BRITISH SOLDIERS IN BOSTON.

There Are Many Who Fought In the Russian War of 50 Years Ago Who Have the Four-clasp Medal.

(Boston Sunday Globe.)

The culminating fight of the Russian war—the final assault on Sebastopol, which compelled the Russians to evacuate the fortress they had so nobly defended against the attacks of the French and British armies, took place on Sept. 3, 1854, more than 47 years ago, and, strange as it may seem, it is more than probable that more survivors of that historic battle are living in and around the city of Boston than in any other city of the same size in Great Britain itself.

What is yet more remarkable to those who have studied closely the story of the struggles in the Crimea, a large number of these veterans have the medal with the four clasps, indicating that they served during the whole of the campaign. Remembering that the British army landed at Old Fort, September, 1854, took part in the well-fought and bloody pitched battles of Alma, Inkerman and Balaclava and held the trenches around the closely invested city, through a winter of terrible suffering from cold, lack of food and transportation, and incessant, almost nightly sorties from their brave and active enemy, so that 60 per cent. of the army perished, it will be seen that the presence of a dozen or more of men who were in the first expedition are in a foreign city nearly half a century after the war, is a startling record.

There are many reasons for the presence of a large number of old British soldiers in this city, other than the few of the "Ragged Remnant" referred to. One of the most likely is that many of the British regiments came to Canada after the war, and still more came to what is now the dominion when the flurry over the Trent affair was in the air.

Some British regiments in Canada suffered very heavily from desertion during the civil war, notably the 62nd, or "The Springers," as they were nicknamed, now the first battalion of the Wiltshire regiment. The British army at that time were quartered in different portions of Canada, instead of being concentrated at Halifax, and the chances of eluding the vigilance of the military police were greater than they are today.

If one may judge by the quality of "yarns" swapped at meetings of these same veterans today, the military police were not altogether averse to seeing their own chums get away easy, rather than be under this disagreeable necessity of arresting them, with the prospect of the lash or a long term in jail for them. Hence, if it be not telling tales out of school, why should veteran Blank, an old "Springer," but later of the Canadian military police, remind veteran Double Blank of the last time they met in a frontier tavern, when someone, not unlike veteran Blank himself, suggested that "if there were any 'Springers' there they had better 'spring.'" And they did "spring," as a certain resident of Chelsea can testify to this day.

But, aside from those who deserted their colors for the attractions held out to their imaginations in the states, there were very many who came here after their term of service had expired, and even after serving a further term in the Canadian militia. These men are very proud of having in their possession honorable discharges and medals, and many of them draw pensions from the British government at the consulate in this city, a privilege granted the soldiers, but for some reason known only to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, denied to the veteran sailors of the empire.

Among the most notable of these veterans may be mentioned Sergt. Todd, formerly of the old Cameron Highlanders, and recently superintendent of the Dedham & Hyde Park Gas Company, who lives in West Roxbury. He served during the whole of the Crimean war, having a three-clasp medal. He also served in the Indian mutiny, and was present at the second relief of Lucknow, under Sir Colin Campbell.

Richard Sparks, formerly of the 63rd regiment, the "Bloodsuckers," has a four-clasp medal, indicating that he served from the beginning of the war. He has also what he prizes scarcely less than the medal, a soldier's "huswife," presented to him by Florence Nightingale.

Charles E. Borrow of Roxbury also wears the four-clasp medal. He served in the first battalion of the Prince Consort's own rifle brigade. Wicked and irreverent comrades used to call them "The Sweeps," from their dark uniform. But the Sweeps had more than their full share of the fighting, and Mr. Borrow's experience was a lively one.

Hugh McDevitt of Mt. Bowdoin, Dorchester, was one of the old "Springers" mentioned aforetime. The regiment did not get to the Crimea as early as some of the others, but made up for that by being in time for some of the nicest kind of fighting, apparently arranged to suit the lively Dublin boys who made up such a large proportion of the regiment's strength. Mr. McDevitt served in these, and was in the action of "the Quarries," one of the toughest and most important fights of the war. He also participated in the final assault of the Redan, and wears a Sebastopol medal, and should have the Turkish and French but for some red tape or misjudgment. He also served in the 43rd Massachusetts regiment during the civil war.

William Farrell of Dorchester served as a seaman on board of H. M. S. Retribution. He has the naval medal, and wears it on high holidays and the parades of the British naval and military veteran association, of which he is a captain.

Fred A. Stroud, sr., of Roxbury, also served as a seaman on board of the Furious, the vessel which had the honor of drawing the fire of the Russians at Odessa. He participated in the bombardment of that place, the Furious acting as guide to the lumbering line-of-battle ships, towing them into position, and towing them out of it when things became too strenuous, as they often did.

The Furious, being a light-draft steam sloop-of-war (there were not many in those days), had a busy time in the shallower waters of the Black Sea, and was on many an odd job, as a result of which, 40 years after the event, Mr. Stroud received a small sum of prize money, which had been waiting his order, for the share the Furious took in the action at Kilburn, and the capture of Russian merchantmen in the Sea of Azov.

Charles Thompson of Roxbury is a veteran of the "Dirty Half-Hundred," as the 50th regiment used to be called. He wears the four-clasp medal, and is in receipt of a pension.

Lieut. and Quartermaster Chivers of Dorchester is one of the few men who rose from the ranks to be a commissioned officer. He has a fine record as a soldier in the "Springers," and wears the Sebastopol and the Turkish war medal.

Edward Power of Charlestown, another of the "Springers," is in receipt of a pension. He also served in the 60th Rifles and in the Canadian Rifles, and wears the Crimean medal with the Sebastopol clasp and the Turkish medal.

John Crowley of Charlestown served in the 7th Fusiliers, and has a four-clasp medal to tell of his services.

Then there is Edward Hea of Boston Highlands, who belonged to the old "Die Hards," the 57th. He served during the Crimean campaign, the Indian mutiny and in New Zealand, and led a pretty strenuous life, for which he has a pension.

Thomas Edwards of Boston was in the Royal Engineers, and might have had a longer record if the war had not closed so soon. He made up for this by long service in the Indian mutiny and other places, and is a fine specimen of the "Mudlarks," as the once "Sappers and Miners" were called.

Other comrades of the Royal Engineers are Peter Gillies of Revere and James Roberts of Portsmouth, N. H.

Also recently or now living in Boston are Patrick Bergen of the 67th, Robert McLaughlin of the Royal Artillery, Patrick Lynch of the 67th, C. C. O'Brien of the 88th, Connaught Rangers (or the "Devil's Own," as they used to be called), Peter Smith of Charlestown, who served in the 8th, John Slinn of Boston, who was in the Scots Grays and Henry Young of Boston, who served in the 17th regiment (infantry), and in a New York volunteer regiment during the civil war. He is a member of the G. A. R.

Living in the state, there must be a small army, judging by the way they crop up at all sorts of times. Here are a few of the men whose papers bear out their personal testimony: Myles Healy and Michael Quirk of New Bedford, of the 50th and 30th regiments; Denis O'Brien of Fall River, who seems to have had a notable career, serving in the "Devil's Own," (Connaught Rangers), and the 79th (Cameron Highlanders); James Durkin of Lawrence, who was in the "Nanny Goats," or, more properly speaking, the Welsh Fusiliers, and who served in a New York regiment in the civil war, so that he wears the Grand Army badge as well as the four-clasp medal for the Crimea; Robert McLaughlin of the Royal Artillery, who was in the 1st Massachusetts in the civil war.

Fred Pengelly of Webster, Mass., entered the British navy as an apprentice in 1852. He served the Queen on board the Queen before Sebastopol, and was paid off after the conclusion of the peace. He reshipped for the war in China, and was with many others hurried off to India and served in the celebrated naval brigade during that campaign. Later he took his discharge and found his way to America, in time to join the handsomest kind of a fighting job in the navy. He is a member of Nathaniel Lyon post of Webster, Mass., and draws a pension for his services in the British navy.

Dr. Charles Lloyd, so recently of New York that we have a right to claim him of Massachusetts and of Boston, served during the latter part of the Russian war, for which he wears a Sebastopol medal, in what is now known as the "moke train," but then dignified by the name of the land transport corps. It was formed because of the horrible failure of the supply department in the Crimea, after thousands had died from want of such an organization. It was the predecessor of the military train, which has done splendidly during the South African war.

Living in the neighborhood of Boston are two old gentlemen who have grown into the belief that they took part in the light cavalry charge at Balaclava. One of them claims to have been the "bugler" of his regiment, and that he sounded on his "bugle" the order to charge. He does not always remember that cavalry regiments have "trumpets," not "bugles," and that the order to charge was probably sounded by a trumpeter. In his confidential moments he is willing to admit that he is the original of Lady Butler's celebrated picture, the name of which escapes the writer, but which depicts a solitary battle-battered hussar returning from the fight. But as the alleged "bugler" claims to have been in the 17th Lancers it is hard to believe that even the rough and tumble of a fight like Balaclava could have transmogrified him into a hussar.

Light cavalry hero No. 2 has so often claimed to have been in that celebrated charge that he has changed his note a little. He now poses as the "last survivor" of the fight, and in his home in the suburbs of Boston occasionally worries over the niggardliness of the British government in permitting its heroes to starve. As a proof of his service he shows a picture of himself in a horse artilleryman's jacket. He claims to have served in the 17th Lancers and doesn't seem to see why he should be required to know the difference in uniform. He also has a four-clasp medal and a discharge parchment, but neither the one nor the other bears out his allegations. But they are a pair of nice, good-natured gentlemen, and it is hoped that they may live long to enjoy their honors, even if there are persons around them who are critical.

To sum up the whole matter, there are at least a hundred men in and around Boston who fought in the Russian war, nearly half a century ago, although many (but none of those whose names have been mentioned) have not the discharges to prove their absolutely just claims. Some, however, took advantage of the Queen's pardon in 1887 and have been given documents to prove their claim, or "protections," as they are officially called.

FRIDAY'S FIRE.

Did Considerable Damage in Sutherland Building, Union Street.

Quite a serious fire occurred Friday day a. m. in the large brick building on Union street, known as the Sutherland building, and the members of the fire department had two hours of pretty stiff work before the flames were extinguished. As a result the whole interior of the building is damaged, chiefly by water, although the fire itself was confined to the portion in which it originated.

The building is owned by the Allan McLean estate and was occupied as follows: First floor, Sliney & Mitchell, plumbers; James E. Hogan, saloon; J. Cullinan & Sons, dry goods; second floor, Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, Thomas Sutherland's shoe shop, J. J. Dwyer, store room for picture frames; third floor, Sutherland's shoe shop, A. J. Russell's candy factory; fourth floor, 62nd Band room, St. John Orchestra room, Teamsters' Association room and Vincent McGuire's tailor shop.

At seven o'clock Joseph Pierce, who was in Russell's candy factory went to open the shop door and was surprised to find the building full of smoke. He at once gave the alarm at No. 3 fire station and the department promptly responded. It was found that the building was on fire in Sutherland's shop on the third floor and here the principal damage was done. Owing to the dense smoke and the penetrating odor of burning leather the firemen had some difficulty in working, but the four streams of water, two from No. 2 engine and two from Union street hydrants were soon playing on the flames and after about an hour the danger which at one time threatened the entire building was overcome. The Salvage Corps did good work in protecting the stock and furnishings in the buildings with rubber sheets.

The fire appears to have originated in Sutherland's workshop and was practically confined to this part of the building. The stock in this shop is an almost total loss. Mr. Sutherland thought he had insurance in the Commercial Union, A. C. Fairweather, agent, and his policy which was for $500 expired a short time ago. He thinks his loss will be between $900 and $1,000.

The damage in the upper floor of the building is slight with the exception of Vincent McGuire's tailor shop which was completely gutted. The floor in other parts was torn up by the firemen for the purpose of getting at the flames.

Mr. Russell says that his stock on the third floor is but slightly damaged. He has no insurance.

On the second floor the pool and billiard tables in the Irish Society's rooms are considerably damaged. They are covered by $200 insurance in the Quebec Company, in which another policy of $200 on the other furniture is also held.

On the lower floor Sliney & Mitchell estimated their loss at $500, their patterns and considerable sheet metal being damaged. This loss is covered by a policy of $800 in the Guardian Company.

J. Cullinan & Sons' stock of dry goods suffered from water and Mr. Cullinan is unable to estimate his loss. He carries some thousands insurance in the Equity Company, D. R. Jack, agent.

James E. Hogan's stock was not damaged but the ceiling and walls of the saloon have suffered from water.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

BLONDIN TRIAL ADJOURNED.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—John H. Morrison of Lowell, senior counsel for J. Wilfrid Blondin, now on trial in the Suffolk superior court on a charge of wife murder, was unable to appear in court Saturday, and adjournment was taken until Monday morning. It is expected that Mr. Morrison will be in court at that time.

SMALLPOX AT ROGERVILLE

I. C. R. Has Quarantined the Station and Will Not Handle Passengers There.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 5.—Dr. Fisher has returned from Rogerville, where he had been called in his capacity as secretary of the provincial board of health, to investigate reports of the existence of smallpox there. He found some twenty-five cases of the disease in the settlement, twelve houses being infected. The disease is of a mild type, although some patients are quite ill. The district is in charge of Dr. Hayes of Nelson, secretary of the board of health, and Dr. McDonald of Chatham has gone to Rogerville and is attending patients. The infected district is quarantined and no passengers are allowed to board or alight from the I. C. R. at Rogerville.

BRITISH NAVY LEAGUE

HALIFAX, Nov. 5.—H. F. Wyatt, representing the British Navy League, addressed a public meeting here today in the interests of the League, and in the hope of leading to the establishment of a branch of the League in this city. It was decided to organize a branch.

Bishop Courtney took a different view of the need of the League from that of Dr. Wyatt. The latter saw imminent danger in the naval strength of France and Russia, the hostility of Germany and the desire of the United States to absorb Canada. The American Bishop thought the fear of the United States was "bogy." He did not dread the European powers, but at the same time he thought the Navy League might be a good thing, as furnishing a means for the training of boys and men for the navy and thus helping to strengthen it.

Bark Alice Reed, Capt. Huntley, from Turks Island for Boston, with salt, went ashore off Napeague Beach, L. I., Wednesday night. All hands saved; vessel probably a total loss.

HARD WINTER IN ENGLAND.

Thousands of Unemployed Fight for Chances to Work.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The grip is unusually severe this winter and has already been felt throughout England with the result that all who can do so are leaving town. Hundreds of people are on their way to India to attend the Delhi durbar, and thousands are flocking to the south of France and the Channel Islands.

Christmas house parties are being organized at all the big country places where the frost is rapidly spoiling the hunting and driving the "guns" indoors to less strenuous recreations, such as bridge whist and amateur theatricals. In East London the winter is having a very different effect. Thousands of unemployed persons daily congregate at the dock yard gates, literally fighting for a chance to do a day's work. Unskilled laborers are there in strong force and the police find it necessary to protect the foremen who distribute the work tickets each morning.

That portion of the fashionable wrold which can afford Christmas gifts is watching the purchases of the members of the royal family in order to follow suit. King Edward's gifts this year run largely to pen and pencil holders, cigarette cases and delicate enamel work, set with a new variety of soft tinted, semi-transparent stones heretofore unknown in the realm of jewelry.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, DEC. 6.—The bitterly cold weather which prevails throughout Germany has caused various municipalities to vote contributions in aid of the unemployed. Dresden has just voted $25,000 for this purpose.

HOSTS OF BEGGARS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—Lack of employment is causing unprecedented distress in the interior of Russia. In Saratoff workmen eagerly accept about 17 cents per day, hosts of beggars literally invade the shops and houses and the streets are filled with sick and starving people. Similar pitiful details come from other interior cities.

HEALTH AND HOPE.

"He who has health has hope; and he who has hope has everything." But hope flees at the approach of kidney disease with the dreadful pains which accompany it. With the flesh gradually failing, the back aching, and the despair which often comes to victims of this ailment, only the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will restore hope, confidence and health. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

U. S CATTLE DISEASE.

The Government Will Spend a Million Dollars to Stamp It Out in New England.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The president and cabinet are taking unusual interest in the foot and mouth disease among cattle in the New England states. Sec. Wilson of the department of agriculture has been requested by the cabinet to spare no pains or expense in stamping out the disease in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and preventing it from crossing the Hudson river.

"The agriculturists of this country, and particularly of the eastern and middle states, are confronted with the greatest menace that ever threatened them," said Cong. James W. Wadsworth, of Genesee, chairman of the house committee on agriculture. "New York farmers should absolutely refuse to buy stock from New England, no matter what the inducement. If this foot and mouth disease once gets thoroughly started among the cattle of New York state it will mean a loss of $5,000,000. Dr. Salmon of the bureau of animal industry, has gone to Boston, and has just summoned his corps of 30 experts from the west. He has been informed that the government will back him up to the extent of $1,000,000, if necessary, but that he must not stop until the disease is stamped out. The goverment has quarantined New England. Every expert in the employ of Commissioner Wieting of the New York department of agriculture should be sent to the New England border with instructions to act as a detective in stopping traffic of cattle across the border. The disease is now prevalent around Boston and in Rhode Island. Combating the disease has cost England millions of pounds."

According to accurate statistics, 431,235 head of cattle, 239,868 sheep and goats and 153,808 swine were affected by the disease in Germany in 1899. In the same year the disease prevailed in France, Italy, Belgium, Astria-Hungary, Switzerland, Roumania and Bulgaria. The disease may attack the same animal repeatedly.

The foot and mouth disease develops blisters in the mouth, and on the feet of cattle and hogs. Sheep and goats are less susceptible. Horses are seldom affected. Human beings may become infected by drinking the unboiled milk from cows suffering with the disease, which is propagated by a specific virus. Generally speaking, stables thoroughly cleaned, become safe after drying for a short time. Litter of all kinds, such as manure, soiled hay and straw, may remain infective for a longer time because they do not dry out. The disease begins with a fever. The lining membrane of the mouth becomes reddened and the appetite is diminished. The mouth is usually kept closed. After two or three days the eruption appears. This consists of small yellowish white blisters about as large as a pea on the gums and inner surface of the lips, the inside of the cheeks, the border and under surface of the tongue. The blisters soon burst, leaving red spots, which seem to be very painful. In this stage the saliva forms in large quantities and hangs in strings from the mouth.

In treating the disease the following solutions have been tried with good results: One ounce of borax in three pints of water, containing vinegar and salt; one ounce of alum in a quart of water. These may be applied with a syringe or poured in from a bottle once or twice a day. For the feet, cleanliness is the first requisite, but a solution of carbolic acid, one ounce in three pints of water, or equal parts of wood tar and olive oil, are recommended.

SURPRISE

SURPRISE is Pure Hard Soap.

PEARY AND THE POLE.

The Arctic Explorer Tells Why He Regards the Latter Accessible.

(New York Tribune.)

While Commander Peary was in New York city one evening last week, he gave some of his reasons for believing that it is feasible to reach the North Pole by way of Smith Sound and Grinnell Land.

"Hitherto," said he, "the departure from land out upon the ice has not been undertaken earlier than April 5 or 6. At that time the sun has been above the horizon long enough to moderate the temperature greatly, and soften the ice. If this stage of the undertaking was entered upon four or five weeks earlier, the ice would unquestionably be much firmer. Besides, it much should open a lead or crevice that seemed impassable for the moment, the cold would be intense enough to freeze it over in a few hours, or at most in a day or so."

"How early in the year would it be practicable to make a start?"

"We must wait for daylight, but this is sufficient for our purposes at the beginning of March, or even at the close of February. It is not necessary to delay until the equinox. The daylight I speak of would be the same as the morning twilight a few minutes before sunrise."

"Could not the moon be utilized?"

"There is a period extending from three or four days before the date of full moon to three or four days after when the moonlight is of some value. And the most useful moon—that having the highest declination—comes rather late in the winter. A little advantage might possibly be derived from a full moon coming late in February. Still, the most brilliant moonlight experienced in the Arctic regions is hardly strong enough to enable one to examine the ice at any considerable distance. That's what we need the light for most.

"Even under the most favorable circumstances, you must remember, the course taken after leaving the land is not very direct. Indeed, it is exceedingly tortuous. The ice being broken up into floes, and these undergoing more or less motion among themselves, a great deal of prospecting is necessary in order to find a secure path for men, dogs and sledges."

"Why do you prefer Grinnell Land to Greenland as a point of departure?"

"The general drift of the ice, which is here in an easterly direction, is not so marked in the one case as the other."

"Over how great a portion of the route after leaving Grinnell Land would you expect to find poor ice?"

"Possibly for 200 miles, or a little less than halfway to the pole. Cape Hecla is in latitude 82.55—a trifle over seven degrees from the pole. This would be about 425 geographical, or nearly 500 statute miles in a straight line."

"Would your idea be to winter at Fort Conger and make that your main depot of supplies?"

"Fort Conger is only about 60 miles east, or southeast, of Cape Hecla, and serves very well as a base for a small party. But I would very much prefer to force my ship all the way up Smith Sound and Robeson Channel to the Alert's winter quarters. These are just above, and around the corner to the westward from Fort Conger. My original plan, years ago, was to secure a commanding position on the North Greenland coast, to the eastward of Robeson Channel. But I could not get there, and now I have abandoned the Greenland route as less desirable.

"The great advantage of having the ship itself so far north is that I would thus carry all my stores with me. To transport large quantities by sledge from a point as far south as Cape Sabine, for instance, up to Fort Conger, is too much of an undertaking. The success of our push over the ice from Cape Hecla depends somewhat on the size of the party, and that, in turn, depends on our food supply. I regard the advantage of getting the ship into winter quarters at the point indicated so great that it is worth large sacrifices for."

"What is the chief difficulty about getting up so far?"

"Well, the trouble before was that the Windward did not have powerful enough engines. Nine summers out of ten the ice softens enough in Smith Sound to permit a suitable vessel to force her way up. By 'suitable' I mean not only equipped with powerful engines, but stout enough to stand the pressure of the ice."

"For how long a campaign would you go prepared, if you ever went again? Five years?"

"No; I think two years would be enough if we had good luck, and went properly prepared, only one winter's stay up there might be essential, but at most two ought to test the feasibility of my latest theories."

FATAL FIRE.

A Steamship Burned to the Water's Edge.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—One fireman was drowned and three others were taken to a hospital overcome by smoke as the result of the fire which broke out on the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.'s steamship Saxon early this morning. The steamship lies in 25 feet of water at the foot of Pine street, burned to the water's edge. The dead fireman is Wm. Seville, who went into the hold of the vessel to fight the flames. Before he could reach the deck, the vessel gave a lurch and he was caught in the rush of water and drowned.

The loss on the Saxon is about $50,000. She came in yesterday and had discharged nearly all of her cargo. She was on the regular line between Philadelphia, Providence and Fall River. She was built in 1862 and had a gross tonnage of 1,293 tons. She was owned by Boston & Philadelphia S. S. Co., with headquarters in Boston.

Girls inhabiting the island of Himia, near Rhodes, are not allowed to marry until they have brought up a specific number of sponges, each taken from a certain depth. The people of the island earn their living by the sponge fishery.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

BACK FROM NORTH DAKOTA

James McCready, who left Petersville, Queens Co., over twenty years ago, returned a short time ago with a tidy fortune and is now endeavoring to purchase a suitable farm in the province where he intends to settle down for the rest of his life. During the twenty years he has ben in North Dakota, where in the course of years he acquired a large farm and did well. But what with droughts, blizzards, etc., the prospects there were too uncertain for him and he made up his mind that though there might be more money in farming in Dakota than there was back in New Brunswick, home was good enough for him, so he sold his farm and came back.

He has been inspecting properties in various parts of the province.

FIRE AT UPHAM.

The house of B. W. S. Titus, of Upham was destroyed by fire Tuesday Dec. 2nd, and was a total loss.

The house was a new one. Although the family had been living in it for about a year the carpenter only finished the work of completion last Monday. It is supposed the fire caught from the flue. The family had retired, and narrowly escaped being burned. Mrs. Titus was awakened by a smothering sensation and roused her husband.

Very little of the furniture, only what could be got at readily down stairs, was saved. The furniture upstairs was all destroyed. The total loss is about $2,000, and there was no insurance.

The house was close to the store, the walls of which were considerably scorched. Mr. Titus and family are now living in his father's home.

TRIALS OF AN OLD LADY

Could Scarcely Walk, and Sleep and She Were Strangers.

Kidney Complaint was the Trouble—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured it and now she can both Sleep and Walk.

BEAR RIVER, Digby Co., N. S., Dec. 5.—(Special)—Of peculiar interest to aged people is the statement made by Mrs. Elizabeth Berry of this place. Mrs. Berry is sixty-five years of age, and for over eight years she was troubled with Chronic Kidney Complaint. She was so bad that she could scarcely walk from one room to another, she could not sleep and she required assistance even to dress herself. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her. Here's what she says herself:

"A friend advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took one box, but that not helping me I left off taking any more for three years. I at last got so that I could not dress or undress myself and could scarcely sleep more than five minutes at a time. Then I resolved to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a thorough trial. I took five boxes and they proved such a success I took seven more boxes. Now I can sleep much better and am completely cured of Kidney Trouble.

"When I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I could only walk from one room to another. Now I can walk a mile."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make the old feel young again.

AGRICULTURE RAN MAD.

(Worcester (Mass.) Spy.)

The department of agriculture is boarding 12 young men for the purpose mainly of discovering the effect of foods adulterated with substances that are under suspicion. They are divided into two squads, which will be kept alternately on pure food, and food mixed with the foreign substances. While one set of six is being kept on pure food the other six will be kept on impure food. When time enough has passed to note the effect of the adulterants on the six men to whom they have been administered, these men will be put back on the pure food diet until restored to normal condition, and the other six will be fed with adulterated food, and thus they will be shifted from one diet to the other until the experiments have been completed. By frequent weighings and other tests the chemist of the department hopes to learn just how much wholesome food is required to keep each man at a certain weight and to what extent various adulterants, preservatives and coloring agents are harmful.

Sch. Howard, from New York for Halifax, before reported returned to New York in distress, was towed to New York to be discharged and repaired.

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Equipped with all the most approved XRay and Electrical Appliances for the Treatment of CANCER, LUPUS, ENLARGED GLANDS, INCIPIENT PHTHISIS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. Also FLUOROSCOPY AND SKIAGRAPHY.

Removal of small growths, naevi facial blemishes and conservative gynaecology generally.