

THE DISPATCH.

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CENTREVILLE

Railway Camps are now being constructed between Centreville and Lakeville. The one nearest Centreville will be built on the McDonald lot where the Camps of the Woodstock and Centreville Railway Company were built. Some of the doubtful ones are now beginning to believe the Road will be built, while there are others (whether having the gift of prophecy or not we cannot say) who tell us that the Road will never be built.

Mr. Gray who lived near Miramichi came here last week to be operated upon for Appendicitis, by Dr. Brown, but, upon examination it was found that it was too late for an operation so none was performed. The patient, being so exhausted by the long journey here and the progress of the disease, died at the home of Mrs. Nancy Miller a few hours after his arrival here.

The three days rain of last week has made the ground so wet that it will be some time before the fields of grain, now standing, can be gathered in and the large fields of potatoes can be dug.

Mrs. Mary J. White in company with Miss Greta Walden started for Boston last Tuesday.

It is difficult to say whether the action of those who observe the Sabbath by firing guns meets with the approval of their parents or not, but one thing is certain it should not.

John Conroy has inherited a nice piece of property of which he is justly proud.

Mr. J. B. Daggett spent the Sabbath with his family here. It is the intention of Mr. Daggett to move to Fredericton in the near future.

Rev. Mr. Penna gave a very interesting address last Sunday afternoon in the Methodist Church from the Bible story of "The Multiplying of the Widow's oil."

Weak Stomachs

Need New, Rich Blood to Restore Them to a Healthy Condition

Actually in need of food to nourish the body and yet afraid to eat because of the racking pains that follow. That is the condition of the sufferer from indigestion—a choice between starvation or merciless torture.

The urgent need of all dyspeptics, of everybody whose organs of digestion have become unfit to perform their important duty, is for stronger stomachs that can extract nourish-

ment from food. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give weak stomachs just the strength they need by enriching the blood supply, thus giving tone and strength to the stomach and its nerves, and enabling it to do the work nature intended it to do. Thousands of cases of indigestion have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, of which the following is but one instance. Miss L. A. Brown Port Albert, Ont., says: "For a number of years I was a terrible sufferer from indigestion, and as a result I became completely run down, and suffered from backaches and nervous troubles as well. I had to force myself to eat, but never enjoyed a meal owing to the awful pains that followed eating. Life was becoming a burden, and as medicine after medicine failed to help me I felt I was doomed to go through life a constant sufferer. Finally a married sister strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have reason to be thankful that I followed her advice, as they have fully restored my health, and I can now enjoy all kinds of food without the least discomfort, and my friends say I am looking better than I have done for years. At all events I know I feel like a new person, so shall always praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BATH

The heavy rains of last week have delayed the work on the concrete piers of the C. P. R.y.

The farmers are hauling in their potatoes lively this week, to get them off their hands before the cold weather, as many of the farmers have them stored in barns waiting shipment.

The revisors of this parish (Kent) held their final revision on Saturday last, here.

Wm. A. Squiers, of Upper Kent, was a caller in the village on Saturday.

Misses Ethel Simms, Lella Giberson, and Bert Campbell, students at the Normal School arrived home on Friday night last to spend Thanksgiving.

Miss Jessie Sbuirens and Miss Gusta Campbell, teachers, spent the holiday at their homes here.

Miss Squiers teacher at Lower Kintore, Victoria Co., and Miss Campbell, at Upper Wicklow, Carleton Co., spent their holidays here.

Constable James Woolverton, of Woodstock, was a caller here on Thursday last.

Police officer A. R. Foster, of the C. P. R.y, was a caller here on Monday.

Turney Giberson has taken charge of the Exchange Hotel, here, where he public can be well looked after, as formerly.

Dr. Ross of Florenceville, was a caller here on Friday.

ENGLAND'S GUINEA HABIT.

They Have No Such Coin There, Yet Still They Use It.

Strangers in foreign countries always find some difficulty in getting used to the current coinage. In England they find themselves up against quite a number of problems, not the least of which is the guinea, and the difficulty is not lessened by the fact that the guinea is practically obsolete as a coin of the realm. The English physician's fee is always calculated as so many guineas, and the same thing holds good at a sale of pictures or whatnot at Christie's salesrooms.

The guinea is a gold coin current for 21 shillings sterling, or about \$5, but it has not been coined since the issue of the sovereign in 1817.

The guinea habit has been defended by some subtle dealers on the ground that it obfuscates the "foreign visitors to British salesrooms." On the other hand, those astute cambists have been known to growl at a few thousand and sterling added to the price of a valuable picture by the adhesion to the guinea style of bidding. The story runs that the guinea was so called from the pieces struck from the bullion captured by Sir Harry Holmes in 1666 from 160 Dutch sail in Schelling bay, the bullion being from Guinea. But Shakespeare has an earlier play on the word when he mentions "guinea hen" in "Othello" as regards the auction usage of the guinea. There can be little doubt that it is a survival of the times when the extra shilling was treated as a five per cent commission, payable by the buyer. Double commissions are, however, now obsolete.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SOURCE OF SHELLAC.

East India Insects and Trees That Produce the Substance.

India is the home of the Coccus lacca, the insects that produce the resinous substance known as shellac. The females puncture the twigs of several different kinds of trees, among them the bo, the bilhar and the butea, and the twigs become incrustated with a hard, nearly transparent, reddish, resinous substance that serves the double purpose of protecting the eggs and finally furnishing food for the young insects.

The incrustated twigs are broken from the trees before the young insects escape and are thoroughly dried in the sun. These dried twigs are called "stick-lac," and from them shellac and a dye analogous to cochineal are prepared. "Seed-lac" is the resinous concretions separated from the twigs, coarsely pounded and triturated with water in a mortar, by which nearly all of the coloring matter is removed.

To prepare shellac the seed-lac is put into oblong cotton cloth bags and warmed over a charcoal fire. When the resin begins to melt the bags are twisted, and the pure clear resin is allowed to flow over fig wood planks or the smooth stems of the banyan tree and cools in the thin plates or shells which constitute shellac.

Pure shellac is very valuable. It is much harder than copalony and is easily soluble in alcohol.

They Have an Arbor.

A member of the London county council was regretting the lack of art sense displayed by his fellows when they placed an open space at the disposal of the people. He pleaded eloquently for fountains, goldfish in ornamental basins, lions and unicorns in stucco and emerald green garden seats. "Why," said he, in a splendid peroration, "we want something homely and countrylike—a little arbor here and there. If a foreigner came to this country and asked to see one we've never an arbor worth showing to show him."

Then up and spake another member, who, prior to attaining the height of his civic ambitions, had been a petty officer in the navy.

"Oh, we haven't, haven't we? And what about Portsmouth 'arbor?'"—London Strand.

And He Got That Wrong.

Ernst Thalman, the international banker, was greatly liked by newspaper men in Wall street. He spoke as an authority on all banks.

in a strong German accent, however. Shortly before his death a reporter—one of his friends—interviewed him in regard to European finances.

The next day he met Mr. Thalman in Broad street and was halted by the banker, who made a great show of anger.

"I saw you yesterday," he said. "I told you noddings, and you got that wrong in your paper."—New York Mail.

Not Reciprocated.

"How many children have you?" "Three. Two grown up daughters and a son in college."

"How proud you must be of them?" "I am, but somehow or other I don't seem to be able to act so that they can bring themselves to feel proud of me."—Detroit Free Press.

Deceiving.

Minister—I'm sorry to find you coming out of a public house again, Hamish, after all you promised me. Hamish—Aye, sir, it's wunnerful what an awfu' deceivin' thing this mist is. D'ye ken, I went in there the noo thinkin' 'twas the butcher's shop.—London Tit-Bits.

She Hated Flattery.

"I hate flattery," she said. "Of course you do," he replied. "Every pretty girl does."

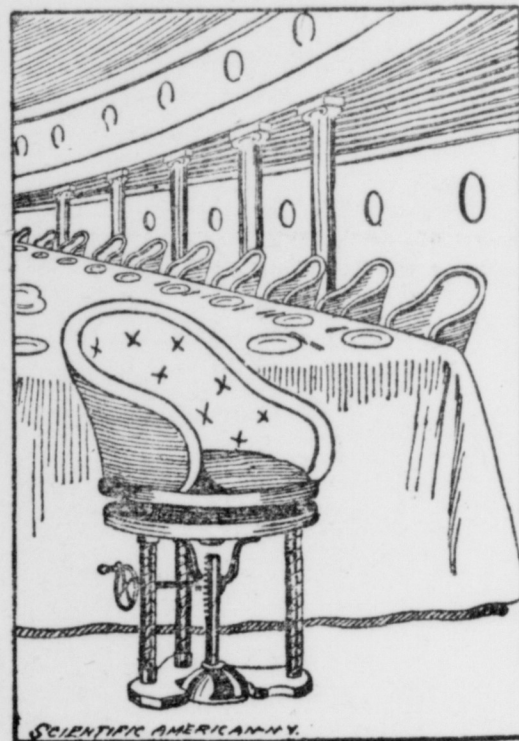
Then she drew a long, deep sigh and permitted him to press her cheek against his own.—Chicago Record-Herald.

NOVEL STEAMSHIP CHAIR.

Secured to Deck or Floor by Means of a Vacuum Cup.

Many people in crossing the ocean have experienced inconvenience by reason of the fact that the chairs in the saloon and card rooms are rigidly screwed to the floor. The chairs are secured at such a distance from the tables that they will accommodate persons of very ample proportions, and therefore when a comparatively thin person occupies a chair he finds it necessary to sit merely on the edge, for should he endeavor to lean back in the chair he finds himself too far from the table.

While recently returning from Europe Colonel John Jacob Astor con-



IMPROVED STEAMSHIP CHAIR.

ceived of a very simple and practical scheme whereby the chairs may be firmly held in place at any desired distance from the tables or may be easily released and moved about. Colonel Astor's scheme involves the use of a vacuum cup beneath the chair, so mounted that it may be pressed into engagement with the deck or floor to hold the chair by suction, or the vacuum may be broken, the cup lifted and the chair released.

If the chair is on a deck or hardwood floor or on rubber tiling the vacuum will hold indefinitely, while if used on a carpet it will probably be necessary to depress the cup and raise it again occasionally to form a new vacuum. This device will undoubtedly add greatly to the comfort of the traveling public, as chairs may then be quickly and securely fastened at the desired distance from the table to accommodate either fleshy or thin persons. Colonel Astor intends to present this invention to the public, as has been his custom with all his recent inventions.

EXPANSION OF ME

Effects of Temperature on Railway and Bridges.

An ordinary poker, such as is used in our homes for stirring up the fire on a winter's night, if allowed to come to the temperature of boiling water is only about one two-hundred-and-fiftieth of an inch longer than when at the freezing point. This does not mean much to the everyday man, but the expansion of metals due to heat is a very important subject for the bridge engineer or the maintenance of way superintendent.

An accident occurred not long ago in England due to the expansion of rails. The variation of temperature between winter and summer in many parts of the world is not more than 80 degrees F. Yet this range of temperature is competent to produce a variation in the length of the rails of about two feet in the mile. The effect of this expansion if it is not allowed for in the track is usually to cause the outer rail on a curve to bulge out more than the inner one and thus throw the track out of gauge. The force exerted by an expanding rail is estimated at about 1,000 pounds for each degree of temperature.—Railway and Locomotive Engineering.

Novel Railroad Record.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway (Canada) has commenced a novel undertaking whereby a record of the growth of the west so far as the railway is a factor in its growth will be kept, says the Scientific American. The official photographers of the company have begun to work on the plan of the company, and towns along the line will be photographed, each photograph being duplicated yearly, so that a continuous record may be obtained and kept of each individual town from the time it sprang up throughout the period of its growth. The record kept is expected to be of invaluable importance in years to come.

Detects Blood on Steel.

A process has been devised recently by a French scientist for the detection of blood on steel and other opaque substances, even when the traces are not to be seen by the human eye. The light of a Welsbach burner, is concentrated upon the part of the object under examination through a tube which is placed obliquely above the object glass and which carries an iris diaphragm, a condensing lens and a total reflection prism. A photographic camera may be substituted for the eyepiece.

Holland Compound.

Holland compound is a solution of five parts of soda water glass and one part of carbonate of soda, or a powder mixture consisting of three parts of calcined soda and one part of dry potash water glass. Ten parts of this mixture is said to be sufficient to render 100,000 parts of hard water soft.

New Mirror For Flagstaff.

A forty inch mirror is almost completed by Clark for Professor Percival Lowell at Flagstaff, Ariz., says the Scientific American. The mirror is to be thicker than usual to avoid flexure and is to have a focal length of eighteen feet four inches. A series of zinc blocks between the iron supporting ring and the edge of the mirror avoids strains on the glass with changes of temperature. When arranged for planetary work secondary mirrors are to be provided which will transform the instrument into a Cassegrainian reflector of either 154 feet feet or 75-foot focal length. For photographing nebulae and stars a plane mirror will be used as secondary, giving the images at the principal focus.

Germ to Improve Butter.

Professor H. W. Conn of the bacteriology department at Wesleyan university announces the discovery of bacteria which, added to the inferior brands of butter, will make them rival in taste the finest outputs of Jupe butter. Several years ago he discovered bacteria which would ripen butter. At first the farmers laughed at the idea of ripening butter by this method, but now all are using Professor Conn's bacteria or a substitute for them.

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