

The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LV—No. 2.

ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900.

WHOLE No. 2812.

TOWN TOPICS.

Col. H. S. Haskell is in Boston. See Terrill's Ducks and Turkeys. Dr. C. A. Moulton is laid up with an attack of rheumatism. Mr. F. Percy Pocock and family have moved to Beebe Plain. Mrs. M. A. Darling of West Newton, Mass., is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Gen. F. G. Butterfield, Miss Charlotte Butterfield and Miss Esther Butterfield are in Boston.

Mr. W. M. Pike has bought the Mark Hall lot near Derby Line the purchase price being \$200.

Mr. L. A. Libby of Hartford, Conn., was in town last week, called here by the death of his mother, the late Mrs. Wm. G. Libby.

Messrs. Morrill and Bates are still buying potatoes for shipment from Derby Line, the current price being 40 cents a bushel.

The annual visit for the benefit of the Cassville Methodist Church, will be held at Mr. Martindale's, Thursday evening, Jan. 18th.

Col. John G. Foster, U. S. Consul-General at Halifax, N. S., left for that place Monday night after a month's stay at his home at Derby Line.

Mr. O. Wendell Hill has secured a situation in the National Bank of Derby Line, succeeding Mr. J. C. Baxter, who has gone to Sherbrooke.

Mr. John McMullen and wife from Boston have lately been visiting relatives in this vicinity. They arrived here Saturday evening and returned on Wednesday.

Of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, who will give a concert at Stanstead, January 23rd, the Detroit Free Press says: "They have no competitors and they can have no successors."

Very encouraging reports are received from Mrs. A. T. Foster, who is now in a hospital at Boston. An operation was entirely successful and she is recovering as rapidly as could be expected.

There will be an oyster supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Tichurst on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16th, for the benefit of the Congregational Church, Fitch Bay. Good programme in preparation. You are cordially invited.

At a recent meeting of Golden Rule Lodge the following officers were installed: Bro. J. A. Bradford, W. M.; Bro. W. E. Hammond, S. W.; Bro. H. T. Ball, J. W.; Rev. Bro. H. E. Benton, Chaplain; W. Bro. R. C. Parsons, Treasurer; Bro. C. I. Moulton, Secretary; W. Bro. F. T. Caswell, S. D.; Bro. J. C. Holland, J. D.; Bro. R. N. Wilcox, I. G.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Derby Line, held on Tuesday, Messrs. Austin T. Foster, H. D. Holmes, Z. M. Mansur, Benjamin Hinman and D. W. Davis were re-elected directors for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were re-elected: Austin T. Foster, president; H. D. Holmes, vice-president; D. W. Davis, cashier.

At a regular meeting of Court International, No. 323, I. O. F., held on the 28th ult., the following officers were installed by C. W. Thomas, C. D. H. C. R.: J. E. St. Pierre, C. R.; L. H. Hopkins, V. C. R.; C. W. Thomas, P. C. R.; R. W. Saunders, Orator; J. W. Crawford, S. W.; John Kelley, Jr., J. W.; George Rathbone, S. B.; Frank Scott, J. B.; C. C. Wells, F. S.; G. W. Dorman, Treasurer; Henry Suddard, R. S.

The advantages of an up-town telegraph office are being advocated now, and to secure the establishment of such, Mr. E. Audinwood offers to furnish, without charge, office room in his new building for the Western Union telegraph as well as for a public station of the Bell telephone. As the building is directly on the line and the Rock Island and Derby Line express offices are already located there, the suggested arrangement would centralize express, telegraph and telephone in a very convenient manner for people on both sides of the line.

Last Saturday evening Charles Pomroy, son of Selah Pomroy, drove to Boynton to attend the singing school at that place. When he returned from the school house where the class had assembled he discovered that his team had disappeared from the shed where he had left it. Although diligent search was made no trace of the missing team was discovered until Monday night when the horse was found near Joseph Peasley's in Stanstead. Not a strap was left on the horse, and it is believed the team was stolen, the horse being liberated after the other property had been secreted.

TOWN TOPICS.

Fine Ducks and Turkeys at Terrill's. Miss H. A. Tinker is visiting relatives in Massachusetts.

Mr. T. S. Haskell has returned to the military academy at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Theodore Villeneuve, an old resident of Rock Island, died Tuesday night.

Mrs. J. A. Woodman, from Ontario, has been called to Rock Island by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Hugh Kay.

Mr. G. A. Giard of St. Hyacinthe, traveling salesman for the Globe Suspender Co., was in town the first of the week.

Mrs. Susan E. Blodgett, who has been staying with relations in Somerville, Mass., since the early fall, returned home last Saturday.

Mr. W. L. Rowell, the JOURNAL'S traveling agent, is now on the road. We hope our friends and patrons will receive him with open arms and open pocketbooks.

The officers of the Y. P. S. C. E. recently elected for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. F. T. Caswell; vice-president, Miss Mabel Aude; secretary-treasurer, Miss Mamie Lunt.

The New York World says: "The Fisk Jubilee Singers alone preserve to us the real folk songs of America. Concert at Town Hall, Stanstead, Tuesday, January 23rd."

Since the operation performed by Dr. Whittaker of Newport, assisted by Dr. Gillilan of Beebe Plain, over a week ago, there has been a steady yet slow improvement in the condition of Mr. William A. Lynn, who is now on a fair way to recovery.

At the recent annual meeting of the Congregational Ladies' Aid Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. David H. Pike; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. B. Sweeney and Mrs. F. T. Caswell; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. P. Baxter.

The advertisement of the Golden Placer and Quartz Mining Co. of Knowlton, P. Q., and Golden, B. C., appears on another page. This company has acquired a quartz mine of unusual promise and a placer lease covering an area of eighty acres near the junction of Canyon Creek with the Columbia River. The company is now being incorporated with a capital of \$1,500,000 divided into 1,500,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each. Of the quartz mine Mr. L. H. Estell of Golden, B. C., writes: "The result of one assay of surface rock, assayed for gold only, gave value of \$15.50 per ton." To secure money for further development immediately, a limited number of shares are offered at 10 cents per share. Among the provisional directors of the company are the Hon. Justice Lynch, Dr. T. M. Prime, E. Fleury, N. P., and other well-known Knowlton business men.

Several topics were discussed and numerous resolutions passed at a meeting of the Citizens League held at Rock Island Monday evening. One of the resolutions provides for the holding of a public meeting in the Town Hall, Stanstead, next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of explaining the objects and aims of the League. The meeting will be addressed by some of the leading members. A resolution setting forth that in the opinion of the League the objects of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are worthy of support and recommending that the League lend its assistance to the former society, was introduced and unanimously adopted. Another resolution calling upon the constable at Stanstead Plain to enforce the by-law requiring the use of bells upon sleighs, was adopted. The enforcement of law against selling intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath, was referred to the executive, and a resolution favoring the curfew law was also passed. The complaint made against Derby Line executive by the sheriff at that place, was disposed of, the members agreeing that it was not the duty of the League to do police work, but to secure the enforcement of law through the regular channels. In the opinion of the League no sheriff or constable had a right to liberate a prisoner under arrest without first bringing said prisoner before the proper magistrate or justice and the executive were instructed to take action against any sheriff for future violation of this principle. A resolution was adopted calling for the publication of the constitution in the Stanstead JOURNAL. The same will be found in another column. Those who are in sympathy with the movement may become members by signing the constitution at Caswell & O'Rourke's store.

TOWN TOPICS.

Go to Terrill's for Ducks and Turkeys.

Messrs. C. C. Owen of Stanstead and W. J. Jay of Barnston were accepted to represent C. Squadron, 5th Dragoons, in the second contingent to South Africa.

On Tuesday Charles Lunderville, Louis Beaudette and William Webb made a slaughtering record at Sunny-side Farm. They killed and dressed 20 hogs, averaging 200 pounds each, in 7 hours and 30 minutes.

At a regular meeting of Frontier Lodge, No. 56, A. O. U. W., held on Tuesday evening, the following officers were installed by A. S. Rainback, D. D. G. M.: O. F. Caswell, M. W.; J. E. St. Pierre, P. M. W.; G. S. Heath, Foreman; F. E. Maheux, Overseer; P. W. Baldwin, Guide; George Taylor, O. W.; Charles E. Neveu, I. W.; A. H. Tiffin, Recorder; T. J. Smith, Financier; Alex. Pepin, Receiver; E. J. St. Pierre, Grand Lodge Representative.

At a meeting of Tomfobia Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., Friday evening, the following elective officers were installed by our D. D. G. M., W. B. Bullock, with the help of five brothers of the lodge: N. G., J. W. Abbey; R. S., J. G. Cowens; V. G., F. C. White; F. S., E. L. Scott; Treasurer, W. B. Bullock. The following officers were then appointed by N. G., J. W. Abbey: Past Grand, Bro. H. E. Arlington; Warden, Bro. John Batchelder; Conductor, John Brock; Chaplain, Bro. G. Elery Read; O. G., C. E. Monroe; I. G., J. E. Greenleaf; R. S. N. G., L. H. Hopkins; L. S., Robt. Brooks; R. S. S., F. S. Aldrich; L. S. S., Alfred Brock. V. G., F. C. White then appointed his supporters, viz: R. S. V. G., Bro. Henry Conner; L. S. V. G., Steven Bryant.

GEORGEVILLE.

Court Memphresmag No. 902 Independent Order of Foresters have elected the following officers: John Richardson, C. R.; Wm. E. Talbot, C. D.; George E. Hand, V. C.; John Camber Jr., S. W.; E. J. Williamson, J. W.; W. Carter, S. B.; Joseph Jennings, J. B.; William Partington, F. Sec.; Warren Achilles, R. Sec.; Ira Thayer, Treas.; Norris Heath, Chap.; W. M. Keyes, M. D.; Phys.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Murray and children of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. Routledge at Belmont last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Williams of Montreal, and Mr. Perchard and Mrs. Hall of Magog, were the guests of Mr. Wm. McGowan on Saturday.

Mr. M. L. Williams of Montreal, has bought the R. Stanley Bagg property here and will thoroughly repair and occupy it the ensuing season. Mr. Williams was making measurements on Saturday for a pier that he is intending to have built for his steam yachts. It will be located on his lake front.

There is from four to seven inches of ice on the lake here, but it is badly reefered and there is no crossing with teams yet.

The thaw of Sunday made the sleighing very poor, and some wagons are running. The ground is frozen quite hard.

Mr. Alexander Clark has moved into the Dolloff house.

Mr. Wm. Murray intends to repair the mill house, vacated by Mr. Clark and will occupy it himself.

McCONNELL.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Worthen of Manchester, N. H., have returned after an absence of three years, to spend a couple of weeks with Mr. Worthen's parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Vaughan of Ayer's Flat, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Parnell of Glen Brook Farm on Friday of last week.

The whooping cough has been going around among the children, but the victims are improving. At Turner-town the school children have nearly all had it.

The lake has frozen so that teams have been crossing some.

News is about as scarce as snow this winter.

T. Parnell was at Massawippi last Monday.

EAST HATLEY.

"The 'Ladies Aid' will hold their long projected social in the Foresters Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 19th. Those who have not promised their 'dollar' (more or less) will have an opportunity of giving it just the same. The ladies hope to see a house full of friends and neighbors and promise a pleasant social evening. Admission free.

Mr. Rowell, the Journal Agent, was calling upon friends here to-day.

BEEBE PLAIN.

Municipal election passed off very quietly here. Two of the retiring councillors were returned without opposition, Henry Bigelow and George House. John Blair was elected in place of Josiah Feltus without a contest.

Mr. Boright, the genial agent for the Magog News, spent a couple of days in our village the first of the week making collections and soliciting new subscribers for the above paper. He reports success.

Percy Pocock has returned to our village after an absence of several years. He has moved into a part of his father's house on Main St. We heartily welcome Percy and his family back here.

Charlie Whitcher returned to his school at Goddard Seminary on Jan. 3rd, not to Westbrooke, Me., as reported last week. We were misinformed.

Francis Pocock left last week for an extended trip through Ontario for the Lay Whip Co.

Mr. J. I. Parker from Coventry, Vt., was in the village last week and attended the Hall-Elder wedding.

Mrs. Ed. Browning of Lennoxville was in the place for a day or two last week. She attended the wedding of her cousin, Miss Mattie Agnes Elder, and made her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Elder, a short visit.

It is reported that the Granite Co. will build a large store and several tenement houses on the vacant lot belonging to the Fregeau place, which they recently purchased from C. H. Kathan.

Henry Tomkins left last week for the North-west in the interest of the Lay Whip Co. He expects to be gone several weeks.

Misses Alma and Inez Yetter have returned from their visit to Newport and Miss Inez is attending school.

Mr. Wright's son, who was thought to be recovering from rheumatic fever, has had a relapse and been very seriously sick the past week.

Homer Owen, who has been in the employ of D. L. House for the past year, has finished his work and gone to the home of his father near Smith's Mills.

Rev. Mr. Finch and family returned on Thursday last from a ten days' visit to friends in Cookshire.

John Lougee returned on Saturday last from Magog where he has been for several weeks visiting his daughter, Mrs. John Taylor.

Mr. McIntosh, a member of the new Granite Co., has purchased from Mr. C. H. Kathan the place known as the Fregeau place on Main St., and will occupy it soon, so report says. We welcome Mr. McIntosh to our village.

J. G. Elder left on Tuesday for a three weeks' trip through the province of Quebec.

Dr. Gaines of Newport was in the place on Monday called here professionally.

The village school reopened on Monday with the Misses Gustin as teachers, which is a guarantee of a first-class school.

Mary Heath of Heathton returned on Sunday and will attend our school. She is staying at C. A. Scarples'.

Miss Minnie Feltus, from the lake shore, is attending school here. She stays at Rev. Mr. Finch's.

Will Haselton and family have been in Waterloo for several days visiting Mrs. Haselton's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hall left on Monday morning for their home in Bakersfield, Vt.

Josiah Feltus still remains quite sick. There has been no particular change in his condition the past week.

(From another correspondent.)

Time brings improvement. Perhaps there is no more convenient post office arrangements than at Beebe Plain just now. Mr. George House is Canadian Post Master, and Miss Ethel House has been appointed Assistant Post Mistress for the United States side, so the two offices are moved into the stone store which is situated on the line. The building is commodious and convenient and we can do business now at either office at one entrance. Miss Ethel House makes an excellent P. O. Clerk, reliable, accommodating, strict and quick in the dispatch of business. These improvements ought to be much appreciated by all patrons on both sides of the line.

Next Sunday in connection with the preaching service in the Methodist Church, a Roll-Call and *Covenant* Service will be conducted by the pastor, Mr. Finch, who hopes to get some response to the call of the names of every member of the church and he also invites all adherents and who-so-ever will to join in this service of Christian Fellowship.

BEEBE PLAIN.

Dr. Whiteher, owing to his largely increasing business, has been obliged to add two fresh horses to his number. He now drives a bay pair that are said to be hot ones.

Mrs. C. B. Buell left on Thursday morning for Stratford, Vt., where she expects to stay the remainder of the winter with her son, S. B. Buell.

Mrs. Thomas Davis was called to Charleston the last of the week on account of the serious illness of her son, who resides there.

Mrs. Wellington Bodwell still remains very low and is gradually failing.

John Blair has been in Boston for the past few days. He went with Stewart Haskell of Derby Line.

A social will be given at the Beebe Plain Hotel Hall by the Society of All Saints' Church on Friday evening, Jan. 19. A programme and supper will be provided. Admission 25 cents. A good time is expected.

MASSAWIPPI.

The Hatley Municipal elections, Monday, resulted in the return of Mr. George Kezar, who has given universal satisfaction for over twenty years, which is a record that all can not boast of. Mr. John Bowen was newly elected in the place of Avery Ives, Esq., who has served faithfully also many years, and is now retiring, we presume, on account of advanced age.

Mr. Ives has been Mayor this past year and several terms here-to-fore, and will be much missed at the council board. It will need a man of education to "properly fill his shoes." One as scholarly, gentlemanly and wise. The choice rests with a few. We have not yet reached that point when our Mayor can be elected by popular vote.

Miss Eunice Edson has returned from a two weeks stay at Newport.

Winifred St. Dizier returned Monday to the Bugbee College, Stanstead, accompanied by Charley Taylor, who goes as a new student.

J. D. Moore, Esq., of Magog visited relatives here on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Stevenson does not gain as all could wish.

Miss G. Robinson has been ill at P. Hitchcock's.

Mrs. W. Munroe of Stanstead Junction arrived at her father's to-day.

Rev. Mr. Smiley will preach here Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

The I. O. G. T. of this place will hold a "social" on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17th, at their Lodge room. All members of surrounding lodges are invited to come and enjoy an evening together. Non members welcome.

NORTH HATLEY.

Last Friday while Mr. Abraham Howe was fastening a log on a carriage at Reed's saw mill, the mallet flew out of his hand and struck the saw which was running at a good speed. The mallet flew back and hit Mr. Howe on the chin and forehead with force enough to knock him senseless for a while. We are glad to hear that the wounds are healing and he is doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, of Randolph, Vt., father and mother of Mr. Burt Dudley, the sick man, are here on a brief visit.

Mr. Ashley Jackson is building an addition to his grist mill a creamery.

The schools commenced Monday morning.

At the municipal election on Monday, Messrs. J. H. Campbell and B. LeBaron were re-elected by acclamation, and Mr. E. A. Tyler was put in the place of Mr. J. W. Call by acclamation.

Mr. W. W. Smith, of Sutton Junction will speak on Temperance next Sunday evening in the Universalist Church.

There will be a franchise meeting next Tuesday evening, January 16, in the Universalist Church. Mr. Putney, County President of the W. C. T. U. will be one of the speakers.

Mr. Coleman, of Methuen, Mass., one of the incorporators of the Electric Co., is in town.

BROWN'S HILL.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gove visited at Mr. Wilder Brown's on Saturday.

Mr. Homer Dustin is working for Mr. Fred Brown.

Mr. Bert Drew spent a few days last week visiting at his brother's, Mr. Homer Drew's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Flanders visited at Mr. Alfred Curtis's on Saturday.

Miss Myrtle Leavitt began her school on Monday after spending a two weeks' vacation at home.

Mrs. W. Flanders of West Derby visited at Mr. Moses Merrill's a few days last week.

Mr. Bond Little and daughter, Miss Sadie Little, spent Saturday and Sunday at Mr. Alfred Curtis's.

GRANITEVILLE.

Mrs. Fred Paul of Enfield, N. H., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Arlington, for a few weeks.

Through the kindness of Mr. Tom Wools and Roy Reed, who furnished a four horse team, about twenty of the young people of this vicinity, enjoyed a sleigh ride on Friday afternoon after which they returned to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Beerwort's and partook of a bountiful supper.

Mr. James Maltman left here on Wednesday of last week for Mount Johnson, P. Q.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Campbell visited at Mr. J. O. Leary's on Thursday evening of last week.

Miss Jennie Hurlbut returned to her home in Sutton, P. Q., on Friday last having spent a very pleasant week visiting relatives in this vicinity.

News has been received that Mr. James Brodie, who sailed for Scotland on Dec. 30, reached Liverpool January 5th.

The creek has made quite an open-air skating rink and the young people have enjoyed skating to their hearts' content through the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Melvin Tilton, who has been laid up for some time, is slowly improving.

A Ladies Aid meeting will be held to-day at Mrs. John Moir's to elect new officers and plan work for the coming year.

Quite a number of men are still at work on the quarries here.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Salls of Manchester, N. H., visited at Mr. D. W. Moir's on Monday.

Mrs. John Moir visited her sister, Mrs. E. P. Davis of Lineboro on Tuesday.

SOUTH BARNSTON.

Elder H. D. Selby has accepted the pastorate of the A. C. church here and commenced his labors last Sunday.

The several teachers have returned to their work after the two weeks holidays.

Miss Blanche Kezar gave a very pleasant party to about thirty of her friends last Thursday evening a fine supper was served and the evening pleasantly spent in games and music.

Mr. George Herrick of Coaticook spent a few days with Mrs. O. W. Heath last week.

We are sorry to learn of the death of the little son of Mather Hastings which took place last week. Mr. and Mrs. M. L. D. Hastings attended the funeral in Charleston last Thursday.

Miss Flora Aldrich visited friends in Newport last week.

Miss Lula Gould is in Montreal attending the Normal school.

Mrs. B. F. Kezar will entertain the Ladies Aid next week Saturday, the 20th.

Mr. Bert Searles and wife of Boston have moved into their house here for the winter.

MACK'S MILLS.

A good deal of whooping cough and other sickness around here at present.

Again we have a little sleighing.

Leslie Comstock is gaining slowly.

We hear that Mrs. David Cyr of Tichurst Corner had a shock last Saturday.

Fred Tichurst of Smith's Mills lost his best horse on Monday morning. Its death was caused by its getting loose and eating too much meal. Much sympathy is felt for Fred as he depended on his team for his family support.

There was a large crowd out on Monday, it being the day for the election of councillors. As there was no opposition the retiring councillors were put back by acclamation.

Fred Young is not much better. He is attended by Dr. Tompkins.

VALE PERKINS.

Fine weather for cutting wood, logs, and bushes, there is so little snow. Some sleighs are seen but wagons run best.

Capt. Tom Norton was through here last week buying logs for Prouty & Miller of Newport, and vaneer stock for the vaneer mill at Newport. He reports a large amount of lumber being put on the lake. He is also buying wood to be delivered on the shore of the lake.

At election of Councillors at Mansonville on the 8th inst., Mr. Norman MacKay and Mr. Lyman Knowlton were re-elected.

Mrs. J. M. Alex is away for a few days.

L. C. Welcome has gone to Newport to work in the ice business.

The housewife says "the way those mice destroy things about the house is an (gn)awful shame."

Dark gray card board, for mounting Perry Pictures, etc., at the JOURNAL office.

ANGLO-FRENCH DISPUTES.

Although, at a crisis like the present in South Africa, probably the last that would occur to a British statesman is to cringe to a foreign power, to whose representatives he and his colleagues had not long before been fearlessly candid, there is at the same time no occasion for assuming a tone of resentment or provocation. During the last few months the relations between Great Britain and France have not been those of good neighbors. After the Dreyfus trial it looked as if the populations of the two countries were to come to blows, and some Englishmen pushed their hostility to a deplorable length—making war even on the exposition. Science became for a time a happy and seemingly successful mediator. The regrettable shooting of a French trawler proved a pretext with the Anglophobe press for renewing the controversy. The Queen graciously intervened, expressed her sorrow at the fatality, and made a handsome present from her private purse to the family of the deceased. Her kindness did not spare Her Majesty the ribaldry of the most shameless of the Chauvinist papers of Paris and elsewhere. Here again sufficient distinction was not made between the real offenders and the self-respecting French press to which such an outrage against any woman would have been impossible—not to speak of a venerable Queen and Empress who enjoys the respect of the whole world. While the incident was still embittering the public mind of both communities, the authorities of the British Museum carried out a plan already decided on, of bestowing a valuable collection of pamphlets and historical documents on one of the departments of the French Government.

But the gift had hardly been acknowledged when the needs of a slain soldier's family forced on the attention of the patriotic public the remembrance of a tragedy by which several British officers and men, while occupying as they believed, British soil, were shot down by French troops. This very month, the still undimmed widows and children of the slain keep the mournful anniversary of their loss. For it was in December, 1893, that the misunderstanding occurred. For six years the dispute between the two Governments has been going on—the British maintaining that the men fired upon were in British territory, the French giving no definite reply, and all this time, the families of the slain men have been left without provision. The extreme necessity of one of the widows induced Mr. Arnold White to write to the Foreign Office, and see if he could procure in advance of the settlement some degree of relief. Last summer, it seems, that officer preferred a claim to the French Republic in behalf of the bereaved families. On October 23, Mr. Balfour stated in the House of Commons that the French had accepted the principle of arbitration, and admitted that an indemnity was due if it could be proved that the men who met their deaths were on British soil when they fell. Early last month Mr. Arnold White wrote to the Foreign Office, representing the condition of the desolate families, and received a letter from Mr. Brodric which he published in the Times. Therein the Under Secretary said that "the question of the relief of the sufferers lay altogether with the Treasury." Later on, seeing his letter in print, Mr. Brodric wrote in explanation that on proof being furnished that the men were killed on British soil—proof which the Foreign Office could easily procure—an indemnity would be offered. Meanwhile the Treasury had advanced any relief granted. But, one naturally asks, why is the proof delayed, and the indemnity withheld so long while the families of the officers and men (as many think wantonly) slain six years ago, are really in want. Irritating questions like these tend to aggravate the antipathies felt by one nation towards the other. But it is the part of wisdom to soothe rather than to excite such international animosities.

PROGRESS IN LUZON.

The military operations which have broken up the insurgent forces in the island of Luzon north of Manila have been followed by the organization of government. General Young has been appointed military governor of the northwestern provinces, with his headquarters at Vigan; and Colonel Hood has been appointed military governor of the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and Nuevo Vizcaya. Both are establishing civil municipal governments, which will be largely in the hands of the natives. The ports in northern Luzon are to be opened at once to trade. One result of the military operations has been the release of 3000 or 4000 Spanish prisoners, and 15 or 20 Americans who had been in the hands of the insurgents.

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, relieves 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.

THE LAST OF THE POSTBOYS.

One of the pleasantest and most familiar figures of old English life, the postboy, has passed away beyond recall. Whatever his age he was always a boy, and on fine occasions his white beaver hat, yellow jacket, white breeches and top boots made him the most dashing figure on the scene. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould describes old George Spurlie, one of the last of his race, who might have stepped out of a novel of a century ago.

Like every other postboy, old George loved his horses. There was one gray mare of which he was especially fond. One night she got her halter twisted about her neck and was found strangled. George Spurlie sat down and cried. The landlord endeavored to comfort him.

"George," said he, "don't take on so. After all, it was only a horse. Now if you had lost a wife—"

"Ah, master," replied the postboy, "wives! One has but to hold up the finger and they'd come flying to you from all sides—more than you could accommodate; but a horse, and such a mare as this—booh!" and he burst into tears.

The secret of his affection for the horse came out long after. Some of us asked him if he had ever been robbed on the road.

"I'll just tell y', gentlemen. There was some bullion to be sent up to London from Falmouth. I knowed nothing about it, and drove up with a closed carriage to pick up a gentleman at Tavistock. I hadn't got half-way across the moors, when I was stopped by a man on horseback, with his face blacked. He levelled a pistol at my head, so I pulled up.

"In a rough voice he asked me who was in the chaise. 'No one,' said I. 'But there's something,' said he. 'The cushions,' said I. 'Get down,' said he, 'and hold my horse, you rascal, while I search the chaise.' 'I'm at your service,' said I, and I took his horse by the bridle, and as I passed my hand along I felt that there were saddle-bags.

"Well, that highwayman opened the door and went in to overhaul things, and meantime I undid the traces of my horses with one hand and held the highwayman's horse with the other.

"Presently he put his head out and said: 'There's nothing within; I must search behind.' 'You've plenty of time,' said I, and so saying, I leaped into his saddle and shouted, 'Get up and along, Beauty and Jolly Boy!' and spurred his horse, and away I galloped with the stage-horses a-gallop n; after me, and we never stayed till we got to Chudleigh."

"And the saddle-bags?"

"There was a lot o' money in them, but there's my luck. That fellow had robbed a serg-maker, and he went and claimed it all and gave me a guinea and the highwayman's horse; and that same horse, gentlemen, is the old gray mare as folks ha' laughed at me for croaking over. Now, it was a curious circumstance that these highwaymen went scot-free and the poor innocent gray was hanged."

George Spurlie lived to old age. He fell ill suddenly, and died before anyone in town suspected his danger. But he had had no doubt in his own mind that the sickness would end fatally, and he had asked one day to see the landlady of the inn.

"Beg pardon, ma'am," he said from his bed, touching his forehead. "Very sorry I han't shaved for two days, and you should see me thus. But please, ma'am, if it's no offense, be you wanting in that there yellow jacket any more? It seems to me postboys is gone out altogether."

"No, George, I certainly don't want it."

"Nor these? You'll understand me, ma'am, if I don't mention 'em?"

"No, George."

"Nor that there old white beaver? I did my best, but it's a bit rubbed."

"I certainly don't need it."

"Thank y', ma'am. Then I make so bold, might I be buried in 'em as the last of the old postboys?"

The Advantage of Position.

The late Charles Hodson Spurgeon was not one of those geniuses who suddenly become a revelation to their friends. As a child he was exceedingly intelligent, and his subsequent development was continuous. His schoolmaster looked to him whenever a question had long gone unanswered. One winter's day, however, when the weather was bitter cold, a change seemed to come over the boy. His answers went wine of the mark. Soon he dropped to the bottom of the class and stayed there.

The teacher was puzzled; his prize pupil seemed to have lost every spark of intelligence. But as he thought, he noticed that Spurgeon, at the foot of the class, sat right in front of the stove. It took but a moment to rearrange the pupils. The head boy was given a warm seat, and Spurgeon was placed next the window. Then the questions began again.

The change was complete. From that moment Spurgeon did not hesitate for the right answer. Five minutes later he was once more at the head of the class, sitting in front of the stove.

GOLDEN WEDDING BELLS.

On the evening of January 1st inst., an event as infrequent as interesting took place at the house of Mr. Chas. Humphrey viz., the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that gentleman's marriage to Miss Sallie Shorey, and of which a number of your readers may be pleased to read.

Mr. Charles Walker Humphrey was born one of the ten sons of Mr. Samuel Humphrey of Barnston in 1829, and his wife is one of the ten children of Mr. Samuel E. Shorey of Hatley, born in the same year. During the half century of wedded life which they have been spared to spend together, nine children have been given them. Cora, who married C. H. Jones of Barton Landing and Alice died in early life. Those still living, Clara, who married S. H. Hill; Sarah, wife of Norman Horne; Vertie, wife of Fritz Daniels; Edna, wife of Parker Ellis; Lillie, wife of Hamilton Corey; Fred Chas. who married Maggie Orcutt, and Jessie who became Mrs. Benjamin Morrill, all being within short distances of the old home, determined to unite to celebrate the golden wedding of their parents, and invited the relatives of the family as well as a large circle of friends to attend on the appropriate day, the first of the New Year.

Although the weather proved unpleasant, about one hundred and twenty-five assembled. This being a large gathering for a dwelling house, it was necessary that the proceedings should be conducted in a systematic manner, which indeed they were, to the comfort of the entire company. Before the tea was served a very happy function took place, when after singing "Home Sweet Home," an address was read by Mr. Humphrey's brother, S. B. Humphrey, followed by a presentation of gifts, bringing back, as must many features of the evening, the original happy event of half a century ago, when was solemnly said "Till death us do part." The presents consisted of a fur cloak and dress from the children; a hanging lamp from the family of Mr. Frank Humphrey, Dixville; gold bowl sugar spoon from a nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Webster, Sherbrooke; dessert spoons from Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Kilburn, Coaticook; dessert spoons from Mrs. Hill and Miss Locke, Heathton; purse of money from Heathton and South Barnston friends; heavy gold chain and a rarely beautiful opal ring from nephews, S. O. and C. L. Shorey, Montreal; kid mittens from Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Humphrey; five dollar gold-piece from Mrs. H. Shorey and Mrs. Stevenson, Montreal; enclosed in a pretty box handsomely decorated with pyrograph work by Mrs. Stevenson's daughter; silver preserve dishes from Mrs. E. H. Morrill; silver soup label, from Albert Chadsey; There were gifts also from Mr. S. Shorey, Boston, and Mrs. E. W. House, Heathton, besides many others of a most useful nature, such as fancy dishes, plates, towels, doilies, etc. from friends and neighbors.

Then followed a substantial tea prepared by the children, which as well as all that was to take place had been kept as a surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey, who had not been enlightened as to the gratifying celebration in their honor until the morning on which it took place. During the later evening an interesting programme was gone through, Mr. Ben. Morrill very felicitously filling the position of chairman. The chief item of this were the reading of a poem by E. W. Morrill, which had been composed by his wife for the occasion and which is given below, the reading of a letter of earnest congratulations and good wishes for Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey from the Rev. James Green of Westmount, Montreal, who performed their marriage ceremony in the days of blooming youth, like themselves gives evidence of having been but lightly touched by time, letters also from Mrs. Humphrey's brother, S. W. Shorey, from her sisters, Mrs. Jas. Wiman, Harrison, Maine; Mrs. F. E. Camp, Lyndonville, Vt.; Mrs. Eunice Shorey, Newport, Vt.; also from John Humphrey of Newport, and from numerous nephews and nieces. Short speeches of congratulations and good wishes were made by sons-in-law, neighbors and old friends. These brought to a close the celebration, which was heartily and very fittingly entered into. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey expressed extreme pleasure and gratification because of the loving and kind manifestations of all present, looking indeed, as if, whilst time and cares had doubtless brought some of their unfulfilling signs, they had nevertheless less regrets, but on the other hand much to cause them to rejoice and give thanks to Him "who giveth all."

It is interesting to add that Mrs. Humphrey, before her marriage taught school in what is now the dining room of the house in which she has spent the greater part of her fifty years of wedded life, the house having come into her husband's possession after that happy event. It is also of interest that all her children prior to their marriage chose their mother's profession and became teachers. To fit them for this Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey were always ready to make sacrifice, for which now in the end, their

comfort, their loving children and grandchildren of whom twelve are living, declare they have been repaid most amply.

To Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Humphrey, on the occasion of their Golden Wedding, January 1st, 1900.

"The fifty years this New Year's day Since Cupid had a word to say, And brought a seal from Heaven above With wedding ring to bind the love, So you could share the world together And live and love and bless each other. Thus far along the path of life You both have travelled free from strife, For more than eighteen thousand days The joys of life in various ways, Of children, friends, and neighbors kind, Have only served to closer bind. The hearts that God indeed had joined. (It was no given job, the done by Giren.) The wife has done her duty well And few indeed can her excel. He kept in order all your clothes, She's set the table, poured the tea, And used the sugar just as free, For well she knew her husband's taste, To him the sugar was no waste, And in return, within his sphere, He was so kind and so sincere, To do his duty and be good, To keep his wife in oven-wood, And sell it on and have it dry, And well prepared to please her eye, For wives, you know, must have their way, And husbands, too, must all obey. He never fancied trailing dresses, And never purchased gimps and laces, But left to wife herself to dress, And thus relieve her own distress, With judgment clear and will to do, The richest gifts to father, mother, The very best of any other. Eight daughters fair, one stalwart son: In law, eight sons and daughters one; Grandchildren, too, in smiles and curls, Numbering eighteen boys and girls. A few have passed on before, Not least—still loving and beloved They wait upon the heavenly shore."

Past Record of Life Saving.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND. Is Now and Will Ever Be the Great Home Medicine.

The past record of Paine's Celery Compound will live long in the hearts of ten of thousands of our Canadian men and women.

They can never forget the fact that it was Paine's Celery Compound that brought back strength, health and new, vigorous life after failures with the many common advertised remedies, as well as with physicians and hospital treatment.

Amongst the most notable and marvellous records of cures effected by Paine's Celery Compound in the year just closed are the cases of thousands who had been given up by physicians as hopeless.

These hopeless cases were men and women suffering from kidney and liver diseases, stomach troubles, rheumatism, nervous prostration and long standing dyspepsia—all on the brink of the dark grave.

At the eleventh hour, when hope had fled, and deep, black despondency reigned supreme, Paine's Celery Compound was recommended by some good friend as a last resort.

It did not require weeks or months for Paine's Celery Compound to show its powers and virtues. A few hours or days sufficed to convince every sufferer that he or she had in truth found a medicine that could cope with disease and death.

This past record of life saving is maintained and fortified by thousands of the strongest testimonials written by men and women now enjoying the full blessings of good health.

This glorious past record of Paine's Celery Compound as a disease banisher has given the wondrous medicine a place in the majority of the homes of Canada, where it is known as "The home physician," "The home protector against disease."

Are you a sufferer from any of the troubles mentioned above? Are you weak and nervous? Are you sleepless, despondent or morose? Have you periodical headache, poor appetite or faulty digestion? If so, try what Paine's Celery Compound can do for you. A bottle or two will give you satisfaction and delight.

DEATH OF MR. MOODY.

Mr. Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, died at his home in East Northfield, Massachusetts, December 22nd, after a short illness at the age of 62. Mr. Moody was a country boy who went early to the city to find work. While employed in a Chicago shoe store, he became interested in religious work among the men and boys of the street. He started a mission Sunday School, and at the age of 23 left business to devote himself wholly to religious activities. He became one of the most earnest and persuasive preachers of his time, and conducted great evangelistic meetings in this country and abroad. He was also a successful builder of institutions, among them the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, the Chicago Bible Institute for the training of lay workers, summer conferences for Bible study, and the Northfield Seminary for girls and the Mount Hermon School for boys, where hundreds of young people have been educated at a cost of but \$100 a year for board and tuition.

GEN. WHITE'S DIFFICULTIES.

The situation in which Sir George White found himself was this. He had at his disposal to defend Ladysmith a force of 9,000 men, thirty-six field guns, and a naval contingent with two heavy position guns. Of foodstuffs and small-arm ammunition he possessed a supply which would not, under ordinary circumstances, become exhausted in three months. But the artillery were not so well placed. The supply of shells worked out to a little over three hundred rounds per gun for the field batteries, and even, with the naval guns, it was evident that expenditure would have to be made with a sparing hand. Ladysmith does not lend itself readily to defence. Roughly, the town lies in the bend of a horseshoe. But the hills which make this formation are disconnected, and the ranges and spurs straggle over a large area. Not only are they uneven, but their continuations stretch away in every direction, and form positions which in the majority of cases actually command the town. With the force at his disposal it was, of course, absolutely impossible to hold every hill, and, even contracting his front so as to hold the majority of strategic points, Sir George White found his 9,000 men, of which only 5,000 odd were infantry, holding a line of posts extending over eleven miles. Against this the enemy have brought at least 20,000 men, this being the very lowest figure at which the estimate can be placed, their being every reason to believe the combined force under Joubert, now occupying Natal, to be between 25,000 and 30,000 men.

But this is not all. The experience of the last three weeks has shown the enemy to be not only numerically superior, but also possessed of arms which outrange anything that we can bring against them. If it had not been for the timely arrival of the naval guns, it is impossible to conjecture what the consequences would have been. Take, for instance, the most important arm—the artillery. We have thirty-six guns of the best-manned artillery in the world, but at the very outside, however well served our guns may be, they have not an effective range above 5,000 yards. Again the Boers have brought into the field guns fitted with the latest telescopic sights and having a range of 7,000 to 8,000 yards. However devotedly our gunners may manoeuvre their weapons, they cannot dislodge an enemy in action against them whom they cannot see. This of the field artillery; and while I write a six-inch position gun is shelling the town and defences from about 8,000 yards. If the naval guns had not arrived; if the Boers had cut the communications three days earlier, we should have been powerless to reply. As it is, we have been forced to take most of their bombardment sitting. With regard to the infantry arm the discrepancy is not so great. But the Mauser rifle with which the Boers are armed is the better weapon, and has a greater range. With a good pair of glasses and a Mauser it is possible to make tolerable practice at 3,000 yards. No British infantry is trained to these ranges. Our men knew nothing of glasses; yet the farmer-soldier, our enemy, would not think of taking the field unless one man in four possessed powerful binoculars.

Thus, at first sight, the task set Sir George White and his little force seemed stupendous. But there are saving contingencies, the first being the dislike which the Boer has ever shown to take the offensive. He will defend a position stoutly, but until he is absolutely certain of the success of a forward move he is loath to undertake it. This was proved in the engagement on Monday (Oct. 30), and at Rietfontein, when opportunities were taken to the enemy to follow up a retreating force. It has been proved in the half-dozen outpost affairs which have taken place throughout the campaign. Moreover, the South African Republic has been served badly by its agents, for if their ammunition had been as serviceable as their guns, our casualties would have been three times as heavy as they have been. Their shrapnel is poor. On Monday, when the 42nd Field Battery moved up to within 3,000 yards of the enemy's position, well-fused shrapnel burst in front of the battery time after time. If these missiles had been taken from our own arsenals, it would have been impossible for the men to have faced them and worked their guns. As it was, though they lost severely, they were able to make the enemy's position untenable. Since the bombardment shells have been picked up filled with extraneous matter, proving the duplicity of the contractors who supplied the war material.—Ladysmith (Nov. 1.) Correspondence London Times.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. DODGEN, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all first-class dealers.

Quebec Central RAILWAY.

Fall and Winter Time Table.

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

LEAVING SHEBROOKE.

EXPRESS—		
Leave Shebrooke	7.30 a. m.	
Arrive Dudswell Jct.	8.30 a. m.	
" St. Francis	1.30 p. m.	
" Levis	1.30 p. m.	
" Quebec (Ferry)	1.30 p. m.	

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

ACCOMMODATION—		
Leave Shebrooke	9.00 p. m.	
Arrive Dudswell Jct.	10.15 p. m.	
" Levis	7.15 a. m.	
" Quebec (Ferry)	7.30 a. m.	

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

FREIGHT—		
Leave Shebrooke	9.15 a. m.	
Arrive Dudswell Jct.	12.00 M.	
" Tring Jct.	6.00 p. m.	

This train runs daily Sundays excepted.

TRAINS ARRIVING AT SHEBROOKE.

EXPRESS—		
Leave Quebec (Ferry)	2.30 p. m.	
" Levis	2.50 p. m.	
Arrive Dudswell Jct.	7.30 p. m.	
" Sherbrooke	8.30 p. m.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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I have received from the leading Canadian Manufacturers a nice line of New Sleighs in three Patterns.

Old Comfort, Piano Box, Dandy Driving Sleigh.

Also a nice line of Driving and Work Harnesses. Call and see them.

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BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

Stanstead & Derby Line Branch.

Commencing Monday, October 2nd.

Trains leave Rock Island and Derby Line as follows:

5.30 a. m. for Montreal (G. P. & G. T.) Quebec (G. T. & Q. C.) and Sherbrooke.
6.17 a. m. for Boston and New York, Montreal (G. P.).
12.04 p. m. for South.
1.44 p. m. for Sherbrooke, Island Pond (G. T.) and Montreal (G. T. & C. P.).
6.47 p. m. for Montreal (G. T.) Quebec (G. T. and Q. C.).
10.04 p. m. for Boston and New York.
Trains arrive at Rock Island and Derby Line:
From South—5.58 a. m. and 2.06 and 7.09 p. m.
From North—6.36 a. m. and 12.20 and 10.22 p. m.
Outward trains leave Stanstead Plain 4 minutes earlier than E. L. and D. L. time. Inward trains arrive at Stanstead Plain 4 minutes later than Rock Island and Derby Line time.

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Best Imperial Pickles, large bottles 25cts.
Ordinary size 20cts.

Beautiful Blue & Green Gage Plums 3 cans, 25c.

Canned goods of every description at lowest possible prices. Ganong's Celebrated Candies, Fancy Note Paper, Toilet Soaps, Patent Medicines, Choice Teas, Green and Black, Fletcher's and Hamilton's Sodas and Shelf Hardware at

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Chase & Sanborn's Coffee. Paints, Oils, and Varnishes. White Wine, Salt, and Cider Vinegar.
All kinds of Nuts, Grain, Flour and Feed at lowest figures.

We will have a stock of Boots and Shoes in a few days. Everything will be first class and we will not be undersold by anyone.

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ANGORA GOATS.

What an Expert Says About Their Culture.

One of the most profitable branches of animal industry in the United States is the raising of Angora goats, as they are thriving especially on land which has hitherto been considered as utterly worthless.

There are very few states in the Union which have not millions of acres of brushy mountain land of next to no value located from an altitude of 400 or 500 feet above the sea level to 6,000 or 8,000 feet, depending much upon the latitude of the land, which would offer a perfect paradise to the Angora goat and would if stocked with these animals be a source of ever increasing profits to their owners, and the amount of money which would be required would be so low compared to the profits which could be realized by an intelligent caretaker that the cost usually should not be in the way of anybody who wishes to engage in the enterprise.

The farmer whose farm partly consists of scrub mountain land would have the advantage, and to him Angora goats would be entirely superfluous, offering the greatest chances for large profits. All he has to do is to fence a piece of land into two pastures, turn his goats on them alternately, sometimes in one, sometimes in the other; drive them out at daybreak and bring them back at sundown. If possible, he should connect the pastures with his barn, where he should construct an open shed or hovel. Anything that will turn rain would be sufficient. Upon arrival at their roosting place feed them some little grain, and they soon will not have to be driven in any more, but be there in time for the sweet morsel.

The owner of Angora goats should procure at kidding time two or three suckling pups of some strong breed of dog, but if possible with a strain of collie in them, and raise these pups on a kidless doe (a common one would be preferable until they are large enough to follow the goats). Such dogs will become so attached to the breed of their foster mother that they will fight for them until their death anything in the shape of four or two legged curs that would venture near their charge and be the most reliable of shepherds. Two or three dogs thus brought up with management of a flock of sheep as much as two or three thousand and with very little extra instruction would herd them as well and with as much sense of duty as any hired shepherd and be far cheaper. I am often asked questions in regard to the cost of goats and whether common goats or Angoras would pay best for a start.

Common goats are not high in price, but the item of freight is considerable. This cost may be ascertained from the nearest railroad agent. Grade Angoras, according to their quality, would cost from \$1.50 up to \$5 or more. It is only natural that for goats yielding very heavy fleeces very large prices should have to be paid, and of course also to the above prices the freight would have to be added.

When asking advice as to the class of goats with which a party new in the business should begin with, much, if not everything, would depend on the following points:

First.—How near he is to a local market for the surplus of his goats.

Second.—How many acres of land he has at his disposal and how many goats he could keep thereon, varying all the way from five or six acres for each goat up to five or six goats on each acre, and cannot be determined unless by personal inspection.

Third.—Whether he has to depend at the very beginning upon a cash income from them, when the highest grade of goats is doubtless the best, or whether he can wait for a few years before he realizes. The latter of course is in the advantage and if he has plenty of means to start with probably could make the most money by grading up the ordinary common goats or at least the very lowest grade of Angoras, for these latter breed faster, and if he has enough money to put up a cannal establishment he could reap large profits from the enterprise. Still, the lower the grade of the Angoras the lower the quality of their meat and the harder it is to dispose of it, both at retail and wholesale.

Fourth.—How much capital he has to invest and whether such can be invested, no matter in which state of the Union, or whether he is compelled to do so in an already fixed locality. This is usually a principal and very vital question. If a party has only a few hundred dollars and absolutely depends upon the goat industry for a living from the very beginning and has no land of his own, I will not say exactly that he better stay entirely out of the goat business, but I can promise him pretty tough scratching for the first two or three years, and he must have a remarkably good constitution and firm energy to stand the racket.

Fifth.—Last, but not least, must depend upon the health, age, character and former habits of the party, for a man who has been living on a salary of say \$1,200 to \$2,500 a year and perhaps has quite a family to support and is himself on the downward grade of life must not expect to be able to live in the same way as before with a capital investment of \$500 or \$1,000 or even \$3,000, for he certainly will not be able to do it.

But the Angora goat industry must today be considered a very safe and at the same time very profitable investment, provided the personality of the new beginner is suited to it and if his means are adequate to his own personal demands of those of his family. The land is steadily increasing in value.

and his stock is constantly improving. Thus his income as well as his property will steadily increase.

Let us suppose, however, a party has \$3,000 and can get a five years' lease on 6,000 acres at 3 cents per acre, with privilege to buy at \$1.50, one-third cash, the rest in four or five equal yearly payments. He would have to buy two good double tents and some household furniture at a cost of about \$150; three mares, one wagon and harness, \$350; two cows, chickens and pigs, \$50; plowshares, etc., \$20; rent of land, \$180; provisions, \$100; 450 goats, \$4 each, \$1,800; four bucks, \$200. There would be left for him still \$100 cash on hand for emergency expenses. At the ordinary rate of increase and allowing a fair price for molair and culing out gradually the worst animals his income would be for the first year about \$170 after deducting the rent, for the second about \$600, for the third \$900 after deducting both the rent and about \$250 for new bucks. The fourth year would leave about \$1,500 after deducting the rent and \$250 for new bucks. From the seventh year the income would be over \$5,000 and gradually increase up to \$6,000 or \$7,000, according to the care given to the management of the goats. Of course the deductions made of the total income include only the rent and the most necessary additions to the number of bucks, and whatever a party will have to deduct for renewals, expenses and help he can best judge for himself. Yet he should after the second year have enough for a comfortable living, and out of the revenue of the fourth year enough should be laid by for the fifth to make a first payment on the land without being compelled to be stunted in the fifth year's expenses, and from the sixth and seventh year the income should enable the breeder to venture \$1,000 or \$2,000 each year for the establishment of a thoroughbred flock of his own, in which actually the largest profits would be.

These figures are rather conservative, yet they show that there is money in Angora goats—plenty of money—if only they are handled in the right way.

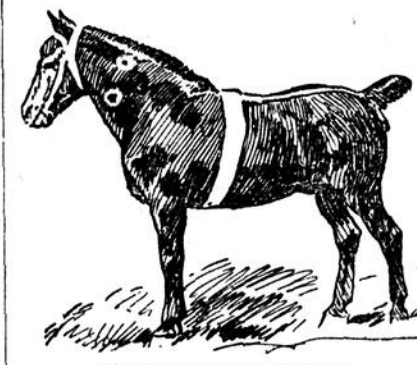
G. A. HOENTZ.
Ridgewood, N. J.

Stamina in Horses.

The ideal horse that would be full of stamina, as we call it, would have deep lungs. The depth counts a good deal more than width for easy and long breathing. In fact, I am a non-believer in the greater part of these fashionable broad chested horses, but low, being able to go their 12 miles in one hour and live after it, especially weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds; second, the horse must have spirit; third, he must have lots of ambition; fourth, his bones must be smaller, but more solid than a draft horse, so as to give great strength with light weight; fifth, he should be inclined to be tall for the weight; sixth, he should be muscled in hard bands and appear knotted when the horse is in motion; seventh, the barrel should be round and clean, so as not to show gutty at all, and the two ends of the horse should look a little large and deep for the body; eighth, the horse that will have these qualities pre-eminent will always have a high rump, the root of the tail showing very prominent from the quarter down. Some things I say will be questioned, but come along and discuss horse breeding.—Farmers' Tribune.

Wrong Kind of Shetland Pony.

Here is a portrait of a prize winning Shetland, which, while a very smart pony, is an excellent example of what a Shetland should not be. This pony is a high acting, spirited fellow, with docked tail and pulled mane, made to resemble a miniature colt, says The National Stockman. It is all right for a man to make his pony into such an animal if he can and wants to, but it is not and should not be classed as a



SPIRITED SHETLAND PONY.

true type of Shetland pony. The Shetland is bred in this country for the use of children. He is not bred to act high or to gallop or to trot at a good rate of speed. He must be gentle, perfectly so, permitting all sorts of liberties from the youngsters who are to use him. They must have in him a perfectly safe, trusty companion and playmate. We mention this because we have seen these "fancy" ponies win from a lot of shaggy maned, honest, sober, low galting fellows who were typical representatives of the breed. Competent judges will consider such things in making the awards.

Wintering Stock.

The most important point in wintering farm stock is to see to it that at the beginning the stock is thrifty and not so old that it will be more apt to depreciate than to increase in price by keeping through. Stock young enough not to have made its full growth passes best to keep of all. It is far better to kill or sell in fall the stock that has passed its best than to try to winter it. If it is kept over, the food it eats will be wasted. If the cost of food fed to stock that gain nothing from it was spent in better feeding of young and thrifty stock, it would make stock keeping in winter always profitable instead of being, as now, the cause of greater loss than gain.—American Cultivator.

If Man Were a Flea.

Snyder, the calculating barber, had not opened his lips for fully four minutes, and it was plain to be seen that he had something on his mind. Finally he swallowed twice, breathed hard for a moment and gave vent to his feelings in this manner:

"I've been thinking what I could do if I were only a flea. I read in a scientific paper the other day that if a man were built on the same lines as a flea he could jump from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in one leap. I mean, of course, if he had all the power of a flea increased in proportion to his size. Think how quickly he could circumnavigate the globe. It might be possible to get around the world in an hour. The distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is 354 miles, and the equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,902 miles.

"A simple calculation in mental arithmetic will show you that this would be a fraction over 70 leaps. It surely wouldn't take a minute for each jump, judged from the liveliness of the flea. Think of coming in here, with three or four customers ahead of you, and instead of sitting down and waiting, just taking a few jumps around the world to kill time. There you are, sir. Witch hazel or bay rum?"—Philadelphia Record.

One Point of Resemblance.

"The elder Sothern was a good story teller, and he particularly liked to dwell on his experiences at the outset of his stage life, when he was a minor member of the John McCullough company," said the old time theater goer.

"McCullough was playing in Texas, and in one town where he was billed to play 'Ingomar,' through some accident on the railroad, the necessary costumes were delayed.

"The manager was equal to the situation, however. He went to every butcher's shop in town and hired all the sheep and cow hides he could to dress up his suppers.

"When McCullough came on the stage that night, he fell back appalled by the stretch of the hastily improvised clothing worn by the barbarians.

"What do you think of them?" Sothern laughingly asked McCullough, pointing to the suppers as the curtain rolled down.

"They neither act like, look like nor talk like barbarians," curtly growled the tragedian, "but, by the gods, they smell like them."—Kansas City Independent.

He Didn't Choke.

Toward Mecca the thoughts and aspirations of all pious Moslems are turned, and at least once in his lifetime the good Mohammedan is expected to make a pilgrimage to that city. One of the duties of the pilgrim immediately after his arrival is to make a journey seven times round a holy portfolio outside the mosque.

"We went at a great pace," says an Englishman, who, disguised as a Mohammedan, paid a visit to Mecca at the risk of his life, "and the day was growing hot. When the procession was over, we came back to the mosque and were each given a bowl of limpid water. I was so thirsty that I drank mine at a draft and asked for more, which I noticed produced a very good impression, for, as I afterward learned, this was the sacred water of Tenzen, which an infidel cannot drink without being choked.

"This was supposed to be the water which was supplied to Hagar when she was perishing in the desert."—Christian Endeavor World.

He Rode Down.

Algernon Dougherty of the United States diplomatic service has qualities of his own to account for his success as well as being the son of the famous "Silver Tongued" Dougherty of Philadelphia. One of the rules of the aristocratic Parisian concierge is that while one may ride up in the elevator one must not ride down. It was Mr. Dougherty who broke down this rule in a house in the Rue de Maturin.

He started down, and the concierge stopped the elevator. "It is forbidden." "By whom?"

"The proprietor forbids it," said the concierge.

Mr. Dougherty drew himself up and said: "Tell your proprietor that I forbid him to forbid me anything!" and rode on down. And now even the timid maiden ladies on the sixth floor play with that elevator as though it were a tame cat.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Gallery Answered Martha.

Of the Dublin gallery boys a famous baritone, in his reminiscences, tells some good stories—one of "Faust," in which he played Valentine.

After the duel Martha, who rushed in at the head of the crowd, raised Valentine's head and held him in her arms during the first part of the scene and cried out in evident alarm:

"Oh, what shall I do?" There was a deathlike stillness in the house, which was interrupted by a voice from the gallery calling out: "Unbutton his waist!"

His Company.

Mark Twain, meeting Charles Guthrie, a prominent British lawyer, in Vienna, asked him if he smoked. "Sometimes, when I am in bad company," was the reply.

After a pause came a second question: "You're a lawyer, aren't you, Mr. Guthrie?"

"I am, Mr. Clemens."

"Ah, then, Mr. Guthrie, you must be a very heavy smoker!"

When a woman calls her husband up by telephone without his knowing who she is, she is always surprised to see how politely he addresses her at first.—Somerville Journal.

One good thought generously received all ways attracts another.

PLANT FOOD EXPERIENCE.

Alfalfa Is Strength—Stable Manure For Warp and Fertilizer For Filling.
That "judicious use of high grade fertilizers pays, with the exception of such ruinously dry seasons as this last, when it would make little difference what plant food was used," is the opinion of an American Agriculturist writer, who says:

In my opinion, the best results are secured by combining both stable manure and fertilizers. My ideal way where circumstances will permit is to plow in a light dressing of manure for the warp and harrow or rake in a top dressing of good concentrated fertilizer for the filling. Given a favorable season and circumstances, crops thus enriched should be made to pay if they can be profitable under any conditions. I think this statement applies to all market garden crops and perhaps to the cornier field crops as well.

The cost of getting the large quantity of manure used by market gardeners from city stables, even when located near cities, is very great, and the labor of overhauling horse manure and preventing its burning or its fangling and then applying to the land when properly rotted is decidedly expensive.

How much fertilizer should be used per acre of course depends upon the condition and fertility of the land. If I were to use without manure on the average farm land, I would apply at least 1,000 pounds per acre for corn and 1,500 for potatoes and a ton or even more for most vegetables. Less would answer for beans, peas, tomatoes, parsnips and possibly some other market garden crops, but for cabbage, beets, onions and other heavy feeders a ton is little enough, especially when to be followed by celery, lettuce, spinach or other fall crops. When supplemented by the manure dressing, half the amount will do. I am basing my estimate on high grade fertilizer.

In dry seasons when rain is so long delayed and first crops badly injured or ruined by the drought the second crop receives the full benefit of the spring application of fertilizers. We had this fully demonstrated in a crop of celery after a first crop of beets and peas on a piece of dry, gravelly soil, where we have seldom attempted to raise celery. We liberally top dressed with a high grade special fertilizer after plowing in a light dressing of manure. The beets and peas were injured by the dry weather, but the celery was as fine as any on the farm, and we feel sure we are indebted to the fertilizer for the good crop.

I have raised good early cabbages on light soil, setting early and applying a handful of cabbage fertilizer when set; also again when hoeing. The application of fertilizers on the surface of the soil, harrowed or raked in, gives the crop a quick, healthy start and frequently brings it to maturity ahead of the usual summer drought.

Nitrogen Needs Intelligent Use.

The results of wheat tests in Virginia, considered by the station from all standpoints, "strongly emphasize the danger attending the unintelligent or lavish use of nitrogen. This constituent is far the most costly of any, and the greatest care is necessary in its use. Whenever possible the nitrogen required by wheat, and these tests clearly show that on our soils at least it is needed, should be given by plowing in green crops, especially clover and other leguminous plants. Green or even dried vegetable matters supply it more cheaply than it can be bought in nitrogenous manures. The best results of recent agricultural science teach us that the farmer should get his nitrogen through the aid of such crops and supply his mineral elements, phosphoric acid and potash, by applications of standard phosphatic and potassic manures. Among the best of these are muriate of potash, kainit and acid phosphates of high grade.

The soil on which our tests were carried on is fairly representative of large areas in the southwestern and valley sections of Virginia and the calcareous districts of other states, and their results therefore admit of wide application.

"They teach that the farmer should in these regions depend, as far as his wheat is concerned, chiefly upon acid phosphate—dissolved bone black, ground bone, phosphatic slag, etc.—may be substituted for it—to which he may add, with reasonable hope of some slightly increased profit, potash.

"For his nitrogen he should depend upon turning under vegetable matter or, if convinced by intelligent observation or careful tests that his soil immediately needs nitrogen, he should apply dried blood, tankage or nitrate of soda, economically and cautiously."

Price of Hemp Doubled.

"It is estimated that since the blockade of Philippine ports went into effect American farmers, who consume an immense amount of twine for binding grain, have paid an increase of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for that article, while shipping concerns have also paid many millions of dollars more for cordage than before, as a result of the scarcity of hemp.

"Sisal, which is imported from Mexico, cannot be satisfactorily substituted for hemp, it is said, particularly when the cordage is to be used for maritime purposes, one reason being that sisal will not stand salt water. Hemp is now 14 cents a pound, as against 6 cents before the blockade went into effect," says the New York Herald.

Weed Out the Useless Coppers.

The man who produces a variety of vegetables to sell in the cities and towns needs to keep a close account with each crop raised. By this method alone can he know what crops are running him into debt. If he keeps a strict account, he will find that he has some useless coppers. These useless coppers merely take the fertility from the land, eat up the labor of the farmer and give nothing in return.



CONCERNING ALFALFA.

Soils That Suit—Preparing the Land, Time to Sow.

Professor Thomas Shaw, the well known authority on forage crops, treats the subject of alfalfa very thoroughly in Orange Judd Farmer, where, among many practical items, occur the following:

The soil best suited to alfalfa will be measurably dependent on the moisture that can be furnished to it in the form of rain through surface irrigation or from a subterranean source. Loose, sandy loam soils rich in certain elements of plant food, particularly lime, phosphoric acid and potash, are usually regarded as the most suitable for alfalfa. These soils should be deep in character and should be on sandy or gravelly subsoils—that is to say, subsoils which consist of fine gravel intermixed with sand. Such soils are eminently adapted for growing alfalfa when water is plentifully supplied from the clouds, from irrigating ditches or from the water table in the subsoil. This water table must not be too near the surface, or the root growth will be hindered, to the great injury of the plants, nor must it be too far from the surface, or it will fail to reach the plants in sufficient quantity. When water cannot be supplied from ditches or from a subterranean source and when the summer climate is dry in character, it will be found that alfalfa will grow best in soils that are underlaid with mild, porous clay subsoils, which the roots can easily penetrate.

If grown under those conditions, if the subsoil were sand or gravel, the plants would not obtain sufficient moisture.

The best soils probably in the United States for growing alfalfa when amply supplied with water are the volcanic ash soils, alluvial in character, that are found in the valleys west and southwest of the Missouri river. The sandy soils of the states south and southeast of the Ohio are not usually rich enough to produce maximum crops without being fertilized. The soils of the upper Mississippi basin, with exceptions somewhat numerous, do not seem to have the proper food elements. In other localities, particularly in states north and east of the Ohio, are stretches of hardpan subsoil which forbids the growth of alfalfa. In all soils where the water table comes near the surface at any time in the year alfalfa cannot be successfully grown.

When alfalfa is to be laid down for a term of years, it is important that the land on which it is sown should first be well cleaned, either by summer following it or, what would be better, by growing some crop on it that is given clean cultivation. It is also important that the ground should be plowed deeply in preparation for the alfalfa or, what would be better perhaps, in preparing it for the cultivated crop that is to precede the alfalfa.

Subsoiling the land will usually be found a good investment. But this should never be done by running the ordinary plow twice in the same furrow, except in soils that are as rich in available plant food in the under furrow slice as in the upper one. Otherwise the plants from the new sown alfalfa may not be able to get food enough to produce a vigorous growth when they are young. But when alfalfa is sown along with other plants to provide pasture it is not so necessary to have the land in such a perfect condition of preparation, owing to the limited period during which it will be grown.

The time for sowing alfalfa varies much with the locality. It should not be sown in the winter or in the summer. In the northern half of the republic it is usually sown in the early spring, as soon as the ground has become warm and the danger from severe frosts is past. In the southern half thereof it is sown in the autumn and also in the spring. When sown in the autumn, sufficient time should be given to the young plants to make enough growth to enable them to pass the winter safely, with its frequent periods of trying temperatures.

From the Ohio Station.

In view of the great difficulty in securing a good stand of beets in 1897 and 1898 by the late planting that late seed distribution made necessary, it has been suggested to try planting the beets much earlier. It is hoped in this manner to get the beets started before the dashing rains and hot sun of May and June. It seems to be advisable to try planting late in March and in April, just as soon as the ground can be well worked after fall or winter plowing and subsoiling. With the sugar beet it is advised to follow the custom of onion growers and aim to secure germination before the crust of the soil by the rain and sun which, so liable later, it is not believed that frost danger is greater with due care than the danger just stated for late planting. The Ohio experiment station is now ready to receive applications for sugar beet seed intended for planting in 1899. It is the purpose to send out the best seed in March, 1899. The amount sent any person will be limited to 12 pounds. Address "Experiment Station, Wooster, O."

To Tan Coon and Cat Skins.

Soak the skin thoroughly and spread alum and salt thickly on flesh side and roll up and lay away for a week and then clean off and rub dry with corn bran or wheat bran; then dress with carbolic vaseline. If you want the hair off, soak in lime water until it slips; rub and treat as before, says Farm and Ranch.

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FROM THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, January 6.—The temporary lull in Federal politics, has given the opportunity to pay a little more attention than usual to Municipal matters, and the local affairs of the town and township have been uppermost for the past two weeks. So much interest is generally taken in Federal politics that Provincial and Municipal matters are liable to be overlooked, and yet the average citizen they are of at least as much importance and often affect him the more closely of the two. Once a year, for about two weeks before election day attention is given to a more or less superficial consideration of local affairs, but the ward politician and the municipal wire puller, who are working full time twelve months in the year have an advantage which a couple of weeks spasmodic discussion cannot offset. In spite of this there are indications of a steady progress in the development of our Municipal institutions and the votes this year in several places show the increasing interest the people are taking. The disposition to reduce the number of representatives and thereby secure better men is growing, and the discarding of the old ward system and electing representatives from the municipality at large is also being regarded with increasing favor. Our parliamentarians largely learn the business of government in the Municipal Council Chamber and it is therefore the more desirable that they learn it thoroughly and well. Better men and better methods should be the outcome of the present forward movement.

THE CONTINGENT.

The work of preparing the second contingent goes bravely on, and the arrangements are now in a forward condition. The enthusiasm of those who seek admission within the charmed circle of the chosen 1200 grows as the ranks close up, and the work of discriminating which confronts the recruiting officers is more embarrassing than ever. The news from the front telling of the first brush with the enemy when a hundred of the Toronto boys in Col. Pitcher's column routed a detachment of Boers numerically much stronger and captured prisoners and stores, has raised the excitement to fever heat, and if every fellow was taken that wants to go there would not be enough left to form a home guard to entertain the Fenian raiders who are mustering at Omaha!

TRADE WITH AUSTRALASIA.

This week's Australian mail brought to the trade and commerce department an interesting report from J. S. Larke, Canadian Commissioner. He gives the trade figures for the year for South Australia and Tasmania and states that while some Canadian products reach those colonies the development of trade with Canada is not as rapid as it might be if representatives of Canadian houses were to extend their business connections directly into Australia. The wool crop in New South Wales promises to be short this year as from five to eight million sheep less will be shorn. The wheat harvest promises well and it is estimated that for the whole of Australia there will be 13,000,000 bushels to export.

Mr. Larke mentions the gratifying fact that where Canadian houses have been assiduous in working up trade they have been successful, one Canadian factory for instance, having secured an order for 125,000 chairs. The Commissioner sees no reason why Canada should not monopolize the chair trade with Australia. He says, "that energy and lots of it counts in Australia," and mentions the gratifying fact that the representative of a Toronto neckwear factory did such good business on his first visit that he quickly found it to his advantage to make a second call for orders. The Commissioner suggests that where it would not pay a single house to send a representative to Australia, a number of firms might unite to send out a traveller. In this way there would be an economy of expense.

ONTARIO'S LUMBER SUPPLY.

A Correspondent in the Toronto Globe sends an interesting estimate of the probable output of lumber this season from Northern Ontario. He quotes from carefully collected returns to show that a total of nearly 900 million feet of lumber will be cut, distributed as follows:—Parry Sound and Muskoka, 200 millions; Upper Ottawa and Tributaries, 150 millions; Thunder Bay and Rat Portage, 75 millions; North Shore and Lake Huron, 300 millions; Peterboro and

Nipissing, 150 millions. Total 875 millions.

These figures while not final will undoubtedly be borne out by the facts at the close of the season. When compared with the cut for the previous year, they show an enormous increase, as the cut in 1898 was only 570,000,000 feet. The year 1896 constituted a record, the output then being 940,000,000, but the average is far below the figures estimated for 1899. In considering the causes of the large increase, undoubtedly the principal element is the high price of lumber, with the prospect of good sales of Canadian sawn lumber in the United States.

GENERAL SERVICE MEDALS.

The ribbon for the general service medals has arrived from England and as soon as medals and clasps have been properly attached the distribution will be commenced. The first issue will probably be to Ontario veterans, soon after the 15th inst. Those who served in the Fenian Raids and Red River Campaign and now reside within the headquarters district, will receive their medals direct from the claims board. Elsewhere they will be distributed from district headquarters. There are still many claims to be dealt with which were put in subsequent to the date fixed for receiving them. These will be dealt with after the distribution of the medals now awarded have been delivered. The claims board found that only two per cent of the claims had to be rejected.

WHEN DOES IT BEGIN?

Concerning the mooted question, When does the new century begin? M. Camille Flammarion, the eminent astronomer, than whom no one is better qualified to speak with authority in matters of Chronology, says: "This seemingly difficult problem is really very easy of solution. A dozen consists of twelve units. The number 12 is a part of the dozen. One hundred consists of one hundred units, and the number 100 is a part thereof. Now, it is clear that there never was a year 0 in the Christian chronology. The first year was No. 1, the tenth year was No. 10, and the hundredth year of the first century was the year 100.

"What has led many persons astray has probably been the change in the first two figures of the year, as we see in the case of 1799-1800 or 1899-1900. A similar change, however, is made when 9 becomes 10, or when 99 becomes 100. If anyone gives me one hundred cents I have a dollar, but the hundredth cent is just as necessary to my first dollar as the ninetieth. My hundred and first cent is the beginning of my second dollar. The hundredth is, in fact, a necessary portion of the dollar.

"In like manner the hundredth year belongs to the century which is dying. Exactly, therefore, at midnight of December 31, 1900, will the hourglass of the nineteenth century run out and at the next moment the twentieth century will start on its career."

The Rooster Saved the Day.

Every schoolboy knows the tradition, famous in Roman history, of the geese which saved the Capitol by quacking an alarm when the Gauls approached in the night. Modern history furnishes an interesting parallel.

One of the famous victories of England on the sea was the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, in 1797, when a British fleet nearly destroyed a Spanish fleet of almost double its numbers.

For a long time, the trouble was doubtful, and one of the British ships, the Marlborough, was so severely crippled that her captain was thinking of surrender to save further waste of life.

The ship's mast had gone by the board, the chief officer was mortally wounded, and so many of his subordinates were disabled that the discipline of the crew began to give way. They grew sullen under the terrible fire which they could not return with effect.

Suddenly a shot struck the coop in which a few fowls had been confined. One cock alone was still alive and, finding himself at liberty, he flapped his wings mightily and fluttering upward, perched on the stump of the mainmast and surveyed the scene of carnage about him.

Then, raising his head defiantly, he began a long, strident crow. The crew answered with three cheers, and even the wounded smiled. With renewed spirits the men worked the few remaining guns, and soon a favoring turn of battle drove away the last thought of surrender.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of Liberty, Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believed that it is not only the best cure for croup, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by all first class dealers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

Washington, January 5, 1900.—Popular feeling in regard to the Boer war is rapidly veering around in this country. Despite misleading statements to the contrary continually published in Canada and Great Britain, public sentiment here heretofore has always been on the side of the Boers, both because they constituted a so-called republic and because of the disproportionate size of the combatants. But this feeling has been somewhat like that of a man who sees his brother engaged in a fight of which he does not approve. He would not be sorry if the brother got pretty well punished to teach him not to be so hasty the next time, but he would also feel much disposed to take off his coat and go in, if there seemed to be any danger of the brother getting the worst of it. During our war with Spain, Canada seemed to feel about the same way. It considered that we were altogether too cocky and wanted us punished, but not defeated.

As long as England is merely fighting the Boers, she will meet with lots of opposition in this country, but as soon as any European power attempts to chip in, the world will be astonished by the depth of pro-English sentiment that will develop in this country. Blood is a good deal thicker than water, and most Americans realize that the preservation of their own race ascendancy depends on the ultimate victory of England.

The close relationship between this country and England was shown in the recent New Year's reception at the White House, when the entire British embassy was present. The Right Honorable Lord Pauncefoot of Preston, G.C.B., G.M.G., dean of the diplomatic corps, was accompanied by Lady Pauncefoot and their four daughters; Mr. Gerald A. Lowther, first secretary; Captain Charles L. Otlely, R. N., and Mrs. Otlely; Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Lee, R. A., military attaché, and Mrs. Lee, his American bride; Mr. C. N. E. Eliot, C.B., second secretary; Mr. W. G. Max Muller, second secretary; Mr. Robert Bromley and Mr. Arthur E. O. Humphreys Owen, honorary attaches.

The good feeling between the two countries was also emphasized by the pleasure that was expressed at the fact that Mr. Eliot, of the embassy, had recently been made a knight of the order of the fighting saints, St. Michael and St. George. Mr. Eliot's management of the Samoan difficulty, when he represented England as commissioner to those islands last winter, was such as to win for him the warmest official commendation of the United States government, and to make him popular throughout the country.

A good many Canadians turn up at Washington from time to time. The latest arrival is Mr. Edward McKenzie of Montreal, who was somewhat amused when asked what Canada thought of the alleged Fenian invasion of that country. "It is all newspaper talk," he said, "and Canadians are losing no sleep on account of it. We know from what source it emanates, and are well satisfied with the knowledge that the fiery warriors who are going to devour Canada blood raw are wind-jammers of the eighteen-careet variety, and that their talk of gore is guff. A few hot-headed individuals, who have deluded themselves into thinking that they have a grievance against England, no doubt realize that this would be a fine time to add to the complications of Great Britain by the invasion of the Dominion, and hence the incentive of the raid. But they will take it out in talk.

Another interesting visitor to the Capital during the past week, was Mr. P. Labry, of Manchester, England, who talked entertainingly of the Boer war. "The end of the war will undoubtedly see England supreme all the way from the Cape to the Zambesi," he said. "The Boers had every advantage in men, munitions and position at the outset, and they have won a few battles. But Britain's sea power will enable her to win in the end. Although the navy may not fire a single shot during the war, victory will be due to it, not only because it will make possible the transport of unlimited troops and munitions, but because it will prevent any European nation from taking part, no matter how much they may wish to do so."

U. S. Consul Almar F. Dickson has reported to the State Department here that a company has been formed at Gaspé Basin, Quebec, to carry on the oil boring business there. The consul does not expect much from the venture, as he says that 33 wells have been sunk in the last ten years, and that in only one has oil been found, and in that one it has been exhausted. He concludes: "I have conversed with several oil experts during the last five years, and they inform me that the sand and gravel here are not suited to oil, and that the dip of the rock is altogether wrong. This, they say, should be about 50 feet to the mile, and it is about 1000 feet to the mile in most places where wells have been put down in this vicinity."

Representative Shackelford of Missouri has introduced into Congress a bill placing on the free list all wood pulp suitable for or adapted to the manufacture of printing paper, and all printing paper suitable for or adapted to the printing of newspapers, periodicals or books. Wood pulp is extensively manufactured in Canada. Information as to the riches of Cape Nome, in Alaska, continues to come in. The latest arrival from that part of the world is K. M. Jackson, who says that the spot is just as rich in gold as it has been represented, and by next summer there will be 25,000 people at work there. He thinks that the resources of the locality have hardly been scratched over, and that there are untold millions yet to be taken from Mother Earth.

AT MAKEKING.

Baden-Powell Makes an Unsuccessful Sortie.

A London despatch says:—The War Office has received through General Forester-Walker, at Cape Town the following despatch from Colonel Baden-Powell, dated Makekeng, December 26:—

"We attacked one of the enemy's works this morning, endeavoring to push back the cordon northward. Our force consisted of three guns, two squadrons of protectorate regiment, one of the Beekunaland Rifles, an armored train, etc. The enemy had strengthened their works during the night and doubled the garrison since yesterday's reconnaissance.

"Nevertheless, our attack was carried out and pressed home with the greatest possible gallantry and steadiness under a very hot fire. But all effort to gain the interior by escalade failed, the fort being practically impregnable.

"Our attack only withdrew after six of our officers had been hit and a large number of men wounded. Nothing could have exceeded the courage and dash displayed.

"The general situation remains unchanged, and the health and spirits of the garrison are very satisfactory.

"I regret to report the following casualties:

Killed—Capt. R. J. Vernon, Capt. H. C. Sanford, Lieut. H. C. Paton. Eighteen non-commissioned officers and troopers.

Wounded—Capt. Charles Fitzclarence, 23 non-commissioned officers and troopers.

"Prisoners—Three troopers." General Forester-Walker points out that, while the despatch gives all the names, it fails to show that six officers were hit.

TWENTIETH CENTURY'S DAWN.

"The first people to live in the twentieth century will be the friendly Islanders, for the date-line, as it may be called, lies in the Pacific Ocean just to the east of their group," writes John Ritchie, Jr., in the January Ladies' Home Journal, of "Where the Next Century will Really begin." At that time, although it will be already Tuesday to them, all the rest of the world will be enjoying some phase of Monday, the last day of the nineteenth century (December 31, 1900). At Melbourne the people will be going to bed, for it will be nearly ten o'clock; at Manila it will be two hours earlier in the evening; at Calcutta the English residents will be sitting at their Monday afternoon dinner, for it will be about six o'clock; and in London, 'Big Ben,' in the tower of the House of Commons, will be striking the hour of noon. In Boston, New York and Washington half the people will be eating breakfast on Monday morning, while Chicago will be barely conscious of the dawn. At the same moment San Francisco will be in the deepest sleep of what is popularly called Sunday night, though really the early, dark hours of Monday morning, and half the Pacific will be wrapped in the darkness of the same morning hours, which become earlier to the west, until at Midway or Brooks Island it will be but a few minutes past midnight of Sunday night.

Publisher Journal:

What would be the cost of publishing itemized statement of receipts and expenditures of Stanstead Township in your advertising columns? A good many rate-payers are anxious to know.

A RATEPAYER.

The cost would depend upon space occupied, probably between \$3 and \$5. PUB. JOURNAL.

CANNOT TELL YOU ALL.

In a limited newspaper space, we cannot tell you all that you should know about our ample and varied stock of drugs, medicines and toilet preparations and requisites, and our improved facilities for accurate dispensing.

OUR MOTTO:

"Purest, Drugs, Best Goods and Lowest Prices."

Have you used Paine's Celery Compound? If not, we advise you to give it a trial if you are nervous, weak, rundown or ailing in any way.

Paine's Celery Compound is the most reliable and efficacious medicine of the day. It makes sick people well. J. T. Flint, Druggist, Rock Island, P. Q. 12w8

WILL EXPLORE "UNKNOWN CANADA."

An Ottawa despatch says:—Mr. J. Tyrell, who has accepted a commission from the Government to explore "unknown Canada," has left for Toronto, to spend a few days before starting on his long journey. Mr. Tyrell will penetrate a country where in the foot of the white man has never trod, and expects to be away nearly a year. He will cross Great Slave Lake, and proceed easterly towards Hudson Bay through a district, the value of which is not yet known to the world. The especial object of the trip is to report on the nature of the country, and to ascertain if it has any value in minerals or otherwise. That it has fish is known from the Esquimaux, but it is generally understood that it has no timber lands.

Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of influenza there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief in a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by all first-class dealers.

BORN.

BLAKE—In Dorby, Jan. 8, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Israel M. Blake.

SPITZRE—At Rock Island, Jan. 1, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. St. Pierre.

LOST.

At Rock Island, Jan. 6th, a white breasted black collie dog named Rover. Owner will be at Melton's store Saturday and will pay suitable reward for return of said dog. 12w1

BLACKSMITHING.

The undersigned has opened a blacksmith shop in the building recently acquired from C. A. Jenkins, near the Knight store site, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in a satisfactory manner. Horse shoeing a specialty. Give me a call. C. Z. HATCH, Smith's Mills. 12w4

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS Liberal-Conservative Association.

The Annual General Meeting of this Association will be held in the City Hall, Sherbrooke,

Tuesday, January 16th, at 2.30 p. m.

Prominent Speakers will be present and will address the gathering. By order,

J. E. GENEREUX, A. PENCH LOMAS, Joint-Secretaries.

WANTED.

A man and woman to work on the Town Farm, Township of Barnston, for the ensuing year, commencing Feb. 21st, 1900. Parties wishing for the situation will leave their tenders with the undersigned on or before Feb. 5th, 1900. The Municipal Council will, on Monday, the fifth day of February, next, consider said tenders, not binding themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By order of the Council, H. HOWE, Sec'y-Treas. Barnston, Jan. 8th, 1900.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Ellen (Abbott) Moore are requested to pay the same to the undersigned within thirty days, and any one having a claim to present it, properly attested, within the same time. ELLA ST. DIZIER, EUGENE ST. DIZIER, Executors. Massawippi, Que., Jan. 10th, 1900. 12w3

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Wayville Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Society will be held at the School House, Way's Mills, on Saturday Jan. 13th, 1900, at one o'clock p.m., to elect officers for the coming year, a general attendance of Stockholders is requested. 00w2 S. W. SARGEANT, Pres.

FOR SALE.

House and Plot for sale on easy terms situated on the corner of Junction and Main St., Beebe Plain, P. Q. For terms apply to A. E. Stratton, Beebe Plain or H. A. Stratton 410 W. 46 St., New York, N. Y. 00w6

LOST.

In the Three Villages on the 30th ult., a gold chain bracelet. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to Dr. E. P. Ball, Rock Island.

Flour & Feed Ad.

Now is the time,

AND WEBSTER'S THE PLACE,

to get your

Flour and Feed for the Winter.

FLOURS.

Hungarian Patent, from No. 1 Hard Manitoba Wheat, \$2.00 per bag, Hungarian Patent from Hard and Ontario Wheat, \$1.90 per bag. Every lb. guaranteed A. No. 1.

White Middlings, per hdwt., \$1.05, bag included, Shorts, 95c., bag included, Bran, 85c., bag included. A reduction for ton lots.

21 lbs. Granulated Sugar, \$1.00.

Cheapest place in the County to buy Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, &c.

A Happy New Year to All.

E. R. WEBSTER.

Stanstead, Jan. 1st, 1900.

Annual Mark Down Sale AT SPALDING'S.

FLANELETTES AT COST, LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR AT COST, MISSES' WINTER UNDERWEAR AT COST, CHILDREN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR AT COST, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS & HOODS AT COST, FUR TRIMMINGS AT COST, FLANEL LINED SHOES AT COST.

All Clean, New and Desirable Goods.

I Will Give You Good Bargains in Other Lines of Goods.

WM. SPALDING.

Jan. 4, 1900.

Too Busy to Write all about our Stock of Christmas Goods.

We are Selling Stacks of Everything.

Come in and See the Goods.

Have Some Large Nice Calendars,

GOTTEN UP ESPECIALLY FOR US,

Come in and Get One.

PARKER & KNIGHT.

Hatley, Dec. 20, '99.

Business and Professional Cards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RALPH M. CANFIELD,
M. D., L. R. C. P. (London) Etc.
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 3 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. 24.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Best Place to Buy

Christmas Groceries,
Candies, Nuts,
and Fruits is at
C. C. HUNT'S.

A full line of these goods fresh from
the markets.
3 lbs. best Mixed Candy in town for
25 cents. 4 lbs. ordinary Mixed Candy,
25c. Everything I keep is sold
right and guaranteed right.

C. C. HUNT.
Rock Island, Que.

Get your horses Clipped with my
New Power Clipper
and have their teeth examined at the same
time. Service the best; prices right.
E. AUDINWOOD.

FOR SALE.
Cheap for Cash or Note, or would Exchange
for Hay and Oats, one good General Purpose
Horse, weighs 1200 lbs., good worker and driver,
one Coal Furnace, but little used, perfect
heater, one Fairly Sett Black Hair Cloth
Furniture in good condition.
J. W. ELDER, Beebe Plain, P. Q.

DERBY ACADEMY.
DERBY, VT.
Fits for College. Prepares its pupils suffi-
ciently to begin study of the professions. Has
excellent Commercial Course and course in
Pedagogy. Location the best. Expenses small.
Special subjects for Winter term students.
Winter term opens Dec. 8, 1900. Send for Cat-
logue to G. A. Andrews, Principal.

IT IS A FACT
that at **C. A. SEARLES' STORE,**
Main Street, Beebe Plain,
You can get the Best Value for your money.
Goods cheerfully shown. Prices down to
rock bottom.
C. A. SEARLES.

NOTICE.
All parties indebted to the estate of the late
Morris Harvey by note or account are request-
ed to pay the same to the undersigned within
90 days, and all bills due by him to be filed
properly attested, within the same time.
A. AVERY BRYANT, Executors.
HARRIET M. DREW, 0094
Apple Grove, Que., Dec. 20, 1900.

Farm for Sale.
Consisting of 100 acres situated two miles
from Beebe Plain village on the road to St. John's
Mills, known as the Edward Worth farm.
0094 H. L. BIGELOW, Smith's Mills, P. Q.

SHOEMAKING.
Here we are, all ready for business. Fine
Boat, Shoe and Rubber repairing. Low prices.
Look for the Big Boot opposite Union House.
J. BRUNETTE.

EAST BOLTON.

The annual New Year's dinner was
held at Place's Hall, and in spite of
bad weather was largely attended.
The hall was finely decorated, and after
a sumptuous dinner of oysters and
all other good things of this life, the
meeting was called to order and Mr.
Place was chosen as chairman. After
a few remarks, Mr. W. H. Dustin, Ed-
die Place, B.A., Col. Patten, Rev. D.
Brill, and Mr. Moore, M.P., gave some
very good speeches. M. Gawne of
Montreal gave a fine reading and
songs. The Eastman orchestra gave
some fine selections. Mr. T. Channell,
Mr. Holdsworth and others declined
speaking. Mrs. John Armstrong (nee
Susie Taylor) from Seattle, N. W. T.,
arrived in time for the entertainment
and received a hearty welcome from
her many friends here, after an ab-
sence of 12 years from this, her native
land.

Mr. Albert Stone, who recently lost
six cows, has requested an inspector
to be sent from the government, but
no one has appeared.

A horse belonging to Edgar Du-
fresne recently threw itself on a stub
in the woods, causing its death in a
short time by hemorrhage.

Freeman Parker's horse got loose a
few days ago and tried to dispose of a
bushel of barley. It died the next
day.

Mr. James Hunter has been very ill
with tonsillitis and his children with
sore throats. Blanche Hunter burned
her face severely the other day by
falling against a stove.

Business is at a standstill for want
of snow.

COATICOOK.

There was a large gathering at the
supper given to the members of the
Methodist Sunday School in their
church vestry on Thursday evening
last. In the afternoon there was a
good number out for a drive which all
the little folks seemed to enjoy, and
coming in from their drive they were
in good trim to do full justice to the
supper prepared for them.

Rev. Dr. Shaw of Montreal preached
in the Methodist Church morning and
evening Sunday.

The Academy opened again on
Monday after a two weeks' vacation.

At the town meeting on Monday
called for the purpose of choosing
candidates for municipal councillors to
fill the places of Mr. Akhurst and
Mr. Gronbery, whose terms of office
have expired. There was considera-
ble discussion as to the past manage-
ment and present condition of our
municipal matters. The true state of
affairs, perhaps, would have been
more clear to many if the statement
of the Secretary-Treasurer had been
published last week, and which many
felt should have been made public be-
fore this meeting that the electors
might know the present state of af-
fairs. The result of the meeting was
that both Mr. E. W. Akhurst and Mr.
Gronbery are up for re-election and
Mr. P. H. Armitage and Mr. L. Dupuis
are also put in nomination, so that in
both wards there is to be a contest.
It was thought by some that Mr. Ak-
hurst, "as he had for many years
filled the office," would better have
stepped out and allowed the election
of Mr. Armitage by acclamation. The
contest in both wards will be quite
lively.

ABBOTT'S CORNER.

Our butter maker, Mr. Arthur Webb,
was away New Year's week, visiting
friends in Freleighsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Dunton, for-
merly of Hatley, P. Q., but now of
Annandale, Minn., are the proud pos-
sors of a fine boy baby. Congratula-
tions are in order.

Mrs. Leslie Plumley visited at James
Jackson's and Mr. A. Connor's last
week.

Our teacher, Miss Mabel Sisco, who
has been spending the holidays with
friends in South Barnston, resumed
her school on Monday.

Mr. Ezra Lowell of Henderson, Me.,
is visiting friends here. He has for
several years been employed as a
guide during the hunting season in
the great Maine woods. He reports
moose and deer as having been quite
numerous last season. He states that
nine hunters were accidentally shot
during the season in his vicinity.

APPLE GROVE.

Miss Flora Bryant has gone to Mon-
treal to finish her course at the Mc-
Gill Normal School.

Mrs. E. D. Christie has returned
home from Lowell and Lawrence,
Mass., where she has been visiting re-
latives and friends for two months
past.

Miss Mildred Osgood of Ursuline
Convent, Stanstead, and Miss Minnie
White of Griffin were guests at Bay
View Farm, Saturday.

Our organist, Mrs. Hiram Brevoort,
was recently presented with a fine
oak rocking chair by the congrega-
tion for her faithful services for the
past year.

Misses Rachel and Ethel Martin
have returned to Magog after spend-
ing a two weeks' vacation at home.

Mr. Bernard Renihan and Misses
Inez and Eunice Renihan visited at
Mrs. H. Copp's, Sunday.

Good crossing on the bay from Bay
View Farm.

WAY'S MILLS.

Miss Jessie Gould went to Montreal
last Tuesday to take a course in the
Normal training school. We wish her
success.

Mrs. F. L. Brown is very sick. Her
mother, Mrs. Henry Currier of Magog,
is caring for her at present.

Mr. G. R. Drew returned to Magog
on Saturday.

The entertainment in the school
house on Thursday evening was very
interesting. Much credit is due to Mr.
Drew who so ably assisted with his
gramophone.

Miss Lottie Allen is on the sick list.
Miss Ethel Holmes, who has been
spending the holidays with her brother,
Wm. Holmes, returned to her
home in Bedford, Que., on Wednesday
last.

Mr. Ed. Clifford and family have
moved into their residence here.

Quite a number of people from this
section attended the play at East Hat-
ley on Friday evening and report a
good time.

Clinton Chadsey passed quietly
away on the morning of the 29th inst.,
after a lingering illness of consump-
tion. He leaves a father, mother, sis-
ter and brother and a large circle of
relatives and friends to mourn his
loss. The funeral services were held
in the Union Church on the following
Sunday. Rev. J. J. Theakston officiated,
and was assisted by Rev. E.
Bane. A large number gathered to
show their sympathy to the bereaved
family. A large delegation from Riv-
erdale Lodge (of which the deceased
was a member) accompanied the re-
mains to the grave where they con-
ducted the burial ceremony of the
lodge.

CURRIERS.
Miss Effie Holland spent the holi-
days at her home in Georgeville.
Commenced school January 2nd.

Mrs. Maxine Longe has been quite
ill, but is better at this writing.

Mr. H. Currier and family spent
New Year's day at W. H. Embury's,
at Oliver.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shonyo visited
her sister at Granby, during the holi-
days.

Mrs. H. Currier is at Way's Mills
caring for her daughter who is ill.

We hear that our neighbor Mr. and
Mrs. S. K. Oliver who are spending
the winter in Honolulu are well and
enjoying themselves, dressed in linen
while we are robed in furs.

CASSVILLE.

John Cass is improving quite rapid-
ly.

Master Leon and Miss Natalie, son
and daughter of A. L. Langmayd, of
Manchester, N. H., are visiting their
grandparents at Cassville.

The Good Templars of Crystal Lake
Lodge are about to purchase a library
with some of the surplus money in the
treasury.

The many friends of Alvin McGaffey
will be pleased to hear of his improv-
ing health.

The Ladies Aid meet this week at
Mrs. Wm. Chamberlain's.

We are sorry to hear that Master
Herbie Chamberlain had the misfor-
tune to lose the end of his thumb.

Miss Mabel Haynes of Rock Island
is spending her vacation at Cassville.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

John J. Griffith of Sherbrooke and
L. A. Caron of Montreal have been
appointed joint curators to the insol-
vent estate of Louis Gilbert of
D'Israeli.

Surgeon-Major Worthington of the
artillery, second Canadian contingent
to South Africa, was tendered a fare-
well banquet at St. George's Club,
Sherbrooke, Tuesday night.

Nominations for the forthcoming
bye-elections for the federal house
will be made on the 18th and elections
will be held on the 25th of January.
In Sherbrooke Wm. H. Lovell has
been appointed returning officer.

Two candidates, L. C. Belanger and
F. H. Hebert, have been nominated
for the mayoralty in Sherbrooke.
The vacant councillorship in the East
Ward will be contested by William
Murray and J. H. Codere. Polling
will take place next Monday.

Two houses, one belonging to Nar-
cisse Matin and the other to Onesime
Croteau, were burned at Brompton
Falls, Saturday night, the fire origin-
ating in the former. The Croteau
family had retired for the night, and
had hardly time to escape with their
lives. The "bucket brigade" had
hard work to save Tobuis store stand-
ing something like thirty feet from
the buildings burned.

IN AID OF OUR SOLDIERS.

The 5th edition of E. B. Biggar's
"Boer War, its Causes, and its In-
terests," is now in press. The entire
profits of this edition will be devoted
to the relief of needy women and
children who are dependent on our
soldiers now in South Africa. The
price of the book will remain as be-
fore, 10 cents per copy, but those who
wish to contribute an additional mite
towards this fund may forward 15
cents or more, as they feel disposed.
To those who wish to purchase copies
to send to friends, the book will be
supplied at the rate of 12 for \$1.00.
Address: Biggar, Samuel & Co.,
Publishers, Toronto or Montreal.

SAVE MONEY

BY PROVIDING FOR FUTURE NEEDS
WHILE THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
GOES ON.

Our Stock is Still Complete in All Lines.

- Shelf Hardware, Skates and Hockey Sticks,
- Agateware and Tinware, Nails, Glass,
- Small Farm Tools, Wire Netting,
- Sugar Tools, Lead and Iron Pipe,
- Clothes Wringers and many other Household Requisites,

All at Cost Prices, and Must be Sold this Month.

**THE ROCK ISLAND
HARDWARE COMPANY.**

RECKONING DISASTER.

A California Paper's Opinion of Britain's
Power.
(San Jose, California, 'Mercury,'
Dec. 19.)

National jealousies, the memory of
old humiliations, the mean instinct of
race hatred, the vulgar dislike of the
weak for the strong—these and a mul-
titude of other motives are back of
the acclaim which fills the world on
the basis of England's reverses in the
South African war. The Latin and
Celtic countries make no secret of
their pleasure in England's suffering
and humiliation, and even Germany,
whose wisdom, humanity, and attach-
ment to the Teutonic or English civiliza-
tion ought to suggest soberer
views, is plainly in sympathy with
those who are rejoicing at the news
from Magerfontein and Mafeking.

All along the line there are sugges-
tions, but thinly disguising the malice
of evil hopes, that Britain has seen
her best days; that her power is mori-
bund and that her empire is on the
eve of falling to pieces. Even in this
country, where good-will to Britain
ought to be universal, and where, it
would seem, there ought to be suffi-
cient intelligence to comprehend the
distinction between a disastrous cam-
paign and the phenomena of national
decline. There are those who can see
nothing in the condition of British af-
fairs at this time but portents of peril
to the empire and of collapse to the
English power. In the San Francisco
'Bulletin' of last Saturday there ap-
pears a leading article in which the
defeat of General Buller is gravely
pronounced 'the most distressful news
that has ever been received in Lon-
don.' 'No successive victory or series
of victories in South Africa,' the Bul-
letin goes on to say, 'can ever repair
these injuries to the British arms and
to the integrity of the British Empire.'

And again, 'What fate the year 1900
has in store for the British Empire no
man knows. The lesson England has
learned is a bitter one. She is not
fighting now for territorial acquisi-
tion. She is fighting for existence,
fighting against dangers whose threat-
ening head is already uplifted.'

The stupidity of all this is beyond
words. If the world had not in its
record of men and nations, a clear
presentation of the processes by which
empires come to their collapse, and a
clear analysis of methods by which
the conditions of national health may
be gauged and measured, then there
might be some excuse for the 'panic-
ky' state of mind in which the 'Bulle-
tin' finds itself. But with all the aids
which history gives us, this wild
alarm—this going off at half-cock—is
absurd to the point of silliness. Brit-
ain, misjudging the strength of her
enemy, has suffered a series of milita-
ry reverses. She is in grief and humi-
liation; so much is manifest to the
world. But is she crushed by the
blow? Is she helpless and apathetic
under it? Is she bankrupt of fighting

THE CITIZENS LEAGUE.

CONSTITUTION.
The name of this organization shall
be "The Citizens League."
The object of "The Citizens League"
shall be the education of youth in the
principles of good citizenship, the
promotion of public morals and the
enforcement of law in the "Three Vil-
lages" by all fair and reasonable means.

Any male citizen of legal age, re-
sident in the Three Villages and in sym-
pathy with the objects of the League,
may become a member upon signing
the roll of membership.
The officers shall consist of a chair-
man, vice-chairman, secretary and
treasurer selected annually by open
vote on nomination, and they shall be
ex officio members of the executive.
The Executive shall be a joint com-
mittee, to consist, with the officers of
the League, of a committee of three
members elected by the League by
ballot from Derby Line, to be known
as "The Derby Line Executive" and a
committee of three members similarly
elected from the other side of the
line to be known as "The Rock Island
and Stanstead Executive." Officers
elected from either side of the line to
act with their respective executive.
Each executive to have sole charge
of matters coming under its jurisdiction
in their respective localities and in
matters of concern affecting both
sides of the line to act together for
consultation and be known as "The
Joint Executive."

The duties of officers shall be the
same as those ordinarily discharged
in similar positions, save in the case
of the secretary whose duties may be
further defined by resolution of the
League. In case of the absence of the
chairman at any meeting the chair
shall be taken by the vice-chairman
and in the absence of both the League
may elect from the members present
a chairman pro tem.

Funds for the League shall be se-
cured by subscriptions, the several
amounts of the same to be paid to the
treasurer, who shall pay out the mon-
ies received only on the order of either
executive.
Meetings of the League shall be
held regularly on the second Monday
evening in each month.
Special meetings may be held at
any time on the call of either execu-
tive.

Rules of Order shall be such as or-
dinary govern legislative assemblies.
Any member of the League who,
upon due investigation, is found guilty
of having violated any of the as-
sertions to which his name is sub-
scribed in the Roll of Membership,
shall not be longer deemed worthy of
membership and may in the discre-
tion of the League by a majority bal-
lot vote, be immediately expelled.
Amendments to this Constitution
may be made at any regular meeting
of the League, one month's notice of
the same having been previously given
and the said amendments adopted
by a two-thirds vote by ballot of the
members present.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Township of Stanstead—T. B. Rider
and C. A. K. Macpherson, re-elected
by acclamation.

Stanstead Plain—Jas. H. William-
son and John O. St. Pierre, re-elected
by acclamation.

Rock Island—F. W. D. Mellon and
George Fuller re-elected by acclama-
tion.

North Hatley—J. H. Campbell and
P. LeBaron, re-elected by acclamation,
in place of J. M. Call.

Township of Hatley—John P. Bowen
was elected in place of Mayor Avery
Ives who declined nomination, and
Geo. W. Kezar was re-elected upon
division of the house. The third can-
didate was Mr. Charles Rexford of
Ayer's Flat who fell but little short of
election.

STAND IN FOR A GOOD THING WHEN YOU SEE IT.
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Address: E. FLEURY, N. P., or THOMAS O'BRIEN, Solicitor,
Knowlton, P. Q. Golden, B. C.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

WHY FARMERS FALL DOWN.

Safe and Profitable Customers For Grass and Grain.

As a matter of fact the farmer does not grow live stock until he is driven to it. All new agricultural countries and nearly all farms are opened up by grain raisers. The grain growing habit, when it has become fixed, usually continues until the farmer is by force of circumstances driven to growing stock. As a rule he avoids it as long as he can. When wanting fertility is observed, he tries a rotation of grains, and, this proving a failure, is finally driven to grass and then forced to grow stock to consume it, to study the habits and appetites of animals, the science and art of breeding, the food value of grain and grasses—in other words, the science and art of mixing feeds or the balanced ration. It is either this or the impoverishment of the land and sooner or later a mortgage, a death grip, for that is what the word mortgage means, and after that migration to a new country or falling down from the position of owner to renter and finally to that of a hired hand.

It should be thoroughly impressed upon the minds of farmers that there is, under western conditions, no such thing as maintaining the fertility of land without live stock. The only place in the United States today where land is maintaining its available fertility is in the live stock sections. Commercial fertilizers are simply delaying the inevitable in the states east of us, while north, south and west of the live stock belt lands are growing poorer and poorer in practical fertility.

The farmer therefore grows live stock because sooner or later he has to. It is essential to the maintenance of soil fertility—that is, available fertility. The good Lord will not allow any farmer to so utterly exhaust land that it cannot be restored by clover and live stock, but he locks up the fertility, thus rendering it unavailable, and hides the key where only the good stock grower can find it. If, then, the farmer must raise stock or sell his land by piecemeal, why not grow improved stock?

There is a type in all kinds of improved stock to which he can sell safely his grain or grass on 90 days, six months or a year's time, with the probability that it will pay him a better price than the dealer at the nearest station who buys his grain to sell to other people to feed their stock. The reason, therefore, that the farmer should grow improved stock is simply because they are built in such a way that they are safe customers for everything that he has to sell.

In growing or feeding any kind of live stock the farmer is not only improving his land and fitting it to grow larger crops in the future, but he is finding good future customers for the crops which he may grow, customers which are solely under his care and control and which will turn over to him not merely the price which the merchant will give, but a large profit in addition. He is conducting both sides of the bargain, says Henry Wallace of Iowa in a recent convention address.

Does Lead Oil Paint Injure Trees?
Some 12 or 14 years since, rabbits gnawed apple trees in my nursery rows badly. To induce rapid and sound healing I had painted with common lead and oil paint all trees where injured. The result was to my perfect satisfaction. The wounds were not only painted over, but to prevent further rabbit depredations the bodies of trees were painted from the ground two feet up. Two years afterward my son called attention to the superiority of the trees painted over those standing side by side not painted. They were more vigorous and showed a better growth. Since then I have thus painted all my young orchard trees for two purposes—to prevent rabbit injury and to stimulate the tree. Rabbits will not touch a painted tree, and I am convinced that trees are stimulated in growth and health. Do not understand that I paint the tree body with a heavy coat of paint, as I would woodwork—only a slight coating, enough barely to cover the bark.

For many years, when pruning trees, fruit, lawn or street, I have painted heavily and thoroughly over the wounds of all limbs, large or small, with ordinary cheap lead and oil paint. I have found nothing to produce such rapid and satisfactory healing where cut. I can show where oak limbs four inches in diameter thus treated have healed over entirely in eight years. I used to paint tree wounds with gum shellac dissolved in alcohol. That is too expensive and does not serve the purpose desired. It cracks and falls off, leaving wounds bare. Do not fear to use oil paint on trees, writes a Nebraska correspondent of The Country Gentleman.

Irrigation in the East and South.
According to the secretary of agriculture, there is no question but that irrigation can be profitably employed in the cultivation of large areas in the eastern and southern states. A hundred thousand acres of sugar land are being irrigated in Louisiana. Irrigation of the ricefields in the Carolinas is very extensive. The market gardener could profitably use irrigating waters. Irrigation is being experimented with in the growing of tea in South Carolina. Professor E. B. Voorhees of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station is collecting data on the area of land now irrigated in that state, the methods employed, the duty of water obtained and the benefits received.

THE BEST BEES.

Good and Bad Points of Some of the Better Known Races.

To the first problem of the world be the beginner in bee culture, "Which are the best bees?" a writer in Country Gentleman responds diplomatically by mentioning some of the characteristics, good and bad, of the better known races of bees. His remarks are here somewhat abridged:

The Brown German.—The most common is the black, or more properly, the brown German bee. These and the crosses of the brown German and Italian or hybrid bees are the bees generally found in neglected beeyards and wild in the woods. They are about like any other neglected scrub stock on the farm, generally unprofitable. I hardly know of any one who prefers them. They make very nice white comb honey—that is, they cap their honey whiter than some others. Their faults are many. They are very nervous and irritable, will run excitedly over the combs, bunch on a corner and drop off; will sting very quickly if not smoked hard. They do not defend their hives well against robber bees and moths, but are very annoying robbers themselves. They are not very persistent workers.

The Italian.—This is without doubt the most popular bee in the United States, and it certainly has a number of good qualities to recommend it. First, and what counts much with beginners or persons who are timid or are not used to handling bees, is the fact that the Italians are the most gentle and easiest to handle of all races. They defend their hives energetically against robber bees and moths. They are fairly persistent workers and generally cap their honey white, though not so white as some other races. The Italians have been very much improved of late years. Some are almost golden yellow, very beautiful indeed. Some beekeepers say the extra yellow ones are not so vigorous or such good workers, but as far as I have experimented with them I do not, as a rule, find such to be the case. The Italians are larger than the brown German and work on red clover more readily. Their most serious fault is that they do not enter the sections so readily as we could desire. The queen is very large and beautiful and easily found.

The Carniolan.—The Carniolan, Alpine or Austrian bees, have some good qualities, but gain in popularity very slowly in our country. Their color is against them for one thing. The color is somewhat like that of the brown German, except that it is more of an ashen hue. They are larger than the Italians. They are quite gentle and easily handled. They are good workers and cap their honey nice and white. They are quite a desirable bee. One of their chief faults is their swarming propensity. The queens are very prolific, and before you are aware of it the hive will be overcrowded, and swarming starts, and then there is no telling when they are going to stop. They also often breed late in the fall and for that reason do not winter well.

The Cyprians.—This race of bees was introduced from the island of Cyprus with considerable noise, but the American beekeepers soon had enough Cyprians, and I know of no one who has them today in all their native purity and ferocity. I tried them to my heart's content, and much as I love bees and beekeeping I would certainly forego its fascinations before I would tackle any more Cyprians. They are as savage and ferocious as hornets, and smoke will not conquer them. Nothing short of chloroform will subdue them enough to allow manipulations.

Apis Dorsata.—Just now there is a great furor about the giant bee of the east. As yet no one has succeeded in getting any of them to America alive. As far as I can learn, they are a big, lubberly, overgrown, lazy race of bees, not good for much of anything.

The Albinos.—This is a variation of the Italians, with peculiar whitish and purplelike markings. Some breeders claim very much for them. With me they were to all intents and purposes Italians with a lighter color.

In a late number of The American Bee Journal the question was put to 30 different apian experts, "If you wanted only honey and did not expect to sell queens or bees, would you change from blacks to Italians?" Twenty-three answered yes, three qualified yes, three qualified no, one no. This, I think, goes a great way toward answering the question about the best bees. The testimony of so many experts, some of whom have been in the business nearly half a century, should certainly carry conviction.

News and Notes.

The statistician of the department of agriculture estimates the cotton crop of 1899-1900 at 8,900,000 bales, and the final report for the year ending Aug. 31, 1899, is 11,180,205 bales.

A new and destructive pest, the cil fly, seriously menaces the olive industry of Italy and has greatly injured the present crop.

American Agriculturist reports a considerable element of speculation attending the cabbage market this winter. In producing sections prices moved up \$2 to \$4 per ton in the space of a month up to the early half of December. Cabbage from the short crop is now generally stored and in very many instances held for later winter markets. From east and west are reports of higher price tendency.

The fact that scrap iron, copper, etc., have gone up in price should be a hint to the boys on the farm. Here is the chance for a good clean up of old trash around the place, with pleasing cash results.

Not only do many progressive farmers cut and shred fodder, but some also grind part of it.

WEIGHTY EVIDENCE.

Drunkenness Condemned by Thinkers and Statesmen.

Drink is the mother of want and the nurse of crime.—Brougham.
Drink is a poison in politics as well as in society.—Harcourt.

It is impossible to relieve poverty until we get rid of the curse of drink.—Earl of Shaftesbury.

The great plague of drunkenness is a national curse, calamity and scandal. With a sober population, not wasting its earnings, we can obtain the revenue.—W. E. Gladstone.

I have generally found the higher the wages the worse the workmen. They only spend their money in the beer shops. They (the beer shops) are the curse of the country.—Beaconsfield.

Drunkenness is not only the cause of crime, but it is crime, and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has ever been practiced by the bravos of any country or of any age.—John Ruskin.

Perhaps the day may come when the morality of the nation will be too strong for the publicans, but till then we must suffer the degradation that now discredits us. Among the evil institutions that threaten the integrity and safety of a state the liquor traffic stands pre-eminent. For ten years England could get rid of drink, she would in that time become such a paradise as men would hardly recognize.—John Bright.

If I had an enchanter's wand and could destroy the desire for strong drink in the people of England, we should see our taxes reduced by millions sterling. We should see our jails and workhouses empty. We should see more lives saved in 12 months than are consumed in a century of bitter and savage war.—Chamberlain.

ALCOHOLIC HEREDITY.

Weak Body is What the Drunkard Transmits to His Children.

Professor Sims Woodhead, speaking the other day before the Society for the Study of Inebriety in England, came to these conclusions: He held most strongly that a direct transmission of the taste for alcohol never occurred. Of course he accepted very fully the fact that certain nervous diseases and degenerations involving certain altered and weakened inhibitory powers are transmitted from generation to generation. These, however, did not always assume the same form, the manifestation of the effect often taking on very different characters in different generations.

But, whatever character they assumed, the result as regards alcohol was inevitably the same, and until far more evidence was brought forward than had yet been presented he should strongly maintain that what was so often spoken of as an inherited taste for alcohol was an inherited weakness and lessened self restraint affecting many other things besides drink and that a direct transmission of the taste for alcohol from parents to children in a constitution otherwise healthy did not occur. As with tuberculosis, the disease was not transmitted, but only the weakly and unbalanced condition of the tissues.—Hospital of London.

CRAVING FOR ALCOHOL.

Responsible For Making Criminals. Tricks of Inebriates.

The alcoholic craving accounts for many a confirmed criminal. Doubtless the tendency exists in a minor degree as belonging to all habituals, who make it a secondary part of their life, teetotalers being rarely met with in criminal walks.

But there is a large number of hopeless prisoners whose only idea of life is drunkenness at any cost. In such the craving makes the criminal, and as the drink cannot be obtained without money other means are resorted to, such as breaking into public houses, robbing bar tills, stealing jugs and bottles from children sent out on such errands, dressing up as blind men, mutilated beggars crawling along the pavement and other panderies so well known to the expert. Chewing a piece of soap and thus forming a barrier to the stimulation of epilepsy is a common fraud, and the profits all go to the publican.

The alcoholic aspect is, however, very difficult of concealment, and the experienced observer well knows the pseudo epileptic, the armless, legless cripple and the unfortunate widow who with five children (all hired) parades the street in lamentation of woes.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Time to Quit.

Every one acknowledges that drinking is harmful when "carried to excess" and that so far in the history of the world it has been carried to excess every year. The natural inference, then, would be that it is time to quit.—Father Mathew Herald.

Drunkenness in Chicago.

"Over 82,000 arrests were made in Chicago last year, and 75 per cent of them were due to drink." This statement is made not by a "temperance fanatic," but by the city prosecutor of Chicago.—Exchange.

Temperance Notes.

A Good Templar district lodge has been instituted for Ceylon, where the order includes naval, military, civilian, and native members.

A temperance restaurant in Paris under the name of "Hygienic Restaurant," has in less than a year proved a profitable financial venture.

A boy was passing a saloon, and, seeing a drunken man lying in the gutter in front of it, he opened the door and said, "Mister, your sign's fell down." The saloon keeper chased him half around the square.

Bred in the Bone.



Gran'pa Macpherson—How many does two and two make, Donald?
Donald—Six.
Gran'pa—What are ye talking about? Two and two make four.
Donald—Yes, I know, but I thought you'd "beat me down" a bit.—Punch.

Brain's Embarrassment.



Brain—The deuce! How'd you ever get in that position? We'll have an awful time getting you out.—New York World.

Educating the Women.



"Why is it that you always keep your seat while women have to stand?" one Harlemitte said to another on the way home by elevated train.
"I do it with malicious intent," was the reply. "I am helping to educate women to wait for the next train."

His Finish.



Hippo—Yum, yum! A peculiar plum pudding—plum and all.—New York Journal.

Will Not Surrender.



"No, sir, we will not yield," said the Filipino leader. "So long as we have legs on which to run we will continue in the field."

Modern Art.



Artist—What do you think is the most difficult thing about a picture like that?
Art Dealer—Selling it!—Der Floh.

C. H. KATHAN

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

IN FURNITURE

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

CROCKERY,

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

In Woolen Goods

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

GROCERIES.

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

New Crop Raisins,
New Crop Currents.

Fresh Fruit of all Kinds for the Holiday Trade.

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

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

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

C. H. KATHAN.

A Good Suit

Goes a long way toward making a man happy. It is our constant aim and effort to elevate the goodness of our made-to-measure tailoring. No effort is spared, no detail neglected—no buttons pulling off, no seams ripping. As we grow older we are growing more particular about the importance of it all. You can depend upon anything we make for thoroughness as well as fit. We also have an extensive line of new goods from foreign looms. You will find all the popular cloths here. A splendid line of those nobby Whip Cords for Overcoats, Blue and Black Beavers and Naps, Blue and Black Serges, Stockenetts, etc. Woolens are going up but our prices are going down. Top notch suits at modest prices. That's our motto.

Ready Made Clothing.

New lines for Men and Boys. Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, Pea Jackets. These goods are new, made to our order by the same people who made the suits for the Canadian-Transvaal contingent. They're reliable and the prices are low. Just call and see them.

CHAS. O'ROURKE.

Geo. F. Terrill's,

Stanstead, Que.

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

BRANDS OF FLOUR:

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

FEED:

CORN MEAL,
SHORTS,
BRAN,
CORN,
OATS

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

Respt. Yours,

GEO. F. TERRILL.

Sea Floor.

Possible Revelations of the Bed of the Ocean—Do Sunken Ships Go to the Bottom?

Who is there among us that has ever seen a lake, a pond or a river bed laid dry that has not felt an almost childish interest and curiosity in the aspect of a portion of the earth's surface hitherto concealed from our gaze? says F. T. Bellen in the London Spectator. The feeling is probably universal, arising from the natural desire to penetrate the unknown, and also from a primitive anxiety to know what sort of abode the inhabitants of the water possess, since we almost always consider the water folk to live as do the birds—really on land, with the water for an atmosphere. But, if this curiosity be so general with regard to the petty depths mentioned above, how greatly is it increased in respect of the recesses of the sea, for there is truly the great unknown, the undiscoverable country of which, in spite of the constant efforts of deep sea expeditions, we know next to nothing. Here imagination may (and does) run riot, attempting the impossible task of reproducing to our minds the state of things in the lightless, silent depths, where life is impossible.

Suppose that it were possible for some convulsion of nature to lay bare, let us say, the entire bed of the north Atlantic ocean. With one bound the fancy leaps at the prospect of a rediscovery of the lost continent, the fabled Atlantis, whose wonders have had so powerful an effect upon the imaginations of mankind. Should we be able to roam through those stupendous halls, climb those towering temple heights reared by the giants of an elder world or gaze with stupefied wonder upon the majestic ruins of cities to which Babylon and Palmyra, with all their mountainous edifices, were but as a suburban townlet? Who knows? Yet maybe the natural wonders apparent in the foundations of such soaring masses as the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands or the Canaries, or, greater still, the altitude of such remote and lonely pinnacles as those of St. Paul's rocks, would strike us as more marvelous yet. To thread the cool intricacies of the "still vest Bermoothes" at their basements and seek out the caves where the sea monsters dwell who never saw the light of day, to wander at will among the winding of that strange maze of reefs that cramp up the outpouring of the beneficent gulf stream and make it issue from its source with that turbulent energy that carries it, laden with blessings, to our shores—what a great pilgrimage that would be! Imagine the vision of that great chain of islands which we call the West Indies soaring up from the vast plain 6,000 feet below, with all the diversity of form and color belonging to the lovely homes of the coral insects, that build ceaselessly for themselves, yet all unconsciously rear stable abodes for mankind!

It would be an awful country to view, this suddenly exposed floor of the sea, a barren land of weird outline, of almost unimaginable complexity of contour, but without any beauty such as is bestowed upon the dry earth by the kindly sun, for its beauty depends upon the sea, whose prolific waters are peopled with life so abundantly that even the teeming earth is barren as compared with the ocean. But at its greatest depths all the researches that man has been able to prosecute go to prove that there is little life.

The most that goes on there is a steady accumulation of the dead husks of once living organisms settling slowly down to form what you know as new granite, marbles, porphyries, against the time when another race on a reorganized earth shall need them. Here there is nothing fanciful, for if we know anything at all of prehistoric times it is that what is now high land, not to say merely dry land, was once lying cold and dormant at the bottom of the sea being prepared throughout who can say what unrealizable periods of time for the use and enjoyment of its present lords. Not until we leave the rayless gloom, the incalculable pressures and universal cold of those tremendous depths do we find the sea floor beginning to abound with life. It may even be doubted whether anything of man's handiwork, such as there is about a ship foundering in midocean, would ever reach in a recognizable form the bottom of the sea at a depth of more than 3,000 fathoms. There is an idea, popularly current among seafarers, that sunken ships in the deep sea only go down a certain distance, no matter what their build or how ponderous their cargo.

Having reached a certain stratum, they then drift about, slowly disintegrating, derelicts of the depths, swarming with strange denizens, the shadowy fleets of the lost and loved and mourned. In time, of course, as the great solvent gets in its work they disappear, becoming part of their surroundings, but not for hundreds of years, during which they pass and repass at the will of the undercurrents that everywhere keep the whole body of water in the ocean from becoming stagnant and death dealing to adjacent shores. A weird fancy truly, but surely not more strange than the silent depths about which it is formulated.

Microbes of Flowers.
A French naturalist, Domingos Freire, finds that on cultivation in suitable media several well known pathogenic bacteria can be developed from the anthers and stigmas of several species of flowers. Moreover, he found that several species of microbes termed osmogenous reproduce the odors of the flowers in which they occur.

LEATHER SUBSTITUTES.

They Are Said to Have Advantages Over the Real Article.

The growing popularity of the leather substitutes that are now being put forward on the market is receiving more serious attention from the leather trade than when the first substitute was introduced about 15 years ago, says the New York Commercial. These substitutes are nearly all known under copyrighted names and are composed of a jelly the ingredients of which are secret. This jelly is applied to linen duck cloth of various widths, which when dry is stamped and embossed in innumerable designs and colors.

These leather substitutes are all claimed to be waterproof and nearly fireproof, as they will stand a heat registering up to 550 degrees F. It is these qualities that make them particularly useful and appreciated more than leather, which is being superseded in many lines by the various substitutes.

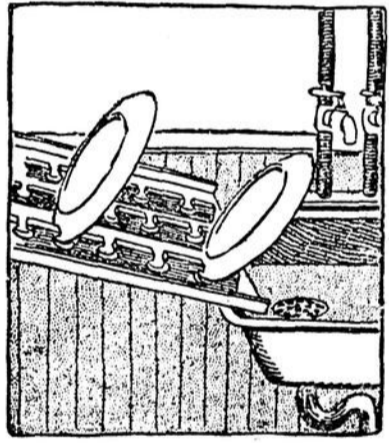
The furniture trade was among the first to recognize the usefulness of the substitutes, great quantities of which are used in upholstering furniture, particularly sofas. The fact that they are stainless and when scratched leave no mark like leather is considered an advantage. The substitutes are also used in place of wall paper, the designs being easily copied, and also for book coverings in place of leather or sheepskin. Railroads also use these substitutes, mainly for car curtains and coverings for seats.

Brain Weight and Intellect.

It is generally assumed that there exists a distant relationship between the size of the brain and intellectual capacity. There are not wanting facts, however, which run counter to this view, says The Humanitarian. One salient example is that of the late French statesman, Gambetta, whose brain weighed only 1,200 grams. On the other hand, the heaviest brain on record is that of a London newspaper boy, whose brain weighed 2,400 grams. In spite of the fact that he is stated to have been "a bit of an idiot," a brain weighing 2,340 grams once belonged to a Scandinavian peasant, of whose intellectual stature it may be said that "previous to the age of 70 he never showed signs of any extraordinary intelligence, and he has never shown any since." A female Indian dwarf had a brain which weighed no less than 2,200 grams, being 70 grams heavier than the brain of Turgeneff, the celebrated Russian novelist. The average weight of the human brain has been variously put at from 1,500 to 1,650 grams, and an analysis of the brain weights of 60 intellectual men works out an average of 1,776 grams, which is not much superior to the average. Evidently quantity of brain substance is of less importance than quality in respect of the possession of intellectual qualities of a high order.

High Drainer.

An improvement in the drain board usually to be found at the side of the kitchen sink has been recently made which will be recognized by every housewife as a very excellent innovation.



DRAINING DISHES.

The board is inclined toward the sink, as usual, with a series of parallel grooves extending in the direction of the incline. The walls of these grooves are recessed so as to hold a plate or dish of similar shape in an upright position while it is draining and after it has been through the wash water.

Earthquakes.

Some years ago Commander Morrison, an officer of the British navy who foretold from the stars the civil war in this country, formulated the following rules for predicting earthquakes. These conditions are about to be fulfilled, and, according to him, we may look for mother earth to become restless:

1. Earthquakes generally follow close on the heels of eclipses.
2. At the time of the earthquake many aspects will be found between the planets in the heavens; also as regards the places of the planets at the previous eclipse.
3. Earthquakes generally happen when there are several planets on or near the tropics or equator.
4. Earthquakes happen more frequently when there are planets, especially Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter or Mars, in the sign Taurus or Scorpio.

The Study of Tropical Disease.

Mr. Chamberlain has transmitted to the Royal society a memorandum from the governor of the Straits Settlements inviting fellows and scholars who are engaged in original medical research to the study of the tropical disease beriberi. It is stated that this disease caused 730 deaths in the hospitals of the colony in 1896 and 692 in 1897. The government will provide the investigator with furnished quarters, rent free, will give him free access to all the hospitals and facilities for studying the cases therein and will defray the cost of his passage to the colony. Nature adds that Dr. Wright, late of Montreal, has an adequate laboratory, so that the opportunities for pathological research will be extremely good.

A Dinner in a Seraglio.

We seated ourselves on cushions, and each took possession of the flat piece of scone which supplied the place of a plate during the meal, those articles not being considered a necessary luxury. In the center of the table stood a large bowl full of white soup, from which everybody ate, taking as many spoonfuls as they chose from the common tureen with the long handled wooden ladles provided for each guest.

When this was removed, a large piece of meat bottled to rags took its place and was speedily diminished under the violent treatment it received from us all, each one pulling a lump of meat from the joint with the fingers and eating it off with her own flat scone. We then had a curry of vegetables, followed by the Zagzag pudding, fruit and rice, called so from a native of that village having brought the recipe to the harem.

Our meal was concluded by coffee, made in a corner of the room over red-hot charcoal in a copper pot and poured thick into small glasses fitted in gold filigree cups. The lady who made this rather disagreeable beverage was the same who had removed the center dishes during dinner. She was black as a coal and bore the delightfully descriptive name, translated to us, of Lily in the Desert.—Good Words.

Our Curious Brain.

A wonderful piece of self analysis, worthy of St. Augustine, which occurs in one of John Donne's funeral sermons, gives poignant expression to what must doubtless have been a common condition of so sensitive a brain.

"I threw myself down in my chamber, and I call in and invite God and his angels together, and when they are there I neglect God and his angels for the noise of a fly, for the rattling of a coach, for the whining of a dog; I talk on in the same posture of prayer, eyes lifted up, knees bowed down, as though I prayed to God, and if God should ask me when I last thought of God in that prayer I cannot tell. Sometimes I find that I forgot what I was about, but when I began to forget it I cannot tell. A memory of yesterday's pleasures, a fear of tomorrow's dangers, a straw under my knee, a noise in mine ear, a chimera in my brain, troubles me in my prayer."

It is this brain, turned inward upon itself and darting out on every side in purely random excursions that was responsible, I cannot doubt, for all the contradictions of a career in which the inner logic is not at first apparent.—Fortnightly.

Two Railroad Passes.

When its limited express trains were put on some years ago, the Lake Shore Railway company decided to charge extra for the privilege of riding on them, and John Newell, who was president of the system at that time, gave orders that passes, half rate tickets, etc., should not be honored on the "fliters." It was not intended, of course, that the complimentary issued to high officials of other roads should be void on the fast trains, but through an oversight a yearly pass was sent to D. W. Caldwell, president of the Nickel Plate, which bore on its face the words:

"Not good on Lake Shore limited trains."

A few days after Mr. Caldwell's pass had been issued Mr. Newell received an annual pass on the Nickel Plate with the following indorsement:

"Not good on passenger trains."

Messrs. Newell and Caldwell remained consistent enemies until the former died and was succeeded by the latter as president of the Lake Shore.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Somewhat Mixed.

A gentleman from a neighboring town in Mississippi told the following last night:

"I walked into a small store the other day and found the proprietor lying on the counter just dozing off into a sleep. He roused himself on my approach, and, jumping to the floor, quoted the familiar line:

"A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!"

"Where did you get that? I asked.

"Oh, don't you know? That's what Absalom said when his horse ran under the tree and left him hanging by the hair to a limb. I thought everybody knew where that came from."—Memphis Scimitar.

Great City For Prayer.

A visitor to Moscow soon discovers why it is called the Holy City. Every 200 or 300 feet there is a cathedral, church, chapel or shrine, and whichever way you look you see people crossing themselves. Until one has seen Moscow the piety of the place is not easily understood. The outsider cannot imagine church bells ringing all the time and people praying in the public streets at all hours of day and night.

On a Camel.

The sensation has been likened to that which would be felt by mounting a stool placed on a springless cart driven over a plowed field. I found it all that and more. Next to walking barefoot in chains, riding on camel back is, in the eyes of the Moors, the worst degradation they can put upon their prisoners.—Grey's "In Moorish Captivity."

Probably.

"It must have taken lots of nerve for him to laugh and joke with the doctors while they were taking his leg off at the knee. Didn't he seem excited?"

"Well, I thought he talked in rather a disjointed manner."—Chicago Tribune.

He Called Himself a Meteor.

The Rocky Gulch cowboy who broke up a show in that town by shooting at the actors called himself a meteor because, he said, he was shooting stars.—Buffalo News.

SEIZURE OF FLOUR SHIPS

Exporters Regard Question Raised as of Great Importance.

ITS INTERNATIONAL ASPECT.

Advice on the Rights of Neutrals Based on the Loureco Marques Incident Sought by Shippers in New York—Views of an Expert on the Seizure.

Exporters throughout New York city were recently discussing with much interest the recent acts of the British government in virtually seizing three vessels bound from New York for Loureco Marques, in Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa. The cargoes affected by Great Britain's action, consisting entirely of American products bound for a neutral port, are considered, says the New York Times, as having raised a question of momentous importance to American merchants, especially in view of the worldwide expansion of American commerce.

The three vessels whose cargoes have been interfered with, the Beatrice, the Mashona and the Maria, the two first named being English and the third Dutch, carried among other American products about 20,000 barrels of flour shipped by the Pennsylvania Export and Milling company, and it is believed, in the absence of more definite information from the seat of the trouble, that it was this shipment principally that caused the English warships to take action. Therefore the advice and opinions of specialists in international law were being sought by shippers the other day regarding flour as a contraband of war.

The New York agents of the milling company admitted that their entire shipment on the three steamers for Delagoa Bay was consigned to merchants in Johannesburg, although they disclaimed any knowledge of its being intended for use by the Boer government. A. J. Toomey, one of the milling company's agents, said that they were not certain whether their shipment had been seized or that the vessels had simply been warned away from Loureco Marques. In either case, he said, his company was left in a peculiar predicament owing to the fact that the various papers dealing with the shipment had gone by mail to Johannesburg houses and could not be recovered immediately.

"We have no other shipments in transit to Delagoa, fortunately," said Mr. Toomey, "and under the circumstances it is not likely that we will have."

Ulysses D. Edge of Flint, Edge & Co., who had shipments on the detained vessels, when seen, made light of the whole question.

"The value of our entire shipment," he said, "does not exceed \$5,000. It consisted of ordinary merchandise, mostly canned goods, and was of not much importance. We are perfectly confident that the British government, whatever disposition it makes of the goods, will pay well for them, as I don't think it will put needless obstacles in the way of American merchants. The chief importance of this matter, of course, lies in its relation to international law. International law is not established by a union of nations, but rather in precedents established by one nation and acquiesced in by others. England may be establishing a precedent in this case, and the attitude of other nations may be watched with interest, for this case, in its international legal aspect, presents several new and important features. All we can do is to watch and wait our government's action."

Edward K. Jones of 45 Cedar street, who acted as special counsel for the American government in cases of vessels seized during the Spanish-American war, said that in the case of the Delagoa Bay seizures there were several questions to be considered.

"The first question arising," he said, "is whether flour is a contraband of war. For many years England, owing to her supremacy on the seas, has largely assumed the task of deciding as to what is contraband. The list of articles constituting contraband of war, however, is yet far from complete, and precedents are being constantly established. If England proves that she is conducting a campaign of reduction and ultimately contemplates the investment of Johannesburg or Pretoria, for instance, she can, I think, rightly claim that large shipments of flour and other food stuffs destined for Transvaal cities are for the aid and comfort of the enemy.

"As war is now officially recognized between the two countries, England might claim that though the investment of the Boer capital is remote the enemy might still be laying in stores for that contingency. If these contentions were all proved, it would make no difference whether the vessels carrying such cargoes were neutral or were bound for neutral ports. The proceedings would be considered as being directed toward the cargoes and not toward the vessels."

Inquiry at the various steamship offices developed the fact that none of the vessels now en route from New York to South Africa has any shipments for Delagoa Bay. Edward N. Norton of Norton & Son, agents for the three vessels detained on the African coast, said: "We will receive goods for delivery at Delagoa Bay, but with the express provision that we will not be responsible for their delivery. Shippers are naturally unwilling to take this risk, and at present Loureco Marques is practically eliminated from our list of ports."

Herbert Barber of Barber & Co. spoke in a similar strain regarding Delagoa Bay shipments.

The Police Policeman.

It was crowded on the avenue, and there was a constant stream of vehicles coming and going. At the crossing of two of the most congested streets stood a police officer, tall and commanding, irreproachably dressed and with an eye that compelled obedience. When the tide of travel surged thickest, a little old lady came to the curb and looked out into the impassable stream of carriages and wagons. Evidently she wanted to get across. The gallantry of the big policeman took possession of him. He approached her and held up his hand.

"Don't be afraid, I'll see that you get across safely," he said.

The old lady shook her head nervously and seemed more undecided than ever. The policeman came nearer. Taking her arm, he started to lead her across, stopping the steady stream of passersby in wagons and carts. The old lady hung back, protesting. When the slow way to the other side of the street had been made, the officer released her arm. She looked at him in a dazed way and said with some sharpness: "What on earth did you want to drag me across that road for? I had an errand to do on the other side."—Detroit Free Press.

The Artist's Hoodoo.

"Artists are a queer lot," remarked one of them yesterday as he smoked pensively in his Chestnut street studio and gazed dejectedly at a half finished sketch. "I can't do any work today just because I dreamed of a redheaded girl last night. That lets me out. I can dream of any other kind of girl and it doesn't affect my work, but if the vision of my dreams has red hair I'm no good the next day."

"No, it's not superstition. I don't know what it is. All artists have their off days from some cause or other, and some of them have antidotes. I have none. I just give up when the red-headed girl comes across the path of my dreams."

"A friend of mine counteracts the effect of his hoodoo by clothing himself in an outlandish way. I have seen him working in an opera hat, the coat of his dress suit and a pair of pink pyjamas, and doing good work at that. Another friend of mine always eats a lot of raw onions when he has a particularly sentimental subject to handle. But when it comes to me I just have to give up."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Gentle Art of Winking.

"When you have mastered the gentle art of winking," said Lord Beaconsfield, "you hold the key to success in your hands."

Every one's personality is made up of trivial failings and trivial talents. Foster the good qualities in your friends and subordinates and wink at those failings so dear to their possessors. Not to see everything is a rule which will strengthen friendships and help you to get the best results from your fellow workers.

"He is no good," said the great Napoleon of one of his officers. "He is continually looking into the privates' stew pot."

"I want a man who can keep his eye on the ultimate result and ignore little failings, never mind how aggravating," said Nelson. And General Gordon once remarked that the man who lost his temper because a private's boot lace was tied loosely on the day of battle did more to lose the day than all the enemy's guns.

Not If It Were My Boy.

Some years ago the late Horace Mann, the eminent educator, delivered an address at the opening of some reformatory institution for boys, during which he remarked that if only one boy was saved from ruin it would pay for all the cost and care and labor of establishing such an institution as that. After the exercises had closed, in private conversation, a gentleman called Mr. Mann upon his statement and said to him:

"Did you not color that a little when you said that all that expense and labor would be repaid if it only saved one boy?"

"Not if it were my boy," was the solemn and convincing reply.

Bismarck's Appetite.

Among other amusing reminiscences of the late Prince Bismarck appearing in Herr John Booth's "Memoirs of the Iron Chancellor" is one relating to the latter's gargantuan capacity for eating and drinking. He told the author that the largest number of oysters he ever ate was 175. He first ordered 25; then, as they were very good, 50 more, and, consuming these, determined to eat nothing else and ordered another hundred, to the great amusement of those present. Bismarck was then 29 and had just returned from England.

Experience Versus Arithmetic.

Teacher—Johnny may stand up to recite. Now, Johnny, suppose I borrow \$50 from your father and agree to pay \$5 a week, how long will it be before he gets his money?

Johnny—Just one week.

Teacher—Oh, think again; that's not right!

Johnny—Yes, it is. I know my father. He'd have you up in the courts by that time.—New York World.

It Looked Suspicious.

"Isn't your neighbor Blinkinoff a drinking man?"

"I wouldn't like to give an expert opinion on the subject. I'll admit, however, that I saw him the other night trying to drive a spigot into an ash barrel, thinking that it was cider."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is none made so great but he may both need help and service and stand in fear of the power and unkindness even of the meanest of mortals.

Either was known to the earliest ecologists.

TEXAS FEVER.

What Science Has Done to Overcome the Disease.

For a number of years Dr. J. W. Connaway of the experimental station of the University of Missouri and Dr. M. Francis of the Texas experimental station, in co-operation with the Missouri state board of agriculture, have been working on the Texas farm problem, says Director H. J. Waters of the Missouri university. Already 400 blooded cattle have been inoculated and exposed to Texas fever on the ranges of Texas for an entire year with a loss of less than 8 per cent. From 50 to 75 per cent of similar cattle that were sent without inoculation to adjoining ranches at the same time died.

The cause of the fever is a micro-parasite which is found in the blood



INOCULATING A STEER.

southern raised cattle. The natural method of communication of this germ is by means of the Texas fever tick, shaped much like a black spider, which abounds in the south. The disease can also be induced artificially in susceptible cattle by hypodermic injection of infected blood taken from southern cattle. When a susceptible animal is inoculated with infected blood, the germs thus introduced attack the red blood corpuscles and destroy them in large numbers. This weakens the vital force of the animal and produces a large amount of broken down waste tissue, which must be eliminated from the system.

Such a condition demands increased action on the part of the tissues producing the red blood corpuscles and larger capacity for carrying off the waste materials through the liver, kidneys, spleen and bowels. If the system of the animal is able to successfully cope with these exigencies, it will thereafter be immune to the disease and able to resist the action of the fever germ.

It appears that, so far as experiments have yet shown, the only way of producing immunity is through an actual attack of the disease in as mild a form as possible from either infestation with ticks or by inoculation with infected blood. It is thought that southern raised cattle become immune while calves by repeated slight attacks of the fever, caused by tick infestation.

The Missouri station first made tests with 21 head of young calves by the tick infestation method, extending over three seasons. Several of the animals that had been well infested with ticks at the north were sent south and proved to be immune. But on account of the necessity of maintaining quarantined pastures for using these ticks at the north and the trouble of hand feeding calves from nonimmune cows this method will probably not come into general use. Blood inoculation tests were begun at the same time and have thus far proved to be more practical.

The supply animal may be either southern raised or one immunized artificially. The blood is taken from the jugular vein of the supply animal and collected in a clean vessel, stirring until the scent is removed. The blood is then transferred to a hypodermic syringe and injected in proper quantities under the skin at the neck or shoulder of the animals desired to be inoculated. All instruments used in this work are thoroughly sterilized, and the blood is used while fresh. The best plan is to give a comparatively small dose at first and repeat if necessary.

Range Problems.

That the carrying capacity of the common ranges is rapidly becoming restricted to an alarming degree has long been evident to practical observers of the situation, says The Breeder's Gazette. The causes for this condition are as evident as the results, but unfortunately thus far no solution is available. The common grazing areas have been restricted by encroachments of frontier settlers. In some instances waters recently available for live stock have been made to do service in irrigation, while reservations for parks and forest preserves have not been without influence to intensify the difficulties of the situation. But more seriously important than all these is the fact that persistent close grazing has resulted in diminishing—and in some localities completely eradicating—large proportions of the annual grasses dependent upon seeding for their reproduction that formerly covered these ranges, and more acres are now required for the maintenance of grazing animals than formerly, while fewer acres are available.

Vegetable Scraps.

The scraps of cabbage, turnip tops, etc., that are allowed to rot on the garden or truck patch can be converted into money by gathering them up and feeding to the stock.

FIGHT AT GAMETREE.

BADEN-POWELL'S FORCE SUFFERS SEVERE REBUFF.

Showing Great Gallantry and Courage But Boer Position was Impregnable.—Boers Rob the Dead at the End of the Fight.

The London Times publishes the following despatch from Mafeking dated December 26:—

"At dawn to-day Col. Baden-Powell organized an unsuccessful attack upon a strong position of the enemy at Gametree, two miles from Mafeking, from which the Boers have been maintaining a desultory but annoying shell and rifle fire for several weeks. The railway has recently been reconstructed between the town and Gametree, where the Boers had destroyed it, the final repairs being made in preparations for the sortie.

"During the night the armored train with Maxim and Hotchkiss guns, under Captain Williams and troops, took up positions for attack from two sides. Captain Lord Charles Bentinck and a squadron were in reserve upon the left, while the extreme left wing was occupied by artillery, under Major Panzera, and a galloping Maxim of the Cape police, the whole being under Colonel Horo.

THE ORDERS THE ATTACK AT DAWN.

"Emplacements were thrown up during the night, the orders being to attack at dawn and the artillery fire to desist upon prolonged tooling from the armored train.

"At daybreak the guns opened fire and rapidly drew the reply of the enemy, our shells bursting within effective range. Captain Vernon gave the signal to cease firing and to advance, his squadron leading off. Gametree is surrounded with scrub, which contained many sharpshooters, and their accuracy of fire still further confused the men, who had followed Captain Vernon and who saw him and his brother officers killed. Being without commanders they were driven off at one point, but they endeavored to scale the fort at others. They found the position of the Boers, however, almost impregnable.

MANY AMONG THE WOUNDED.

"When we retired under cover of the armored train, so many men had been wounded that a suspension of hostilities occurred, under the auspices of the Red Cross. The veldt around the Boer position was at once dotted with flags of mercy, and it was seen that our wounded were scattered within but a short radius of the fort. We had almost completely surrounded it, and had it not been so extraordinarily well protected, we should have been in possession.

"I was permitted to assist in dressing the wounded a majority of which appeared to have been caused by explosive bullets. While the wounded were being attended numbers of Boers left their entrenchments and gathered round. I spoke to several tattered and dirty, but physically well men. Many of them were under-sized, and all wore beards. They referred me to the field corps, who denied the use of explosive bullets.

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS ARE USED.

"On being shown the horrible wounds, he admitted that one time explosive bullets had been served out but he said he was certain that they had all been previously expended, and that none could have been used on this occasion. He then produced a bandolier filled with dum dums, and he pointed out that, so far as Mafeking was concerned, these have been recalled.

"Later on I called the attention of the Field Cornet to four of his own men who were rifling dead bodies. He expressed his regret to a British officer that, despite his instructions to respect the dead, the younger Boers were unruly, and beyond his control, and he accused the British soldiers of stripping General Kock and leaving him naked and wounded on the field, thus indirectly causing his death.

BOERS ROB DEAD ON THE FIELD.

The correspondent then describes a scene of angry reclamation between the field cornet and the Boers regarding the existence of orders about robbing the dead and also about the fact themselves, some of the Boers asserting that they only took arms, despite the arrival at that very moment of the bodies of five British, under Boer escort, with the pockets of their uniforms turned inside out.

The correspondent says: "We believe that spies carried the news of our contemplated sortie to the Boers. The field cornet admitted that he was reinforced during the night by 100 mounted men and acknowledged withdrawing his guns."

CARD.

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

HATLEY TOWNSHIP W. C. T. U.

Written for the meeting of the 20th of Dec., 1899.

A cloud of sorrow hangs over us to-day. Several weeks ago one of our dearly beloved sisters, Mrs. Ellen Abbott (Moore) passed from her earthly labors to be forever with the Lord.

A brief sketch of her life may not be out of place here. Mrs. Moore was the daughter of the late James LeBaron of Barnston, and in her early life was married to Mr. Luther Abbott, a rising young man of Hatley. After a time they settled in the so called West Village, (now Massiwiippi), where Mr. Abbott entered the mercantile business and by wise economy, honesty and strict attention to business, he accumulated a handsome property. In the afternoon of life, Mr. Abbott's health began to decline when both Mr. and Mrs. Abbott wisely decided to retire from business, and enjoy their beautiful home, leaving the store, and good-will of their many friends and customers to their son-in-law, Mr. St. Dizier, who continues in the same place.

After Mr. Abbott's death, which occurred about ten years ago, our dear sister lived on in the lonely home, until six years ago when she was united in marriage with John Moore of Magog. Our sister was very fortunate in both marriages.

The best and the happiest must die, and although her death brings so much sadness into our union, we are glad that we have such pleasant memories of her sweet life.

This sad event carries me back to the time when we organized our first Women's Christian Temperance Union in Hatley, fifteen years ago. Two resolute temperance women had decided that a W. C. T. U. was very much needed in the town, and the first step they took was to call on Mrs. Abbott for help which God had already prepared her for, having with Mr. Abbott entered the temperance ranks many years before.

She promised at once to give all the aid possible, and as she was considered well qualified, was urged to accept the presidency. This she modestly declined. Mr. Abbott also requested that she should not accept the office, as he found her delicate health would not permit her to assume the responsibility adding however, that he would be glad if she could help on the good work, while he too would give us all possible encouragement. With so much to encourage us, we succeeded in organizing a union for Hatley with our deceased sister as 1st vice-president. In two years we decided to enlarge our border so formed four unions out of the original one viz: Ayer's Flat, North Hatley, East Hatley and Massiwiippi, the last named, under the wise and loving leadership of Mrs. Abbott which office she held by the unanimous request of the union, until her subsequent marriage, and removal to Magog where she entered the white ribbon ranks and remained a faithful member until the call came, "to come up higher."

A firm believer in the efficacy of prayer, her faith never wavered in the universal love and mercy of God our Greater Leader. Surely the Lord's Chariot swings low, to gather up His chosen and carry them home. We shall meet, but we shall miss her, there will be one vacant chair. We will never forget her, we will meet her again in the bright beyond, dear sisters. Let us close up our broken ranks by drawing the cords of love closer around the living members of our unions.

Our hearts go out in sympathy to the bereaved ones, especially to our dearly beloved sister, Mrs. St. Dizier, and to her husband who must now finish life's journey alone, yet not alone, for the pitying Father will surely go with him. May he lean more than ever upon him whose promises are sure.

BARNSTON.

Miss K. E. Cole of the S. W. College, was in town a few days last week the guest of Mrs. Charles Buckland. An informal gathering of her former pupils and a few young friends took place with kindly greetings on Saturday evening and was much enjoyed by all.

Mr. Orin Martin has purchased a residence at Coaticook, and will soon remove to that place.

Miss Alice Thornton, our talented young vocalist, will take part in the literary entertainment to be held at Stanstead College on the 19th inst.

Rev. J. N. Murray has been confined to the house for some days by illness, but is now better.

Charles J. Cushing and P. Ben Buckland, were elected councillors by acclamation on Monday.

Diphtheria has again broken out in our village and the house of Hiram Rix is placarded.

Service at Christ Church next Sunday the 14th at 10.30 a. m.

Clarence Baldwin has returned from the war.

ASSAULT LADYSMITH.

The Boers attacked Ladysmith in force Saturday, but were repulsed at every point with heavy loss, greatly exceeding that of the British. The fight lasted seventeen hours.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

The 15th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Taisey, was happily observed on New Year's eve, at their home 102 A. St., Lowell, Mass. A handsome Morris chair was presented them, and quite a number of other useful gifts.

Although quite a surprise to see friends out in the midst of the terrible storm which was raging, they were able to make the guests all welcome. At ten o'clock, a delicious turkey supper was served, after which the guests adjourned to the parlor and listened to a short entertainment of music. The most pleasing selection being sung and acted by little Claud Taisey. At a late hour the party broke up, all having enjoyed a very good time.

OBITUARY.

The death of Mrs. Susan Jane Libby, which occurred at the home of her sister, Mrs. Meade Blake, in the Township of Compton, near Hatley, on the 1st inst., removes another old resident of this place.

Deceased was a daughter of the late Lemuel and Charlotte Harvey of Hatley in which Township she was born December 19th, 1828, and was therefore in her 74th year. She was married December 28th, 1846, to William G. Libby, and for a time lived at Massiwiippi where her husband was employed as a miller. About 17 years ago Mr. and Mrs. Libby removed to Derby Line, and a few years later to Rock Island, where Mr. Libby died Jan. 14th, 1899. Mrs. Libby continued to reside here until last fall when she went to Compton to spend the winter with her sister. She contracted a severe cold, was stricken with pneumonia and died very suddenly. The funeral was held at her sister's home in Compton on the 2nd and the body was interred on the Derby Line cemetery on the 3rd inst. The deceased lady lived an exemplary life and universally respected by all who knew her.

The Judge's Affidavit.

Some years ago Justice of the Peace Beasley of Missouri was personally interested in a lawsuit, being a party thereto. It was necessary for him to make an affidavit, and he deprecated the idea of making it before another Justice or a notary and depriving himself of a fee. So he filled out his affidavit, swore to it before himself, signed it as Justice and as witness and awaited developments. He was sure that he would win and thus be able to tax the costs up to the other side.

When the case came up before Judge Kelley, the affidavit was offered in evidence and promptly objected to, the reason being given that a Justice could not swear himself.

"Let me see the affidavit," said Judge Kelley.

It was handed up to the Judge, who scanned it carefully for a few moments and then asked:

"Mr. Beasley, will you kindly tell me how you appeared before yourself when you swore yourself and identified your own signature?"

"That was very easy, your honor," replied Beasley. "I borrowed a looking glass and went through the formalities before it."

Beasley was somewhat astounded when Judge Kelley sustained the objection.—Omaha World-Herald.

An Awful Mishap.

Two passengers on an Atlantic liner, one an American and the other an Englishman, did not exchange the farewell courtesies when the steamer reached her pier usual between voyagers who have occupied adjoining staterooms and bobbed during an ocean voyage. A plausible explanation was vouchsafed by the American.

During the voyage the Englishman persisted in fraternizing with the American in a most obtrusive and annoying manner. Within two days of Boston the Englishman one morning hunted up the American and found him in apparent despondency, gazing seaward from the hurricane deck.

"Confounded blue this morning, old chap. What's the matter?" And the Britisher slapped his companion on the back.

"Matter enough," growled the American. "Ship's lost; captain don't know which way to steer. Forgot to wind the compass last night."

The Englishman listened with mouth agape, then rushed off to tell his friends of the consequential mishap. Evidently the gullible Britisher was "pushed along" for some time until he found everybody gazing him.—Boston Post.

Long Range Rifle Shooting.

In the current number of The Nineteenth Century Mr. Baillie-Grohman says British rifle shooting suffers by the Britons' preference for long range shooting. He points to the defeat of the English team at the recent international rifle match in Holland. Out of eight competing teams Britain was fourth in the prone position, fourth in the kneeling position and a bad eighth in shoulder shooting, thus receiving the seventh place in the aggregate. This is due, he thinks, to the British neglect of shoulder shooting and shooting at short ranges. He contends that the British long distance shooting borders perilously near upon "fancy work." He advocates the formation of rifle clubs on the analogy of local football and cricket clubs.

Safely Stowed Away.

Mamma—Willie, did you eat that jam?
Willie—Why, mamma, I heard the rats in the closet, an I jest thought I'd move it out of their reach.—Philadelphia American.

PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS.

Valuable Medicinal Properties Are Claimed For Them.

A curious and in some respects a suggestive illustration of what may be termed manufacturing ideas is afforded by the recent introduction into the English market of the paper handkerchief of Japan. The Irish Textile Journal, which devotes a leading article to this weighty subject, instances the fact that so long ago as 1862, the year of the second exhibition, some Chinese visitors to the west, after they had discarded their handkerchiefs, experienced the satisfaction of seeing the occidental "barbarians" rush forward to pick them up and carry them away as curios. But obviously, and doubtless it is something to be thankful for, we have got a long way beyond that kind of thing now.

The enterprising Japanese, among whom, it is perhaps unnecessary to observe, the use of paper handkerchiefs has obtained for centuries, are now laying these articles down in the home market at 2s. 6d. per box of 100, or, say, 3½ pence per dozen, and, when it is remembered that the laundry price for washing handkerchiefs is a halfpenny each, or sixpence a dozen, it becomes pretty certain that the Japanese manufacturer will in this particular become a strong rival not only to the British laundry woman, but to the British manufacturer also. The Japanese handkerchiefs are described as being the finest articles of the kind known in Japan, and they are stated to be in regular use by the ladies of the mikado's kingdom. In addition to this, they have an agreeable resinous scent, and valuable antiseptic virtues are also claimed for them.

The paper collar has never been able to oust the linen collar from the market, but we should not be at all surprised if the paper handkerchief, as time goes on, more than held its own. The Irish Textile Journal seems to think that, although linen handkerchief manufacturers may not be affected by the threatened innovation for a long time to come, if at all, there would seem to be a difficulty in finding good and sufficient reasons for opposing it if the notion should obtain the active support of medical men and happened to "catch on" with the public. The latter no doubt is the more important consideration, after all. There is a wide gulf between the man who uses a handkerchief and the man who does not; but, given a community that believes in its mouthful, there is no reason why paper shouldn't do as well as any other material.

Treatment of Consumption.

Consul Atwell at Roubaix, France, has transmitted to the state department an article by Dr. Mendel, the French tuberculosis expert, on his treatment of consumption by the use of essential oils. This is a subject which aroused considerable interest among physicians in this country, owing to an earlier and more meager report from Consul Atwell. The present report is sent at the request of the state department.

Dr. Mendel says that his treatment is based on the antagonistic effect that certain essential oils were observed to have on the germs of tuberculosis. His formula is as follows: Five grams each of essence of thyme, essence of eucalyptus and essence of cinnamon, 100 cubic centimeters of sterilized olive oil, five grams of iodoform and one-fifth of a gram of bromoform. The physician uses a long curved Collin syringe, containing three cubic centimeters of this solution, which is emptied three or four times consecutively into the tracheal duct. A mirror was at first used to guide the introduction of the syringe to the throat, but with practice this was discarded. The treatment was given daily to 27 patients in all three stages of the disease. The results were encouraging in all cases but one, this patient, in the third stage, dying, but being relieved of much pain and discomfort in his last days. A detailed statement of results is given, which is of interest to physicians.

Electricity an Anesthetic.

The rather interesting statement was made to the American Association For the Advancement of Science by a Yale professor that sinusoidal alternating electric currents of sufficiently high frequency and in which the positive and negative phases were nearly equal possessed the power of producing local anesthesia. After the frequency has reached 5,000 complete alternations per second the muscular contraction so familiar with medical batteries and other alternating currents decreases, and at 25,000 alternations per second a current passing from the elbow to the hand completely deadens that portion of the arm, and needles may be passed through the flesh without being felt. When subjected to currents of such high frequency, the sensory nerves appear to lose power of transmitting sensations. A special machine is now being built by which it is expected to demonstrate the possibility of using this application of the current in practical surgical work, such as dentistry.

Extermination of Locusts.

The Cape department of agriculture publishes in its Journal an account of successful efforts to exterminate locusts by inoculating them with the locust disease fungus. The fungus is prepared and sold for 12 cents a tube to all applicants living in Cape Colony. In one case more than 100 locusts were inoculated and then distributed among a swarm. Next morning and the following days large numbers of dead locusts were found, and microscopic examination revealed the fact that death was due to the fungus. It is stated that these districts in Cape Colony where these inoculation measures are not taken are much more infested with locusts than those localities where the treatment is carried out.

PIG PORK.

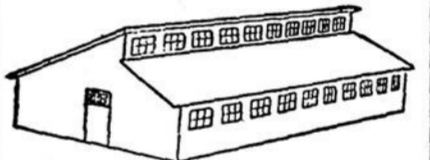
Why It Is the Best and Also More Profitable.

Almost everybody likes roast pig. It is a much sweeter and tenderer meat than beef or mutton, and the pig retains this superiority of flavor until it is 5 or 6 months old and has attained a dressed weight of 120 to 180 pounds, says The American Cultivator. If it is an early spring pig, it will keep the fine flavor of pig pork until corn becomes plentiful, and it is fed heavily in order to fatten it, even though it tip the scales at more than 250 pounds. The reason appears to be that during the early months of its growth the pig gets much milk, fruit and other feed that is easily digestible and thus keeps its digestive organs in good working condition. It is often supposed because hogs are such ravenous feeders that they have naturally strong digestion. On the contrary, the young pig's digestion is poor. It is by eating plentifully of succulent and easily digested food while young that the pig's digestive organs are strengthened, so that when the time for corn feeding comes, unless the pig is 6 or 7 months old, it has not had time to fit itself for exclusive corn feeding. This is one reason why the early spring pigs are usually 40 to 50 pounds heavier in the fall than those born the latter part of April or May.

Fall pigs cannot usually be profitably wintered. They certainly cannot if no succulent and easily digested food has been provided for them during the winter. On a corn diet they will be stunted, and a breeding sow fed wholly on corn will produce a litter of pigs that were runt when born. Even with the best of care such pigs cannot be made to pay. But if any have late fall pigs they may keep them growing during the winter if they will provide a diet of wheat middlings with as many beets as the pigs will eat up clean and very little corn. If other roots than beets are given, it is better to boil them and while still hot stir in the wheat middlings so as to partially cook it. On such feed the pigs will grow thriftily even in winter. But this makes more labor than leaving the pigs to be kept over winter for breeders farrowed the previous spring.

Hoghouse For Twenty.

"I send you a cut of my hoghouse which I built three years ago at a total cost of \$150, including two coats of paint," writes A. J. Klugery in The Wisconsin Farmer. "Five of my neighbors have since built on the same plan. This building is 48 by 26, with two rows of pens. Mine will hold 20 sows, ten sows to each floor. I use swinging partitions which swing up out of the way in the drop of the roof. I have ten windows in 48 feet, which give plenty of light and sun to the south floor. I have a trough for each sow, part of which projects into the feeding alley. I can feed and slop 20 sows in 15 minutes. I have two doors that



SIMPLE HOGHOUSE.

slide up or down in each stall, one that lets the sow out of doors, and the other one leads to the feeding alley. These sliding doors are 24 inches wide and 36 inches high. By having doors to feeding alley you can use the alley for slopping little pigs and also give them exercise long before they can be turned out to grass. I have holes bored in the sliding doors and use a wooden pin. I can raise the door any height desired and let in the big or the little pig. The floors should be sloped three inches. The feeding alley is six feet wide. One of my neighbors has a cistern dug in his feeding alley for watering purposes. I have a corner eight feet from the feeding alley. I use seven inch cedar posts to put the sills on and set them three feet deep and four feet apart. I planked up on the inside of the posts all around to keep out the hogs, etc. This building is two feet above the ground."

New Zealand Lambs.

Reports from New Zealand indicate an exceptionally prolific season. In Canterbury especially the crop of lambs is said to be extraordinary, not only twins, but triplets also being unusually numerous, while there are not a few reports of four lambs to the ewe, and one ewe is mentioned as having dropped five lambs. According to the Littleton Times, F. Todhunter of Westerfield, Canterbury, has in one paddock 20 ewes with triplets and one with five lambs, three of which are being reared by hand. Another breeder has about 150 lambs to the 100 ewes, nine being triplets and two having produced four each. In both these flocks Shropshire rams were used, the ewes being three-quarter bred Leicesters in the former case and half breeds in the latter. Reference is also made to a wonderful Southdown ewe kept by a butcher as a decoy in his slaughter yards. She was bought as a lamb 13 years ago and has had twins every year since she was a yearling, having produced 24 lambs.

Choice Pigs.

We never see two persons that look exactly alike. There is always difference in appearance or actions or markings that can be easily seen. The same is true with all animals, says a correspondent of The National Stockman. How often do we see an advertisement of 50 or 100 choice pigs by a breeder. As soon as I see an advertisement of this kind my mind is made up that the breeder does not know what a choice pig is, for my experience of over 30 years teaches me that strictly first class choice pigs are very scarce and hard to find.

WINTERING SHEEP.

Influence of Feeding Upon Lambs and Wool.

There are many ways to winter sheep, varying with the age of the animals and what is expected from them. To merely keep them through the winter in what is called store condition is the way that many old farmers adopt, even with breeding ewes, says The American Cultivator. But such management does not pay, for the lambs will show the effect of the poor keeping, and many of them will die. The fleece will also be deteriorated, for whenever the animal is badly nourished it makes a weak place in the wool and lessens its value. All wool dealers and manufacturers know that the wool from a flock of wethers is always presumably better than from a ram or a flock of ewes. In the ewes especially there is sure to be some fever during gestation, and this has a bad effect upon the wool that is being formed during this period. So long as the sheep is free from fever there is a natural secretion of oil that keeps the skin and the fleece moist. Fever dries this up, making the skin dry and the fleece harsh to the touch. Such wool cannot be easily combed and carded.

More often the injury to wool is done by overfeeding animals that are being fattened. The sheep can digest even poor feed, keeping itself vigorous and its fleece healthy so long as it gets sufficient in amount and of the proper nutritive value. It needs plentiful supplies of proteids to make the fleece grow properly. Unless these are given in some form there is sure to be trouble with the fleece when it comes to the manufacturer. Yet this is a matter that average wool buyers very seldom look into. Quite frequently in looking over a fleece there will be found a streak running through it at about the same distance from the surface that will show hard and dry, while beneath the wool will be moist or rather oily, as good wool ought to be. Sometimes this will stop further growth. But if the check was only temporary and quickly recovered from there will be fine threads of wool growing through the harsh portion and branching out into good wool at the surface. But this no less than where the wool growth is entirely arrested makes a weak place when the cloth is to be woven.

There is not enough discrimination made in judging the quality of wool as brought to the market by farmers. Most of the buyers are not so good judges as the farmers themselves, who can tell when shearing a sheep many of the conditions under which different parts of the fleece were grown. The manufacturer knows the effect which is produced in the fleece, but he can only guess the cause. By putting together what the farmer knows and what the manufacturer finds in working up the fleece a great deal of valuable information may be secured how to keep sheep at all times and how to feed and manage them so as to secure the best fleeces. We know many years ago a wealthy woolen manufacturer who was also a keeper of fine wool sheep. He told us that it was his experience in working up wool from animals that he had himself kept that convinced him that to make the best woolen clothing the beginning must be made in feeding and caring for the flock, so as to produce suitable wool for the purpose.

Mistaken Hog Breeding.

W. A. Hart of Portland, Ind., writes in the Indiana Farmer a strong protest against the practice of breeding sows too young, including both boars and sows. He does not like to breed a sow at 6 to 8 months old, at which time it should weigh 200 to 250 pounds. If it weighs as much as this at these ages, it is too fat for breeding, and it is not often that a sow only 6 months old can be brought in heat. He advises waiting until the sow is 14 months old, and he says by this time it will weigh 500 pounds and be well developed for breeding. But either boar or sow that is fed to make such a weight as this cannot be kept in condition for breeding. He says himself that 200 pounds of the sow will be surplus fat, which will be worked off the sow on the young pigs in her first litter. We should much rather expect that it would kill the sow and her litter when the time for farrowing comes. The chief trouble with breeding sows is to keep them from becoming too fat while bearing their young. After the litter is dropped and danger from fever has passed the sow should be fed liberally of milk forming rather than fat making food. All that she eats will then go to the benefit of her young.

True Farming Spirit.

The true spirit of farming, says Professor Shaw, lies rather in growing products on the farm and in turning them to the best possible account than in trafficking in produce. Unfortunately this spirit is all too prevalent in the west. It is rooted in the desire to jump into wealth rather than to grow into it. The man who grows nearly all corn, who buys cattle, sheep or swine, who literally shovels his corn into them, leaving the greater portion of his cornstalks in the field, may get rich by so doing if a shrewd dealer, but he is not the man who does the most to enrich his country. The farmer who goes out into a neighborhood and buys a lot of lambs from different neighbors to feed may make good money, but he does so at the expense of the dozen men who sold to him. If every farmer grew his own stock and finished it in good form, the country would be vastly richer than it is today, and so also would the average farmer be.