

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., MAY 2, 1900.

A GIGANTIC MASTODON.

Was Covered with Curly Hair and had Curved Tusks.

He rose twelve feet at the shoulder, wore a hairy hide, and looked like a haystack with tusks. That was 3,000 years ago. Now a cluster of club-like bones is all that bears testimony to his life as a free ponderous rover of the immense wastes in those dim, historic days when the earth was young, and man a vague possibility living in trees. The mastodon we call him; and out of awe for his supposed immensity, we have enriched the language by an adjective which is applied to everything big, from theatrical productions to bargain sales. The osseous remains are slowly but accurately being fitted into one another at Ward's natural science establishment at Rochester, where a mammoth or a mastodon is such a commonplace sort of a thing that it is treated with little respect even when its venerable dignity weighs in the balance.

This mastodon was discovered by a gardener near Newark last spring. He was turning over his garden patch with a spade one morning, and nearly fainted when it struck a bone so huge that it took three men to carry it off. The Newark savants immediately decided that the discovery was of great value. The yellow journals of the metropolis gleefully seized upon it and printed columns, with pictures of it feeding placidly or waging combat fiercely with a rival. These same newspapers made guesses as to the value of the skeleton. The average price was decided to be \$20,000. The market gardener at once began to build an extensive addition to his house. The real price did not reach one-twentieth of that amount. The bones were bid in by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The Ward establishment received the order for their mounting. It will be completed along in June. The mastodon and the Tissot pictures may be gazed upon in the same visit to the Brooklyn Institute. They will not, however, occupy the same room.

It is quite likely that in the imagination of the great majority a mammoth and a mastodon are two names for the same beast. Both are huge, both existed in prehistoric days, and both are pictured in encyclopedias and stand in rickety grandeur in museums. But the two are alike only in form and mass. The mastodon is an earlier animal than the mammoth, although a relative by distinct ties of consanguinity. Outwardly they were pretty much alike. The modern elephant is a pretty fair representative of them. If he could be covered with curly hair, wear tusks curved like hooks, and range over the State of New York and the city of Rochester in careless ease, the elephant would be exceedingly like his prototype of 300 centuries ago. In point of fact he is the modern representative of the mammoth. If it were not for his teeth he might be likewise a close relative of the mastodon. But the teeth break the chain.

A mammoth's teeth and an elephant's teeth are almost exactly alike. They are flat and oval on the top. The grinding surfaces are crossed by parallel ridges of enamel which, when a longitudinal section is made, give to the upper edge a slight wavy outline. The mastodon's teeth are totally unlike this. He won his name from their peculiar shape. It comes from two Greek words, "mastos," breast, and "odontus," tooth. This means that the molars of the mastodon are shaped like the breast with conical knobby caps, which stick up $\frac{1}{2}$ inches or so from the base of the tooth. Besides this, the mastodon's tusks, simply elongated incisors, are straighter than the mammoth's.

The remains of the mastodon are found in nearly all parts of the globe. He used to roam over the forests, crashing in among the dense foliage, feeding in solitary massiveness, or fighting until the ground quivered with his plunges. The very weight of the huge creature often proved his ruin. Wandering into some marshy place, he would become mired, and slowly sink in helplessness until the ooze closed over him, remain hidden from ken for over 3,000 years, when chance should uncover his mighty bones to human sight.

The skeleton of this Newark mastodon is unusually complete. The vertebrae, great ring shaped bones with long divergent spikes, which held the huge muscles that supported the tusks, were almost all present. The tail, which looks like a full-grown alligator, was perfect. The pelvis, eight or nine feet from edge to edge, the skull, tooth, and tusks were in a singularly complete state of preservation. The legs were missing, and will have to be supplied by the mounters. This, however is not so difficult. Leg bones of the mastodon are frequently found, and from them may be taken plaster casts, which when made up are so like the real bones that an expert alone can tell the difference. These leg bones are huge objects. They look like water-worn, knotty logs, four feet long,

twelve inches thick, and a hundred pounds in weight. The measureless strength of the mastodon may be imagined best when one thinks what power he must have possessed simply to carry himself.

The mounting of the skeleton is slowly progressing. The vertebrae and ribs are strung upon a heavy iron bar, bent to match the curves of the great back. As the legless barrel hangs from the ceiling by chains and tackle, it looks like the inverted keel and ribs of a broad-beamed catboat in process of construction.

Among the most interesting parts of this huge skeleton are the first few vertebrae of the spinal column, just back of the base of the skull and neck. Their diameter is nearly a foot. From the top rise spiky projections as long again, whose tops make an undulating curve not unlike the top of a harp. Farther back these projecting bones become shorter and shorter. Now, between the tallest of these spikes and the base of the skull is a dip perhaps two feet down. This was filled with thick muscles and tendons. Their ends were welded into the spikes so firmly that the upper part of the bones is rugged as the broken end of wrought iron columns. These immense muscles were needed to support the great weight of the tusks, which, when their own mass and the leverage caused by their jutting length are taken into consideration, needed all the strength the mastodon could summon to keep them manageable.

When the bones are put in their position and the missing parts replaced the skeleton will stand about twelve feet at the front leg, perhaps thirty from tusk tip to tail tip. Surmount this with a bulky layer of flesh, fat and hide, and one can picture the hugeness of his mastodonship when he reigned supreme.

IN THE MONTH OF MAY

Paine's Celery Compound
Is The Great Banisher of
Sickness and Disease.

IT HAS BECOME THE POPULAR REMEDY IN EVERY HOME.

In the month of May we find thousands of tired, rundown, weary and half-sick men and women who are not in a condition to cope with the work and duties of everyday life.

Some suffer from sleeplessness, nervous ailments, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles; others, owing to an impure and poisoned condition of the blood are suffering from unsightly eruptions and skin diseases.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only true and trusted medicine for the present season. It purifies and enriches the blood, feeds and braces the nerves, builds up the weakened body, corrects digestion, gives mental vigor, bright eyes, clear skin and sweet sleep.

Physicians are daily prescribing Paine's Celery Compound in Canada and hundreds of druggists strongly recommend it to their customers.

Try the effects of a couple of bottles of Paine's Celery Compound if you would build up physically and mentally for the coming summer. Paine's Celery Compound is the world's leading and curing medicine; "it makes sick people well."

Highly Recommended.

A young Irishman once went to a kind-hearted old squire for a recommendation. An elaborate one was written and read to him. He took it with thanks but did not go. "What's the matter with it?" roared the squire.

"Oh, nothin' sir," said the lad quickly. "Well, then, why don't you go?" "Sure, sir, I thought on the strength of a recommend like that you'd be wantin to hire me."

Great Tow of Coal.

Early in December last the Ohio river was at a very low stage and it was impossible to use it for the transportation of coal to New Orleans. The stock of coal at that city was getting very low and appearances indicated that New Orleans would have to depend upon the more expensive railroad route to replenish the supply. Meanwhile scores of barges were tied up at Pittsburg, all loaded with coal and waiting most impatiently for more water in the Ohio so that they might start down the river to the relief of New Orleans.

The needed water from the mountains came at last and New Orleans didn't have to resort to any large extent to railroad transportation; and on last Thursday night the tow steamer Joe B. Williams passed Louisville with about two acres of coal-laden barges containing 1,050,000 bushels of coal, or about as much as 2,000 freight cars could carry. It is the largest tow of coal on record and it will be delivered in New Orleans in about a fortnight after leaving Louisville.

A single tow steamer can haul from forty to fifty of these large coal barges, and it is this fact that makes the coal towage on the Ohio and the Mississippi so remarkably cheap. The freight tolls in 1898, 60 cents a ton on coal from Pittsburg to New Orleans, was said to be the cheapest in the world. The distance is 2000 miles.

The Ohio supplies more water to the Mississippi than any other tributary, but is apt to send down too much or too little. Four months ago the Ohio was navigable only by boats of the lightest draft, but we would hear this spring, if the snowfall lay heavy in the mountains and the thaw were rapid, of the river overflowing its banks, a number of tons under water, and merchants hurrying their goods upstairs to keep them out of the wet. It happens, however, that there is

A LITTLE COLD LET RUN.

A little tickling in the throat—now and then a dry, hacking cough—"not bad enough to bother about you say."

But every hack makes a breach in the system, strains the lungs and prepares the way for more serious trouble.

'Twould be wise for you to take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup now, before the lungs become permanently affected.

It is the most certain and satisfactory remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and Whooping Cough.

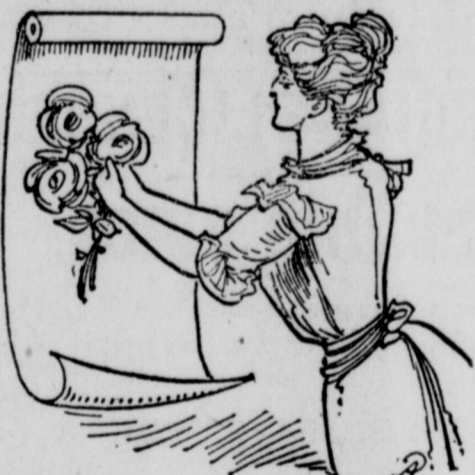
Mrs. Geo. F. Foster, Lansdowne, N.B., has this to say: "I was taken suddenly with a cold which settled on my lungs. I had a terrible cough and it gave me great alarm. All the remedies I tried seemed of no use. I then started taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which cured me so promptly that it was a pleasant surprise. I shall always keep it in the house during the winter season."



little snow and very small danger of a great freshet unless the rainfall is excessively heavy.

Sickly Children.

Some children are pale, weak and puny from birth, others become so as a result of disease, all are fully restored to health and vigor by a treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is nature's greatest restorative for pale, weak, nervous men, women and children. It gives roundness to the form and color to the cheek of the pale and emaciated, and new vigor to every motion of the body.



Our New Wall Paper!

Has arrived. The prices range from

5 Cents a Roll, to 50 Cents a Roll.

Newest Designs and Colors with Borders to Match. All the New Shades of Ingrain.

Mrs. J. LOANE & CO.

Opp. Carlisle Hotel, Woodstock.

A Good Time Piece is a Faithful Servant.

We make a Specialty of Reforming the "won't-go" kind. When we repair



a watch or a clock we guarantee it to go accurately, and guarantee it to keep a-going accurately.

Carr & Gibson,

Jewelers and Scientific Opticians, Woodstock, N. B.

SPRING. SPRING.

Spring is now here and with it soon comes house cleaning, and you will begin to look around to see what improvements you can make in your home to make it more cheerful and pleasant. When doing this remember I have in stock a full line of just what you will need.

Paints, Alabastine, Kalsomine, Whiting, Varnishes, Stains, Brushes, Etc.

In fact, everything usually found in a first-class Hardware Store.

M. S. SUTTON ANDOVER.

P. S.—Let us put you in one of our New Grand Jewel Cook Stoves this spring. Call and see the improvements it has over others.

We Manufacture And Have For Sale

Threshing and Sawing Machines, Rotary Mills, Shingle Machines, And General Mill Work.

Also, Furnaces, Farmers' Boilers, Stoves of All Descriptions.

One and Two Horse Seeders,

Turnip Drills, Pulpers,

Mowing and Reaping Machines, with Roller Bearings,

Spring Tooth Harrows,

And the Finest Kind of **STEEL PLOWS**

in the market, consisting in part of the CELEBRATED No. 21, 30, 8 and 6. They are guaranteed not to be Chilled Plows, but Genuine Crucible Steel Mouldboards, Hard Outside with Soft Centres.

Repairs for Frost & Wood's Machinery kept in stock.

SMALL & FISHER CO. L'td.

Woodstock, N. B.

Our Output This Year

Will exceed that of all previous years.

You Want a New Waggon?

Then give us a Call—we can give you

Cornings, Surreys,

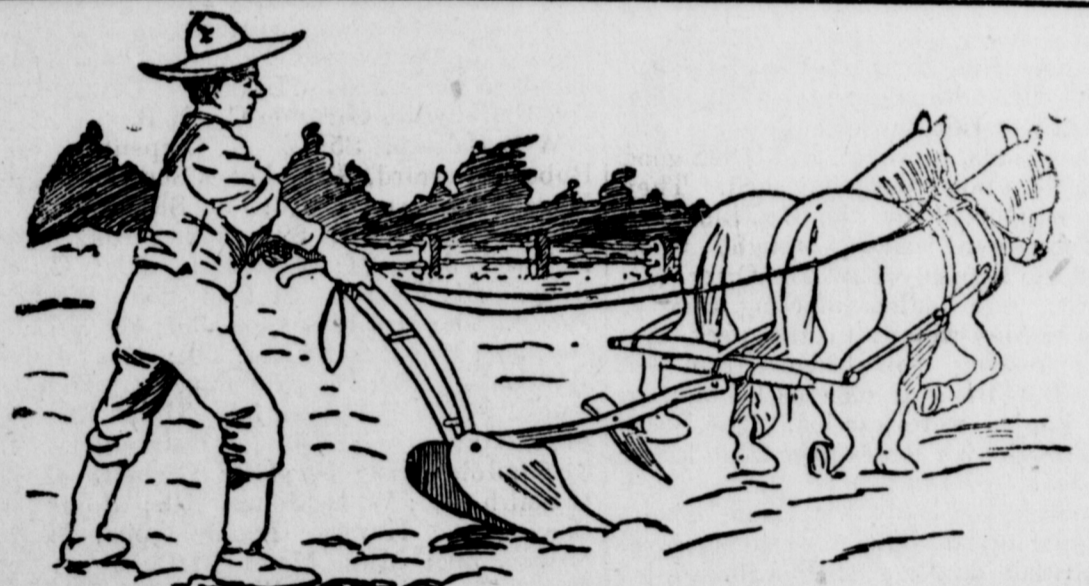
Road Waggons, Phaetons,

Bangors, Expresses.

You can have your choice of Rubber Tires, Ball Bearings, Dust Proof Hub Bands, 500 Mile Axles, all kinds of Patent Circles, any colored gear or body and texture or color in trimmings. You are not confined to one style of wagon. Tell us what you want and we will get it up for you promptly.

The Woodstock Carriage Co.

Main Street, at the Bridge.



I am a farmer located near Stony Brook, one of the most malarious districts in this State, and was bothered with malaria for years, at times so I could not work, and was always very contipated as well. For years I had malaria so bad in the spring, when engaged in plowing, that I could do nothing but shake. I must have taken about a barrel of quinine pills besides dozens of other remedies, but never obtained any permanent benefit. Last fall, in peach time, I had a most serious attack of chills and then commenced to take Ripans Tabules, upon a friend's advice, and the first box made me all right and I have never been without them since. I take one Tabule each morning and night and sometimes when I feel more than usually exhausted I take three in a day. They have kept my stomach sweet, my bowels regular and I have not had the least touch of malaria nor splitting headache since I commenced using them. I know also that I sleep better and wake up more refreshed than formerly. I don't know how many complaints Ripans Tabules will help, but I do know they will cure any one in the condition I was and I would not be without them at any price. I honestly consider them the cheapest-priced medicine in the world, as they are also the most beneficial and the most convenient to take. I am twenty-seven years of age and have worked hard all my life, the same as most farmers, both early and late and in all kinds of weather, and I have never enjoyed such good health as I have since last fall; in fact, my neighbors have all remarked my improved condition and have said, "Say, John, what are you doing to look so healthy?"

W.A.H. ED.—A case of bad health that RIFANS will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word RIFANS on the package and accept no substitute. RIFANS for 5 cents or twelve packets for 50 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one testimonial will be mailed to a 17 address for 5 cents, forwarded to the T. J. Ryan Chemical Co., 250 Broadway St., New York.