TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the Sentinel May 22nd, 1897

occupy the Methodist pulpit Sunday 23rd inst.

The Woodstock Field Battery will probadly go into camp in the Doherty field about the 28th inst.

The following clergymen, in town, attending the church of England S S Conference; Revds H E Dibblee, Wythecombe, Dean 64 Partridge, Archdeacon Brigstocke, Dicker Cannon Roberts, W O Raymond, Ernest Simonson, O S Newnham.

The season is much later than usual, and until this week, little seeding has been done. The farmers now, however, are rushing in their seed, and in consequence there are not many visitors from the country to the town causing almost a stagnation in business. The winter was severe on the grass roots and the hay crop will be exceedingly light.

s Where the Ending Was Written

Before the Beginning. here has been more than one t being written upside down-that ts end becoming its beginning or beginning becoming its end.

obably the most outstanding inice of the topsy turvydom is "The lls of the King," Tennyson's great sterpiece. As very poetry lover ows, this great s ries of poems ends th "The Passing of Arthur," and re can be no do bt that this is the per and inevitab e close of the wonul pageant of the king's life. But nyson wrote that closing passage n he was a youth of twenty, and as not until, forty years later, the le series was thished and pubd in one book that the old poem s boyhood was found to fit into its e as naturally as the broken arm oot of a classical statue fits the e from which it has been removed. the first became last.

case of double change is presented he novel "David Harum." The part of that bo k to be written by author constitutes now chapters 19 -that is almost the last chapters ne book. Then, when the author practically finished his book, he I that two of his main characters Lot introduced to the reader at atil be was halfway through the Le therefor vrote last of all two opening chapters for the exs purpose of introducing these two stial personages to the reader. This obably a record case of topsy turvy torship.—Pearson's Weekly.

ONE VERY FAMOUS LEAK

Rev. J B Gough, Hartland, will THE GREATEST "SCOOP" IN THE HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS.

> of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, When the Noted Correspondent of the London Times Outwitted Diplomats.

EAKS" are an old story. A secret is as good as the turned almost immediately. people who keep it, and around among twenty or thirty secreries, clerks, underclerks, and largeared janitors who have lived most t their lives in the atmosphere of a e. Generally, too, a "leak" gets

In 1878 Henri Georges Stephan text. tives of every power in Europe sat at looking at each other, we felt, as were recognized by the powers. But 'at the previous day's sitting.

Blowitz had thus defined his diminutive hopes of "landing" anything in for, but on the other hand, it had the an epigrammatic statement before very unfortunate effect of so puffing leaving the French capital. But he jup his young assistant that he began did land something. Through a to "put on airs." He did not betray "leak" M. de Blowitz "scooped the de Blowitz. But he directed suspi

In the "Memoirs of M. de Blowitz" he tells how it was accomplished The congress convened on June 13. Luck had favored him. Before he left Paris a young man of noble family slightly acquainted with him had called at his apartments. "I ruined," he had told the correspondent in effect. "My brother's debts have wrecked my fortune. I must get money to make a fresh start in

The great journalist schemed for a few hours. "All right," he answered him at length. "Take this letter of introduction and get employment at the congress." The letter was from a third party to the private secretary of one of the most distinguished European diplomats.

On the day of 'le opening of the eong, as de Blow z met his you g friend, secretly, of course, in B They plotted all night means of exchanging instruct ons and information. Finally, at 4 in the morning How de Blowitz Secured the Outline | they arrived at the not very satisfactory expedient by which de Blowitz was to hire a carriage for a month, leave it standing every night at a certain place, where the real "rewindow. The young man left. "But," says M de Blowitz," he re-

"Excuse me, he said, 'I have

"An idea struck me. The method was one of childish simplicity. "I was staying at the Kaiserhof. Every day he came there for his ational capital—any national capi- communications in the lining of his al—it is pretty sure to prove a bad hat, and we exchanged hats on leav-

narket. It was so in 1873 when of the treaty were made up, the docunebody whispered in the ears of a ment was transmitted verbatim to ew of the already pretty wise ones The Times correspondent, together that Jay Cooks & Co. could not re- with tips of the proceedings, aided over on its Northern Pacific bonds, by which he managed to glean from liver to the stock market, never- itself, by agreement with his "scout," ties are concerned, leads all the rest. | congress had agreed upon the ful. | clothing.

lon Times. Diplomatic representa- and took my friend's hat. Without its council board. Europe was wrote me next day, that we both making over its map at the end of turned pale. If the colleague in the Russo-Turkish war. It was the question had kept the hat, he might time when a free Serbia, a free Rou- have discovered the third article of mania and Bulgaria and Montenegro | the treaty which had been adopted

the thing which the world waited to Early in July de Blowitz obtained "At Paris the fishes talk. At Ber- months-namely, an interview with lin the parrots are dumb." M. de Bismarck. It served the purpose of making him strong with the chance cion at himself, and his services from then on were practically useless. More than haif of the articles in

> the treaty had come in by the ha route, but the remainder was yet to get. Craft won the day this time Looking downcast from his worrying. de Blowitz met one day in a hotel corridor a diplomatic friend with whom he was in confidential rela tions. The friend asked him what

> "I have got to forestall the publication of this treaty," he told him in substance—that is, get it into his newspaper before the terms were officially announced. "I have just bad

To de Blowitz came a sudden in

an assurance that Prince Bismarck is highly satisfied with what I wrote on our interview. I am going to ask him to regard me by communicating the treaty to me."

The friend hesitated a minutethen "bit." "Don't ask him until you have seen me again," he advised. "Meet me at such and such a place

to-morrow.' "Next day," writes de Blowitz, "he came up to me in the street and hurriedly said: 'Come for the treaty the day before the end of the Congress and I promise you that you

Sure of his treaty, de Blowitz was Count von Bismarck and Other porter" could toss the account of now confronted with the problem each day's meeting through an open of writing it. Censorship had not reached its present degree of perfection, but there was no chance of get- elaborate deccration expended on ting such a message through a Ger- | fans decreased rapidly after the man operator. Paris was too far French Revolution, but there are toaway. The treaty would be in his day in Paris well-known fan-makers hands Friday, July 12th. He could who carry on a large business, and not reach Paris in time to catch his artists of note still sometimes depaper in London on Saturday, and sign and paint the mounts. The best there were no Sunday editions in the modern designs are figures. London of 1878. By Monday morn- In England, the manufacture of ing the treaty would have been offi- fans was greatly stimulated by the

chance for a scoop would be over. Through the Belgian minister at Ber- seum contains a large collection of Article by article, as the sections lin he arranged for permission to get Eighteenth Century fans, French, a wire into London, obstensibly to English, German, Italian, and Span-"test the speed of the service."

Tom Lawson's leak was a thou- his conversations with the diplomats, a certainty, that Bismarck would were forced to sell them. sand times better. But there was one oyster-dumb as they were under Bis- | turn him down. He knew that this historic leak at least, which, al- marck's shadow, fairly full accounts | would give him his chance to leave though not imparting any such a of each day's discussions. The treaty | Berlin, apparently in a rage against German secretiveness, but with the neless, so far as spectacular quali- was not to be published until the | treaty safely stowed away in his

The plan worked perfectly. Adolphe de Blowitz, the greatest | There were some tense moments, | Blowitz meanwhile called around at newspaper correspondent of his though. "One of my English col- his friend's house, and got the time, attended the congress of Ber- leagues," de Blowitz wrote, "on leav- treaty. Another friend, to fill things lin as the representative of The Lon- ing the dining room, made a mistake out, even provided him with the

And the state of t A Short History of Fans

HE use of fans has come ages. In the British Murounded by a group of women tendants, all of whom are carrying feather fans. Similar examples of this ancient use of fans are seen in Egyptian sculptures at Thebes, in the ruins of Persepolis and in other places. Perhaps the oldest fan existence to-day is in a museum near Cairo; it is a wooden fan-handle, showing holes in which feathers were

inserted, and it is known to date from the Seventeenth Century B. C. In the Middle Ages fans were used in certain church ceremonies, according to the new Encyclopædia Britannica. These fans were made of silver or silver gilt, and were some- Rome Cato pronounced its doom. times round in shape with little bells attached. Mention is made of such fans in the cathedral records of St. Paul's, London, Salisbury, and in many church records also. They are no longer used for these purposes in the western world, but are still retained in some Oriental religious

Japan and China play a large part n the history and development of fans, and many of the most beautiful and original designs were worked out by the skillful artisans of those countries. Folding-fans originated in Japan, but were soon imported to China. The shape in which these earliest folding-fans were made is still used to-day—a segment of a circular piece of paper pasted on a radiating frame-work of bamboo. Some of them were decorated in many colors, others were of plain white paper. The latter were made for the carrying out of the complimentary Chinese custom of requesting a friend or a distinguished guest at any great occasion to write appropriate remarks on one's fan. This custom still prevails in China.

In these two oriental countries. men and women of all classes and professions carry fans even workmen using them with one hand while working with the other; and the different designs and styles, of course are numerous. The loveliest Chinese fans are made of very thin plates of ivory, elaborately carved, often on both sides. The plates are fastened together with a ribbon. Sometimes Japanese fans have the outer guards of the sticks made of extremely thin, light beaten iron, inlaid with gold or other metals.

Coming down to more modern times and countries, we find that Portuguese ladies of the Fourteenth Century carried fans as well as those of France and England. In France, fans were brought into very general use by Catherine de Medici, who brought with her from Italy the more elaborate tastes of that south-

ern country. The ladies at the court of Henry VIII. of England were accustomed to hold fans in their hands, as we may see in Holbein's portraits of noble ladies. Queen Elizabeth was painted at least once with a round feather fan in her hand, and an inventory of her private possessions, taken in 1606, informs us that she owned no

other. In the Seventeenth Century, Paris became the European centre for the manufacture of fans. Here were made the sticks, of wood or of ivory, and the carefully prepared vellum which had been found much stronger and better to use than paper. Often the decorations were put on to the vellum in Paris, but sometimes unpainted fans were sent to Spain to be decorated by Spanish artists. Dutch fans of ivory were imported into Paris and there decorated by painters by a special process of colorless lac varnish. Queen Victoria owned several fans of this kind which were exhibited at Kensington in

Under the Stuarts, the manufacture of fans became well established in England, and Charles II. was petitioned by the fan-makers not to import fans from India. In response to their request, a duty was levied on Indian fans; but the fashion of importing fans from India and Cnina spread and, in France, the trade in them with those countries surpassed that with Italy.

things as fans, which grew more an more elaborate. The sticks wer made now of mother or pea. vory, and were carved with remarable skill in France, E gland Lal and other countries. Taneta sik al.

ine parchment were used to rove he sticks and occasionally even the inest point lace. Sometimes ittle circles of glass were inserted into the sticks to be looked through. The painting on the fans was from d. igns by such famous painters of th. lay as Boucher, Watteau, and Lan ret, and often it represented contem porary political scenes and person ges. A little later, fans were ofter decorated with hand-colored prints. Of course, the great expense and

cially announced by Bismarck. The exhibition at the South Kensington Museum in 1870, to which reference De Blowitz remembered Brussels. has already been made. This muish notably. Modern collections of Then he went ahead with his peti- fans date from the time of the tion to Bismarck as if nothing else French Revolution, when fine ladies had happened. He knew almost for gave theirs away as souvenirs or

READING HISTORY.

The One Way to Acquire a Real Knowl

sionate fiction. Nothing that has ev happened to the world finds me ind I used to think that ignorance of his

tory meant only a lack of cultivation nd a loss of pleasure. Now I am sur that such ignorance impairs our judg nent by impairing our understanding by depriving us of standards, of th power to contrast and the right to es mate. We can know nothing of any seum there is a bas relief nation unless we know its history, and which represents Sennacherib sur- | we can know nothing of the history of any nation unless we know something of the history of all nations.

The book of the world is full of knowledge we need to acquire, of les sons we need to learn, of wisdom we need to assimilate. Consider only this brief sentence of Polybius, quoted by away. Plutarch, "In Carthage no one is blam ed however he may have gained his wealth." A pleasant place, no doubt for business enterprise, a place where young men were taught how to get on and extravagance kept pace with shrewd finance; a self satisfied, sel confident, money getting, money loving people, honoring success and hugging its fancied security, while in faro Agnes Repplier in Atlantic Monthly.



You'll Like the Flavor

FUSSY AUNT SALLY.

She Is One of Those Who Always Find a Task Undone.

Our Aunt Sally always has one or

two more things to do at night before she can go to bed. We were at her nome a few weeks ago, and all of o'clock Upele Buckram gave a yawn, When this was finished she started to bed, but she remembered that she hadn't set her yeast. She went back into the kitchen and worked for about twenty minutes, and then it seemed for the night.

that we could pull it up if we needed lander retired baffled, contented to it. She went back to her room and | watch the experts, among whom was stood perfectly still for a few seconds. Evidently she was trying to think of something else to do before going to bed, and she thought of it. She decided she had best sprinkle down her day. When this was finished she fold-

At last the house was dark. The rain was pouring down, and we turned over for a good sleep. After we turned we were facing the barn, and we saw Aunt Sally out there with a lamp. She managed to keep the lamp dry, but in a few minutes it went out. A little later we heard her enter the house, and while feeling for a place to set the lamp she said: "I declare that fool hen hasn't any sense. I put her up in a dry place and she wouldn't stay ther he seems determined to drown. and i ought to let her do it, but guess I'd better go back and see about

Australians on Skates. The cold weather in England and the consequent revival of skating has proved a great novelty to the soldiers from Australia and New us sat up until late. At about 11 Zealand, many of whom tried to

ad in thirty minutes everybody was outside London. One man with one inder the cover listening to the rain- leg and two rubber shod crutches everybody execut Aunt Sally. She de | made quite good progress at Richcided that while everything was quiet | mond, with occasional lap es from he would sew the buttons on the new | the perpendicular. At Walton-on-Thames, where he New Zealand Hospital is, the men were enjoying the sport greatly.

There were some Canadians who were experts in skating, and at Regent's Park one wounded man from Montreal gave a good exhibition of that she was through with everything figure-skating. Afterwards he tried to teach a Queenslander. Both were We were almost asleep when she in full hospital kit, and their "blues" brought in another quilt. She said it and scarlet ties made an effective might turn cold during the night and | note of color. At last the Queens-Princess Patricia of Connaught.

Opened Dry Hotel.

In recognition of the overseas Dominions prohibition policy the openclothes so they would iron better next ing ceremony of the British Empire non-alcoholic public house, Poplar, ed the rough dried pieces and put them | was performed by Premier Massey, of New Zealand and Colonel Richard Reid. Agent-General of Ontario lately. The speakers had something to say on the subject of empire schemes after the war. Premier Massey considered nothing more important for the welfare of the Empire than some well considered scheme evolved by Imperial and Dominion Governments. Colonel Reid corrected the fallacy that the Dominions were solely interested in agriculture. He told the audience that Canada meant to become a serjous rival of Great Britain in the industrial markets of the world.

Toronto's Experience



Theodore Roosevelt says that liquor trade is "A business that tends to lawlessness on the part of the one who conducts it and to criminality on the part of those who patronize it.'

The Canada Temperance Act

The policy of the Dominion Alliance is to encourage the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act (Scott Act) in counties in which it has been operating. Where this is done the new Provincial Prohibitory Law would then become effective. It is always easier to enforce one uniform law. The New Brunswick Government cannot put its new law in effect in Scott Act counties as the latter is Dominion legislation, which has precedence over Provincial legislation. Friends of temperance, who live in Scott Act counties, are, however, asked to co-operate in the more thorough enforcement of that Act so long as it continues in operation.

ROHIBITION went into force in Ontario, September 16th, 1916. "Since Prohibition has been enforced, Toronto has become a different place from the point of view of the police," declared Lieut.-Col. H. J. Grasett, C.M.G., Chief Constable of Ontario's largest city. "The stations are almost empty, the streets are quiet."

"The number of arrests for drunkenness during the past six weeks has decreased to a marked degree as compared with the record for the same period in 1915. From September 15th to October 15th they were:

Under License, 1915 - 1,059 arrests Under Prohibition, 1916, 214 arrests"

Such was the immediate effect of Prohibition in the largest city in the world to be under such a wide measure of temperance law. It is always the large centres which find the greatest difficulty in enforcing

"Evidence of satisfaction with this era of Prohibition is being given constantly by men who were never known to be temperance advocates," said Col. Grasett.

The "Chief" stated that information had been received by himself and his men to show that the retail store-keepers were benefiting in many parts of the city as the indirect result of Prohibition.

On account of the effect of Prohibition, the City of Toronto considers it unnecessary to replace the men enlisted for the war. The force is now decreased by 100 men. The annual cost of maintaining the police force in 1916 was

estimated at \$18,000 less than that for 1915. In February, 1917, the Chief of Police issued his annual report for 1916. Arrests for drunkenness for the three months

ending December 31st were, compared with the same period in 1915: In 1915 (Under License) - 3,347 arrests In 1916 (Under Prohibition) 1,022 arrests Decrease 69.46 per cent.!

Help to Enforce Prohibition

No matter where you live, whether your district is under the Canada Temperance Act or under the New Prohibitory Act, you are urged to use your influence to the fullest extent within your power to aid the officers of the law in strict enforcement of province-wide Prohibition in New Brunswick.

Dominion Temperance Alliance

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH

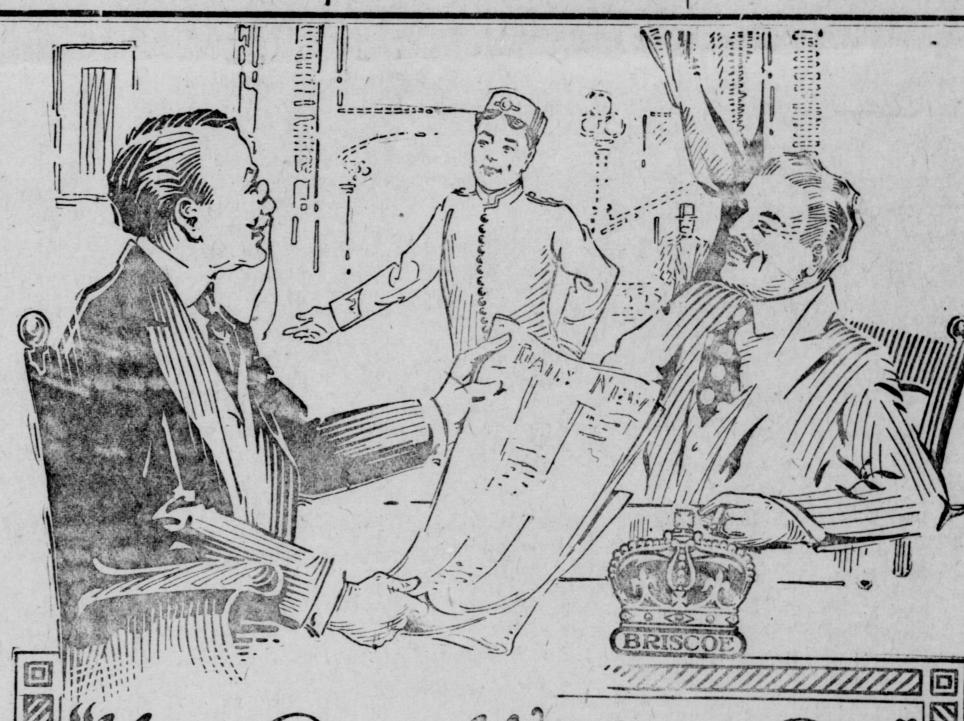
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REV. THOMAS MARSHALL Vice-President Fredericton, N. B. REV. H. C. ARCHER, Executive Secretary Fredericton, N.B.

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less than 27 fans.

The over-ornamentation and magnificence of the Eighteenth Century made itself seen even in such small



IN front of the fashionable club, at the door of the dignified office building, in the theatre

line-up, everywhere that men of influence are wont to go-there you will find the BRISCOE standing in readiness to carry its owner with speed and comfort to his home, to his office, to keep an important appointment-or to enjoy a "spin" with his family in the country. The BRISCOE, B "4-24" is a car of which any man might well be proud to say "I

own a BRISCOE." It is graceful, speedy, powerful and luxurious. Both driving compartment and tonneau afford ample leg and elbow room for the tallest and stoutest of men. The deep upholstery and high seat backs, which come well up over the shoulder blades, ensure the utmost in comfort. The famous "Half Million Dollar Motor"-Benjamin Briscoe's greatest achievement-provides abundant power for every emergency, and gets every ounce of force out of the gas at a minimum expense for fuel. As a matter of fact, we have obtained 32 miles to the gallon of gasoline with this motor. The long stroke, 51/8-inch, with its relative small bore, 318-inch, is responsible for this.

The BRISCOE is an ideal family car. The control is as simple as that of an electric. Your wife can drive it for hours without fatigue. She can shift the gears with her finger tips, and the slightest pressure operates the clutch and break pedals. Among the special advantages of the BRISCOE, B "4-24" are:-

Full Elliptic Springs, front and rear; Floating Type Rear Axle; Electric Lighting and Starting System: Tilted Eye-Saver Windshield. The regular equipment includes Speedometer, Gasoline Gauge, Ammeter, Trouble Light Socket, Automatic Switch with Key Lock, Horn, Tools, Repair Kit and other important accessories

PRICE, BRISCOE, B"4-24" Touring Car or 4-Passenger Roadster, 105-inch Wheel Base, \$895. f.o.b. Brockville, Ont. WRITE for Benjamin Briscoe's own story of the "Half Million Dollar Motor," or call at your local BRISCOE Garage and let the car "show" you.

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