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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY FEB. 1, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

ST. JOHN WILL BE THE TERMINUS.

The Globe last evening was much comforted by the publication of a paragraph from the Toronto World in which the proposed fast Atlantic service terminating at Halifax was condemned, and, in which it was stated that the people of Ontario should be as willing to employ the port of New York as the Americans are to travel from the Niagara river to St Clair across Canadian territory. The Globe thinks that this reads like "a semi official announcement of the abandonment of a scheme which was warmly advocated by Tories everywhere." The Globe adds that the admission of the World favoring New York as a shipping port is rather significant. This is the spirit in which the Globe has always dealt with Canadian interests. Nothing gives that paper so much delight as the discovery of something that is likely to injure Canada and to benefit the United States.

The Toronto World is no more entitled to speak for the government of Canada than the St. John Globe is, nor are its views on that or any other subject of any particular importance. It is not improbable that the fast line scheme will fail for the present or be postponed until a later period, and it may be that it will be very considerably modified, but that we will eventually have a fast service between the Maritime Provinces and the British Islands, admits of no doubt. Moreover, we think that the port which will be selected as the terminus of this service, will be not Halifax, but St. John. We are well aware that such a result would be very distressing to the Globe, but we think it is bound to come nevertheless. The reasons for this belief are not far to seek. The principal one is the fact that the Canadian Pacific railway, which supplies the shortest route to the West, does not display the slightest disposition to go to Halifax, St. John being a much more convenient and available point for its operations. Besides St. John harbor is much more easily approached than Halifax and is much safer to enter. It is 200 miles further from Liverpool than Halifax, but it is 278 miles nearer to Montreal and Toronto. Taking all things into account the balance of advantages is largely with this port, and it only remains for us to place it in a proper position to accomodate the business that will come here.

THE DOCK SCHEME.

Now that an engineer has been selected for the purpose of examining the plans brought here by Mr. Leary, it is to be hoped that there will be no further delay in this matter. The position of affairs was accurately stated in THE GAZETTE, yesterday, and as Mr. Leary has carried out his agreement with the Council to place before them full plans and specifications prior to the 1st of February, and now only awaits the judgment of a competent engineer upon them, a conclusion should soon be reached.

We presume that Mr. Holt the gentleman selected is one in whom the members of the Common Council have every confidence and whose decision in regard to the cost of these matters will be considered final.

The necessity for these harbor improvments being carried on with as much promptness as possible makes it proper for the Council to prevent any unnecessary delay. There is no doubt, we think that a handsome subsidy from the province will be available as the government, although none of their supporters were returned from St. John, are still disposed to give such assistance as they can to the scheme. We are glad that the government grant has not been made contingent on the government ticket being supported in St. John, as was at one time thought or feared, because, while there may be some annoyance felt at the manner in which their candidates were treated here, still it is more generous as more just for them to consider the interests of the province at large and of this seaport in particular.

As there is no doubt of the government now being sustained in the legislature, we think that a sufficient grant from the province to carry out these plans is as good as assured. We presume the Dominion government, which is also expected to contribute will not be found wanting. We hope to be able to announce in a comparatively short period that the work on the Carleton dock and harbor improvement scheme has been commenced, and is being prosecuted with that vigor and energy which characterizes the progress of all the enterprises in which Mr. Leary has been engaged.

THE ALLEGED SHORT LINE.

The fact that there is no mention of the Harvey-Salisbury line in the estimates is a pretty good proof that it is not the intention of the government to proceed with that work. This is something that everyone in St. John will be well pleased to know, because nothing has done as much to prejudice the people of this constituency against the government as the idea that St. John was to be side tracked for the benefit of Moncton and Halifax. St. John is the natural and proper terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is a port open all the year round, and available at all times for freight traffic, so that to carry a line from Harvey to Moncton for the purpose of avoiding St. John and taking all freight direct to Halifax would have appeared like a very great outrage. We trust that this preposterous scheme, which would have involved the government in an expenditure of $4,000,000 or more, will never be revived. It is a road which no one wanted except a few people in Moncton and Halifax, and which would have been an example of extravagance that would have resulted in other demands being made upon the treasury for roads equally lacking the essential requisite of a good business basis.

The people in St. John who have been alarmed at the proposal to build this road will now be satisfied that the government has no design to do any thing that will injure this port, or which would hinder it from being what it properly is the great winter port of Canada, and the port in fact at all seasons for the intransit trade.

STILL GOING AHEAD.

The friends of THE GAZETTE will be glad to learn that the circulation of this paper for the month of January was the largest in its history. Leaving out of consideration all extra orders, the street sales alone, by the newsboys, were largely in advance of any previous month.

Our street sales for December were by far the largest in the history of the paper, yet the street sales for January exceeded them by 7 per cent.

In September last THE GAZETTE was doing splendidly, yet our street sales for January exceeded the sales for September by 58 per cent.

In May last THE GAZETTE was having quite a boom, but our street sales for last month were 88 per cent. greater than they were in May.

In January, 1889, THE GAZETTE made a fine showing, but the street sales for last month were considerably more than double what they were in the previous January. To state the case accurately the increase in street sales in January, 1890, over January, 1889, was just 109 per cent. No other paper that ever was published in St. John has been able to show such a record as this.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We are informed that Solicitor General Pugsley today instructed his attorney to commence an action in the Supreme Court against the Sun Publishing Company for libel in charging that the telegram purporting to come from Mr. Leary and read by the Provincial Secretary at the Institute meeting was a forgery, and insinuating that Mr. Pugsley was the author of it.

The number of persons who are laid up with that annoying malady "la grippe" seems rather to increase than diminish, although the number of fatal cases is not so great. THE GAZETTE has already published the prescriptions of the three most eminent physicians in England, for the malady, and it is to be hoped that they will prove beneficial to some of those afflicted with it.

A corespondent calls our attention to the fact that neither Dr. Alward, Dr. Stockton or Mr. H. A. McKeown attended any of the Gospel Temperance meetings last Sunday. As the newborn zeal of these gentlemen was very gratifying to the readers of the GAZETTE, it is to be hoped that tomorrow they will not forget their duties in this respect. The advocacy of temperance and religion is quite as essential after an election as before it.

The fact that a lady in Westmorland whose name was on the voters list voted at the recent election has excited some comment. It will be remembered that Dr. Stockton was a very strenuous advocate of woman suffrage when the present suffrage bill was before the legislature last session, and endeavored to have an amendment passed enforcing the suffrage upon women. It is to be hoped, if Dr. Stockton should be so fortunate as to come into office at any time during the term of the present legislature, that he will not fail to remember his zeal on behalf of the fair sex.

The Congress of the United States has not been presenting a very dignified spectacle for some days past. In the House of Representatives disputed elections are decided by committees of the house, and not by the law courts as in Canada and England. This is a system that formerly prevailed with us, and it is one which leads to great abuses, because each side is disposed to unseat as many members as possible for the purpose of obtaining a secure majority.

When the Americans have come to the system which we have adopted their legislative assemblies will have a more dignified aspect after an election.

The story is revived that the Duke of Connaught is to be created Commander in Chief of the British army at the close of the year. This is a statement that has been frequently made but which has never yet been carried out. Such an appointment would not be very popular in England where the people do not fancy such a high office being given to such a young man, who has not displayed any very conspicuous ability in the field.

It will be remembered that the Duke of Wellington at one time said that the Royal family should never permit the post of Commander in Chief of the army to go out of their hands. Still the Duke was a little antiquated in his opinions, and the British people may have a different opinion as to the person who should fill that very important office.

Mr. Ellis's Declaration of Loyalty.

The loyalty resolutions for which Mr. Ellis voted on Wednesday in the House of Commons, differed slightly from those we published, they being amended in some unimportant particulars. As amended, Mr. Ellis by voting for them made the following declaration of his loyal sentiments:—

"I John Valentine Ellis, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subject, Member of Parliament, for the city of St. John, in the Commons of Canada, desire most earnestly in my own name and on behalf of the people whom I have the honor to represent to renew the expressions of my unswerving loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's person and the Government.

May it please Your Majesty, "I have learned with feelings of the most sincere and earnest disapproval that various public statements have been made calling in question the loyalty of the people of Canada to the political union now happily existing between this Dominion and the British Empire and representing it as the desire of the people of Canada to sever such connection.

"I would therefore, respectfully assure Your Majesty that such statements are wholly incorrect representations of the people of Canada, who are among Your Majesty's most loyal subjects and are devotedly attached to the political union existing between Canada and the rest of the British Empire, and earnestly desire its continuance.

"I would, therefore, earnestly express the hope that Your Gracious Majesty will be pleased not to allow any of such statements (should they have been communicated to Your Majesty) to impair Your Majesty's confidence in the unswerving loyalty of your Canadian subjects to Your Majesty's person and the government, but would be pleased to accept the assurances contained in this humble address as representing correctly (which they do) the contentment of Your Majesty's Canadian subjects with the political connection between Canada and the rest of the British Empire, and of their unswerving determination to aid in maintaining the same. I pray that the blessings of Your Majesty's reign may for your people's sake be long continued."

After this declaration of loyalty will any man venture to doubt the truly British sentiments of Mr. Ellis?

From the Capital.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Amongst the private bills introduced today was one by Mr. Weldon of St. John, respecting the People's Bank of New Brunswick, already noted.

Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to amend the election act so as to prohibit promises by candidates or by the government of public expenditures in constituencies where an election is pending.

At Mr. McCarthy's request Wednesday 12th February, was fixed for discussion on the second reading of his anti-French bill.

The house went in committee of supply and considered the estimates, passing the appropriations for the management of the public debt and for civil government. On the appropriation for the railways department, Sir John Macdonald paid a high compliment to Chief Engineer Schreiber. If that officer had any fault, he said, it was that he was too careful of the public revenue, for Sir John was aware that Schreiber had incurred a good deal of unpopularity in that connection.

Messrs. Baird and Weldon had a lengthy interview with the minister of finance to-day in regard to the duty on lime. The American duty on lime is 10 cents per barrel, while the Canadian duty is 15 cents, so St. John business men and manufacturers want the duty made the same as the American. This, the business men think, will prevent congress increasing their duty on the article, and as this is one of the growing industries in the maritime provinces and its exports to the States are yearly increasing, any increase of tariff is not wanted. Hon. Mr. Foster intimated to the deputation that he would give the matter his early consideration and if possible would aquiesce in their demand.

Mr. Baird handed into the department of the secretary of state to-day, a petition for letters patent of the incorporation of the Canadian, West India and South American Steamship Company. The papers passed examination and letters patent will be issued immediately.

The Canada Gazette announces that an industrial and manufacturing exhibition is to be opened in Jamaica in January, 1891. The scheme has already taken practical shape, Jamaica alone subscribing over £16,000 out of a total of £20,000 required. The exhibition will comprise specimens of all Jamaica products, and there also will be exhibited specimens of goods imported into the Island from all countries. Intending exhibitors from Canada are requested to communicate with the chairman, Lord Knutsford, London, who will give all information required. Application for space must be in the hands of the secretary on or before May, 1890.

This evening Mr. Barron gives notice of another bill to amend the electoral franchise act. This makes nearly half a dozen of such bills already introduced this session.

B. E. Johnson of Richibucto is appointed collector of customs.

The Canadian Pacific Railway comes out with a notice of application during the present session authorizing the company, with the approval of shareholders, to enter into working arrangements with or to lease or obtain either the right to work or running powers over the line of any other company which is by law empowered to grant the same, and to hold shares or securities of any such other company.

Certificates have been granted from the Royal School of Infantry to Capt. T. G. Loggie, 71st battalion; Lieut. Doherty, 73rd; 2nd Lieut. F. B. Gregory, 71st, and Sergt.-Major C. R. Cary, 72nd. Wm. Forester has been made provisionally 2nd lieut. 8th Princess Louise New Brunswick regiment, and Pay Sergt. Amos Tingley is made 2nd lieut in the 14th.

The secretary of the Imperial Federation league in Canada has sent the following answer by cable to the National Fair Trade league of Great Britain, which yesterday cabled congratulations to the Canadian organization: "The Imperial Federation league of Canada reciprocates the good wishes of your trade league, and believes that inter-British preferential duties would promote a more perfect unity and the best interests of our empire."

A memorial adopted at a public meeting of Battleford settlers has been forwarded to the members of the house of commons, protesting against the action of the government in refusing to grant compensation for furs taken from the half-breeds by General Middleton during the Northwest rebellion, and also charging the government's commissioners with gross partiality in adjusting claims for rebellion losses.

Mr. Landerkin has given notice of a resolution in parliament proposing that farmers shall receive a bounty upon grain produced similar to that granted the producers of pig iron; also a resolution declaring that farmers who import corn for the purpose of fattening hogs shall receive a rebate of duty similar that paid to manufacturers who import corn for use in starch making.

The supreme court, to-day, concluded the business of the October session, and adjourned sine die.

Leave no Thought of Comfort Hidden.

Leave no thought of comfort hidden
In your heart untold, unheard,
Millions seek for words of comfort
And vast thousands for one word,
To break the gloom of sorrow
That fills their hearts today,
A thought to make tomorrow
A joy without delay.

Then thoughts that have brought you comfort
Oh never leave untold,
For comfort they may bring
When you are gray and old,
Unto each generation
Throughout the ages all,
Like sunbeams on the ocean
Your thoughts on hearts may fall.

Then write if but one sentence—
Speak if but one word—
But leave no thoughts of comfort
In your heart untold, unheard;
An angel sits in heaven
To write each sorrow down,
While the Master sends his spirit
With thoughts to sorrow drown;
Then hasten at his bidding,
Send your thoughts both far and near,
Some poor heart will find them quickly,
To subdue its grief or fear.

FANNIE HAMILTON.

THEIR IDIOSYNCRASIES.

BILL NYE NOTES SOME LITTLE ODDITIES OF AMERICANS.

The Undertaker's Confession—Penniless in New York City—An Alleged Illinois Justice of the Peace and His Marriage License.

(Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.)

A lawyer in the parlor car of a west bound train yesterday showed me a copy of a curious document illustrating the crude methods of early times in the west, and also the light and velvety touch with which social laws were administered when the country was new. It is a copy of a kind of marriage license. lis pendens, I would say, filed in 1825 in the court house at Peoria, Ills., and reads as follows:

"To all the World, Greeting:

"Know ye that John Smith and Penny Myers is hereby entitled to go together as married folks does, anywhere in Coperas precinct, and when my commission comes I am to marry them for good and date them back to this time.

"E. M. B. Justice of Peace."

HE SAW THAT I WAS RICHLY CLOTHED.

This is a bona fide document, and shows not only a wonderful command of language and an artistic method of word painting, bnt illustrates also the fact that a justice of the peace often possesses a kind and gentle heart.

I once knew a justice of the peace in Chicago who was so tender hearted that he had to nerve himself up by calling to his aid the demon rum. He had an office over a saloon and a dumb waiter with a speaking tube to it. Before he could assume the courage necessary to pass judgment, or even tax the costs, he had to tip the dumb waiter two or three times in rapid succession. He died at last a victim to his tender heart, and his last words were: "Why do you permit those large heliotrope caterpillars, with green stomachs and cold wet feet, to roost in my side whiskers?" He was a man of deep research and a pleasing manner, and during his last illness only bit his wife once when his overwrought think works had slipped a cog. While in his right mind he was uniformly, kind to his family, and would not bite even the meanest insect.

We were speaking after this of the increasing death rate and incidentally of the terrible boom in the undertaking business, when a quiet old gentleman across the aisle said he was surprised to notice that in some of the cities it was reported that the undertakers could not keep up with the work or fill the orders made on them.

"There is no business on earth," he said, "that ought to be ready for an emergency any easier than the undertaking business. I used to be an undertaker myself, bnt reformed two years ago and retired. I am able to live without it now, and I am willing to state that the death rate must increase a good deal faster than it has before undertaking need be hustled or crowded very much.

"In the first place, it would surprise you to know how cheaply they can make a coffin. I've known bereaved relatives to pay for a handsomely fitted up and thoroughly lined coffin, and get a pine box with knot holes in it lined mostly with fluted confectioner's paper and covered with cheap black cloth. I had stock in a coffin factory for three years, and we could make one of these receptacles about as cheaply as you could a peach basket. A coffin that is covered, as the most of them are now, is a pretty cheap affair befor it gets its dress suit on. We used lumber that couldn't be used anywhere else, the knots were so large and liable to drop out. We, of course, knew the sizes of our customers, and so aimed to so arrange it that if there was a large knot hole we would work it on a large person so that he couldn't sift through on his way to the grave.

"There is a very good profit in this business indeed, and the deeper the grief of the family the more you can sock it to them on the price without being discovered. Cremation was all that we were ever afraid of. That would have knocked us all to pieces, and some day it will do it too. The present methods are too tempting to the shrewd American undertaker.

"We got $85 for a little white casket once. It was marked "Our Pet.' I hated myself for charging that price, for we cleared $70 on it, and I couldn't eat my meals all day. I took it up to the house wishing I could wear a mask like other burglars, who climb over a corpse or two in order to get a few dollars. There was white crape on the door, and all was hushed about the house. People who passed walked on their toes, and held their own children a little tighter by the hand till they got by, for fear that Death himself might be lurking behind a tree box in the neighborhood.

"Well, I went back after I'd delivered the casket, and next day I found that it was for a little dog that had never been deodorized during his life, and who had not relented even in death.

"His mistress told me that he was a very talented dog and knew as much as she did herself. Her bursting heart was still sore, and so I did not contradict her."

I had an odd experience when last in New York, and I will tell it because it may interest others who have passed through a similar one. I had been up to Harlem for the evening, addressing the large and spellbound audience of people, most of whom hung on my lips for quite a while. I had gone up town with friends who paid my elevated fare and bade me good night at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. I was in full evening dress and the flush of social success was on my brow. While waiting for a South Ferry train I took a morning paper from my pocket and read that my income was estimated at $1,000 per week. I was just figuring out what this would amount to in case I lived to be 95 years old, when it occurred to me that the train would soon be along. So I went to the window with my valise containing my working clothes and asked for a ticket.

Reluctantly the salesman tore one off and shoved it out at me. The train came just then, and I got nervous, for I could not find any change. The train went away, and still I did not discover any change anywhere. The ticket man told me to go away and give those who had money a show. I went away.

You know how earnestly you feel in your pockets under those circumstances. Finally it was clear that I had no money in those clothes.

I thought I would take my bag down stairs, where I would be less disturbed, and open it. Very likely I would find some money in my working clothes. I got in the shadow of an iron post and opened the bag. Slowly and carefully, yet earnestly, I went through the garments as people came along and looked over my shoulder to see what kind of clothing I had. I did not find any money, but I came near being arrested twice while ascertaining the fact.

I put back most of the clothes in a hurried manner and, clutching wildly at my hair, wondered what to do next. I could not ring for a messenger, or if I did I could not pay him when he came. Just then a little boy with purple lips and watery, hungry eyes came along and begged me to buy an evening paper of him. He saw that I was richly clothed and no doubt he had read of my princely income also. I felt that he had. He put his cold nose against my hand and said he would sell me two good papers for a cent.

But I could not give assent.

Then he offered to carry my bag for me. I said no. I thought it was doing me much good to carry my luggage that way. It was bringing back the flush of health to my cheeks. He cried and said he hadn't had anything to eat all day. I believed it. He looked like it. I felt in my vest pocket and found a troche. I gave it to him. He said that he seldom ate troches. Then I told him it was all I had.

"My poor boy," said I, "you have as much money to-night as I. We will walk the streets together. I am a victim to the dress suit. Also the other suit. I look haughty but I am not. I cannot even call a messenger. No matter how small his hand might be, I could not call him. We will sleep in a coal box, you and I. You can take the front side or I will, just as you choose."

"What's your business, boss?" murmured the lad.

"I lectured this evening here at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street."

"Well, why don't you tackle some of the audience?"

"You forget my son," I said, "that this is after the lecture. It would not do now! Better so. Better so.

"DID YOU RING, MA'AM?"

It was while we stood thus together, looking in at a restaurant, shivering together and feeling that republics are extremely ungrateful, that I caught sight of a well remembered figure. It was our agent and treasurer. I hailed him. He paused.

"Why, I thought you had gone home an hour ago," he said.

"Well, I had intended to, but I hadn't the means. Have you got $500 that you will let me have and charge up to me, so I will not have to walk home ever any more? You will see by this morning's paper that I am thoroughly responsible and fully able to identify myself." Five minutes later Riley and Carey, of The Century, and Maj. Pond came along and enjoyed themselves conversing with me about money matters.

That hour was like a nightmare, and it covered a whole lifetime. I got a taste of New York without funds. It was only sixty minutes, but my hair—all of it—turned white in that time.

Speaking of our agent, Mr. Walker, reminds me that he has to look out for the poet and me as he would if he were managing two hives of bees or pet bears or a pair of Siamese twins or Blind Tom and Mr. Crowley. He wakes us up, dresses us, puts us on the trains, gets us shaved pays our bills, attends to our laundry and tucks us into bed at night.

The other night he left a call for 7:30 a. m. for all three of our rooms. In the morning he woke and saw by his watch that it was 7:45. He rang his bell, and when the boy came he wanted to know what Mr. Walker rang for.

"I wanted to be called."

"Well, what do you mean by that?

"Well, I left a call and haven't been called."

The boy couldn't understand that the call was for three rooms, and so looking sadly and sympathetically at Mr. Walker, he walked away.

Mr. Sam Harrison, an old hotel clerk at Wheeling, W. Va., was bitterly attacked a while ago by a traveling man, who came down stairs with blood in his eye,

"Why did you not call me this morning?" he shrieked.

"I did," said the cool Samuel, trusting in Providence to get out of it somehow.

What time did you have me called?"

Mr. Harrison thought a moment, and knowing the early trains left between 6 and 7, said "I called you at 5:30 a. m."

"You did not."

"I did."

"I know better."

"So do I know better."

"Well I can prove that you don't"

"How?"

"'Cause I never told you to call me at all."

Sometimes the sang froid even of a hotel clerk yields to that of the meek eyed commercial man.

You hear queer orders at hotels sometimes too. The other day a lady rang her bell, and as we passed her door the boy was just opening it in answer to her call. We could not help hearing what she said, for her door was ajar.

"Did you ring, ma'am?" queried the bell boy.

"Yes."

"What did you wish?"

"Well, you bring me a small piece of cheese, a pitcher of ice water and a mouse trap."

He brang them.

Bill Nye

THE GOOSE BONE.

A Connecticut Weather Prophet Who Hits the Nail on the Head.

The last few years have seen the complete failure and extinguishment of a long series of more or less able weather prophets, says the New York Times. Wiggins, De Voe, the almanac makers, Gen. Greely, and a great many others have come forward to claim the gift of prophecy only to demonstrate that they could not be relied upon. It may be said that since Gen. Myers died and poetic "Old Probabilities" was changed into prosy "Predictions" no weather prophet has had honor in this land.

It is gratifying, therefore, to know that a new and entirely unpretentious weather prophet has come forward who appears to be hitting the mark right along. This is Mr. Henry Stillman of Woodstock, Conn. He bases his forecasts on the goose bone. If the method is half as reliable as it appears to be on superficial examination it cannot fail to prove a general public blessing, for its economy puts it within the reach of all.

The attention of the Times is especially called to Mr. Stillman by the Salamanca Republican, which republishes from this paper of Sept. 26 Mr. Stillman's forecast of the weather for the winter of 1889-90. The Salamanca editor known a good thing when he sees it and he has done a public service in bringing Mr. Stillman's forecast to mind at the very time that it was being fulfilled.

Mr. Stillman found in September, by a careful study of the goose bone, that we were to have an open winter. It would be, he said, even milder than the winter of 1888-89. There would be "more regular weather and not many days during which running water would freeze." Christmas, he foretold would be "green," but wet and cold. January would begin warm, but gradually grow colder, and in the latter half of the month there would be several freezing days. The coldest day of winter, Mr. Stillman said would be Jan. 27, (Monday). After that would come heavy thaws. February would be disagreeable, with heavy snows and rains and would "burst" into March with wollen mountain streams "Disastrous floods" might also be looked for.

Mr. Stillman undertook to foretell the weather for only the three winter months. December has passed and January nearly so, and the public can see how closely he has hit it for two of these months. Allowing for differences between the goose bones, atmospheric conditions and other factors that naturally enter into calculation, in Connecticut and New York, it is of course safe to say that at least 90 per cent of his forecast was correct. If February keeps up this precentage it is difficult to see why Mr. Stillman's reputation and fortune should not be made. Already it is clear that he would be justified in publishing an almanac.

Mr. Stillman, it should be understood is no casual haphazard observer of goose bones. He studies these bones with all the patience and intelligence that doctors give to the study of the grip. Moreover, the goose from which the bone is taken must be of the right sort. "The true prophetic bone," he says, "can only be obtained from a goose that has a trace of wild blood and that was hatched out in the spring." Any other sort of goose is liable to variations in its bones that are destructive of accurate scientific calculations. The goose from which Mr. Stillman made his winter's predictions was hatched in May. He raised it himself so that no deception should be practiced on him. The bone is divided into three parts indicating the winter months. "Around the keel of the bone," he says, is "a row of dots indicating the probable temperature. The darker these spots are the colder the weather is sure to be."

It will be seen that Mr. Stillman makes no secret of his great discovery, though he does not seek notoriety through it. Evidently he is a man who lives for his fellow men. His neighbors have come to appreciate his worth, and not only believe his prophecies but hang goose bones in their houses, where they will be constantly reminded of Mr. Stillman's services and be able to read the weather from day to day. So assured are they of the winter after Mr. Stillman has spoken that they arrange their winter clothing and fuel accordingly. They regard with something akin to pity the people who still depend on the chance prophets, the almanacs, the Washington bureau, and the viscera of the fattened hog for knowledge of the weather. Mr. Stillman has, by the results of his scientific study of the goose bone made all other weather forecasting seem like the superstitions of a barbarous age. Some of them, it is said, have framed and hung under the goose bone that text in which St. Paul tells how the Lord "choose the foolish things of the world that He might put to shame them that are wise."

No doubt one result of Mr. Stillman's studies will be to elevate the goose to a place in science which it has never before held. People will preserve its bones for study. Children will cry for them. The eagle may well look to its laurels if it expects to continue to hold the distinctive place of the American bird.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents.

HOW IS YOUR COUGH?

-WORSE!-

THEN LET US RECOMMEND A BOTTLE OF

Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream.

Thousands can testify to the wonderful effects of this preparation in *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Impaired Nutrition and Wasting Disease.*

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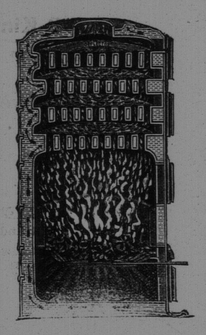

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