

"HULLO."

W'en you see a man in woe
Walk right up an' say "Hullo!"
Say "Hullo!" an' "How d'ye do!"
How's the world a-usin' you?
Slap the fellow on his back,
Bring your hand down with a whack;
Walk right up an' don't go slow,
Grin an' shake an' say "Hullo!"

Is he clothed in rags? O, sho!
Walk right up an' say "Hullo!"
Rags is but a cotton roll
Jest for wrappin' up a soul;
An' a soul is worth a true,
Hale and hearty "How d'ye do!"
Don't wait for the crowd to go,
Walk right up an' say "Hullo!"

W'en big vessels meet, they say,
They saloot an' sail away;
Jest the same as you an' me,
Lonesome ships upon the sea;
Each one sailing his own jog
For a port beyond the fog,
Let your speaking trumpet blow,
Lift your horn and cry "Hullo!"

Say "Hullo!" an' "How d'ye do!"
Other folks are good as you.
W'en you leave your house of clay,
Wanderin' in the far away,
W'en you travel through the strange
Country t'other side the range,
Then the souls you've cheered will know
Who you be an' say "Hullo!"

—Sam Walter Foss.

THE STORY OF A GAME.

We were speaking in a club in Paris of the card-sharper who had just been executed, and each was relating his story; our friend Captain I—alone said nothing.

"Are you going to be the only one who does not furnish his share?" I asked him.

"Do you really wish it?"

"Certainly!"

"Very well, then. However, I warn you that my story is not in the least like yours, and that my thief is very interesting."

"So much the better. We are listening, my dear fellow."

The captain lighted a cigarette, and leaned against the mantel-piece of the saloon. We drew up our chairs so as to see better, with that curious avidity of men who are, after all only big children. Outside, a gay May sun was shining through the half-closed shutters.

"Six years ago," ago said the captain, "I was commanding a garrison at a wearisome little department. Not a distraction; never a theatre; scarcely an atrocious case concert.

"One day my work being ended, I did not know what to do, and little by little I had taken the habit of going every evening to the Union Club, the only one which the village possessed. It was named thus, because they were always disputing there. Generally we played there a little, except during the three large fairs of the year, which lasted each time about eight days.

"One autumn afternoon, toward the commencement of one of these fairs, I arrived at the club in good time.

"There were many people in the club whom I did not know; rich farmers who only came rarely to the town, or squires from the country who came to advertise their houses.

"A good party today," said an habitue to me: 'it will be curious.'

"I turned toward the table where they were playing, and checked a gesture of surprise. The banker was quite a young man of about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, whom I knew by sight. He interested me, for his father had died very bravely at Magenta, and had left him a small fortune and a name difficult to equal. He only came rarely to the club, and did not play. I was therefore, very much astonished to see him holding a bank, and a large bank too, for the notes and coins were piled up before him.

"How much each time? asked some one.

"Oh!" said a fat farmer, laughing, Monsieur de Mertens has all the luck; he is able to hold an open bank."

"The young man was very pale; there was a kind of wildness in his eyes.

"Open bank!", he stammered.

"This was a signal for his ill luck. Ten times in succession the unfortunate Mertens lost, in a quarter of an hour the bank had broken.

"Another player took his place, and the play proceeded, so animated, so passionate, that I even allowed myself to be fascinated, and began to play.

"There was no more room around the table, and so I played standing, holding in my hand my hat, into which I nervously threw my gains, which grew larger and larger every minute. They had grown larger than ever, when some one cried out to me:

"Captain, you are being robbed!"

"I turned round at once, and instantly seized a hand, the hand of Monsieur de Mertens, which held a note for a thousand francs, which he was taking from me.

"The face of the unfortunate man was convulsed.

"I exchanged a look with him, one only, and I saw something pass in his eyes, now enlarged by fright.

"Monsieur de Mertens is quite right," I said, quite coolly, "and I am surprised that any one has dared to bring such an accusation against such a man as he; we are associates, and he has taken money for which he has need, that is all."

"The explanations were brief. It was the first time that the individual who had cried out had come to the club, and he was not acquainted with Monsieur de Mertens. The players who were standing were rather

anxious; the new-comer had seen a hand slip in the hat, and, believing that some one was stealing from me, had cried out. He made profuse apologies to Monsieur de Mertens, whom all sympathized with on the deplorable incident caused by the foolishness of the impolitic individual.

"We then continued playing, and Monsieur de Mertens went out.

"Three days passed, and I received no news from the young man. that he was not at all eager to see me was quite natural. In saving him I had saved the posthumous honour of a brave soldier; but still I thought it strange that he should not have found some way of testifying his appreciation of my service.

"One evening I was just setting out to make some visits, when my orderly told me that a lady was waiting in the salon.

"She was a lady of about forty-five, with a face calm and proud, with an honest look.

"I am Madame de Mertens," she said. 'My son has told me all, and I have come to thank you for having kept unsullied the honour of our name.'

"Madame!"

"My son was foolishly enamoured of a woman, who was always demanding money, and he has ruined himself for her; he has played, he has lost. You know the rest."

"I was very sorry, for the trouble of this noble woman touch me deeply; she was standing before me, and the tears glistened in her dark eyes.

"A folly of youth, madame, I stammered. 'I will see your son, and talk to him.'

"She quietly shook her head.

"You will not see him captain; he is engaged in the Infantry of Marines, and I came when he departed."

We had listened to Captain I—without interruption; when he stopped there was a short silence.

"And the end, captain? What has become of Monsieur de Mertens?"

"He is dead, gentlemen. A few years ago I received a letter, which came from Kelung, China; a poor little letter, written with pale ink, on paper already yellow. It contained these lines:

"I am seriously wounded. . . Admiral Courbet has just brought me the cross. . . But I am going to die. . . I send it you, my poor cross, to you who saved me, and I shall be happy if you will wear it."

"That is the reason gentlemen, that in place of fastening to my uniform the decoration which the Chancellor of the Legion d'Honneur gave me, I carry the cross of the sergeant of the Marine Infantry, who after being caught as a thief, died at Kelung like a hero."

Free Trade England.

The report of the Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain for the year shows the export and import trade of Great Britain stands at the head of the list of the leading nations of the world. She is supreme in her commercial ascendancy and maintains it against every condition of opposition. What is the secret? It is the economic power of free trade. That same principle applied throughout the Empire will distribute the same elements of commercial prosperity over all its component parts. When we see the disastrous effects of protection in the United States, a country in which all the conditions are favorable to protection: the wealthiest zone, diversity of production, sixty-five million of an enterprising people with free institutions. what is the actual condition? Wealth accumulating in fewer hands year by year, industrial employment uncertain, and a lower standard of foreign trade. These are evidences of protection to place in contrast with the commercial activity of the British Isles.

The argument is often used; What can there be in free trade when England is the only nation in the world to adopt it? The answer is, the other nations being in the grasp of protected interests cannot shake them off. These are all reasons why a conference gathered to deliberate upon the wide and diverse interest appertaining to the welfare of the British Empire in its unity, should be careful not to set out on false, economic commercial conditions and lay a foundation that will engulf its interests in the whirlpool of commercial protection, which, in the long run, means atrophy.—*Week.*

It is said that the water of the new Manchester Ship Canal is very foul, so much so that it has a bad odor, and the Commissioners who recently travelled over the canal to inquire into the advisability of the Queen's taking the same trip were doubtful as to the expediency of such a journey. The trouble is that the canal is fed by the Irwell, Irk, and other small Lancashire rivers, whose purification was not properly enforced before the opening of the great waterway.

A garbage destructor, tested in Chicago a few weeks ago, consumed refuse containing about 80 per cent. of house ashes, with the aid of petroleum injected by compressed air. The garbage is slowly fed through a brick drying tunnel, which is heated, and in which run small cars; so that the stuff is readily combustible when it reaches the fire.

Trunks at manufacturer's prices at Hugh Hay's, Woodstock.

LOOK OUT FOR EPIDEMIC.**BOARD OF HEALTH MEETS AND INSTRUCTS THE INSPECTOR.**

Scarlet Fever is in Town.—Useful Hints as to Prevention of Disease.—Houses in Town Where Contagious Diseases Always Prevail.

There are a few cases of scarlet fever in town. They are not of a malignant type, fortunately, but at any time—particularly if due care is not exercised—an epidemic may arise.

The DISPATCH has been told by competent authorities that there are places in this town, without number, which afford magnificent breeding ground for contagious diseases.

The Board of Health had a meeting last Thursday in the secretary's office. There were present, Messrs. B. H. Smith, Alex. Henderson, H. P. Baird, D. Munro, inspector of health, and Dr. Hand, who had some information to give. Dr. Hand called attention to the danger of allowing houses to be unplaced where there were infectious diseases, and also mentioned instances of a number of houses in town, where fever of one kind or another was known to have prevailed for years, and said that in his opinion this must be the result of bad drainage.

The inspector reported that it was impossible for him to get yards, etc. cleaned up as he thought desirable, and asked instructions from the board as to the course he should pursue.

The board passed a resolution stating that the inspector should be authorized to carry out the law to the fullest extent, and to proceed against all violators of the regulations, and that he be authorized to have placards printed to be posted on houses where diphtheria, scarlet fever or other epidemic diseases exist.

In respect to the matter of a pest house. It was stated that the town council had been notified last year of the necessity of erecting such a building, but the matter has laid over and has not been brought up since. The board will approach the council again on the subject, at once.

The attention of every inhabitant of the town of Woodstock, male and female, is called to the following bye-laws and regulations for the preservation of our health, and, perhaps our lives.

History proves that filthy, careless habits, personally, or about one's premises and surroundings invite disease, and on the other hand cleanliness, and strict observance of the regulations of the Board of Health will guarantee almost absolute immunity therefrom. Nature furnishes us with pure air, and it is wholly by our carelessness that it becomes contaminated by filth, thus breeding dangerous and loathsome diseases. We have good and pure water. Let each citizen see to it at once, that by any neglect on his or her part have they contributed so as to cause any disease to gain a foothold. See to it at once. Delays are dangerous. Let every one do his part. The health of the town demands it.

RULES OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

RULE IV.—Any householder in whose house there shall occur a case of smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever or measles shall immediately notify the Board of Health of that district of the same.

RULE V.—When a physician knows or suspects that any person to whom he has been called is sick or has died of the diseases named in Rule 4 he shall immediately notify the Local Board of Health of that district.

RULE VI.—Whenever a case of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever or smallpox exists in any house or dwelling a notice or placard shall be posted on or near the door of such houses stating that such disease exists therein, and no person shall remove such notice or placard without the authority of the Local Board of Health of that district.

RULE VII.—A rigid quarantine shall be put upon any person sick of the diseases named in Rule 4 for a period of at least three weeks or until the Local Board of Health shall permit the quarantine to be removed. During this period all persons not necessarily in attendance there shall be excluded from the patient's room.

RULE XII.—Rooms with their furniture in which there has existed a case of either of the diseases named in Rule 4 shall be thoroughly fumigated with sulphur before re-occupation.

RULE XXII.—All privies, vaults, cess-pools or reservoirs named in Rule 2 shall be cleaned twice in every year, once in the spring not later than the first of June and once in the autumn not earlier than the first of October, such cleansing to take place at such hours, and to be so conducted as not to be offensive to the surrounding neighborhood.

RULE XXV.—No person shall permit the accumulation of refuse matter in or around the immediate vicinity of any dwelling house or premises under his control, such as swill, the remains of animals or fish bones, decaying vegetables, excrement or any other kind of offal.

RULE XXVI.—Swine shall not be kept in any city or incorporated town, and not more than two cows in the same building or premises in the said city or town without a license therefrom from the Local Board of Health for that district.

RULE XXVII.—The owners and occupants of livery and other stables within any city or town shall keep their stables and yards clean and shall not permit more than four double wagon loads of manure to accumulate and remain in or near the same at any time.

RULE XXVIII.—Any person who wilfully disobeys or resists any lawful order of the

health officers, or willfully obstructs any person acting under the authority or employed in the execution of the these rules and regulations; or wilfully violates any regulation made and declared by the lieutenant governor in council or issued by the Provincial Board of Health, or neglects or refuses to comply with such regulations or with the requirements of the Public Health Act, of 1887, in any manner whatsoever, shall be liable as provided by said Act, for each and every offence to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding forty days, or until the penalty and costs of prosecution are paid.

DISINFECTANTS.

When properly used disinfectants are of the greatest service in eradicating disease.

When improperly used they not only fail to accomplish the purpose intended, but their use giving rise to a feeling of false security, people are induced to remain in infected places, when otherwise they would not.

SOLUTION No. 1.—Carbolic acid, half a pint; water, one gallon.

SOLUTION No. 2.—Chloride of lime, six ounces; water, one gallon.

SOLUTION No. 3.—Permanganate of potash, one ounce; water, one gallon.

SOLUTION No. 4.—Corrosive sublimate, one dram; water, one gallon.

SOLUTION No. 5.—Corrosive sublimate, two drams; permanganate of potash, two drams; water, one gallon.

SOLUTION No. 6.—Corrosive sublimate, two drams; hydrochloric acid, ten drams; water, one gallon.

SALIVA AND EXCRETA.

The saliva and excreta of patients should be received in vessels partly filled with either solution No. 1, 2 or 5, and if necessary more of the solution may be added after the discharge has taken place. For excreta, solutions No. 5 or 6 are undoubtedly the most reliable. The excreta should be thoroughly disintegrated by stirring it with the disinfectant and the mixture should stand at least four hours before being emptied. Solutions No. 5 and 6 are both poisonous and should be used with great care.

EXCRETA IN PRIVY VAULTS.

Either solution No. 1, 2 or 5 is well adapted for the disinfection of privy vaults and their contents. They should be used freely several times daily. Perhaps the cheapest, most convenient and reliable deodorizer is chloride of lime. It should be freely sprinkled, at least once daily over the contents of privy pits or any collection of decomposing organic matter. In water closets solution No. 1 or 2 is the best. The solution of chloride of lime should be kept tightly corked and should not be used after it is a week old. For continued use the corrosive sublimate solution will injure lead pipes, but if used for a few days only, probably no injury would result.

SOILED CLOTHING.

(a) If not valuable destroy by fire. (b) Immerse in boiling water for at least half an hour. (c) Immerse in solution No. 1 or 4 for at least four hours. When soiled clothing is removed from the bed or body of the patient it should be immersed in one of the above solutions at once, and should be allowed to remain at least as long as indicated before being washed in the ordinary way. If the clothing be of such a nature as to be injured by boiling in water or by disinfectants it may be exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur in a closed room for 12 hours.

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