



MAJORITY REDUCED.

WESTMOBLAND WAS NOT AS STRONG FOR THE SCOTT ACT

As First Announced—Declaration Reduces the Majority by Eighty-one Votes—Change in the Wardenship on the First of the Year.

DORCHESTER, Dec. 5.—The sudden death of the late W. F. George, of Upper Sackville, caused much regret here, where the deceased is well known.

It is now stated that the recently appointed warden, Col. Kirk, of Guysboro, N. S., will not enter upon his official duties as warden of the Dorchester penitentiary until the new year.

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would be in a position to make it very unpleasant for them.

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Estimate of a Prominent Lumberman on the Coming Out.

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THE MARKET.

ST. JOHN MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like flour, sugar, and oil.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing market prices for various provisions like meat, fish, and dairy products.

GRAIN.

Table listing market prices for various grains like wheat, corn, and barley.

WHEAT.

Table listing market prices for various types of wheat.

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COUNTRY MARKETS—GENERAL.

Revised and compiled for the Telegraph Commission by S. H. Dickson.

Table listing market prices for various commodities from different regions.

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AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

Major William A. Simpson Describes the Situation in South Africa.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Major William A. Simpson, U.S.A., chief of the Bureau of Military Information, writing of the situation in Natal says:—

The situation in Natal is a most peculiar one. Sir George White, with probably about 9,000 troops, is still at Ladysmith. The Boers have been unable to destroy his force or capture the position.

General Buller's force is still at Ladysmith, about thirty-five miles south of the position. The exact number of his force is unknown, but it is probably not more than 3,000.

About twenty miles southeast of Ladysmith, the railroad crosses the Mooi River. Here is a British camp, which the Boers have been shelling. Now they have worked around to the south, and are said to be threatening Pietermaritzburg, about forty miles southeast of the Mooi River.

We have then the curious spectacle of three British detachments across the line of the railroad, the holding in Ladysmith, and the Boers in communication with the outside world. General Buller is in command of the relief expedition, numbering about 9,000 men, which has not yet begun its advance.

The British seem to be deficient in cavalry, and the Boers, in small mounted parties, swarm over the country at their own will, cutting the telegraph wires, looting and ransacking at will.

A prompt and successful advance on the part of Gen. Buller would at once relieve the situation, and every movement will begin the reverse do not miss. If he succeeds in relieving the different beleaguered commands in turn, while yet intact, he will have a well-earned laurel wreath, and the Boers will be in control of the situation in Natal.

In the west, the British seem to have done very well. Making and Kimberley have been liberated almost from the beginning, but they have been vigorously defended, successful operations have been made, and the reports indicate the garrisons in good condition and fine spirits.

The lines advanced from the south, as has been foretold; namely, from East London, in the direction of Bloemfontein, and along the western border toward Kimberley. Thirty-seven thousand men of Buller's corps have already arrived, and the remainder should not be long behind.

London, Nov. 24.—The wedding of Miss Margaret A. Watt and Mr. James Mayo took place at Lily Glen, Kintore, on November 22nd. The Rev. Gordon C. Pringle performed the ceremony. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. George Mayo, the bride was given away by her father with whom she occupied the room. She was becomingly attired in a handsome gown. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Jessie L. Watt, of Woodstock, and Miss Belle L. Watt, who also acted as bridesmaid.

The guests were all relatives or intimate friends of the two families. After congratulations a wedding supper was served. The bride was a granddaughter of the late Thomas Watt, chemist, and a very popular young lady. A large number of elegant and useful presents accompanied the esteem in which she was held.

Wrecks at Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 21.—The British steamer Horton, Swansons, for Till Cove, is anchored off Fog Island in Green Bay, with a broken shaft. The steamer Algerine, Captain Ingraham, left here today to tow her in for dockage and repairs.

Seventeen schooners were driven ashore at different points on the coast during the recent gale, all being completely wrecked.

A COPPER MINE.

EXTENSIVE WORK ALREADY DONE NEAR SACKVILLE.

Three shafts being sunk and several tunnels have already been driven—the works are being completed and men are toiling night and day.

Sackville, Dec. 5.—An industry of considerable present interest and great future possibilities is close proximity to this town is found in the intercolony Copper Company's mines at Fairfield. About 50 men are now employed working night and day and a large quantity of ore has already been taken out.

The enormous commerce of Chili is conducted under great difficulties. There are no harbors and no docks, and a tremendous surf that rolls half way around the world before it finally breaks into foam upon the beaches where these cargoes are landed.

Some of the boats overthrown through the recklessness of the crewmen. They are obliged to drink or swallow among themselves, and now and then you hear that one is drowned, but somehow or another they get their passengers through all right, although the latter occasionally are treated to exciting experiences.

Not long ago, at Antofagasta, a big iceberg was exposed nearly her broadside to the surf and was overturned instantly. As she capsized the boiler exploded and the hull was blown to fragments. The five men who composed the crew were lost.

The skill with which the native hands are able to handle the surf is a thing to be admired. They are able to tow the lighter; all the work is done by hand. Two men will haul a large carrying rig or seventy men will haul a large carrying rig.

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Advertisement for Rose Dentine Tooth Powder, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing its benefits for dental hygiene.



GRAPES FROM ABROAD.

Some introductions intended to Aid Table Grape Culture.

Mr. W. T. Swingle, foreign explorer for the department of agriculture, recently returned from a trip through Mediterranean countries.

The great enemy of the European grapes in eastern United States has been the dreaded phylloxera.

The section of seed and plant introduction has secured 3,000 plants of 119 of the best varieties, all grafted on American stocks especially selected for vigor and disease resisting qualities.

The grafted vines are being given a thorough trial in various localities in North Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Kansas.

The following case also adds weight: for several years the cherry crop of Yaca valley, California, had not been good, although it was formerly quite sure.

Changes in Eastern Farming.

Without much question the raising of any grain crop, at least for the value of the grain itself, has long ceased to be profitable in any of the eastern states and to a great extent in the states west of Lake Erie.

Among other revivals of old favorites the dawn of the peony is announced.

In all sections loose coverings may be used to advantage for protecting low plants from frost, and damp snuggles may be profitably employed in gardens, orchards and small fields.

Leguminous Forage Plants.

Leguminous forage plants are of vast importance to those farmers who would adopt scientific methods.

The true white ash is an excellent street tree in many sections.

These varieties of plums which are designated as American are natives of this country and, as a rule, are hardier than either European or Japanese varieties.

THE BENEFICENT BEE.

Evidence of Its Great Importance in Fruit Growing.

Mr. Frank Benton, the bee expert at Washington, has cited for The Rural New Yorker the following data in regard to the actual amount of practical benefit in increased fruit and seed production by keeping bees:

In "Langstroth on the Honeybee" it is stated that "a large fruit grower told us that his cherries were a very uncertain crop, a cold northeast storm frequently prevailing when they were in blossom.

Root says: "A few years ago the people in some parts of Massachusetts got an idea that the bees, which were kept there in large numbers, were prejudicial to the fruit.

Mr. T. W. Cowan, editor of The British Bee Journal, has recently said: "It is useless increasing the area under fruit cultivation without at the same time increasing the number of bees kept.

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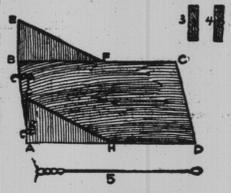
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FARM CONVENIENCES.

Wagon Gate Useful in Husking Time. Crates For Roots, Apples, Etc.

A sketch of a very convenient tail board or end gate, which can be attached to any wagon bed and which saves much time and labor in unloading corn or coal, is sent to the Ohio Farmer by a correspondent, who says: "The size of wagon beds varies so much that it is useless to give dimensions, but make the last A B C D long enough to extend at least six inches above the sideboards of the wagon and



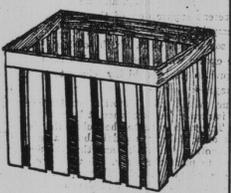
TAILBOARD OR END GATE.

also wide enough so that the wings B E F and G H will be on the outside of the bed when the end gate is up. Have two hooks made as at 1 and 2 and bolt to the end gate with the hook turned down. Then have made out of wagon tire two plates, 3 and 4, each about six inches long, with slots about two inches long and large enough to admit hooks 1 and 2. Bolt these plates to the under side of the wagon bed, with the slots extending out far enough from the bed to admit the hooks. This makes your hinge for the end gate so that it can be removed from the bed instantly.

"Now attach two rods or chains, as at Fig. 5, at C D and let them pass through rings fastened at the top end of the bed. This holds the end gate up, so that one may stand on it and begin to unload. Have two rings, one on each side of the bed, fastened the length of the chains or rods from the end of the bed to hold the end gate up while the load is being hauled.

Particular attention is called in the journal already mentioned to the crate shown in the second cut by a writer who describes it thus: As can be seen, all the slats composing it are upright, obviating thereby the use of corner supports, for as put together, the slats lap at the corners and, being well nailed, afford great firmness to the whole affair.

The shape of this crate, remember, should be rectangular, for then it can be used to load a number of them into a wagon box it can be done with perfect ease. Indeed, if put to use in this manner, the crate is indispensable for harvesting apples, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, and so on.



CRATE FOR POTATOES, TURNIPS, ETC.

Importance, the enduring qualities of all such depend chiefly on their being kept whole and nice.

Provided there is only one man to handle them, crates holding half a bushel each are plenty large enough, but where two pairs of hands are present to take them in charge it is better to have them as large again at least. Keep properly housed, such crates will last one a lifetime.

New England Likes Rape For Pasture.

The sowing of rape as a pasture for sheep and hogs seems likely to work a revolution in farming in many sections. So far as we have seen reports of its use, says American Cultivator, all parties seem to be much pleased with the results, and it seems to be as good as clover or alfalfa for pasturing, besides being more easily and quickly grown.

The ducks were about 3 months old when three of them came home and lay down on their stomachs and began to quack as if in great agony.

TURKEY CULTURE.

Facts Drawn From the Experiences of English and American Growers.

Large birds realize more per pound in proportion than the small ones.

Care must be taken not to let the meal too sticky or too dry, but just so that it clings together nicely.

No stock pays better for proper feeding and a little extra care than young turkeys, says W. Cook in Poultry.

Those birds which are intended for meal before they are allowed out in the morning are the best.

Turkeys will drink occasionally during incubation, but usually decline much food, and consequently come out of hatching time rather poor and then need hearty food.

After turkeys are about 8 weeks old they do better if allowed to sleep out in the open, with no covering over them, than if put in a warm close house.

What in the feathered creation is more magnificent than a fine flock of turkeys, whether displaying their gorgeous coloring in the sun or strutting through woods and fields in quest of food.

Turkeys like to roost as high as possible in the house. Therefore the perches should be on a level to prevent them from breathing foul air, as they are more subject to roup and cold than any other fowls.

It should always be borne in mind that unless the stock birds are large it is impossible to get the young ones to a good weight.

Many farmers allow their young turkeys to run in the stubble fields, which is a good plan, as they not only pick up a great deal of loose corn, but often get plenty morsels of green stuff, besides which they have plenty of fresh air and exercise.

Let no novice in this business suppose he can succeed without great care and prudence. Young turkeys are the most tender of all young fowls and need the most care.

Old hen wives assure us that, as geese regulate the commencement of their laying by the feast of Candlemas, so turkeys always lay their first eggs on Good Friday, regardless of the movability of the fast.

It is a matter of mismanagement that some farmers and poultry men "keep over" season after season, a lot of worse than useless fowls that are inferior in every respect, fowls that have outgrown all possible usefulness.

This practice may be considered, on general principles, to exist commonly "among the people." It is unfortunate, inasmuch as it is responsible for a great deal of the dissatisfaction among beginners and those inexperienced.

It is more than probable, too, that a large share of the chicks come from the eggs of these greatly inferior fowls, as their brooding tendencies are generally quite well developed.

It is quite obvious, therefore, that the sooner the class of poultry is obliterated from the face of the earth the better. There is no better time to commence cutting them out than right now.

Either eat them yourself or send them to market. In this latter event, it may be as well to fatten them a little if they are not already too fat.

Shut them in small coops and place in a darkened room. Feed them cornmeal, mash and cooked kitchen scraps in the morning, all they will eat up clean, and corn, wheat or buckwheat at noon and night.

Avoid giving them onions in any great quantity or anything of a sour or stale nature, as it is liable to taint the flesh. Keep their coops in good sanitary condition, and in a very short time they should be in a good marketable condition.

Put them through this process and they will sell for just what they will bring. Endeavor to improve your flock in every possible way. Introduce new and better blood occasionally. Make up a breeding pen from the best birds and breed them exclusively. To allow your flock in any way to deteriorate is to invite inevitable loss and failure.—Indiana Farmer.

Overfed Ducks in a Bad Way.

A correspondent writes from Farm Poultry: "I have looked over all my Farm Poultry, but have found no disease resembling the one which has befallen my ducks. Being a beginner in the duck business, I will have to ask your advice.

"The ducks were about 3 months old when three of them came home and lay down on their stomachs and began to quack as if in great agony.

MILK FEVER.

New Treatment Explained by State Veterinarian Pearson, of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Leonard Pearson, state veterinarian of Pennsylvania, in an article on milk fever and its treatment, says: "Two years ago a Danish veterinarian suggested that milk fever may be a poisoning of the animal due to the absorption from the udder of abnormal substances produced there under certain conditions. It is known that by the fermentation of certain organic substances poisonous compounds, known as ptomaines, may be produced.

These sometimes develop in sausage, cheese, ice cream, preserved meat, etc., and in such cases produce illness when eaten. Such poisonous substances are the product of bacterial action. It has

been shown recently by Dr. V. A. Moore that bacteria may be found even in the deep parts of many udders. The remainder of the food required for the production of milk, and also the milk itself, may be contaminated by the bacteria which enter the teat, they will have greater opportunities to become distributed by the prolonged manipulation and through the wide passages of the productive udder of the milk milker than through the unmanipulated udder of the heifer or the more confined passages of the poor milker.

After the milk has been produced, it will be little opportunity for any injurious substance to accumulate in harmful quantities.

The conditions that tend to prevent milk fever are the conditions that tend to repress the activity of the udder, as bleeding, purging and low feeding.

That high condition without an active udder does not predispose to milk fever is shown by the fact that this disease is so rare among Hereford, Galloway and Angus cattle, although the cows of these breeds are usually in higher condition than Jerseys or Guernseys when they calve.

It appears, therefore, that there is some force in this new theory, and it remains to determine whether a plan of treatment based upon it will give better results than have heretofore been obtained.

Milk fever has always been looked upon as a very fatal disease, and in different places and different seasons the mortality has ranged from 50 to 90 per cent.

If milk fever is produced by the absorption of a poison developed in the udder, the injurious material in the udder should be removed or neutralized as soon as possible.

Frequent milking, every hour or so, for years has been looked upon as a very important part of the treatment in all of these cases. But the new treatment goes further than this. It provides for the removal of the poison.

It provides for the removal of the poison by rubbing and manipulation through each quarter of the udder. The solution is allowed to remain for 15 to 30 minutes and is then milked out. This is repeated in four hours if necessary.

In making the injection a milking tube is used to which a piece of this rubber hose two feet long is attached. In the loose end of this hose a small funnel is inserted. This is held above the udder, and the solution is poured into it and allowed to run slowly into the milk cistern and ducts.

"Most careful attention must be paid to the cleanliness of the udder and hands and the sterility of the instruments and solution. The solution must be made with freshly boiled distilled water and in a sterile bottle. The instruments—that is, the milking tube, the rubber tubing and the funnel—must be freshly boiled and kept in a perfectly clean dish until used.

The udder must be washed and the teats disinfected and the hands disinfected before the milking tube is inserted. All of these extraordinary precautions are necessary to prevent injury to the udder. If foreign matter or certain bacteria are introduced with the instrument or machinery, the udder will become inflamed and perhaps will be destroyed."

Keep Cows Quiet.

Keep the dairy cows as quiet as possible & you will get the best results.

DAIRY FEEDING.

How Much Land Is Needed to Keep 1 Milk Cow?

With good, rich land kept always in grass, two, three and even four acres will be needed to winter and summer a cow, says The American Cultivator.

Where the land is rocky or poor it may require five acres to a cow, besides buying some grain or meal to extra feed in winter. It is always true economy to purchase bran, wheat middlings or grain meal to feed to cows that have a hay diet in winter.

It makes the hay go further, and whenever a farmer makes close calculations he finds that for milk production at least hay is the most expensive feed he can purchase. Among the cheapest of all cow feeds are linseed and cottonseed meal, though neither can be fed in large amounts nor without being mixed with chopped hay or straw, to give more bulk with the same nutrition.

Even corn and oats should be ground and mixed with cut hay or straw to get the best results from feeding them. If the whole mess is well steamed and a little salt added, it makes the cow eat it with avidity, and the moisture from steaming the food greatly stimulates the secretion of milk.

With the introduction of the silo to keep green cornstalks in excellent condition for winter feed there came a revolution in the feeding of cows. It enormously increased the amount of fodder that could be produced on an acre. Instead of taking two, three or four acres or more to keep a cow through the year, as with grass, a cow might be kept on an acre or perhaps three cows on two acres if some winter crop can be grown, like rye, to be cut and fed in the spring just before the grain begins to head out.

Fifteen, 20 or more tons of corn fodder can be grown per acre if the corn is fed green. Twenty and even 25 tons of large southern corn can be grown per acre, which, made into ensilage, would make a daily ration of 100 pounds or more of ensilage per day for 365 days in the year. This is more than any cow should or could eat.

Fifty pounds of ensilage per day is, except for short periods, all that can be profitably fed to cows giving milk. The remainder of the food required should be dry hay, clover, if possible, and some bought grains. Though these require the expenditure of money from the farm, they pay better than trying to grow on the farm everything that has to be fed, as used to be the motto with old fashioned farmers.

It is only since eastern farmers learned to supplement their home grown rations with cheap western grain that they have been able to produce milk and butter as cheaply as the west.

Feeding succulent food instead of dry hay and dried corn fodder in winter has greatly helped to develop the milking capacities of our leading dairy breeds. All of these originated in mild and moist climates, where succulent and nutritious food is plentiful at all seasons. The Channel Island cows, the Friesian-Holstein and also the Ayrshire cattle originated not far from salt water, which is deep enough to keep open in winter. In an arid country the best milk producing breeds rapidly deteriorate in dairy qualities. Where there are plenty of springs of water, so as to keep the air moist, the milk producing breeds can be most profitably produced, because, other things being equal, they can be bred to produce more milk and butter in the one which preceded it.

Dairymen Get Their Innings.

Dairymen need not much longer cast covetous glances at the receipts of their neighbors who make meat, says The Breeder's Gazette. All things come to him who waits, and the swing of the pendulum toward active trade and higher prices is carrying along with it all phases of farming. Milkmakers were caught rather late in this current, but none the less surely. Butter has been advancing the past few weeks at a rate and with a strength that have surprised a number of those who keep well posted on this trade. It is the same old story—burning the candle at both ends. That is to say, it is a case of diminished supply and increased demand. When these two factors enter fairly into a problem, "fireworks" generally result. A few "guzzes" have already been burst in the butter market, and more pyrotechnics are apt to follow. A prolonged drought during the late summer, even worse than is ordinarily characteristic of this period, occasioned a material diminution in the make, while the demand on both domestic and foreign account has been steadily growing. Statistically there is a world-wide shortage on butter, and when the increased domestic consumption is considered in connection with this fact it may safely be concluded that we have not yet seen the end of the advance.

Preservation Without Chemicals.

In a bulletin of the West Virginia Experiment Station Mr. Hite describes a series of experiments which he made for the preservation of milk with a pressure of from 5 to 30 tons per square inch. At the end of 80 days some of the samples were perfectly sweet, but in no case were all the injurious bacteria killed, and, on the whole, the experiment can hardly be regarded as a success. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring cylinders sufficiently strong to withstand the great pressure. In some cases low or moderate pressure for several days was tried.

Get the Buttermilk Out.

Butter will not keep if the buttermilk is not carefully taken out.

Warm Creams and New Butters.

If the cream is too warm, the butter will be slow to come.



DR. LEONARD PEARSON.





WORLD AS IT WILL BE

WHEN RIGHTEOUSNESS REIGNS DESCRIBED BY DR. TALMAGE.

REVOLUTIONIZED FOR GOOD.

A Tonic for the Weary and Heartless As the Struggle to Better the Conditions of Themselves and Their Fellow-men - What Will Happen on the World's Complete Gospelization.

Washington, Dec. 3.—By a novel mode Dr. Talmage in this discourse shows how the world will look after it has been revolutionized for good.

Down in the struggle to make the world better and happier we sometimes get depressed with the obstacles to be overcome.

There will be nothing in that coming century of the world's perfection to hinder our terrestrial visit.

It will not take us long to come here, however far in God's universe heaven may be.

There is no such thing as a free lunch. The Bible declares that such visitation is going on now.

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There is no God? was buried half a century ago without any liturgical service.

"Well," I say to our escort, "where are Tom Paine's 'Age of Reason' and Ingersoll's 'Mistakes of Moses' and Davis' 'Name and Voice' and the celebrated tirades against the Bible?"

"I never heard of them," says our escort. "What are you talking about? A bigger bonfire of books than that which in apostolic times was kindled in the streets of Ephesus was lighted in all our cities and the corrupt literature of the world turned into ashes many, many years ago. I saw the last leaf curl up in the flame and scatter."

In response to my question as to what had wrought all this change—abolition of the evil and fully inaugurated all the good—our escort, the spirit of the twenty-first century, tells me that gospelization had done the work.

"I ask again of the interpreter, 'Has death been banished from the world?' The answer is, 'No, but people die now only when the physical machinery is worn out and they realize it is time to go and that they are certainly and without doubt going into a world where they will be infinitely better off and are to live in a mansion that awaits their immediate occupancy.'"

"But how was all this effected?" I ask our escort. "By floods of gospel power. You who lived in the nineteenth century never saw a revival of religion to be compared with what occurred in the latter part of the twenty-first century. The prophecy has been fulfilled that 'a nation will be born in a day'—that is, ten or twenty or forty million of people converted in 24 hours."

In our church history we read of the great awakening of 1857, when five hundred thousand souls were saved. But that was only a drop of the coming showers that since then took into the kingdom of God everything between the Atlantic and the Pacific, between the Pyrenees and the Himalayas.

The evils that good people in the nineteenth century were trying to destroy have been overcome by celestial forces. What man weaponry failed to accomplish has been done by omnipotent thunderbolts.

"O spirit of the twenty-first century, will you not show us something of the commercial life of your time?" He answers, "By and by I will show you all." And on the morrow he takes us through the great marts of trade and shows us the bargain makers and the draymen at the doorways and the errand boy on his rounds and the messenger who brings the mail and the messenger who brings the morning as well as the store in the morning as well as those who close it at night all look as if they were satisfied and well treated. No swarming up of small houses of merchandise by great houses, no ruinous underselling until those in the same line are bankrupt and then the prices lifted, no unnecessary assignment to defraud creditors, no over-drawing of accounts, no absconding, no sharp practice, no snap judgments, but the manufacturer right in his dealings with the wholesaler, and the wholesaler with the retailer, and the retailer with the customer.

"But what is yonder row of buildings, majestic for architecture?" The spirit of the twenty-first century says, "Those are our legislative halls and places of public trust, and if you will like I will show you the political circles, the modes of preferment, the styles of election, the character of public men in your century." "Thank you," I reply. "I can easily understand how gospelization would improve individual life and social life, and commercial life, but would like to see what it can do for political life."

"Let me tell you," says the spirit of the twenty-first century, "that I have read about political chicanery and corruption of more than 100 years ago—the nineteenth century, in which you lived here—the low political caucus has gone from the face of the earth, and the stuffed ballot box, and the bribery by money, and the purchase of office, and the jobs got through legislatures and congresses by lobbyists."

"As company with our escort we pass down from the heights on which these buildings stand I see a dismantled cannon planted on the side of the hill, and I go to examine it, and I read the inscription, cut in letters of bronze: 'This is the last gun that was fired in the last battle of the last war that will ever be fought. Presented by the last regiment of war just disbanding. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men.' Then I look up, and our escort says: 'Do you see that large structure on our right? That was a fortress, but now it is a college, and instead of guns aiming out of the port holes are looking the students of a higher literature at a wisdom and a grander civilization than the world ever before imagined. And those students are taught by a professor of men as renowned for piety as for science. Archaeologist's hammer and geologist's crowbar and chemist's laboratory and explorer's journey have joined in a confirmation of the truth of the Holy Scriptures until there is not an unbeliever left on the earth. The astronomer through his telescope has seen the morning star of the Redeemer, and the geologist has found the Book of Ages, and the geometer has demonstrated that heaven is the city which 'leth four square, and the length is the breadth, and the height of it is equal.'"

"What," I say to our escort, "the skeptic, no infidel, no agnostic?" His reply is, "Absolutely none. The last leaf which 'said in his name' there is no God? was buried half a century ago without any liturgical service."

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FASHION HINTS.

Items Concerning the Predominant Styles.

The blouses now worn are much modified. They are far closer in fit, and the blouse form is but lightly suggested. Yokes of all varieties are the principal feature—round, square, pointed, cut in all sorts of odd shapes, plain, plaited, puffed and embroidered.

Many gowns are made in two tones, the tunic being lighter or darker than the skirt. Stitching is seen everywhere upon hats, wraps and gowns. Some tailor-made costumes are almost entirely covered with



CLOTH COSTUME.

Lines of stitching which design all sorts of motifs and continuous patterns. There are wavy bands, arabesque lines, Greek patterns, scrolls, points and circles thus design. Stitched velvet is the newest finish for coat covers and collars and is also used to cover hats and draw veils.

The picture shows a gown of lizard gray cloth. The redingote skirt has round corners and is finished with lines of stitching and opens over a tulle or the same material. The bodice, fitted at the back, is stretched in front and has a plastron plaited at the sides and crossed in the middle by little red velvet straps held by crystal buttons. The revers of white satin form a bertha across the back and are covered with applications of elaborate designs.

The gown depicted is of chambray cloth, and the skirt which has a slight train, is bordered with fur and enriched with elaborate applications of mastic cloth. The coat bodies are cut away in front and form tabs at each side. It is covered with applications like those on the skirt and closed by a large steel button. There is a velvet collar ornamented with applications, as are also the sleeves. The revers are of fur, and fur also encircles the wrists. The vest is of mastic cloth with steel buttons and the cravat of white tulle. The hat of chambray felt is trimmed with a drapery of chestnut velvet and with turquoise blue quills.

JUDIC CROSSLER.

Although the general style of skirts is clinging, there is nevertheless a certain latitude allowed, for, while the utterly plain kind without the least plait or fullness at the waist, is becoming to some figures, to others it is most unfavorable. So there are not only plaited skirts, but plaited ones two or more folds being placed at the immediate back. The same may be said of tunics. Some are entirely plain, others draped and plaited.

Circular ruffles continue to be worn, but their novelty vanished long ago.

FASHION NOTES.

A Becoming Variety of Style in Skirts.

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YOUNG GIRL'S GOWN.

Double skirts, the lower very flaring, the upper, are well represented. The perfectly plain skirt is, however, by no means in disgrace, and its lining is usually fastened securely to the outside material instead of being attached only at the belt. Occasionally, however, the two are separate, and in that case they are cut in exactly the same form.

The young girl's gown depicted is of parrot silk. The skirt, which is embroidered in a narrow design, opens over a side panel of royal blue velvet, being held in place by a panna bow. The panna silk blouse, embroidered to match, has a yoke of blue velvet, with a capuche bordered with embroidered silk tied in front. The belt is of blue velvet, with an ornamental buckle and a panna bow in front. The cuffs of the tight sleeves are embroidered.

JUDIC CROSSLER.

THE WINTER MODES.

Perforated Cloth Once Again in Fashion.

Perforated cloth has come into favor again, but it is now not simply cut in patterns. The perforated design is also embroidered. This cloth is used for tunics and for entire gowns and is made over silk of a contrasting color. Black over red and black or light gray over white are the most fashionable combinations. The perforated material is often closely applied to the silk lining, the contours of the pattern being stitched to hold the two together. When it is left free, a thickness of gauze is applied under the open gowns, interposing between it and the lining.

Delicately tinted silk embroidery without spangles is seen on some of the newest evening gowns. A great deal of velvet is used for trimming, as, with the exception of lace, it



CLOTH COSTUME.

is the only decoration available for materials covered with elaborate designs such as are now much seen. The other more elaborate trimmings are employed upon plain gowns.

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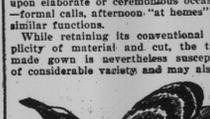
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TAILOR MADE STYLES.

Stitching the Fashionable Form of Decoration.

The tailor made gown is so important a factor in the winter wardrobe that it must be again referred to, for it is the accepted costume for traveling and walking, although it does not properly appear upon elaborate or ceremonious occasions—formal calls, afternoon "at homes" and similar functions.

While retaining its conventional simplicity of material and cut, the tailor made gown is nevertheless susceptible of considerable variety and may also be



BEST TOQUE.

decorated a great deal, provided the decoration is of a suitably reserved character. Stitching is at present the ornamentation chiefly favored, and the newest finish for a gown consists of collar, cuffs and revers of black velvet closely stitched with white silk.

With a wrap or gown thus trimmed it is considered appropriate to wear a hat also stitched. It may have a flat, stitched brim or may be a toque draped with stitched material. Velvet ribbons for hat trimming are also made by folding bands of velvet double, with a stiff interlining. These ribbons are used to form stiff, winglike bows.

An illustration is given which shows a toque of gray satin. The satin is laid in plaits and stitched, then draped over a shape. In front is a twist of gray velvet, passing under the brim, and there are also two erect points of gray velvet and an ornamental quill having a painted design upon it.

JUDIC CROSSLER.

Hilton—Congratulations, old fellow. Miss Sweetser has accepted me, and we are to be married next month. Only think of it! It was only a few weeks ago she declared she wouldn't marry the best man on earth.

Wilkes—If she says she to that, you are all right.—Boston Swainsbridge.

TOILET HINTS.

Care of the Complexion and Hands in Winter.

It is very important, especially in the winter time, that the skin should be thoroughly dried after the hands or face has been washed. A soft, dry towel should be used and every trace of moisture removed. Otherwise chapping, roughness and redness are almost sure to ensue.

After walking or driving in an open carriage and always before going to bed the face should be thoroughly washed



CLOTH COAT.

with warm water to remove all dust. To retire at night with the complexion covered with powder and atmospheric impurities is a practice which greatly impairs beauty. The French are fond of saying that one need not be beautiful, but one must not be ugly. To take care of the teeth, skin and hair, to dress neatly and becomingly and to cultivate so kindly and cheerful a disposition that its reflection softens and brightens the countenance will effectually prevent any woman from being ugly, even if she has not a good feature in her face.

The illustration shows a coat of mastic cloth, close at the back and half loose in front. It is trimmed with bands of black velvet, which are arranged so that they follow the rounded outline of the coat. Horizontal bands of velvet cover the sleeves. The collar and double revers are of black astrakhan. A black satin skirt is worn, a white mouseline cravat and a hat of black velvet trimmed with white feathers.

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ORNAMENTS.

Trimmings and Jewelry for the Winter Season.

Louis XV knots continue to be a favorite motive in dress decoration. They are incrustated in velvet on cloth or applied in beads on tulle, and they appear in embroidery of all kinds, forming designs about the edges of tunics.

A great deal of jewelry is worn with gowns of almost every sort, but especially with evening costumes. Brooches, barrettes, buckles and clasps are seen, and pins representing flowers, birds, bee-



MORNING BLOUSE.

ties, butterflies, etc. They are used in the drapery of the bodice, at the belt, in the cravat, in the hair and upon millinery.

One of the prettiest of hat or hair ornaments is composed of small peacock plumes, the eye of the plume being set with jewels. Peacock eyes are also combined with other feathers very effectively. Butterflies of lace and spangles are also worn in the hair with evening dress.

Black velvet belts, now fashionably adopted, are very narrow, except where the buckle is attached. At that point they widen somewhat.

The morning blouse shown in the picture is of satin. It has a wide collar edged with a band of embroidery and a ruffle of lace, which continues down the front in a double jabot and around the waist. In front the blouse ties with two long ends, also embroidered and bordered with a lace ruffle. The petticoat of broad silk has two circular ruffles of plain silk edged and headed with silk ruffles.

JUDIC CROSSLER.

Slanders. "Never waste time in denying slanders," said the corn fed philosopher. "Start a new slander about some one else, and yours will be forgotten."—In- dianapolis Journal.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE HOUSE AND SENATE GET THEIR ANNUAL DOSE OF ADVICE.

Portions of the Message Referring to Foreign Affairs Are Given—The Alaskan Boundary, the Philippines, and Cuba Are All Discussed.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The president's message was read before the Senate and the House today. Domestic matters occupy the first portion.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Regarding the Alaskan boundary dispute the president says:—

"In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. By means of an executive agreement a joint high commission has been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing twelve subjects, among which were the questions of the fur seal, the fisheries coast and contiguous waters, the Alaskan boundary, the transit of merchandise laws, the alien laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, revision of the agreement respecting naval vessels in the lakes, a more complete marking of parts of the boundary, provisions for the conveyance of criminals for wrecking and salvage. Much progress had been made by the commission toward the adjustment of many of these questions, when it became apparent that an irreconcilable difference of views was entertained respecting the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. In the failure of an agreement as to the meaning of articles 4 and 4 of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American commission proposed that the subject of the boundary be laid aside and that the remaining questions of difference be proceeded with, some of which were far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. This being declined by the British commission, an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be adjusted by two governments. The subject has been receiving the careful attention which its importance demands, with the result that a modus vivendi for provisional demarcations in the region about head of Lynn Canal has been agreed upon, and it is hoped that the negotiations now in progress between the two governments will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary."

"Apart from these questions growing out of our relationship with our northern neighbors, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of numerous matters arising in the vast territory of Alaska, and it is hoped that the negotiations now in progress between the two governments will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary."

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

"This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to the affairs not of a direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted good offices would have been gladly tendered. The United States representative at Pretoria was instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that personal and property rights of our citizens should be observed. Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria the United States was authorized, upon the request of the British government and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of the British interests. In the discharge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity was afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both the combatants. In the case of certain Italians in Louisiana, Mr. McKinley follows President Harrison in urging that congress extend the powers of the federal courts so that they may have jurisdiction over offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States."

"The president after a complimentary reference to the friendly feeling the government of Japan has for the United States, hopes that that country will be soon brought into telegraphic relation with this country and also calls attention to his special message of February 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, recommending that congress authorize the postmaster general to invite competitive bids for the establishment of such a cable."

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

"President McKinley reviews at some length the Samoan troubles, and says that he will submit to the Senate a contract entered into between the United States, Germany and England for its action, and then takes up the rendition of Cuba and Porto Rico since the treaty of peace with Spain was signed. He distinctly says that the pledge as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by congress on April 18, 1898, by which the United States disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification of and the determination that when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people, is of the highest honorable obligation and must be strictly kept. He says further:—

"Our mission to accomplish what we took up the wager of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning aside any loosely framed commonwealth to face vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruity of their political organization and recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energy. To greater blessing which come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men, re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate end."

CONGRESS OPENS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE AND SENATE HAVE BEGUN SESSIONS.

Brigham H. Roberts, Who Has Four Wives and the Support of the State of Utah, Gets a Seat But Is Not Yet Sworn—A Resolution Against Him.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Enormous crowds witnessed the opening scenes in the house today. The principal interest centered in the disposition of a seat to Mr. Roberts, the Mormon representative from Utah. Those who anticipated a sensational denouncement were disappointed, the programme outlined by the Republican leaders at their conference on Friday night, was partially carried out. The objection to the admission of Mr. Roberts, who was entered by Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. Roberts stepped aside without protest, except to ask if he was doing so in violation of his rights. To this the speaker replied in the negative.

There was no protest against the objection to administering the oath to Mr. Roberts and Mr. McKee, Democrat, of Arkansas, joined with Mr. Taylor in his protest. Mr. Taylor offered a resolution to refer that case to a special committee, but the consideration of the resolution was postponed until tomorrow in order to administer the oath to Mr. Roberts with the organization might be transacted today.

Although Mr. Roberts was not sworn in today, he secured a seat. This, however, was an accident. In the seat drawing lottery no provision had been made for Mr. Roberts, but when the drawing itself had not been provided with seats and the speaker secured from the house general permission for those members who do not draw seats to make such selections as they could. Under this authority Mr. Roberts got a seat in an obscure position on the Republican side.

Mr. Roberts was the observed of all observers throughout the day. His daughter sat in the gallery and watched the proceedings with interest. The election of Speaker Henderson and his induction into office, the appointment of the usual committee on the part of the Democrats, and the drawing of seats, with the usual amusing features, went off without a hitch. The only other feature out of the ordinary was the objection to Mr. Roberts, but when the objection was made and the speaker refused to entertain it, the Democrats knew it was futile to more than protest against the adoption of these rules for the present congress.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The formal memorial and protest against the admission of Brigham H. Roberts to congress, which was read in printed form and placed on the desks of members during the day. The main points are that Roberts is not a citizen of the United States, that he is, and now is, a bigamist and polygamist, contrary to the law; that he has been prosecuted and punished for "unlawful cohabitation" more than once; that he was born of British parents within the British realm and has never renounced his allegiance to Queen Victoria.

After reciting the legal and moral objections to Mr. Roberts, the petition asks that he be excluded from the house of officers or to have a seat in the house, that a special committee investigate the subject and that Roberts' seat be declared vacant. The document is signed by Josiah Strong, New York, president of the league of social service, and many others.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Appropriate tribute to the memory of late Vice-President Hobart was paid by the senate today at its first session of the 56th congress. The session lasted only 35 minutes and only the most formal and necessary business was transacted. After the adoption of the usual routine resolutions and the administration of the oath to the new members of the house of representatives and the session, on motion of Mr. Keane, of New Jersey, was suspended, the house adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 4.—An interesting debate of three hours the house today by a vote of 312 to 39 adopted the process of making music boxes, a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges against Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative from Utah. Previously the house had rejected a substitute resolution offered by Mr. Richardson, the leader of the majority, to allow Mr. Roberts to be sworn in and to send the whole case to the judiciary committee. This substitute resolution all were Democrats except two, Mr. Loud, a Californian Republican, and Mr. Newlands, a silverite from Nevada. By the terms of the resolution Mr. Roberts is not only excluded from participation in the proceedings of the house until the committee reports and the house passes upon his case, but he is denied a seat in the hall. Whether this will be interpreted to deny him admission within the chamber pending the disposition of his case is yet to be decided. The reading of the president's message was completely overshadowed by the dramatic proceedings which resulted in the action of the house today.

The galleries were thronged with spectators, mostly women, who sat patiently through the three weary hours that preceded the debate and then waited three hours more until it was concluded. The most remarkable feature of the debate was the fact that Mr. Roberts' presence in the hall was not only tolerated, but lasted almost an hour, because so absorbed that he won the applause of many of those in the galleries and was several times showered with sympathy. It was evident that the realized that the house was overwhelmingly against him and, at times, he spoke fiercely and defiantly. Mr. Taylor conducted the case upon his side.

Frederickton, Dec. 5.—Last night's cold snap closed the river completely and teams will be able to cross in a day or two. The students of the U. N. B. met yesterday afternoon and passed a resolution expressing their sympathy with Hallam Drysdale, one of their number, on the loss he had sustained by the death of his father at Woodstock.

Rev. Father Casey received a telegram this afternoon from the bishop of the diocese, St. John, officially notifying him of his appointment as bishop coadjutor, the documents having been received from Judge Vanwart delivered judgment this morning on the second application under the habeas corpus act for the discharge of Patrick Doherty from custody.

ELAND-LAAGTE.

THE BATTLE IN WHICH THE GORDONS AVENGED MAJUBA.

Correspondent of the New York World Describes British Bravery and Boer Treachery—The Bayonet Was More Than the Boer Could Stand.

The New York World publishes a stirring account by mail of the battle of Eland's Laagte, from John Stuart, its correspondent at Ladysmith. Although the World in the article "Boers' Courage in Battle Attested by World Correspondent," yet the attestation seems chiefly to be the other way. It is noteworthy, too, that the correspondent cites several specific cases of treachery on the part of the Boers. It is worth while remembering that the Imperial Light Horse, who figured so prominently in this battle, is composed of young Uitlanders, who had been living in Johannesburg. Mr. Stuart says, in the course of his letter:—

A heavy storm of rain and hail came on at 5 o'clock, and for nearly half an hour it was impossible to see any great distance ahead. But the firing went on with undiminished vigor. As we advanced to a point within 700 yards of the last Boer stand we were compelled to hitch up our horses and take cover. In Boer warfare taking cover is the art of all the arts, but it is not an easy art to practice. The Gordons had reached the brow of the kopje, and the Imperial Light Horse were a little ahead of them. We were compelled to hitch up our horses and take cover. In Boer warfare taking cover is the art of all the arts, but it is not an easy art to practice. The Gordons had reached the brow of the kopje, and the Imperial Light Horse were a little ahead of them. We were compelled to hitch up our horses and take cover. In Boer warfare taking cover is the art of all the arts, but it is not an easy art to practice. 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