

THE DISPATCH.

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FLORENCEVILLE

Andrew C. McCain spent several days in Montreal recently.

Rev. M. H. Manuel attended the meeting of Presbytery in St. John last week.

Wm. Hegerman's new house is progressing rapidly.

Mr. Basil Caldwell, Pestigo Wisconsin, is visiting his nephew Cesper Caldwell.

We are glad to welcome Rev. M. H. and Mrs. Manuel back to the village in the new Manse.

K. M. and S. M. Fiske were judges at the St. Stephen fair which was quite a success.

There seems to be quite a lot of tourists travelling through the country by the number of auto's passing up and down the river.

George Boyer, Woodstock visited his parents here last week.

The Women's Institute (Meeting) was held at the home of the President Mrs. D. W. Ross on Saturday evening at 7.30. About thirty ladies were present.

Mrs. E. C. Turner's paper on the making of pickles was interesting and instructive, and was followed by a paper on Jelly making by Mrs. James Barks, which was excellent. Mrs. Turner's receipt, was one received from an English lady. Each member brought samples for the ladies to try. Mrs. Roy McCain was appointed organist.

The meeting adjourned to meet again the 2nd Tuesday in Oct. at the home of Mrs. H. H. McCain. The evening was much enjoyed by all present.

ANDOVER

Miss Mae Black, who has been visiting Mrs. S. P. Waite returned to her home in Boston last week. Miss Pearl Waite accompanied her home and will visit friends in Boston for a few weeks.

Ralph Waite returned to Cuba last week after spending his vacation with his parents.

Among those who attended the St. John exhibition were, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carter, Mr and Mrs. N. A. Hanson and son Perley, Mrs. J. W. Niles, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. A. E. Diten, Miss Gertrude Tibbits, Miss Winnie Latchford, Mrs. McDonald and son Carmon, Messrs. Maurice Bedell, Theo. Marsten, and others.

Mrs. A. E. Kupkey, Mrs. William Hoyt, and Alex Stratton were in St. John last week to attend the funeral of their brother John Stratton of that city.

Mrs. S. P. Waite and Mrs. Wiley spent a few days at Ogilvy's camp last week. Mrs. Waite was fortunate in landing two salmon.

The Misses Jennie and Bessie Curry are visiting friends in Tilly.

Miss Hazel Crabb returned to Andover on Saturday after spending her vacation in Newcastle.

Misses Nellie and Tot, Demmings, of Northampton, spent Sunday in Andover.

Mrs. Harry Tibbits, Miss Gertrude Tibbits and Miss Muriel Kupkey went to Grand Falls Thursday by auto.

Mrs. Hill, of Woodstock, visited her Aunt Mrs. Ben Beveridge last week.

Miss Alma Sisson and friend of Boston arrived in Andover on Monday and will visit relatives for a few weeks.

Miss Florence Crawford, of Boston, is visiting her aunts Mrs. Mcalary and Mrs. Crawford.

Miss Lucy Jarvis left on Tuesday to attend the Ladies' College in Toronto while Miss Mary Jarvis left on the same day for Edgehill.

Mrs. George Kinney, of Fort Fairfield, is visiting relatives for a few days.

Mrs. Graham, who has been spending the summer with her sister Mrs. Nile, left for her home in Ottawa last week.

Mrs. Guy Porter entertained at the tea hour on Thursday.

Miss Beatrice Gillett returned from a very pleasant trip to Toronto last week.

Mr. and Miss Peat spent last week in St. John.

Miss McLean of Montreal was calling on friends in Andover last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Manzer are rejoicing over the arrival of a young daughter in their home Sept. 8.

The Baptist S. S. held their picnic on Mrs. Irvin's lawn, Hillindale, on Wednesday of last week a very pleasant time was spent by all.

Mrs. Alex Matherson and daughter of Kintore visited Mrs. Wm. Matherson last week.

"Do you mean that girl with the spots on her face?"

Overheard in a Street-Car. There's a lesson right there!

Little blemishes of complexion, small sores, eruptions, spots, are not only unpleasant to the person afflicted, but are the first thing noticed by other people.

A little Zam-Buk applied at night to spots, eruptions, sores of any kind will do wonders.

Zam-Buk is not a greasy preparation which will go rancid on your dressing table. It is made from healing, herbal extracts and essences. Always pure, fresh and ready for use. Doesn't lose its power. Keeps indefinitely. Healing, soothing and antiseptic all the time. Try it!

50c. box all druggists and stores.



Miss Amy Murphy is visiting friends at Upper Kent.

Miss Mary Wright trained nurse of Rhode Island is visiting her aunt Mrs. Wellie Sisson.

Dr. Welling, George Davis and Nelson Hanson, left on Monday for a few days hunting at Bear Brook.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Allen spent last week at the Forks guests at the Strathcona Lodge.

Miss Della Sisson spent last Sunday with friends in Andover.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Emack, of Boston, have moved into the Len Emack house.

Miss Brothers, of St. Stephen, Hospital spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. G. B. McDonald.

Miss Lottie Sloat spent Sunday at Plaster Rock.

Mr. Kitchen, of Florenceville, spent Sunday with B. W. Moore.

Frank Sisson and Miss Lou Johnston, of Plaster Rock, were married at the Baptist Parsonage last Sunday evening. They will reside at Fort Fairfield.

Mrs. George Davis is visiting friends at Bass River.

YUKON TRANSPORTATION.

How the Mails Are Carried From White Horse to Dawson.

White Horse is at the head of navigation on the Yukon river, or more properly the Fifty Mile, a tributary and headwater of the Yukon, and is the northern terminus of the White Pass and Yukon railway. It is the transfer point from rail to river service of the White Pass and Yukon railway, which service extends about 560 miles, from Skagway, Alaska, to Dawson, Yukon territory. Its population in summer is about 1,500 and in winter 250.

The season of open navigation extends from June 5 to Oct. 10. During winter the White Pass and Yukon railway maintains a stage service between White Horse and Dawson, handling first class mail and papers and magazines in single wrappers, but no merchandise mail. There is railway service between White Horse and Skagway daily except Sundays. On the river division the service is such as facilities will permit, about four boats a week. At close of navigation the stage service commences, using wheels until sleighing is practicable, about Nov. 15. There is a weekly service while the wheeling lasts, then a triweekly service by sleighs. The run to Dawson, 325 miles, on wheels is made in six days, on sleighs in five days. The Canadian government has constructed a wagon road between White Horse and Dawson which is 125 miles shorter than the river distance.

The business support of White Horse is largely from transient travel and the employment of a large number of men by the White Pass and Yukon railway and other concerns. It is also a supply point for many minor outlying mining camps. Besides there are a number of promising copper properties in this immediate district, some of which are being opened up, and the outlook is that the mining industry will soon predominate.—Consular Report.

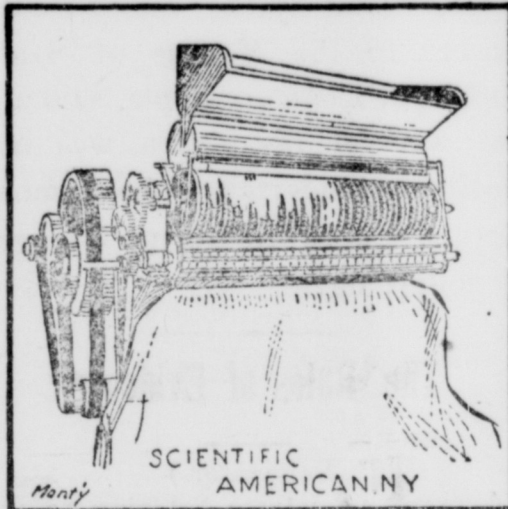
NEW TEAZER COTTON GIN.

Improved Machine Produces a Superior Grade of Lint.

In the ginning of cotton, where the lint or fiber is separated from the seeds and foreign matter is found in the bolls as picked, the two main processes involve the use of the saw gin, improved from that invented by Eli Whitney, and the roller gin, a machine evolved from a primitive device used for centuries in India.

Recently there has been invented an improved teaser cotton gin which combines the best features of these two fundamental types in practical form, being able to work on any kind of cotton and producing for the spinner a better grade of lint that is without cuts, breaks, strains or links, in which the full length of the fiber is retained. This American teaser cotton gin is the invention of James Brandon of New York and has been tested during the past year in the south and at textile exhibitions. It consists of a hopper into which the cotton as it comes from the field is introduced, containing as it does along with the fiber seeds, leaves, dirt and other foreign material. In this hopper are a series of circular gin saws revolving on an axle, but spaced somewhat wider apart than in the ordinary saw gin and affording a greater clearance space between the saws and the grids, so that the fiber is not broken, but considerable seed is carried down with it. In these processes nuds and matches (a prolific source of fire in cotton mills) and other foreign matter are easily eliminated without damage to the machine or the fiber.

The fiber thus loosened is then taken up by a teaser or series of traveling points of special design, by which it is still further loosened and carried along to a roller. This teaser device consists of a series of teeth operated by gearing, so that they always main-



TEAZER COTTON GIN IN OPERATION.

tain a vertical position, rising to take the cotton and then falling after it is delivered to the ginning roll. By the use of this roll, never before feasible with a short staple cotton, the sliver, thoroughly teased or separated, is passed between a blade and the roller, while two strippers moving up and down in opposite directions separate out the seeds and other undesirable material, so that the ginned cotton comes from the machine in its full natural length of fiber without being cut or broken and without links.

With long fiber staple it is claimed that the machine can do twice the amount of work and at the same time turn out a superior grade of cotton to that of the roller gin, while with upland cotton, which the ordinary roller gin is unable to handle, less is ginned, yet the increased length of fiber and the better condition of the lint give increased value to the product. The difference between the cotton ginned by the old processes and by the teaser gin is apparent at a glance. It is loose and fluffy, with longer and straighter fibers, so much so, in fact, as to arouse the interest of many spinners to whom this condition appeals. The seeds and refuse are stripped clean and do not need to go back for a second ginning to remove any clinging fiber. Numerous other economies are claimed for this new machine, which for its operation requires less power than the ordinary roller gin.

The Coconut Disease.

President Gomez has approved a bill offering a prize of \$30,000 to the individual, native or foreign, who discovers the origin of the disease which attacks and kills the coconut trees in the island of Cuba and the means necessary for its cure and prevention. The prize is to be paid when it is shown to the satisfaction of the government that the discovery has actually been made and that the cure is efficacious. The disease in question is a kind of "bud rot," which is said to have made its appearance in Cuba prior to 1871, and, although repeated efforts have been made to put an end to its ravages, no effective means has as yet been found except the destruction of the plant affected.

Varnish of Hard Rubber.

A hard rubber varnish is easily and satisfactorily made from wornout household articles, like old rubber combs, brush backs, etc., and is serviceable. Melt the old rubber in an iron pot, constantly stirring to prevent burning, and pour the fluid out on an iron plate to cool. When the mass is hardened break into small fragments and put in a large flask or bottle. Pour over the hard rubber five or ten times its bulk of rectified oil of tur-

entine and put aside for several weeks, when the solution will be ready to use as a varnish.

Safety Device For Guns.

Newton Dunham, twenty years old, of Fulton, Mo., has just been granted a patent on a safety device for guns that is said to absolutely prevent their accidental discharge. Dunham, two years ago completed the model, and the application for a patent has been pending since.

Now cheers arise from all the clan

For leaders in each race,
The candidate, likewise the man
Who slides to second base.
—Washington Star.

Louise—Is she impressed with her own importance?

Julia—Yes. She even believes she'd have New York men call on her if she lived in the suburbs.—Life.

There is frequently something about a girl that draws her closer to a man—unless she asks him to remove it.—Judge.

"You say that your husband grants your slightest wish and yet you are unhappy."

"Yes, it is only the unimportant things that he does for me."—Buffalo Express.

Lawyer—In suing for divorce I presume you want alimony?

Client—Yes, at least \$1,000 a month and also the custody of Fido.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Although it never felt a blow,

The window has a pane,
And no one ever seems to know
What makes the weather vane.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

She—We women suffer in silence.
He—I suppose that's why you never permit it to exist where you are.—Boston Transcript.

THE MICROBE OF GOUT.

French Scientist Thinks He Has Discovered Cause of Disease.

Chickens with the gout form a novel exhibit of the Pasteur institute in Paris when visitors are taken through the place these days. But the chickens so afflicted are believed to mark a distinct forward step in the study of the germ theory, because Professor Metchnikoff, the distinguished scientist, believes he has succeeded in isolating a microbe responsible for this most painful ailment, and it is due to experiments made by him that the chickens suffer.

The chickens were fed a diet of horseflesh, and this food caused the increased growth of certain microbes in the intestines and produced swelling of the joints just as occurs in gout in the human being. Professor Metchnikoff is also convinced that the absorption of poisons by these same microbes of the intestines is the cause of degeneration of the organs of the body usually ascribed to old age. One of the chief degenerative changes found in old age is in the condition of the arteries. The walls become hardened and brittle. Professor Metchnikoff was convinced that the degeneration, the cause of which was never before determined, was the result of the activity of the intestinal microbes.

Experiments on young animals with cultures from a diseased intestine brought about a hardening of the arterial walls that was exactly similar to that which results in the human from what has previously been called "old age."

"Well, major, I notice that you're

runnin' for office again?"
"No, sir. It's the same old run. I got started years ago, and, to save my life, I can't stop myself."—Atlanta Constitution.

"What did you think of my graduating poem?"

"To be candid, my dear, I don't think it hung quite right in the back."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Grandma wore a Mother Hubbard.
Mercy, how the neighbors rubbered!
Now a hobbler grandma wearth—
No one notices nor careth.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What is the secret of your success?"

"To be perfectly frank with you, I was fortunate enough to have wealthy relatives who were willing to back me patiently in the hope that some day I might make good."—Detroit Free Press.

Employer—You're late again!
New Clerk—Well, you said you didn't want a man who watched the clock.—Life.

"What are they rehearsing for, papa?" asked the little girl.

"For some pantomimes, my dear."
"Is mamma to be in 'em?"
"No, dear. No one does any talking in pantomimes."—Yonkers Statesman.

"You'll have to work to earn a meal," she said, "before you eat it. Just seat you carpet." Then with zeal the hobo promptly "beat it."
—Chicago News.

WIRED CONCRETE BLOCKS.

Unique Method of River Embankment Construction.

A unique method of concrete embankment construction, in which the concrete blocks are strong on wires, has been successfully used on the river Yonne, in France. The idea was originated by an Italian engineer.

The bank of the river is first smoothed to a convenient slope; then the wires are strung the proper distance apart, fastened to a cable at the bottom and to specially constructed frames at the top. Each frame, ten feet long and accommodating twenty-five wires, is in reality a bench on which the concrete blocks are placed and from which they are slipped on to the wires. The sections of these benches are alternately painted red and white to eliminate error in stringing the blocks, which are made in two shapes and interlock. One shape is fed on to the wires fastened to the red sections of the frame and the other to the sections painted white.

When the blocks are in place and embankment is completed the frames are removed and the wires twisted together and wound around piles, which serve as anchors. The bottom is held down by its own weight.

The concrete protecting curtain thus made for the slope of the river Yonne extended about five feet below the water line.—Popular Mechanics.

Prevents Ships From Rolling.

A German has recently invented an apparatus to prevent ships from rolling.

The apparatus consists of U shaped tanks extending through the hold of the vessel from port to starboard. These admit water, which rises and falls as the ship rolls, the effect being to overcome the rhythmical movement of the vessel. The tanks have been tested on two steamers plying between German ports and Buenos Aires. These steamers in rolling showed a list of eleven degrees on either side before being equipped with the tanks. With the latter in use the list was reduced to two degrees. The passengers found that the invention added to their comfort by steadying the ships.

New Zealand's Big Tunnel.

The tunnel being constructed connecting Christchurch with Greymouth on the New Zealand government railways is to be one of the largest in the world. Compressed air drills are being used, and when finished the bore will be five and one-half miles long. Work was commenced in 1908, and five years are allowed the contractors to complete their construction. The tunnel will have a height above rails of fifteen and one-half feet. It is of horseshoe form, fourteen feet wide at the rail level. The ordinary section has a twelve inch lining, which is of concrete faced with concrete blocks. The borings are being made from both ends, and the rate of progress is about twelve feet per day.

Glycerin Increases in Price.

During the last eighteen months, says the London Engineering, the price of glycerin has risen over 50 per cent, and a few days ago the highest price on record was touched, there being a further advance of £5 per ton. This great rise in price affects many industries and is said to be due largely to the scarcity of fats and oils from which glycerin is made as a byproduct in the manufacture of soap and the increased demand for glycerin for the manufacture of high explosives, great quantities of which are required for the construction of the Panama canal and other great engineering works.

Canada's Available Water Power.

According to official estimates made by the department of the interior, the available water powers of the Dominion of Canada are capable of developing energy representing more than 25,000,000 horsepower, which if produced from coal would represent a consumption of more than 562,600,000 tons per annum, at the rate of 21.9 tons of coal to the horsepower.

The Banana.

The banana plant bears fruit every year. It is one of the most productive plants in the world and feeds more people than any other known to man. It has been estimated that more than a third of the human race depend almost wholly for their existence upon the banana. That the fruit is amply able to sustain life, and to sustain it in a very satisfactory manner, is demonstrated by the fact that the millions who live on practically nothing else get along very well with it and appear to be as strong and active as those who live on other kinds of food.

The Piano Case.

To restore polish on a piano case first dust it with a dry, soft cloth, then dip a piece of chamols skin of good size in clear, cold water and wring as dry as possible, rub over the piano with this and if the skin becomes soiled rinse well and use again, always wringing as clear of water as possible each time. When it is clean polish with a soft dry skin.