TORS WERE WRONG.

Reuben Petch Was Perently Disabled.

ly Had Good Grounds for Their on the Strength of it He Was 500 Disability Insurance-Anin Which Dr. Williams' Pink rought Health After all Other

en Petch is a resident of ho has been known to the Monitor for a consider of years. For several tch has been in bad health, intense sufferer, and was urable by a number of phywas paid a disability in-1,500. Lately, to the aston lose who had known that unced incurable.Mr. Petch ught back almost to his This restoration he atthe use of Dr. Williams' nd knowing that his story st the readers of the Moner was sent to interview llowing is Mr. Petch's narlven the reporter: sick for some five years. n that time with no less he best physicians I could seemed to help me so cine was concerned. ody were puffed or bloated not get my clothes on. I



use of my limbs entirely. gan taking Dr. Williams could not dress myself. dressed myself for two us. I could not even open ough to receive any solid ad to be fed with a spoon. have lockjaw. I could not wn the doorsteps, and if I had to lie there until I was I could not get around ane and a crutch. My to be dead. You might pincushion of me, and I o hurt. The doctors told ever get better. They said on one side, caused by sis, the effect of la grippe. roast me and I would not s a member of the Mutual on of Toronto, and, as unes I was entitled to a disnce, I made application examined by two doctors the Association, and pronently disabled, and was paid my disability insur-This was about two his way for a considerable my helplessness was, if the increase. I was conding about the cures use of Dr. Williams' Pink t last determined to try using four or five boxes change. It first made itby my beginning to sweat ide up my mind to give ugh trial, and to my surgained in health and since. I take no other ept Pink Pills. I began when all other medicines had failed to do me any uld not get off my chair . I never expected to get nk Pills have rescued me g death, and now I am I can work and walk and nely. I eat heartily, sleep feel like a new man, and cause entirely to Dr. Wil-Pills. I cannot say too r praise, and recommend to all similarly afflicted.' s Mr. Petch's ungarnished his case, and we might him to be a respectable, nan, who has no interest he statement only to do who might become aftestimony proves the that Dr. Wiliams' Pink en other medicines fail. deserve to rank as the very of modern medical public should always be d against imitations and ich some unscrupulous he sake of extra profits, hasers. There is no "just the same as" or as Dr. Williams' Pinl genuine always have the ark, Dr. Williams' Pink People, on the wrapper box.

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 22, 1896.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES. An Important Statement From Sir Leonard Tilley on Manitoba School Case.

Not a Question of Separate Schools, but a Question

of Keeping Good Faith.

The Manitoba Compact and the Pledges of Protection Given by the Dominion Government.

Some Reliable History in Connection With the Case Which Will be of Interest Just Now.

Any fair discussion of the Manitoba I "But in London you renewed the dis ussion of course? school question leads back to the time "Yes. When we met there Mr. Galt that Rupert's Land became a province said that he was not yet satisfied that of Canada. The claim of the minority depends upon the compact of was fully protected. There was no case had been otherwise and Quebec union, and the controversy involves way provided for enforcing the prohistorical questions as much as edu- vision agreed on at Quebec. He wantcational policy. in case the privileges were withdrawn.

Manitoba became a province of Can-So when we reached the education ada in July 1870, as a result of legisclause in the Quebec draft as he had lative action by the Canadian parliament in the preceding winter session. Though the act of union is an imperial statute the terms were adopted by the

Though the act of union is an imperial statute the terms were adopted by the Canadian parliament on the recom-mendation of the government of the day. Not one member of the ministry as constituted in the winter of 1870 is in the present government. Only one Canadian parliament on the recommendation of the government of the

constituted in the winter of 1870 is in the present government. Only one member of the council which was re-In Mr. Pope's Confederation Docusponsible for the Manitoba act is in ments you will find this clause repro-

the present house. Only four of the duced in Mr. Galt's handwriting just twelve are now living. as he submitted it. Underneath is Sir Hector Langevin, in his brief given in the original writing Sir John

speech on the remedial bill, stated Macdonald's memorandum of the vote that the compact with Manitoba con- | taken on it." tained a distinct pledge that the rights Nova Scotia. Yes. New Brunswick. Yes. Canada. Yes. This is part of the 4th sub-section of of the Roman Catholics as to separate schools should be preserved to them. Mr. Mitchell in one of his addresses in

"At later meetings the provision for Northumberland a few weeks ago gave still more emphatic testimony to the protection of minorities was further strengthened and expanded, and the same effect. Mr. Aiken has not, finally appeared as you find it now so far as we know, made any statein the British North America act. ment. The other one of the four is "From first to last the principle of Sir Leonard Tilley, who was in the interference was pressed by this Protwinter of 1870 one of the three most estant delegate in the interest of the influential members of Sir John A. Macdonald's government. With the Protestants. But all, both Catholic and Protestant, felt that what Mr view of obtaining from him a statement of his view as to the original Galt was asking was just, and that compact with Manitoba a representa- it was the only way in which the

the union

"Yes: I said that the terms of unio

"This was agreed on. We went fur-

Sun.

cannot see why redress should be re-THE CANADIAN WEST. fused. I look at it as a solemn compact between the parliament of Canada and the people of Manitoba, and I think it would be a great misfortune if it should hereafter be shown that any of the constitutional engagements or compacts should be violated by the neglect or refusal of the dominion to carry out its undertakings."

Sir Leonard went on: "It seems to ne very important that the history cf the case should be understood, because my observation has been that many of both parties who oppose reredial legislation do so because they are opposed to separate schools. I cannot help thinking that when the people come to see that it is not a question of policy at all but a question of preserving the constitution and maintaining a solemn compact they will not condemn the principle of remedial legislation whatever view they may take of other matters of government policy. I know that many men who are condemning remedial legislation would honestly and faith fully carry out their personal com pacts even to their own hurt, and I do not see why they should suppor

the violation of a compact by a public body. "It seems to me that sympathy ough o go out to the aggrieved rather than the minority, which he represented, to the aggressor in Manitoba. If the province had repealed the provisions allowing Protestants their separate

vision agreed on at Quebec. He want-ed a clause put in to provide a remedy and demanded protection and would be justified in doing so. "As to the remedial bill I do not flatter myself that I am as competent as some others to discuss its details. amended it, he proposed these addi-tional words:

government by Sir Donald Smith and his fellow commissioners was not unreasonable

In closing the interview Sir Leonard said: "Personally I have not taken an active part in politics since I left the ministry in 1885. It is true, that my recollections and views have to do

with practical politics, but I do not see why I should refrain from expressing them on that account. What ever the effect might be in the impending contest I would be

glad if what I have said should lead day any supporters of either party to look more closely into the history of the Manitoba question. Those who do so

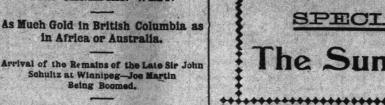
will, I think, come to regard the matter no longer as a question of separ ate schools against non-sectarian schools, but will see that the real question is whether as a nation we intend to keep faith or break it.'

THE GREATEST PROBLEM.

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY HAS BEEN SOLVED.

Electricity is Applied With Wonderful Result In the Manufacture of " Ryckman's Kootenay Cure'-A Discovery as Important as That of Dr. Rontgen's Cathodie Rays.

The introduction of electricity in the manufacture of "Ryckman's Kootenay Cure," and the as



Winnipeg, April 15 .- An editorial in the Free Press this morning has cre-ated considerable comment. The folowing is an extract from the article: It is now pretty well understood that ment is at present engaged in the prologue of the grand drama to follow after dissolution, and the mem-bers are playing to the galleries, with special reference to the Quebec sec-tion of it. This is not very edifying to Manitobans, whose educational system is the object of dispute. The sus-picion that those of another province have been practically dictating the policy of parliament in regard to our schools is not calculated to make us amenable to either advice or mandate. Sir Charles Tupper read yesterday an appeal from Archbishop Langevin to parliament to pass the remedial bill because it is satisfactory to the min-ority. Did Sir Charles expect that this appeal would effect what a week's continuous session has failed to do? It is not likely that he had the slightest expectation of such a result, but it fitted in a part of the play. But it

it fitted in a part of the play. But it is a pity that some friend of Archbish-op Lengevin did not hold him back on this and on former occasions. Does he suppose that his asertion that a certain course is satisfactory to him as a settlement is the last word to be said on the subject? If such expres-sions had been suppressed and the standard of what is right and just had been kept to the front as a basis, the question would have been settled be-fore now. As it is, it threatens to rend Canada with a politic-religious fore now. As it is, it threatens to peg for British Columbia this after-rend Canada with a politic-religious noon. In an interview Mr. Horne said he and his party had decided to invest war at the polls. The city council, school boards and between two and three million dollars other institutions of Winnipeg have in the British Columbia mines. Horne passed appropriate reolutions in regard Payne thinks that British Columbia to Sir John Schultz's death, and flags has a bright future. "The progress in on all public buildings are at half British Columbia gold mining," said nast. The local government has wired Horne Payne, "has been slow in the Lady Schultz tendering a state fu- past, but it is commencing to be more neral to the remains, which are expect- rapid now. We simply have been ed to reach this city Sunday or Mon- prospecting in our properties but this next. Upon receiving Lady year will commence to produce, and Schultz's reply the necessary arrange-ments will be made and the body taken output will be large, as I have every to the legislative chamber, where it confidence in the richness of the counwill lie in state for a few days. try. There is as much gold in British Toronto grain dealers are reported Columbia as there is in Africa or Auto be agitated over a change in wheat stralia. The cost of working the mines nspection fees announced by the comis much smaller in British Columbia issioner of inland revenue. The secthan in either of the other places. As retary of the Winnipeg Grain Ex- we have all the water and timber change, however, says: The fears of want right at our mines, on the other the Toronto grain men are entirely hand both these necessities are very unfounded. They apparently labor hard to obtain in Africa or Australia

under the impression that the inspect-British Columbia gold mining will be ors' fees for car lots are to be restored as that of South Africa was. It is now to sixty cents, the old figure, but the as the latter country was in 1883. circular, while not received here yet, Then commenced a wild but steady ndoubtedly cancels the order-inboom, and properties changed hands council which fixed a definite maxi-mum sum as the salary of the grain The inevitable smash came in 1888, and

The vince of the salary of the grain inspectors at terminal points. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange never favored the method of paying inspect ors. They impressed on the govern-ment that it would be more satisfac-tory to place the inspection fee at a utilities ten times its usual size. British sufficiently low figure and then make Columbia will have the same course, the inspector responsible, ...nder heavy and as it is as rich as South Africa it bonds, for any misgrading he might need not fear the result. We will have make. Members of the exchange are ten mines operating this year and open of the opinion that the government some others. The company which at has now seen the wisdom of the pro- present holds them is composed position and have cancelled the orderforty-five members, and as these are in-council relating to a definite salary the leading men in all the European and adopted the course suggested by markets, we have a good name, and settling the inspection fee at forty when we wish to increase our stock cents, to which figure the government there will be no difficulty in doing so. The remains of Sir John Schultz arreduced it last fall on the petition of the exchange. The Manitoba legislarived here from Mexico Saturday afterture re-assembles tomorrow afternoon. ncon and were at once taken to the It is understood pror gation will take parliament buildings, the council place at once. It seems to be generchamber having been arranged for ally believed by those who have the their reception. The chamber means of knowing that no business heavily draped in black and the casket will be transacted and no opportunity is covered with floral offerings from will be given for discussion on the at- all parts of the west and fro easttempt at compromise on the school ern Canada. On Sunday afternoon question made by the Ottawa deleintimate friends were admitted to the gates. death chamber, and Monday morning Winnipeg, April 17 .- The new city the general public will be allowed to directory shows further increase in take a last look on the ex-governor. Winnipeg's population, it being slight- The funeral takes place Monday afterly over forty thousand. noon and is expected to be a very im-All preparations have now been made posing pageant. The pall-bearers are for the state funeral of Sir John Chief Justice Taylor, Sheriff Inkster, Schultz. The remains will lie in state Hugh John MacDonald, Stewart Tupat the council chamber during Sun-Wm. Whyte and Archibald per, day, the funeral taking place Monday Wright. afternoon. The school children of the The friends of Joseph Martin have

To the Girl or Boy, Lady or Gentleman, who sends to the "Sun" Office the largest number of paid yearly sub-scriptions for the WEEKLY SUN before ist May, 1896. All persons wishing to enter for this contest will please apply ALFRED MARKHAM. Sun Office, St John, N. B.

FIRST-CLASS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Sun Printing Co.

15

Wantever to the said lot of land. Yours respectfully, JOHN P. MACINTYRE, J. S. ARMSTRONG, W. H. MERRITT. Ohainman Knodeell of the Alms House commissioners deserves much credit for the interest he has taken in the matter. He at-tended every meeting of the arbitrators and gave much valuable information. County Secretary Vincent and L. A. Currey, Q. C., conducted the case for the municipality and G. S. Smith represented Mr. Higgins.

"PRUSSIAN OIL is grand for man

A. H. McLANE, Albert, N. B.

ABOUT INDIANTOWN.

(Daily Sun, 17th inst.) Indiantown is beginning to feel the effect of the river opening. The different steamboat warehouses are handling some freight, and the smaller boats are undergoing the finishing touches for the summer business. The David Weston left yesterday

morning on her first trip of the season. Gagetown is her destination. She comes down today. Mr. Baird's other boat, the Olivette, is tied up near Miller's mill, where Mr. Fleming is re-pairing her boilers. Saturday the Weston will try and make Fredericton,

returning on Monday. The Hampstead, Queen and Star are all on the move. The Hampstead came down yesterday morning and left again for up river at 4 o'clock, followed a few minutes later by the Star. The Clifton will go up either today

PRUSSIAN OIL a great IN RANSWEILER,

Wash. Ter., U. S. COMPANTES.

ckett of River du Loup, ger; Thos. Clair of Clair. umberman: Edward Des ll, of River du Loup, nt; Geo. Edward Barnn, lumberman, and Thos. Edmundston, contractor, corporated as the Kenny o., Ltd., to manufacture apital to be \$5,000 in \$50

orter. Andover: Albert Centre; D. B. Getchell Stephen Scott, Bairds o. L. Everett. Victoria Tapley, Riley Brook Alex. Crawford, Birch ; J. Fletcher Tweeddale, toria Co.; J. Darrell tte, Victoria Co.; James k Whitehead. Andover; Rowena; James Stewart Wm. Spike, Andover art, Andover, apply for as the Victoria Tele-i., with a capital of \$25,

tive of the Sun called upon Sir Leon- minorities for which he spoke would ard on Saturday at his residence. "Would you consent to make a statement based on your own recollection of the compact with Manitoba as it 'Manitoba negotiations," suggested the bears on the school question? Sir Leonard was asked. "I have no objection to that," he replied, "though as I have not qualified myself for discussing the measure now before parliament, I would prefer to leave to others the discussion of the details of the remedial bill." "we must, in order to consider the question fairly, go back to the time of the union of the other provinces in 1867. The subject of the privileges of

Canada.

to read as follows:

good a position as the minority "In my opinion," Sir Leonard added, Ontario and Quebec. ther. Because it was doubtful wheth er the schools of Manitoba could be the minorities in respect to schools clause was made to read "by law or was first dealt with by the Quebec and London conferences, and the arrangement with Manitoba was clearly tion. We who were members of the understood to be on the same lines." government at that time could see "Well, as you were a member of the Quebec and London conferences, suppose we begin with them.

were given in Ontario and Quebec. "At Quebec, when we were deciding "You feel quite certain that the in which subjects should be assigned to tention and agreement was that septhe local legislatures and which should arate schools should be granted to be left with the general parliament, it the minority if they desired them? was proposed that education be given "Unquestionably I do. There is no to the provinces. Then the question doubt about it. I believe that when arose at once about protection to the the measure was before parliament a religious minorities in upper and lower proposition was made to strike the clause out. It was then held by the "In the old province of Canada,

government that the terms of the bill which included Ontario and Quebec, were an agreement between th protection was afforded by the fact Manitcha delegates and the governthat the minority in one part was the ment, which would not be binding or majority in the other, and any dispo-Manitoba unless ratified without sition to do injustice in one section change. The proposed amendment did was thus held in check. But it was not receive strong support and the felt that if each province were given terms were adopted as prepared. Sir absolute power in this matter the Donald Smith went out to Fort Garry minorities might suffer.

as a commissioner of our government "I may say that the question was and had a great deal to do with the ardiscussed as one affecting the upper rangements for the conference between provinces only, and that it was the Manitoba delegates and the govbrought up by Mr. (afterwards Sir ; ernment. You will see by the state Alexander) Galt in the interest of the ment made by him the other day in Protestant minority in lower Canada. parliament that he strongly supports He was a member for one of the eastwhat I have said as to the solemn conern townships, and was regarded as

tract we made at that time. the spokesman of the Quebec minor-"As to the present issue on ity. In the convention he was very school question would you be willing outspoken and emphatic, pointing out to make a statement of your views? that the Protestants would object to Sir Leonard observed that he had an arrangement which would leave not taken part in political discussion their schools entirely under the confor eleven years and had no particu trol of the majority in lower Canada. lar ambition to do so now, but he had After some discussion Mr. Galt proclear views as to the duty of the counposed that the clause assigning edutry in this matter and saw no reacation to the provinces should be made son for concealing them.

"It appears to me," he said, "that Education; saving the rights and privileges thich the Protestant or Catholic minority a both Canadas may possess as to their de-cominational schools at the time when the there can be no question as to the in both Can rights secured to the minority of Manunion goes into operati itoba by the constitution, and since

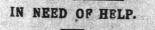
"This was adopted by general conthe highest court in the empire has sent."

declared that there is a grievance I

feel that they might safely go int therefrom, have startled the public mind and aroused the interest and "This, I suppose, brings us to the mazement of scientists. The large va riety of diseases which it has success

fully treated is causing a profound sensation and has absolutely dum founded the doctors. Thousands of afas to schools were in my mind closely flicted men and women all over the connected with the condition of the Dominion are using it with wonderful original union. The reason is that esults, and letters unsolicited are be ing received daily gratefully testifying the delegates from Manitoba, as I to the marvellous curative powers of distinctly remember, claimed that the this life-giving remedy, including many minority there should be placed in as cases of long standing which have heretofore been pronounced incurable and baffled the skill of the highest medical practitioners. These statements cannot be denied, and the proprietor vill be pleased to allow any committee of responsible persons to make an insaid to "exist by law" in Manitoba the vestigation as to the above facts. Never before in the history of medcine have so many permanent cures practice," in order that the minority been effected, of rheumatism, catarrh might be absolutely sure of proteckidney and skin diseases, in so short space of time for the number taking it. It is stated, without fear of conradiction, that ninety-five per cent. of 1.0 reasonable objection to granting those who have used the remedy, and the same privileges in Manitoba that who have faithfully followed out the lirections, have been cured of some of the worst forms of diseases. It has proved to be the greatest tonic and od purifier known, and believed to be the only medicine in the world compounded by an electrical process. Ement professors of chemistry assert that it will revolutionize all existing methods of treating the manufactur of medicine, and there is no doubt but that it will lead to most important and valuable discoveries. However that nay be, the action of electricity in the present case has proven conclusively that electricity is a mighty agent the preservation of human life both for old and young, so much so that many who have used the remedy state that omination. they feel ten years younger. This is the great, mysterious problem which scientists have been endeavoring to solve since the days of the ancient Egyptian doctors and men of learning, and which has been left to the nine teenth century for discovery.

Write the S. S. Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont., for pamphlet of



Miss Clara Barton Reports that More Money is Required.

ew York, April 17.-Clara Barto of the Red Cross cables to the Nationa

Armenian relief committee as follow New York: 1 17.

Trask, New York: 1 Hubbell, in charge of the Red Cross relief expedition at Marsh, reports April 13th: "Three thousand sick of typhus including the English consul." The 15th he reports: "Sickness at Zeitoum increasing, with forty or fifty deaths daily; great and immediate need for funds." General condition for relief work favor-able.

BARTON. (Signed)

city will attend the funeral. no intention of allowing him to retire

There is much political activity from politics. The Tribune publishes hroughout Manitoba, and candidates several columns of interviews with are coming up quite thick. Mr. Davin prominent citizens praising Mr. Martin's work in the house at Ottawa and is likely to have more opposition than before in Assiniboia, and there are at least half a dozen candidates out against Hon. Mr. Daly. Indeed there a public banquet on his return home. The anti-remedialists say that Mr. re so many determined candidates Martin has largely to be thanked for that both Mr. Davin and Mr. Daly, by the defeat of the bill. olding a fair proportion of their followers, are likely to win. In Eastern HIGGINS V. THE MUNICIPALITY.

House Con

Assiniboia the conservatives have called a convention for Thursday, the The Arbitrators Decide in Favor of the Alms 13th. W. W. McDonald, the present member, and Mayor Bell will seek the

In Winnipeg the conservatives have not yet found a candidate, but will nold a convention early in May, when Sir Charles Tupper comes to the city. The town of Qu.Apelle is excited over remarkable incident. An infidel at Qu, Apelle was dying, and two wellknown men of that place were watching at his bedside. Suddenly those in the adjoining room heard a piercing cry and rushed into the sick room and found the two watchmen insensible and the infidel dead. The men have never since been able to speak of what they saw and cannot refer to the matter. One of them is not expected to live. It is believed they saw the evil

House Commissioners. In 1890 Thos, L. Higgins claimed several parish of Simonds owned by the Aims House commissioners. When they began to clear the farm in the parish of Simonds owned by the Alms House commissioners. When they began to clear the farm in the land Mr. Higgins stopped them. They did everything in their power to settle the Act the piece of land in dispute belonged to the commissioners. Mr. Higgins refused to be bound by the survey. The commissioners brought the master to the attention of the municipal to the survey. The commissioners brought the matter to the attention of the municipal of the third. J. Simeon Armstrong was employed by the deeds and grants. Mr. Higgins refused to be bound by the survey, after making a very enhaustiv survey and inquiry and a careful examination of the survey and inquiry and a careful examination of the survey and main was the title to the and vested to the arbitrators. The attention is a submitted to the arbitrators. The attention of the survey and inquiry and a careful examination of the survey and survey and survey the deeds and grants. Mr. Armstrong was the title to the and vested the drivision time to be the attention of the averted the drivision time to be the attention of the averted the drivision time to be the attention of the survey and inquiry and a careful examination of the submission the the to the and vested the drivision time to be the attention of the averted the drivision time to be the averted the drivision time to be the adving the deeds and grants of the averted the drivision time to be the averted to the averted the drivision time to be the averted the drivision time to be the averte Secretary Bell of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange wired the department of inland revenue at Ottawa this morning and received an answer which conthe opinions of the Winnipeg grain dealers regarding the report from The hearing before the arbitrators occu-pied six days, besides three or four days spent on the premises. After fully consider-ing the matter the arbitrators yesterday filed their award, which is as follows: St. John, N. B., 14th April, 1896. The council of the municipality of the city and county of St. John and Thomas I. Foronto that the old system of colecting inspection fees was to be restored. No change is to be made, the figures remaining as they were before, amely, forty cents per car.

and county of St. John and Tho: Higgins, Esq.: Henry Pollock, jeweller of Winnipeg one of the city's pioneer merchants, is

Vancouver, B. C., April 17.-The New Denver, B. C., Slocan hotel was de-stroyed by fire last night. The fire started in the second story, the flames

The Maggie Miller, the Millidgeville ferry steamer, has undergone in tion, and has been all cleaned and fitted up for her summer business. She goes up to Millidgeville today. there is some ice yet in the cove, she will make a few trips for foot passengers only, leaving from the mill

of

A number of the tugs are being overhauled and put in shape. The Lilly has received a new boiler. Robt. Lee has his men at work on her building a new house and making other repairs. The Sea King has been fitted with a new smoke stack, one of the tallest on the river. The Dirago will soon go up to put the booms in place. Captain Estabrooks went up river yesterday. He will have charge of the Aberdeen this season.

The Hunter is getting her scows in shape to take up river in a few days. There are a number of cattle along the upper part of the river to come down as soon as the boats get up that far

FAREWELL TO . MRS. HARRISON.

(Daily Sun, 17th inst.)

In view of the fact that Mrs. C. W. Harrison had received word to leave today for New York to catch the Teutonic en route to Paris, a large number of her friends met last evening at the residence of G. S. Mayes, Carleton, endorsing a subscription to tender him to tender her a farewell reception. The house was filled, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Quite a large number of Mrs. Harrison's admirers on this side of the harbor went over to join in the affair and extend their good vishes to the great singer who has become such a favorite with city and provincial audiences. The evening was made delightful by vocal and instrumental music of a high order, and ome brief congratulatory speeches

were made, which must have been gratifying to the guest of the evenng. Mrs. Harrison goes to Paris te study under the great Marchesi.

FISHERMEN DROWNED.

New York, April 20 .- A special to the Press from New Bedford says: "Nine fishermen were lost of Long island on Friday night, when the fishing schooner J. W. Campbell of Gloucester was sunk in a squall. The even survivors arrived here tonight to tell the story.

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

Prospective Buyer-You're sure there's no mainste here? Real Retaile Agent-Not a s-s-s-sign of it. Prospective Buyer-Ne chills and fever? Real Retaile Agent-Ain't b-b-been none in t-t-t-t (excuse me) twenty year. Prospective Buyer-Leok here, my friend, what makes you tremble so? Real Retaite Agent-(as another wave of shake passes over him)-I was a-a-airtaid you were go-g-going away without b-b-buy-you were go-g-going away without b-buyin', sir.-Puek.

Principal (to commercial traveller eturning home from the road)-How ame you to charge such low prices By virtue of our appointment by you, dated the lith October, 1893, to determine the ownership of a certain piece of land in dispute situated at the reaf of the Alms House property and adjoining Mr. Thomas L. Higgins' farm, we beg to say that after nidt, who is known to be shabby customer? Commercial Traveler-I thought if the man happened to fail we wouldn't lose so much by him -Handelzeitung.

too

"There is nothing like PRUSSIAN OIL here. It has made a great hit. dead. People far and near are sending for it. R. R. SWAINSON, St. George's, Bermuda. "Use It and Prove It."