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

ndland large split, \$5 to 5.50; ndland salmon, No 1, \$20 to 22; 18 to 19. fish-American sardines, one oils, \$3 to 3.15; three-quarter s, \$2.80 to 2.90; three-quarters : one-quarter mustards \$3 25 oils, \$5.30 to 5.40; very choice lobsters, \$1.75 to 1.85; good, w grades, \$1.25 to 1.40; Colum-

canned salmon, \$1.75: Alas-

ENTENARIAN IN P. E. I.

Perth, April 8 .- John Robert-Baldwin's road, Kings Co., P. nd, completed his hundredth Sunday, the 24th March. 25th, his numerous friends "grand old man." Not a little nt was created when his John Robertson of Inkerman ed him with a bran 1 new axe. ich he may continue to purfavorite pastime of cutting

at Blair Athol, Perthshire, was a youth of 20 when Weldefeated Napoleon at Waternarrowly escaped being call-he front on that occasion. He ly remembers that of his fifquaintances who took part in norable battle but one eswith his life. At the age of 22 ied Miss Isabella Stewart, and tely set out on a prospecting the Canadian provinces, where employment in the city of for two years. of the present capital of the at that time a mere hunter's the midst of the primeval forone occasion, having lost his came upon an Indian camp, ly expected to lose his life, but was hospitably entertained savage redskins.

time after he arrived at Charyn and located on St. Peter's bout six miles from the city. irm now in possession of W , Q. C. Fifty-eight years ago nased his present homestead he has ever since resided. fe, who died in 1383, at the

81, was an honored follower late Rev. Donald McDonald, thin a few years of her death wn to walk twelve miles to the church at Murray Harbor His most constant companions at his hearing is defective, are ndard books as the Bible. Pil-Progress and sting Rest.

THE DAY NURSERY.

management of the St. John Tursery and Infants' Home beg nowledge gratefully the followbscriptions and donations resince March 1st: A friend, per Hugh Crawford, \$2; Mrs. Hay-per Miss Eaton, \$2; D. A. Mc-\$2; Mrs. Manuel, \$2; a friend, \$1; eo. McAvity, \$1; Mr. Doyle, \$1; Geo. Mitchell, \$1; Manchester, tson & Allison, dry goods to of \$5; Walter Scott, dry goods; man, dry goods; Mr. Dean, dry Mr. Tufts, sugar, \$1; Miss Birdie 35c.; Miss Radeliffe, 20c.; Mrs. real of Moncton, parcel of clothew and hand made, containing wo pieces; Miss Nellie Thompson, ay, clothing; Miss Fisher, 1 tin ed food, 1 crate of apples; Mrs. e and Mrs. McDonald books and g: Mrs. W. Y. Burton, books; . Horn, grey cotton; Miss Sophie an, parcel of clothing, crib and g: Mrs. Burgess, six feather pil-Mrs. Secord, child's crib; Stevens, two quilts made by Mrs. ord, a lady ninety years of age.

THE PRICE OF BEEF.

go, April 10—The story telegraphed lew York to a morning paper that the advance in beef was not justified and to big Chicago packers were making rit to control the meat market of the and advanced prices to consumers is ically denied by Messrs. Nelson Mororge F. Swift, Armour & Co., and packers. "The advance of the price ssed beet," said Nelson Morris this g, "is the natural result of the scarcattle. Already this year the receipts le at the four principal points, Chi-St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City, ),000 head behind last year's record. sek the receipts were 29,000 head short, is equal to 18,000,000 pounds of dressed we are 16,000 head short already this The price of live stock is now \$2 per higher than it was last year, and I higher than it was last year, to see prices go still higher."

# YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming n and dying out, but during all this time . . . .

## rp's Balsam of Horehound

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it.

STRONG & CO., Proprietors.

AMONG THE INDUSTRIES.

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

James Elliott's Anchor Making and Ships' Blacksmithing Work. 1 yans

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

to Charles

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 Ora Gilpatrick in Maine and New Brunswick, Edward Jack, C.E., writes: That article contains some valuable information. Mr. Gilpatrick has lumbered in both counties at the one time. He carried on extensive operations on the Keswick 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 Glesner reporter in my presence. From long acquaintance with him, I know him to be not only an excellent lumberman, but also a most truthful and

reliable man."
Stetsen, Cutler & Co. of St. John are putting a planer in their mill. Its purpose it to size up scantling to suit the U. S. market, and the new parture is a result of the new tariff. A planer is also being placed in Barn-hill's mill. These are from E. Leonard & Son of London, Ont. It is thought other mills also will put in planers 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 flat cars for the Canada Eastern railway was received Tuesday. Another long string of hoppers for the Dominion Coal Co. were

turned out Tuesday morning.

F. W. Russell, of Russell, McDougall & Co., Black Brook, Miramichi, who was in Fredericton a few days since, informed a Gleaner reporter that his company had at that place a rotary one lath machine, box machine and planer, and that they sawed 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 6,000 and 7,000 bushels of grain, chiefly wheat. Mussel 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. Qn being asked as to the present state of the country in his vicinity, Mr. Russell replied that prople 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 cause to complain.

A Elackville correspondent writes steam saw mill is nearing completic and will be an ornament to the village. The new mill will saw hemlock boards. which will run from the saw to a large planer, when one side 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 milling facilities, together with all the new buildings that have pleted this summer, that Blackville bids fair to become a thriving and prosperous little town. There is a very large quantity of hemlock bark he at the station and points down the railroad ,owned principally by Messrs.

Gibson and Miller.

The Sun dropped in on E. S. Stephenson & Co., engineers and machin ists, Nelson street, yesterday. They are just now building a pressing machine for pressing black lead for a Nova Scotia firm. It may be added that they also made machines for cutting lead pencils, especially lumbermen's ben-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 press-es, all kinds of scales from load to let-ter scales, repair engines, make stamping dies, taps, stay 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 tinds. 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 cutter, squareing shear and power shear knives, planer knives, jointer and mitre knives, etc., and can grind hardened steel in rounds, squares or flats, a class of work that cannot be done elsewhere in the city. But this firm are also spice 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 pulverizer of his has carried his name over the world. It is patented in Canada, United States and England, and machines have been sent as far away as South Africa and Australia. It is for grinding ginger, pepper, cassia, cream of tartar and other spices, and is in use in St. John, Halifax, London, San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia, Montreal, Toronto, and a host of other places, the machine being manufactured on royalty in both England and the United States. This 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 for 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 Canada. 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 elctions 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 man was too close to one of the things to venture any remark about it. A spicy 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 wel known to shipping men all around the provincial coasts. He makes anchors, mends 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 occ at 35 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 26 to 60 lbs. each. An order came in yesterday for a lot of eight ocunders. These anchers go all aroun the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick oasts and Quebec, some of the latest orders being from the north shor Speaking of the anchor business, Mr Elliott said that if the duty on anchor were the same as on iron he could com pete with all comers on anchors up to 800 lbs. He is now adding to his plan by putting in a trip hammer, which will greatly facilitate his work in tha line. Profits are cut very fine in this business, but un er ordinary circum tances purchasers would rather bu here, where they can get stock in small or large lots as they need, than go to the trouble of importing. For this reason, if the taviff were more favorable, 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 supply on hand. If the tariff on were lowered they could not be made here, as, for example, one Boston firm has a \$50,000 plant for this particular business and could snuff out all com-petition down here. Mr. Elliott keeps anchors of different sizes in stock, among them a number of the Morrison patent anchors for which there was formerly a considerable demand. does all kinds of ship work, and conversation with the Sun man was cut off by the hasty entry of a man who wanted him on 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 galvanized work in the line of chains, block straps, etc., and his

work in all lines is that of a thorough and practical mechanic The Backville Post says: "It would appear that the Enterprise Foundry of this place are well worthy or 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 of the most modern most complete in these provinces, cost ing about \$1,000." Only recently this company erected a large warehouse to accommodate their growing business. 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. Emerson & Fisher of this city are agents

#### Foundry Co. HIGH PRICE OF MEATS.

P. A. Armour's Explanation of the Cause.

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 about 175,000,000, or nearly two mil-lion pounds per day. At the same time the price of live cattle has advanced two cents per pound."

Kansas City, Mo., April 12.—Secre

tary Morton's instructions regarding investigation into the causes for the prevailing high prices of meats have not disturbed the cattlemen and packers in this city. All of those interviewed in reference to the matter oday unite in the statement that the scarcity of cattle is the cause and that there is not the slightest reason for the supposition that a combine exists either among the cattlemen or pack-

Robert C. White, senior member of the R. C. White company, who has been in the cattle business for forty crop," he said, "has invariably been followed by high prices for cattle and beef in the past. The receipts of cat-tle have decreased remarkably for the first quarter of 1895. Chicago receipts decreased 17 per cent.; Omaha, 32 per cent., and Kansas City, 12 8-10 per cent. In the four largest live stock markets in thec ountry—Kansas City. Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago—the shortage is 300,000 as compared with

### Shorthand and ... Typewriting.

THE SAINTS.

A Lengthy Revelation Purporting to be From God Received.

Ministers and Elders Discouraging Prophet Worship.

Classes.

Kansas City, Mo., April 12.-The "Saints" in session 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 son important disclosures and that the twelve in a body have not yet endorsed the revelation. The revelation in dis-pute 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 third 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 ministry regard the revelation of last year as an indication on the part of Joseph any revelations filling the vacancy until his brother died. The revelation says, referring to the insane apostle:

"My servant is in my hands, and his pishopric shall be continued for a seauntil he fully recovers, when he will enter again into the work. If I take him to myself another will be appointed in his stead when the quorum s filled.

Many of the elders claim that God in His infinite knowledge will not use the word "if" in speaking of the result of

The same revelation chides the mem bers of the church for not placing full confidence in the president and his reelations of the divine will, The twelve not having approved o this revelation as of God, is causing unrest. A number of the min

istry and elders are discouraging "prophet worship," and one of the young elders boldly announced that ne was not a worshipper of the pro phet, but simply a follower of Chris and proclaiming his gospel,

directors for the Saints' college, now uilding at Lamoni, Iowa. A number of the delegates wanted the college to be exclusive to a Saints' college, and that no outsiders be allowed in the board of directors. The conference decided to open the college to all and place two outsiders on

the board of directors. the conference in 1896 brought up more

Kansas City, Mo., April 12.—The last day's session of the Latter Day Saints 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 mem-Final adjournment was taken ast 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.

for the productions of the Enterprise Newspapers in Japan—Arts Only for

Departure of the Imperial Guards Described by Colonel Cockerill.

(Special correspondence N. Y. Herald.) Tokio, Japan, March 8.—Coming up from Yokohama on 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 his brother of Cathay. 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 beside the tracks paused to great with pleasant faces 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 Many of these chubby youngsters were tricked out in monkey-soldier caps and

For four days and nights the forwarding of the Imperial Guard, the pick of the Japanese army, went oninfantry, cavalry, artillery and the baggage moving with the precision of clock-work. A track had been iaid around the outskirts of Tokio to the principal barracks,, and the embarkation was made there. It is the rule to pass no soldiers through the city years, expresses the opinion of a majin in a body. At Yokohama a track is ority of the cattlemen: "A poor corn laid from the main line to a point where transports may be easily reached, and at the beginning of the war 25,000 men were shipped there so quietly 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 admiration of all military men. I went out on Tuesday morning to see the exhibit at the main military station. Regiments and detachments were found standing in line beside their stacked arms, waiting patiently for their transportation. There was no straggling, no skylarking. The faces of the men were serious. They were for the most part splendid young fellows, stocky looking and earnest. They seemed to fill their trouser legs and boots with muscle and flesh after the The necessity of these branches in a "Business Education" is becoming more apparent every day, and no office is complets without its stenographer.

This department in our college is in charge of an expert reporter with over ten years, practical experiences. The course is the shortest, consistent with first class work. No large classes. Special attention given to the interests of the individual pupil.

CURRIE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

198 Union street, St. John, N. B. manner of German soldiers one sees

NEITHER BUSTLE NOR EXCITE-

Trains came and went with abs gularity, and there was neithe ustle nor excitement. The infantry en. I observed, were armed with the Japanese Murata rifle, which is made here, and which contains the best features of the Remington, Martini-Henry, Mannlicher, and all other modern firearms in combination. There being no patent laws for foreigners here, the Japanese can help themselves to the best of all mechanical contrivances in sight, and in this, as in most things, they are adapting

and combining the most desirable.

The Imperial Guard, being the coun erpart of the English Hous troops, is very proud of itself. It is expected to make a fine record for itsel! 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 very 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 filled from morning till night with drilling squads 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 ittle chicken-cock soldiers seem to be

Despite the Japanese desire for bet-

er 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 tenacity with which the country clings to the old stupid ideographic style of writies ago. To write Japanese correctly requires years of patient study, and only then is it given to a few, even as music is a special gift. The clum-siness of this chirographic sytem is apparent. A few evenings ago I was ided an itemized bill in a restaur ant which measured nearly four fee though the total was only a few yer and I am sure that a reas nably skil ful topographical engineer could bave drawn a map of the Japanese empire while it was being made out. The Japanese language looks well

in Roman character and is easily stud-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 smatter

NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN. What a blessing it would be to the ernacular press, too, to do away with A resolution was discussed provid-the semi-Chinese hieroglyphics! The ing for the appointment of a board of 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 seventeen daily jourants at the last census and the strongest and ablest, even these exciting war time" cannot coast of a circulation of more than fifteen thousand comes. The tediousness of The question of a meeting place for "setting up" a newspaper in zigzag, twisted, convoluted and triangulated blocks is more than painful. In the arst place, the compositor must a more learned man than a college professor. His erudition must excel that of the average editor of an Am. T ican newspaper. He must be reasonably familiar with the 14,000 decgraphs which constitute the scholar's vccabulary, and he must have at his finger ends the 4,000 characters

daily use.

The office of the Nichi Nichi Shim bun, the leading Tokio journal, is a curiosity 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 assistants. Copy is cut into large "takes" and handed to the scholarly compositor. This individual wears a pair of any one of the 4,000 character blocks into his "stick." He has before him a case containing forty-seven kana syllables, wherewith he connects the idecgraphs. Taking his copy, the com-positor cuts it into bits and passes it over to his boy assistants. These bright fellow go hunting about the office for the required Chinese picture words. 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 charcters called for on his "take," he delivers hem to the scholastic compositor, who places them in order, along with

onnecting kana before 234.
When made into forms, the modern stereotyping process is employed, and the printing is done on hand-fed flat bed cylinder 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 Roman alphabet the Japanese newspa-per, cheap as it is, would be still further cheapened, a hundred fold. ed, and certainly improve

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 willions on their public schools, knowing that without enlightenment the empire cannot be great and strong. As for the footgear, that is only exlainable upon the ground that leather is scarce and dear, and that the Japanese house calls for cleanliness

and softly stockinged feet. The modern Japanese wears his European suit of clothes and his latest style hat with grace while tramping about in awkward digit 2.3d socks and wooden clogs. Pretty wonen and children go mincing through the streets on wooden blocks, wnich must have come into fashion with Jimmu-Tenno, the founder of the pie sent dynasty, making as much noise on a hard pavement as the same number of shod donkeys.

But incongruities must be looked for here. The incandescent light swings in front of the mouldy Buddhist temple; the flare covered bull is led in barbaric procession past gaudy modern shops; the tram-car driver hoots the half naked coolle in his primitive carf in the streets of the capital, and telegraph wires enter the sacred precincts of a monarch who holds that he is of divine arreits. On all hands he is of divine origin. On all hands feudal stupidity jostles modern methods 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 Pallid, Easily Tired and Appetite Almost Gone-How Her Life Was Saved.

(From the Cornwall Freeholder .. )

Nothing in this world is more disressing, and unfortunately it is too mmon in this Canada of ours, with extremes of climate most arctic winters and summer days of tropic heat—than to see a 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 with 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 to check the ravages of decline, when it has not gone too far. Recent-ly. a case of this kind was brought to our notice, and the circ were so notable and attracted so much attention in the neighborhood that we feit impelled to inquire into them more fully and 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 Walter, 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 becme delicate and as the months went on her parents were afraid she was going a decline. Her heart beat feebly; she was feverish and flushed, slept badly and had but little appetite. Doctors were consulted, who talked about growing too fast, and such common places, and prescribed different medi-cires, none of which, however, ap-peared to be of any permanent benefit. A year or so ago the young lady, hop-ing a change of air might accomplish for her what medicine could not, went to Fort Covington, N. Y., where

had some relatives, and engaged as a nurse. Even this light imployment, however, proved too much for her and in the spring she returned to her par ents a perfect wreck, with nothin do but die, as she thought. But when least expected, aid was at hand. Mr. Haines had been reading of the marve'lous cures made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and reascned within himself that if they had coned others they might save his cured others they might save daughter's life. On the next visit to Co:nwall he bought a half dozen boxes of Pink Pills. It may be easily im agined that Miss Haines required lit tle persuasion to try the much talked of remedy, and well for her it was that she did so. In the course of a ncek she felt an improvement. By the time she had taken two and a half boxes she realized that she was experiencing such health as she had began to remark and congratuate her on the change in her appearance. Still previous week, practically the persevering in the use of the pills, total reported one year ago. the fifth box in perfect health and ing week of 1893. There were 26 household and the amusements from which she had up to that time been last week, 38 in the week a year ago, debarred. She had an excellent appetite and no one could wish to feel week of April, 1892. fying power. He is prepared to drop better. Hearing of the marvellou change her sister from Fort Covington came over to satisfy herself, and could hardly be persuaded that the robust, happy looking girl was indeed her sister whom she had never expecied to see alive again. Miss Haine sayr she cannot say enough in favor Pille, to which she feels assured she

owes her life. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing cure for all troubles resulting from poverty of the blood or shatter ed nerves, and where given a fair trial, they never fall in cases like the above related. Sold by all dealers, or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or 6 bexes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Wiliams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. See that the registered trade mark is on all packages.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Slow Progress.

Improvement in Business is Making

adstreets Report on the Condition of Affair in Leading Canadian Centres.

New York, April 12.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

Progress toward better business coninues, but it is slow and meets many obstacles. In speculative aspects and in wholesale demand for goods the veek shows improvement. The money narkets are undisturbed and a little more active. But among the chief obstacles is the anxiety of operatives to ecure better wages even while many manufacturing works are running without profit and others at risk of a loss In a number of establishments better wages have been conceded, thus increasing the purchasing power of the people, but strikes have largely overbalanced the settlements, several of importance having thrown about 12,000 workers out of employment this week. The retail trade has improved on the whole since March, as the approach of Easter brings more business, but distribution to individual custom still lags behind the purchases of jobbers, and such demand for products as spring from buildings and other investments looking into the future. The crop prospects will greatly af-fect the course of trade for some months, and the government report

has little influence to discourage.

the rapid advance in meats. For the first time in a long period the prices of commodities average a shade higher than a year ago, and in Great Britain also, owing to different causes, a slight advance occurred in March. On both sides of the ocean the lowest level ever cnown may naturally be followed by

some rise. Cotton is on both sides more buoyant than anything else except meats and petroleum, crude oil having risen to \$1.80, the highest price for over seventeen years. Nothing supports the advance of an eighth in cotton the past week, except the impression that the next crop will be short, for the receipts are large, and about 150,000 bales more than the largest crop ever grown have already come into sight this year.

Wheat has yielded nearly a cent, although Atlantic exports for two weeks have been 3,706,643 bushels, flour included, against 3,799,688 last year, with western receipts only 2,538,467 against 4,223,434 last year.

The receipts of corn are about half. and the exports about a fifth of last year. The decrease in the receipts of cattle are exaggerated, 655,406 having arrived at Chicago against 789,543 to date last year, and the prevailing opinion is that western packers are helping nature to some extent.

The shoe manufacture continues to lead all great industries, with shipnumber of cases more than a year ago, though not in value, while orders

The sales of wool are particularly nteresting, amounting for the week to 6,030,200 pounds, and for five weeks previous to 25,621,200, against 3,277,676 n the same weeks of 1892. In brief, the sales are close to the quantity required for a full consumption, and the long delay in placing orders and the lateness of the season make the proportion of mills at work larger than usual.

No improvement in prices appears and domestic wool does not respond to the recent advances in foreign mar-

The low prices encourage manufacturers to compete much more vigorously with foreign goods of many kinds than they had expected, and for the nedium and cheaper grades of goods they have more than the usual demand, because the purchases of consumers have for two years been comparatively small. The better goods fare not as well, foreign petition being more effective, but there

a good demand for dress goods. In cotton continued strength appears, with further occasional advances of a quarter and an eighth in print cloths, and the aggregate is fair. Many

agents are sold well ahead. The failures for the week were 207 in the United States, against 218 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 34

New York, April 12.—Bradstreets' Review tomorrow will say: The weather has been unfavorable throughout portions of the Canadian dominion, with the natural effect of no trade, though the outlook at Montreal and Toronto is encouraging. In New Brunswick lumber operators fear that the recent rain will carry off the ice before they can move their cut. Hallfax reports an average volume of trade, although somewh although somewhat

Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Mo Montreal periencing such health. The friends Halifax assessate \$17,593,520, an in-never known before, and her friends Halifax assessate \$17,593,520, an in-becan to remark and congratu-late her brease of about 5 per cent. over the total reported one year ago, but 15 she found herself when at the end of per cent, less than in the correspond able to engage in all the work of the ness failures in the dominion this week as reported to Bradstreets, against 31

FOUR DROWNED.

United States Warships Reach Kingston, Jamaica

Halifax, April 12.-Four men were drowned and a fifth had a narrow cape the other day at Catalija, Trinity Bay, Newfoundiand. They went out shooting and their boat upset. Three times they righted it, only to again be precipitated into the Finally they had to cling to the overturned boat, and becoming overpov ered by the force of the waves and cold one after another they relinquished their hold and sank. But one was saved. Joseph White, and he was rescued in such a state that he was but partially conscious, badly frozen. Those drowned were Edward Eady, John James Eady, Stephen Eady and John White

Mail advices from Kingston, Jamaica, tonight state that the American North Atlantic squadron, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Meade, arrived there on the 2nd April. It consists of the New York, Minneapolis and Cincinnati. They would remain two weeks and then go to Carthagina, Colon, Port Limon, Costa Rica, Greytown, Bluefields. Little Corn Island, Old Providence. Havana, Key West, at which they are timed to remain there for one day. They will then disperse to the various navy yards for docking and

As there is also a British fleet of warships in these waters it makes things quite lively. The sailors have obtained leave and have gone in a good deal for boisterous entertain-

THOUSANDS OUT.

Mines May be Closed for an Indefinite Period-The Atlantic Mills.

Brazil, Ind., April 12.—Several mines have recently shut down in the Brazil district, and it is probable that a strike will be considered by the miners. In all probability the mines will be closed for an indefinite time. This will flrow many thousands of men out of employment. There is much dissatisfaction among the miners owing to the scale of wages now paid.

Ignatius Loyola had the face of an For consumers the worst feature is fasting, watching and prayer.