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FROM PORTLAND.
Cambroman ..... Nov. 30th
*Manxman ..... Dec. 4th
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*Ottoman ..... Dec. 11th
*This steamer does not carry passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Saloon, $50 and upward; Second Saloon, $35 and $37.50; Third Class, $25 and $26, according to steamer.
FROM BOSTON, Via Queenstown.
New England ..... Dec. 4th
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To Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria. Commonwealth, Nov. 27th, Jan. 4th, Feb. 12th.
Cambroman, Jan. 15th, Feb. 26th.
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From St. John	From Halifax
Parisian...Sat. p.m., 23 Nov.	Monday p.m., 25
Numidian...Sat. p.m., 30 Nov.	Monday, Dec. 2
Ionian (new).Sat. p.m., 7 Dec.	Monday, Dec. 9
Tunisian...Sat. p.m., 14 Dec.	Monday, Dec. 16

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New York to Glasgow and Londonderry
Pretorian ..... 11th December
First Cabin, $40 and upwards; Second Cabin, $32.50. Third Class, $26.00.
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Turning out the finest laundry work now in the city.

THE LAND OF THE AMEER.

THE INTERESTS OF BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN AFGHANISTAN.

A New Ameer Sits Upon the Afghan Throne and It Looks as If There Will Not Be Trouble for the Mother Country in the Change—Portrait of the New Ruler.

For years English soldiers have met Russian intrigue in Afghanistan. With the coming of each new ameer since the days when both countries began pushing their claims to territory in Central Asia, there has come trouble. From the north Russia has pushed her troops southward until England cries "stop." From the south has come English soldiers who have several times invaded the country either for the purpose of settling internal disorders that endangered

AMEER HABID ALLAH KHAN.

British interests, or to repel direct attacks upon the English army or English prestige.

A new ameer sits on the Afghan throne. His ascension may not bring the customary trouble to England. He may prevent internal disorder, and he may not listen to Russian promises of support and accept Russian bribes given for the purpose of supplanting England as the controlling power. If he accomplishes these things, and prevents war it will be an innovation in Afghan history which England will not be slow to greatly appreciate and it looks as if this were to be the case. The brothers of the new ameer have coincided in his claims, and it has been stated that Britain and Russia fully understand one another at this time with reference to the country interested.

Russia has covetous eyes upon Herat, along the northern frontier of Afghanistan. She has pushed her troops as near to this point as diplomacy will permit, and is only seeking an opportunity to occupy the place. She has expended millions of treasure in the building of railroads that would enable her to move troops rapidly when occasion arises. The Trans-Caspian railway has put her in almost direct communication with the Afghan frontier at many points, and the Czar is in a position to throw 100,000 men into Afghan territory within the course of but a few days if occasion for doing so but offers itself.

At the same time England has been building railways up from Bombay and Calcutta to the Afghan frontier on the south, and the greater part of the English army in India could be pushed through the mountain passes into the country of the ameer within a comparatively short time. What will be the outcome of these preparations in the critical times just ahead it is hard to prophecy with any degree of assurance.

The old ameer, Abdur Rhaman Khan, who has just died, was placed upon the Afghan throne by the British soldiers. His son, the new ameer, Habib Ullah Khan, a favorite of his late father, is not likely to forget this fact even in the face of Russian bribes. For the near future his greatest difficulty will be to prevent the outbreak of civil war, and the beginning of a revolution against his government on the part of his half brother, Mohammed Umar Khan. The new ameer is by no means popular with his own family, and may yet find it a thorn in his side. They refuse to forget the fact that his mother was a slave, and this fact they have used against him among the Afghan tribes.

The old ameer was able to maintain a stable government by reason of his own strong personality. He was never a popular ruler among his people, who complained bitterly of the hardships he imposed upon them. It is generally conceded that the new ameer is as strong personally as his father, but if his ascension to the Afghan throne is to be a peaceful one he must take some measure to strengthen himself both with the army and the people. This he has seemingly recognized, for he has already announced an increase of pay for the army, and proposes to reduce the taxes on land. Both measures will be popular. The first, of course, with the army, whose loyalty it is necessary to purchase, and the second with the people, and the two measures may prevent the outbreak of the revolution that is feared.

It was in 1880 that Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan ascended the throne of Afghanistan. His ascension followed the close of the campaign against the Afghans, in which England severely punished the tribes for their massacre of the English Embassy at Cabul. It was in this campaign that Gen. Roberts, now commander in chief of the British army, won his first great renown, and for which he was created Baron of Kandahar.

The sufferings endured by the British troops during that campaign have but seldom been equalled in modern warfare. The mountain passes through which the invading army had to pass offered wonderful opportunities for defence; opportunities of which the revolting Afghans made excellent use.

The immediate cause of this war was Russian intrigue. The cause really dated back, as did the war, to 1878. At that time Russia had induced Shere Ali, the Afghan ameer, to receive a Russian Embassy and to refuse to receive one from Great Britain. This brought about war between the Afghan ameer and Great Britain, a war which lasted until the death of Shere Ali in February, 1879, when his son and successor, Yakoob Khan, made peace with England. The undisciplined Afghan army was not satisfied with this peace, and, urged on by Russia, they revolted, a revolt for which England held the ameer accountable, and for which he lost his throne, being succeeded by the late ameer, Abdur Rahman Khan.

Since that time Russian intrigue has twice caused the revolutionary pot of Afghanistan to boil over. Russia was back of the efforts of Ayoob Khan to wrest the Afghan throne from Abdur Rahman Khan in 1881. During that revolution England feared for a time that she would again have to invade the disturbed territory, as the existing government seemed in a fair way to be overthrown, as the ameer lost several important engagements. But the fortunes of war turned in his favor after a short time, and by defeating the rebels at Herat he regained his lost prestige and soon had the revolution squelched.

Again, in 1887, Russia secretly supported a revolution against the Afghan Government, and for a time the war offices of both England and Russia were taking measures to rush troops to the Afghan frontier, but again the ameer showed his ability to deal with the situation, and soon had the revolt well in hand.

This little mountain country which has played such an important part in the history of both England and Russia during the last third of a century lies directly between Russian and English territory in Asia. Its boundary on the north are the central Asian states belonging to Russia, and on the south and east the English colonies of India and Baluchistan. For a third of a century both nations have been pushing their boundaries further into Afghan territory, the one fighting every move and every claim made by the other.

DEAN FARRAR'S ALARM.

He Startles the English Religious World With a Declaration.

Very Rev. Frederic William Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, startled the religious world on Saturday, 26th Oct., by his public declaration that the Church of England must make essential reforms if it is not entirely to lose the masses of the English people. Ceremonials, rituals and theological subtleties, the dean declares, must be abandoned, and a living spirit infused into the forms of the state religion. The great canon admits as a terrible

DEAN FARRAR.

fact the drift of the working people from the church. He says the prayer book no longer attracts the people. The poor of the cities complain that the services are tiresome and too long. The saloon and the gambling den are more valued than the sanctuary. If this state of things is to be changed, the church, in Dean Farrar's opinion, must rouse itself to action, and quickly. Ministers must look to their enthusiasm and their office as reformers. Dean Farrar is without doubt the most intellectual churchman in the English communion.

ART OF BREATHING.

Scientific Men All Over the World Are Recognizing Its Importance.

It is perhaps one of the signs of the times to those alert for indications that the art of breathing has become more and more a subject of attention. Oculists as well as physiologists go deeply into its study in a way hardly to be touched upon in a limited space. Physicians have cured aggravated cases of insomnia by long-drawn, regular breaths; fever-stricken patients have been quieted, stubborn forms of indigestion made to disappear. A tendency to consumption may be overcome, an some authority has within the past few years clearly demonstrated, by exercise in breathing. Seasickness, too, may be surmounted, and the victim of hypnotic influence taught to withstand the force of an energy directed against him.

There is a famous physician of Munich who has written an extensive work upon the subject of breathing. He has, besides, formulated a system by which asthmatic patients are made to walk without losing breath, while sufferers from weaknesses of the heart are cured. At Meran, in the Austrian Tyrol, his patients are put through a certain system of breathing and walking. The mountain paths are all marked off with stakes of different colors, indicating the number of minutes in which a patient must walk the given distance, the breathing and walking being in time together. As the cure progresses the ascents are made steeper and steeper.

The man who never makes mistakes seldom makes anything.

A large tree fell on Joseph Hetherington, London, Ont., as he was driving, breaking his back and fracturing his skull.

Gilbert Parker, the novelist, intends re-visiting Canada some time in December.

STAMPS AND MARKERS.
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A FAMOUS PHILOSOPHER.

WAS THAT GREAT ROMAN, MARCUS AURELIUS.

M. S. Burnett Writes Interestingly on the Subject—Says the Civilization of Our Day is Not as High as That of Rome Under Aurelius.

Kingston, Nov. 18.—(To the Editor): Plato is credited with the observation, that no state would ever be properly governed until "philosophers were kings." Once, at least, in the history of the world have those conditions been fulfilled, in the person and reign of the great Roman emperor, Marcus Aurelius. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was the adopted son of the emperor Antoninus Pius, who died in the year 161. He was instructed in the best learning of Rome at that day, which was better than any that we possess, because the Roman civilization, which although not then at its highest point, was higher than any civilization in the world today. If the system of a nation's laws is a reliable index of a nation's civilization, then Rome at that time and for several centuries previously enjoyed a more advanced civilization than any that we can now boast of. The precious record of this unique ruler is revealed in his writings that have come down to us.

It is not our intention to carry the reader exhaustively through the twelve books of these writings, nor yet to say that we endorse without qualification all the utterances of this very remarkable man, but the rather, in a cursory manner, to note the salient points in his character and philosophy. The historian remarks of him, "that he preferred the solitude of the student to the splendor of the palace, and loved the arts of peace better than the glory of war. We are told that at an early age he embraced the school of the Stoics. We have no school to-day, of any numbers that I know of, that demands so great personal sacrifice and austerity of life. This training seems a little singular to us of this commercial age, for one destined for the splendors of the imperial purple. In politics he was a "Little Englander," in other words, was more in favor of preserving than of extending the then boundaries of Rome. His reign was a troubled one for he had to contend against the Germans on the Danube and upper Rhine on the north, and in the east against the troublesome Parthian. He personally conducted the campaigns on the Danube, and composed several of his philosophical books amidst the din and the turmoil of the battle. His reign was also disturbed by the revolt of one of his ablest generals, Avidius Cassius, in Syria. Of course this emperor persecuted the christians but this was more political than religious, for those who refused to acknowledge the emperor as among their deities became rebels against the existing order of things, and, therefore, culpable. Of the christian religion Aurelius knew nothing. He organized extensive schemes of government charity and died in Pannonia, March 17th, in the year 180, while engaged in fresh wars in the north.

But I am not particularly interested in this emperor as a ruler, warrior, politician or statesman, but I am deeply interested in him as a philosopher, and, as such, with your permission, we will dwell for a little time on his career. The Stoic school was founded by Leno at Athens about 290 years before Christ. Greek philosophy, which under Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, had lived through a short period of idealism, was returning to its naturally materialistic groove. Metaphysical speculation had ceased to charm, and practical ethics was what philosophy now desired to supply. The two important branches of philosophy at this time were the Stoic and the Epicurean; and while the latter sought in the atomic theory of Democritus an explanation of the universe, the former reverted to the perpetual flux, the eternal ever-changing fire of Heraclitus. This latter branch also taught that the stars were living beings and so Auretius says, "The sun and the celestial deities, too, have their business assigned."

The Stoic God is not a person, but the fiery ether that pervades all things. The Stoics believed that the soul was material, and extended in space. It is the fiery current that is diffused through the body, and holds it together. It is not easy to decide whether or not the Stoics believed in a life after death, but they did not, like the Epicureans, fiercely deny it. The Stoics contended that God and reason are identical, and hence happiness consists in virtue. No other school made such absolute claims to virtue as the Stoics. Virtue was one and indivisible, and whoever was not virtuous was vicious, there was no middle course. But before Stoicism could be introduced among a practical people, like the Romans, a nation of lawyers and soldiers, it had to be shaded down as to the strictness of its doctrines, had to descend from its pedestal and walk among men. The Stoics taught that suicide, under a certain stress of circumstances, was admissible.

Having thus briefly set forth some of the doctrines of the Stoics, as a body, may we spend a moment as to the personal views of the composer. In his common place book called "Meditations," he has recorded many interesting items of belief and observations. It is thought by some that these notes were never intended for publication. In the domain of political economy he may well be set down as a socialist of a pronounced type. He says "That which is not for the interest of the whole swarm, is not for the interest of a single bee." As to the material universe he thus speaks: "The universal nature works the universal matters like wax; now for the purpose, it is a horse; soon after you will have it melted down and run into the figure of a tree; then a man, then something else." Whether or not our faith-cure friends could claim him I do not know, but here is one of his sentences: "Do not suppose you are hurt, and your complaint ceases; cease your complaint and you are not hurt." In another place he says: "It is a royal thing to be ill: spoken of for good deeds." As to revenge he says: "The best way of revenge is not to imitate the injury."

But what struck me with more force than any other single observation of this philosopher, was the statement that human society would probably always remain as it had been, that the world would never improve. I confess that it was with unfeigned sorrow that I read such an opinion by such a man. Plato had expressed himself in a similar strain, but not with so much emphasis, long before him. Aurelius further remarks: "That if a man should live forty thousand years, he would see no more than one who had lived forty years, only that he would see the same things oftener."

Upon the subject of death this philosopher loves to linger, and over and over again throughout the short books of the meditations exhorts his readers to prepare for this event by a holy and godly life, and ever advises reconciliation and calm submission to this providence. He lays stress upon the point, that the longest life is but made up of the present passing instant of time. To those astronomically inclined he warns them not to employ too much time in the contemplation of the heavens. He seems to be more concerned about the true ethics of life, than the material construction of the universe. He also writes that no one can compel us to do an evil action.

The style of this author is not to be compared in rhetorical finish and balancing of periods with Lucian and other Roman authors, but many of his expressions are pithy and pregnant with thought. He insists that fame and reputation, however great, are only ephemeral at best, and that the only thing of any consequence in the great hereafter, is a pure and blameless life. Nature is his God, and he argues that everything is correlated therewith, and that all forms of dissolution are but an absorption of and into nature, hence the importance of a true and pure philosophy, which is but a part and parcel of nature herself. The sublime qualities of justice, mercy and charity never had a more eloquent advocate.

Aurelius quotes copiously from all of the great writers who had preceded him, and shows himself to have been a very learned man. There are some dismal doctrines taught by this great man, but to carefully peruse his meditations is to receive an uplift as to the true purposes of our being. I rose from a contemplation of this serene philosopher with a firm conviction that, after all, we are living in a barren and shallow age, in a time when thinking is not fashionable, and in a period when there is little learning and no great systems of philosophic thought. Nothing is so common as to hear from press and pulpit that this age is standing on the shoulders of all the past, and therefore is correspondingly elevated as regards all things, but Talmage is probably not very far wrong when he asserts that the last three thousand years have been years of retrogression.

Rome is the mine from which our system of jurisprudence is mostly derived, yet a careful comparison of several points wherein our laws differ from theirs, will show to any fair and candid mind that the justice, equity and reasoning are with the Roman statutes, and I am even now speaking of a decaying age of Rome.

What is true of the laws is true of the different systems of philosophy in their bearing upon the grand realities of life. This may not be popular preaching, and it is certainly not believed by many, but it may be true all the same. If, by these few lines I shall have aroused an interest in any to look themselves into what Thiers calls "a beauteous antiquity," the ambition of this paper will have been satisfied.—M. S. BURNETTE.

Newboro Notices.

Newboro, Nov. 25.—Farmers are still ploughing though the ground is frozen. The body of John Bolton, who died in Kingston hospital, was brought to Portland, where a funeral sermon was preached by Rev. G. H. P. Groat. The remains were placed in Newboro vault. Mrs. Frederick McClure is lying at the point of death; her husband is working in the United States. Mrs. Ferguson is on the sick list.

Last night there was an exciting time. A number of residents and outsiders partook too freely of fire water, resulting in a general row, in which a number resorted to their fists. This was accompanied by cursing, swearing, knocking each other down, breaking of glass, etc. William Murphy, Portland, beginner of the row, after it had been started in real force, retreated by the back door, leaving William Wilson and Ford Green to finish it up. The residents of the village are disgusted with such proceedings.

The Holiness believers are holding revival meetings here. Evangelist Blanchard is conducting the services. Large crowds attend nightly; good order prevails. Much good is being done, and a number of children are among the converts.

J. T. Gallagher has remodelled and built up the old Kilborn property. His son-in-law, Dr. King, is to occupy it. William Hart has enlarged his drug store. Herbert Hutchings, farmer, has erected a large hennery. He has some fine fowl, including black Manorcas, brown leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

As To Heifers And Pups.

Esquire.

Why do people complain because a certain prominent Nebraskan, "farmer" paid $450 for a blooded heifer, and a distinguished New York politician paid $5,000 for a bull pup? The coin got into circulation, and the former owners of heifer and pup are now probably eating tenderloin steaks and sending their children to school in warm clothes.

The Transvaal's gold output for October last was 33,303 ounces.

Cold Damp Weather
brings in its train Grippe, Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, etc., which are often the forerunners of the dread disease consumption.
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RHODES' FUTURE EMPIRE.

CHARTERED COMPANY HAVE A GREAT COLONY.

A Rich Agricultural Soil—After The War is Over There Will Be a Demand For All Kinds Of Implements.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Journal says: Situated in the heart of the dark continent, bounded on every side by the colonies of Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal and Belgium, lies a country as yet little known, controlled by a great stock company famed for its commercial and political enterprises in South Africa. The chartered company, with a capital of $22,000,000, is to Rhodesia what the East India company was once to India.

Rhodesia is divided into two parts—Mashona and Matabeleland, south of the Zambesi, and north-east and north-west of Rhodesia, north of that river. The whole country is extraordinarily rich in mineral treasures. Apart from gold mines, which in spite of the war and scarcity of labor yielded during 1900 nearly 166,000 ounces, there are silver, copper, tin, antimony, arsenic, lead and coal.

Railroad building in Rhodesia is making rapid progress. The stretch from Buluwayo northward to Salisbury will soon be completed, this connecting Cape Town by rail with Beira, the seaport town of Portuguese Gasaland. The great Cape-Cairo railway, planned by Cecil Rhodes—an enterprise of immense importance to all Africa—will intersect Rhodesia from north to south. There are already some 3,000 miles of roadway, with intervening cart roads, built in South Rhodesia.

In agriculture much remains to be done. The rich soil is eminently adapted to growing corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco and even coffee. The vast territory adjacent to the head waters of the Zambesi and its tributaries forms the Mississippi valley of Africa. It has a great future, and the next ten years will witness a large emigration not only to Rhodesia but to other South African British colonies as well. It will be the policy of the Chartered company and of the British government to encourage English settlers to settle in these colonies. The discovery of gold in South Africa induced many Americans to locate on the Rand. The opening of vast tracts of land favorable to farming may produce similar results.

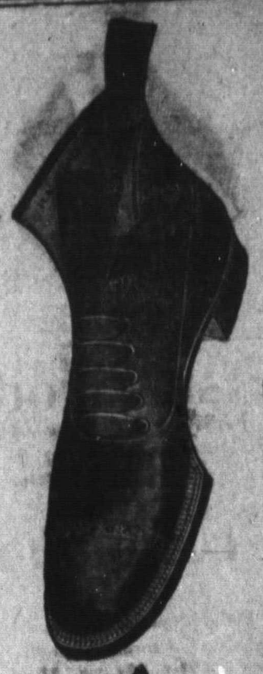
"After the war is over there will be a great demand for corn planters, harrows, cultivators, reapers, mowers, hayrakes, seeders, plows, disks, threshers, cornshellers, waggons, carriages, carts, harness, saddles, windmills and every other piece of machinery or utensil necessary to run a farm. American farm machinery is admittedly the best in the world, and a farmer having once used it will buy no other if he can get it. South Africa as a farming country has a future, and the British government, from a political point of view, will make doubly welcome settlers of the English-speaking race."

Australia After Pointers.

Australia has asked for pointers from Canada in reference to the organization of a Royal military college. The fame of the institution at Kingston is world-wide, and it is considered quite a compliment to the dominion that a sister colony should recognize the superiority of the Royal military college of Canada. The deputy minister of militia has had prepared a sketch of the college, plans and the like, and will forward them, together with details of the workings of the institution, and the forms used, for the edification of the Australians.

The St. James' Gazette, London, asserts that English actors are "coarsened" in America, and that "visits there are artistically detrimental to English actresses."

Physical Exhaustion
Brought This Woman Near to Death's Door — Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Made Her Feel Healthy and Young Again.
There is cause for rejoicing among women on account of the marvellous assistance given to them at the trying times of life by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. By instilling into the blood that vital principle which goes to create new nerve force, this celebrated food cure gives energy and vitality to every organ of the body, and ensures strength and regularity to the peculiarly feminine organism.
This portion of the anatomy is a mass of nerves and health and regularity depend almost entirely on the condition of the nerves. For this reason Dr. Chase's Nerve Food proves of incalculable value to women from maidenhood to that time of life when change comes to the female functions.
Mrs. Charles Keeling, Sen., Owen Sound, Ont., writes: "It is a pleasure to tell what benefit I have derived from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I am 55 years of age, and for about five years my life was one of great suffering from nervousness, weakness and extreme physical exhaustion. I could not sleep and hot flushes would pass through my body from feet to head. I consulted family physicians and two other doctors, but they told me that about my time of life I was likely to be troubled that way. I continually grew worse and despaired of ever being cured. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food came to my notice, and as we have Dr. Chase's Receipt Book I have confidence in the doctor. I was so surprised at the help I received from the first box that I bought three more. They built me right up and made me feel healthy and young again. They have proved a great blessing to me, and I hope this testimonial will be of help to some weak, nervous woman suffering as I did."
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



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Our store is at present a veritable Rubber store. We have Rubbers to the right of us, Rubbers to the left of us, Rubbers in front of us. In fact everywhere we turn we find quantities of Rubbers and all the best brands.
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