POOR DOCUMENT

BEATTING WHILE THE BLANKING

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 5 1902.

COLONIALS REVIEWED

CHEERS FOR KING SUCH AS LONDON NEVER BEFORE HEARD.

A Grand Spectacle-Queen Alexandra Present-Canadian Contingent by Far the

from a number of local levies raised during the war.

The queen's appearance while on her way from the palace to the Horse Guards was greeted with salvoes of cheers, which increased in strength as the spectators noticed that the ordeal of the past week had but little effect on her majesty's health, and noted the absence of any sign of anxiety as she cheerily acknowledged the congratulations of the public at the uninterrupted progress of the king.

The queen was seated in an open carriage, beside her the Princess of Wales, and opposite her majesty were the Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark. Several carriages containing the

the Prince of Wales closely inspected the troops and dismounted and conferred medals and crosses on those who had merited the honor, shaking hands with the recipients of the Victoria cross.

Then followed the most picturesque feature of the day. The Duke of Connaught, at the head of the troops and facing the Prince of Wales, in clear tones gave the command, "The parade will give three theers for the king," and himself started the "hip," "hip." In a second the refrain was taken up and there rose cheers such as London seldom hears, the sound of which must have reached almost to the royal sick room, half a mile away. Helof which must have reached almost to the royal sick room, half a mile away. Helmets, caps and campaign hats rose in waving confusion at the bayonets' point and the assembled crowds joined in with equal vigor. A man in the Canadian ranks shouted, "and a tiger," at which the broops and crowd once more yelled themselves hoarse. It was the first occasion since the announcement of the king's illness that the general public had an opportunity to vent their feelings and the people took advantage of it.

After this the Life Guards rode up to the queen's carriage to the accompani-

After this the late Guards rode up to the queen's carriage to the accompani-ment of "God Save the King" and cheers, not unmingled with tears of the women, many of whom were deeply affected. The queen drove slowly past the troops, to Buckingham Palace, constantly bowing and smiling acknowledgments of the peoples' greetings, the Prince of Wales and the other members of the royal family followed, the Colonials reformed in columns, and, amidst hearty cheers from the trowds, returned to their encampment.

According to the Medical Record fairhaired people possess, commonly, between 140,000 and 160,000 hairs on the scalp, the 140,000 and 160,000 hars on the scalp, the number being about the same for man and woman. Dark haired people have on an average about 105,000, while red-haired people are said to have only 30,000 hairs. But the latter apparently possesses one great advantage in the fact that they retain their hair better, seldom becoming bald. Their hair is much coarser than that of dark or fair-haired persons.

Commercial relations between the United States and Spain have been resumed with greater activity than ever before, and apparently with greater cordiality. During the year 1901 our imports from Spain amounted to \$7,040,758 and our extensive amounted to \$16. Spain amounted to \$1,040,788 and our exports to that country amounted to \$16,785,711. With a single exception the imports and exports were greater than in any preceding year.

Catter Little Liver Vills. Mode CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

FOR CONSTIPATION.

FOR SALLOW SKIN.

FOR THE COMPLEXION

FACTS ABOUT THE BEARD.

Once a Man Who Wore One Was a Phenomenon--Crimean War Made it Common.

I alluded a couple of weeks ago to an interesting article of G. W. E. Russell on the change in the manners of our times; and especially to the change in men's dress. I forgot to mention that among the many curious sights I have seen in my time was perhaps the last man in

the "School for Scandal" or the old Irish parliament.

I suppose I will surprise my young readers when I tell them that I remember the time when a man who wore a beard was regarded as something of a phenomenon and, indeed, as scarcely "gentlemanly" but so it was. At the bar a young barrister who wore a beard or a moustache would so outrage the etiquette of the profession that he would be refused a hearing by some judges, and by others be so sneered at as to make solicitors unwilling to employ him.

A judge who has only just left the bench professed one day, while he was listening to junior, not to understand what he was saying, and when at last the unfortunate jumior began to shout the judge sweetly remarked that it was very difficult to understand any gentleman who insisted on putting a hair screen on his

In the house of commons of the twenties to the forties there was a well-known politician named Colonel Sibthorpe. He was an ultra-strong Protestant—somewhat of the same stamp as Mr. Newdegate of our own times, or of Mr. Johnson, of Ballykilbeg, the representative of the Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish leader, were always coming into collision but I never could understand why it was that to colonel's beard. Mr. Gladstone who, of course, was a fellow-member of the time, Colonel Sibthorpe was one of two or three men in the whole house who were a beard. And this simple fact of wearing a beard made him a butt to every political opponent he had.

I wonder how many young people today known the real reason why the beard has become so common in our modern life that everybody now can wear one—the bishop, the judge, the cabinet minister, even the sovereign? The reason is the Crimean war. Officers had perforce to wear they returned they set the fashion; and so the beard gradually became almost universal.

S. B. H. London, April 24. to shave.

In the house of commons of the twenties

niversal. London, April 24.

PLANNED HIS OWN COFFIN.

A New York State Man Has Made His Nar-

who will be 88 years old next July, has ing death, but merely because he has taken a fancy to have it exactly as he wished, and to have it made by his own tood. The weaning of the foal should be

The coffin is an onlong box made of a loose box where there is nothing in white pine of a very fine quality. The which it can become entangled and fee white pine of a very fine quality. The sides are an inch and a quarter thick. The bottom board is of another kind of pine not easily penetrated by water. A false bottom of matched pine boards is placed inside so as to leave a space of an inch and a half between it and the real bottom.

The sides are lined with thin pine boards a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch thick in a local a quarter of an inch and a quarter thick.

Which it can become entangled and fed on soft feed. The dam should then be put on dry feed and given moderate work. The milk must be removed occasionally, but it can become entangled and fed on soft feed. The dam should then be put on dry feed and given moderate work. The milk must be removed occasionally, but it can become entangled and fed on soft feed. The dam should then be put on dry feed and given moderate work. The milk must be removed occasionally, but it can become entangled and fed on soft feed. The dam should then be put on dry feed and given moderate work. The milk must be removed occasionally, but it can become entangled and fed on soft feed. The dam should then be put on dry feed and given moderate work. The milk must be removed occasionally, but it can become entangled and fed on soft feed. The dam should then be put on dry feed and given moderate work. The milk must be removed occasionally, but it can become entangled and fed on soft feed. The dam should then be put on dry feed and given moderate work.

boards a quarter of an inch thick in a manner that leaves the inside opening for the body shaped like the old-fashioned diamond form of coffin.

At the head is a wooden frame which light. As the weather grows colder the foal should be put in the stable at night, and fed a little oats or bran. As soon as

the winter sets in he should, if possible have a loose box and be let out ever At the head is a wooden frame which will support a sling of strong cloth for a head rest. This sling and a little black cloth to cover the wooden part of the head rest will be the only pieces of cloth used.

The inside is painted a soft shade of drab. The outside is stained to appear like black walnut. The cover is a single thick heard and will have no opening the accomplished. He may soon be led

like black walnut. The cover is a single cess is commenced the more casily it will thick board and will have no opening be accomplished. He may soon be led thick board and will have no opening in it for glass or any other purpose. There are six handles of bronze.

To show what an exact fit he has secured, Mr. Light mounted a chair which stood beside the coffin the other day, stepped into it with the agility of a boy and lay down in the position in which he expects to lie in his last sleep. Looking up smilingly, he asked: "Isn't that all right?" Then he added: "You see I cannot be easily shaken out of place in this."

Mr. Light, who has lived in Dunkirk since 1853, was born in England. He was once armorer on the British warshp Cornwallis. He has invented many useful tools for which he has secured patents.—New York Sun.

Experience "A the more casily it will be accomplished. He may soon he led by the side of the dam without difficulty, and when once accustomed to being guided by the side of the dam without difficulty, and when once accustomed to being guided by the halter it will be an easy matter to lead him anywhere. By the time he is weaned, he will lead like an old norse, and when the time comes to break him fact he is already broken. When a celt is two and one-half years old hitch him alongside of a steady, aged horse, and he will become accustomed to work. Use him to do light work the first winter and so prepare him to take a share of the apring seeding in the farm. Always be careful not to put him to the hardest work until he is fully developed and capable of taking his side at anything that is to be done on a farm.

"Brother Eugene," the monk who re-cently left New Melleray (Ia.), monastry, cently left New McHeray (1a.), monastry, after spending 23 years in solitude, subsisting on vegetables and rising from his hard bed at 2 a. m. in) der to sing matins has been granted a patent on a tailboard fastening for wagons. Brother Engene is now a resident of Dubuque, being known to the world as Joseph B. world as Joseph B. the inculcation of religious and social precepts. The first of the theatres will be built on one of the royal estates.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT

MODERATE WORK GOOD FOR MARES IN FOAL.

The Way in Which the Dam Should Be · Looked After-- Let the Mare Work as Sh

sent—Canadian Contingent by Far the Largest—R-presentation of Other Colonies.

London, July 1.—Queen Alexandra attended the review of the colonial troops by the Prince of Wales today and greatly increased public enthusuasm over what in itself was a picturesque and interesting event. Upwards of 2,500 colonials were brought in from the various encampments and merched through great crowds down Constitution Hill, which was lined with troops, past Buckingham Palace, which for a week has been the centre of such supreme interest, and along the mall of the Horse Guards' parade. The contingent represented all parts of India, whose knoppen encorated and walk and was far the largest body on parade. The smallest detachment consisted of three natives of the Island of St. Lucia. Borneo, Ceylon, Fiji, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Uganda and other remote colonies were represented by native troops, in clothing of a striking variety, while straight from the fighting line in South Africa, were details from the Canadian scouts, Kitchener's horse, and contingents from a number of local levies raised during the war.

The queen's appearance while on her should be treaged at as something of a phenomenon at learning by some judges, and by others be so scneered at as to make solicitors unvilling to employ him. rest from work for several weeks before foaling. This is not so. If a brood mare has been accustomed to farm work, let her Scotland cam the right moment might have been saved.
About the best time for foaling is the latter part of May, as there is then an abundance of grass, and the heat is not excessive. Autumn colts will do well if earefully wintered. Colts born in mid-summer—fly time—should be housed during the day, and the mare fed green feed.

health, and noted the absence of any sign of anxiety as she cheerily acknowledged the congratulations of the public at the uninterrupted progress of the king.

The queen was seated in an open carriage, beside her the Prince so Victoria and Princess of Wales, and opposite her majesty were the Princemark. Several carriages containing the Dukes of Commons; he always appeared the Prince of Wales was accompanied by the Grown Prince of Denmark and their suites, and by the Grown Prince of Wales was accompanied by the

purpose. Among the other common trou-bles of young colts, are diarrhoea and constipation. The former is usually caused by over-feeding, or exposure to inclement weather, and should be checked

at once by the use of such correctives as parched flour, rice meal gruel, and boiled

milk. Constipation, on the other hand, may be relieved by the use of castor oil

and by injection of warm water to which soap has been added. In all cases of derangement, it is well to at once lessen the amount of feed of both dam and foal,

done gradually and when it had grown used to eating it should be confined in

Colostrum has a purgative effect which is necessary in order to cause the bowels to assume their natural functions. If this is not accomplished naturally, a gentle purgative of castor oil should be

who does a large business in cutting tim-bers and putting them into drives for the

wood as they need, is pleased to favor the villagers and do everything possible to make them contented with their lot. Their presence is not only a safeguard against forest fires, which frequently do great damage, but, by raising food for horses and men, the community enables the company to save many thousands of dollars in transportation expenses every year. Hence it is the policy of the company to keep the queer little village as much isolated from the outside world as possible.—Boston Herald.



STRANGE MAINE VILLAGE.

Place at the River St. John Headwaters Where the Citizens Have No Politics, Religion or Post Office.

Among the strange and primitive con woods of northern Maine, note is note worthy of note than the farming and lumbering settlement which has been in existence at the junction of St. John river land, equal to four full townships of 66 village is in the part of Aroostook county which is known on the map as township

16, range 12.

Nearly a century ago a few families in Scotland came to northern Maine, and took up meadow lands along the Allegash, having a patent from the King of England to hold as much territory as they span of a big could enclose inside the span of a b moose hide, cut into thin strips and fas moose, and all of one winter the wome spent their leisure time in paring an the men went out on the crust, in March to survey the land to which the deed of ded moose skin encompass 96,000 acres of land, equal to four full townships of 6 square miles. Then they built a villag of logs, cleared up land, and began farm

All went well until 1840, when Edward Kent, the Whig candidate, was chosen governor of Maine, to succeed Reuben Fairfield, the Democratic incumbent of the office. A hot presidential fight was in progress at the time, and the Democrats, withing the release their state in Name. wishing to redeem their state in November, called a special session of the legislature, and organized a new form of mun cipality, to which they gave the name of plantations, every one of which was give

the families are brought from Fort Kent by canoe or sieds. In the other three months the place is as inaccessible as the

ship 16 is Alexander Castleton, who is the richest man in the vllage, and who, among other propoerty, owns a farm of 1,500 acres, which yelds 2,000 tons of hay every year. This is sold to the lumbermen, from the stacks, for \$18 a ton. "King Castle-ton." as he is called, fixes the amount of money or labor every resident must pay for roads, schools and contingent expenses.

Fort Kent mills, having no sons to assist him, has trained his three daughters to winter, where they have charge of differ-ent crews. They are skilled in walking on snowshoes and can handle an axe or a cant dog better than most men.

The company which has bought the land, instead of objecting to having the soundtry close with the land.

While fighting in the Franco-Prussian war Pierre Barnale, now a shoemaker at Carnsac, Aveyron, had his jaw broken by a Prussian bullet. For years he has suffered great pain without knowing the real cause until the other day, when a fit of coughing caused him to vomit a piece of lead, which he must have swallowed when he was wounded.

keepers' doors and milked before the eyes of patrons. But this system does not prevent adulteration. The milkman wears a loose coat with wide sleeves. Around his waist is a rubber bag filled with water, and a tube runs down his arm. As he milks, he presses the tube, and milk and water flow silently together

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Revare of succellar Elicity

written it eighty million times, she was so sorry for her inattention when she had

"My mamma tucks me in bed every night after she hears my prayers," Wilhelmina heard Rose Stanton say to Dolly Bowers at recess. "Then she tells me a story till my eyes are almost asleep, and then k ses me softly so I won't get awake again."

"My papa always puts me to bed," Dolly "because I'm his dear little daughter, he says, and grandma come in afterward. Who puts you to bed, Willie?"
Wilhelmina hated to be called Willie, but she had made up her mind not to be teated, "Nobody," she answered slowly; "I but myself to bed,"

"Does nobody hear your prayers?" asked Wilhelmina shook her head silently.

"And doesn't any one tuck you in?" ask ed Dolly.

"Or kiss you?" added Rose. Wilhelmina slowly and proudly shook per head. "Sometimes grandfather kisse me when I'm asleep," she added softly.

Both the other little girls looked shocked

Rose shook her head. The two locked arms and left Wilhelmina standing alone, wondering how she coald help such a state those who would not change their politics of affairs. It surely wasn't her fault. Then were compelled to emigate from the plan sha resolved that the only thing to do was to ask her grandfather.

mina climbed into his lap. He was a handsome grandfather, large and strong, with father of such a big girl as Wilhelmina.

"Grandfather, I want a mother and a father and a grandmother," she said sud-

den enough?"

"Dolly and Rose said it was heathenis and scan-scan-dalious," Wilhelmina, who never cried, was almost sobbing "for them not to hear my prayers and tuck me in bed

"Poor little motherless lassie," said her grandfather, kissing her hair softly. Grandfather has neglected you. So you are lonesome and want a grandmother, and mother and a father-of course, you do.

Then grandfather held her in his arms and told her most boautiful stories of the mother and father who had died when she was a baby; and then he helped her to bed, tucked her in, and left her with a sense of

Tneu, instead of dressing to go out, he went back to the big armchair and thought and thought till it was very late. The next day Wilhelmina's grandfather

good-by he said: "Little lassie, try not to be lonesom while I am gone, and when I come back I hope I can bring you a beautiful, heautiful

"I will try, grandpa, though it will be awful lonesome," said Wilhelmina bravely
The night of the seventh day came, but no grandfather, and Withelmina felt very queer about her eyes as she crawled into

knew nothing unti she heard a sweet silvery voice whispering. "The darling!" and opened her eyes to see her grandfather standing beside the bed, and with him three other people, two ladies and a gentleman. One of the ludies was tall with beautiful gray hair and brown eyes, and grandfather held her hand. The other was a dear little woman with golden

in both of their eyes. Grandfather saw Wilhelmina was awake. It Pays "Lassie," he said, raising her in his arms, "dear little lonely lassie, I have brought you what you asked for. This beautiful TO Get the Best. "dear little lonely lassie, I have brought lady is your grandmother, and she will live with us always."

"And lassie," grandfather continued, his voice a little trembly, "I have also brought you a mother and a father." Wilhelmina raised her head in wonder

ment, and the sweet, golden-haired lady held her tightly and lovingly, calling her little daughter," and whispering all sorts of endearing things to her. "Your new father is waiting to get acquainted," she said in a minute, as the gentleman leaned over her. "Warren, I know we will love her as much as we did our little Marjorieshe is so like her " Then little Wilhelmi na, who never cried, burst into tears of joy. In a few minutes they left the bewildered little girl to go to sleep, which she did not do for some time. The next afternoon Wilhelmina explained it all to Luella Hya-

einthe. "My child," she said, "do you know what it is to feel as if you would burst with happiness? My dear grandfather married

A GRANTED WISH.

whole world who cared for little Wilhelmina-of that she was perfectly sure, for hadn't grandfather said that she was all he had to love, and that he was her only relat ve? And yet, there were nearly eighty millions of people right here in the United States, for her geography had told her so only yesterday, and she remembered quite well because Miss Folsom had made her write it eighty times for being inattentive

It seemed to Wilhelmina as if she had

"Why, I call that heathenish," declared

"It's -it's scan-" commonced Rose, -dalious!" finished Dolly. "I don" bink we ought to play with h r, do you,

be snug an When grandfather came home Wilhel-

iron gray hair and brown eyes. And, al-Grandfather cuddled her for a while, vaiting for her to tell him her troubles.

"Gracious! isn't one old grandfather bur

and kiss me good night."

possessing some new sweet thing she had not known before.

went away for a week, and as he kissed her

present, that will make up for many lonely

bed. She was soon asleep, however, and GEO. CARVIL, C. T. A.

She stood by the other gentleman who had such a beautiful smile, and there were tears City Ticket Office:

The gray-haired lady took Wilhelmins in her arms in a loving embrace, and the lone-ly little girl buried her head in the furs about her neck.

To Lumberr school with him years ago, and my new grandmother had a daughter who was mar-The Cushing Sulphite

ried and who had a little girl like me who died—and the mother and father were most broken-hearted; and so we're all going to be happy together because I can be a daughter Ltd., of St. John, N. B., a. and a granddaughter. And you, Luella to contract with Lumbern Hyacinthe, you can be a loving great-granddaughter, too."-[Katharine Newbold Bird others for a supply of



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