

THE NOX-

that feeds unseen upon the
metals of the rose until it
dies, and dies, so Scrofula, taints
the body with its poison, may
for years, but none the less
poison itself in some of its hideous
ad to misery and death. B.
every trace of Scrofulous
every vestige of Bad Blood,
fountain-head of nearly all
has cured terrible cases of
25 years' standing, and all
Pimples, Blotches,
res, Ulcers, Abscesses,
readily to its specific healing
g through the blood upon the

land large split, \$5 to 5.50;
salmon, No 1, \$3 to 3.25;
18 to 19.

fish—American sardines, one
doz, \$3 to 3.15; three-quarters
doz, \$2.80 to 2.90; three-quarters
doz, one-quarter mustard, \$3.25;
oil, \$5.30 to 5.40; very choice
lobsters, \$1.75 to 1.85; cod,
grades, \$1.25 to 1.40; Colum-
ner canned salmon, \$1.75; Alas-

ENTENARIAN IN P. E. I.

Perth, April 8.—John Robert-
Baldwin's road, Kings Co., P.
and, completed his hundredth
Sunday, the 24th March. On
y, 25th, his numerous friends
batives assembled to do honor
"grand old man." Not a little
ment was created when his
John Robertson of Inverman
him with a brand new axe,
which he may continue to pur-
a favorite pastime of cutting
down trees.

at Blair Athol, Perthshire,
was a youth of 30 when Water-
defeated Napoleon at Water-
narrowly escaped being call-
front on that occasion. He
ly remembers that of his fif-
acquaintances who took part in
memorable battle but one es-
caped with his life. At the age of 22
Miss Isabella Stewart, and
ately set out on a prospecting
the Canadian provinces, where
and employment in the city of
for two years. He visited
of the present capital of the
on, at that time a mere hunter's
in the midst of the primeval for-
one occasion, having lost his
came upon an Indian camp,
expected to lose his life, but
was hospitably entertained
savages redskins.
time after he arrived at Char-
wn and located on St. Peter's
about six miles from the city,
arm now in possession of the
Q. J. Fiftieth years ago
chased his present homestead,
he has ever since resided.
wife, who died in 1883, at the
81, was an honored follower
late Rev. Donald McDonald,
thin a few years ago, and
nary to walk twelve miles to
to the church at Murray Harbor.
His most constant companions,
at his hearing is defective, are
standard books as the Bible, Pil-
Progress and Baxter's Saints'
singing Rest.

THE DAY NURSERY.

management of the St. John
Nursery and Infants' Home be-
knowledge gratefully the follow-
subscriptions and donations.
Since March 1st, 1895, per
Hugh Crawford, \$2; Mrs. Hay-
per Miss Eaton, \$2; D. A. Mc-
\$2; Mrs. Manuel, \$2; a friend, \$1;
Geo. McAvity, \$1; Mr. Doyle, \$1;
Geo. Mitchell, \$1; Manchester
son & Allison, dry goods;
of \$5; Walter Scott, dry goods;
seman, dry goods; Mr. Dean, dry
Mr. Tufts, sugar, \$1; Miss Birdie
\$50; Miss Radcliffe, 20c; Mrs.
del of Moncton, parcel of cloth-
new and hand made, containing
two pieces; Miss Nellie Thompson,
ray clothing; Miss Fisher, 1 tin
ed food, 1 crate of apples; Mrs.
and Mrs. McDonald books and
ing; Mrs. W. Y. Burton, books;
H. Horn, grey cotton; Miss Sophie
an, parcel of clothing, crib and
Mr. Burgess, six feather pil-
Mrs. Secord, 1 child's crib, per
Stevens, two quilts made by Mrs.
Ford, a lady ninety years of age.

THE PRICE OF BEEF.

go, April 10.—The story telegraphed
New York to a morning paper that
the advance in beef was not justified
to control the meat market of the
and advanced prices to consumers is
daily denied by Messrs. Nelson Mor-
son & Allison, who are the price
beef. "The advance," said Nelson Mor-
son, "is the natural result of the car-
at the four principal points, Chi-
St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City.
2,000 head behind last year's record.
week the receipts were 25,000 head short,
to be 25,000 head short already this
The price of live stock is now 25 per
higher than it was last year, and I
to see prices go still higher."

10 YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough
Medicines have been coming
in and dying out, but dur-
ing all this time . . .

W.P.'s Balsam of Horehound

Never Left the Front Rank
for Curing Croup, Coughs and
Colds. All Druggists and
most Grocers sell it.
25 Cents a Bottle

STRONG & CO., Proprietors.

AMONG THE INDUSTRIES.

E. S. Stephenson & Co. and What They are Doing.

James Elliott's Anchor Making and Ship's Blacksmithing Work.

New Plant Being Put in—The Great Success of the Enterprise Foundry Co.

Writing to The Sun with regard to
the paragraph quoted in Tuesday's
issue from the Fredericton Gleaner,
relating to the last block industry of
Oran Gilpatrick in Maine and New
Brunswick, Edward Jack, C.E., writes:
"That article contains some valuable
information. Mr. Gilpatrick has oper-
ated in both countries at the same
time. He carried on extensive opera-
tions on the Keewick for two years,
where he made a large sum of money
by utilizing a wood which our people
had only cut for firewood. The above
statement was made by him to the
Gleaner reporter in my presence. From
long acquaintance with him, I know
him to be not only an excellent lum-
berman, but also a most truthful and
reliable man."

Stetson, Cutler & Co. of St. John
are putting a plant in their mill. Its
purpose is to take up sawdust to suit
the U. S. market, and the new de-
parture is a result of the new tariff.
A planer is also being placed in Bar-
nall's mill. These are from E. Leon-
ard & Son of London, Ont. It is
further said that the new plant will
be put in operation when the sawing season is
fully opened up.

During the first eight days of the
present month, 51 cars of stock were
unloaded at the Amherst car works.
An order for six cars for the Can-
ada Eastern railway was received
Tuesday. Another long string of hop-
pers for the Dominion Coal Co. were
turned out Tuesday morning.

F. W. Russell, of Russell, McDoug-
all & Co., Black Brook, Chamblis, who
was in Fredericton a few days since,
informed a Gleaner reporter that his
company had at that place a rotary
mill, one lath machine, box machine
and planer, and that they saved
boards, scantling, spool bars, etc. He
further said that the output of the
mill was about two million feet board
measure. In connection with the saw
mill there is a grist mill, which grinds
during the winter between 8,000 and
7,000 bushels of grain, chiefly wheat.
Muesel mud is largely used as a fer-
tilizer. Mr. Russell estimated that 90
to 100 tons of frozen fish, chiefly
smelts, have passed over the Canada
Eastern, of which Black Brook is a
terminus. On being asked as to the
present state of the country in his
vicinity, Mr. Russell replied that peo-
ple there were much better off than
they were fifteen or twenty years ago;
that they had many more comforts
and much better schools than they
had formerly, and that his part of
the country had no complaint.

A Blackville correspondent writes
that Alexander Gibson's large new
steam saw mill is nearing completion
and will be an ornament to the village.
The new mill will saw hemlock boards,
planer, which will be used to a large
extent in the new buildings that are
being erected. The mill will be planed,
and they will descend on gradually in-
clined rollers to the ground, some dis-
tance from the mill. They will then
be carefully piled and remain to dry,
after which they will be shipped to
market. He says that with this in-
crease of mill and planing, together
with all the new buildings that have
gone up, and several more to be com-
pleted this summer, that Blackville
bids fair to become a thriving and
prosperous little town. There is a very
large quantity of hemlock bark here
at the station and points down the
railroad, owned principally by Messrs.
Gibson and Miller.

The Sun dropped in on E. S. Step-
henson & Co., engineers and machin-
ists, Nelson street, yesterday. They are
just now building a pressing machine
for pressing black leather for a Nova
Scotia firm. It may be added that they
also made machines for cutting lead
pencils, especially lumbermen's pen-
cils, of which a firm over the bay
make a specialty. Stephenson & Co.
do a large amount of repair work in
all kinds of machinery. They make a
specialty of repairs to printing pres-
ses, all kinds of scales from load to let-
ter scales, repair engines, make stamp-
ing dies, taps, steel bolts, etc., repair
steam pumps, cut and thread pipe up
to 12 inches or over, make grinding
and polishing machines, and do gen-
eral machine repairing of all kinds.
They were pioneers in bicycle repairing
here, having done this kind of work
for a dozen years. They are fully
equipped for repairing and refitting
bicycles and do a great deal of it in
the running season. They have lately
added knife grinding machinery for
power cutters, squaring shear and
power shear knives, planer knives,
jointer and mitre knives, etc., and
can grind hardened steel in rounds,
squares or flats, and a class of work that
cannot be done elsewhere in the city.
But this firm are also pipe grinders,
using for that purpose Woodburn's
improved pulverizer, invented by J.
R. Woodburn, who is a member of the
firm. Mr. Woodburn is perhaps better
known hereabouts in connection with
the confectionery business, but this
over the world. It is patented in Can-
ada, United States and England, and
machines have been sent as far away
as South Africa and Australia. It is
for grinding ginger.

cream of tartar and other spices, and
is in use in St. John, Halifax, London,
San Francisco, New York, Philadel-
phia, Montreal, Toronto, and a host
of other places, the machine being
manufactured on royalty in both Eu-
rope and the United States. The
machine will grind ginger, fibre and
all, which no other machine will do.
The Sun man was shown one machine
with which the firm grind cream of
tartar only and another for other
spices. They grind a great deal of
the wholesale trade. They always have
one or more of these machines under
construction, to be in a position to fill
orders for them from any part of Can-
ada. Messrs. Stephenson & Co. have

large premises, with ample machin-
ery and power.

There is a rumor that if Mr. Wood-
burn returns to the civic council board
after the coming elections he will put
one of his machines in the council
chamber to pulverize the bones of any
man opposed to tax reform. This rum-
or was not confirmed, and the Sun
men was too close to one of the things
to venture any remark about it. A
sly paragraph is one thing, but the
internal economy of a spice mill is
another and quite different one. And
if the machine would really break up
an alderman it would smash a news-
paper man into smithereens.

The name of James Elliott is well
known to shipping men all around
the provincial coast. He makes
anchors, hends, anchors, and does
ship's blacksmithing work of all kinds.
He makes anchors from 7 lbs. up to
400 lbs., and knows the business
through and through, having served
his time in the shop he now occupies
at 25 Nelson street, in the days when
shipbuilding was a great industry, be-
fore the steamer and the iron ship had
put the wooden sailing vessel out of
business. The Sun man found Mr.
Elliott busy, with three fires going,
and half a dozen sturdy fellows about
him. His total orders for anchors for
the season will be between 300 and
400 of 25 to 60 lbs. each. An order
came in yesterday for a lot of eight
pounders. These anchors go all around
the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick
coasts and Quebec, some of the latest
orders being from the north shore.
Speaking of the anchor business, Mr.
Elliott said that if the duty on anchors
were the same as on iron he could com-
pete with all comers on anchors up to
300 lbs. He is now adding to his plant
by putting in a trip hammer. It is
very greatly facilitating his work in that
line. Profits are cut very fine in this
business, but under ordinary circum-
stances purchasers would rather buy
here, where they can get stock in small
or large lots as they need, than go to
the trouble of importing.

When it is the fact that the work is
done here, Mr. Elliott contends that he
could largely increase his output.
Turning to another branch of his work,
he showed the Sun man a lot of block
straps, of which he always keeps a
supply on hand. If the tariff were low-
ered they could not be made here, as,
for example, one Boston firm has a
\$50,000 plant for this particular
business and could smelt out all com-
petition down here. Mr. Elliott keeps
anchors of different sizes, and among
them a number of the Morrison
patent anchors for which there was
formerly a considerable demand. He
does all kinds of ship work, and his
conversation with the Sun man was
cut off by the entry of a man who
wanted him on a North wharf on
the instant to measure for some ring
bolts for a scow that has a date with
a wharf up river today. It should be
added, however, that Mr. Elliott also
does galvanizing work in the line of
chains, block straps, etc., and his
work in this line is that of a thorough
and practical mechanic.

The Blackville Post says: "It would
appear that the Enterprise Foundry Co.
of this place are well worthy of
their name, improvements and outlays
for new buildings and machinery being
frequent. Latest is the introduction
of a nickel plating and coppering
plant, which is one of the most com-
plete in these provinces, costing about
\$10,000. This recently this company
erected a large warehouse
to accommodate their growing busi-
ness. During depressed times, such
as we are having, it is pleasant to see
such signs of healthy growth, and it
affords another proof of the result of
well directed effort at all times. Em-
erson & Fisher of this city are agents
for the productions of the Enterprise
Foundry Co."

HIGH PRICE OF MEATS.
Chicago, April 12.—Referring to the
proposed investigation by Secretary
Morton, P. A. Armour said today:
"The shortage in cattle at the four
principal western markets thus far
this year amounts to nearly 270,000
head, compared with a year ago. The
shortage in pounds of dressed beef
since the first of the year figures out
at about 175,000,000, or nearly two bil-
lion pounds per day. At the same time
the price of live cattle has advanced
two cents per pound."

P. A. Armour's Explanation of the Cause.
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two cents per pound."

Kansas City, Mo., April 12.—Sec-
retary Morton's instructions regarding
investigation into the causes for the
prevailing high prices of meats have
not disturbed the cattlemen and pack-
ers in this city. All of those interview-
ed in reference to the matter today
unite in the statement that the scar-
city of cattle is the cause and that
there is not the slightest reason for it
the supposition that combine exists
either among the cattlemen or pack-
ers.

Robert C. White, senior member of
the R. C. White company, who has
been in the cattle business for forty
years, expresses the opinion of a maj-
ority of the cattlemen: "A poor crop,"
he said, "has invariably been fol-
lowed by high prices for cattle and
beef in the past. The receipts of cattle
have decreased remarkably for the
first quarter of 1895. Chicago receipts
decreased 11 per cent.; Omaha, 32 per
cent.; and Kansas City, 12 to 10 per
cent. In the four largest live stock
markets in the country—Kansas City,
Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago—the
shortage is 300,000 as compared with
1894."

Shorthand and . . . Typewriting.

The necessity of these branches in a "Busi-
ness Education" is becoming more apparent
every day, and no office is complete without
its stenographer.
The department in our colleges is in charge
of an expert reporter with over ten years'
practical experience, and is a most
practical consistent with first class work.
No large classes. Special attention given to
the interests of the individual pupil.
CURRIE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
135 Union street, St. John, N. B.

THE SAINTS.

A Lengthy Revelation Purporting to be From God Received.

Ministers and Elders Discouraging Prophet Worship.

The New Saints College Will be Open to all Classes.

Kansas City, Mo., April 12.—The
"Saints" in mission at Independence
are now in trouble. It appears that a
lengthy revelation purporting to be
from God was received from Joseph
Smith a year ago, which made some
important disclosures and that the
twelve in a body have not intended to
reveal the revelation. The revelation in
dispute says that the supposed vacancy
in the presidency was not a vacancy in
the eyes of God.

David H. Smith, brother of the pre-
sident, who was the thirteenth member
of the body, is not dead, but is insane,
and has been confined in the Illinois
asylum during the past twenty years.

A large number of the church min-
istry regard the revelation of last year
as an indication on the part of Joseph
Smith that he did not intend to reveal
any revelation filling the vacancy
until his brother died. The revelation
says, referring to the insane apostle:
"My servant is in my hands, and his
baptism shall be continued for a sea-
son, until he fully recovers, when I
will again appoint him to his office. If
I take him to myself another will be ap-
pointed in his stead when the quorum
is filled."

Many of the elders claim that God in
His infinite knowledge will not use the
word "if" in speaking of the result of
an action, if the result were more favor-
able. Mr. Elliott contends that he
could largely increase his output.

Turning to another branch of his work,
he showed the Sun man a lot of block
straps, of which he always keeps a
supply on hand. If the tariff were low-
ered they could not be made here, as,
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erson & Fisher of this city are agents
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Foundry Co."

Kansas City, Mo., April 12.—The
annual conference, which has been in
session at Independence during the last
week, was consumed in putting the
finishing touches on its work and in
listening to testimony by several de-
legates. The regular session was taken
last night. Among other action taken
it was decided to elect no man to any
position in the church hereafter who
used tobacco in any form. A proposi-
tion to put the laws of tithing into
practice was defeated.

PICK OF JAPAN'S ARMY.

Newspapers in Japan—Arts Only for the Few.

Departure of the Imperial Guards Described by Colonel Cockrell.

(Special correspondence N. Y. Herald.)

Tokio, Japan, Monday last. I met
a number of special railway trains
rolling on toward China, bearing de-
tachments of the Imperial Guard and
the compliments of the Mikado to the
brother of Czar Nicholas. The regular
trains had been shortened in number and
scheduled so as to give free course to
the military trains. Along the road
flags were waving. The men in the
paddy fields and the busy gardeners
bade the troops, and the departing soldiers,
but there was no cheering anywhere.
The crowds at the station were main-
ly made up of women and little girls,
with babies strapped on their backs,
and the prevailing high prices of meat
had been shorted in number and
scheduled so as to give free course to
the military trains. Along the road
flags were waving. The men in the
paddy fields and the busy gardeners
bade the troops, and the departing soldiers,
but there was no cheering anywhere.

For four days and nights the for-
warding of the Imperial Guard, the
pick of the Japanese army, went on
with the precision of the precision of
clock-work. A track had been laid
around the outskirts of Tokio to the
principal barracks, and the embarka-
tion was made there. It is the rule
to pass no soldiers through the city
in a body. At Yokohama a track is
laid from the main line to a point
where transports may be easily reach-
ed, and at the beginning of the war
25,000 men were shipped there so quiet-
ly that not one citizen in five knew
that a movement was taking place.

The celerity and the systematic way
in which the Japanese handle their
troops is the astonishment and the ad-
miration of all military men. I went
out on Tuesday morning to see the
regiments and detachments were found
standing in the line beside their
stacked arms, waiting patiently for
their transportation. There was no
straggling, no skulking. The troops
were in the garb of the modern
for the most part splendid young fel-
lows, stocky looking and earnest. They
seemed to fill their trousers legs and
boots with muscle and flesh after the
manner of German soldiers one sees
in Berlin and the garb was along the
line. The officers, in their flat caps
and long skirted overcoats, looked
very much like sun-burned Germans,
and the men, in their blue uniforms,
white leggings and trimmings, were
bright red and yellow, bore the ap-
pearance of swartzy jack tars in tight
buttoned dress.

NEITHER BUSTLE NOR EXCITEMENT.

Trains came and went with absolute
regularity, and there was neither
bustle nor excitement. The infantry-
men, I observed, were armed with
the Japanese Mauser rifle, which is
made here, and which contains the
best features of the Remington, the
Martini-Henry, Mannlicher, and all
other modern firearms in combination.
There being no patent laws for for-
eigners here, the Japanese can help
themselves to the best of all mechan-
ical contrivances in sight, and in this,
as in most things, they are adapting
and combining the most desirable.

The Imperial Guard, being the com-
mand of the English Household
troops, is very proud of itself. It is
expected to make a fine record for it-
self in the approaching campaign. In
viewing a marching regiment of these
troops one is struck by the unifor-
mity of size. The men do not seem to
vary three inches in stature. As they
move in perfect step their flat topped
caps look as though they had been
aligned with a spirit level. All the
parade grounds in Tokio are applied
to the training of these troops, and
companies. I observe that special
attention is given to rapid advancing
in open order and firing in kneeling
posture. In this sort of work the
little chicken-cock soldiers seem to be
adept.

Despite the Japanese desire for bet-
ter things, two things here strike one
as singular and incongruous. One is
the wretched footwear of the people
at large, and the other is the medi-
cine which the country clings to the
old stupid ideographic style of writ-
ing, adapted from the Chinese centuries
ago. To write Japanese correctly
requires years of patient study, and
only then is it given to a few, even
as much as a special gift. The clumsi-
ness of this ideographic system is
apparent. A few evenings ago I was
handed an itemized bill in a restaur-
ant which measured nearly four feet,
though the total was only a few yen,
and I am sure that a reasonably skill-
ful topographical engineer could have
drawn a map of the Japanese empire
while it was being made out.

The Japanese language looks well
in the Roman character and is easily stud-
ied. Taught in the public schools,
fifty children would become proficient
in reading and writing to where it is
now given to one to enjoy a smattering.

NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN.

What a blessing it would be to the
Western world, to do away with the
semi-Chinese hieroglyphics! The
novelty of journalism appeals to the
Japanese mind. Newspapers are far
in advance of the popular demand.
Something like six hundred are pub-
lished in the empire. Tokio had seven-
teen daily journals at the last census,
and the strongest and ablest, even in
these exciting war times, cannot boast
a circulation of more than fifteen
thousand copies. The tediousness of
"setting up" a newspaper in zigzag,
twisted, convoluted and translated
blocks is more than painful to the
eye. The compositor must be a
more learned man than a college
professor. His erudition must excel
that of the average editor of an Am-
erican newspaper. He must be reason-
ably familiar with the 14,000 ide-
ographs which constitute the scholar-
ship, and he must have at his
finger ends the 4,000 characters in
daily use.

The office of the Nishi Nishi Shin-
bun, the leading Tokio journal, is a
curious shop to the journalist of the
Western world. About one hundred
and fifty people are employed, six of
these being compositors. But each
compositor has a half dozen assist-
ants. Copy is cut into large "cakes"
and handed to the scholarly composi-
tor. This individual wears a pair of
goggle spectacles of enormous magni-
fying power. He is prepared to drop
any one of the 4,000 character blocks
into his "stick." He has before him
a here containing forty-seven kan-
ji syllables, wherewith he connects the
ideographs. Taking his copy, the com-
positor cuts it into bits and passes it
over to his boy assistants. These bright
fellows go hunting about the office for
the ideographs which correspond to the
bits. While doing this they sing the name
of the character they are looking for.
All is bustle, jollity and noise. When
a boy has collected the characters
called for on his "take," he delivers
them to the scholarly compositor, who
places them in order, along with the
connecting kana before him.

When made into forms, the modern
stereotyping process is employed, and
the printing is done on hand-fed flat-
bed galley presses. It will thus be
seen that the Linotype machine, which
is quickening and cheapening the
newspaper production of our country,
is not practicable here. With the Ro-
man alphabet the Japanese newspa-
per, cheap as it is, would be still fur-
ther cheapened and certainly improved
a hundred fold.

ARTS ONLY FOR THE FEW.

But the rulers of modern Japan do
not, I am told, care to have reading
and writing made common. These arts
are only for the few. The leaders
guard with jealous care their history
and their legends, and yet they spend
millions on their public schools, know-
ing that without enlightenment the
empire cannot be great and strong.
As for the footgear, that is only ex-
plainable upon the ground that leath-
er is scarce and dear, and that the
Japanese house call for cleanliness
and softy stockinged feet.

The modern Japanese gentleman
wears his European suit of clothes and
his latest style hat with grace while
tramping about in awkward dig-
socks and wooden clogs. Pretty wo-
men and children go mincing through
the streets on wooden blocks, which
must have come into fashion with
Jimmu-Tenno, the founder of the pre-
scent dynasty, making as much noise
on a hard pavement as the same num-
ber of shod donkeys.

But incongruities must be looked for
here. The incandescent light swings
in front of the moody Buddhist tem-
ple; the flare covered Bull is let
down from the clouds, and the mod-
ern shops, the tram-car driver hoots
the half naked coolie in his primitive
cart in the streets of the capital, and
telegraph wires enter the sacred pre-
cincts of a monarch who holds
the gift of divine origin. On all hands
material stupidity jostles modern meth-
ods and ideas, but there is no retro-
gression. JOHN A. COCKERILL.

A GLENGARRY MIRACLE.

THE STORY OF A YOUNG GIRL WHO THOUGHT DEATH WAS NEAR.

Her Condition That of Many Other Young
Girls—Heart Action Feeble, Cheeks
Pale, Easily Tired and Appetite Almost
Gone—How Her Life Was Saved.

(From the Cornwall Freeholder.)

Nothing in this world is more dis-
tressing, and unfortunately it is too
common in this Canada of ours, with
its extremes of climate—its
almost arctic winters and sum-
mer days of tropic heat—than the
young life fading away like a blight-
ed vine. Its early days have been full
of promise, but just when the young
maiden becomes of a lovable age for
everything to live for, or the young
man evinces signs of business apti-
tude, they are suddenly stricken down
and too often in months, or it may be
weeks, there are empty chairs at the
fireside and sore hearts left behind.
Not always is this the case, however.
Fortunately science has discovered re-
medies which check the ravages of decline,
when it has not gone too far. Recently,
a case of this kind was brought
to our notice, and the circumstances
were so notable and attracted so much
attention in the neighborhood that we
thought it well to give them the benefit
of as wide publicity as possible.

Henry Haines who has for several
years past acted as farm foreman for
Mr. Daniel Currie of Glen Walker,
Glengarry county, has quite a large
family, among them one daughter
Mary, now about eighteen years of
age. Until her twelfth year she was
much as other children, fairly rugged
and without sickness of any kind.
Then, of a sudden, she became delicate
and as the months went on her par-
ents were afraid she was going into
a decline. Her heart beat feebly; she
was feverish and flushed, slept badly
and had but little appetite. Doctors
were consulted, and she was treated
growing too fast, and such common
places, none of which, however, ap-
peared to be of any permanent benefit.

A year or so ago the young lady, hop-
ing that a change of air might accom-
plish what her mother medicine could not, went
to Fort Covington, N. Y., where she
had some relatives, and engaged as a
nurse. Even this light employment,
however, proved too much for her and
in the spring she returned to her par-
ents in the empire. Tokio had seven-
teen daily journals at the last census,
and the strongest and ablest, even in
these exciting war times, cannot boast
a circulation of more than fifteen
thousand copies. The tediousness of
"setting up" a newspaper in zigzag,
twisted, convoluted and translated
blocks is more than painful to the
eye. The compositor must be a
more learned man than a college
professor. His erudition must excel
that of the average editor of an Am-
erican newspaper. He must be reason-
ably familiar with the 14,000 ide-
ographs which constitute the scholar-
ship, and he must have at his
finger ends the 4,000 characters in
daily use.

The office of the Nishi Nishi Shin-
bun, the leading Tokio journal, is a
curious shop to the journalist of the
Western world. About one hundred
and fifty people are employed, six of
these being compositors. But each
compositor has a half dozen assist-
ants. Copy is cut into large "cakes"
and handed to the scholarly composi-
tor. This individual wears a pair of
goggle spectacles of enormous magni-
fying power. He is prepared to drop
any one of the 4,000 character blocks
into his "stick." He has before him
a here containing forty-seven kan-
ji syllables, wherewith he connects the
ideographs. Taking his copy, the com-
positor cuts it into bits and passes it
over to his boy assistants. These bright
fellows go hunting about the office for
the ideographs which correspond to the
bits. While doing this they sing the name
of the character they are looking for.
All is bustle, jollity and noise. When
a boy has collected the characters
called for on his "take," he delivers
them to the scholarly compositor, who
places them in order, along with the
connecting kana before him.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Improvement in Business is Making
Slow Progress.

Bradstreet's Report on the Condition of Affairs