POOR DOCUMENT

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WANTED.

Agents---Our Memorial Edition---

"Life and Times of Queen Victoria," is now ready and will be found a complete Biography, covering the whole story of Her Majesty's Life from the cradle to the grave. It also includes a record of the King's Life and sketches of the Royal Family. It is profusely illustrated with superior half-tone engravings, printed in steel-plate, black ink on fine coated paper, among which are the Death Bed Scene, the body reposing in state, Funeral Procession and Burial of the Queen. We want agents everywhere to handle this Memorial Volume. Best terms guaranteed. Write at once for full particulars. Address R. A. H. MORROW, 50 Garden Street, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—Dressed pork, from 100 to 250 pounds each. Write what you have to offer. Also fresh eggs. Buyer of hides, pelts and calf skins. John Hopkins, St. John, N. B. 8-2-sw, Tues & Fri.

WANTED—A Second Class Female Teacher for next term to teach the school in District No. 8, Perth and Drummond, Victoria Co. Apply, stating lowest salary, to John Walker, South Tilley, Victoria Co. 7-31 4i w

TEACHER WANTED—Wanted a Third Class Female Teacher for Upper Kintore, Victoria County. Apply to William Philip, Secretary to Trustees, Upper Kintore. 7-31 4i w

WANTED—A First Class Female Teacher for next school term for school District No. 1½, Hampstead, Queens county. State salary, and apply to B. S. Palmer, Secretary to Trustees, Central Hampstead, Queens County. 7-31 4i w

WANTED—Parties to do knitting for us at home; we furnish yarn and machine; good easy work; we pay $10 per hundred for bicycle hose, and other work accordingly. We also want a man in each town to look after our work. Send stamps for particulars. Standard Hose Company, 75 Adelaide St., E. Toronto.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Schr Emma T. Story, 411 tons registered. For further particulars inquire of Henry E. Fraser, Grand Manan, N. B. 8-3. sw.

FOR SALE—Fifty copies Sacred Cantata "David the Shepherd Boy, in first class condition; will be sold at less than half price. This cantata was recently rendered in this city with great success, and is highly recommended for singing classes or choral societies. Apply to S. J. McGowan, care this office. 4-2 tf.

FOR SALE—1 Marine Engine, 18 H. P. second hand, 1 do, 5 H. P. new, 2 15 H. P. Stationaries, 1 9 H. P. Steel Boiler (upright), 1 Engine Lathe 15 in., by 6 ft., 1 ser Platform Scales, 3 tons capacity, second hand. We carry in stock Bone Grinders Portable Forges, etc., etc. Joseph Thompson Machine Works, 48-58 Smythe St., St. John N. B. Telephone 968

Sheriff's Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the second day of November next, at 12.15 o'clock P. M. at Chubb's Corner (so-called), in the City of Saint John:

All the Estate, right title and interest of LeBaron Estey and Mary Estey, his wife, of in and to that certain leasehold, lot, piece or parcel of land with house thereon situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John aforesaid and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning on the northern side line of Victoria street at a point distant one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet measured westwardly along the said line from the intersection thereof by the western line of Elgin street, going thence northwardly parallel with Elgin street aforesaid one hundred (100) feet; thence westwardly parallel with Victoria street aforesaid thirty (30) feet; thence southwardly parallel with the line first described one hundred (100) feet to Victoria street and eastwardly along Victoria street thirty (30) feet to the place of beginning.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of an order or judgment for sale made by His Honor Judge Forbes on the fifteenth day of July instant in the Saint John County Court in a matter wherein Charles E. Harding, doing business under the name, style and firm of C. E. Harding and Son; James Christie and Charles S. Christie, doing business under the firm, name and style of the A. Christie Wood Working Company; Gilbert McMulkin and Frank Jordan, doing business under the firm, name any style of McMulkin and Jordan; Charles Oatey and William H. Ebbett and C. Edward Hamilton, claimants in and under their respective statements of claim duly registered, lien holders, plaintiffs, and LeBaron Estey (debtor), husband of Mary Estey, and the said Mary Estey (owner), defendants.

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE,
Sheriff City and County of Saint John.
St. John, N. B., July 19, 1901.

In Store and Arriving:

Hams and Bacon.

Flour, Meal, Molasses, Feeding Flour, Feed, Oats, etc.

JAMES COLLINS,
208 and 210 Union Street,
St. John, N. B.

Bone Grinders, Portable Forges, Drilling Machines, Fans, etc., made by the JOSEPH THOMPSON MACHINE WORKS, 48-58, Smythe street,
Tel. 968. St. John, N. B.

Dr. J. H. Ryan,
Late Specialist in New York Eye, Ear and Throat Hospitals.
Accuracy in Fitting Glasses.
High-grade Spectacleware.
SUSSEX, N. B.

Army Remounts for English War Office.

A purchasing commission will visit New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia after the middle of August next, for the purpose of purchasing remounts. Heights from 14.2 1-2 to 15.2 1-2. Ages from 4 to 9 years. All horses shown will have to be ridden.

Dates will be fixed hereafter.

H. F. DENT, Lieut.-Col.,
Remount Officer, Canada.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold by all responsible druggists.

THE TELEGRAPH'S CONTINENTAL LETTER.

Poor Crops Add to the Depressed Condition in Germany—How Persecuted Prisoners Successfully Worked the "Hunger Strike"—Riots in Austria—Russo-Bulgarian Entente.

Jena in Thuringia, July 21.

Lieber M.,—There has been a drought in Germany and this is increasing the industrial distress, especially in districts like Wesphalia and the Rhineland, where many of the small factories are dependent on water power and where they have been compelled to cease operations owing to the lack of water.

There appears to be no doubt that the health of Empress Frederick has taken a turn for the worse. It is denied, but only in a half-hearted way and not officially. She has been visited by the German empress and there is apparently anxiety in court circles.

Military circles are continually annoyed by the facts of court martials leaking out. A musketeer of the 28th Infantry Regiment has just been sentenced at Danzig to ten and a half years imprisonment for lese majeste and insulting his superior officer, and a non-commissioned officer has been sentenced at Stuttgart to five months' imprisonment for "abuse of official powers and ill-treatment of a subordinate." The latter had ill-treated a private in such a manner that he committed suicide to end his misery.

Every day the papers are full of news regarding the activity of the Poles in Prussia or some announcement of a measure on the part of the government officials for curbing their zeal.

A storekeeper of Straszburg, West Prussia, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for inciting racial hatred by exhibiting in his window a large picture representing Poland lying in chains.

Depressed Germany.

It is difficult to realize the gloomy feeling which pervades the people. The commercial crisis have struck so many people that everyone is more or less depressed. There appears to be no silver lining in the cloud visible and people who were receiving dividends of 20 25 per cent two years ago, and 15 per cent last year are today receiving nothing.

The frost killed the winter wheat and the harvest will either prove a total failure or be very small. Unless rain falls, the fruit crop will be withered up. With these conditions must be considered the industrial crisis and the loss of public confidence in the banks. The latest result of the Leipziger bank trouble is the failure of the Spinning Machinery Factory at Bopp, in Werdau, Saxony.

The National Zeitung publishes an analysis of the present economic condition of Germany with the object of staying the prevailing pessimism which, "if it continues in its present force, will work further incalculable harm and must produce a veritable catastrophe."

It admits that during the past year Germany has been on the down grade commercially and speaks of this fact in a most regretful tone. It points out that the great Berlin banking institutions are fully prepared to meet great demands so long as they are not pushed to the extreme by the pessimism of the people. Continuing, it says: "German enterprises are for the most part sound and capable of development and on a good financial basis. Although for the present their activity is cramped, they will outlive the bad epoch which, seeing that the limits of the world's commerce are being so enormously extended, will give way to better times perhaps sooner than generally anticipated."

"Whoever has shares should not allow himself to be influenced by the fluctuations of the market, which will probably continue for some time. An unpleasant occurrence in the conduct of one concern should not be generalized and puffed up into a universal critical symptom. . . . We recommend the public to remain perfectly cool, and the directors of great enterprises to make a public declaration of their position, so that confidence may be restored."

The directors of several large cement works have already adopted this method and pointed out that while the cement industry was suffering from over-production they felt confident of overcoming the present depression and showing good results in the near future. The glass bottle makers of Germany are out on strike; the total number of men engaged in this industry is about 10,000.

Holland and Scandanavia.

All is not clear sailing in the formation of the new Dutch cabinet. The majority cannot agree on the protectionist question and social reforms. The Catholics demand three ministers. Dr. Kuyper has asked for several days before he will be able to advise the crown of his cabinet. It is a strange fate for Holland to be handed over in the twentieth century to a man of the type of Kuyper, who really is a statesman of the eighteenth century. He is narrow, bigotted, non-progressive and will be certain to entangle Holland in international disputes. He imagines that Holland is still mistress of the seas and a great power. The government majority is composed of ultra-Protestant and ultra-montanes, a very funny mixture for any man to work with, but then Holland is at present going through a little political crisis from which it may "awake dead" or return to the old fold of a united liberalism.

Denmark is also to have a new government and for the first time in the reign of King Christian the Liberals will assume the reins of power. It is probable that the king will call upon Count Holstein Ledreborg to form the new ministry.

Italy.

The British Mediterranean fleet has been manoeuvering at Rapallo on the coast of Italy. The Italians received their guests most enthusiastically and the town was en fete over the presence of the British naval officers and men.

The French Jesuits who have been compelled to leave France on account of the Associations Bill are invading Italy and it is believed intend to make Venice their headquarters.

The Tribuna, ministerial organ, says: "The preparation of our country's future cannot be handed over to those who are incapable of understanding its present."

The public meetings called throughout Italy to protest against the Berra Bridge incident mentioned two weeks ago have proved to be failures. At the Naples meeting the Socialists and anarchists were in open disagreement.

Peninsula.

The King of Portugal arrived in the Tagus last Sunday and was enthusiastically welcomed by his people. The Portuguese fleet was accompanied by the Australia and Severn of the British fleet. The British warships had a great reception. The press of Portugal are very enthusiastic in their comments of the presence of the British. The prevailing sentiment is that Britain has always been the true friend of Portugal.

Riots have again occurred at Saragossa. A religious procession was being held last Tuesday in connection with the jubilee and this was seized upon as an opportunity for an anti-clerical demonstration. There was a violent collision in which a boy was shot dead and a number wounded. The agitation continued for several days. The bishop's palace, the churches and the convents were stoned. The celebrated cathedral has been closed, processions prohibited, while action is being taken against the clergy. The streets are reported as being crowded with people and trouble may break out at any time.

Austria-Hungary.

Last Monday serious riots occurred at Lemberg, caused by the unconciliatory attitude of the authorities towards the unemployed, who demanded "work for the unemployed" and they gave vent to their feelings in street demonstrations. A large force of gendarmes endeavored to disperse them and desperate fighting occurred. The gendarmes used their swords and the workmen stones, iron bars and other tools as weapons. As the gendarmes were incapable of coping with the rioters the soldiers were called out and drove the workmen out of the town at the point of the bayonet. The town of Lemberg is practically in a state of seige and under control of the troops. Business is all suspended.

Russia.

The Vorwaerts of Berlin has received intelligence of the "hunger strike" among the political prisoners confined in the prisons of Kieff. It is the custom in Russia for the occupants, when the official treatment becomes brutal, to agree among themselves to abstain from food of any kind. To prevent the scandal which would result should the prisoners die of starvation the authorities generally adopt measures for their relief. One hundred and forty persons who were arrested at Kieff on April 30 and May 19 for participation in political disturbances had not on June 19 been examined by the judicial authorities and, notwithstanding the fact that their guilt was not in any way proved, a number of them were punished most cruelly. Some of them were placed in prison with the worst type of criminals and made to work out sentences of hard labor. Several were confined in little, dirty, pitch dark cells without being allowed any fresh air. As their requests for trial failed, they decided to start a hunger strike on June 19. Thirty-five men went without food for three days, some becoming seriously ill. The political prisoners followed their example. This alarmed the prison officials. The governor of the prison implored the men not to starve themselves to death, but the men refused to live in, although a number of them were too weak to rise from their beds. The chief of the Kieff police, General Novitzki, whose duty it was to try the prisoners, refused to do so until the governor threatened to telegraph to the Russian minister of interior at St. Petersburg that he declined further responsibility. Novitzki yielded and had the men brought before him. They were too weak to walk and, fearing a disturbance in case of the death of a number, he liberated 12 of them on the understanding that they would come up for examination when they recovered. The prisoners are now enjoying their food in prison and the "hunger strike" is off.

Balkans and Turkey.

The village of Kolashin (Kolzlschin) in Old Servia has been attacked by Turkish regular troops and Bashi-bazouks. Several Servians were killed and other wounded. The pretext for this outrage is a report that the Servians in the village had rifles concealed in their houses. According to Viennese despatches the Mudir of Prishtina is the moving spirit in this hostile attitude to the Servians. He proposed to expel the Servian Consul from Prishtina and the Servian Metropolitan from Pristen. Servians are reported as arriving at Prishtina in chains.

Today there is to be a meeting of the Macedonians at Sofia. There will be delegates from all the Balkan districts. The object of the meeting is to endeavor to force the Bulgarian government to liberate M. Sarafoff and the other arrested leaders of the Central Committee.

A despatch from Varna states that, at the farewell dinner to the Russian squadron at Euxinograd, Prince Ferdinand proposed a toast to Russia, "the creator of Bulgaria and of the Bulgarian army," and also to Czar Nicholas and the Russian army and navy.

Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, in reply, drank to the Bulgarian army, to Prince Ferdinand and to Russo-Bulgarian comradeship in arms. This all points to a Russo-Bulgarian entente.

The Vaterland, of Vienna, a fairly reliable journal, revives the story that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is going to assume the title of king. This story, however, may be dismissed as imaginary.

DIEHL.

HAVING A RUN ON CATARRHOZONE.

The most phenomenal run the druggists ever experienced on a proprietory medicine they are having just now with Catarrhozone. Remarkable cures effected in this vicinity is the cause. Druggists all recommend Catarrhozone, and say it is the surest and quickest cure for Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis. It always gives perfect satisfaction. Relieves quickly; pleasant and convenient to use. Sold in two sizes, 25c and $1.00. As Catarrhozone appears to be the most highly recommended remedy for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., we strongly advise our readers to try it.

The largest nest in the world is built by the mound bird, a sort of Australian fowl. It makes mounds sometimes 150 feet in circumference, in which it buries its eggs five feet deep.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS.—This is the record of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sure cure for diarrhoae, dysentery and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c. and 50c.

FREEDOM IN RUSSIA.

Change for Better in Peasants' Condition Followed the Crimean War.

WAS TERRIBLE BEFORE.

Were Allowed No Freedom in Speech, Writing or Dress, and the Peasant Was Entirely at the Mercy of the Owner--How the Change Was Brought About.

Half a century ago, before the Crimean war, the Russian peasants were at their lowest depths of servitude; no freedom of any sort was permitted either in speech, in writing or in dress, and any deviation from the accepted standard of Russian costume was sure to meet with punishment sooner or later. No peasant or merchant dared to appear in public except in the dress of his class, while the Tsar himself looked after the behavior of the Russian aristocracy in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The peasant was entirely at the mercy of his owner, and could be flogged as caprice, cupidity, or anger of his lord directed. The peasant maght be sold, much the same as black slaves in America, but notwithstanding his low estate the peasant did not utterly lose his self-esteem. "Our backs belong to our master, but our thoughts are our own," was a phrase often in the mouths of Russian peasants; and it is not the utterance of an utterly slavish mind. An old peasant sentenced to be whipped for some fault was begged off by a lady, but he refused to accept this kindness, and said that he would not be the first to assist in breaking old customs, and so he bared his back to the executioner and received the allotted number of stripes. It is true that the knout had been abolished some years, but there was still Siberia for aristocrat and peasant alike, and accompanied on the part of the latter by whipping and birching.

A great change came over Russia after the Crimean war, and she commenced to expand in every way in consequence of the peasant being made free. The freedom of the Russian peasant, unlike the freeing of the French peasantry and the emancipation of the negro slave, was not accomplished by any social rising such as preceded the liberation of the slaves in America or the terrible convulsions which accomplished the freeing of the peasant in France. The United States is but just recovered from her experiment, while France is still struggling in the throes of emancipation, and has not yet, at the end of a century, acquired thoroughly settled ideas of freedom. That Russia has almost entirely escaped any evil effects is not purely on account of the stolidity of the peasant, but chiefly on account of the judicious manner in which liberty has been given. Authorities accustomed to the government of men know that there is little danger of disturbance when restraint is being increased, but that the dangerous period is when liberty is too suddenly and freely given, and this idea is behind the conservative policy of the Russian government.

Today in Russia no peasant can be struck with impunity. Peasants who 40 years ago were at the absolute mercy of their lords or mistresses have no fear today of a blow; and such is the change of opinion in Russia that when quite recently a nobleman, assisted by two policemen, administered a good thrashing to a drunken blackguard who was heading a few other drunken men in disturbing the peace of a village, the peasant summoned the noble and the policeman for assault, and, the assault being proved, the nobleman was sentenced to a term of exile in Siberia, whilst the two policemen received a year's imprisonment each. Another case in point is where a merchant placed some nails pointing upwards on his gate to keep small boys from swinging on it. By accident a boy ran one of the nails into his foot, and, the father summoning the merchant, the court fined the merchant severely, besides sentencing him to pay an indemnity to the father of the boy. Still more recently a youth who was left at home when his parents were away, amused himself by teasing a boy who was a servant in the house. For this he was sentenced by the court who tried him to several days' imprisonment. The ill-treatment was not at all severe, and was not more than any news boy might be subject to in an ordinary English school.

Notwithstanding the statements in some British papers, the censorship of the Russian press is not so terrible as is made out. It is true that no criticism is permitted of the acts of the emperor in any paper, nor of his representatives, the governors of the various provinces, in the local provincial papers; but criticism of any department is permitted, and most liberal and even advanced ideas were allowed to be expressed amongst the flood of letters which filled the press on the subject of the students' riots; in fact, almost absolute liberty was allowed. It is true that no actual account of what took place was permitted to be published; but, so far as discussion of the question went, free debate was allowed, so much so that a letter was published from a student advocating resistance until the students were granted absolute freedom outside lecture hours, with permission to elect an administrative body from among the students, which body was to arrange all matters concerning the students during their off hours, and was to have the same power in enforcing its decisions as the government had, whilst its announcements were to have the same authority as a ukase of the emperor.

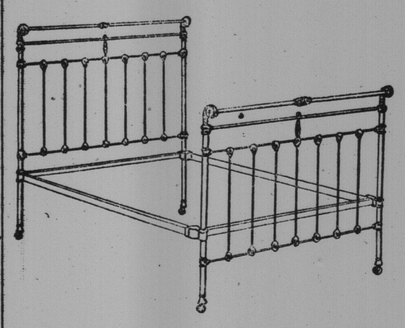
IT MEANS OSTRACISM.—Foul breath and disgusting discharges due to Catarrh make thousands of people objects of aversion. Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years, constant hawking and dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured."—14.

The banks of England, Ireland and Scotland have royal charters; but only the first two lend money to the government.

Metal Bedsteads Are now very extensively used, and are taking the place of wood on account of their healthfulness, cleanliness and the handsome designs in which they are wrought. Iron Bedsteads, finished in white enamel, with brass trimmings, are now produced in a most extensive variety of designs at most moderate prices.

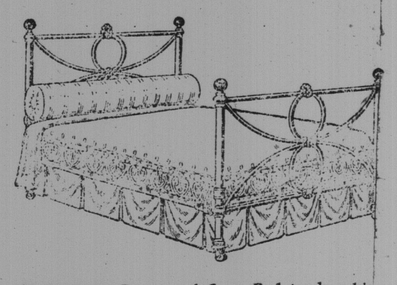
Our Display of Metal Bedsteads is very extensive, the designs are handsome and attractive, the white enamelling is of the best and most durable, and all are strongly constructed and well put together. Prices are exceedingly reasonable. In Bedsteads of **All Brass** we show many fine designs, highly finished and well made.

Write for descriptive booklet of Brass and Iron Bedsteads. We illustrate two of our leading designs.



$9.50 Brass and Iron Bedsteads, white enameled, brass roll top.

The same design, with brass vases instead of roll top, at $6.75.



$4 50 Brass and Iron Bedsteads, white enamelled brass vases.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

SPORTING EVENTS OF A DAY

Columbus, O., Aug. 2.—Cresceus, champion of the trotting turf, added more laurels to his fame today, by trotting a mile in 2.02¼, reducing by half a second his week old record of 2.02½. The first half was trotted in 59¾; the first time that the distance has been covered in less than one minute by a trotter. The time by quarters was 29¾; 59¾; 1.30¼, and 2.02¼. Only a stiff wind blowing directly up the stretch kept Cresceus from stepping faster than 2.02.

Springhill Won.

Truro, N. S., Aug. 2—(Special)—The Springhill base ball team defeated the Amherst team here today, by a score of 11 to 6. There was a large attendance at the game, which was most exciting at times.

Independence Does Better Than Constitution.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 3—The Independence today sailed the greatest race of her career. In a stiff southwester, which raised a rather heavy sea, she was beaten over a triangular course of 30 miles, 40 seconds, boat for boat, by the Columbia. As she allowed the Columbia 31 seconds over that distance, she was defeated one minute and 11 seconds, corrected time. This is a better showing than the Constitution has made against the Columbia under similar conditions of wind and weather.

Race for McLellan Cup.

The race for the McLellan cup by yachts of the R. K. Y. C. squadron took place Saturday afternoon, there being a fair breeze. The yachts to start were the Winogene, Gracie M., Marjorie and Avis. The Winogene won the race, with the Gracie M. two minutes behind, and the Marjorie third. This is the first season for the Winogene to win the race, the Wahbewawa having won it two seasons. The last named boat was not in the race Saturday.

Caledonian Games.

Montreal, Aug. 4—(Special)—The annual Caledonian games were held Saturday. Putting the 21-pound stone, professional, was won by Geo. Perrie, of Boston—33 feet 9 inches; throwing 55-pound weight for height, professional, Geo. Perrie, 13 feet 1 inch; tossing caber, professional, Geo. Stewart, Toronto, 40 feet 5 inches; throwing 16-pound hammer, professional, Perrie, 100 feet 5 inches.

Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 3—During the athletic contests attendant upon the quarto-centennial celebration here today Candieras de Foya, a Ute Indian, broke the world's running record for 100 yards, making the distance in nine seconds flat. The professional record was 9 3-5 and the amateur record 9 4-5.

Canadian Races Yesterday.

Ottawa, Aug. 5—(Special)—The result of today's race of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, on Lake Deschene, was as follows:

Senior singles—1st, Marsh, Dons, Toronto; 2nd, Bright, Argonauts, Toronto. Time, 9.22¼.

Intermediate singles—1st, F. J. Smith, Dons; 2nd, F. J. Minnott; 3rd, Scott, Ottawa. Time, 9.38.

Intermediate fours—1st, Argonauts; 2nd, Brockville; 3rd, Ottawa. Time, 8.27⅗.

Senior doubles—1st, Dons; 2nd, Detroit; 3rd, Brockville; 4th, Toronto Rowing Club. Time, 8.36⅘.

Senior pair oars—Detroit won by default.

Senior fours—Argonauts, Toronto.

An O'd "Beecher Bible"

At Lecompton the other day a lad paddling around in the shallow waters of the Kaw found a Sharp's rifle of the ancient pattern of 50 years ago. Someone has suggested that it is one of "Beecher's Bibles," the name given by the early settlers to this weapon, and the suggestion recalls a curious bit of early history. When the first emigrants sent out by the New England Aid and other societies of the north found their settlements beset by bands of pro-slavery men from Missouri they called upon their eastern friends for arms with which to defend themselves, and many shipments of Sharp's rifles were made to them from both Boston and New York. But all goods shipped to Kansas had to come up the Missouri river and through "the enemy's country," and the Missourians had a fashion of confiscating such weapons as they found. So the rifles were shipped as something else in packages shape to deceive. For example, in 1856, Amos Lawrence wrote from Boston to his agent at Hartford, Conn.:

"Request Mr. Palmer to have 10 Sharp's rifles packed in casks like hardware and to retain them subject to my order. Also to send the bill to me. I will pay it either with my note at seven per cent. interest or in cash."

And these rifles were shipped to Lawrence and got safely through, as did others, packed in a way to deceive. It was charged that Henry Ward Beecher had sent a box of the rifles marked "Bibles," and when approached by a New York Post reporter he admitted it to be a fact. "I believe," he said, "that the Sharp rifle is truly a moral agency, and there is more moral power in one of these instruments, so far as the slave holders of Kansas are concerned, than in 100 Bibles. You might just as well read the Bible to buffaloes as to those fellows who follow Atchison and Stringfellow." So the weapons took the name of "Beecher's Bibles," and by this they were commonly known.—Kansas City Journal.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 28, 1895, says:—

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s., 1s. 1-2d., 2s 1d.S, and 4s. 6d.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russel Street, LONDON W. C.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late A Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying analysation) and since his formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendent Fretman was deliberately untrue, and he regreted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism

THE BOY VANDERBILT.

His Self-Reliant Spirit Once Brought Him an Extra Million.

It has been said that the late Cornelius Vanderbilt was the best of the Vanderbilts.

One day he told his mother he was coming to New York to look for a place. He came, and went first to the Shoe and Leather Bank. He asked the porter if he could see the president. The porter pointed him out. The young lad watched the head of the big bank as he went to his private office, and, following respectfully, told him he was looking for something

His only recommendation was a note from his teacher. The bank president read the letter and asked if the boy was related to Commodore Vanderbilt.

"He is my grandfather," said the boy.

"Why didn't you get him to introduce you?"

"Because I didn't want to ask him for anything," was the reply.

Perhaps it was his independence, perhaps his neat, comely, and, withal, earnest, appearance that weighed in his favor, but the was employed. He started at the lowest rung of the ladder as a messenger. And here it was that he began to show the qualities that made the man that he afterward became. He was punctual, prompt, deaneut, discreet, and as hard a little worker as they had in the bank.

One day the president of the bank happened to be in the office of old Commodore Vanderbilt, and mentioned to the commodore that he had a Vanderbilt in the bank. The old man was astonished, and soon sent for the young man. He asked him why he had not applied to his grandfather if he wanted a job. The young man looked straight into the eyes of the old man and replied:

"I made up my mind that I would never ask you for anything."

There was something about the answer that pleased the comodore, and it is said that this influenced him to add the codicil to his will providing that an extra $1,000,000 go to the grandson of whose independent, self-reliant spirit he had had so complete a proof.—Success.

UNITARIAN CORNER STONE.

Mark Twain Took Part at Ceremony in New Bedford, Mass.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 5—The corner stone of the new Rogers Memorial church in Fairhaven, the gift of Henry H. Rogers to the Fairhaven Unitarian Society, in memory of his mother, Mary Rogers, was laid this afternoon. Addresses were made by Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. Minot J. Savage and Mark Twain and the corner stone was laid by Mr. Rogers.

Besides the church edifice Mr. Rogers will give the Unitarian Society a parish house and parsonage, all of local granite and the group of buildings will be one of the most beautiful in the country.

A Polite Interpreter.

When the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived in London to marry George III., the people, on seeing her appearance, cried, "Pug, pug, pug!"

"Vat is dat dey do say—poog?" said the princess to the Duchess of Ancaster, who was sent to accompany her, "Vat means poog?"

"Oh, that means, 'God bless your majesty.'" promptly replied the duchess without the slightest hesitation.

Domestic Joys.

Meeks—My wife prefers coffee for breakfast and I prefer tea.

Weeks—Then I suppose you have both?

Meeks—Oh, no. We compromise.

Weeks—In what way?

Meeks—We compromise on coffee.—Chicago News.

The Eternal Feminine.

Mr. Pepprey—For goodness sake! What's to prevent us going on a vacation?

Mrs. Pepprey—Well, there's the parrot. We can't take it along ——

Mr. Pepprey—But Mrs. Nexdore says she'll be glad to keep it for us.

Mrs. Pepprey—I suppose so. She thinks it will tell her some of our family secrets.—Philadelphia Press

Nothing to Envy.

Tess—Have you seen your brother's fiancee?

Jess—No, but I fancy she's very homely.

Tess—Why?

Jess—My brother says all her girl friends speak of her in the highest terms.—Philadelphia Press.

Veiled Sarcasm.

Customer—Say, I thought you told that parrot I bought of you last week highly educated?

Dealer—Yes, so I did.

Customer—Well, all I've got to say is he must have been educated in the at a deaf and dumb institution.—Chicago News.

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