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SHOE-NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS etc
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VOL. 25.--NO. 18 SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894. WHOLE NO. 1,277

THE CHIGNECTO POST
Is Published
EVERY THURSDAY
—AT—
SACKVILLE, - - N. B.
Subscription price $1.50 per annum or $1.00 if paid in advance.
Business correspondence should be addressed to the
POST PRINTING Co.,
ROBERT KING
Secretary-Treas.

Railways, &c.

N. B. & P. E. I. Railway.

1894 —WINTER ARRANGEMENT —1895

EFFECT MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1894.

Train Run by Eastern Standard Time.

ON and after Monday, Oct. 1, 1894, Trains will run as follows:

Leave Sackville daily (Sundays excepted) at 12.10 P. M., Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2.50.

Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 3.30 and Arrive at Sackville at 5 24 connecting with Evening Express Trains both East and West.

A special night mail train willleave Sackville for Cape Tormentine at 6 15 p. m. on arrival of evening trains from St John and Halifax, connecting with steamer Alameda for P. E. Island and will return to Sackville same night.

All Freight for the Eastward, to insure being taken on day of delivery, must be at Sackville Station or Wood's Siding before 11 o'clock A. M.

JOSIAH WOOD,
President.

Sackville, Oct. 1st. 1894.

Intercolonial Railway.

1894. Winter Time Table. 1895.

TO TAKE EFFECT OCT. 2nd

GOING WEST	ARRIVE AT SACKVILLE.
Accommodation	8 12
Montreal Express	12.00
Express	13 15
Freight	15-25
Through Express	18.11
GOING EAST.	
Through Express	6.33
Freight	9.50
Express	11.00
Through Express	18.11

Sackville Mails.

Mails close at Sackville Post Office as follows:

For Points East I. C. R.	11 30
	17.40
	19.15
For Points West I. C R.	11 30
	12 45
English Mail via Rimouski Saturdays	17.40
For Points on N. B. & P. E. I. Ry.	11.30
" P. E. Island via N. B. & P. E. I. R.	17.40
Middle and Upper Sackville	12,45
Rockport, Tuesdays	12.45
Woodpoint, Tuesdays and Fridays	12.45
Westcock, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays	12 45
Second Westcock, Tuesdays	12 45

Eastern Standard time.

PIANOS, ORGANS
—AND—
SEWING MACHINES
—AND SMALL—
Musical Instruments, Fittings, Etc., especially fine grade Sewing Machine
OIL, NEEDLES,
for over 70 Kinds.
Special rates quoted on easy terms.
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Music Room, No. 7 Eddy St, Amherst, N.S.

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Marble, Freestone & Granite Works
AMHERST, N. S.
Have a Choice Lot of Monuments, Tablets and Head-Stones of New and Elegant Designs.
The subscriber has taken pains in the selection of the BEST Quality of Stock for Durability and Fineness of Texture, and is prepared to attend to orders to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage.
Designs furnished on application free of charge S. B. ANDRES

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DORCHESTER
Marble & Granite W'rks
The Subscriber begs to notify his old patons and the public generally that he has re-opened his monument works at the old stand.
Red and Gray Granites a Specialty
All kinds of Cemetery work executed in the best style, and at prices to suit the times.
Dorchester, May 5th 1892 1

OYSTER SALOON
William Meaney
has opened an oyster saloon in Chignecto Hall block opposite Brunswick Hotel, where he will keep a choice stock in
OYSTERS,
FRUITS,
CONFECTIONARY,
CIGARS, ETC
He will also serve Oysters,
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AND HOT COFFEE
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Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
MONCTON, - - N. B.
Jan. 21—1y

DR. J. W. SANGSTER
DENTIST.
MAIN ST., SACKVILLE
Aug 14th, 18 2.

W. C. HEWSON.
DENTIST
Will visit Sackville on the 25th of every month and remain one week.
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Opposite M. Wood & Sons store.

I. W. KNAPP, D. D. S.
DENTISTRY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
OFFICE: at the old stand on Main St.

Business Cards.

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T. Hammill Prescott.
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Office over Dr. J. W. Sangster's Dental Rooms, Sackville.
Aug. 23, '94. tf.

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Engineer & Machinist
Mill, Agricultural and General Machine Repairing a specialty,
Landsdowne Ave. Opp. Freight Station.
AMHERST, N. S.

W. F. CAMPBELL, B. E.
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CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER.
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aug29 —REFERENCES.—

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"NEW WILLIAMS" SEWING MACHINES
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June 26 1y

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The original maker of the Cabinet Pianos and Organs.
Will visit Sackville twice a year, please address, TRURO, N. S. for any orders for the County or elsewhere.

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OPP. BRUNSWICK HOUSE.
DEALER IN
WATCHES, Clocks, JEWELRY
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly Done.
Sackville, Aug 0th, 1892

Leave your orders at this office for LETTER and NOTE Heads.

Latest Styles in
WEDDING INVITATIONS
At Chignecto Post Office.

Powder O'er This Fact

While charges for transportation by rail have been for years decreasing, and still continue to decrease, the cost of getting farm products to the railroad has not decreased. Railroads have been multiplied and improved; but the country roads, the only means of transportation between the farm and the railroad station, have remained as they were before the era of railroads.

To Clean Bottles.

Make a lye by boiling equal quantities of soda and quicklime. When cold put this in the bottles with some small pebbles and shake well. Let the bottles drain thoroughly, then warm them and blow inside with a pair of bellows to absorb all moisture."

The Coal Bin's Contents.

To determine how much coal a bin will hold, calculate 37½ cubic feet to every ton of 2,000 pounds. This rule applies substantially to either soft or hard coal.

MONCTON, N. B.

Mrs. Mattie Ray, High Street, this City highly recommends "Groder's Syrup." She used one bottle for *heartburn and burning in stomach.* It helped her wonderfully.

Mrs. Annie E. Walker, also on High Street, used same remedy for a tonic and blood purifier after a siege of sickness. It removed an eruption from her face and gave her health and appetite.

Groder's Syrup cures Dyspepsia. Druggists and general dealers $1 per bottle—6 bottles $5. Guaranteed.

FOR SALE BY AMASA DIXON.

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Special attention given to the collection of Accounts in all parts of the United States and Canada.

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Sackville, July 15, 1888

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Barristers Attorneys, Notaries.
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Mr Sweeney will be at the Melrose branch on Saturday and Monday of each week for the transaction of business.
July 23. tf

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The Latest Typewriting Machine
TRIUMPH OF SKILL.
Price $38.00
A number of these machines have been sold in this vicinity and give great satisfaction. For information apply at this office.

GENERAL.

—The Canadian Fire Extinguisher Co. is being organized at Montreal, to make a patent chemical extinguisher. Capital proposed $50.000.

—Corner lots on Fleet street, Picadilly, and other desirable localities in London are worth $100,000 a front foot.

—A young French officer lately, on a wager, made his way on a bicycle to the top of the Pic du Midi in the Pyrenees, 9,540 feet high, and then down again.

—A delegate to the recent convention of the American Forestry association declared that the United States consumes more firewood, builds more wooden houses and fences than any other nation.

—A mathematician has computed the movements of a rider's feet while operating a bicycle, and has demonstrated that it requires less exertion to travel fifteen miles on a bicycle than to walk three miles.

—Mr. Lindsay Johnson, after examining the eyes of 180 domestic cats, as well as those of all the accessible wild members of the family, concludes that the natural shape of the cat's pupil is circular, though under various degrees of light it assumes every shape, from the circle to a straight vertical line.

—It is asserted that the species of fish known by the common name of herring are the most prolific of all the denizens of the ocean. According to figures deduced by the British Fish warden a single pair (could all their eggs escape harm) would become the parents of 150,000,000 children in three years, and in twenty years their progeny would be of a bulk equal to that of our world.

—Karl Ulrich, a boy giant, is creating a sensation in Berlin. He was born at Gross-Mohnad, Kreis, Schweidnitz, on September 12, 1880. His father is a simple forester of rather small stature, while his mother and her other children are of ordinary size. The boy Karl was normal until his third year, when he began to grow unusually fat. He is now six feet one inch tall and weighs 200 pounds, and his hands and feet are gigantic.

—A French doctor has just discovered why some fisherman catch cod and others do not. He found that on the northerly side of high marine peaks the cod would not bite, while on the southerly side they did. By attaching thermometers to fishing lines he further found that most fish were taken at a temperature between 45 and 50 degrees, and that at 45 degrees, with the depth of about 14 fathoms, the catch was best.

—The United States entomological commission has shown that our forest trees are veritable hotels, where a multitude of insects board and lodge. The oak provides provision and a home for 300 species of insects and lodgings for 150 more. The elm makes full provision for the wants of 61 species and harbors 30 others. The pine bears the buiden of supporting from its own vitality 150 species, while 20 more love its shady retreat.

—Cast iron is extended the 5,500th part of its length for every ton of direct strain per square inch of its section; its elasticity is fully excited when extended the 1,000th part, and the limit of its elasticity is estimated to be found at the time when it is extented the 1,200th part of its length. The tensile strength of the strongest piece of cast iron ever teated was 45,970 pounds to the square inch.

—A few years ago a portion of the pavement in Groswell road, London, was lifted out of its place in some mysterious way. Before the workmen were sent to replace it numerous toadstools made their appearance in the cracks between the misplaced stone and its fellows. Investigation proved that the stone, which was two feet one way by four the other, and weighed 212 pounds, had actually been lifted out of place by the resistless growing force of these soft, spongy fungi.

—The principal reason that we feel objects that are cold, when brought in contact with the skin, quicker than those that are warm, is that the skin being a poor conductor of heat, absorbs heat slowly from an object of a higher temperature than itself; while other objects, which are cooler, and which in nearly every instance are better conductors of heat than the skin, absorb heat quite readily from the skin, and hence a sensation of cold is felt at once.

—The Boston Herald says: "A college alumnus waxes indignant because the newspapers do not recognize the fact that football as played under the new rules this season is a comparatively harmless game. No doubt the rigors of the game have been modified somewhat, but it will have to be allowed that three broken collar-bones, one broken leg, one splintered rib, one twisted jaw, one set of teeth knocked out, one twisted leg, producing water on the knee, and three sprained ankles, which is the record at Harvard so far this season, indicates room for still further improvements.

—Truro Board of Trade is endeavoring to secure the repeal of the legislation which makes Halifax permanently the place where the Provincial Exhibition meets. Truro expects to have a provincial exhibition or at the least a Central Fair next year.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.

Mary A. Brayton was born April 21, 1830, in the goodly old town of Nantucket. Her ancestry was all that could be desired, from the most critical New England standpoint. Her gentle, refined Quaker mother was a sister of Mitchell, the astronomer, whose own daughter, Maria Mitchell, became, in after years, so famous. Her father, Isaac Brayton, was a Nantucket seacaptain until his genius for leadership and rare powers of eloquence so made themselves felt that his townspeople made him their representative in the Massachusetts legislature. In after years, upon his removal to Ohio he served in the State senate and was the father of the law governing charitable institutions for which that state is today celebrated. His Western home straightway became a rendezvous for such men as Joshua Giddings, Salmon P. Chase and Ben Wade; while his interest in the underground railway system was both active and practical.

With these facts in mind it is not difficult to trace the beginnings of the reformer and leader, Mary A. Woodbridge, in the child, Mary A. Brayton. She came by rightful inheritance into the possession of her quick intellect, her insatiable love of books and learning her well-rounded mind, and graceful, gracious dignity.

She married at the early age of seventeen, Mr. F. W. Woodbridge, a young business man of unusual promise, and for forty-seven years theirs was an ideal marriage. Each found his and her complement in the other and the delicate chivalry and tender pride of Mr. Woodbridge in his gifted wife were fully offset by her own loving, trustful devotion to him. Who that came close to her has not heard her say with that deep ring of happy, wifely pride in her voice, "My husband is, without a question, *the best man on earth!*"

To the interests of this "best man," to their children and to their happy home she gave all her powers, shrinking in an unaccountable manner, when one considers her Quaker ancestry, from any public work, never hearing her own voice even in public prayer, until that whirlwind of the breath of God—the Crusade—swept through her state. One who had known her intimately for years, her pastor, Rev. A. M. Hills, says of this time:

"A great public gathering had assembled by common impulse with no leader appointed. Her aged father, who knew her better than she knew herself, came to her and said: 'Mary, you must lead this meeting.' With a prayer for help she went forward and said—she knew not what, pouring out the fullness of her woman's soul, electrifying her audience with a wondrous eloquence. It was to her like a vision from heaven and a call from God to new duties and a new life. Invitations to speak poured in from every quarter and she stepped at once into public life of incessant activity."

What the activities of that new life have been let the record of the years which have followed, answer. For five years she was president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., leading that famous "Second Amendment campaign" for a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. During that time she started and edited *The Amendment Herald* which almost immediately reached a wide circulation and of which her editorials were the most striking feature.

"So great was the call for them that it became necessary for several weeks to have every paper electrotyped in order to supply the ever increasing demand. One of her articles reached a circulation of over half a million. During that campaign Joseph Cook visited her office as she was dictating to secretaries, editing her paper and making appointments for scores of speakers throughout the state and he declared that she was doing work enough to tax the mental and physical resources of any three men in Ohio."

In 1877 she was elected assistant recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U., and in 1878 recording secretary. Her presence at the great convention was as regular as were the conventions themselves, and was a never-failing inspiration. Her voice, of singular depth, compass and sweetness, with a marvelously distinct articulation, was always a clarion-note, which roused and held attention.

In 1889 she was appointed America's secretary for the W. W. C. T. U., and in 1891 elected secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., in which position the broad, loving catholicity of her nature impressed itself upon all who came into contact with her through the medium of her tireless correspondence.

In 1893, at the Chicago convention, she was elected corresponding secretary for the National W. C. T. U.; thus, for eleven months holding a threefold position of responsibility, honor and most laborious toil as secretary of the World's and National unions and of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association.

And at the zenith of her powers when the deeds she wrought are being spoken of throughout the whole world, fore memorial of her, she is gone. Gone without a warning, in the full tide of her work; at her desk one day, and the next stricken with death. Is it a matter for regret? Doubtless had she worked less hard she might have been spared longer, but she could not work less hard and be herself. The might of an inward compulsion drove her constantly forward. The fire of a consuming passion for the World's redemption burned in her veins, and could not be quenched.

GENERAL NEWS.

—A rocking chair that is actuated by electricity is a recent invention.

—There are only about 10,000 foreigners in Japan.

—New post offices have been opened in New Brunswick as follows; Buck Creek, Queens, Pomeroy Ridge, Charlotte.

—The Norwegian bark John, Captain Rovert, 600 tons, from Parrsboro with deals, went ashore at Gulliver's Cove, twelve miles from Digby, Tuesday morning.

—In the belfry of the old parish church at Bury, England, the curfew that tolled the knell of the parting day 300 years ago, is still in place, and is rung every night at sunset.

—The very newest fad among cremationists is that of a New York widow, who wears in a tiny locket over her heart a pinch of the ashes of her husband. She makes no secret of her belief that this is an act of profound devotion.

—Yale and Princeton are discussing their Thanksgiving game of football in a way that vividly recalls the recent duel through the public press of Corbett and Fitzsimmons. If the boys have as much wind when the game is played as they are now showing themselves possessed of, they will finish as strong as they start in.

—A French chemist has been speaking strongly in favor of perfumery as a disinfectant, and specially commends those odors which are not only sweet but strong for he has discovered in them valuable antiseptic qualities. There are certain oils and essences employed to make every kind of perfume, whether it be violet or rose or jasmine, and according to the amount used in particular essences, so do they become genuine disinfectants.

—Nasturtium Solpie, an eccentric citizen of north New York, who goes about with a horse and open Buggy, but never gets inside the vehicle, either riding on the horse on leading it, has secured from a dealer in curios a huge Chinese vase of light blue porcelain. This now occupies the front seat of the buggy, and cut of it comes a pole, on top of which is chained a larger pink and white cockatoo. Mr. Solpie, under the circumstances, now attracts more notice than ever on his daily shopping tours.

—Four centuries ago, when the Portuguese navigators, then far in advance of all other European nations in maritime discovery, had coasted West Africa to atitudes beyond the equator, they erected a memorial pillar at a point which is called Cape Cross. In January last year the remains of that pillar, which had fallen, were saved and brought to Europe by a German ship of war. The Emperor William the II has ordered a new column of polished granite, bearing the arms of Portugal and Germany, with the original inscription, to be erected there.

—Acording to the *Ost Asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, the occupation of Corea by the Japanese is but a repetition of the attempt of twelve years ago to bring the country within her sphere of political influence, an attempt characterized by the most shameless intrigue. A graphic and energetic account is given of the devastation wrought by the Japanese in Corea, three hundred years ago, when not more than a third of the population was left, and the porcelain industry, with the workers, was removed forcibly to Satsuma. Corea, in fact, at that time presented the appearance of Germany after the Thirty Years' war. The hatred of the Coreans for the Japanese dates from this period, and for the service China then rendered Corea became a vassal—nominally, to her. The failure of the in

—News of one of the most sensational murder trials of modern times comes from Argentina. The accused was a professor of pathology at the Buenos Ayres Medical school, and besides being a notable scientist, was prominent in social and literary circles. His little dinners were very popular until it was noticed that his guests very frequently died within twenty-four hours. There were fifteen such cases in all, but there was not the slightest trace of poison, death being invariably attributed to cholera or yellow fever. Still, the numerous deaths following close upon dining with the professor aroused suspicion, and he was placed upon his trial. No evidence was brought to connect him with the cause of death until the case was on the point of breaking down when the public prosecutor announced that an important discovery had been made. Next day, the professor's butler appeared, and stated that under his masters instructions he had given the guests ice the professor fetched from his laboratory. After the professor's arrest, the butler noticed that the ice which was left smelt badly after it was melted, and on being analyzed it was found to be a mass of cholera baccilli. They were not killed by being frozen, but regained vitality on being swallowed by the unfortunate guests and caused death from Asiatic cholera almost immediately. The professor did not wait to hear the butler tell his story, but committed suicide by means of a deadly poison contained in a small capsule he had concealed in a hollow tooth. The whole story seems almost too horrible to be true, but it is published on the authority of a respectable English news agency. It is suggested that the motive for the crime was the desire to verify pathological experiments.

Personals.

—Queen Victoria who has just paid Mr. Tuxen, a Danish artist, 1,000 guineas for a picture of the Duke of York's wedding, commissioned that painter to execute a picture of the Royal christening.

—"God bless Wm. McKinley," prayed the chaplain of the Ohio State Legislative assembly. He could go no further for a moment on account of the cheers of the Republicans. But when there was a moment's lull he finished off—"and keep him in the line of preferment until he reaches the Presidency." Then there was renewed applause.

—Rev. Kevork Ardzrouni, who was ordained an Armenian priest in September, 1833, and whose influence in the Armenian church Constantinople has been thorough for many years, died lately at the age of 107 years. His last sermon was preached Easter, 1892, when he was carried into the church in a chair.

—Dr. Franz Stuhlman, who accompanied Emin Pasha into the heart of Africa, saw much of the people called Pygmies. He looks upon them as the remnant of a primeval race which at one time occupied the whole of tropical Africa and southern Asia. They have lost their original language, and have been encroached upon by surrounding tribes, even within the dense forests to which they retired, until they are met with only in scattered remnants. No trace of degeneracy is to be found among them.

—Lieutenant Guyot, of the French army, who recently rode on a bicycle to Constantinople and back, had a hard experience in Turkey, where he was only able to make 30 miles in three days. In that time he had nothing to eat but four hard-boiled eggs with vinegar, and muddy water with a little raki to drink. The natives insisted upon getting upon his machine, and he had great trouble with the dogs. In Bulgaria there were no roads at all, though some were pegged out, and the mud was very sticky. He rode 1,860 miles without stopping except to eat, sleep and have his machine mended. Yet he was 73 days on the way.

—England has a women recruiting sergeant. She is Miss Gould, of London, and she differs from the usual recruiting sergeant in that she does not lie in wait for young volunteers at public-houses and attract them by the brilliancy of her attire. She has worked among the poor for many years, and the lady turned her attention to young thieves. Having once got hold of them she never feels safe about them until they have accepted the Queen's shilling.

—In spite of Scott's continued popularity, few people remember that from 'Old Mortality' we have 'A sea of upturned faces,' and Byron is never thanked for 'Flesh and blood can't bear it.' The 'most humorous and least exemplary of British parsons' is known to have thought 'They order things better in France' and 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' but we seldom credit him with 'I saw the iron enter into his soul.' Yet that keen image of grief, so often on our lips, may also be found in the 'Sentimental Journey.'

—The story of Mr. Gladstone and the crossing sweeper was told to Dr. Hall by Sir Francis Crossley, who had it from the Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, to which church Mr. Gladstone used to go when living in Carlton Terrace. The incident occurred when Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer. The vicar had recently been to see a crossing sweeper in his parish who was ill. Asking him if any one had been to see him, the sweeper replied, 'Yes, Mr. Gladstone.' 'Which Mr. Gladstone?' asked the vicar. 'Mr. Gladstone,' repeated the poor invalid. 'But how came he to see you?' enquired the vicar. 'Well,' answered the crossing sweeper, 'he always had a nice word for me when he passed my crossing, and when I was not there he missed me. He asked my mate, who had taken my place, where I was, and when he heard I was ill, he asked for my address, and when he was told he put it down on paper. So he called to see me. 'And what did he do?' asked the vicar. 'Why, he read some Bible to me and prayed,' was the reply.

—In the Coventry workhouse a few days ago died John Fleming, the last survivor of the English sailors who fought at Navarino, where the Turkish navy was destroyed in 1827 by the combined English, French and Russian fleets. He had supported himself as a watchmaker till 1888, when his health gave way and he had to go to the poorhouse.

—Wotton parish, St. Mary-Within, Gloucester, has a census population entitling it to a parish council. It turns out, however, that the bulk of the population consists of 700 lunatics in an asylum, with their nurses and attendants who are not entitled to the franchise, which leaves nine electors to choose a council of seven.

—A Frenchman has invented a new way of acquiring an umbrella. He has compiled statistics which show that nine men out of every ten have lost an umbrella, but no man has ever confessed to having found one that is not his. On a wet day, therefore, this ingenious man stands in a doorway, and stooping the first man who comes along, says politely, 'I beg your pardon, sir, but you have got my umbrella.' In nearly every case conscience pricks the man so addressed and he surrenders the umbrella to the daring claimant.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC.

The beet root industry in the Eastern Townships of Quebec appears to have taken a new lease of life, thanks to Government aid. At a gathering on its premises in Berthierville last Saturday, Mr. Musy, the manager traced the many disasters this factory had undergone. He reminded his hearers that the present factory was erected in 1880, and opened in 1881, but did not pay, and was closed until 1883, when it was reopened. Again, not paying, it was closed. The industry was restored in 1888, but once more failure attended it, and only last year when Lefebvre & Co. took hold of it, was it reopened and made successful. The premises, he said, occupy seventeen acres of ground, the factory itself covering four acres. The employees received about $120 a day in wages, and $1,000 per day was paid for beets. The coal bill amounted to $100 a day, and another $100 a day was expended in oil, grease, lighting, etc. The sugar manufactured was sold at from 3¾c. to 4c. a pound at the factory, but he thought that next year they would be able to sell it at from 2½c. to 3c. a lb, as they now had considerably improved the machinery. The annual expenditure in connection with the factory was about $180,000. Until this year the industry had never realized a profit, but it was expected that the season's working would result in a favorable balance of between $30,000 and $40,000. After so many vicissitudes, it is to be hoped that this industry may have reached something like firm ground.

A UNIQUE WEDDING.

All the old residents of Montague Co, Tex, remember Uncle Henry Harris, the preacher-ferryman of Red river, during the latter part of the '80s. There have been many greater men in that part of the state, and many more intellectual ones, but there have been few who were so universally loved, or who were so widely mourned after their death.

Uncle Henry was a one-legged man, and the wooden stump which supplied the place of his missing member was a very primitive affair. It was joined to the stump of his leg by a single strap, which could be removed in a very few moments.

Calvin Dubbs, a half-breed Choctaw Indian, courted his daughter, May Harris. Uncle Henry was opposed to the suit of Dubbs because of his ungodliness and bad character. His daughter did not share in these objections.

One afternoon Calvin Dubbs rode up to the ferry and, as the river was high, asked to be ferried over. The old man and Tobe started to take him across, but no sooner had they reached the middle of the river than their passenger whipped out a bowie knife, and in a very few passes severed the longer of the two ropes that bound them to the trolly. The boat immediately swung around in the current and remained stationary in mid-river.

'What's that for?' cried Uncle Henry in alarm. 'Don't you know we can't get across now?'

'Don't know about you. I kin make it all right myself.'

Calvin sprang to the saddle, urged his pony over the side of the boat into the water and struck out for shore. The two captives on the boat watched him helplessly until he gained the shore they had just left. As he did so Mary came out of the cabin, arrayed in her Sunday best, and two men on horseback rode out from their concealment back of the bluff. The object of the stratagem gradually dawned on the old man's mind.

'There's goin' to be a weddin',' yelled Calvin from the bank. 'We'll let you attend as a witness.'

'What's yore license?' shrieked the father, 'and what's yo'e preacher?'

'Here's the license,' yelled Dubbs waving a legal-looking document; 'can you read it from there? And this man here's the preacher.'

The couple took their places, and the alleged preacher began the ceremony. Uncle Henry began pleading and expostulating, but all in vain. Suddenly he grabbed the Winchester he always carried in the bottom of his boat, and drew a bead on his prospective son-in-law.

'Stop that tom-foolishness, or I'll shoot.'

'Shoot!' yelled Calvin. 'Go on, parson!' This latter remark was addressed to the preacher on shore. Whatever might be said against Calvin's morals, nobody ever doubted his nerve.

'Crack!' sounded the Winchester from the boat, and with a thud the bullet buried itself in the horn of the bridegroom's saddle. Calvin made a quick motion toward his own gun' but May caught his arm.

'Don't!' she cried. 'Pa ain't goin' to hurt you. If he'd wanted to, he'd bored you the first crack.'

The ceremony was a brief one, but every few moments Uncle Henry would blaze away, just close enough to the bridegroom to be unpleasant. When it was all over the party rode away, with many tantalizing adieux to the captives on the boat. This was an unusual wedding. It was never customary, even in Texas, to have a wedding ceremony on a river bank while the father of the bride, as a captive on a boat in midstream, fired desultory shots from his Winchester at the bridegroom.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—In cheese Canada is easily first among countries shipping to the British market, as the record for the year ending April 30th last clearly shows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Canada	52,806	France	1,881
United States	31,520	New Zealand	2,839
Holland	13,619	Other countries	1,310

—Stock is being liberally subscribed in Boston and Bangor to operate the Bocabec black granite quarries. Polishing works will be put up at St. Andrews and steam drills at the quarries.