the province, and he had been more than ever confirmed in that judgment by the events which had since transpired. Reference had been made to some remarks which he (Emmerson) had made in the speech which he had delivered in the City Hall, Fredericton. These were his words: 'It is not my desire to reflect upon the bridges either constructed in our province by upper province firms, or in the neighbouring province of Nova Scotia by firms within or without that province, but I am willing to stake the existence of our government upon the verdict of a committee of reputable engineers that the bridges built in this province by our New Brunswick firms will outlive by from 50 to 75 years the bridges erected by outside firms in this province, or the bridges constructed in Nova Scotia at a much less rate than we are paying." He still adhered to that statement. He had stated that he would leave the question to the decision of two competent and reputable engineers. In saying that those conditions had not been fulfilled he did not wish to reflect on the character of Prof. Swain or Mr. Roy, but neither of those gentlemen made anything like a thorough examination of the bridges. Prof. Swain said that he walked over them; that he was only on them half an hour; he did not go under them and did not look into them thoroughly. He could not as to the design or as to the floor construction. He could give you the general appearance, but beyond that nothing more. Mr. Roy was only on the bridges about an hour and a half. He did not go underneath them, and he did not examine them as engineers would, having regard to the life of the bridge. He was conscious of the fact that it was a much disputed question as to the durability of these steel structures. He knew it depended very much upon the care which was taken of them and the conditions which surrounded them. These were all elements which had to be taken into consideration, yet he was convinced and had been told by men who assumed to know that our bridges were very much betteryes 100 per cent. better, as far as durability was concerned, than those built in this province by Upper Canadian firms. No man, while he may express that opinion, will come upon the stand and swear that it is so. Take for instance the evidence of Mr. Arnold. He told the committee that the Campbell and Lefebvre bridges were better designed than the bridges built by the Upper Canadian concerns; that the work on them was better, and they were superior in every respect to these other bridges, but he would not swear as to the life of the bridges, and he (Emmerson) would not respect him if he had attempted to do so. in the light of the evidence which had been adduced before the committee he had no hesitation in reiterating his statements with regard to the superiority of

We have had bridges inspected to the letter and constructed in a way the others were not. How was it that these bridge concerns in Upper Canada could build bridges for so much less after their design? Because they could use their old iron, if needs be; they could paint it and how could you tell the difference when the work is done without inspection? Nova Scotia never had a bridge inspected during its construction in the west. Nova Scotia did not have its bridges inspected as ours are at the works. When Mr. Roy states in one bridge they did use old iron, they could do it with many bridges where there was no inspection and utilize the old iron in the shop.

Dr. Pugsley-That was only discovered by telegraph.

Yes, and they could only build sec tions to suit themselves, make the length of the section to suit the material on hand. Have not these concerns driven eight or ten out of existence in the province of Ontario? The firm of A. Rousseau, & Donaldson, the Central Bridge Company; there were at least ten or twelve driven out of existence by means of these large concern. They were at work to do that in Nova Scotia. It was all very well to talk about Stewart and McNeil building bridges, but if the real facts were known, if you could bring Premier Murray and place him on the witness stand he would tell you there never was a bridge constructed in the province of Nova Scotia but there have been claims for extras because people have lost money on the construction of those superstructures. (Applause.) And he (Emmerson) thought, as has been told by the honorable gentleman from the county of Northumberland, who has it from the lips of Mr. Stewart, himself, that Mr. Stewart has lost money in this bridge work. It might their bridges are what is wanted in the province of Nova Scotia, it might be they would do their work, but he (Emmerson) would venture the assertion that they are not of the same character or else they would cost more; that there is as much difference between their bridges and ours as there is between the Lefebvre and Campbell and the Sussex, Hampton and Salisbury in design, in workmanship, in labor that is expended upon them. A bridge will depend largely upon the labor that is necessary in constructing it. It is true that the material is an element, but after all the cost of the material has not varied to such an extent that it has made any comparable difference, and it is simply after all the amount of work that is expended in putting these bridges together; and taking all these things into consideration, bearing in mind all these elements | fiat was necessary in order to have payfloors of this legislature and say that New Brunswick has been defrauded out of one single cent with respect to the work done by either Mr. Ruddock or the Record Foundry Company. (Applause).

His honorable friend had their books here; he had the opportunity to cross-examine, and he (Emmerson) appealed to the committee, as he appealed to every fair-minded man who heard the evidence, if they had not explained the actual cost; and he knew and spoke with author- Harvey Copp, of Sackville, was here this ity in respect to this matter, berause he knew of the actual cost of the bridges in the first instance. The bills and vouchers were submitted to him (Emmerson) at the time, and the amount satisfied him they were not in any way paying an undue price; that they were only paying a fair and reasonable price. The leader of the opposition ran away with the idea that highway bridges were less expensive than railway bridges. He (Emmerson) presumed that he (Hazen) had had his eyes opened, and he would repeat the assertion made by his honorable friend from Kings, that the reason he did he heard Prof. Swain and Mr. Roy swear the particulars of the payments to Mr. and the committee engaged in making inthat highway bridges could not in any Winslow. sense be properly comparable with rail-

hours after that absolutely stated that it speech he made that statement, and when he (Emmerson) heard him utter it the dry Company and paid to Mr. Ruddock, honorable member will recall the fact he had interrupted him, and asked him missing, not to repeat the words and he took them down. He thought that Mr. Archibald, too, then found it out for the first time; he thought the fact that he (Archibald) had been dismissed from the Intercolonial railway had so blinded his eyes to the exercise of fair and free judgment that he was unable to discriminate between highway and railway bridges, and he was only anxious to strike back in a spiteful way upon those whom he thought were associated with the party that had, in his judgment, done him an injustice by dismissing him from the railway department at Moncton. If any evidence was required in respect to the construction of railway bridges in this province and in Nova Scotia during the past few years, if Mr.

Archibald did not come here, though Mr. Holmes' evidence Mr. McCarthy materialized, he (Emmerson) the evidence of a matter that came up during the election of 1899 in his own county. Mr. Trites, who ran as a candidate against his (Emmerson's) honorable colleague and lost in that election, made a speech in Hillsboro and was reported in the Times to have stated this: That he had built steel railway bridges in Nova Scotia, and tenders were asked for from the Dominion Bridge Company, the Hamilton Bridge Company, from Philadelphia and from German firms. The Hamilton Bridge Company's tender was the lowest. It was accepted and the figures were four cents all these bridge transactions, and had to go round. That is the evidence of Mr. Trites; | into the auditor general's office and hunt and that was reported in the Daily Times | up all those things, and in addition it was on the 4th day of February, 1899. The necessary for him to carry on the affairs Times in reporting that and Mr. Trites of the department. The chief commissioner in uttering it thought he was making a very great point against the government. he (Emmerson) felt sure nothing else could He (Trites) had been taught by Mr. Archi- be charged against him but in connection bald, as all their friends throughout the with that one bill and that certainly was province had been taught to believe, by reason of this little pamphlet, that highway bridges should cost less than railway | the matter. He was not prepared to say. bridges; that railways bridges had more labor upon them and were more expensive and therefore worth a higher price, and he thought therefore in showing they paid four cents a pound for a railway bridge that he was making a telling point against the government. The statement of his (Trites') partner was to this effect: "I beg to state that in the only bridge work in Nova Scotia in which Mr. Trites figured I was his partner, under the firm name of Gray, McManus, Trites & Co., and that was at River John, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, in the construction of the so-called Short Line Railway in that province. The firm asked for tenders in

different parts of the United States and

Canada, and the best offer made was \$37 .-

000. The plans and specifications show the

which makes the bridge cost us (the con-

He (Emmerson) knew this was not evi-

tractors) 67-10 per pound." (Applause.)

dence, but he felt sure that that as a

statement that was used during the elec-

tion of 1899 and made on the hustings in the presence of Mr. Trites, made at the time when it was an issue, quoted in the Moncton Times, and that that statement was of equal value with the evidence of Mr. Johnson as contained in his letter to the honorable gentleman (Hazen.) And if it cost over 6 cents a pound for railway bridges in the province of Nova Scotia in '94, then surely we were not paying an extravagant price when we were paying only a slight percentage above that for highway bridges in this province. He (Emmerson) recognized the importance of this matter so far as it affected him individually that had been animadverted upon by the honorable gentleman opposite. and that was in connection with the accounts of the public works department, and the evidence of Mr. Winslow. In so far as the conducting the department of public works was concerned he did not hold himself (Emmerson) in any sense re- did always claim it should be conceded he sponsible; the system which prevailed there was the system that prevailed there at the time probably when Mr. Winslow had been exercised, and he feit that he came into that office. He was informed by had done the very best that his limited Mr. Winslow it was the same system that had prevailed in the department for over 20 years. He could show to any honorable gentleman who cared to take occasion to go to the department that with the assistance of Mr. Winslow he had very measurably improved the system that prevailed there. But he wished it to be distinctly understood that in covering that period of years where necessarily you have to ransack the documents of that department relative to all those bridges, and where from time to time taking those accounts into the public works department there are possibilities of having papers mislaid, that although five or six years have elapsed during which those transactions had transpired that there had not been any single paper missing, except with respect to one, and his honorable friend was correct in making that statement, been hopeful, we have had faith in the and that was with regard to the vouchers in connection with the Trueman Pond bridge. He (Emmerson) had supposed those papers were in the department, because he was not responsible for the custody of the papers, he was not responsible for the actual payment of a single dollar, he had simply to write and the payments are only made, of course, as he instructed;

Dorchester to Mr. Winslow as follows: "Dear Sir,-Trueman Pond bridge. Mr. morning and showed me the bills for construction substructure, erection, etc., and they totalled \$2,174.25. You paid him three cheques, he says, as follows, \$700, \$200 and \$500-\$1,400 in all, leaving a balance of \$774.25. You can therefore send him a cheque for \$774.25, and charge to bridge.

but he had never drawn a cent in his life

in that department by his private check;

he had never signed a check nor in any way

interfered with the monetary transactions

of that department only in so far as his

nents made. But in connection with the

bills or vouchers relative to the Trueman

Pond bridge, vouchers that would amount

to probably somewhere in the vicinity of

\$200, it appeared they were not to be found

in the department. They were there, how-

ever. They were in the department, they

were before the public accounts committee

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) H. R. EMMERSON." The superstructure had been a contract | tion on the very first day of the session. and Mr. Copp had done the work. He had He could have had his resolution moved also in the completion of that work erect- and a committee appointed on the first ed this superstructure which had been of the session and if that had been done sent him by railway from Chatham, by the attention of this legislature would not call Mr. Archibald here was because Mr. Ruddock. He (Emmerson) stated have been engaged in its ordinary work

He (Emmerson) took the responsibility way bridges as to cost. Why his honor- for that payment. He had gone over the able friend in his speech on the subject accounts and vouchers and felt satisfied in moving the amendment said: We that none of those vouchers but were seen thought it better not to complicate the by him and placed in the department of cost of railway and highway bridges and public works; they could not be found the business of the legislature. Thirtytherefore we sent Mr. Archibald home; at the moment there now, subut he five days was the ordinary time and it

and would do so; but he wished to say, conscious of the fact that if they had not single voucher

Haines, that were paid the Record Founnot one thing lacked explanation. (Applause.) There was one other thing he wished to say. That was about an item of \$25 paid to Mr. R. T. Babbitt, of Gagetown, for services rendered in connection with the Dingee Stream bridge structure; he had employed Mr. Babbitt to look after the affairs for the department in connection with that bridge, to arrange for construction, to see to its painting, to settle a question of damages for site, to do a lot of things, and he had sent him \$25 as a fair recompense for the work he did, and he believed it a fair and just payment and felt sure it was done certainly with the knowledge and consent of those familiar with the transaction, and there is a voucher for him for the \$25 but he believed there was no detailed statement of the item. There could not be properly perhaps; and they put in that \$25 to swell the cost per pound of that bridge (applause), and to go to the people of this country. But let that be as it might, he (Emmerson) wished to pay a just tribute to Mr. Winslow as an officer of the department. He is faithful, careful, honest, and he (Emmerson) felt sure he could at all times rely upon him, and he was happy to be able to pay a just tribute to the merit and worth of that gentleman as an official of the department. (Applause). In securing the papers Mr. Winslow had to go to the vault and ransack away back into '95, '94 and '93 in connection with knew the work that Mr. Winslow did and not a very great matter. He (Emmerson) himself might be chargeable for neglect in In the multitude of matters that came under his notice he might not have sent those papers to the department, they might be among some of his other papers, but he knew that he (Emmerson) examined

every account, scrutinized it, checked it off, tabulated the amount, instructed the payment to be made, and there had never been a single dollar paid upon those steel bridge transactions except the matter came under the exercise of his judgment, and except he authorized the payment. | sible to entirely prevent the hall marks of (Applause.) Mr. Haines before he could time from making their appearance, but get a dollar on one of those bridges to one can learn the secret of making them be paid over to the Record Foundry, or one single cent, would have to submit a statement in writing, a certificate, giving ance lined with wrinkles, than what is his reasons, showing how the work had termed a "wooden expression" showing weight of the bridge to be 550,000 pounds, progressed. He (Emmerson) was cognizant absolutely no animation. of it, and more than that he would say with respect to Mr. Haines that the checks were given to him because when the bridges were first constructed he (Haines) was appointed as responsible officer. If anything went wrong it meant the forfelture of his (Haines') position. That responsibility was upon Mr. Haines and he (Emmerson) had never found Mr. Haines in any way fail in the discharge of his duty, either in the handling of funds or accounting for the same. Some moneys were paid to him without his (Emmerson's) authority, but only as Mr. Winslow had general authority to settle up with Mr. Haines each month for service he performed in connection with this or that bridge. Mr. Winslow would pay that and in doing it it was in the proper exercise of his authority as official of the department. But so far as the payment of the work and the expenditure on any of these contracts, not merely on permanworks, but otherwise, he (Em-

who had to take responsibility for it, claimed should have an opportunity for the exereise of his judgment and the judgment ability permitted him to do. He had been actuated with a desire to do this. While the honorable gentleman (Hazen) has come to this legislature he has had but one song and that tune his lips, the alleged wrong-doing which

transpired previous to attending this legislature. And what has the government been doing during this period? We have been promoting and developing the interests of this province.

(Hear, hear).

Our attention has been devoted to the development of our agriculture and mineral resources, to the building up of our province with the infusion of new blood. In all directions wherever there can be seen a chance we have been putting forth our efforts for advancement. We have province. His honorable friend has been delving into matters which after all even ficiently appreciate it as being of high if there was a modicum of truth-he has been delving into matters that properly belonged to those who preceded him. If they failed in their duty it would have been very much better for him had he devoted his time and attention to his duties looking after the legislation and aiding the government to advance in all those lines of material progress and he (Emmerson) felt sure if he had at least devoted his time in aiding the government in that direction he would have received a great deal more credit from this country. (Applause). This legislature for two sessions had been in a measure paralized by the honorable gentleman's efforts in the direction of this bridge investigation. He had gone into the matter in the session of 1899 and where did he land? He eliminated from and the whole matter was explained to his charges the element of personal wrong- heat thoroughly, and app'y to the affect- they turned all kinds of colors. doing and he brings them again into this legislature in the fourth week of the session. In the dying hours of the session for giving and keeping warmth than is he brings them forward, and as a result the conventional brick or hot-water bettle. of that this legislature has been practic- Salt placed on the gun when a tooth has ally sitting here simply putting in the been extracted, will present profuse bleedtime so far as those who have not been on the committee are concerned, awaiting for the throat is simple salt and water. the development of this inquiry. This Many serious cases of throat affection was at the cost to the country of an immense amount of money, and he would if only taken in time, gargling every hour charge the responsibility of that expendi- or every half-hour, as the need warrants, ture up on his honorable friend. (Hear, A flannel cloth, wrung out of salt water, hear.) He charged it upon him for the reason he could have given notice of moquiry into the evidence which was adduced before that committee. Instead he had compelled this legislature to hold a session three or four weeks longer than

had nothing to do with the absence of Mr. with all those accounts, with all the cer- had this bridge inquiry the session this Archibald. Still, in the first part of his tificates, with all the amounts paid Mr. year would not have exceeded 32 days and all the business of the country could have been attended to. It certainly would not have exceeded 35 days and instead of that we had some 57 or 58 days, and he (Emmerson) would charge his honorable with the responsibility of that. Why was it? Because of the long time it took the honorable gentleman to make up his mind and move for a committee, and when it was taken into consideration all that had been achieved and all that had been accomplished, and in contrast put against it the cost that will necessarily ensue, the inconvenience given to the members of the legislature, and when these things were taken into consideration and contrast them, he believed his honorable friend is possessed of an assurance that would be a happy commodity for any man to have if he can feel it is something to glory in and can lie down in his bed tonight in peace and satisfaction with having done such great, such wonderful things. (Loud and long continued applause).

### THE VOTE.

Mr. Mott's motion that the House concur in the report of the investigating committee was carried, the vote being: Yeas-Tweedie, White, Dunn, Labillois, Farris, McKeown, Mott, Thompson, Whitehead, Osman, Burchill, O'Brien, (Northumberland) Fish, Robinson, Porter, O'Brien, (Charlotte) Barnes, McLeod, Gibson, Carpenter, Pugsley, Lawson, Carvell, Todd, Young, Russell, Purdy, Mc-Cain, Johnson, Burns, Gagnon, Leger,

Nays-Hazen, Shaw, Melanson, Humphrey, Glasier, Lafouest, Fleming-7. Premier Emmerson did not vote.

The result was received with great applause by the members of the government and their supporters and Premier Emmerson was the subject of many hearty congratulations.

Poirier, Campbell-34.

#### Wrinkles and How to Cure Them.

Why do women dread wrinkles? One reason is because they tell the world that youth is fleeing rapidly away; yet if women did but know it, it rests with themselves to make age almost as beautiful as youth. There need be no such thing as an ugly old age. It is absolutely imposappear in the right, instead of the wrong places. But it is better to have a counten-

Have you ever noticed that the lines and wrinkles on the face of an old person whose nature is genial, generous and benevolent, are entirely different in character from those on the face of another whose disposition is irritable, mean, crafty or selfish? Fretfulness, irritability and petulance carve their own distinguishing

lines on the features. Premature wrinkles, however, are an other matter entirely. These may be caused by schronic ill health, dyspepsia, mental worry and anxiety, or by acquiring unpleasant tricks of expression, such as suddenly contracting the brows, habitual frowning, or nervous twisting of the

Every night, just before retiring, all traces of wwder or other cosmetics should be washed from the face with oatmeal water. This is made by pouring a pint of boiling water upon a tablespoonful of catmeal and allowing it to stand until just luke warm. A milk white mixture will result, and the face and the neck should be laved again and again with this-It softens the skin and leaves a pleasant, refreshing feeling. Dry with a very soft towel and then commence to massage the lines, using a good cold cream free from lard. Keep the face as passive as possible during these operations and the massage must be regular and persistent if good results are to be obtained. Use only a little of the cream and continue rubbing till it is thoroughly absorbed by the skin. Afterwards, gently wipe the face over with an old silk handkerchief. In the morning wash with soft water a good emollient soap, and after drying apply a lotion consisting of the following: White wax, 1 oz.; spermaceti, 1 oz.; lanoline, 2 oz.; sweet almond oil, 4 oz.; cocoanut oil, 2 oz.; simple tincture benzoin, 3 drops; orange flower water, 2 oz. Do not attempt to make at home.

## The Uses of Salt.

Have the lotion put up by a druggist.

Salt is such a common article in the household that many of us do not sufmedicinal value. Many and various are the remedial uses to which it may be put, and the free use of calt goes far towards preserving health in the home.

As a dentifrice, common salt may be relied on. By its judicious use the teeth are kept white, the gums hard, and the breath sweet. When the gums are spongy, the mouth should be washed out twice a day with salt and water. Warm salt and water held in the mouth, will sometimes banish toothache, and, at least, make the afand salt, or even salt alone, placed on a hollow of an aching tooth will often give relief when other means have failed To ones.' allay neuralgia pains in the head and face take a small bag of flannel, fill with salt, ed part. A bag of salt, placed hot to the feet or any portion of the body, is better ing at such a time. An excellent gargle might be cured by the use of this alone. is also an excellent remedy for simple sore throat. Salt in teoid water, is a handy emetic; as an antidote for the poison, silver nitrate or lunar caustic, give salt and water freely. For poisoning by alcohol, an emetic of warm salt and water should be given and repeated often.

"It may be a mere coincidence," shid the man with a worried look; "it may be a mere coincidence." "What are you muttering about?" said the man with the last year overcoat. "It has just come to my the usual period that it took to transact mind that whenever my wife laughs at my jokes she needs something new to wear therefore we sent Mr. Archibald home; at the moment there now, split he far exceeded that. He (Emmerson) felt lis Press. within the next day or so."-[Indianapo-

## HIGH LIVING.

son Cafe.

#### From This Account One Needs a Balleon to Reach Prices in a Daw-

Promising experiments are being "You might suppose," said a man conducted in Texas under the direction who was in the Klondike last summer, "that with the improved faciliof the national department of agriculties of travel and freight transportature in an effort to find a way of retion to the Klondike country prices storing the cattle ranges almost deof commodifies there would become stroyed by overstocking, says the New just a little more nearly normal, but I have in my possession a bill of fare York Evening Post. When the land got at Healy's hotel and cafe in upon which the experiments have been Dawson in September last, and here conducted was shown to a committee are some of the prices that one must of experienced stockmen in March, pay for eatables. The hotel is 1898, they decided that it would rewooden structure, chiefly logs, and quire 16 acres of it to support a cow the conveniences are not altogether through the season and expressed some modern and a good many of them are lacking, but the rate per day is \$12. doubt as to whether the yield of grass If one eats at the cafe a la carte would be sufficient for that, and this here's what he pays: Sirloin steak season the agent in charge has been and onions, \$3; porterhouse-plain, pasturing cattle on this land at the \$3.50; with mushrooms, \$4; tenderrate of one head for every eight acres. loin-plain, \$2.50; with mushrooms, There is now an unbroken turf over \$3.50; Chateau Briant (spelled that the entire land and a fine carpet of way), \$4; with onions, \$3.50; Hamgrass. Before the experiments were burg steak, \$1.50; English mutton commenced one-half of the land was chop (one), \$2; (two), \$3.75; breaddevoid of vegetation and almost as ed, \$2.75; corn beef hash, \$1.50; hard and barren as a pavement. Sevlamb, chops, plain, \$2.50; pork chops eral of the experiments with the introsauce piquant, \$3.25; liver and bacduction of foreign grasses and foreign on, \$1.75; plain, \$1.50; ham and eggs, \$2.50; fried tripe, \$1.50; pigs' plants have proved successful. Chief feet, \$1.50; fried in butter, \$2; kidamong these is the experiment with ney, fried, boiled, or saute, \$1.50; the "oasis" alfalfa. This is an alfalfa with mushrooms, \$1.75; fried eggs that was found growing without irri-(two), \$2; scrambled, poached or on gation on the high plains of India. The toast, \$2; with oysters, \$2.50; plain agricultural department secured one omelet, \$2; ham, oyster, jelly omepint of seed and sent them to the agent let, or with onions, \$2.50; Spanish for trial. This alfalfa grew rapidly or rum omelet, \$3; souffle, \$3.50; and reached a height of some two feet. Welsh rarebit, \$2.50; golden buck. In July the drought set in, and by \$3, and so on, with pie at a dollar a slice, and pudding a dollar a smell, Sept. 1 the agent had reported and cigars 50 cents for the cheapest, Washington that this alfalfa was all and champagne \$15 a pint, and beer dead, and to every appearance it was. a dollar a split, and all drinks 50 On Oct. 29 the rains came. Green cents each. As I said, it does seem shoots started from the roots, and that at this late date living would from that date alfalfa eight inches tall become a little cheaper, but people who have anything to sell want the earth for it, and the hapless con-Get Acquainted With Sheep.

#### so much more accessible than the Klondike."

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

sumer must pay the price or go with-

out. The only consolation is that it

will be as bad or worse at Cape

Nome this summer, though that will

probably tumble quicker because it is

## How the Looking-Glass Was Received

Somaliland. Mrs. Alan Gardner, on one of big-game shooting expeditions Somaliland, gave a native woman a looking-glass, says Tit-Bits. was so delighted with the first clear sight of her dusky countenance that she sat through two entire days and nights outside Mrs. Gardner's tent gazing with rapture at her own reflection. On the morning of the third day the fame of the lookingglass had spread through the country, and a row of 40 Somali women | tions. Of course there are sheep with collected from far and near, were engaged in taking an admiring turn at | difficult to tame them. Some men do the magic mirror. When Mrs. Gard- not wish them tame, because they get ner came on the scene she was greeted by 40 feminine Somali voices joined in chorus, and each begging for a looking-glass "all to herself. But, alas! for the limitations of a sporting outfit, the dusky belles were obliged to content themselves with the one mirror. And the woman of the way if ill used and will teach the with the looking-glass remained for many weeks the most important person in Somaliland

#### AGED LOVERS WED. Renew Youthful Vows After a Separation

#### of Over Half a Century. A wedding of romantic interest oc-

curred at Rushville, Ind., the other evening in which the happy couple, now well along in years, were sweethearts 55 years ago in Rush county.

The groom, Willaim D. Westerfield, a wealthy farmer of Manila, Rush county, is 74 years of age and the bride, Mrs. Helen J. Conway of New York city, who came to Rushville to wed the lover of her girlhood days, is 72, but a well-preserved and goodlooking woman. The ceremony was performed by Justice Poe.

William D. Westerfield and Helen Thomas were schoolmates in Walker township 65 years ago. Their childish acquaintance ripened into love and they grew to be sweethearts as the years advanced. In the spring of 1848 they expected to marry, but unforeseen circumstances crossed their path of happiness and caused them to drift apart. Afterwards both were married. Mrs. Conway's husband died two years ago and Mr. Westerfield's wife passed away one year ago.

## Kruger's Pinching Qualities.

When Kruger wants to punish people, he has a way of pinching them, using only four fingers of the right hand, but those fingers are specially strong. He invites the offender to sit next him and then grips the flesh of the leg between two of his fingers and twists it until the person turns blue and green. He was particularly irate with a gang of four who had stolen his horses.

"What made you steal my horsfliction lighter, while it is both safe and es?" he asked angrily. The leader easy to try. Again, equal parts of alum of the gang replied, "Because they were very bad, and we thought we piece of cotton wool, and inserted in the | would give you honor the opportunity to replace them with better

> Kruger was very angry and pinched very hard one after the other till

# Found the Ends.

An Irishman who was out of work went on board a vessel that was in the harbor and asked the captain if he could find work on the ship.

"Well," said the captain, at the same time handing the Irishman a piece of rope, "if you can find three ends to that rope you shall have some work."

The Irishman got hold of the rope, and, showing it to the captain, said "That's one end, your honor." Then he took hold of the other end, and, showing it to the captain as before, said, "And that's two ends, your honor." Then, taking hold of both ends of the rope, he threw it overboard, saying, "And faith, there's another end to it, your honor.' He was immediately engaged .-London King.

## Frost in New York.

Fishkiln, N.Y., May 10-There was heavy frost in this section last night and the fruit crop is badly damaged.

## SAVING THE RANGES.

## Successful Cultivation of Alfalfa on

the Plains.

them scurry to one corner of the yard

as though a wild beast was after them.

as they will do after a few courses of

the kiek and yell treatment given by

some farmers. They learn to get out

owner such practical pocketbook sub-

traction that he will conclude that

there is no money in them. So much

for the sentimental side of the sheep

Breeding Young Sows.

stronger and better pigs as well as a

sow, says The American Cultivator.

The first litter when the sow pig is

bred under a year old is pretty sure to

have one, two or three runts in it.

she conceived when impregnated. If

would be smaller than it is. Still there

is an advantage in thus breeding sows

as soon as possible, even though the

first litter is not worth much. Fatten

these first litters for roasters and sell

there is good demand for them. Then

up after her pigs are taken from her

breed her again. She must be fed very

sparingly, and yet with nourishing

food that will make the sow grow rath-

er than fatten. In five or six weeks

the pigs in her fetus will begin to

draw upon the sow and increase her

appetite. Then her own rations must

be increased. In this way she can be

made to grow instead of fatten, and

the litter of pigs will be much better,

Costly Sires.

ment of farm stock is the cost of thor-

oughbred sires of the best breeds

which are needed to grade up the stock

they now have, says The American

Cultivator. Why cannot such farmers

who live near together unite in pur-

chasing a superior animal that will

serve all in the vicinity? Those who

help pay for the male will secure his

services free, while others can get the

same service on payment of a fee that

will in most cases more than pay the

cost of the purchase in a few years.

We note in a western paper that some

farmers have been swindled by the

purchase of a horse because it was a

fine looking grade, but which proved

worthless as a stock getter because he

was of no particular breed. Only thor-

oughbreds can be depended on as

breeders. Whoever buys should be a

good judge of stock, for the thorough-

bred may have characteristics that will

"Has the giraffe been sick long," asked

the veterinary surgeon as he entered the

park enclosure. "Yes," replied the kerp-

er, "I should say rather long. He has a

sore throat."-[Chicago News.

detract from his value for breeding.

The great obstacle to the improve-

than the first.

That means that the young sow was

and his financial success.

partment of Agriculture. The Province is divided for the purpose of factory inspection into three districts the western, central and eastern, and in addition to the reports from the respective Inspectors for these divisions the volume contains the report of Miss Margaret Carlyle, female factory inspector. The report of Robert Barber for the Western District notes the improved condition of manufacturing in consequence of which several factories worked night and day with a double staff of employes. Wages were increased in many industries and one-third more overtime permits than usual were issued. But few children were illegally employed, compulsory attendance at school assisting the Inspectors in enforcing the law. The number of accidents shows a great increase. There were 157 as compared with 102 in 1898 and 99 in 1897. This is regarded as partly owing to the increase in the numbers employed and partly to the better observance of the law in reporting accidents. Of the accidents reported 84 happened in the wood-working industries. Eleven of the total number were fatal. Elevators were responsible for seven casualties. Similar conditions prevailed in the Central District where numerous complaints against requests to work overtime were noted. Twentythree overtime permits were granted. The number of accidents reported was 146, 11 of which were fatal. Nineteen were caused by circular saws, 5 fatalities being among the number, 10 by belts, 15 by power or other presses and 7 by gears. One cause to which the increase of accidents is attributed is the high speed at which machines are run. Some defects in ventilation are noted owing to the It is not enough to go into the sheep absence of fans for the removal of barn two or three times a day, throw dust from polishing wheels, steps bedown a little hay, give them a mouthing taken to improve conditions. The ful of grain and let it go at that, says a Inspector for the East reports steady correspondent of The Rural New Yorkimprovement in factory conditions er. The successful man gets acquaintthough some causes of complaint reed with his flock-many of them indimain more especially in the employvidually-during the winter and in ment of young children and the nelambing time almost lives with them. glect to guard dangerous machinery. No two sheep look alike. Their faces Attention is drawn to the fact that small saw mills which do not come and voices are different. The reference under the act owing to the limited in the Bible to calling sheep by name number of persons employed are often is no exaggeration. Several winters' more dangerous and more frequentexperience taught me that they have ly the scene of accidents than the more intelligence than most people larger establishments. Fourteen accithink. They learn to know a person dents were reported for this district who uses them well. A pocketful of one of which was fatal. The Femcorn given as a treat at odd times will ale Factory Inspector reports a rigid get their good will. They crowd around enforcement of the law with regard one of their human friends in such to child labor, and a gradual imcases as office seekers besiege a candiprovement of general conditions, both as regards sanitation and ventilation. date who has promised them fat posi-Local medical health officers have been prompt in giving attention to such strains of wild blood that it is reports calling for their interference. The frequency of elevator accidents is referred to and the suggestion is in the way, but I prefer this to having

FACTORY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

What is Contained in the 12th Report to

the Legislature,

The Twelfth Annual Report of the

Inspectors of Factories for Untario

for 1899 has been issued by the De-

#### BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION. Annual Report for 1899-The Export

made that none but capable persons

should be permitted to take charge

of elevators. The growing custom

of employing women to work at

night in paper mills and knitting fac-

tories is condemned but legislation to

prohibit it is suggested.

Trade in Honey-Paris Exposition. business, but sentiment that arouses The annual report of the Beckeepan interest in the welfare of men and animals is connected with common ers' Association of Ontario for 1899 has just been published by the Desense and a good plank for a farmer to partment of Agriculture and conhave in his platform if he cases for the tains much information of importance good will of his family and neighbors to honey producers. It comprises the proceedings of the annual meeting held in Toronto in December last, the discussions at which dealt with All farmers know that, other things many topics bearing upon this indusbeing equal, a litter of pigs from a try. A strong effort is being made to develop our export trade in this sow 3, 4 and even 5 years old produces as well as other branches of agricultural produce and this phase of quesgreater number than from a young tion received due consideration. Among the speakers was Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner of Ottawa, who has taken such an attive part in introducing Canadian produce into Britain who emphasiznot able to appropriate sufficient noured the need of consulting the tastes ishment to bring forth all the pigs that of the market, and sending nothing but articles of first-class quality put the gestation continued longer, some up in neat convenient packages. If these requirements were compiled of these would have died, and the litter with he stated that there was a steady and extended demand in England for Canadian honey at good prices. Another speaker on the marketing of honey was H. G. Sibbald of Cooksville. Other subjects treated them at 10 to 12 weeks old whenever of were "Spring Management in the Apiary" by D. W. Heise, Bethesda: without waiting for the sow to fatten "Beckeepers Associations" by W. Z. Hutchison, Flint, Mich .: "Extracting Wax" by Mrs. J. B. Hall, Woodstock; "Management in Extracting Season," by B. Holmes, Athens: and "Production of Court Honey," by

John Newton, Thamesford. A question which called forth a noteworthy discussion was the injury caused by the frequent practice of spraying fruit trees during the bloom season as a result of which very large numbers of bees have been poisoned. This is quite unnecessary as better results in the destruction of noxious insects can be accomplished at a later stage, and the law in the interests of the beekeeper prohibits spraying in bloom, nevertheless many fruit growers continue to do so. It was urged that wider publicity should be given to the law on the subject and that should it be knowingly disregarded prosecutions against the wrong-doers should be instituted.

A fine display of Ontario honey will be made at the Paris Exposition as it is recognized that by making a good impression there much will be accomplished toward the further development of our export trade. The report of Wm. McEvoy, Inspector of Apiaries was very encouraging as regards the suppression of foul brood formerly a prevalent disease which has been driven out of many localities where it formerly formed a great obstacle to honey production. Last year he visited 126 apiaries and found foul brood in 47 giving directions to the owners as to how to extirpate the evil.

"I saw a train held up last night," remarked young Larimer. "Oh, tell me about it," replied Miss Cora. "Were you frightened?" "Oh, no. You see it was only Mrs. Higgins holding it up while she passed an obstruction."-[Harlem Life.