

INEXPENSIVE DRAINAGE.

The Method Clearly Demonstrated—How to Do the Necessary Work at Small Expense.

Quite often the drains do not come up to expectations. The term of their usefulness is much shorter than the durable nature of the material out of which the tile are made would indicate.

Large stones, if they have to be removed from the fields, may be advantageously used. In this case the ditches have to be dug wider at the bottom and require the more earth.

FORM OF DRAINS AND LEVEL. For filling are not to be had, straw or some waste material should be placed in before the dirt is thrown back.

Board drains are quickly made and when carefully laid with durable wood, are very lasting. Oak and chestnut are the most durable of our northern woods.

The ditch need not be over a spade's width at the bottom. Its depth is altogether a matter of circumstances. In draining out low places you have to cut the surrounding land deep enough to get the minimum of fall.

Now, this matter of the value of manures, when and how to apply, is a matter that the farmer must study out largely for himself, being guided by soils and the crops desired.

Another Wagon Lifter. The illustration shows a cheap wagon lifter which anyone can construct. The lever, A, is four feet long, while the upright is 4 1/2 feet long.

PERMANENT HOUSE PLANTS. A well-crown, thrifty fern makes a beautiful house plant, but delicate and tender kinds are not suited for parlor or sitting room.

COST OF KEEPING A HEN. The average cost of keeping one hen one year I have found to be about \$1. Some varieties may run under this figure.

WINTER WATERING.

A Non-Freezing Arrangement That Is Not Hard to Make.

The hog waterer illustrated is a home-made affair, but is superior to any patent trough or waterer I ever saw. Its cost is but little.

For the top of the watering barrel, bolt 2x4 blocks together, as shown in Fig. 3. This will give the manure and pigs free access to the water without any danger of the smaller ones falling in and being drowned.

THE BEST FARM MANURE. Manure from horses I regard as worth twice as much as that from cows and hogs, says a correspondent in Orange County, N. C.

With many advantages possessed by the western farmers for improving and keeping up their lands to the highest state of cultivation, there is no excuse for poor soil in this land.

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HORSELESS PLOW.

An Invention Which May Yet Drive That Robe Animal, the Horse, From the Farm.

Jacob J. A. Morath of Clayton, St. Louis county, Mo., has invented an automobile plow. It is in effect a traction engine, but it is more.

For 15 years Mr. Morath thought and experimented at his leisure. Two years ago he tackled the problem in earnest.

One of his sons stuck a spade in the ground and held it firm. Around this he threw a rope running through a pulley and attached to a plow.

THE WONDERFUL AGED SOW THAT TOOK FIRST AT LONDON IN 1899. Fashion, 5218, 1st prize aged sow at London, 1899.

By using the very best laying hens as breeding stock from year to year, the laying quality of the flock can be greatly increased.

Plenty of Winter Eggs. The morning meal should consist of a warm mash, one part middlings and two parts bran, scalded and steamed for at least 30 minutes.

Distention and Rupture. Distention usually arises from too much food imperfectly masticated, or from the food not being well digested.

Science of Winter Feeding. Feed the cattle, dairy cows and all plenty of good fodder. It is a roughage without a superior in the fodder kingdom.

DITCH SHOVELING.

A New Wrinkle That May Make Old Style Work Easy.

Here is a new wrinkle about so simple a matter as shovelling dirt into a ditch that you might know all about that job before, but you didn't know this idea.

NEW METHOD OF DITCH SHOVELING. The ditch to pull the shovel by means of a pole fastened by a wire to the base of the shovel handle.

NECESSITY OF GRAVEL. A farmer having a large flock of chickens about his barn and feed lot wished to improve the stock so sent to a reliable breeder.

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PROFIT IN HOME-MIXING.

What Lack of Knowledge About Fertilizers Costs Some Farmers—Hints to Prevent It in Future.

Mr. Geo. A. Smith gave at an institute a good illustration of what lack of knowledge about fertilizers cost some farmers.

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HITCHING POSTS.

Ornamental Hitching Posts, Too, That Are Easily Made.

It is often a matter of difficulty for the women of the family and old people to get in and out of the farm wagon or carriage, especially if they be high.

FIG. 1.—COMBINATION POST AND STEPPING BLOCK. This can be made signatory by driving posts into the ground and nailing the boards to them.

FIG. 2.—STONE STEPPING BLOCK. ordinary stone stepping block placed at the side of the road. It bears the name of the owner of the farm.

FIG. 3.—WOODEN STEPPING BLOCK. than the others, with two steps. This can be made signatory by driving posts into the ground and nailing the boards to them.

Horizontal Hints. Cultivation of trees late in the season is harmful. Care must be taken not to keep scions for grafting too damp.

Spite of a Justice's Cow. A strange piece of spite on the part of a cow is reported from Slough, says the British Dairy Farmer.

A GATE APPLIANCE. around B and up again to this side of the top of A. Nail there a stout staple not quite to the head, just so that the wire will move through it freely.

Care for Poisoned Pigs. If any be poisoned with poison oak or ivy while hunting nuts or getting wood, make a strong tea of chestnut leaves and wash the eruption with it two or three times.

Advantages of Cherry Trees. Cherry trees have many advantages over apples and pears in that rabbits seldom bother them and they are not so often affected by borers.

THE TRANSVAAL AND PORTUGAL.

The stoppage of all passengers booked for the Transvaal at Delagoa Bay shows that the Portuguese authorities are at last aroused to the character of the large immigration that has been going through their territory to the Transvaal. There seems to be no doubt that the government of the Transvaal has been receiving through Delagoa Bay not only large quantities of arms and ammunition, but also in the war with Great Britain, but also a great many recruits for their army. If this thing was allowed to continue half the unemployed soldiers of Continental Europe might be pushed into the Transvaal through Delagoa Bay, to say nothing of the restless spirits in the United States. We are anxious to fight against England. The step that the Portuguese have taken is no doubt a very wise one, and it is to be hoped that the British government will be made a friendly country should be made the medium of injuring Great Britain, which has always been in close relations with Portugal. It would be better and cheaper for the British government to declare war against Portugal than to permit the existing state of affairs to continue. In that case it would only be necessary to blockade Delagoa Bay and prevent any goods of any kind going through, whereas under existing conditions it is impossible for the British government to prevent passengers going through that place, unless there is something to show that they were soldiers going to assist the Boers. No doubt the Transvaal government will bluster and threaten Portugal and the colonial authorities at Delagoa Bay, but no attention need be paid to their ravings, for they lack the power to carry out any threats they make. In the event of the Portuguese colony being attacked by the Boers, as a result of this stoppage of passengers, the British government would do well to be willing to send a body of troops to Delagoa Bay to assist in the protection of that place.

It seems almost impossible to get these Boers to understand Liberal principles. They are complaining because Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained his course in relation to the contingent matter as follows:—

"We have believed it was our duty to do it, because we were responding to the unanimous sentiment of the whole population of this colony, a sentiment which was expressed to us from all parts." That was it. The Liberals believe in respecting public opinion, not in opposing it. They are not above listening to the demands of the people. The fundamental Tory idea seems to be that the government should have passed a course that was contrary to the popular desire; but that is not the kind of a government we have in Canada now. The present Liberal government is essentially an institution of the people, and, although the Tories may not approve, it will continue to have a proper regard for the general sentiment of the electorate.

The Conservatives have not been talking so vociferously about Liberal corruption since the South Ontario election trial. They did their best to make it appear there was an organized scheme to defame the Conservatives after two or three Liberal members of the Ontario Legislature had been indicted; but in these trials nothing approaching the inquiry of the South Ontario campaign was brought to light. In that contest Mr. William Smith, the ex-Tory M. P. for the riding, admitted that he himself had distributed \$1,200 among a lot of bootlers, for the express purpose of buying votes, and the fact that four of five of these bootlers have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment shows how extensive were their operations. The truth is slowly, but surely coming out, although it would be a sheer waste of time to look for these exposures in the columns of the "Sun."

Lord Strathcona's proposition to equip and send a mounted contingent of 400 men to South Africa is without a parallel in the history of the Empire's wars. During the Boer campaign of 1899 Sir James

Clarke, of Melbourne, paid the expenses of a small troop of Victoria Lancers sent to Egypt; but nothing like the offer of Lord Strathcona has heretofore been heard of. If anything were needed to show how thoroughly Canadian we are in earnest in their desire to help the Empire, this act of a single citizen would be sufficient to secure that end; but we apprehend the people of Great Britain have already realized what a strong right arm the colonies have come to be in a time of trouble. Such a spectacle cannot fail to create a strong impression among the nations of Europe.

It is not surprising that Conservatives at large should often be misled in their views respecting the government's policy when their party papers are so reckless in their assertions of alleged facts. Here is what the Mail and Empire says, in referring to events of the last session of parliament:—

The Drummond debate is an instructive discussion. There we find that the very eminent reintroduces a scheme of railway purchase, but that owing to the opposition of the senate it has come down some \$500,000 in the amount that it is to be read upon the taxpayer. But even with this reduction in the price, the ministers are paying for one road enough money to build two, and to construct a bridge across the St. Lawrence as well. Every statement in this paragraph is ridiculously exaggerated. To build two such roads as the Drummond County and bridge the St. Lawrence would not cost a penny less than \$15,000,000, not counting the millions more which would be expended in providing terminals at and getting into Montreal—unless you were to do the work on paper, as do journals like the Mail and Empire. One could easily build ten roads for nothing by that process.

A strong opposition paper makes the assertion:— "If a comparison may be permitted between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his great opponent, Sir Charles Tupper, it will be found that the chief advantage of the latter lies in the fact that there is nothing ambiguous, indefinite, or uncertain about Sir Charles' declaration of policy. He does not have to spend half his public life in explaining away or repudiating the professions of the other half."

Just so. This is no doubt true as relates to Sir Charles. There was nothing ambiguous whatever about his endorsement of the Yukon Railway Bill at the outset; but he had to spend a good deal of time afterward in explaining why he changed to the contrary view. Neither was there anything indefinite about his condemnation of the Fielding tariff when it was introduced; although he now says it is a very good tariff, because it is the National Policy. Oh no; Sir Charles is never ambiguous. He is just as clearly and definitely on one side as he afterwards turns up on the other—which is a very handy kind of an accomplishment in a leader of the Opposition.

Senator Hale of Maine, yesterday, delivered in the United States senate what is described as an impassioned speech in favor of the Boers, in which he said that nine-tenths of the American people sympathized with them in their contest with Great Britain. He declared that the war which Great Britain is waging is the most fell blow against human liberty that has been struck in the century. Of course he meant that the Boers were the only ones who could make such an assertion as that one who have quoted it wholly out of context, but there can be no harm in stating that Mr. Hale is a person of very limited capacity. He was for many years a senator of the late General G. Blaine, so much so that he was generally known as "Blaine's little pup."

The Sun's explanation of the opposition refusing to contest any of the constituencies for which nominations were laid on Thursday, with the exception of Sherbrooke, is very amusing. It says they are not so frivolous as to waste their own in impossible contests. Let their own testimonies every one of these seats with the exception of Berthier as a minister in one of them for election at that contest. The Sun's confession therefore amounts to this: that since 1898 the Liberal government has become so popular that no Tory candidate has a chance of being elected to oppose it, except in some ancient stronghold of the party like Sherbrooke.

The disposition of the Imperial authorities to make return for the help which Canada is just now giving to the Empire is shown in the orders being sent to our manufacturers for transport supplies. Such acts speak louder than words—just as the preferential tariff put into operation by the present Government was the first real proof to the people of the mother country that we were willing to do as well as to talk. That practical step was the commencement of entirely new and broader relations between the colonies and the parent state. What a fortunate thing it was that the reins of power passed into the hands of men who were not satisfied to merely make speeches about Imperial unity!

The figures which we publish in our Ottawa despatch in regard to the trade of Canada during the first six months of the present fiscal year are extremely gratifying. They show an increase of \$35,627,291 in our aggregate trade over the same six months of the previous year, a wonderful record indeed. If the remaining six months of the fiscal year show the

same proportionate increase the aggregate trade of Canada for the year will be more than \$50,000,000 greater than last year. This is Canada's growing time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's splendid speech at Sherbrooke has brought forth a torrent of offensive personalities from the Conservative press. It generally shows that the other fellow has been badly hit when he takes to calling names. The Montreal Star thinks the Premier might shine at a five o'clock tea, but is not likely to do so if he is permitted to interject an opinion, it would be very well. The Star further alleges that he is a "despotic political convulsion" or "principle as a billiard ball of hair." If this bald view of the Premier's fall measure, and will not be much influenced by the opinions of his opponents.

The Tory papers are seeking to make a great deal of capital out of the statement by the Premier that the Canadians have been "permitted to enlist." They allege that these words are offensive to anyone who can only be treated to take the Premier's fall measure, and will not be much influenced by the opinions of his opponents. Surely these papers would not have had Sir Wilfrid say that our soldiers were forced to enlist, or even consent to enlist. The opportunity was simply given to them to enlist, and "permission" is the word which precisely expresses the attitude of the government in the matter. When the Tory papers get down to splitting hairs over words they would seem to be at the very end of a hopelessly weak case.

Tory newspapers talk as if the whole annual expenditure of \$40,000,000 odd were "controllable." This is a mistake. Reducing the statutory charges for interest, legislation and fixed expenses actually controllable does not exceed \$9,000,000. It is in the interest of intelligent criticism, and in the interest of the public, that the public accounts and point out the items which they think might properly be reduced. It ought not to be a difficult matter with men who are really in earnest, and who talk so loudly about extravagance. Better still, why do not the Tories in parliament challenge the objectionable items as they are going through?

The Montreal Star is afraid that responsible government is a failure in Canada; but really there is no ground for such a fear. It is just one of those night-mare ideas which come to people who are out of office and grow discontent over the spectacle of seven by-elections with but one Conservative candidate in the field. Responsible government would be a hilarious success if Sir Charles Tupper were again at the head of affairs in Canada. These old Tories are often deaf to the state of a man's liver than to his correct appreciation of the political situation.

How annoying it is to have people turn around and just say the opposite to what they ought to say. Here were the Premier and Mr. Tarte speaking at Sherbrooke the other day, and he was consistent they should have raised the non-English, non-Protestant and pro-Boer cry among their compatriots and co-religionists; but with a perversity that is almost disgusting they spoke out strong and clear for British connection, for harmony between races and religions, and for success to England's arms in South Africa. It is English to look as if the Tories who have professed to possess an inside knowledge as to Sir Wilfrid's and Mr. Tarte's sentiments have after all had the wires crossed.

Mr. O'Connell, M. P., declared the other day that Mr. Blair was seeking election to the Dominion House and pledged himself to have railway subsidies abolished. Of course, Mr. Blair did nothing of the kind. It is amusing to see how recklessly these Tories talk about promises. Quite recently the Sun charged Mr. Blair with having in that same campaign promised to bonus railways all over the county of Queens. Now, these two positions are directly antagonistic. It looks as if the speaker in one case, and the writer in the other, drew wholly upon his imagination. At all events, both were wrong.

Some of the New York papers appear to have been looking into the question of French-Canadian loyalty, and they express the opinion that the action of the government is now generally approved. At first the sending of a contingent to the front was understood; but now that they cheerfully concur in what has been done. Deceived by the reports appearing in the Conservative press some of the American papers had come to think the Province of Quebec was ripe for annexation.

When the Sun complains that Mr. Blair is spending less on the maintenance of way and works on the Intercolonial than his predecessor, it is astray as to the fact. The minister of railways spent a good deal more than did Mr. Haggart for such purposes than did Mr. Haggart; that a new era has dawned on the Government, and a dollar is now being made to do more service than when Mr. Haggart managed the Intercolonial entirely from his office at Ottawa. New methods, from the result of direct ministerial attention have made it possible to accomplish more by a smaller expenditure than in days gone by.

It is a most significant and inspiring fact that 14,000 settlers came into Canada from the United States last year. According to a fair estimate made by the immigration officers these settlers brought in \$2,000,000 with them, and for the most part have taken up their residence in the Northwest. No wonder Mr. Sutton is so unpopular with the Tories. The better a minister administers his department the more certain he is to be assailed by his opponents.

If the Conservatives succeed in holding Sherbrooke, which has been theirs for a generation, we may expect to hear some of the same old wave of public opinion which is soon to sweep the Liberals from office at Ottawa. It will be a repetition of what has happened in the past when the people of Ontario took these waves was about to pass over his province. So it did. But it wasn't the kind Mr. Foster was looking for.

Mr. Tarte seems to have made a bad slip at Sherbrooke. He said he wanted to see the British flag carried triumphantly to the goal aimed at in South Africa. This was surely a blunder. According to the Sun and other inspired Tory papers Mr. Tarte should have said he wanted to see the Boer flag carried in triumph over a defeated British army in the Transvaal. It will be noted there is a vast difference between Mr. Tarte's actual views and what his enemies attribute to him.

It is charged that the Liberals now in office are opposed to free speech in parliament. Not at all. But we really seem to be getting too much in that respect when one member speaks for nine hours, and then presents a resolution covering 40 sheets of typewritten foolscap—as did Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper last session. At that rate parliament would need to sit the year round, and still leave many members unheard.

It is not true that Liberals want the senate abolished, because it blocked money making deals brought forward by the government. They do not propose to abolish the senate at all, and the measures which the upper house threw out were not money making deals. The objections to the senate are based upon conditions which make it possible for Sir Charles Tupper to taunt the Liberals with "being in office, but not in power."

Twenty years ago there were 80,873 telephones in the United States, or one for every 225 persons in the community. Now there are 1,124,466, or an instrument for every 98 persons. At that rate of progress we will not be long until a telephone will be as much an adjunct of every house as the door bell.

Out of seven by-elections this month for the House of Commons the Tories have succeeded in holding one seat, Sherbrooke, their old stronghold, which has not returned a Liberal for thirty years. Yet even in Sherbrooke the Tory majority has been down to about one-third what it was in 1896. At that general election it was 257. Yesterday it was only 90. By the time the next general election comes round there will be no Tory majority in Sherbrooke.

The Mail and Empire is quite confident the government would have sent Lieut. Col. Hughes to jail, and Gen. Hutcheon home to England in disgrace, for putting to enlist Canadian volunteers in the English army, if public opinion had not asserted itself. What rubbish! Surely the Mail and Empire does not expect any sane man to believe such misrepresentations.

There is such a strong spirit of fair play among Conservative journalists that we expect to see them manifest a deep spirit of contrition for the real attitude of misrepresentation of the Premier and Minister of Public Works. Neither of these gentlemen holds the views they are held by them; but the very opposite.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not being so viciously attacked just now because more sought to cause racial separation and antagonism, as is alleged; but because more than any man living he has honestly endeavored to ally friends and bring about a hearty co-operation of the French and English speaking peoples in Canada. He is suffering the penalty for succeeding where his opponents had failed.

JAMAICA AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A Reply to Jamaica's Protest—Integrity of the Constitution Assured.

Kingston, Jan. 17.—The throne has replied to the protest of Jamaica against the violation of its constitutional rights as advised by Sir David Barbour, the commissioner appointed to inquire into the finances of Jamaica, and practically adopted by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies.

In effect the replies from the throne reiterate Sir David Barbour's conclusion, and make a general denial of any violation of the existing constitution, which, it is declared, will be faithfully and loyally complied with as long as no further change is found necessary.

THEORIES ABOUT FOOD.

Also a Few Facts on the Same Subject.

We hear much nowadays about vegetarianism and hygienic living, about vegetable and many other fads along the same line. Restaurants may be found in the larger cities where no meat, pastry or coffee is served and the food rank is in his glory, and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never intended for human stomachs, and ancestors make us believe that our sturdy ancestors who lived four score years in robust health were grossly ignorant of the laws of health.

Our forefathers had other things to do than formulate theories about the food they ate. A warm welcome was extended to any kind from bacon to acorns.

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best. As compared with grains and vegetables a meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains.

Dr. J. H. Remson on this subject says: "Nervous persons, people run down in health, and of low vitality should eat meat and plenty of it. If the digestion is too feeble it may be easily corrected by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal."

These excellent tablets, taken after dinner, digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three hours, and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced in a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because they supply the pepin and diastase necessary to perfect digestion, and every form of indigestion will be overcome by their use.

That large class of people who some under the head of nervous dyspepsia should eat plenty of meat and insure its proper digestion by the daily use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsin, diastase, fruit acids and salts, which actually perfect digestion, masticating every morsel of food into the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its many forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food, and the sensible way to solve the trouble will cure the dyspepsia is to make daily use at meal time of a preparation like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which is a known to contain active digestive principles.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for full treatment. A little booklet on cause and cure of stomach trouble mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

AN INTERESTING TRIAL.

New York, Jan. 24.—When the trial of the action brought by Joseph W. Pallar against Thomas W. Waller, the former governor of Connecticut, and others, was resumed before Justice Bishoff in the Supreme court today, Mrs. Mary T. Pallar, the wife of the plaintiff, was placed on the stand. Mrs. Pallar testified that she was married to Mr. Pallar in 1877, and she was separated from him in 1882. She said about that time he began dissuading her to leave him.

"Do you know a Mrs. Goodwin?" was asked. "I heard that she had been married to Mr. Pallar after our separation. I thought that maybe she did not know that he was already married and called her home to tell her about it."

Mrs. Pallar said that she heard of Mrs. Goodwin's death in 1890. She testified that James Farrell had called on her in April, 1897, and asked her if she knew that her husband had been married to another woman. She said she had never heard of such a marriage. Mr. Farrell then said she was a married woman and that he would look after her as the matter.

The witness said that she had called several times at Governor Waller's office and had been told by his partner, Mr. Carleton, that the will would be broken. "He told me," said Mrs. Pallar, "that Mrs. Goodwin was entirely incompetent to make a will. He suggested that I had better consent to a settlement and proposed that I take \$15,000 then instead of waiting for two years and then getting \$15,000."

Another visit, according to Mrs. Pallar, to the office of Governor Waller elicited the fact that the effort to break the will had been abandoned.

The witness said that on her next visit she had seen Governor Waller and that he had suggested to her that she write to her husband and consent to take him back again. The witness said that she refused to take her husband back, but she had written to her husband suggesting a settlement of the will affair.

"Did Governor Waller intimate to you that you could punish your husband on a charge of bigamy?" "No," I told Governor Waller that I had written to Mr. Pallar and intimated that he could be prosecuted for bigamy."

Her instruction, and be wise, and refuse it not. It spoils the effect when a man gets angry during a religious argument.

TWELVE YEARS OF CATARRH

CURED IN ONE MONTH By DR SPROULE After All Others Had Failed



Dear Doctor— I want to give this as a testimonial though you haven't asked for it. I tried for 12 years to get rid of Catarrh of the bladder. The other doctors and the patent medicines just seemed to spread the disease all through my system and make me worse. My head ached, my nose discharged, my breath was very bad, I almost lost my sense of smell, and my hearing was beginning to be affected. I had constant smarting in my throat which was much inflamed. My stomach was very bad. I had a heavy feeling after eating and benumbed up all the time. I was frightfully constipated. My nerves were all out of order. I was nervous and anxious, and had languid tired feelings, and often woke up as tired as when I went to bed.

But now, thanks to you, my bad symptoms are all gone, and I feel that I was Divinely led to correspond with you. I shall be glad to answer anybody that wants to write to me, and I shall always remember you at the throatsore. Yehagwanah her you at the Throne of Grace. Very Grateful Patient, MARY CRAWFORD, North Bay, Ont.

If you are troubled with Catarrh in any form write for Special Home Treatment. Sympson Blank is Dr. SPROULE, (Graduate Dublin University Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) English Catarrh Specialist, 742 Deane Street, Boston. He makes no charge for diagnosis and advice.

HAVELOCK NOTES.

Havehock, Kings Co., Jan. 24.—(Considerable activity is being shown throughout this section in the lumbering line this winter. Four million feet of shingles will be shipped to St. John this winter.

Lumber in this section was supposed to be exhausted years ago but the output does not appear to diminish materially. D. A. Wright and W. C. McKelvie are shipping large quantities of produce of all kinds to the St. John market.

Mrs. Lewis Keith, who returned a short time ago from a visit to her sons in Montana, has been ill, but under the care of Dr. Price is steadily recovering. W. S. Keith, of Greenwood, B. C., who has been home on a short visit, owing to the serious illness of his mother, leaves tomorrow for the west where he is engaged in mining. Mr. Keith speaks in glowing terms of British Columbia, and of its magnificent mineral resources, as well as of its healthy and delightful climate.

Misses Louisa Price and Jeanne Shorne have gone to Boston to the city hospital to take a course of training in nursing. Misses Elizabeth Murray and Miss Keith will leave soon for the United States to the same purpose. Mrs. E. H. Keith, who has been quite ill for some weeks, remains very weak. Her many friends here for a speedy recovery. Her son, H. W. Keith, M. D., has been sent for to hold a consultation with Dr. Price.

CHATHAM NEWS.

Chatham, Jan. 23.—Miss Maggie Chisholm, daughter of Mr. Charles Chisholm, and Mr. Richard Walsh were married in the pre-absent this morning at 11 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Walter Joyner, who acted as officiating minister. Both the bride and bridegroom were dressed in white and the wedding was a very quiet affair. After the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Walsh left for their residence in St. John, where they will visit relatives.

White Mr. Nathaniel Spillie was taking leave of the roof of one of the buildings belonging to the Miramichi Paper Company on Saturday he was struck on the head by a screwdriver and was injured.

According to the wood trade circular for 1899 the total shipments from the province were 122,000,000 feet, which is the largest for 19 years.

PRECAUTIONS AT MONMOUTH.

Monmouth, Jan. 25.—The local board of health has leased a house on the Mountain road for six months for hospital purposes for the treatment of small pox cases. No new cases have been reported and the present case is very mild. Vaccination, however, is being proceeded with, and the medical fraternity are being kept very busy.

SMALLPOX IN GLOUCESTER.

Fredericton, Jan. 21.—Dr. Chisholm, secretary of the provincial board of health received a telegram this morning informing him that smallpox had broken out at Bellefleur, Gloucester county, and that so far four cases had been reported.

PLAGUE AT ROSARIO.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21.—The bubonic plague has broken out at Rosario and a rigorous cordon has been established at that place. The might of insurance often depends on that of the truth.

When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles Galvanized or Painted. They look well and last well—proof Fire, Lightning and Rust-proof and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock. Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail. Write us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO.

THE TROUBLEMAKER

DR. TALMAGE'S TEXT: "A BUSYBODY IN OTHER MEN'S MATTERS."

TWO KINDS OF BUSYBODIES.

The Man Who Minds His Own Business and Raises Humanity by First Raising Himself Has a Benevolent Interest in Others' Affairs; But the Evil Tongued and Idle Do Harm to All.

Washington, Jan. 21.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows how we should interest ourselves in the affairs of others for their benefit, but never for their damage; text, I Peter, iv., 15, "A busybody in other men's matters."

Human nature is the same in all ages. In the second century of the world's existence people had the same characteristics as people in the nineteenth century, the only difference being that they had the characteristics for a longer time. It was 800 years of goodness or 500 years of meanness instead of goodness or meanness for 40 or 50 years. Well, Simon Peter, who was a keen observer of what was going on around him, one day caught sight of a man whose characteristics were severe inspection and blatant criticism of the affairs belonging to people for whom he had no responsibility and with the hand once browned and hardened by fishing tackle drew this portrait for all subsequent ages: "A busybody in other men's matters."

That kind of person has been a trouble maker in every country since the world stood. Appointing himself to the work of exploration and detection, he goes forth mischief making. He generally begins by reporting the infidelity discovered in the advertising agent of infirmities and domestic inharmonies and occurrences that but for him would never have come to the public eye or ear. He feels that the secret ought to be hauled out into light and heralded. If he can get one line of it into the newspapers, that he feels to be a noble achievement to start with. But he must not let it stop. He whispers it to his neighbors, and they, in turn, whisper it to their neighbors until the whole town is a buzz and agog. You can no more catch it or put it down than you can a malaria. It is in the air and on the wing and aloft. Taken by itself it seems of little importance, but after a hundred people have handled it and each has given it an additional twist it becomes a story in size and shape marvelous.

First, notice that such a mission is most undesirable, because we all require all the time we can get to take care of our own affairs. To carry ourselves through the treacherous straits of this life demands that we all the time keep our hand on the wheel of our own craft. While, as I shall show you before I get through, we all have a mission to perform to others we have no time to waste in doing that which is damaging to others.

There is our worldly calling which must be looked for or it will become a failure. Who succeeds in anything without concentrating all his energies upon that one thing? All those who try to do many things, go to pieces. Either as to his health or his fortune. They go on until they pay 10 cents on the dollar, or pay their body into the grave. We cannot manage the affairs of others and keep our own affairs prosperous. While we are inquiring how prosperous the business of another merchant and finding out how many notes he has unpaid and how soon he will probably be wound up or make an assignment, how he hears the sheriff's hammer smite the counter our own affairs are getting mixed up and endangered. While we are criticizing our neighbor for his crops, while we are neglecting the fertilization of our own fields or allowing the weeds to choke our own corn. While we are trying to extract the mote from our neighbor's eye we fall under the weight of the beam in our own eye. If God had given whole weeks and months and days, with nothing to do but gauge and measure and scrutinize the affairs of others, there might be some excuse for such employment, but I do not know anyone who has such a surplus of time and energy and qualification that he can afford much of the time to sit as a coroner upon the dead failures of others. I can imagine that an astronomical crank could get so absorbed in examining the spots on the sun as to neglect clearing the spots off his own character. A very successful man was asked how he had accumulated such vast fortune. He replied, "I have accumulated about one-half of my property by attending strictly to my business and the other half by letting other people's alone."

Furthermore, we are incapacitated for the supervision of others because we cannot see all sides of the affair reprehended. People are generally not so much to blame as we suppose. It is never right to be wrong, but there may be alleviations. There may have arisen a conjunction of circumstances which would have hung any one of us. The world gives only one side of the transaction and that is always the worst side. That defaulter at the bank who loaned money he ought not to have loaned did it for the advantage of another, not for his own. That young man who purloined from his employer did so because his mother was dying for the lack of medicine. That young woman who went wrong did not get enough wages to keep her from starving to death. Most people who make moral shipwreck would do right in some exigency, but they have not the courage to say so.

Better die than do the least wrong, but moderate your anathemas against the wrongdoer by the circumstances which may yet develop. Be economical of your curses when all the community is depending upon man or woman. Wait, consider, pause, and hope that which is charged is a base fabrication. Do not be like a jury who shall render verdict against the

defendant without allowing him to present his side of the case.

Furthermore, we make ourselves a disgusting spectacle when we become busybodies. What a diabolical enterprise those undertake who are ever looking for the moral lapses or the downfall of others! As the human race is a most imperfect race, all such hunters find plenty of game. There have been sewing societies in churches which tore to pieces more reputations than they made garments for the poor. With their sarcasms and sly hints and depreciation of motives they punctured more good names than they had needles. With their scissors they cut characters and backstitched every evil report they got hold of. Meeting of board of directors have sometimes ruined good business men by insinuations against them. The bad work may not have been done so much by words, for they would be libelous, but by a twinkle of the eye or a shrug of the shoulder or a sarcastic accentuation of a word. "Yes, he is all right when he is sober."

"Have you inquired into his history?" "Do you know what business he was in before he entered the office?" I never saw the application be laid on the table until some investigations now going on are consummated. It is easy enough to start a suspicion that will never die, but what a despicable man is the one who started it!

There is not an honest man in Washington or New York or any other city who cannot be damaged by such infernalism. In a village where I once lived a steamboat every day came to the wharf and an enemy of the steamboat company asked one day, "I wonder if that steamboat is safe?" The man who heard the question soon said to his neighbor, "There is some suspicion about the safety of that steamboat." And the next one who got hold of it said, "There is an impression abroad that there will soon be an accident on that steamer." Soon all that community began to say, "That steamer is very unsafe," and as a consequence we all took the stage rather than risk our lives on the river.

While I believe enough in human depravity to be orthodox, I tell you that the most of people whom I know are doing the best they can. About all the married people I know of are married to the one person best suited. Nearly all the parents with whom I am acquainted are doing the best they can for their children. All the clerks in stores, so far as I know, are honest, and all persons in official position, in political or nation, are fulfilling their mission as well as they can. The most of those who have failed in business, so far as I know, have failed honestly.

All people make mistakes — say things that afterwards are sorry for, and miss opportunities. It is the right thing and doing the right thing. But when they say things that afterwards are sorry for, they are sure to be mentioned somewhere between the name of the Lord for whose mercy they plead and the amen that closes the supplication. "That has not been my observation," says one. Well, I am sorry for that, my brother, my sister. What an awful crowd you must be living in! Or, as is more probable, you are one of the characters that you hunt for partridges and snipe but for vultures. You have been microscopizing the world's faults. You have been down in the marshes when you ought to have been on the uplands. I have caught you at last, you are "a busybody in other men's matters."

How is it that you can always find two opinions about any one and two opinions exactly opposite? I will tell you the reason. It is because there are two sides to every character — the best side and the chief side. A well disposed man chiefly seeks the best side; the badly disposed seeks chiefly the worst side. Be ours the desire to see the best side, for it is healthier, for us to do and stir admiration, for us to do and stir contempt. The desire to see the worst side keeps one in a spirit of inquietude and disgust and mean suspicion, and that it pulls down of our own nature, a disfigurement of our own character. I am afraid the imperfections of others will kill us yet.

If one be cynical about the character of others and chiefly observant of defects and glad to find something wrong in character, the fact is apt to be demonstrated in his looks. However regular his features and though constructed according to the laws of Knapar Lavater, his visage is sour. He may smile, but it is a sour smile. There is a sneer in the inflation of the nostril. There is a bad look in the eye. The devil of sarcasm and malevolence and suspicion has taken possession of him, and you see it as plainly as though from the hair line of the forehead to the lowest point in the round of his chin it were written: "Mine! Mine! I, the demon of the pit, have soured his visage with my curse. Look at him! He chose a diet of carrion and gloated over the misdeeds of others. It took all my infernal ingenuity to make him what he is, a busybody in other men's matters."

The slanders almost always attempts to escape the scandal he is responsible for. When in 1741 John Wesley was preaching at Bristol and showing what reason he had to trust in the Captain of His salvation, a hearer cried out: "Who was your saint when you hanged yourself?" I know the man who saw you when you were cut down." John Wesley asked the audience to make room and let the slanderer come to the front, but when the way was open the slanderer, instead of coming forward, the room. The author or distributor of slanders never wants to face his work.

On the day of Pentecost there were people endowed with what was called the "gift of tongues," and they spoke for God in many languages. But there are people in our time who

seem to have the gift of evil tongues, and there is no end to their iniquitous gabble. Every city, village and neighborhood may be said to have driven through it these scavenger carts. When anything is said to you defamatory of the character of others imitate John Gurney of England, who, when a bad report was brought to him concerning anybody, asked: "Does that man know any good thing to tell you about any good person? Since there is no good to relate, would it not be kinder to be silent on the evil?" Charity rejoiceth not in iniquity."

But there is a worthy and Christian way of looking abroad upon others, not for the purpose of bringing them to disadvantage or advertising their weaknesses or putting in "great primer" or "paragon" type their frailties, but to search help, sympathy and rescue. That is, Christlike, and he who does so wins the applause of the high heavens. Just look over the people who have made great mistakes and put a big plaster of condolence on their lacerations. Such people are never sympathized with, although they need an infinity of solace. Domestic mistakes. Social mistakes. Ecclesiastical mistakes. The one thing the world has for such only locosity and gesture of deploration. There is an unoccupied field for you, my brother. They do not sit down and cry. They make no appeal for help, but within ten yards of where you sit in church and within ten minutes' walk of your home are people who are in trouble to make them shriek out with agony if they had not resolved upon suppression.

Rightly interested in other men's matters, go to those who are just starting in their occupations or professions and give them a boost. Those old physicians do not want your help, for they are surrounded with more patients than they can attend to, but cheer those young doctors who are counting out the first drops to patients who cannot afford to pay. Those old attorneys at the law do not want your help, but cheer those young attorneys who have not had a case and are waiting for a case. Take retainers only from the more prosperous clients, but cheer those young attorneys who have not had a case and are waiting for a case. Take retainers only from the more prosperous clients, but cheer those young attorneys who have not had a case and are waiting for a case.

Those old farmers who have 200 acres of land, full of harvested crops, and the grain merchant, having bought his wheat at high prices, find it was wasted, and he is now in a bad way, but cheer up that young farmer whose acres are covered with a big mortgage and the drought strikes them first.

Go forth to be a busybody in other men's matters, so far as you can. You have been down in the marshes when you ought to have been on the uplands. I have caught you at last, you are "a busybody in other men's matters."

How is it that you can always find two opinions about any one and two opinions exactly opposite? I will tell you the reason. It is because there are two sides to every character — the best side and the chief side. A well disposed man chiefly seeks the best side; the badly disposed seeks chiefly the worst side. Be ours the desire to see the best side, for it is healthier, for us to do and stir admiration, for us to do and stir contempt. The desire to see the worst side keeps one in a spirit of inquietude and disgust and mean suspicion, and that it pulls down of our own nature, a disfigurement of our own character. I am afraid the imperfections of others will kill us yet.

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VARIOUS NOTES.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Fashionable Wardrobe. Fur having come into so marked favor, most of the varieties which have been allowed to fall out of use are again coming forward. Otter is a noticeable example and is greatly used, being sometimes employed for entire jackets. Black, silver, blue and golden fox are in special demand, the entire skin, with head, claws and tail forming the boa, and another skin, with the head, being used for the muff.

The costume of bridesmaids is always light blue, rose, straw, green, cream or white being used. Sometimes, even for winter wedding, the bridesmaid's gown are of sheer nainsook or lawn. This gives



SATIN COSTUME

a very fresh, dainty look to the wedding procession and is highly suitable where the bride and bridesmaids are juveniles.

Stitching is the decoration of the moment. Skirts, bodices, wraps, belts and hats are all adorned with it, and all materials are thus treated. The gown shown in the sketch is of black satin. The skirt has a slight train and is trimmed with bands of rose silk embroidered with jet, which form a deep point in front and oblique bands at the sides. The coat bodice has a position back and is shown in front with stretched black velvet, the trim being faced with rose silk. It is trimmed with small black jet and is covered with stretched black velvet, the trim being faced with rose silk. It is trimmed with small black jet and is covered with stretched black velvet, the trim being faced with rose silk.

FASHIONS IN FUR.

Gowns and Accessories of Expensive Pelts. Costumes entirely of fur still maintain their vogue. They can never become common, of course, being very costly. The trimming is fur of another kind or velvet.

Hos composed of entire fox skins of blue, gray or red, with the heads, legs and tail attached, are already old, but are still worn. On the same order, but new are lynx, beaver, very large. The fur is reddish with white tips.



FUR CAPE

Velvet and fur in combination are much used for collars and little peltries and are often very becoming, while far less costly than the larger and more imposing furs. The robe shown in the sketch is employed for the collar and revers of

cloth or velvet wraps. This admits of the utilization of old fur, provided it is presentable and has not been defaced by moths or great wear. A fur sewer can always piece together small bits so they will look well when trimmed.

Regarding fur generally, it may be said that the long pile varieties look well upon slender women, the short pile for those of heavier build. Stocking should never wear fur at all, except perhaps as a high collar in very cold weather or upon a hat.

The fur cape illustrated is composed of three rows of ermine, the edges forming scallops. There is a high collar of the same fur. The ermine and long stole ends are of black mousseline de soie shirred at intervals. The lining of the cape is of sky blue broche silk.

Ask Your Neighbor.

There is not a town, not a village, scarcely a settled foot of land from one end of Canada to the other where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have not been used with beneficial results. Thousands of persons absolutely unknown to us have written letters in praise of this medicine, but there are thousands and tens of thousands of others who have been cured from whom we have never heard. If you are sick or ailing ask your neighbor, and we are confident you will hear of some hopeless sufferer, some bed-ridden paralytic, some one in decline, some rheumatic sufferer, some weak and wretched woman or pale and nervous girl, who has been made well and strong by

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE.

A CLERGYMAN'S LETTER.

The following letter written by the Rev. Wm. Lawson, Methodist minister at Richmond, N. B., attests in the strongest manner the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and a perusal of it will suggest why this great medicine is so popular in thousands of homes throughout the Dominion. It cures when other medicines fail.

Dear Sirs,—I am glad to furnish you the following voluntarily given testimonial, which was of the same opinion as the names and place. They do this in thank-offering to God and your medicine.

Mrs. Wm. Warman, of Molus River (near here) says her son, Allen, was sickly from birth. He could hardly ever retain food, and his parents had little hope that he would live long and the doctors who attended him were of the same opinion. Till seven years of age he continued in that condition. Then the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was begun, and under them he recovered and is now a strong, healthy boy. Mr. Warman, the boy's father, also sends his testimonial to the great value of these pills, saying: "I suffered for years with a bad back, until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they cured me."

Miss Annie Warman adds this evidence with enthusiasm and freedom: "I was weak and sickly, and did not know the blessing of good health till I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used eight boxes and have since enjoyed the best of health. In fact I am never sick now."

Here you have three members of a family restored to health by the use of your medicine, and you would almost covet their good health and genial ways, largely resulting from such health. Will you to freely use these facts to help other sufferers, and I am able as their pastor to certify to the truth above stated.

Sincerely yours, WM. LAWSON, Methodist Minister.

PARALYSIS CURED.

Mr. John McDonald, a well known merchant Cape Breton, N. S., was for years a sufferer from spinal trouble, which eventually resulted in partial paralysis. Treatment of many kinds was resorted to, but without avail until finally Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were used, with the result that Mr. McDonald is again enjoying almost perfect health. Mr. McDonald's story is given as follows in his own words:—"I am most thirteen years ago I caught a bad cold, which lodged in my back, producing rheumatism. The trouble became so bad that I could hardly walk, and could not go out of doors after dark, as I would be almost certain to fall if I attempted to walk. Medical treatment did me no good. I tried six different doctors, but the results was always the same. I spent \$20 for an electric belt, but it was simply money wasted. Years went on and I was continually growing worse, until in the spring of 1895 my lower limbs would scarcely support me. In June of that year I went to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, where I remained for two months under the treatment of the best specialists, but when I returned home I was actually worse than when I entered the hospital. I continued to grow worse until about the first of January, 1896, when I had become so bad that I could not stand alone, as my legs were like sticks under me. My only means of locomotion was crutches, and my legs dragged after me like useless pieces of lumber. I could not raise them one inch from the floor. About the first of the following April, a terrible rheumatism seized me, and I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had tried so many things without benefit, that I did not think the pills could help me, but

nevertheless decided to give them a trial. After using six boxes I could see that there was a slight improvement, and I continued using the pills until I had taken thirty boxes, and by that time new life and vigor had returned to my legs, and I have since been able to attend to my business behind the counter without the aid of crutches or even a stick. Under God's blessing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored me to a new measure of health and energy I never expected to again enjoy in this world."

GOING INTO DECLINE.

Miss Julia A. Birney, Sebbs, N. B., writes:—"I wish to add my testimonial to the many who have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as I consider that they have saved my life. My occupation is teaching and for about two years my health has been failing and in the summer of 1895 I was so completely run down that I feared I would have to give up work, for the least exertion overcame me, my friends all feared I was going into a decline. The doctor who was treating me said he could bring me around in a short time, but as the end of three months, I was no better. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended as a sort of last resort, and I began taking them. It was not long before I began to improve, and after I had been taking the Pills a little more than a month I was completely cured. I can strongly recommend these Pills to any suffering from anæmia or nervousness, feeling sure that what they did in my case they will do for others."

PERFECTLY HELPLESS.

Mr. Wm. J. Nicholson, of Dundas, P. E. I., says:—"On the fall of 1895 I got a wetting, which brought on a severe cold. A little later the muscles of my limbs began to get stiff and sore. I called in a doctor, who pronounced the trouble to be paralysis of the muscles, and although I was under his treatment for some time I did not improve any. I then called in another doctor, who said the trouble was muscular rheumatism, and for some months I was under his care, but without relief. Finally the doctor told me that he could not help me and I was left suffering severely, perfectly helpless and with no hopes of getting better. The prospect was not a pleasant one, but fortunately relief was nearer than I anticipated. I had read much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as doctors had failed me, I determined to try the pills. To be brief I need ten boxes in all and they completely restored me to my former good health. I have not since had any relapse and should I again need a medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I am sure will not fail me. These pills are the greatest boon to suffering humanity I know of."

THE EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

Mr. Peter McAvaney, of Clarktown, P. E. I., says:—"I consider my deliverance through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills little short of miraculous. I was taken down with a severe attack of la grippe, which lasted for six weeks, and which left me completely broken in health. I was subject to night sweats and sleeplessness. My appetite had vanished; my stomach was disordered, and my blood had turned watery. Finally I was forced to take my bed, and recovery seemed almost an impossibility, as nothing the doctor did for me seemed to produce beneficial results. One day a friend who had received benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills induced me to try them, and I am more than happy to say that they have completely restored my health. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a great blessing to mankind."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'.

Other so-called tonic pills are merely imitations of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Imitations never cured anyone. Insist, therefore, upon your dealer supplying you with the genuine. If in doubt send to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the Pills will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cts. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

STORMING THE HEIGHTS.

Her Announced His Intention to Make a Night Attack

an Elevation Which Forms a Serious Obstacle to the Relief of Ladysmith—Boer Generals and Reinforcements from Modder River for Joubert—Boers Have Invaded Portuguese Territory.

GRONJE AND BOTHA

Left Modder River and Fought at Ladysmith.

at Camp, Upper Tugela River, Sun. Jan. 21.—After Commandant Botha...

When the Boer fire opened a deluge of sound filled the air. The heavy crash of Lyddite shells...

Then the host, which was more frightful than any yet experienced, had worn the British cannon started firing...

General Botha and Cronje held the high ground over which the road to Ladysmith led. When the Boer fire opened...

Field Cornet Heilbron was killed, and the general escaped unscathed. The central position, Swartz Kop...

Field Cornet Ernst Emilio was killed, and the general escaped unscathed. The central position, Swartz Kop...

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the bottom of old England yet. This test of the character of the British people will alone counterbalance our losses.

McIntyre complains of great pain when he attempts to move and is compelled to lie as still as possible.

The squadron was out for mounted drill on the common for a couple of hours this morning and the men were heartily glad of the opportunity to take a little of the mizzle out of their charges.

It was reported this morning that the route march to embarkation Friday should be the same as that of last Saturday.

The Boers were expected here about February 2, and it is thought she can be fitted up and made ready in 10 days.

The officers of the contingent were tenured a dinner at the Halifax Club to-night. Lord Seymour and Sir M. B. Daly were among the guests.

Tomorrow night the combined militia bands of the city hold a monster "smoker" at the new armory for the contingent.

An Offer of Twins. Lieut. Col. Irving is still in receipt of letters from volunteers. The latest is from Harold and Herbert Carvil, a pair of 21-year-old twins...

FROM MAPEKING. Mapeking, Wednesday, Jan. 10.—Since the artillery attack of Jan. 3 the Boers have not fired so many shells at this place.

Commandant Erasmus and his friends are reported to have departed and the Boer forces in this vicinity are apparently fewer in number.

BOERS INVADE PORTUGUESE TERRITORY. London, Jan. 24.—Mail advices to the Daily Mail from Lisbon, dated January 19, say: "It has been officially notified to the government here from Lorenzo Marques that the Boers have committed a breach of neutrality by crossing Portuguese territory from Umbria to Rhodesia."

Everything is being carried out with all possible secrecy, but I am informed on good authority that a portion of the troops have already started on their march, and that others will follow immediately.

Umbria is north of Inhambane, which is a few miles above Cabi Das Correntes; and the movement apparently indicates that the Boers are engaged in gun running and men importing through Rhodesia, or that, perhaps, they are planning to take Col. Plummer in the flank.

AMERICAN LADIES RECEIVED. Cape Town, Jan. 23.—The American ladies resident here held a reception at the Mount Nelson hotel today. Lady Churchill and the entire staff of the American hospital ship Maine, Col. Stowe, the United States consul and other prominent Americans were present.

TROOPER MINTYRE HURT. Halifax, Jan. 23.—Trooper A. G. McIntyre, of St. John, was seriously injured today while exercising with No. 4 troop. He was ordered to dismount and as he stood holding his horse one of the horses in front kicked him in the groin, inflicting a painful wound.

DUTCH DISLOYAL BUT AFRAID. London, Jan. 23.—A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Sterkstroom, telegraphing Monday, says: "Many Dutch colonists, though ostensibly loyal, really sympathize with the Boers and keep them posted regarding all British movements."

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. London, Jan. 24.—According to a special despatch from Pretoria, it is reported that 14 field cornets will be exchanged for 14 British officers.

ROSEBERY ON THE WAR. London, Jan. 23.—At the opening of the new Town Hall at Chatham today, Lord Rosebery, referring to the war, said: "In such a war we must have had moments, but I trust that in the providence of God we are striking a balance of the evil Great Britain has undergone and the good derived, and I do not think the balance is much against Great Britain."

IT THIS OUT. London, Jan. 24, 4 a. m.—General Buller's great turning movement, of which so much had been expected, has come to a halt. His carefully worked message to the War office, telling this after a one of two days, reads like an apology for an explanation.

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The squadron was out for mounted drill on the common for a couple of hours this morning and the men were heartily glad of the opportunity to take a little of the mizzle out of their charges.

It was reported this morning that the route march to embarkation Friday should be the same as that of last Saturday.

The Boers were expected here about February 2, and it is thought she can be fitted up and made ready in 10 days.

The officers of the contingent were tenured a dinner at the Halifax Club to-night. Lord Seymour and Sir M. B. Daly were among the guests.

Tomorrow night the combined militia bands of the city hold a monster "smoker" at the new armory for the contingent.

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Commandant Erasmus and his friends are reported to have departed and the Boer forces in this vicinity are apparently fewer in number.

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Everything is being carried out with all possible secrecy, but I am informed on good authority that a portion of the troops have already started on their march, and that others will follow immediately.

Umbria is north of Inhambane, which is a few miles above Cabi Das Correntes; and the movement apparently indicates that the Boers are engaged in gun running and men importing through Rhodesia, or that, perhaps, they are planning to take Col. Plummer in the flank.

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LONDON CABLE LETTER.

NEWS OF G. W. STEVENS' DEATH HEARD WITH SORROW.

A Glimpse at the British Public's Feeling Toward Government and the War—Nation is Like a Stock Exchange—Stimulated Demand for Silver.

(Copyright 1900, the Associated Press).

London, Jan. 20.—To thoroughly and conservatively appreciate the political conditions as they exist in England today; to understand the reactions that ordinary masses or masses in South Africa create in the mind of the British public and to gauge the task confronting the government at the forthcoming session of parliament, it is first necessary to realize the stupendous changes that, in the few weeks, have taken place in the national character.

To put it briefly, since the British army in the field has found the Boer army was a match, or more, the British nation has become one high stock exchange, not the material sense, but in sentiment.

The nation, as a whole, governs its opinions by the happenings of the hour, vacillating according to the news ticker in its traditions of centuries as easily as the most nervous market that ever operated in times of uncertainty.

Nothing so adequately lends itself to a ready and forcible simile as the prevailing temper of the British nation as the popular conception of the stock market. As on the floor, there is a certain small percentage with such huge interests at stake that they are never budged by rumors that make or break the smaller fry.

These composed the very inmost ring and their exclusiveness may be judged from the fact that one never knows when opening from day to day, such solid and conservative journals as the Morning Post, or Standard, whether they will uphold or bitterly abuse the government.

In a like manner the majority of public opinion sway, at the late trial at Rome, to lecture for 15 weeks in the United States during the autumn of the present year.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT. Had Left Wife and Children for an Actress. Chicago, Jan. 20.—Charles L. Foote, formerly postmaster and city treasurer of Fall River, Mass., charged with the embezzlement of \$6,000 from the treasury of Fall River, was arrested here today. Foote has eluded the authorities for over four years.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 20.—Charles L. Foote, who is reported to be under arrest in Chicago, left this city on Dec. 10, 1896, and at the same time an actress known both as Wood and Harper left the city. Later it was said that Foote had been very attentive to the actress and for a couple of weeks had been in her company almost entirely, buying her diamonds and giving her the best entertainment that money could secure.

After Foote disappeared it was alleged that he had taken \$4,000 from the Fall River Co-operative Bank and \$2,000 from Lincoln and Hood, with whom he had been a trusted clerk. He also held a check for the bank. Foote left his wife and child in almost destitute circumstances.

SOME TIME AFTER Foote left, he was located in Chicago, where he had lived for six months with the woman who was thought to have been his companion at the time of his disappearance. Mrs. Foote is living with her parents in this city.

HOSPITAL CORPS TO PHILIPPINES. Washington, Jan. 20.—The war department has arranged to send 150 hospital corps men to the Philippines on the hospital ship Missouri, which is to sail from San Francisco some time next month. To secure this number of men, it will be necessary to withdraw recruits from instruction at either the Washington barracks or Angel Island, Calif.

Death of James Brayden. Mr. James Brayden died Monday at his home, Upper Loch Lomond. He was 84 years of age, but had been in excellent health till a few months ago. He is survived by his wife, four daughters and three sons. One son, James, is living in Boston, and one, John, New York. His daughter is Mrs. C. Bell of Dixon, Cal., and another is Mrs. Arthur Gear of Kansas. He was one of the most respected farmers in St. John county.

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least a keen international press war and rumors damaging to stock values if nothing more, though the discrepancy between Count Von Bülow's speech in Germany, and the representations of the German ambassador in London, the latter being extremely conciliatory form a reassuring circumstance.

In an account of the Spanish-American naval campaign just issued, H. W. Wilson, a well-known naval authority, writes: "As an Englishman who would hardly be accused of any political bias on American affairs, I cannot refrain from expressing surprise at the unjust and cruel attacks which have been made by the American press upon Admiral Sampson, or from expressing admiration for the dignity, self-restraint and nobility of heart with which he has borne a meek and unassuming death."

The news of the death of Mr. G. W. Stevens, the special correspondent of the London Daily Mail, from enteric fever, Monday, at Ladysmith, has been received with genuine sorrow in London, where he had many friends in and out of his profession.

Mr. Stevens had a distinguished career at Oxford. His first newspaper success was a series of letters which he wrote from America, headed: "The Last of the Dollar." His last work before going to the Transvaal was "The Tragedy of Dreyfus," and his long stay in hot unwholesome Rennes is thought to have unduly taxed his constitution to an extent that made him easy prey for the fever.

Mr. Stevens made a romantic marriage a few years ago with Mrs. Rogerson, well known in London society. She was 60 years old. Mr. Stevens was 26. But the marriage was very happy. They were devoted to each other. Mr. Stevens used to write to her daily, wherever he was.

The idea that the Indian government will shortly have to buy silver has stimulated the demand. Indications that the silver reserve of the Indian currency department has been heavily depleted and will be further reduced are found in the large sales, telegraphic transfers upon India, further earmarking of gold for the account of the Indian government, and the despatch of gold to India.

Out of 163 crores of cash reserve, only about seven crores are silver. Mr. C. D. Rose, who will contest the Newmarket division of Cambridge against Mr. Harry McCallum, is a son of the late Sir John Rose, of Montreal. Mr. Rose intended contesting for the American cup after the Danvers race, but subsequently reconsidered the matter.

A contract has been signed for M. J. Mori, counsel for Alfred Dreyfus, during the late trial at Rennes, to lecture for 15 weeks in the United States during the autumn of the present year.

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Most Miraculous Heart Cures.

Mr. Thos. Cooke, of Kingston, After Suffering Intense Pain and Distress of the Heart for Seven Years—Is Cured Almost Miraculously by

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—A Remedy Which Saves Lives Everyday that Have Been Proclaimed

By Physicians Beyond Human Aid—It is a Powerful, harmless Heart Specific and Can Work Wonders in Half-an-Hour.

Kingston, April 26, 1890.—Mr. Thos. Cooke, 290 Johnston street, Kingston, tells this wonderful story of his sickness from heart disease, and what he considered his almost miraculous recovery by the

aid of the good angel of modern medical science—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. He says: "I suffered seven years from a very rare form of heart disease. I experienced great weakness; had smothering sensations; palpitation so bad; that one in the same room could hear the heart thumps. I had nervousness and depression at times, suffered excruciating shooting pains I could not stand the slightest exertion or excitement. I tried many remedies recommended to me, and consulted by physicians on my ailments,

and nobody gave me any hope of permanent recovery. But one day I read of a cure

Nothing on Earth will do it like Sheridan's Powder.

DR. A. B. WALKER'S LECTURE.

There was a fair audience at the McChesney Institute last evening and those present were given a rare treat in the lecture delivered by Dr. A. B. Walker.

Dr. A. B. Walker, the next speaker, said he felt it his duty to speak on the subject of the colored people in Canada and the United States today.

Dr. Walker, the lecturer of the evening, was warmly greeted by the audience.

Speaking of the Boers as a people, George Flegen, who has been in South Africa many years, said that they are the craftiest, most dishonest, most untruthful and most cruel and most ignorant race of white people in the world.

Continuing, the speaker said, as for Kruger, the hand-writing on the wall portends his fate. His boat will soon be under the water.

Several soda lakes have been discovered in the foothills near Ashcroft, British Columbia.

BY-ELECTIONS.

A Conservative Elected on the Strength of Speaking French-Liberals Elected in Winnipeg and Lotbiniere.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The returns from Sherbrooke give McIntosh 90 majority, which will be reduced when complete figures are received.

Two Liberals were running in Lotbiniere, and Fortier has been elected by 1201 over Boivert.

Aged Springhill Lady has Bad Fall at Moncton.

Moncton, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Campbell, wife of Dr. Campbell, Springhill, fell down stairs at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. W. Simpson, here, this afternoon, sustaining very severe injuries.

Stormy Weather Not Sufficient Reason for the Ashanti's Non-arrival.

Halifax, Jan. 25.—The past few weeks have been marked by a continuation of the stormy weather.

Deaths.

Mr. James McColgan, well-known stonemason, died on Wednesday at the residence of his nephew, Mr. Wm. McColgan.

Word has been received of the death in New York of Mr. Harry Mills, who was a stevedore here about twenty years ago.

Fredericton News.

Fredericton, Jan. 24.—Charles Brewer, a well-known resident of Kewick, died at that place yesterday, aged 78 years.

ENGINEERS' DEAFNESS.

The deafness of locomotive engineers and men has been looked upon as an effect of the whistle.

SUBSTITUTION OF FLOWED LAND.

The injury to soil from flooding by a high tide in various estuaries is being looked upon as an effect of the whistle.

WANTED

O. L. Moody's Life and Labors.

MEMORIAL EDITION is in press and will be issued soon.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at a bargain—A Double Cylinder Hoe Newspaper Printing Press in good condition.

BIRTHS.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Departed.

Arrived.

Departed.

Arrived.

Departed.

Arrived.

Departed.

Arrived.

Departed.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

Departed.

Arrived.

WILD WITH ECZEMA

One of Pittsburg's Most Estimable Business Men Certifies to the Wonderful Efficacy of Cuticura.



I was a sufferer for eight years from that most distressing of all diseases, Eczema. I tried some of the best physicians in the country, but they did me little good.

J. D. PORTER, 428 4th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

CUTICURA THE SET

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle.

in the river, has been floated and is discharging cargo.

Passed out Delaware Breakwater, Jan. 21, star drabrig, from St. John; ship Sarah, from St. John.

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TO COMPLETE DELSARIE'S NOTES

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SMALL CHECKS ARE FEWER.

"The war tax has its drawbacks," remarked the cashier in a large Broadway house to a Mail and Express reporter to day.

ANIMAL TEMPERATURE.

The slight variations in the body heat of animals, even in the greatest changes of atmospheric temperature, M. Francois St. Vanders of physiology.

LOCAL NEWS

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH will be built at South, P. E. Island.

WORD FROM LIUT. McLEAN—Lieut. Col. McLean, on Monday last, received a cablegram from his son, Lieut. Walden McLean.

GOOD YEAR'S SHOWING—The annual statement of the Halifax Banking Company shows that an addition of \$25,000 was made in the year to the rest, bringing it up to \$500,000.

THE HAY BOSS OF SOUTH AFRICA—Freight traffic over the I. C. R. is very heavy, and there are many special trains running.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.

SPOKEN.

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