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HARNESS OIL.**

Makes Leather Black as Jet.  
Soft as Velvet.

Put up in pint and quart bottles only.  
**PRICE 25 and 50 cents.**

**STEAMERS.**

**INTERNATIONAL S. S. COY.**

**For BOSTON**

**AND**

**The Pan American Expo-  
sition Buffalo, N. Y.**

COMMENCING May 12th  
the Steamers of this Com-  
pany will leave St. John  
every MONDAY, WED-  
NESDAY and FRIDAY at  
10 a. m. for Montreal,  
Lahar, Portland and Bos-  
ton.

Returning leave Boston same days at 8:15  
a. m.

NOTE—The best route to the Pan-American  
Exposition is via the S. S. Co. Boston and Al-  
bany R. R. and the great truck New  
York Central and Hudson River R. R.  
Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent,  
St. John, N. B.

**Star Line S. S. Co.**  
(Eastern Standard Time)

One of the Mail Steamers, VICTORIA, and  
DAVID WESTON, will leave St. John, N. B.,  
for Montreal and intermediate land-  
ings every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and  
FRIDAY at 10 a. m. for Montreal,  
Lahar, Portland and Boston.  
On and after June 22nd, Steamer Victoria  
will leave St. John at 10 a. m. for  
Montreal and intermediate land-  
ings, returning at 10 a. m. for  
Montreal, Lahar, Portland and Boston  
on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at  
10 a. m.

Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

R. O. ORCHARD, Manager.

JAMES MANCHESTER, President.

**FOR  
Washademoak Lake.**

**THE MODERN EDEN.**

Unsurpassed on Earth for Beauty and Cli-  
mate, the People's Paradise.

**STEAMER STAR**

Has been rebuilt under the supervision of  
the most practical government inspectors,  
and until further notice will be possible  
to leave for Washademoak Lake every  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 a.  
m. for the above region, calling at all her  
landings on River and Lake, returning on  
alternate days at 1 p. m.

Freight received up to 5 p. m. on the  
day of sailing. All freight must be prepaid.  
Returning at 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.  
For further information apply to  
P. NASH & SON, Agents,  
Bridge Street, St. John, N. B.

**Str. CLIFTON**

Leaves Indiantown on MONDAY,  
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at  
3 p. m. for Hampton and intermediate  
points.

Freight received from 9 a. m. to 3  
p. m. on days of sailing.

Arrangements can be made with  
captain of "Hampstead" or "Clifton"  
for picnics.

**Millidgeville Ferry.**

Steamer MAGGIE MILLER will leave  
Millidgeville daily except Saturday and Sun-  
day at 9 a. m., 4 and 6 p. m.  
Returning from Baywater at 6 and 8 a.  
m., 1 and 3 p. m., 6 and 8 p. m.  
Saturday leaves Millidgeville at 6:45 and  
8:30 a. m., 1 and 3 p. m., 6 and 8 p. m.  
Returning at 10:30, 1:30 and 3:30 p. m., 6,  
8 and 8:30 p. m.  
Sunday, at 1 and 3 p. m., 6 and 7 p. m.  
Returning at 10:30, 1:30, 3:30, 6 and 8 p. m.  
J. W. MCGILLICRICK, Agent,  
Telephone 228 A.

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BOARDING, HACK AND LIVERY STABLES,  
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Horses Boarded on Reasonable Terms.  
Horses and Carriages on Hire. Fine Pic-  
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A large back-board wagon, seats fifteen to  
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Telephone 52.

**DAVID WATSON,**

BOARDING, HACK AND LIVERY STABLES,  
Coaches in attendance at all boats and  
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Horses to Hire at reasonable terms.  
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**ST. JOHN STAR.**

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 7, 1901.

**WINTER PORT TRADE.**

The letter of Mr. S. Schofield, pub-  
lished in last night's Star, shows that  
in tonnage of steamers sailing from  
this port last winter there was a fall-  
ing off to the extent of only a little  
over 5 per cent., or much less than a  
comparison of cargo values had sug-  
gested. To support his statement that  
a comparison of values, as entered at  
the customs, is worthless, Mr. Schofield  
says:

"Corns was valued at prices ranging  
from 45 to 50 cents per bushel, and bar-  
ley from 50 to 60 cents per bushel, the  
lowest rates being decidedly the near-  
est to the real market values. Pack-  
ages of bacon, worth from \$55 to \$60  
each, were valued at \$50 each, and  
barrels of pork, worth about \$20 each,  
were valued at \$102 each."

This is a serious matter, for it  
throws doubt on the accuracy of all our  
export traffic statements where valua-  
tions are used. And it certainly  
should be possible by reference to the  
customs returns to form a fair esti-  
mate of the actual value of a season's  
trade; though, of course, for purposes  
of comparison, as Mr. Schofield points  
out, the fluctuation in value in differ-  
ent years should be taken into ac-  
count.

It is pleasing to learn that the vol-  
ume of trade does not show such a  
heavy falling off as had been believed,  
but it would have been much more sat-  
isfactory to be able to record an in-  
crease, as was the case in each preced-  
ing year. In all kinds of grain there  
was a decrease last year of 1,024,242  
bushels. In live stock there was a de-  
crease of 255 horses and 3,569 cattle,  
but an increase of 10,392 sheep. In  
lumber there was an increase of 1,123  
standards of deals, and 303 loads of  
timber. There was a large decrease in  
the quantity of cheese, flour, meats,  
lard and apples. And while it appears  
that 63 steamers loaded here last win-  
ter, of the Furness line—numbering  
12—looked past cargo at Halifax,  
instead of being direct as in the pre-  
vious winter.

It is no fault of the port of St. John  
or of the route via this port that there  
was any falling off. Had the port been  
fairly dealt with the trade would have  
increased as it did in previous years.  
We have it on the authority of Mr.  
Russell of the I. C. R. that there is a  
good prospect of a settlement of the  
differences between Mr. Blair and the  
C. P. R. If an agreement is reached  
in good time and the C. P. R. has time  
enough to make its contracts the next  
winter should see a return to normal  
conditions and an increased trade.

St. John riflemen will be interested  
in the article reprinted in this issue  
from the London Telegraph, concern-  
ing rifle shooting in the old country.  
The two cups competed for in the  
matches described can only be won by  
teams that march a certain number of  
miles before the shooting begins. This  
is a plan to make the conditions in rifle  
practice as nearly as possible like those  
in actual warfare, where there is usu-  
ally a march, perhaps a long and ardu-  
ous one, before a fight begins.

It is announced that newspaper  
compilations are following in the line  
of other large combinations. The Chi-  
cago Times, Herald and Record are  
now one, with a capital of \$3,000,000.  
Many other consolidations on a smaller  
scale are reported to have been accom-  
plished in the United States. Despite  
these facts, the Star, on mature con-  
sideration, has decided not to absorb  
its antiquated contemporaries until a  
little later in the season.

The Order of the Trappist Monks, in  
Lexington, Kentucky, have recently  
had an unusual experience for mem-  
bers of that order. The wife of the  
chief executive of the state visited  
them, and for the second time in their  
secluded lives the monks gazed upon  
the face of a woman. But no exclaima-  
tions of either admiration or its op-  
posites were allowed. Silent as the  
tomb they looked upon this inferior or  
superior being, and then the portals  
closed and perfect peace reigned once  
more. The only other woman so hon-  
ored by these Trappists was the gov-  
ernor's wife some years ago.

To those who love the horse, and  
have seen those poor, forlorn looking  
specimens patiently joggling along Fifth  
avenue in New York, drawing stages  
full of people, the news will come with  
considerable pleasure that on August  
first these poor creatures will be re-  
leased, and go to pastures green, let  
it be hoped. They will be replaced by  
electric automobiles, with a speed cap-  
acity of ten miles an hour.

A boy of fourteen years was found  
guilty in Hamilton a few days ago of  
indecent assault. The magistrate sen-  
tenced him to five days' imprisonment  
and fifteen lashes.

The New York state department of  
health is about to undertake a census  
and general study of tuberculosis in  
that state. About 15,000 persons die of  
consumption every year in that state,  
and a systematic effort is to be made  
to learn the cause and mitigate its ef-  
fects.

**JUNE WEDDINGS.**

At Boston on Tuesday two former St.  
John residents were united in matri-  
mony. The groom is Frank M. Olive,  
brother of Isaac Olive, government in-  
spector of hulls, while the bride was a  
Miss Martin.

At Boston on Wednesday Joseph  
Clinton, of St. John, C. P. R. agent  
at the Bently street crossing, and Miss  
Maggie Evans, daughter of John Ev-  
ans, of the C. P. R., were united in  
marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton ar-  
rived in the city last night. They will  
reside on Main street.

Thomas A. MacFarlane and Miss  
Sarah Hutchinson were united in mar-  
riage Wednesday afternoon at the  
home of the bride's sister, Mrs. M. E.  
Grass, Adelaide street. Later Mr. and  
Mrs. MacFarlane left for their home  
in Waukegan.

The marriage took place in Newcas-  
tle on Monday of R. T. D. Allen and Miss  
Jean Thompson, daughter of Samuel  
Thompson, K. C.

The marriage took place at Center-  
ton, N. B., on Wednesday, of John Law  
and Miss Annie Jenkins, Rev. Mr. La-  
fayette officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Law will  
make their home in Milford.

A. J. Stevens, of the I. C. R. engi-  
neering staff, Moncton, was married at  
Picton Wednesday to Miss Troop.  
Miss Clementine S. Lucas, daughter  
of Rev. A. Lucas, well known in Sun-  
day school work, was married at Sun-  
day yesterday to Rev. Mr. Halpenny of  
Moncton. They will take up their resi-  
dence in Moncton.

On Wednesday evening James T.  
Sharp and Annie Dora Marshall were  
married at St. James church by Rev.  
A. D. Davidson. Miss Maggie Stack  
was bridesmaid and Roland Penny  
groomsman.

Rev. Frank L. Fraser, pastor of the  
Presbyterian church of Laverne, Minn.,  
and Miss Ethel M. Young, second  
daughter of Hon. Robert Young of  
Carleton place, were married Wednes-  
day evening by Rev. A. Archibald of Hal-  
fax, and left for their western home.

**SMALL-POX IN MAINE.**

Cases in Three Towns and on the New  
Brunswick Border.

The following circular letter has  
been sent out by the state board of  
health to the various local boards  
throughout the state:

Office of State Board of Health,  
Augusta, Maine, June 3, 1901.

Dear Sir:—Our state is now threat-  
ened with small-pox from many differ-  
ent points. There is one case in Mil-  
ford, and many cases reported; one case  
in Dexter and many persons were ex-  
posed; one case in Lewiston, reported  
this morning; and one near Van Buren  
on New Brunswick side. There is  
danger of the importation of the dis-  
ease by the way of the Canadian Pac-  
ific railway, and at Berlin, N. B., on  
the Grand Trunk, there are 25 cases  
according to recent report from the  
state board of health of New Hamp-  
shire. In many other states, as well as  
in the Canadian provinces, small-pox  
is unusually prevalent.

There is therefore urgent need that  
each local board of health be fully or-  
ganized and ready to act instantly if a  
known or suspected case of small-pox  
or exposure to small-pox occur in its  
town.

**RAINS AND PULP TRADE.**

Big Sault Mill Closed Down and a  
Break in Prices Occurs.

(Toronto Globe.)

There is a temporary depression in  
the pulp business at present and prices  
have dropped somewhat. As a result  
of this and for other reasons not as-  
signed the Clergue syndicate's big mill  
at Sault Ste. Marie has been shut down  
for a time. No hardship is caused in  
this case, however, as all the men are  
employed in one or another of Mr.  
Clergue's various enterprises in and  
about the Soo. A curious reason giv-  
en for the depression in the trade is  
that the bountiful rains of the last  
few months have so swollen the  
streams of the United States that  
many pulp mills, which ordinarily run  
only two or three months in the year  
owing to low water, have been able to  
keep going the greater part of the time.  
This has stocked the home market  
thoroughly and caused a large export  
business as well, which has cut into  
the trade of the Canadian exporting  
mills in Europe.

**MONCTON'S BRIGHT MAN.**

Alfred Ryan, the energetic chairman  
of the works committee, will see an ex-  
ample this year by having the side-  
walk work done at the beginning of  
the season, when the public can have  
the benefit, and not just before snow  
falls as is the custom.—Transcript.

**PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.**

In the Montreal Methodist confer-  
ence this week Dr. Robbins, Montreal,  
spoke on Protestant schools in Quebec,  
and said they are being slowly killed  
by the policy of the Roman Catholic  
church in buying up farm lands vacat-  
ed by Protestants, thus making it tax-  
able for Catholic schools.

**TWO DROWNED.**

HALIFAX, N. S., June 6.—A drown-  
ing accident occurred at East Point, a  
short distance from Bouris, P. E. I.  
Two employees of Stern's lobster factory  
were fishing, when their dory upset,  
and before assistance could reach them  
they perished. The names of the vic-  
tims were Arthur Arling and  
James Beaton. Arling belonged to  
Charlottetown and Beaton to East  
Point.

**THE IRISH QUESTION.**

Ireland Has Now No Great Grievance,  
Says Goldwin Smith.

Professor Goldwin Smith has written  
for the June number of the North  
American Review an article on the  
Irish Question. Professor Smith re-

views the relations which have sub-  
sisted between the English and the  
Irish from the time of the English con-  
quest of Ireland to the present day, and  
points out the circumstances and con-  
ditions which have tended to keep alive  
the discontent of the Irish people. The  
cardinal cause of Irish misery, the  
writer finds in the alienation of the  
land from the peasantry, and he ar-  
gues that no economical change will sat-  
isfy short of the elimination of the  
landlord. But toward this great leg-  
islative advance have been made. The  
tenant has obtained from parliament  
compensation for improvements, securi-  
ty against capricious eviction, and  
practical fixity of tenure. All this  
was largely the fruit of the movement  
headed by Parnell, the political half  
of whose policy—the claim for Home Rule  
—has suffered defeat. Professor Gold-  
win Smith declares that Ireland has  
now no serious grievance. She has  
more than her share of representation,  
and the question of a Catholic univer-  
sity for Ireland is sure to be settled  
ultimately in accordance with the  
wishes of the Irish people. It is to  
partnership in the United Kingdom  
that Ireland's interest seem clearly to  
point.

"Great Britain can never afford to  
have Ireland torn from her side, Ire-  
land, if she ceased to be a partner,  
would be a foe and the satellite of  
Great Britain's other foes, as a sepa-  
rate Scotland was a satellite of France  
in former days. Nature has knit the  
two islands together; England, with  
her factories, is the market for the pro-  
duce of Irish pastures and the labor of  
Irish hands. The races are interming-  
led. A quarter of Ireland is Anglo-  
Norman or Saxon, and there must be  
at least a couple of millions of Irish  
Celts or their descendants in Great  
Britain. The language and literature  
of the two islands are one; it is only  
in a corner of Ireland that Erse is still  
spoken; and it may safely be pred-  
icted that the attempt to revive a lan-  
guage without a literature and a peo-  
ple known to trade, will fail. Swift pack-  
ets have abridged the passage, and  
will probably abridge it still more.  
When an end has been put to the dual  
ownership, and the land belongs to the  
man who tills it, the cry for political  
separation will probably be no longer  
heard."

**FAMOUS COLORED CATHOLIC.**

William A. Willyms, Known as "the  
Pope's Little Black," Dies in St.  
Francis' Hospital.

(New York Herald, June 1st.)

Many of all races today are mourn-  
ing the death of William A. Willyms,  
the scion of the Roman Catholic  
church of St. Benedict the Moor, who  
died last Thursday in St. Francis Hos-  
pital. The scion was known  
throughout the United States for his  
learning and literary attainments. It  
was the great object of his life to be-  
come a priest. His father was a slave,  
and lived on a plantation adjoining  
Mount Vernon, the home of General  
Washington.

Young Willyms was in Washington,  
D. C., for a few years, and then,  
through the influence of friends, who  
were impressed by the aptitude which  
he showed in study, was sent to Rome.  
He was about twenty years old, in 1858,  
when he arrived in the City of the Sev-  
en Hills. He studied in the Propa-  
ganda for seven years. Mr. Willyms  
was in the same class with Archbishop  
Corrigan. When his Grace visited the  
Church of St. Benedict the Moor, he  
always met the scion and talked  
to him in Italian of the days in Rome.

Mr. Willyms was in Rome in the days  
of Pope Pius IX. He was known as  
"the Pope's little black." The out-  
break of the civil war made it impos-  
sible for Mr. Willyms to return to his  
country as a priest. He was never  
ordained. He saw that it would be a  
mistake for him to attempt to take  
orders. He decided to devote his life  
to teaching and to literary pursuits.  
He spoke Latin, Italian and French  
with fluency.

Several years were spent by him as  
assistant librarian of the Pratt Library  
in Baltimore. He was afterward sac-  
ristan and assistant librarian in the  
Catholic University in Washington.  
His services as scion at the Church  
of St. Benedict the Moor extended over  
eight years.

Mr. Willyms was regarded by per-  
sons of his race as an oracle. He  
knew all about the old families of the  
South and their history, and he could  
recall reminiscences by the hour. He  
was often asked to write his memoirs,  
but as far as is known he never did  
so. It is thought, however, that some  
of his papers may be found among doc-  
uments which will prove of literary and  
historic value.

He was a frequent contributor to  
magazines and church publications.  
The journals devoted to the interests  
of the negro race in this country con-  
tained many contributions from his  
pen. His acquaintance with the his-  
tory of the South and of the United  
States history in general was so pro-  
found that he could have filled a pro-  
fessorship of American history.

Concerning his age, there seems to  
be a confusion of dates. He said he  
was sixty-four years old, but it is be-  
lieved that he was a little older.

**GIGANTIC FRAUD PLANNED.**

Celebrated Defenbach Case on Trial at  
Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 31.—A conspiracy to  
defraud insurance companies to the  
extent of \$5,000,000, in which the Can-  
adian branch of the Independent Order  
of Foresters was to be one of the victims,  
is disclosed by developments in the  
celebrated Defenbach case, now on  
trial.

"The order of the court permitting  
statements of Marie A. Defenbach,  
charged with being a co-conspirator,  
and now dead, to be admitted in evi-  
dence, gives the state the much desired  
evidence which it has been unable to  
obtain. "We will show that other com-  
panies were to be defrauded. The  
evidence is in our possession, and the  
jury and court will hear it all."

The following are the companies and  
amounts of money in question and the  
fraternal societies: Equitable Life In-  
surance Company, \$10,000; Mutual Life  
Insurance Company, \$10,000; Security  
Life and Trust Company, \$10,000; Pru-  
dential Insurance Company, \$10,000;  
Metropolitan Life Insurance Com-  
pany, \$10,000; New York Life Insurance  
Company, \$10,000; Independent Order  
of Foresters, Canadian branch, \$5,000;

Knights and Ladies of Honour, \$2,000.  
Insurance obtained upon the life of  
Marie A. Defenbach, deceased, upon  
which were based the indictments re-  
sulting in the conspiracy to defraud,  
named Anne M. Unger, Francis Way-  
land Brown, Frank H. Smiley, and  
Mrs. A. Defenbach, as defendants and  
the companies, are as follows:—Inde-  
pendent Order of Foresters, Canadian  
branch, \$5,000; Life Insurance com-  
pany, \$5,000; Knights and Ladies of Hon-  
our, \$2,000. Total, \$12,000.

The mysterious prescriptions, the  
handwork of Dr. Unger which Miss  
Defenbach had compounded for her-  
self, are now in the laboratory of a  
well-known chemist who will today  
mix the chemicals according to formu-  
lae in the prescription so as to as-  
certain whether the drugs called for  
contained life destroying properties in  
sufficient quantities to cause death. An  
illustration of the manner in which at  
least two of the conspirators under in-  
dictment handled themselves is shown  
by the fact that the druggist who filled  
the prescriptions at the direction of  
Miss Defenbach was induced to return  
the originals to her. The apothecary  
merely kept copies.

**MAINE'S CONSUMPTION CURE.**

It is Said to Be Tolerably Certain,  
But Few People Will Take It.

(New York Sun.)

Maine doctors send patients suffering  
from tuberculosis into the northern  
woods. There the patient must  
live in a log cabin, enduring a lon-  
gitude that is often as bad as  
death. People whose lungs are seri-  
ously affected and who know the con-  
ditions upon which their lives may be  
prolonged, often hesitate to accept the  
advice of their physicians and go thus  
into exile.

Every man who seeks the prolonga-  
tion of his life in the woods must pay  
a heavy price. If he could go to an  
up-river hotel and come into contact  
with persons who travel to and from  
the cities, or if he could build a sanita-  
rium and make his environment to  
suit himself, it would be different; but  
the physicians have learned that iso-  
lation is one of the most potent of the  
curative agents that can be employed.  
Sufficient light work to keep up the ap-  
petite and to occupy the patient's  
mind, so that he shall have no time for  
brooding over his life is another part  
of the cure. Isolation, seclusion and  
warm, dry quarters on high land  
among the pine woods complete the  
treatment which the patient must take  
which in time will probably restore  
him to health.

These are the twenty-five to fifty  
consumptive patients in the Maine  
woods at all seasons of the year. They  
reside in the forest, year in and year  
out, until their lungs begin to heal.  
After that, if there is no unfavorable  
symptom for six months longer, the  
exile is permitted to visit his friends  
for a few days, not oftener than twice  
a year.

After four years of such solitary con-  
finement, the patient is permitted to take board  
in a sporting camp, where not more  
than four persons can be accommodated  
at one time and to live there until  
his cure is complete or he is able to  
do a full day's work without fatigue.  
At the end of the five years the pa-  
tient, if hale and able to work among  
men, gets a certificate which sets him  
at liberty.

Among the more than 400 Maine peo-  
ple who are taken with consumption  
every year, not one in ten will agree  
to undergo the ordeal which is the  
price of recovery, and of those who do  
go to the woods not one in five will  
stay long enough to take the full treat-  
ment. The majority prefer to early  
break of the long exile and return to  
those who make life worth living. Yet  
the records show that nine out of every  
ten men who have been steadfast  
enough to see the treatment through  
to the end, have come out cured. While  
of those who have died in the woods,  
only two out of nearly a hundred have  
died from consumption.

Red Rose tea is good tea.

**A GOLDEN RULE HORSE ADVER-  
TISEMENT.**

(The Chicago Record.)

A gentleman who has a Christian  
spirit and a horse for sale advertises  
as follows in a Minnesota paper:  
"We have a good family driving horse  
for sale, providing you carry insur-  
ance."

He is not over particular as to feed,  
in fact, he prefers our neighbors' hay-  
stacks and corncribs to our own.

We feed him whenever we can catch  
him, which is seldom.

He is partly gentile. The other parts  
are not, and you must govern yourself  
accordingly.

We will throw in the derrier and  
telegraph pole combination which we  
use to hitch him up with.

If you are fond of driving we would  
advise you to engage a cowboy that  
owns a fast horse to do your driving,  
and be sure and get on top of the barn  
before he begins to drive the horse.

For price and coroner's address ap-  
ply to the owner.

There are six grades of Red Rose tea  
at 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60c.

**EPIDEMIC OF TWINS.**

(Charlottetown, Guardian.)

At Charlottetown on June 3rd to Mr.  
and Mrs. Geo. Tanton twins, a boy and  
girl.

At South Granville, on June 3rd, to  
Mr. and Mrs. Hector Kier, twins, a  
son and daughter.

At Millville, one mile distant, on June  
2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Murphy,  
twins, boys.

**KING'S DAUGHTERS' TEA.**

In the rooms of the King's Daugh-  
ters' Guild, prettily decorated for the  
occasion, the young ladies of the Door-  
keepers' Circle held a largely attended  
and very successful tea yesterday af-  
ternoon. In addition to the more solid  
refreshments, there were offered for  
sale candy, ice cream and flowers.

The candy table was in the care of