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on April 25th, year of his age,

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it, will

Man wants but little here below, But woman wants a heap; Her life is full of little wants, To buy if they are cheap.

Cut this list out and pin it up for future reference:

Ladies' Thimbles ie each, 200 Brass Pins for 2e, Hair Pins 2e a box, 300 yard Reels 4c each, Good Needles, 5c a paper, Embroidery Silk, 1c, Infant's Bibs, 12e each.

Safety Pins 5e a dozen, Dress Shields 9c a pair, White Hem Stitched Handkerchiefs, 4c each, Colored Bordered do., 4c each, Better Qualities do ,5c and 7c each, Children's Gloves, 10e a pair.

The big values in these little things will suggest to you the greater values that we give in the heavier lines.

Send us orders at exactly the same prices as if you were buying them at our counters. Express charges prepaid on all parcels amounting to \$5.00 and upwards.

## DOWLING BROS.,

95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

The quarterly convention of the W. C. T. Union of St. John Co. will be held in Fairville Monday, May 7, at 3 o'cleck p. m. There will be a public meeting in the evening. All in erested in the work are cordially invited to both meetings.

Women of the White House.

Since the days of Martha Washington, women of the White house have been noted in various ways-Some for wit, some for beauty, and some like Martha for sound judgment and strong character. The portrait of Martha Washington that adorns the walls of the east room, where President Cleveland now holds his receptions, gives gracious presence. The dress of rich, white satin over a pink quilted petticoat differs would be a very graceful pattern to copy would be an added charm to many a matron's costume. She was evidently woman of exquisite taste, as well of higher virtues, and her portrait is a great ornament to the East room. the supervision of the wife of President Harcostume of pale blue seems to harmonize delicate shade of electric blue, and shows great artistic skill in its arrangement. The wall decorations were designed by Mrs. Harrison and are very chaste in style. The entire room seems perfect in every appointment. Judging from her portrait she was in the White house since the days of Martha Washington. Her dress of rich maroon makes a pleasing contrast on the blue walls. giving just the touch of brightness needed to relieve monotony, and the bright, intellectual face shows a pature that would have the courage of her convictions.

the picture of Mrs. Lucy Henys, "the woman

who would not have wine on the table, and

Woman's Christian Temperance union precerning this gift is that the frame was so house to correspond with it, and a higher man's adulteration, but because of the in-convenient size and undue elaboration. The picture of Lucy Hays in the White house, will be a lasting testimony of what can be accomplished by an earnest and true woman. One who is determined to do her duty in whatseever state of life it has pleased God to call her, and it is hoped examples will prove an incentive to all whe are placed in like position to "go and do likewise." The red room, that comes next in order, may be further decorated some day by the portrait of Mrs. Cleveland. This room has been reconstructed and refurnished under her directions, and very elegant it is, in dull red and gold. The room is circular in form and gives quite the idea of a castle with its rich ornamentations. Here Mr. Cleveland holds her receptions; a tone of quiet elegance prevades this room. It has been stated that at state dinners, when wine flows freely, the glasses of the President's wife are always turned upside down. Be this as it may, it is hoped that the graceful wife of the ruling president may so far follow the example of Lucy Hays, that her influence for good will be faithfully exercised and that she too may be, "Only remembered for what she hath done." Many other women have graced the White house of whom time will not admit of even a hasty glance, while gazing at the calm earnest face of Mrs. Hays, the writer thought truly "many daughters have done virtuously but thou excellest them all." Washington, D. C., April 1894.

BETRAYED BY HIS LITTLE BOY.

Boston, May 3.—Jeremiah Horrigan was placed on trial in the municipal court today charged with setting fire to the house of Charles G. Way, 15 Orange Lane, and in the testimony Horrigan's little six-year old tried to set the house on fire; he lit the Skager Rack .- [Admiral Colemb, in North

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOLS. All the Churches Represented—An Able and

Instructive Sermon by Rev. J. deSoyres. The annual service under the auspices of the Church of England Sunday School Teachers' association was held Thursday

evening in St. Paul's church. The following are the names of the schools which were represented: Trinity, St. John's (Ston.), St. James, St. Mary's (morning and afternoon), St. Paul's, the Mission, St. Luke's, St. George's and St. Jude's, in all not less than eight or nine hundred scholars. The service was an interesting one. The music was especially fine. The following clergymen were present: Revs. deSoyres, Sibbald, Mathers, Dickie, Green, Extough, Sampson, Brigstocke, Hoyt, de Veber, Ray-

mond and Davenport. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. de Soyres. His text was Acts i., ii. : "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven shall so come in like manner, etc." He wished them, he said, to one the impression of a woman of most consider Jesus Christ from two different standpoints, namely, as the apostles considered Him after His ascension, and as the but little in style from the modern tea gown. Christians of this age regarded Him. The Except for the lack of high shoulders it apostles could not then bring themselves to would be a very graceful pattern to copy believe or understand how Jesus Christ for the present model, while the light was to return to earth. They had only transparent gauze headdress and kerchief been taught to regard material things. been taught to regard material things. True, they had been with Him. They had heard Him speak and

He had arisen from the grave, He had The next woman's portrait is in the blue taught them many things. He had spoken room. This room was re-furnish d under to them of Himself, but still after He had ascended into heaven they seemed grozely rison. A full-size picture of this lady in a ignorant of all He had endeavored to teach them. Christ had told his apostles He with the tone of the room, which is all in a would send the comforter to them, in the Holy Ghost, but the third in the Trinity they had not learned to regard. Of all the an exceptionally sweet and graceful woman. but for something material, worldly. Quite near to her is placed the portraid of another woman mere noted for strength of ent view of the matter. They felt, they character and principle, perhaps, than any knew in fact, that Christ had not forsaken the world, that at all times He was present among His children on earth. He was presto worship in His name. He was present at all times. The members of the Church of Christ should lift up their hearts and during the presidency of Mr. Hayes water doing; they should not stand gazing too long. flowed freely at the White house." Then In this century, when so many bitter words work against it, the fact was obvious that it sented a frame for this picture, but it could | had dene and was still doing much for mannot be used because it had grapes on it." | kind in general, and in spite of all the This state joke so oft repeated created the laugh that was intended. The truth conhood. A Roman general, in order to win a elaborately carved with grapes and other victory, had to do it conditionally; that is, wines that there was nothing in the White he had to engage in the conflict himself, a frame was furnished—one more in keeping slain, etc. Jesus Christ had suffered. His grapes, as they are given by God without and in so doing the victory of Christ would seem more complete. In conclusion the spraker requested a liberal contribution to-

wards the neme mission fund. England's Position in the Mediterranean.

It is comparatively common to hear the pinion expressed in the British navy that the blowing up of the Suez canal, and the complete or partial abandonment of the Mediterranean by our naval forces, or at the very least of the entire abandonment of the commercial canal route in war, would be a sound policy, and one that would greatly ease the situation. I am quite unable to accept the view, and I do not know what arguments exist to refute the considerations I have put forward above. I can see how much we should lose by ceasing to hold the Mediterranean as the dominant naval force there; how we should lose so many millions of our trade; how we might sacrifice Malta; leave Egypt and India open; facilitate the junction of the Russian Black Sea fleet with that of the French; leave Italy and Austria open to pressure for joining an alliance against us. But I entirely fail to see the per contra of advantage. Except, indeed, in one matter which I have never seen alluded to by other writers. If we look at the table of comparative force we see that France and Russia have twenty-three coast-defence vessels, which are prepared to act within a certain radius of their ports. The British coast-defence ships are not available in the Mediterranean, perhaps not in the Baltic; and it may be equally assumed that French coast-defence ships would not accompany any French fleet sailing from Toulon to pass the Straits; hence it might be said that, in the possible pitched battle off Gibraltar, the British force would be in a better position than it could be within a hundred miles of Toulon. The same might, but yet with less plausison betrayed him when he said, "Papa bility, be said of a pitched battle in the American Review for May.

(Cor. Montreal Gazette.) ST JOHN'S, Nfld., April 24.—Since the date of my last letter we have had stirring imes here. Not even "the eldest inhabitant" can recall anything to compare with the present extraordinary political embroglio. Exciting events have followed each other, day after day, with a rapidity that overturned everything and turned all calculations to foolishness.

Who could have imagined that a government returned in November 'ast with a

A REMARKABLE SITUATION.

Lost Its Power.

The Whiteway Downfall-A Review of the

Facts Connected With the Political

Revolution in the Ancient Colony.

April tendering their resignation without any question of public interest having arisen, or any convulsion or split in their own party. Then came the not less curious spectacle of the leader of a minority of 12, in a house of 36 members, undertaking and accomplishing the formation of a new government, declining at the same time to ask for a dissolution, but requesting simply for prorogation of the legislature for a short time pending certain trials now before the supreme court in which the return of seventeen members out of twenty-four, conseventeen members of twenty-four members of twent challenged on the ground of bribery and corruption. Accusations are laid against the whole of the late cabinet, with the exception of one who is a member of the upper chamber-the premier, the speaker, the colonial secretary, the receiver general, the surveyor general and other officials being included in the charges. In the ordinary routine of affairs we should have expected that a party thus accuse I would have man-fully defended themselves before the supreme court and vindicated their honor, but instead of this we find them resigning office when their request for a dissolution was refused by the governor—thus putting it in the power of their opponents to say that they dare not abide the decision of the they dare not abide the decision of the charges laid against you by a dissolution. guardians of the law because conscious of guilt, and were willing to throw the country into the turmeil and expense of a new election in order that they might escape penalties they had incurred. At the present moment this is the extraordinary thirds of the late government party bold James says: "As regards the respondent, their seats, two of them having already Woods, the acts of bribery were of several been unseated and disqualified by a judge of the supreme court; the minority in possession of the government offices, and waiting to see their opponents "removed," one in the district of Bay de Verde to large after the other, by the cold hand of justice, numbers of voters in order to induce them He had told them of his intended departure. During the forty days He was on earth after and expecting, on the principle of the non- to vote for the respondents. survival of the unfittest, that their minority will be speedily converted into a majority, their leisure, hoping to carry at least a number of them.

A DISAPPOINTED PARTY.

There is no doubt the Whiteway party have to some extent lost their prestige by the fact that they have been compelled to hand over the reins to others having such a small following, and have been checkmated at every move. Sir William and his colleagues evidently calculated that their demand of a dissolution, accompanied by a threat of resignation, and a loss of the revenue and supply bills would be irresistible; and it was eat when two or three had joined together with no small surprise they found their resignation accepted and the leader of the opposition sent for. Further, they reckoned on "bowling" out Premier Goodridge by a keep their eyes to the front on the risen took office and appeared in the house, and the picture of Mrs. Lucy Henys, "the woman to continue the should be strengthened and they followed up this motion by resolution to the risen took office and appeared in the house, and they followed up this motion by resolution botter prepared for the battle of life by so doing; they should not stand gazing too long. found themselves "euchred" by a prorogahe added, what is already known to the had been uttered against the gospel, and white ribbon woman. "The ladies of the when men were giving their influence to were raised. The prorogation terminated on the 23rd April, but to their intense astonishment, a few hours before the time named for reopening the house, a proclamation was issued by the governor further prorogueing the legislature till the 23rd May. The governor, of course, had laid the whole matter before the imperial authorities, and asked for instructions; and now it became certain number of the enemy had to be evident that Lord Ripon considered that the election trials should not be rendered null with the other pictures. The frame was abandoned, not because of the grapes, because all temperance women believe in the analogy might be further considered, prevent this a prorogation was indispensable, prevent this a prorogation was indispensable, and the governor was instructed to act in accordance with the advice of his responsible ministers.

The wildest imagination could not have pictured beforehand such an unique political situation, all being the outcome of responsible government, the ballot, manhood suffrage and the Corrupt Practices act. It must be confessed these great and important measures to secure freedom and purity of slections, do not appear to advantage in the present deadlock and almost hopeless conusion into which our political affairs have been flung.

LEGISLATIVE V. JUDICAL PREROGATIVES. one's self in the place" of Sir William announcing the resignation of the government put forward as their reason for advishad exceeded his powers as a judge by proin expending sums of money duly voted for public purposes by the legislature. He maintained that the legislature. He maintained that the executive were responsible only to the electorate for the way in which they expended such money, and that a judge had nothing to do with it, and no right to invade their province or give an opinion thereon. Therefore he declared "the conduct of Justice Winter arbitrary and uncon-Messrs. Woods and Moore, as striking a blow at the very foundation of responsible

government.' This raises the question whether the suoreme court can in any case enquire into to the expenditure of money voted by them venture on such a step, whatever political

for a specific purpose—suppose they use the money wrongfully to promote their own party interests, taking money voted for one purpose and applying it to another—are they not amenable to the law, as interpreted and applied by the law, as interpreted and applied by a find a position of the country is perfectly sound, and will not be affected by these political turnells, which will presently subside. The importations this year are very How a Government With a Big Majority and applied by a judge when a case comes large, and there will be an excellent revenue. before him; and does he trench on the privi-leges of the legislature in declaring that John's has still to be rebuilt, and this will there has been such wrongful applica- give a large amount of employment. Our tion of public meney by the executive?

Sir William Whiteway and his party
take the ground that such pronouncement on the part of a judge violates the constitu- will be no want of employment. The sealtion; that they are accountable to ne one ing steamers have not done well in many but the legislature and the electorate. Their instances, but most of them have "saving opponents contend, on the other hand, that trips"—that is enough to cover expenses, the supreme court is the guardian of the while some have done very well. An imconstitution, and has pewer to pronounce judgment as to proper and lawful expenditure of money by an executive. If not, this would be placing a government above law, other, day after day, with a rapidity that takes away the breath. The unexpected has the same takes away the breath. The unexpected has the same with the sa happened so often that we are prepared for anything and have ceased to wonder or feel astenishment. A political earthquake has overturned everything and turned all calculations of the construction of certain roads and used in the construction of certain roads and used in colony" if only we could muzzle our noisy quite another direction for electioneering who could have imagined that a government returned in November 'art with a majority of two thirds in the popular chamber should be followed early in the following ber should be followed early in the following it under such circumstances just before polling day, with the evident intention of influencing the minds of the electors in their favor and obtaining votes, was a violation of the Corrupt Practices act, and therefore entailed loss of seats and disqualification. the end of next year, give an immense im-This, he held, the respondents had done, as proved by the evidence.

Further, the opposition say, if the judg-ment referred to is wrong and an erroneous interpretation of the law, why not await may be expected to put him right and you may all be cleared of the charges made against you, when they declare what the law is. Why dissolve the legislature because of the judgment of a single judge in one case? You are trying to revise the carefully considered judgment of an able and impartial judge by taking the vote of an electorate upon it-the vote of men wholly incompetent to judge and who are mainly influenced by party consideration. You will throw the country into convulsions of an election and spend \$50,000 in order to get the majority of an electorate to declare that the judgment is wrong! There are other Made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine by tion. Your real object is to get rid of the charges laid against you by a dissolution. Is this honest and manly? I am not aware that any reply has been made to this.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH is that Sir James Winter's judgment could not have been other than it is with the evispectacle presented to the world by our dence before him and the act now on the political parties-the law courts at work statute book. In his report of the trial trying the validity of the titles by which two- present to his excellency the Governor, Sir

"This employment was given and produn d on roads in various parts of the disso that they can finish the pusiness of the prices, the work upon which was not done session, and then take the by elections at in the due and regular course of the public service, but was, in fact, carried on without due and proper sanction and authority upon purposes not authorized by law and without egislative provision for the expenditure, without urgent public necessity, or other sufficient reason for the expenditure.

"The works upon which the employment was given were provided and contrived by the respondent Woods, with the assistance of others, for the purpose of providing employment for the voters, in order to influence their votes, and were made subservient to that purpose, and were, managed in such a manner, at such a time and under such circumstances as were best calculated to promote that chiech."

In addition the judge declared Mr. Woods guilty of personal bribery in three instances. t is idle, in the face of all this, to assail Sir James Winter's judgment on the ground of bias or partiality, or to declare that it was unduly severe. The chief justice, in the case of contempt of court by the editor and proprietor of the Evening Telegram, said of the comments of that paper: "They are most unfair and unjust. Mr. Justice Winter had nothing to do with the judgment except to deliver it. Once it was found that corrupt practices had been committed he had to declare judgment. That is what the act says, and it ought to be publicly knewn that when a candidate is deemed to be guilty of bribery and corruption, there is nothing left but to pass judg. ment. It is the act of the assembly and not of the judge."

The case against the Evening Telegram, organ of the late government, for contempt of court in its comments on the judgment of Sir James Winter, resulted in a fine of \$224 with costs, which would probably make the whole amount \$400. The chief justice, in giving judgment, commented severely on the gross character of the offence, but intimated that he wished to avoid severity in a case which laid the accused open to the penalty of imprisonment.

THE SITUATION

at the present date is this: The imperial government have authorized the extension of the prorogation for a month, evidently to give time for the completion of the trials, and to avoid interference with the course of justice. Dissolution would mean, of course, an abrupt termination of the trials and the It is really somewhat difficult to "put escape of all concerned from the charges made against them. The next month, there-Whiteway so as to understand the motives fore, will be a momentous period, and one of which induced him and his colleagues to intense excitement. It is expected that adopt the remarkable programme which I four more of the petitions will be disposed have indicated. The Hon. Mr. Bond when of in ten days, leaving four additional to be tried within the three weeks following. This gives ample time to complete the ing the governor to dissolve the legislature | whole, but if they are prolonged or if the that Sir James Winter, in his judgment in respondents play the game of killing time the Bay de Verde controverted election case, and delaying judgment till the prorogation had exceeded his powers as a judge by pro-nouncing on the conduct of the executive still further. The imperial authorities,

It is reported that the securities of the colony have fallen ten per cent. in consequence of this trouble. The threat to refuse to pass a revenue bill has prebably led to this, if it is really the case. But there need be no uneasiness whatever about the revenue and supply bills. They are perfectly duct of Justice Winter arbitrary and unconstitutional in unseating and disqualifying far but not to the extremity of refusing to pass these bills and se bring ruin upon the colony. The mad men who for selfish political ends would oppose the passing of a revenue act and a supply bill, the want of which would disorganize the whole public service the action of the executive regarding the and destroy our credit, would bring on money they expend. Supposing they fail | themselves universal execration and excluto carry out the orders of the legislature as sion from public life. No public men would

politicians and end these discreditable quabbles. Some are now crying out for a compromise and an amalgamation to terminate these turmoils which injure the country abroad, but I doubt if such a thing is practicable. The two parties are too much embittered for that But after all the heart of the people is sound; our industries rest on a solid foundation. Our new railway will, when completed by pulse to the colony—just as in the case of the Canadian Pacific—by opening up the fine natural resources of the country and providing new outlets for industries. troublesome, noisy politicians "will have their day and cease to be." If they continue their squabbles and injure the country, the people will rise in their might and either end them or mend them. The country is sound at the core and we have enough virtue and intelligence and honest patriotiem to put present troubles right, and "arrest the knaves and fools."

SIR HENRY HARTLEY, K. C. T.

A Further Instalment of Honors Won by Him.

Oriental Masons.

In enumerating recently the honors won by the Rev. Sir Henry Hartley since his de- will count one package after you are done. parture from St. John in 1891, the list was I said in bills from \$1 to \$10 1 said our not quite constated.

On October 16 h. 1891, Dr. Bertley was elected delegated.

It is an invaligation of the seminaries at United States.

Oct 26 h. 1 be was elected delegate.

Oct 26 h. 1 be was elected delegate.

Oct 26 h. 1 be was elected delegate.

Oct 26 h. 1 be was elected delegate. of Hoffman Che Andrew's Broth Sept. 17th, 1 Order of St. Ce. the convention of held in Boston. Sept. 17th 1 slected a brother of the Order of St. Co. of Tona, his beatitude, Most Rev. Dion Jatas, D.D., D.C.L., en the box and diove brass sails in I paid the notes.

physician of Lodge Benevolence, K. of P., Savannah. June 1st. 1893, elected chaplain Ogeechee R fle Co., Georgia. July 1st, 1893, elected physician and surgeon of the Ogeechee Benevolent society.
Nov. 10th, 1893, received as a Religious

of the tertiary or 3rd order into the Monastic order of the Holy Cross. July 8th, 1893, elected priest associate of and some paper.

the Cofraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, American branch. Feb. 5th, 1894, elected member of the

Society for the Unity of Christendom, a society comprising members of the Roman Catholic, Greek and Anglican churches. Feb. 23rd, 1894, elected member of the Association for Promoting Unity of Christians, an institution designed to unite all Protestants with the Anglican church. March 1st, 1894, elected a member of the build of St. Osmund.

In 1893, also, Dr. Hartley was elected member of the advisory council of the Par-liament of Religions, at Chicago. This does not altogether complete the

ist, but with the statement published in THE SUN a few days ago will give an idea of the wide recognition accorded to the genius of Rev. Sir Henry Hartley. It also suggests that he must be a very busy man, know that his energy is tireless.

Ill., on behalf of Bishop Perry, who is in class of fourteen in Dr. Hartley's church, taken charge of the mission in Keckuk, and there is a bright outlook for the congregation. The Brotherhood of S. Andrew is doing good work in the Sunday school of train service. the Mission of the Holy Cross."

The Living Church, speaking of a meetfine new church, which is the most noticeable and handsome in the town, and which stands in the best location, was well attended by a congregation largely composed of men, notwithstanding a special attraction at the opera house that same evening. Dr. Hartley, who was born in Trinidad and is a descendant of the race of the Hovas at Madagascar, preached an excellent sermon, Members of the Masonic order will b interested to learn that Sir Henry, when in Chicago last year as a member of the advisory board of the parliament of religions, met his excellency Kalif Pacha and other orientals of distinction and had conferred or him by them the degree of Noble of the Mystic Shrine, one of the highest divisions ot oriental Masonry.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cure Dyspepsis BURDOCK Blood Bitters cure Constipation.
BURDOCK Blood Bitters cure Biliousness,
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cure Headache.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS unlock all the
clogged secretions of the Bowels, thus curing
headaches and similar complaints.

Johnny: "Pa, did you know ma befere you were married?" Pa (with a sigh): "I thought I did, Johnny."-[Boston Transcript.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price

Wife: "Come, let's go home; it is 11 till 1 this morning." Husband: "That's goods were saved. just it; you surely can't expect me to come home twice in one day."- Fliegende

IN HIS HASTE TO GET RICH

9811 96

Richard Peters of Gloucester County Went to New York

and was Completely Cleaned Out by Some Expert Green Goods Men.

Richard Peters, mill owner, who resides t Canobia in the parish of New Bandon, loueester county, in his haste to get rich recently fell a victim to the wiles of green goods men. The fact was made public at the time through the columns of THE SUN, but the following statement of his adventures, made by him under oath at Bathurst a few days ago, in a suit in which he was defendant, is now published for the first time. Mr. Peters, who, it may be remarked, is a Frenchman, swore:

I went to the States to get a big sum of money for a small sum of money. I got a letter from two thieves to go to New York, where they kept a den. I went there and met these two men there. One took me in as agent and we met another max. I said: "Boys," says I, "I heard that you were hard tickets here in New York and, boys, I have deposited my money in the bank at \$3 per day to take care of it, and you have nothing but the skeleton here to shoot." "Come in, Mr. Peters, and examine our goods," they said. "Are you going to give me the amount agreed on? If so," says I, "I want to test your goods, as you promised me it would stand the test." He says, "You mean the bank test?" I said, "Certainly, sir. I want to take your money to the bank, and if it will stand the test, as you said, I will draw the money and return for the amount promised, \$7,000 of your goods." He told me to examine the goods in the drawers. I did, and I went down about five notes deep in the drawer and pulled out a \$5 bill. I took the bill ank went to the bank. I handed it to the banker and he asked did I want gold or silver. I said, "Give me notes, sir; they are lighter." I said, "Sir, is this note all right?" He says, "What do you mean by that?" and looked at the note again. "What I mean by this is, I am a stranger in this place, and I am getting some money, and it is rumored that New York is full of counterfeits." He said, "The note is good." I went back to the den and I said, boys, I am prepared to deal with you now. Count out as I am not going to miss the train; count out yourself, I said, I am a damned poor counter. You count all, and I leagth of a note. He said "you pack one side of the box and I will pack the other,"

Ph. P. wide all von appointed examining forms from the roll of between the roll and between t check it and send it away by express." I said "no, express to the devil, I will take it under my arm," and went away and took the train for Springfield, Mass. the American House there and had a sleep. I dreamed that I saw one of the devils steal ing a note out of the box. I got up and cut the twine off and started one corner with my knife, I then started the side of it. There was nothing in it but a broken brick

## Railway News.

The Canadian Pacific railway is reducing expenses. Already a large number of hands have been discharged, and it is understood changes will be made in the train service that will materially lessen the present expenses. The fact that travel is now very light, and with poor prospects of being heavy any time this year, makes the likeli-hood of changes greater. When spoken to this morning, Superintendent Timmerman said the summer changes last year did not go into effect until about June 25, and they were likely to be even later this year. It was likely, however, that some temporary shifts would be made within the next two or three weeks, but just what will be done he was not prepared to say. He pointed but all who know the indefatigable doctor out that on and after Sunday next the sleeper of the Boston train would be held On a recent Sunday Rt. Rev. Alexander until 11.20 and sent out on the C. P. R., Burgess, D. D., LL D., Bishop of Quincy, joining the train which leaves at 0.06 at joining the train which leaves at 9.06 at Vanceboro. One of the proposed changes England, visited Keokuk and confirmed a is understood to be the abandonment entirely of the night train for Beston. If the Church of S. Mary the Virgin. And this is done all American passengers will speaking of his work the Missionary Herald for March says: "The Rev. Dr. Hartley has Vanceboro, where connections will be made with Maine Central trains. The next few weeks will probably bring forth some important changes in the whole C. P. R.

The freight traffic on the C. P. R. is growing steadily. Four new Mogul freight ing of the southern deanery of Iowa on | engines of the latest design will soon arrive April 3, says: "The evening service in the from upper Canada for service on this section of the line. - [Globe.

United States Patents to Canadian Inventors The following list of United States patents

to Canadian inventors, granted April 17th and April 24th, 1894, is reported for THE Sun by James Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Machine for Bottling Milk-William A. Clark, Toronto. Refrigerator-George Fee, North Bay. Blind Stop-Louis Jobin, Quebec. Bridle-James R. McLeod, Calgary.

Lubricator-Benjamin A. Burgess, Ham-

Rope-grip—Arthur K. Evans, Toronto. Lock—Frederick W. Harris, Woodstock. Fire Escape—Cyrus E. Harvey, Water-

Diaphragm for Electrolytic Cells-Ernest . LeSueur, Ottawa. Candelabrum-Alphonse C. McKercher, Montreal, assignor to Albert Gauthier, same

Boat-knee-Adoniram J. Nickerson, Argyle.

FIRE AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG JUNCTION, May 3.—Jeremiah Dickinson lost his house at Acker creek, here, tonight, by fire. It is supposed a spark from the flue caused it. The heuse was insured for five hundred and fifty dolo'clock, and you know you didn't come heme lars in the Quebec. Most of his household

DO NOT NEGLECT coughs, colds, asthma, and bronchitis, but cure them by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.