

**How Dreyfus Received News.**

How did Dreyfus receive the good news that his case was commanding universal attention, and that the Criminal Chamber of the court of Cassation had taken it seriously in hand, and was conducting an exhaustive investigation? It will be remembered that in his reply to the telegram which his wife, was allowed to forward to him he said that he rejoiced with them all, and was in excellent physical and moral condition. Whatever particulars may have been received at the Ministry of the Colonies on this subject have been carefully withheld from the public, but as matters stand at present this was rather to be expected than otherwise, as the officials here are not in the habit of taking the world into their confidence.

Now a person occupying an important position at Cayenne and well informed as to what is passing at the Ile du Diable, has arrived in the latest mail steamer, and in the course of conversation on this very interesting topic he positively declares that the captain of artillery received the glad tidings very coolly, and did not appear to be at all impressed or excited. The reason which he gives for this is a melancholy one. Although the unhappy man endeavored to reassure his family in the affectionate message to which I have referred, he is, according to this authority, in a very prostrate state.

"Dreyfus," he goes on to state, "is in a condition of great intellectual depression, and it is not possible that this should be otherwise. Only think! He has been for nearly four years cut off from all intercourse with his fellow-creatures, as no one is allowed to speak to him, or even to answer his question. Moreover, it is a long time since he has asked about anything, as this would have been a mere waste of breath. In the earlier period of his life at the Ile du Diable Dreyfus worked a good deal at algebra, but now he rarely takes up any intellectual task. I can, however, declare in the most positive manner that whenever he does speak it is to proclaim his innocence. But as nobody is permitted to reply to him, this question cannot be discussed. Moreover, he sees only his keepers. There are a dozen of them, and they are replaced every three months. Besides them only four persons can get near Dreyfus. They are the Governor of Guiana, the Director of the Penal Administration, the Commandant of the island, and the doctor. "Well," concludes this gentleman, "apart from what I have mentioned, it is utterly impossible to furnish any fresh and precise details about the position of Dreyfus. He is considerably aged, walks with a pronounced stoop, and his mind has become enfeebled. This is all that I can say about him, and, as a matter of fact, with the single exception of the people who can get to him, no one could add one new or interesting particular."

This authority can, however, state that the despatch boat in the service of the Penal Administration was, on the 19th inst. at Fort de France, awaiting the arrival of the Labrador, which had sailed from Pauillac with important documents bearing on the Dreyfus affair. Such is the latest account of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable, which has found its way to this country, the narrator having arrived direct from Cayenne. It is possible that he may take an erroneous view of the condition of Dreyfus, but his report is not to be regarded as satisfactory, and it tallies with a good deal on the same subject that we had heard before. By this time Dreyfus may have been aroused from his

lethargic state, and it is quite natural that he should have gradually awakened to a sense of his new position, but of this no confirmation is to be obtained.

From enquiries which I have just made I have ascertained that Mme. Dreyfus has not received any letter, and that the relatives of the prisoner have been practically without news since the telegrams were exchanged. Intelligence has always been very sparingly doled out to them, and even since this question was taken the new and important departure which has excited such widespread attention, the old rule would seem to have still been rigidly adhered to.—Paris correspondence of the London Telegraph.

**PERMANENT CURES.**

Of such diseases as Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Sores, Ulcers, Dyspepsia and Constipation, are made by B. B. B. The daily papers are full of statements of those who have been permanently cured by B. B. B.

**DEADLY VENOM OF THE RATTLE-SNAKE**

Used By The Indians to Tip Their Arrows.

Before the white traders thoughtfully furnished the North American Indian with long-range rifles and ammunition the primitive bow and arrow was the red man's greatest protection against his enemies. To make the arrow more effective the Indian poisoned its point. When a white man was struck by one of these, even if it made but a mere scratch, his life usually paid the forfeit. The Indians did not always use these deadly weapons, but when on the warpath carried a few of them to be utilized in the case of emergency. The intimate knowledge that Indians possess of roots and herbs served them well in some sections of the country, as they were able to distill a fatal vegetable poison. On the plains, however, where there is no foliage, and in fact, no roots or herbs, the aborigine turned naturally to the snake to obtain his deadly ammunition. As rattlesnakes could be found in thousands upon the plains, it was only necessary to collect the venom from the wriggling advance agents of death.

The usual method of the dusky brave was to repair along toward the latter part of June or the early part of July to some locality where rattlesnakes were known to abound in large numbers.

The squaws took a piece of raw meat, generally liver, weighing less than half a pound. This was dangled temptingly by means of a piece of string and an ordinary stick, six or eight feet long, over the nose of a huge rattler. The snake sprang his rattler and gathered his sinuous length into a coil, with his rattles in the centre, and the head towering above the body, rearing and slowly moving backward and forward, so as always to keep the liver in front of him. He kept his rattles going constantly, and one who ever heard the peculiar whirring noise will never forget the time and place. The little, unwinking, beady eyes glow like miniature coals, emitting a strange, fascinating light that it is not well to regard too closely. The frequently opening mouth displays the slender, black forked tongue darting in and out with inconceivable rapidity, and the white, glistening fangs in the upper jaw ready for instant action.

So the piece of meat was swung about the snake to the left, to the right, and over him, but just beyond his reach. This irritated him, so that when finally the bait was permitted to pass within his reach his head darted from the centre of his coil, and the bait

**BILIOUS** "Last summer I was troubled with Sick Headache and Biliousness, and could not sleep at night. I tried several doctors but to no effect, and got completely discouraged. At last I saw an advertisement telling about Burdock Blood Bitters. My husband induced me to try it, and today I am using the third bottle, and can truly say it has done me a wonderful amount of good. I feel better than I have for years, and am confident I owe my restored health to B. B. B." MRS. EDWARD BECK, Riverside, N.B.

B.B.B. is the best remedy for Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headaches, Coated Tongue, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Scrofula, Blood Humors, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.



was fairly struck. The snake hung there a moment, and either disengaged himself or was gently shaken off by the squaw. The strike of a poisonous reptile always seems to enervate them for a moment or two, consequently the rattler in this instance resumed his coil again but slowly. Again the meat swung within his reach, and now he was thoroughly angry, as the object of his bite did not seem to show the faintest sign of the blow. This he could not understand, and gathered himself for another attempt. Three or four times this act was repeated until all the venom had been exhausted. Another snake was immediately sought, and again the tantalizing proximity of what to them was an enemy caused them to bury their fangs as often as possible in the bait. Many pieces of meat were treated in this manner until the savages believed they had obtained a sufficiency of poison.

A fire was built quickly, and an iron kettle produced. The impregnated meat was thrown into the kettle and boiled, a trifle of water having been added to it, until but a small residuum was obtained. This, if kept warm, remained in a liquid condition, but coagulated readily when taken from the fire. During the boiling of the meat, a duty of the squaws, it was frequently tasted, as the aborigines depended in some manner upon that sensation as to the proper time when the boiling should cease. Rattlesnake poison is not harmful if taken in small quantities into the stomach, but it is not a pleasant sight, especially if one knows the condition of the kettle, to see a haggard Indian crane calmly lift the iron spoon to her lips to taste this devil's broth. The virulence of the poison was estimated by the Indians in accordance to its effect upon some other animal. The Indian boys of the tribe generally caught a few rabbits. An incision was made in their skin sufficiently to draw blood, and a drop of this decoction was applied to it. If the rabbit died quickly, with all the symptoms of snake poisoning, the distillation was correct. Should it take the rabbit longer to die, or should the symptoms not be as violent as the Indians think necessary, more boiling was required.

The arrows, which, in those days, possessed for the greater part, sheetiron heads, were arranged so that the tips remained in the poisonous mass while coagulation was in progress. When it was cool the arrows were withdrawn, but the head was covered with a gelatinous sort of material that meant death. These particular arrows, which formed only a small part of the usual number carried by an Indian warrior, were placed in a separate quiver, and the point of each missile, as far as possible, was kept wrapped in green leaves until the emergency came when the deadly weapon was to be used. There was little, if any, escape for the victim who received one, and those who shot the arrows acted much as the rattlesnake does after having made a lucky accurate strike. The rattlesnake, after having bitten that which it wishes to destroy for food or otherwise, remains perfectly quiet, but keeps its eyes upon the victim. Ten minutes may elapse, and the victim may have staggered out of sight before the snake begins to search. He knows that his work is done, and all that he has to do is to look upon the result. He rarely fails to find it. As a parallel, when the Indians were convinced that they had shot a poisoned arrow straight at the mark they took to cover, and remained in safety until the poison had accomplished its work.—Kansas City Journal.

**QUICK CURE OF SCIATICA.**

Mr. A. Taylor, 74 Afton Ave., Toronto, writes: "I was greatly afflicted with Sciatica, but after using one box of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills I was able to go to work in three days and have not been troubled since."

Boggs—How is it that your hair is quite white while your beard is very dark? Noggs—It's the most natural thing in the world. Boggs—Indeed! Noggs—It is 30 years older.

Natural Irritation—Charles—May I hold your hand? Lucy—Yes, if you like (short pause). Charles—May I have a kiss? Lucy—It strikes me that you live from hand to mouth.

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**Notice Of Sale.**

To Elizabeth Glenn, widow of David H. Glenn, late of the Parish of Kent in the County of Carleton, Farmer, deceased, and to the heirs of the said David H. Glenn, and all others whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that the under mentioned land and premises will be sold at Public Auction on the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in front of the office of W. P. & T. M. Jones, Attorneys-at-Law, in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, namely: All that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Kent in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick and bounded as follows; on the east by a reserved road, on the west by another reserved road, on the north by Lot number (64) sixty-four, in Range five, Beaufort, on the south by Lot number (62) sixty-two, in Range five aforesaid, known and distinguished as Lot number (63) sixty-three in Range five, Beaufort Settlement; containing one hundred acres more or less, being land granted to said David H. Glenn by grant dated December first A. D. 1882 and registered as number 19,106; the second day of December A. D. 1882, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, being same land described in a mortgage thereof from said David H. Glenn and Elizabeth Glenn his wife to Daniel G. Bell dated the twenty-sixth day of July A. D. 1883 and registered in Carleton County Registry of Deeds in Book B. No. (3) three of Records on pages 79 and 80, which said mortgage was assigned by the said Daniel G. Bell to William M. Connell by assignment dated twenty-ninth day of December A. D. 1884 and registered in the Carleton County Registry of Deeds in Book D. No. (3) three of Records on page 217, and assigned by the said William M. Connell to the undersigned Randolph K. Jones by assignment dated the 24th day of June A. D. 1887 and registered in the Carleton County Registry of Deeds in Book H. No. three of Records on page 148; pursuant to a power of sale contained in said mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the moneys, thereby secured.

Dated this tenth day of January A. D. 1899.  
**RANDOLPH K. JONES,**  
Assignee of Mortgagee.  
W. P. & T. M. JONES,  
Solicitors for assignee of Mortgagee.

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**INSOMNIA.**

**SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE RESTORES REST AND HEALTH.**

If the digestive organs refuse to do their work, indigestion and dyspepsia follow like lightning's flash—the nerves are shattered and then insomnia runs riot, and the patient is on the road to the mad-house or insane asylum. A well known Toronto newspaper man was a victim of nervous prostration and insomnia through overwork—retiring at night was more of a dread than a welcome to rest—rejuvenated against medicines and remedies, he spurned the thought of resorting to what he called nostrums—he became almost incapacitated for work—he was recommended to try South American Nervine, procured a bottle and when half of it had been taken, he found himself improving—sleep was induced, the nerves grew quieter, the appetite returned—he continued to take the remedy until he had used six bottles, and at the end of that time the twenty pounds he had lost in worry and for want of rest was put on again—to-day he says, "I feel strong enough to do two days' work in one."

South American Nervine is without a peer in the cure of nervousness, indigestion and insomnia. A few doses will convince the most sceptical. It gives immediate relief and effects a cure in every case. Strong as this statement may seem it is absolutely true.

South American Rheumatic Cure is never baffled—relieves in six hours and cures after years of agony have been suffered.

South American Kidney Cure cures Bright's disease, diabetes and bladder troubles. A few doses will convince.