Kansas Farmer.

THE CAREFUL CAPON.

Will Mother Young Chickens, Brood Them, Scratch For and Feed Them.

Besides furnishing an abundance of excellent food capons are very useful in taking care of broods of young chickens. They take them without any trouble and care for them just as well, and we think better, than a hen. We have now three capons with broods of 20 chickens each.

They are always glad to take the chicks. They will scratch for them and feed them in the daytime and cover them at night and take as good care of them as a hen and will carry them as long as the chickens will stay with them.

As soon as the chickens are large enough they can be taken away and another brood given to the capon. Capons never molt as do other fowls, and their plumage becomes very long.

Owing to their large size and long plumage they can carry a much larger



SCRATCHING FOR AND FEEDING CHICKS. brood than a hen. They are especially valuable for taking care of chickens hatched by artificial means. The great trouble connected with artificial incubation has been in raising the chickens after they are hatched. It is not only a great deal less trouble to have capons carry the chick, but a much larger per cent can be raised.

We avoid the crowding that we have in brooders, and the heat, being natural, is of course just what we need. If you do not use an incubator they are very serviceable in taking the first chicks hatched in the spring. You can give the chicks to a capon and either reset the hen or put her to laying again.

When meat alone is desired, the large breeds, as Brahma, Cochins, Langshans, etc., are best, but for carrying chicks we would advise the use of the smaller and more industrious breeds, as Leghorns, Game, etc. The Plymouth Rock, Dorking and Wyandotte fill the middle ground and are useful for either purpose.—O. M. Watson, South Carolina.

Hydrocyanic Acid Gas Fumigation.

"Stored grains and other seeds may be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas of required strength and for sufficient time to insure the destruction of insect pests without injury to the germinating quality of the seeds and without rendering them injurious as foods." This is the opinion of Professor Townsend of Maryland, who has thoroughly investigated the matter.

News and Notes.

Big crops of wheat, oats and barley are reported for the Canadian northwest.

"All signs," says the British consul general, "point to a tremendous development of the sugar industry in Cuba." The almost total failure of the Siberian grain crop is reported.

Plowing for macaroni wheat should be done very early, the preceding summer in case of spring sowing.

In a Baltimore public park they have in the playground section a "kindergarten farm" for giving children some ideas about farming and gardening.

Farming on a large scale as an investment for capital, a strictly business enterprise which offers better profits at less risk than most industries, is a topic of the present.

A commercial wool show will be held at the Pan-American exposition in October.

A Lucky Imitation.

Marshal Gourko, the famous Russian general, was a terrible autocrat. On one occasion an impersonator of celebrated men was performing at a theater in Odessa. One evening he received a mysterious message, which read: "Study General Gourko." In Russia it is better not to inquire into matters that one does not understand, and so the artist spent an hour in privately impersonating the autocratic Russian.

Just as the evening performance was about to commence an order of arrest signed by Gourko was presented to the impersonator, and without explanation he was led through the streets to the marshal's palace and into an apartment where the terrible man was seated. "They tell me that you impersonate celebrated men," he roared. "Impersonate me!"

Giving a hasty look at Gourko, the performer turned to the mirror to "make up." It was an anxious time, for if the marshal should take exception to the representation he had unlimited power to inflict punishment. The impersonator dragged himself together and turned to the marshal a copy of his own face and overbearing manner. Gourko burst into a roar of laughter, and the dangerous moment was over.

When the World Will Be Full.

If we apply to the future growth of the world's population the rate of increase that obtained during the nineteenth century—one person per hundred per year—we obtain the following forecast:

	Millions of persons.	No. of persons to one square mile.
1900.....	1,699 or.....	31
2000.....	4,225 or.....	83
2100.....	11,796 or.....	233
2200.....	31,602 or.....	609
2250.....	52,973 or.....	1,001

As there are 52,000,000 square miles of land on the earth, and as we are to consider 1,000 persons to each square mile as the equivalent of the world's being full, it follows that we want a world population of 52,000,000,000 of persons to fulfill this condition.

A glance at the above statement of growth in the world's population shows that the necessary growth from 1,699,000,000 in the year 1900 to the 52,000,000,000 of persons wanted for our purpose will eventuate in the year 2250, almost 350 years ahead of the present time, when, as the illustration suggests, it may be necessary to hang out a notice to the effect that the world is full to the utmost limit.—Cosmopolitan.

Eating a Living Ox.

Only the very few among us run any risk, in the course of our peregrinations and vicissitudes, of being invited to such objectionable dinners as it was the lot of Bruce, the explorer, to eat. Such very nasty feeders as the Abyssinians of his day are becoming extinct. Fancy sitting down to table and seeing the meat walk alive into the room! That was their custom. And they ate it alive, too, the brutes!

The wretched ox was tied fast, head and legs, and then, by a delicate incision on both sides of the backbone, near the haunches, the attendants were able to strip its skin away, to enable them to cut slices from the poor animal again and again without touching an artery. The guests ate the meat raw and quivering to the music of the roars and bellowing of pain of the ox of which it was a part.

This is hideous, and even the least particular of men may be excused for shirking an experience of the kind.

A Bird With Four Feet.

This little creature, still to be found in South America, is a relic of bygone ages. It is known as the crested hoatzin, and the adult bird is about as big as a peacock.

The young birds, when hatched, have four legs, the front pair being reptilian in character, and have strong claws. As they grow older these claws fall off, the legs become fattened, feathers grow on them, and they develop into wings.

These nestlings are the nearest approach to a reptile that can be found among birds, and they can climb and dive and swim with great facility.

Crushing a Lawyer.

De Wolfe Hopper was once a witness in a suit for slander, and the opposing counsel in the courtroom said:

"You are an actor, I believe?"

"Yes," replied Hopper.

"Is not that a low calling?"

"I don't know, but it's so much better than my father's that I am rather proud of it."

"What was your father's calling, may I ask?"

"He was a lawyer," said Hopper.

A Song Inspiration.

Chambers' Journal says the inspiration for Milton Wellings' song "Some Day" came to him while he was waiting in an agony of suspense to hear from his wife, rumor having arisen of an accident to a yachting party of which she was a member. Nervously opening a book, his eyes fell on the line, "Or are you dead or that you live," which line he incorporated in his song.

Celluloid.

The base of celluloid is common paper. By action of sulphuric and nitric acids it is changed to gun cotton, then dried, ground and mixed with from 20 to 40 per cent of camphor, after which it is ground fine, colored with powder colors, cast in sheets, pressed very hard and at last baked between sets of superheated rollers.

South America.

Competent authorities assert that South America has greater undeveloped resources than any other portion of the world. Any crop grown elsewhere can be duplicated there, and the country abounds in mines of coal, silver and gold, most of which have been only slightly developed.

ATHLETES AND RUM.

AN EXPERT TENNIS PLAYER ON THE USE OF STIMULANTS.

He Finds Alcohol Harmful In the Long Run and Advises a Vegetarian Diet to Help One Overcome the Desire For Liquor.

E. H. Miles, the English crack tennis player training expert, has written for the New York Sun an interesting article on the use of alcohol by athletes. In it he says that while alcohol has a value as a temporary stimulant athletes have not yet found it a reliable thing to use. He continues:

One day it might clear the eye and produce wonderful success. Another day the effect might be absolutely the reverse. That is the worst of alcohol for training; it is unreliable.

Alcohol seems to fight against the power of long endurance. It may produce a flash for a time, but will be against steady and persistent work with the body or brain. On one occasion it produces brilliancy, on another occasion utter failure. Then, again, the usual effect is that the quantity must be increased. The craving for more and more is a marked characteristic of alcohol drinkers. The more they have the more they want, therefore the more they drink. And in extreme cases there are other results of alcohol drinking in the form of immorality and crime, to say nothing of despondency and restlessness. All these are too common to need mention here.

The worst fallacy in regard to alcohol is the fallacy of the right way of giving it up. It is all very well to say to people, "Avoid temptations to drink; do not go where you will have to drink," and it is all very well to say, "Use your will power; refuse to drink." But it is far better to show people also the conditions which make them desire alcohol, so that they may with perfect freedom of choice take it or refuse it.

Assuming, however, that alcohol really does harm to you individually, then find out what it is that makes you desire it. You get then to the root of the matter. You have to put yourself in such a state that when alcohol is offered you would rather not take it. The first help is to take enough nourishment, not in the form of fattening and heating material or of sheer bulk, but in the form of blood making and tissue making substances—namely, albumen.

I get my own albumen entirely from fleshless foods. It is possible that others may find that these fleshless foods are valuable for them, as they may have been for me. In my own case when I first gave up alcohol I continued the use of meat, etc., and I found that even at the end of six months I still desired alcohol. Then I gave up the flesh foods about four years ago, and almost immediately the desire for alcohol went. With the fleshless foods I believe that as a rule the desire will disappear.

There seems to be something in the flesh which produces the thirst for intoxicants, though I found that in case I did not take enough proteid or albumen and did too much work or exercise I felt exhausted, and the desire returned. I could at any time, therefore, reproduce the desire by returning to the flesh foods or by not taking enough proteid daily. For it seems to me to come down to that—enough proteid, say four ounces a day, in a fleshless form. That is the verdict for one single case. Personal experience in each case must be the guide—personal experience extending over at least some weeks.

Before I finish I must say a word about immediate results. They are not to be mistaken for full results. They are not to be the criterion. When a man takes alcohol, the immediate results are probably satisfactory, but he must not imagine that the final effect of alcohol is satisfactory because of this. He must be cautious before he decides. On the other hand, he may give up alcohol and find that the immediate effect is depression. He must not conclude from this that if he continues the treatment depression will continue also.

It is quite possible that when he has given up alcohol the poisons in his body are circulating in his blood on the way to passing out by various outlets. No wonder, then, that he is depressed. When most of these poisons have passed out and when he has ceased to add extra poisons, the depression may be removed. It is a fallacy to judge by immediate effects.

My own recent experiment with alcohol took some months to produce an appreciable effect upon my brain work and training except that it made the desire for regular exercise almost amount to a craving.

Beer In Southern States.

While the popularity of lager beer as a beverage is decreasing in some places in the United States, there is an increase in some localities, particularly in the south, in which heretofore there was little demand for it. Lager beer is essentially a summer drink in the United States, and its popularity in the south, therefore, is easily explained. The south is beginning to develop brewing. There were in the last internal revenue returns 11 breweries in Texas, 4 in Tennessee, 7 in Virginia, 5 in Alabama, 1 in Florida and 5 in Georgia.

Alcohol and Tuberculosis.

At the tuberculosis congress in London, Professor Brouardel of Paris declared that the use of alcohol widened the perils of consumption. He said any measures tending to limit the ravages of alcoholism would diminish the mortality from consumption.

OIL STOVES

From 50c. to \$20.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, LAWN MOWERS.

ROCK ISLAND HARDWARE CO.

Deering Harvesting Machinery.

HONORS AT PARIS, 1900.

The Deering Harvester Company was accorded more and greater honors at the Paris Exposition than any Harvester Company ever received in the history of Expositions. These consisted of

DECORATION OF OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR
DECORATION OF CHEVALIER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR
Two Decorations of the Legion of Honor.

DECORATION OF OFFICER OF MERITE AGRICOLE
DECORATION OF OFFICER OF MERITE AGRICOLE
Two Decorations of Merite Agricole.

AN OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE OF HONOR

THE GRAND PRIZE—SIX GOLD MEDALS :: SIX SILVER MEDALS :: ELEVEN BRONZE MEDALS, INCLUDING DEERING COLLABORATOR MEDALS.

The Legion of Honor was instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802, and is only conferred in recognition of distinguished civil or military achievements, and is the highest honor that can be conferred by the French Government.

The decoration of Merite Agricole is another high distinction, only second in importance to the Legion of Honor, and is conferred on persons who have contributed greatly to the advancement of agriculture.

The largest foreign field trial last year was held under the auspices of the Russian Government, at Tomsk, Siberia, August 14th to 18th, and was won by the Deering Harvester Company, which received first award.

FARMERS! GET THE BEST

The Deering Rakes, Mowing Machines, Reapers and Corn Harvesters are the best machines of the kind in the world.

H. G. AYER, Agent,

Deering Harvester Co., Mfrs., Ayer's Flat, P. Q.
Chicago, Ill.

New Summer Goods.

I am pleased to announce to my customers that my Summer Goods have just arrived. I carry a large stock of

Prints, Muslins,
Dimities & Gingham.

I ALSO HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Wrappers
and Print Dresses

75c. to \$2.00. Ladies' White Muslin Waists, latest styles, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Colored Shirt Waists, 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

I have a new line of Ladies' Suits, prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$20.00, Ladies' & Misses

GOLF SKIRTS

all shades and sizes from \$3.00 to \$4.00. Ladies' Spring Jackets, all prices.

I have just received a new line of Mercerized Sat-
eens, for Waists, Skirts and Trimmings.

Let me call your attention to our stock of black and colored Dress Goods, comprising

Cashmeres, Serges,
Rustle Cords, Poplins
and Grenadines.

As in previous years I have a stock of Summer Underwear and Stockings, also a new line of Gloves, Dressed and Undressed Kid, all shades at bargain prices. Call and see them.

C. H. KATHAN.

Rock Island, P. Q., May 8th, 1901.

Tortured An Explorer's Awful Experience On the Plains Of Asia

By the Tibetans

A fierce sun is beating on the great tropical plain of central Tibet. As far as the eye can reach there is no sign of life, no vestige of human habitation, to the three men that stand on the banks of the tiny river which meanders through the sand at their feet.

For days upon days have Henry Savage Landor and his two faithful fol-



"KILL ME IF YOU WILL!" CRIES LANDOR, lowers journeyed over this dreadful plain, making their way toward Lassa, the forbidden and sacred city of the lamas of Tibet. Now despair is upon them. Food they have none; neither is there hope of obtaining any.

See! What is that band of horsemen speeding across the plain from the distant hills? Shouts of gladness go up from the wanderers as they press forward to meet the horsemen.

"Food!" cry Landor and his men, driven to desperation by their condition, but the reply is the hoarse laughter of the Tibetans, and of a sudden the explorer is seized by the head, shoulders, feet and arms and is thrown on the ground.

"Kill him! Kill him!" is the savage cry which rises from the mob. All seems lost. To die with fortitude is all that there is left to do.

Suddenly there is an interruption. A chief comes forward and orders the prisoners to be bound and carried to the tents. Here Landor's faithful servant, Chanden Sing, is stripped of his clothing. Two stalwart lamas take up their positions on either side of him and commence flogging his bare flesh with great knotted whips. Strips of skin and flesh are torn away at every blow. The sight is horrible. The poor wretch screams in direct agony; but, happily, insensibility eventually comes to his aid, and the flogging ceases.

But what is to be done to the explorer? He is left for two days in a tent, when a soldier comes to tell him that he is to be tortured to death. He is to be flogged, his legs broken, his eyes burned out and afterward beheaded. But Landor laughs in his face and bids the lamas do their worst.

"To the execution! To the execution!"

Landor is thrown on the saddle of the horse. Let us see what fiendish cruelty do these central Asians practice. On the back, or crupper, of the saddle huge iron spikes project, so that their points penetrate the spine of the wretched rider at every jolt of the horse. As if this is not enough, three men lasso Landor around the neck, one on either side and one at the back. Those at the side pull him first this way and then that, and the one to the rear pulls him backward, so that the cruel spikes shall lacerate and tear the unfortunate man.

Thus does the terrible ride on the spiked saddle commence.

Then come the torturers of the lamas. One man carries a heavy mallet for fracturing bones, another arrows, yet another with a heavy sword used for decapitation, while the grimest is he who brandishes a huge bar of iron which when heated is used for burning out the eyes.

Once more is the doomed man dragged into the open. His legs are stretched as wide apart as it is possible to get them and are bound to the three cornered length of wood. In front of him he sees a brasier, in which the iron bar used for blinding is gradually getting to a white heat. All is lost. His head is seized and drawn back, while in his ears the dreadful words are thundered from a thousand throats:

"Blind him! Blind him!"

He sees the torturer, armed with the glowing iron, advancing, but he faces him defiantly. The iron bar is flourished before his face and then for half a minute held within half an inch of his eyes.

Excruciating indeed is the pain. It is as if the eyeballs are being torn from their sockets, but not one word of agony does the brave man utter. The bar is removed, but when the eyes are opened for some minutes nothing can be seen. Is he blind? The dreadful thought crushes into his brain. But, lo, a blood red mist comes before his vision, and from his right eye he can dimly see his persecutors.

"Kill me if you will," cries Landor,

"but remember if I die today you will all die tomorrow!"

The executioner approaches, swinging a huge double handed sword around his head. He is foaming at the mouth, and his eyes are rolling in a frenzy.

Swish! The great sword bisects through the air, and the point of it passes within an inch of the wretched man's neck. Swish! Again with all his might does the executioner send his sword round in a flashing circle. But he is only endeavoring to make his victim shrink or howl for mercy preparatory to dispatching him.

Meanwhile the lamas are shrieking for the head, but the executioner, either frightened at Landor's stoicism or admiring his splendid courage, refuses to do their bidding. An exciting discussion follows, but the executioner is firm, and a respite is granted.

They drag him away and subject him to the punishment of the swing. By his hair, arms and legs he is suspended in the air face downward, and thus he remains for 24 hours.

But in spite of all this torture he does not die. The chief lama orders him to be undone and food to be brought, and while the mob still clamors for his life Landor hears with unbelieving ears that he is pardoned, but that he must not endeavor to reach the forbidden city. His two followers, more dead than alive, are placed on horseback, food is given them, and, escorted by soldiers, their faces are set to the south and freedom.

Woman's Daring Rescue of a Child

Mrs. T. R. Perham of Brooklyn, a guest at one of the hotels at Navesink highlands, is a heroine.

She is a very modest heroine, too, for she did all she could to keep her deed a secret, but she has been found out, and the child whose life she saved and all her friends have doubled and tripled their former admiration of her.

Mrs. Perham is an enthusiastic bicyclist.

She was riding along the Sandy Hook peninsula at a point where the beach slopes gradually and the surf, after breaking, runs up for a long distance when she heard the smothered and choking cries of a child coming from the ocean and saw the little form, rolling helplessly in the surf, being slowly dragged out to death.

The plucky woman slipped from her bicycle and, fully clothed as she was, dashed into the water and reached the child just in time. It was a hard fight for a little while.

Mrs. Perham's dress, soaked through and through with the water, dragged heavily upon her, the undertow tried its best to throw her off her feet, and the child clung so tightly about her neck with its wet arms that she had difficulty in breathing, but she fought her way inch by inch up the beach until she was beyond the reach of the waves.

It was not long before the child recovered. The little tot, who was not more than 5 years old, was really more frightened than hurt and explained that she had been wading on the beach when a wave, larger than the others, threw her down, and before she knew what had happened she found herself struggling in the water.

Railway Flagman's Heroic Bravery

In the flagman's box at Glenside, the first station beyond Jenkintown on the Doylestown branch of the Reading railway, the guardian of the crossing sits day after day and warns drivers and pedestrians of the approach of trains.

He is a quiet man and a modest one, yet he is a hero, and to him a young woman of Glenside owes her life.

The name of the flagman is John Rieker. He proved himself a hero a few weeks ago.

Miss May Rorer, a sister of J. L. Rorer, principal of the girls' high school of Philadelphia, was about to cross the tracks when Rieker warned her that a train was approaching.

It was a south bound freight train, and Miss Rorer, believing that she could get across in safety, started for the other side. But she miscalculated the speed of the train.

The extension on the pilot struck her on the hip.

She was being dragged under the wheels when Rieker, without a moment's hesitation, sprang forward just in time to free her.

He was thrown a distance of 50 feet by the engine, and his face and hands were badly cut, but he pluckily assisted the train crew in caring for Miss Rorer before he would allow anything to be done for him.

Miss Rorer's face was frightfully lacerated, her arms were badly cut and bruised, and her lower jaw was broken, but death would have been inevitable had it not been for the plucky flagman.

FIGHTING YELLOW FEVER

Successful Methods of Military Government in Cuba.

THE RESULT OF TWO YEARS' WORK.

No Yellow Fever in Santiago Since Dec. 27, 1899—Is Now as Clean as Any American City—Condition in Havana Excellent—The Mosquito Experiments.

Full reports of the efforts to stamp out yellow fever in Cuba and to remove the cause of the disease have been received at the insular bureau of the war department. The fight of the military authorities against yellow fever began in the city of Santiago almost immediately after its occupation by the military forces of the United States. In a prepared statement on the subject of fever reports the insular bureau says:

"The yellow fever epidemic at Santiago in 1899 resulted in a death rate of 20 per cent of all who had the disease. The result of nearly two years of American rule has been to make Santiago, to all outward appearances, as clean as any American city. Every house where yellow fever occurred in 1899 was disinfected three times. Eighty-five miles of streets were swept daily, 25,000 cubic yards of sweepings were hauled out of the city during the year. In all 18,000 cubic yards of garbage were removed, in the destruction of which 35,000 gallons of crude petroleum were used. Four thousand gallons of carbolic acid and 11,000 pounds of chloride of lime perfumed the air in the same good work. No street excavating was permitted.

"The result of this work is that there has been no yellow fever in Santiago since Dec. 27, 1899.

"The general sanitary condition of Havana continues excellent. During June last there were 498 deaths from all causes. This is the smallest number occurring in any June since 1880. The greatest number of deaths for June occurred in 1898, when there were 1,203. The average since 1890 is 778.40. The rate per thousand for June is 23.28. The death rate for June compares favorably with that of many large cities in the civilized world. For example, the death rate in the City of Mexico for the week ending June 2 was 65.62; Vera Cruz, for the week ending June 1, 37.49; the city of Kingston, Jamaica, during May last, 48.22; Rouen, France, for the month of April last, 28.43.

"The condition of the city of Havana, so far as yellow fever is concerned, is particularly gratifying. During the month of June there was not a single death nor a new case in Havana. The records show that since 1761 no previous June has passed with absolute freedom from this disease. There has never been a year that approached the present in its freedom from yellow fever, the last death having occurred on March 17.

"Commencing about the middle of February, the sanitary authorities based their whole management of yellow fever upon the position that the mosquito is the medium of its transmission from person to person, a theory originally brought forward and elaborated by Dr. Charles Finlay of Havana and finally entirely established by experiments of the yellow fever commission. When the results of these experiments were made known, the military government directed that every effort be made to carry out disinfection on the lines indicated by this discovery, and the result of four months' work has been to strengthen the information of the board.

"In January there were 23 cases and 7 deaths; February, 8 cases and 5 deaths. After this date, the new method of disinfection being in operation, there were new cases on Feb. 22, 23 and 27 and on March 2 and 8. There were no further cases until April 20 and 21, when two occurred, and no more were until May 6 and 7, when there were 4. There were no cases from May 7 to June 30, the date covered by the reports so far received.

"There have been years in which there was very little yellow fever, but none in which it has entirely disappeared as at present. It would therefore seem to be a fair inference that the improved method of disinfection killed off the infected mosquitoes; that by March 8 the city had been rid of the infection and was free of fever until April 20, when a focus of infection again developed. Disinfection again apparently killed the infected mosquitoes, as the city was free from fever until May 6, when another focus developed. The same method of disinfection was again applied, with the result that no cases developed after that date.

"It is believed that by pursuing the present methods the island can be rid of yellow fever, and its spread may be prevented even when introduced from the outside. If this condition can be brought about, many of the restrictions now imposed upon commerce by quarantines can be done away with."

British Attack on American Dancing.

American ladies especially appear ridiculous when they try to dance, says the London Dancing Times. Their vertical demonstration is exaggerated, and their bodies (I will not say their grotesque bodies) sway about most absurdly in an attempt to follow their male companions. American ladies never dance acceptably in the smart circles of London without first getting instruction at the hands of capable teachers who are Englishmen. Englishmen find it quite impossible to follow their vigorous, complicated gyrations.

CAPITAL TEN PERCENTERS.

Government Clerks Who Lead to Their Fellow Workers.

"I reckon I'll sell my salary this month," remarked the young census clerk.

"To whom?" asked his friend.

"Why, to one of the ten percenters, of course," was the reply.

Dialogues such as this are of frequent occurrence between government clerks in Washington toward the end of the month. When a clerk sells his salary to a ten percenter, he gives the latter an I O U for the entire salary due him on the following pay day and receives in exchange 10 per cent of the amount. The man who makes the loan retains the remaining 10 per cent, whence his name of ten percenter.

The ten percenter is said to exist under one name or another in all of the great federal department buildings in Washington. He is invariably a shrewd government clerk who has a bit of money of his own or has saved his salary until its accumulation represents a tidy little sum. This capital he is ever ready to lend in sums of from \$10 to \$100.

In a majority of the Washington offices the laws against usurers are so rigorously enforced that the ten percenter is unable to transact business in safety as an individual; he exists nevertheless under the protecting title of a beneficial society. These fake societies should not be confused with the mutual beneficiary organizations which have been established for a number of years in many of the departments, notably the government printing office, for the purpose of aiding sick or disabled members and their families and of burying the dead. The ten percenters' society never includes more than five or six members. They have their charter and a carefully drawn constitution and bylaws.

Each member contributes a certain amount of money to the funds of the concern, and the other employees of the office are quietly informed how they can be accommodated with a loan for a small bonus. On the first of every month the pool divides its profits. These organizations are usually short lived, as they become unpopular when the business begins to grow large. The death of one fake association is rapidly followed by the birth of a successor, differing from its predecessor in name only, so that the ten percenters are enabled to ply their trade without much interruption.—New York Sun.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

A scientist who has made a study of the planet declares that there is snow on the moon.

There are 28 pounds of blood in the body of an average grown up person, and at each pulsation the heart moves 10 pounds.

While cyclones and tornadoes are different phenomena, the former appear to give rise to the latter. Tornadoes almost always break out, if at all, on the southeasterly outskirts of a cyclone. A period of 5 seconds between a flash of lightning and thunder means that the flash is a mile distant from the observer. Thunder has never been heard over 15 miles from the flash, though artillery has been heard 120 miles.

Sir Robert Ball asserted that every 100 years the sun loses 5 miles of its diameter. To allay anxiety, however, he mentioned that the diameter of the sun is 860,000 miles and that 40,000 years hence the diameter would still be 858,000 miles.

When a Man Can See 200 Miles.

About 200 miles in every direction is the distance a man can see when standing, on a clear day, on the peak of the highest mountain—say, at a height of 26,668 feet, or a little over five miles above the level of the sea. An observer must be at a height of 6,667 feet above sea level to see objects at a distance of 100 miles. The distance in miles at which an object upon the surface of the earth is visible is equal to the square root of one and a half times the height of the observer in feet above the sea level.

Some allowance has to be made for the effect of atmospheric refraction, but as the refraction varies at different heights and is affected by the various states of the weather no precisely accurate figures for general purposes can be given. Probably one-fourteenth to one-tenth of the distance given by the formula would have to be deducted, owing to the refraction of the atmosphere.

General Lee's Answer.

After the surrender of Appomattox, General Wise came riding down the road furiously to where General Lee and his staff were grouped. He was splashed with mud from head to heels, and there were great splashes of mud dried and caked upon his face. Addressing General Lee, he asked in a theatrical voice, "Is it true, General Lee, that you have surrendered?"

"Yes, General Wise, it is true."

"I wish, then, to ask you one question. What is going to become of my brigade, General Lee, and what is going to become of me?"

General Lee looked at the splashed warrior for a full minute and then said calmly and in a low tone, "General Wise, go and wash your face."

Domestic Difference.

Mrs. Enpeck—James, you are good on language. What is the difference between exported and transported?

Mr. Enpeck—Why, my dear, if you should go to England, you would be exported, and I—well, I would be transported.—Sunny South.

The Kongo is one of the wildest waterways on the globe, if not the finest. In some parts it is so wide that vessels may pass one another and yet be out of sight.

TESTING OCEAN CURRENTS.

How Russia and America Conduct Interesting Experiments.

One of the interesting scientific experiments of the time is that quietly going on year after year, under the joint direction of the Russian government and our own, for the exact determination of the direction and velocity of ocean currents.

All American and Russian warships and merchant vessels carry with them a supply of empty beer bottles, says the New York World. As they traverse the seas thousands of these bottles are "cast upon the waters," to be recovered "after many days." Each bottle carries a record telling when and where it began to drift. Whenever one is sighted by a Yankee or Russian ship, it is picked up and a record made of where and when it was found. Then it is corked up and again sent adrift, to be picked up again and again and similarly used until perhaps it has indicated the force and direction of the currents over many thousands of miles of sea.

The records of our hydrographic office show that many of these bottles have drifted from 5,000 to 8,000 miles at a speed varying from 2 to 35 miles a day. The accumulated reports of several years have already yielded valuable information. Bottles cast into the sea near the equator tend westward and usually bring up in the West Indies or on the coast of Mexico. Along our Atlantic coast and north of the fortieth parallel bottles generally drift to the northward and eastward and are picked up on the north coast of Ireland or even farther north. A fact not yet explained is that bottles thrown into the stretch of the Atlantic that lies between latitude 25 degrees to 40 degrees north and longitude 30 degrees to 60 degrees west, which is crossed by numerous steamship routes, are very rarely seen again. Only six out of many hundreds have been recovered since 1888.



In his recent work on Luzon Dr. Rine of Hanover gives an interesting description of a visit to the gold diggings in the Candelaria goldfield. In the more elevated portions of the Candelaria district little trouble is given by water, but the air in the mines is often too foul to breathe. Ventilation is secured by lowering into the shaft a basket of burning coals. If there are two connecting shafts, this device creates a good draft down one and up the other.

Dr. Rine's own shaft had reached the depth of 60 feet. At the bottom nearly naked workmen were cutting galleries by the light of little torches and sending up baskets of ore and refuse. These were hauled up by means of a wooden capstan worked by two men. This is Filipino gold mining as it has been carried on from time immemorial.

The gold bearing ore is then crushed by pounding with stones or on a larger scale ground in an arrastra, or mill, driven by a yoke of oxen. It is then washed in shallow wooden pans to get rid of the bulk of the lighter material. The product of this first washing is again washed in cocoanut shells and yields a quantity of gold in dust and small particles.

A vegetable sap called gogo is used in this process to precipitate the finer dust. Finally the dust is packed in small mussel shells and melted over a charcoal fire. This accounts for the peculiar shell-like form in which Filipino gold appears in the market.

Clothing and Disease.

Does the fashion of civilized clothing among savages breed disease and infirmities? It has been observed recently in the Philippines that the savages who have adopted civilized clothing have suffered in their general health. The wearing of a high silk hat, for example, has produced brain trouble, while even the strain of wearing pyjamas has caused serious nervous disorders. So serious have been the results in some cases that the physicians sent out to care for the soldiers have mentioned the new dangers in their reports.

How Artificial Ivory is Made.

Artificial ivory makers now use a material prepared from the bones of sheep and the waste pieces of deer and tid skin. The bones are macerated and bleached in chloride of lime for a fortnight, then heated by steam with the skin until a fluid mass is formed, when a little alum is added. The product is filtered, dried in air and hardened in a bath of alum, the white, rough plates resulting being more easily worked than natural ivory.

Human Resistance to Heat.

People recovering from one or the other of the heat waves of this summer may be shocked to know that while the official mercury reached 102 degrees it is quite possible for the human system to tone itself up to withstand 600 degrees of heat. Nowhere on the earth's surface does solar heat begin to approach man's capacity for resistance, and in spite of the laws of physics the blacker the man the more heat he can stand.

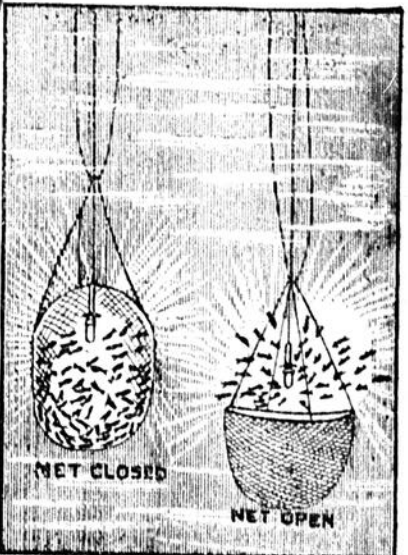
Absorbent to Collect Dust.

A German absorbent collecting dust in sweeping is made by mixing 12 parts by weight of mineral sperm oil with 88 parts of roman or portland cement, a few drops of mirbane oil being added. The greasy, sandy mass retains the dust of the surface being cleaned, preventing the rising of the particles, and it may be used repeatedly.



Fishing with electric light rays for bait is the latest feat of science, says the New York Journal. The inventors of the light that is to rob the sea of its inhabitants say it will revolutionize the fishing industry. The Captains Courageous whose praise Kipling has sung are to be no more. Instead, a handful of electricians will go down to the sea, press a button, and, lo, hundreds of fish, drawn by an irresistible power, will find themselves flapping around the deck of a boat.

This power is the Yale marine arc light. Its inventors are Irving A. Bur-



Electrical Fishing Device. click and Francis G. Hall, Jr., Yale boys, who were graduated last year. The practical possibilities of the light were explained to W. S. Mead, the millionaire, and the building of four boats designed specially for this kind of deep sea fishing is now under way.

On each of the boats there will be four electric lamps on cables 200 feet long. Each light will be lowered in a net which will be automatically opened. The weight of the fish will close it. Each boat will be equipped with a complete electric lighting plant, and wherever possible wood will be used to deaden sound. For night fishing the decks will be brilliantly lighted.

The lamp consists of an upper mechanism chamber solenoid and other mechanism. The lower chamber is inclosed by a glass globe, which is hermetically sealed to the upper chamber by rubber gaskets. Inside the lower chamber are placed an inner globe and the carbon. The lamp is 22 inches over all and is encased by a handle seven inches in diameter. The metal parts are of gun metal. The glass globes are designed to withstand a pressure of 500 pounds, insuring safety at a depth of 1,000 feet. The greatest depth to which any diver is known to have descended is 204 feet. The feeder cable is led into the mechanism chamber through a rubber packed stuffing box, and when immersed the lamp is, of course, water tight.

A Chance For Electricians.

A Berlin tramway company offers prizes of \$750 and \$375, respectively, for the best speed indicators suitable for use on their cars. An additional royalty will be paid to the owner of the successful instrument.

To Make Ozone by Electricity.

A patent has recently been taken out in Germany for the production of ozone by the electrification of the air by a process which reduces the heat generated and, therefore, the formation of oxides of nitrogen to a minimum. The apparatus to be preferred has its electrodes covered with a very large number of points and separated by glass plates. The great point appears to be to make the electric discharge as nearly invisible as possible.

Here's a Pleasant Prospect.

This summer's excessive heat is explained by a Chicago scientist in a way calculated to give both chills and fever to that part of humanity which accepts his explanation. He asserts that the earth in its annual revolution about the sun is approaching nearer and nearer to that orb every summer and getting farther and farther away every winter. The ultimate result, he avers, will be that the inhabitants of this sphere will be alternately baked and frozen until no living being is left.



The use of gas to make the hair grow is one of the latest medical discoveries. The gas employed is oxygen. A large cap fits tightly round the head and is supplied with oxygen from a bag which is slung over the patient's shoulders. It is worn for a few hours every day and even in cases of absolute baldness is said to produce a more or less luxuriant crop of hair.

The discovery was made at the Oxygen hospital, London. The gas is used for the cure of quite a number of diseases. A woman was undergoing the oxygen cure for skin disease, and one of her arms had for many days been placed in a light airtight box filled with the gas. It was soon noticed that on that part of the arm that was unaffected by the disease the growth of hair was much stimulated, and this naturally suggested oxygen as a cure for baldness.

The first experiment was made upon a woman who had completely lost her hair, and it was found that after a few weeks' treatment there was quite a strong growth.

ROCKEFELLER ROMANCE

Facts About John D., Jr., and His Fiancee.

HEIR TO HALF A BILLION DOLLARS

Son of the Standard Oil King a Hard Worker and Is Sparring No Pains to Fit Himself for Management of Father's Estate—Personality of Miss Aldrich.

Prospective heir to a fortune of \$300,000,000, John Davidson Rockefeller, Jr., whose engagement to Miss Abbie Aldrich has just been announced, is destined to become a potential factor in affairs, says the New York Herald. By education, training and temperament he is equipped at the age of 28 to assume the responsibilities involved in the direction of his father's vast interests and in large measure has already done so.

Entering the office of the Standard Oil company three years ago, fresh from Brown university, he has advanced steadily from a junior clerkship to the position of financial director of the great corporation, his principal duties being to keep in touch with the securities market and protect the investments of the company and of its individual stockholders. His aptitude has surprised and delighted Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

From early boyhood Mr. Rockefeller has been under his father's personal direction. His education was shaped along lines of usefulness, and he has had constantly in mind the career awaiting him, its responsibilities and burdens and the relief of his father from the strain under which he has long labored.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was born in Ohio and spent the first 15 years of his life on an estate near Cleveland. Mr. Rockefeller, to test his son's mental trend, offered him a cent for every picket he found displaced on the farm fence. Young Rockefeller walked around the entire estate, a day's journey for a lad of his age, and netted 13 cents. He was still looking for defective pickets at nightfall when Mr. Rockefeller came upon him in a far corner of the estate. It is related that the 13 cents thus earned, judiciously invested, has grown to \$12,000.

Miss Aldrich's fiance is not a devotee of society, and no club claims him as a member; he does not drink and has never used tobacco in any form; his colors are not registered with the Jockey club, and it is said he never witnessed a horse race; he does not own a yacht; he rarely attends the theater and then only as a patron of music, and for other sportive pastimes of the young men of the day he has no taste. Nevertheless Mr. Rockefeller is not without healthful resources. He is an athlete of no mean order, he is not averse to driving behind a fast horse and is an accomplished violinist. But it is as the teacher of the young men's Bible class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist church that Mr. Rockefeller finds his greatest pleasure. There for three years he has conducted Bible studies, assisted at times by his father, who in this work, as in everything else, is his guide and philosopher.

In personal appearance Mr. Rockefeller bears little resemblance to his father. He is about five feet eight inches in height, of slight but well knit frame, and his features are pale and intellectual. His eyes are blue and are shaded by eyebrows of black, bushy hair which almost meet. When seated at his desk he wears rimless glasses, and his aspect is that of a divinity student rather than of the man of affairs.

Though Mr. Rockefeller goes little into society and has never belonged to a club since his college days, when he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi at Brown university, he is one of the best dressed men in New York. He is partial to quiet colors, but his clothing is always fashioned from the choicest fabrics.

Punctual to the minute in business engagements, one might set a clock by Mr. Rockefeller's daily schedule. During the summer he makes his home at Boxwood, the country seat of John D. Rockefeller in Tarrytown. He is up at half past 6 every morning and for the ensuing hour may be seen about the Rockefeller stables or at the wood pile chopping wood, a form of exercise which he long ago became accustomed. Breakfast over, he drives to the railroad station in time to catch the train leaving Tarrytown for New York at 20 minutes to 9 o'clock. One hour later he is at his desk in the office of the Standard Oil company in lower Broadway. He is never late.

Mr. Rockefeller at noon patronizes a Broad street cafe, where he partakes of a frugal luncheon, for which he allows himself 30 minutes. The meal rarely costs him more than 30 cents. The day's work over, Mr. Rockefeller times himself to catch a train from the Grand Central station at 3:30 o'clock. There is always a backboard at Tarrytown to meet him, and he takes keen pleasure in driving a dashing pair of bays up the hill and on to Boxwood. The remainder of the day he devotes to pleasures of his own choosing—reading, violin playing or walks about the estate.

Almost primitive in its simplicity, the home life of the Rockefellers is yet delightful. Dinner is served at 6 o'clock in three courses—soup, a roast and dessert. Then comes the family gathering. When Mr. Rockefeller's daughters were at home, piano recitals, with violin accompaniment, preceded a service of song and family playing. Now father and son provide the music, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who possesses a fine voice, is often heard rendering solo selections.

It is in such an atmosphere that

young Mr. Rockefeller has been reared. Home ties were stronger than the blandishments of society, and if he ever had a sweetheart before his meeting with Miss Aldrich the fact is not generally known.

Only once has Mr. Rockefeller been known to speculate. That was when he first came from college. A lucky "turn" in the shares of the United States Leather company netted him \$400,000, but he is said to have lost his profits and a considerable sum in addition by a subsequent "slump." He decided after this experience to leave speculation to others.

Miss Aldrich is 26 years old and the youngest daughter of the Rhode Island senator. She is well known in Washington, where she, her mother and elder sister spend a portion of each winter. The Aldriches make their home at the Arlington hotel and in consequence do not entertain extensively at the capital. Their Providence home, on the other hand, has been the scene of many social festivities.

Miss Aldrich was last in Washington with her mother in March to attend the inauguration of President McKinley. She is recalled as a bright, attractive girl, who might easily have become a leader in society, but whose tastes and inclinations were more in keeping with those of her mother. She preferred the quietude of Aiken, S. C., where Mrs. Aldrich spends her winters, to the hurly burly of the capital.

The bride to be had a narrow escape last month. She was on the yacht Wild Duck when it ran down the Joy liner Tremont in Long Island sound.

WIRELESS SIGNAL SYSTEM.

New Invention That Uses Electric Currents of the Earth.

Daniel Drawbaugh, the aged inventor who for many years fought the Bell Telephone company to establish his right to priority of the invention of the telephone, now announces, says a Harrisburg (Pa.) dispatch to the Philadelphia Press, that he has invented a wireless signal system which, he asserts, is capable of application to telegraphy and telephony.

Mr. Drawbaugh's theory is comprehended in the use of the electric currents of the earth instead of the other currents with which wireless telegraph experiments have hitherto been made. His proposition differs from that of Marconi. By means of his instruments Mr. Drawbaugh says he has been able to successfully signal a distance over half a mile without the use of wires, with his shop as one station and the farm of Samuel Hertzler as the other. Experiments so far, he says, have shown that distance increases the efficiency of that system, the sounds being more distinct at half a mile than at the distance of a dozen feet.

Mr. Drawbaugh has constructed a machine capable of producing a high number of electrical vibrations to the minute, and this machine plays a very important part in the system of wireless signaling which he has invented. So far the only other apparatus used are the ordinary sending and receiving instruments used in telegraphing and telephony.

Attached to the sending apparatus is a wire which is grounded, and the receiving station consists merely of a similar grounded wire connected with the receiving instrument. Many of his experiments have been performed from a small boat which is sent down the creek which runs by the workshop to a distance of half a mile. The results obtained under these conditions are asserted to have been most satisfactory, and Mr. Drawbaugh firmly believes that communication with ships at sea is perfectly feasible with his system.

SUN'S WORK ON AIRSHIPS.

Professor King Makes New Point in Discussing Balloons.

Professor King, the Philadelphia aeronaut, insists that M. Santos-Dumont has not solved the problem of aerial navigation with his new airship.

"Santos-Dumont is undertaking much more than is asked to be done for balloons alone," said Professor King to a reporter of the Philadelphia Telegraph. "If we could but poise the balloon by some method in the air we might obtain some species of aerial navigation by taking advantage of the various currents to be found in the upper regions."

"Now, aeronauts have not been able to accomplish this poising at will in any manner except with the drag rope. The heat of the sun thwarts all our efforts to maintain a constant altitude. Santos-Dumont very cunningly avoids the sunstroke, which would 'run away' with him if he dared expose himself to it. The expansive effect of the sun's rays amounts in the case of an ordinary balloon to hundreds of pounds of buoyancy power, and Santos-Dumont would be exposed to that difficulty with his elongated balloon quite as much as we are with the spherical ones."

Professor King also says that the real dirigible balloon will not be cigar shaped, the spherical form, he contends, being the only proper one.

Sauerkraut For the Army.

Uncle Sam's soldiers in the Philippines and even those in this country will have a chance to draw sauerkraut in their rations in the near future. A company in Janesville, Wis., says a dispatch to the New York World, has closed a contract with the war department to deliver \$50,000 worth of the kraut in cans so that it can be shipped.

Wasp Pest In England.

The people of the fruit growing districts of England are beginning to insure themselves against wasps, says a London dispatch to the New York Sun. This year, owing to the absence of early rains, the wasps annihilated some crops. The growers of apples found that they filled their carts with more skins fitted with sated wasps.

UNCLE SAM'S INVASION.

Depew Says American Importations Are Scaring Europe.

BIG DEMAND FOR OUR GOODS.

The Senator, Just Home From Abroad, Tells About American Competition on Continent—We Supply Foreign Manufacturers—Planning to Keep Our Products Out.

Senator Depew, who has just returned from a trip abroad, said that the nations of Europe were greatly wrought up over the floods of American competition and were earnestly casting about for means to overcome it. "It is less than a quarter of a century," said he to a New York newspaper man, "when most Europeans thought native Americans were Indians or black. Now we are the white terror." Continuing upon this subject the senator said:

"There is a genuine scare on the continent about the competition of American manufacturers in their markets, and cabinets are considering if any combination is practicable which will prevent the importation of American goods and check our invasion of the continent, which has been opened at such vast expense and effort by European governments. I heard a Russian statesman say, 'Concert of action may be impossible, but Russia, in response to discriminating duties, has shown how each country in its own way can stop this competition.'"

"We are coming to be considered a common enemy to the extent that we actually supplant foreign manufacturers, and this feeling is intensified by every concern which goes bankrupt or reduces wages or lays off a portion of its employees, ascribing it all to American competition. This unfriendliness is not likely to result in war. The relations of European governments are too intricate and uncertain among themselves for any one to take that risk, and combination is impossible. An industrial defensive and offensive alliance against us has insuperable difficulties. But we must expect each country to put in practice every device to keep our products out."

"Germany has both tariff and trusts. Everything there is syndicated. The trusts refuse to sell anything to a merchant who deals in an imported article. This makes it more difficult for the importer, because the boycott means ruin. Where the American opens his own warehouse, as the shoe dealers did in Vienna, the native shoemakers mob the place and the police look the other way. Notwithstanding all this the superiority and cheapness of our goods are giving them increasing demand everywhere."

"The perpetual menace of ever increasing overproduction forces the foreign manufacturer to seek markets abroad. On the well known principle that it pays to keep all his forces employed and all his mills at work to their full capacity if a living profit can be had on the majority of the output by selling the surplus at cost or below, he is ever looking for a place to dump the cleaning up of his factories. His great hope is such a reduction or abolition of the American tariff as will enable him to flood our markets. While we can meet him successfully in fair competition, he would, with the tariff off, be virtually fighting our industries and artisans with a home bounty, and whether it ended in the surrender of a portion of our home markets or the reduction of wages to keep it the result would be equally unfortunate and disastrous."

"While American competition in all the markets of the world is more keen with Great Britain than other nations there is an entire absence of personal animosity about it. From the king to the cab driver only the most cordial sentiments and hospitable action are met. There is no doubt as to the cordiality of feeling toward us as a people and as a nation among the people."

"I found a general sentiment that we should have our way about a canal across the Isthmus, to build, own and control. They were quite ready to accede courteously and cordially to our wishes, only that treaties should be abrogated, as they are made, by the diplomatic formalities and agreements common among friendly powers. Europe has just grasped the full meaning of the Monroe doctrine and unanimously resents it. The old world wants larger trade with South America, coaling stations for fleets on this side of the ocean, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, and a free hand for protection of citizens and commerce in the several states of the Isthmus and South America. On this they are all agreed and ready to act and cannot understand that the Monroe doctrine is as much a part of the settled policy of the United States as its constitution."

"The railroads in South America have been built with foreign money, and mines are developed and worked, docks and warehouses constructed, banks organized and run and every enterprise capitalized and made possible by the lavish investment of English, German, French and Italian capital. The amount runs into tremendous figures, and these governments are alert for their citizens and their rights. If we ever have serious trouble, it is more likely to come from our fixed purpose on this question than from eastern complications or commercial rivalries."

Pleasures In Store.

When the Isthmian canal is completed, says the New York World, passengers can sit on the deck of ships in transit and enjoy a revolution on either side.

THE MOSQUITO CRUSADE.

How to Get Rid of This Dangerous Insect.

The old time attitude toward the mosquito was related to the axiom that whatever is right, though the observer may not understand why. The mosquito, being part of creation, was supposed to be of some use, or, anyhow, to be a necessary evil. The new attitude is that the mosquito is neither useful nor necessary and that energetic folks who will take the requisite trouble can do away with her. Science determined very recently that she is dangerous and worth fighting. This year, far more than ever before, she has been fought, and with so considerable a measure of success as to encourage like efforts in future on a still larger scale. Apparently there would be no mosquitoes if there were no stagnant water, says E. S. Martin in Harper's Weekly. The mosquito wars, as waged, for example, in New Jersey and on Long Island, begin by draining and go on to applications of kerosene to wet spots that cannot be drained. The kerosene is not expected to kill abed-bod mosquitoes to which licenses have already been issued, but it does kill their larvae. The trait in the mosquito which makes successful war against her possible is that she is a home body and ordinarily stays near her birthplace, not traveling far unless she can catch a ride. She travels by rail a good deal, and the circumstance that in New Jersey there is an incessant movement of trains from the coast to all parts of the state is considered to contribute in a very important degree to the distinguished reputation of that state as a mosquito district. But, trains or no trains, you can beat the mosquito if you can do away with stagnant water. If the great public once gets the idea that mosquitoes have a cause which is often preventable, it will make a difference, and when the mosquitoes anywhere get too troublesome there will be a search for their breeding places and intelligent consideration of what may be done, with drains and petroleum, to abate them.

One summer a man who had an aquarium in his house let the water in the glass tank run very low and lie stagnant. He forgot all about that water for nearly a fortnight, when one morning he found an exceedingly large and active family of mosquitoes on his premises. Then he left town, but first he emptied the tank. His instructive experience may be shared by any household where he will take the trouble to put a little water in a pail and leave it undisturbed in a warm, sheltered place for about ten days.

REWARD FOR GOOD INDIANS.

Money For Those Loyal During Outbreak of 1862.

Plans are being made to secure for members of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux who were loyal to the whites during the great Indian outbreak of 1862 a substantial reward for their fidelity and good conduct, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Last winter congress directed that the United States court of claims, at Washington, should ascertain what members of these bands were loyal during the outbreak and pay to them the amount of their suspended annuities since February, 1863. Inquiry into the matter is now in progress.

In February, 1863, congress confiscated the annuities of all the Sioux Indians in Minnesota and Dakota, loyal and disloyal alike. The annuities of the Sissetons and Wahpetons—commonly called the Upper Indians—amounted to \$68,000, payable annually. In 38 years these annual payments would aggregate \$2,584,000. It is now proposed to pay this sum to the loyal Sissetons and Wahpetons pro rata after deducting certain appropriations and payments which have been made since the act of confiscation was passed. The investigation is to determine the identity of the proper beneficiaries. The court of claims will fix the sum to be distributed.

AMERICAN PAPER FOR PARIS.

Plans For an Edition in the French Capital.

Mr. Ochs, the editor of the New York Times, says a cable to the Chicago Inter Ocean, is once more in Paris to study the situation with regard to establishing a permanent Paris edition, which his brother, who now is managing the Philadelphia Times, would edit. Ochs said the other day:

"I believe the Paris Times will have to wait another year, though I am anxious to start as soon as possible, because Paris is becoming more and more important as a center for a certain class of European news more interesting to our readers than the London article."

Bird Fans In Vogue.

The newest and prettiest fan is quite small and composed of feathers from the breast of the pheasant or the peacock, says the Chicago News. At the same time the tiny fan of lace or painted gauze elaborately spangled holds its own in fashion's favor. As a matter of fact really good fans never look old fashioned, and one wonders why a girl who has a large sum to expend upon her trousseau does not invest in a beautiful fan—a genuine antique, if possible; if not, a modern work of art.

Pinned Ball With a Broken Leg.

In a game of baseball in Gwyneddville, Ind., Frank Brooks broke the fibula and fractured the tibia of his left leg while making a slide to second base, says a dispatch to the Indianapolis News. In his determination to play ball he would not retire from the game until the sixth inning, when he was compelled to quit owing to intense pain.

PLANS FOR ROYAL VISIT

How Canada Will Receive King Edward's Son.

FINE PROGRAMME ARRANGED.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York Are Expected at Quebec Sept. 16—Will Visit All Principal Cities—Grand Naval Pageant Arranged at St. John.

The world's tour of their royal highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York is being carried out well up to schedule time. The royal yacht Ophir with the royalties aboard sailed from Africa on Friday, Aug. 23, says the New York Journal, and is now well under way for America, where a five weeks' visit to Canada brings the actual tour to an end before sailing for Europe on the return voyage on Oct. 21.

The Ophir will only cast anchor twice before she rides into Quebec harbor on Sept. 16—that is, at the island of Ascension and off Cape St. Vincent. From the programme of festivities in contemplation Canada's sons and daughters will not be one whit behind their colonial brethren in the antipodes and other British dependencies which have been visited in this memorable tour in the enthusiastic and splendid character of the welcome they will accord to their royal guests.

The Ophir will be met in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the British North American fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford. The fleet will act with the warships Juno and St. George, which have accompanied the royal yacht as escorts during the whole trip, as the naval escort to the port of Quebec, where the duke and duchess and suit will be landed. The yacht and her consorts, leaving them there, will proceed to Halifax and await the arrival of the party at that port.

The landing of the party will be timed, whatever day it happens, to take place at noon, so that the official programme can be gone through with as arranged. The duke and duchess will be officially received by the governor general, the members of the federal and provincial governments and the civil authorities of Quebec. After the presentation of an address of welcome and the freedom of the city on the landing steps the cortege will proceed to the citadel, where their highnesses will be the guests of the governor general. As court mourning for the late Queen Victoria will not have expired, there will be no balls or public banquets, but official dinners, concerts, receptions, games, etc., will be held, and this rule applies to the whole itinerary, which is as follows:

Arrive at Quebec midday, Monday, Sept. 16; leave Quebec Wednesday morning, Sept. 18; arrive at Montreal midday, Wednesday, Sept. 18; leave Montreal Friday morning, Sept. 20; arrive at Ottawa midday, leaving Ottawa Tuesday morning, Sept. 24; arrive at Winnipeg Thursday morning, Sept. 26, leaving late the same day; arrive at Vancouver Monday, Sept. 30; arrive at Victoria Tuesday, Oct. 1, leaving there Oct. 3; arrive at Toronto Monday, Oct. 7; leave Toronto Saturday, Oct. 12; arrive at St. John, N. B., Tuesday, Oct. 15; leave Halifax for England on Monday, Oct. 21.

A grand naval pageant has been arranged as the farewell at St. John. It has been planned by Commodore Gifford and Commodore Montferand, commanders of the British and French fishery squadrons in those waters. Four British and three French warships, composing the fishery squadrons, will participate. Vice Admiral Bedford, with a squadron of seven warships, will attend the royal yacht Ophir and her consorts.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

A New Feature To Be Added to the Service.

The rural free delivery service will in a few weeks furnish its patrons stamped envelopes bearing return notices, stating the route on which they were mailed. In case of nondelivery, says a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger, they will be sent back to the carrier who first collected them and be by him returned to the person who first deposited the letter in the mails. This new feature of the service is intended to give the rural patron the same facilities that are now enjoyed by those who live in the cities and to render their letters more secure in the mails.

There were 30 new routes added to the rural service recently, and the service will be greatly augmented during the next few weeks. There are now 5,062 rural carriers, and the number will reach the 8,000 mark by the end of the calendar year. For the 30 new routes established there were many fourth class postoffices discontinued. It is estimated that when the free delivery service is installed it saves about half its cost in the saving from discontinued offices.

At a number of the offices done away with the postmaster becomes the carrier and simply delivers the mails at the houses of his patrons instead of requiring them to come to him.

Over Whirlpool Rapids In Boat.

P. M. Nissen will attempt to navigate the Whirlpool rapids of Niagara river with a steamboat of his own construction and at the same time will try to take soundings of the whirlpool and rapids, a thing many times attempted, but never successfully accomplished, says a Chicago dispatch to the New York Sun. Nissen became famous last summer by shooting the whirlpool and rapids in an open boat, the only person who ever survived such a feat.

HUNTING IN ADIRONDACKS.

Sportsmen Preparing For Opening of Deer Season.

The shooting season in the Adirondacks will open in a few days, and sportsmen are showing considerable interest in the prospects, says a dispatch from Old Forge to the New York Commercial Advertiser. Deer have been seen in the usual numbers along the forest trails and the highways, and the outlook was never better for a successful season. Those who have recently been in the woods after speckled trout say this will be a banner deer season if signs and marks, which are as thick as leaves, count for anything. One is scarcely able to find a thickly wooded place near the water which is not covered with deer tracks. The deer season will last until Nov. 10, and the hunters have the privilege of possessing game until Nov. 20.

The season for grouse will open Sept. 15 and close Dec. 16. There are only certain sections of the Adirondacks which provide good shooting, and one of the best of them is Piseco lake, in Hamilton county.

In addition to the deer and grouse shooting there are now many bears, the number having increased faster than grouse or deer in the last few years. There have at different times in the last few months been persistent rumors of the presence of panthers and lynx, and it seems that the last wolf is yet to be exterminated. There is no closed season in the Adirondack counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence on hares and rabbits. Foxes and rabbits have been increasing rapidly in numbers in the last few years.

The hunters in the Adirondacks this season may encounter some elk and moose, as 25 of the former were released on the shores of Forked lake in the middle of the summer. It is known that several moose have escaped from private preserves and are roaming the wilds. One of them, a bull moose, was killed by a hunter below Saranac lake last fall, its slayer being fined heavily for the offense. Elk and moose in the Adirondacks are protected by law indefinitely.

AMERICA'S CUP.

What It Will Cost to Defend It This Year.

The exact sum of money paid for the Columbia in 1899 is not known, but the sum has been estimated at not less than \$150,000, says the Brooklyn Citizen. Without a doubt it cost over \$50,000 to carry her through the season; probably the sum was much greater than this. In the first part of the season her owners paid \$16,000 for three suits of sails. And then there was the Defender, which acted as a trial horse to the Columbia. It cost just \$50,000 for her to be a trial horse, but it was paid without a groan. And now for the present season:

It will have been noticed that the construction of each cup defender has cost infinitely more than its predecessor. The fact is the Herreshoffs have charged several thousands of dollars for each minute of extra speed. Following these deductions, the Constitution has unquestionably cost not a cent less than \$200,000 to build. She has a large tender, the steamboat Mount Hope, and a crew of 68 men. She has three or four suits of sails, extra spars and the like, and she will go into drydock before the cup races. Outside of the \$200,000 spent on her construction she will probably cost the Belmont syndicate about \$80,000. Then there is the cost of her trial horse, the Columbia. She will carry a crew of 40 men, each of whom will receive \$35 a month in wages. That makes \$2,200 a month, \$11,000 for the five months she will be in commission. The wages of Captain Barr and the first and second mate will aggregate for those five months \$6,000; the tender will cost \$7,500. Uniforms for the men have already resulted in an expenditure of \$1,000, and there is the cost of feeding them to be considered. This makes \$23,000, and her sails and spars and overhauling and other particulars will easily cost another \$25,000. It will thus be seen that, all in all, \$535,000 is a conservative estimate of the cost of defending the cup this year.

NEW LAMP FOR LUPUS CURE.

It Furnishes a Light Extremely Rich in Chemical Rays.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that Dr. Sophus Bang, manager of the laboratory belonging to Professor Pinsen, inventor of the light cure for lupus, has constructed a special electric lamp giving a feeble light, but which is extremely rich in chemical rays.

The dispatch adds that Dr. Bang used metal instead of carbon poles. The bacteria killing power of this lamp is ten times as great as that of an ordinary lamp, and a lupus patient requiring 75 minutes' treatment with the arc lamp will require only from three to five minutes' treatment with the new one, which costs only \$15.

Our Coal Exports.

Coal exportations from the United States during the fiscal year just ended, as shown by the treasury bureau of statistics, Washington, amounted to \$22,317,496 against \$19,502,813 in the fiscal year 1900, \$13,061,028 in 1899, \$11,008,643 in 1897, \$10,646,062 in 1896 and \$8,391,026 in 1891. Thus the value of coal exportations from the United States has doubled since 1897 and nearly trebled in the decade. These figures relate to values. Measured by quantity, the increase has been even greater, the exports in 1901 being 7,676,149 tons against 2,800,030 tons in 1891, thus making the total exports of 1901 in quantity more than three times as much as in 1891.