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Chatham, N. B., Sept. 24, 1898.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Recent news from Constantinople conveys the impression that the question of the Near East that has vexed Europe for the best part of the century is again coming to the front. Since the Armenian massacres of 1895 and 1896 the elements of disorder then let loose in Turkey have remained unchecked, and reports arriving daily at Constantinople are said to show that the social, economic, and administrative condition of the whole of Asia Minor is worse than ever. No hope appears to be entertained that any change for the better can come under the Turkish rule, and the direct inference is that foreign intervention in some form is necessary, and must come soon at that, if the country is to be saved from the worst consequences of the anarchy now prevailing. The Sultan himself is fully alive to the dangers of the situation, but he is powerless to control it, and awaits with the liveliest apprehension the result of the return of the Armenian refugees from the Russian Trans-Caucasus to their homes, from which they fled during the time of terror. As a precaution he has ordered preparations for the enlistment of the whole arm-bearing population of the empire, something undertaken only in view of a great national emergency.

Another event has created the liveliest sensation in political circles in Constantinople. This is the agreement reached between the Deutsche Bank of Berlin and the Anglo-French Imperial Ottoman Bank, now more French than English, to join their forces for the prolongation of the Anatolian railways to the Persian Gulf and in other directions. In order to prepare the way for the enterprise, a special commission of inquiry, at the head of which is the German Consul-General at Constantinople, is about to traverse the country to study the economic conditions of the Tigris and Euphrates valleys. The Russian Government found that the route selected from Sivas to Baghdad ran too near to the boundaries of what is described in a German paper as the Russian sphere of interest, but offered no objection to an alternative line further west and south. As a line from Konieh across the Taurus Mountains to Biredjik, on the Euphrates, presents many and formidable obstacles, it is thought probable that a middle line will be adopted. The Sultan, however, would prefer for military reasons the more northerly of the three routes and would like a branch to Erzinghian, the headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps, west of Erzeroum. It is for this reason that the Russian Government objects to the construction of the northern line, disturbing, as it would be, to the existing military conditions on both sides of the frontier in Asia to the prejudice of Russia.

But Russian interests are not the only ones involved in the proposed extension of the Anatolian raliways. The English Smyrna-Aidin Railway Company is in danger of being squeezed out by the Franco-German combination, which aims at bringing all the Anatolian railways into one system. Taking advantage of the financial embarrassments of the English line, the German Anatolian Company made it certain proposals favorable to the debenture and bond holders. They, however, were rejected, because the control of the line would have passed out of the hands of the English company. The Franco-German syndicate will now, it is reported, try to bring the English company to terms by establishing a rate-cutting campaign on the rival lines under their control. In the meantime an application for a concession to build a railway from the Syrian coast to Baghdad has been made from London, but Constantinople palace circles predict that it will not be granted, the German influence being used against it. So the struggle for supremacy in Asia Minor goes on, to be settled whenever the misrule of the Turk provides the opportunity.

HEALTHIEST LIGHT.

Electricity Is Said to be Far Less Harmless Than Gas or Oil.

When electric light comes into general use it is likely that at least 40,000 fewer people will die every year in the United Kingdom. This seems a large number, but it is really only a lowering of the death rates by one per thousand. One of the causes of the winter death rate being so high is the unhealthiness of gas, lamps and candles. A single gas jet consumes as much air as four or five people, and, as it also gives off a lot of sulphurous fumes and poisonous carbonic acid, it is easy to understand why we feel sleepy in a gas-lit room. The sleepiness is really a symptom of partial poisoning. But oil lamps and candles are quite as bad, seriously injuring the lungs and predisposing us to consumption and bronchitis. The electric light, on the other hand, consumes no oxygen and does not cast a particle of impurity into the air. Besides, it more or less resembles sunlight, and no doubt has some of the same good effects on the body. So that it is well worth the extra expense, which is saved in doctors' bills and medicine.

SHE LET HIM SWING.

Willie, she cried from the window, you two boys get right out of that hammock. The first thing you know you will break it down.

Two little fellows like me and Tommy break it down! exclaimed the boy.

Yes, you will.

An' last night when Mr. Smithskins was calling on you an' you got tired sittin' on the porch an'—

Never mind, Willie, she interrupted hastily. Maybe it's all right after all.

WHY, OF COURSE.

Why is it, he asked, that people who have money seldom have taste in dress?

Her look of pitying contempt showed that this problem was altogether too easy for her.

It is because, she replied, the people who have taste in dress seldom have money.

On the Farm.

COMFORTABLE STABLES.

A stable should not only be roomy, so as to afford the horses a comfortable abode, but should also be fairly lofty, in order that it may contain a comparatively large volume of air; because in that case, it will be easier to maintain the purity of the air inside, without the necessity of creating a draught, than it would be if the cubic contents of the building were less, says a writer in the London Live Stock Journal. As the amount of air breathed in by the horses may be assumed to be constant, it is evident that the smaller the quantity of air in a stable, the quicker will it have to be renewed in order to preserve a healthy standard of purity; in other words, the greater the draught. Supposing that a stall was six feet wide, 10 feet long, and 10 feet high, it would contain 600 cubic feet of space. To this we might add two-thirds more for passages, etc., and would thus arrive at a total of 1,000 cubic feet, which would probably be a fair minimum. I do not think that less space than that would afford a healthy place of residence for horses; and even then, every precaution should be taken to obtain free ventilation. If a box consisted of a single room or small house with only one door, 1,500, say 12 3-4 feet x 12 feet x 10 1-2 feet, would be a reasonable average; although the addition of a couple of feet to the height would be an improvement. I do not think that 2,500 cubic feet say 14 feet x 15 feet x 12 feet, need be exceeded, even for high-class horses. It goes almost without saying, that the more confined the situation, the greater should be the cubic contents.

As sunlight has a good effect on horses, he should secure a sunny aspect for the stable and have it well lighted by windows. When the horses are at work, it is a great advantage to be able to open out the stable, so that it may be disinfected by sunlight as well as by fresh air. In our desire for sunlight we must not obtain it at the temperature of the stable, which we would do by having the roof made more or less of glass. In the case of animals which, like race horses, do their work in the morning and will want a rest in the middle of the day, it is advisable to have an arrangement for darkening the boxes or stalls, while shutting out the fresh air as little as possible.

I like to have the division of the boxes and stalls and the interior of the walls of a light color, if not actually white, so that there may be but little loss of sunlight. It has been stated that the effect of having a white wall constantly in front of a horse while he is in the stable, would be injurious to his eyes; but I have never known or heard of a horse suffering from that alleged cause. I may say the same of human beings, many of whom live all their lives in rooms which are white-washed, without their sight being hurt by the supposed glare, which in almost all cases, would be that of diffused, not direct sunlight. We should also bear in mind that the eyes of the horse, by the possession of corpora nigra, the dark-colored and irregularly-shaped bodies that project more or less over the pupil of the eye, are especially constructed to bear strong sunlight with impunity. I may add that the corpora nigra are portions of the iris, in which the pupil forms an opening.

It is an advantage to have the stable lighted, though dimly, at night, so that in case of alarm or necessity, the owner or groom may be able to see his way about the place without having to delay in getting a light. We may be quite sure that the presence of the light can in no way disturb the horses; for when the animals are turned out they get all the sleep they need; although even on moonless and starless nights there is as much light, if not more, than there would be in a stable when the gas or lamps were turned low down. Besides, the fact that many horses which kick or are otherwise restless when in a dark stable at night, will remain quiet if the place is somewhat lighted up, seems to show that horses do not like darkness, which in any case is an unnatural condition for them.

Precautions against fire are even more necessary in stables than in ordinary houses. In some luxurious stables each box is furnished with an electric burner.

BEST COLOR FOR HORSES.

As a rule a quiet color, such as bay, brown or dark chestnut is the best and sells well in the market. Occasionally a bright golden chestnut with four white legs will sell well enough to certain city trade, but ordinarily the quiet-colored horses outrank the flashy ones.

WHY PEAS BENEFIT OTHER CROPS.

It has been demonstrated that the micro-organism of the roots of field peas collect more nitrogen than the plant itself needs. As a consequence any other crop, such as oats planted with peas, would be benefited by this accumulation of nitrogen unless the peas are so thick as to interfere with the proper development of the other crop.

AIR THE CREAM.

Immediately after separating the cream it should be aired and cooled down to 60 degrees. It should be held at this temperature until churning time, which is indicated by the cream becoming slightly acid. The usual temperature for churning is 58 to 60 degrees.

GOOD STOCK.

Why is it that so many of those who start to undertake to establish themselves in the thoroughbred poultry business undertake it with inferior stock? They are certainly laboring under a great mistake. It is out of the question to breed fine stock from ordinary fowls—indeed it is a waste of time and money to undertake it. In starting one cannot be too careful as to the foundation he is laying, as upon this depends his future success or failure. If one starts with poor stock, he may work for years and then have the same, as like begets like. Of course he may improve it to a certain extent, but it will be slow business. Good stock should be purchased from some reliable breeder, which is the first step toward success. Then by taking one or more good poultry papers, so as to learn the proper ways of mating, feeding and caring for them, he may rest assured of having a flock of birds he will be proud of.

HOW Q. C'S ARE MADE.

Formerly They Received Modest Salaries From the Sovereign.

With the Lord Chancellor rests the power of granting or refusing the application of a barrister ambitious of appending the initials "Q. C." to his name says the London Mail. If the applicant is considered sufficiently prominent in the profession he usually obtains the coveted dignity, which is conferred by letters patent—for which a good sum is payable under the Stamp Acts—sealed with the Great Seal.

This done, the new "silk," with many others who may have been similarly favoured, atends before the Lord Chancellor at the House of Lords in the full dress habiliments of his order—knee breeches, silk stockings, buckled shoes, full-bottomed wig and silk gown—and takes an oath that he will whenever called upon, faithfully and truly advise her Majesty on any knotty point of law on which his opinion may be asked.

In recent times the form of the oath has been much simplified, and is much less formidable than was that used in Lord Campbell's time, when the Q.C. elect had to solemnly swear that he did not believe "in the damnable doctrine of transubstantiation.

The change from the Outer to the Inner Bar takes place at the Law Courts immediately after the swearing-in has been completed at Westminster. And a quaint and picturesque ceremony it is. Still in their full dress, the new "silks" proceed to the various courts, in each of which they are formally called within the Bar by the presiding judge, who addresses each of them as follows:—

"Mr. Blank, her Majesty having been pleased to appoint you one of her counsel learned in the law, you will take you seat within the Bar accordingly."

Mr. Blank takes a seat in the front row, which is sacred to Q.C.s bows to the judge, to any Queen's Counsel who may be present, and to the junior Bar, all of whom rise and bow in response. The judge again addresses him:—

"Mr. Blank, do you move?"—that is, do you wish to make a motion?

Mr. Blank merely bows and escapes into the next court, where this ceremony begins de novo. The full-bottomed wig worn on the occasion is reserved for "high days and holidays," but the silk gown forever replaces the faithful old "stuff" robe.

In former times, King's or Queen's Counsel were really considered servants of the sovereign, who received an annual salary of £40, along with a yearly supply of pens, ink, paper, and certain crimson-coloured brief bags. This custom prevailed down to the year 1832, when the reform spirit then pervading all departments of public life swept these old-standing perquisites away.

To some men taking silk is a veritable crossing of the Rubicon. It may mean material advancement, for Q.C.s received considerably higher fees than juniors, On the other hand it may mean total eclipse. He must abandon draughtsmanship and practically confine himself to oral pleading, work for which his natural gifts may have slenderly equipped him.

DOCTOR'S WARNING.

A Noted Physician Says Consumption Comes From Cats and Birds.

If you want to avoid consumption don't keep canary birds.

If you will keep them, don't let them "kiss" you with their beaks.

Don't keep parrots, rabbits, rats, cats, mice, pigeons, flies, dogs, hens.

These are the conclusions of Dr. A. Tucker Wise, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Diplome Suisse Federal, given in an article in the Lancet.

Caged birds and domesticated animals are particularly liable to disease because of the unnatural conditions under which they are kept. Tuberculosis is common among cage-birds.

Parrots are also attacked by tubercles. Psittacosis, an infections disease of parrots, gives pneumonia to men. Nocard described its bacillus in Paris in 1893.

Tuberculous dogs and cats spread infection by nasal and other discharges and by sores upon their bodies.

Canaries are more commonly tuberculous than other cage-birds. The symptoms are a husky cough, inability to moult and gradual emaciation. Hens suffer in the same ways. "Pip" has not yet proved contagious to human beings—though it may be — but "rickets" and "scrofula" are tuberculous and infectious. Gilbert, Roger and Cadiot have infected rabbits with bird tuberculosis.

Dr. Wise gives some startling instances. In one family, living in a large, well-built house, about twenty or thirty birds were kept, partly in the house. Eight cases of tuberculous disease developed in this family. There was only one death — that of an athletic young man who had birds in his bedroom. The others yielded to treatment or change of climate.

But the most remarkable case described is that of a family in Silesia. The four grandparents had lived to an average age of seventy-eight years and none had consumption. The family kept many birds, and father and mother and nine sons and daughters died of consumption one after another. Two daughters lived, but enfeebled.

Probably there is no danger in keeping perfectly healthy pets, but cage life is prejudical to health, and sick birds can poison a whole household by tuberculous dust, either breathed into the lungs or settling upon milk, butter, cheese, jellies, pastry.

On the other hand, pets readily catch tuberculous diseases from human patients, so that honors are easy.

THE EXCEPTION.

Orator. No, gentlemen, I tell you that if you want a thing done well you must always do it yourself.

Voice from the crowd. How about getting your hair cut.

The best part of the Lakes of Killarney is for sale, the price being £30,000.

Mr. Sutherland, M. P., and J. R. Booth are establishing carbide factories at Ottawa.

LAND OF THE SHAMROCK

SOME INTERESTING GLEANINGS FROM THE GREEN ISLE.

Events that Interest Irishmen Throughout The World—Chronicled Briefly for Their Perusal.

In the Emerald Isle there are about 103 females to each 100 males.

Mr. Michael Davitt, M. P., had an unusual experience when he was pelted with stones.

The first electric railway in the world was built in Ireland, from Bushmills to Giants Causeway.

A farmer in County Armagh has died aged 102 years and some months, leaving a widow in her 100th year.

Mr. John Morley's step-daughter was received into the Sisters of Charity, a Roman Catholic order, in Dublin.

The highest number of emigrants from Ireland in any one year since 1851 was 190,322, in 1852, and the lowest 32,241 in 1898.

The Duchess of York had no fewer than seven day and evening gowns made by one firm in Dublin during her recent visit.

The Royal Ulster Yacht Club entertained a gathering of press representatives at the opening of their new club-house at Bangor.

The Presbyterian Theological Faculty of Ireland is to confer the degree of D. D. on the Rev. George Hanson, of Marylebone church, London.

Dr. McCaw, of Londonderry, who had been chief clerk to the Synod for 35 years, was absent this year for the first time, owing to failing health.

The Protestant Church of St. John's, Ballinasloe, destroyed by fire on the 16th ult., was a splendid edifice, and, the damage is estimated at £30,000.

A man named Collins, of Filemuck, about seven miles from Skibbereen, has been killed near Ballydehob as the result of an altercation over an election.

An old woman in county Donegal, when she was asked if she was a widow, said: "'Deed, ma'am, A'm the worst sort o' wudda — A'm an ould maid!"

Irish local industries are making steady progress in connection with the Irish Industries Association, and local branches are being formed in various districts.

Belfast seems to hold out peculiar attractions to Highlanders, for a large number have found their way there, and have proved themselves able and industrious citizens.

Gout is rarely known among the working classes in Ireland. Their immunity from this complaint is thought to be due to the fact that their food consists largely of potatoes.

Candidates for the Royal Irish Constabulary must be nominated by the Lord Lieutenant through a member of Parliament. The limits of age are 21 to 26; minimum height, 5 feet 5 inches.

A conference of Nationalist members of Parliament was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, for the purpose of taking steps to bring about the reunion of the various sections of the Nationalists in Ireland.

Intelligence reached Skibbereen on the 15th ult., of a shocking occurrence near Bantry. On the night of the 14th ult., a traveller discovered the dead body of Jeremiah Keohane, a farmer of Gortdromagh, on the roadside. His skull was battered in. Some distance away his son, a young man, was found in an unconscious condition, and his life is despaired of.

The late Dr. Grosart, of Dublin, was one of the literary men of the United Presbyterian Church, a band including such names as Pollock, George Gilfillan, W. B. Robertson, Alex. Smith and William Black. His first publication and his last were, curiously enough, on Robert Ferguson, the ill-fated Scotch poet.

Whilst fishing off Carlingford Lough, on the Irish coast, recently, the trawler Bournemouth, of Milford Haven, dredged up in the net a bundle of papers, sealed and tied with red tape, and perfectly intact. The skipper brought them to port and handed them to a gentleman, who found that they purported to be a will in favour of a Miss Mary MacDonald, and that they had reference to estates in Ireland valued at £11,000.

THE STATION-MASTER'S TROUBLES.

The local agents of railroads complain that the questions asked them every day are of such a nature that they cannot keep their patience on all ticket window, may find it easy to bemained long in the neighborhood of a ticket window may find it easy to believe it.

An exchange describes a portly lady with a great many bundles, who looked as if she had been buying out the stores, in front of the window at a station.

Has the train for Jungleville gone yet? she asked.

No ma'am, responded the ticket-seller.

How far is it there?

About seventy miles, ma'am.

What's the price of a ticket?

One ninety-eight.

One ninety-eight! she repeated. How does it happen to be that?

I don't know, ma'am, answered the ticket-seller, deferentially, and with a glance at the bundles, unless it's marked down from two dollars!

MUST STAY AT HOME.

So you have decided not to take a vacation this summer? What's the matter? Don't you think a rest would do you any good?

Oh, I haven't any doubt that a vacation would be a fine thing for me. I'm almost played out—feel sometimes as if I simply couldn't keep up the pace, but the fact is I got a chance a few days ago to bet all the money I had on a dead sure thing; so I'll not be able to afford to get away.

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Lumber Planed and Matched to order.
BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING.
Stock of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.
East End Factory, Chatham, N. B.

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The Insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased, is continued by the undersigned who represents the following companies:
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL,
ALBION,
IMPERIAL,
LONDON & LANCASHIRE,
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