'ISCOVERY OF A

NEW BRUNSWICKER

. H. Russell, of Miramichi, Claims Practically to Have Solved Per-

petual Motion. V. H. Russell, a native of Miramich.

. B.), at present residing in Sydney, 'ld's the patent rights in the United ates and Canada on an invention which 't proves workable, will revolutioniz dustries of the world. Mr. Russel is to be able to harness hydraulic , automatic, into power. In short ans of a number of hydraulic jacks ill develop a power which will run

hinery or do anything required of it. that is necessary is to place the jacks e starting position. Then they will hemselves. No steam or electric ill be required. It is the old story stual motion, and Mr. Russell bese has solved the problem. He ie has solved the problem. He that he has submitted the plans

reason why the scheme was not e. In addition to his great inventre. Russell holds patents on a numinventions in connection with the rery used in the running of electric ads. Among these are a patent trolleel, which will carry a month's off in for six months, while the ordinary is a trolley wheel is but six weeks. It is also a clipper ear for an overhead belder and a curve taking troller. is also a clipper ear for an overhead holder, and a curve taking trolley. These articles have all been manuured and a number of them are in use various roads, where they are giving best satisfaction. Mr. Russell holds ammendations from the superintendents the Lexington and Boston and Newton set railroads, in whose employ he has an

The inventor is now working at Glacay, where he has had charge of erecting one of the towers for the Marconi station.—Sydney Record.

A COMPLIMENT TO WOLFE'S

At all Druggists and Grocers.

REVOLUTION IN NE

NDLAN

and of the new Inha arrhozone," the tree liseases has been ent

r. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butter

t is said that about 2,000,000 inha the Philippines acknowledge Ara ir sacred language.

MANENT CURE FOR NEURA a 25c. bottle, it's p Pills Like Dr. H

MARRIAGES.

tTT-BREWER—At residence of bride's its, Zealand, York county, on May 21st, ev. Thos. W. Street, rector of Douglas Bright, Harry H. Burtt and Maggie D. ver, both of Zealand. GAR-TRUMAN—At the home of the 's parents, Three Brooks, county of Vicia, May 22, inst., by the Rev. J. D. Camp-George P. Edgar to Naomi, ledest daugh of William and Edith Truman. All of the Brooks.

DEATHS.

YLE.—In this city, on the 24th inst., nie Coyle, in the 70th year of her age. McLAUGHLIN—At Hastings, May 4th, wid M. McLaughlin, aged 16. CROCKETT—At Barnesville, May 25, after short Illness, Lizzie M. Menzie, aged 16 sars, eldest daughter of Thomas and manda Crocket.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Stmr Trebea, 2,343, McDougall, from Greenck, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.
Ship Hangar, 1,358, Danielsen, from Buenos
Ayres via Barbados, George McKean-will
proceed to Grindstone Island to load.
Barque Brilliant, 724, Wright, from Birkmhead, W M Mackay, salt.
Sehr Myra B, 90, Gale, from Boston, Cottle Schr Myra B, 90, Gaie, from Boston, Cottle & Colwell, bal.
Schr Harry Knowlton, 277, Stewart, from Portsmouth, J A Gregory, bal.
Schr J L Colwell, 98, Colwell, from Bridgeport, A W Adams, bal.
Schr Rosa Mueller (Am), 242, McLean, from Rockport, Peter McIntyre, bal.
Coastwise—Schrs Citizen, 46, Woodworth, from Bear River; Mabel, 38, Cole, from Sackville.

Saturday, May 24.

Stmr State of Maine, Thompson, from Boson, Portland and Eastport.

Stmr Bauta, 446, Pedersen, from Jamaica, J Seely & Son, fruit.

Schr Morancy (Am), 159, Scott, from Salem, W Smith, bal.

Schr Syanara, 200 Lant. J W Smith, bal.
Schr Syanara, 299, Larkin, from Carrabelle,
Fla.. R C Elkin, pitch pine.
Schr Edyth, 199, Ham, from Ponce, G L.
Barbour, molasses.
Schr Stephen Bennett (Am), Glass, from
Boston, R C Elkin, bal.

Sunday, May 25.
Simr Pharsalia, 2,331, from Baltimore, Wm
Thombon & Co.
Thomas Annie A Booth, from New York.
Winnie Lawry.

r Winnie Lawry.

r Winnie Lawry.

Smr Oruro, 1248, Seeley, from West Indies, via Halifax, Schofield & Co, mdse and pass. Schr Hattle Muriel, 84, Wasson, from Boston, J McAlary Co, oil.

Notar Jennie C, 97, Currie, from Stonington, A V Adams, bal.

Schr Lizzie D Small, 167, Coombs, from Roskland for Port Greville—in for harbor.

Castwise—Stmr Centreville, 32, Graham. from Sandy Cove; Acadian, 32, Campbell,

debling; Chapparal, 38, Crane, from Advocate Jessie J, 86, Durant, from Parrsboro. Oleared.

cAlary Co.
Coastwise—Schrs Lenia, Barry, for Beaver arbor; Citizen, Woodworth, for Bear River; eedwell, Newcomb, for Alma; barge No 1, adman, for Parrsboro; R P S, Hathield, for ve Islands; Alfred, Small, for Tiverton; wuka, Graham, for Parrsboro; Beulah Ben, Mitchell, for Weymouth; Ethel, Tran, for Belleveau Cove; stmr Cacouna, Mcchell, for Sydney.

Sailed.
Sunday, May 25.
Stmr Bauta, 446, Pedersen, for Jamaica via

Evensen, from Hamburg.

Halifax, N S, May 23—Ard, stmr Or
from Demerara, West Indies and Bermi
and cleared for St John.

Sld—Stmr Corinthian, Numan, for C

Blackburn, for Bowling.
Campbellton, May 25—Ard, brigt Thelma, barques Lorenzo and Bella.
Halifax, May 25—Ard, stmrs Halifax, from Boston; schr Evolution, from Antigua.
Sld—Stmrs Oruro, Seely, for St John; Peruvian, Reinne, for Liverpool via St John's, (Nfd).

(Nfid).
Hillsboro, May 23—Cld, schr Carrie Belle, Gayton, for Newark (N J).
Newcastle, May 23—Cld, barque Jasva, Bie, for Mersey f o; schr G C Kelly, LeBlanc, for New York.
Halifax, May 26—Ard, bark Baden, from St Ubes.
Sld—Stmrs Pro Patria, Henri, for St Pierre,

for 1 rmouth; Gloucester, for Norfok; State of Maine, for port and St John; schrs Neva, Bessie, for Paspeblac (P Q) St John; Eva Stewart, for P. John; Eva Stewart, for Clementsor eastern port.

lais, Me, May 23—Ard, schrs A Hooper, Plymouth; Keewaydin, for Parrsboro.

I—General Scott, for Boston.

y Island, May 23—Bound south, schrs Stroup, from St John; Walter Miller, St John; James L Maloy, from Fredon: Abbie & Eva Hooper, from Shulee; 3 Homan, from Hillsboro; James B; from Windsor; Alma, from Windsor; tor Grimes, from Calais.

Laware Breakwater, Del, May 23—Ard, Hackney, from Las Palmas and ordered t John.

Queen, for Windsor; Clayola, 107 St Andrews and St John.
Sld-schrs Swanhilda, for Five Islands; Clarence A Shafner, for Meteghan; Windows Packet, for Ohurch Point (N S).
Sity Island, May 25—Bound south, schrs freedde A Higgins, from Grand Manan; theta, from Cheverie.
Pensacola, Fla, May 24—Sld, barque Wildwood, for St John.
Salem, Mass, May 24—Ard, schr Sarah F Smith, from Hillsboro for New York.
Vineyard Haven, Mass, May 25—Ard, schr Roger Drury, from Hillsboro for Newark.
Sld—Schr Ouward, for St John.
May 24—Ard, schr Onward, from Tiverton for St John.

for Sackville.

Passed—Schrs St Maurice, from Jacksonville for Dorchester; Beatrice, from New
York for Halifax; E H Merriam, from Parrsboro for New York; tug Gypsum King with
barges Gypsum King, No 19 and schr Calaria.

Portland, Me, May 23—Ard, schrs P G
hompson, from St John for Washington,
ineyard, from Two Rivers (NS) for New

York.

Cld—Schr Wm Jones, for Hillsboro.

Boston, May 24—Schrs Pandora, from Si
John; Harry Morris, from Quaco; 27th, schm
Mora, from Louisbourg (C B); Prince George
from Yarmouth; schrs J B Martin, from
Port Daniel (P Q); B B Hardwick, from
Clampatizator.

Port Daniel (P Q); B B Hardwick, from Clementsport.
Vineyard Haven, Mass, May 23—Ard schrs Abbie Keast, from New York for Sackville; Lyra, from St John for Providence; Luta Price, from Dorchester for New York.
Boston, May 26—Ard, stmrs Merion, from Liverpool via Queenstown; schrs Horace W Macomber, from Norfolk; Jacob M Haskell, from Newport News; Sea Bird, from Baitimore; Witch Hazel, from Port Johnson; Teresa D Baker, from Mount Desert (Me).
Sid—Stmrs Sachom, for Liverpool; Cumberland, for Portland, Eastport and St. John; schrs A K Woodward, for Port Maitland (N); Quetay, for St. John.
Boothbay, Me, May 26—Ard, schrs July Fourth, from New York; Mary Willey, from Boston; Eldora, from Boston; Annie B Mitchell, from Boston; Diadem, from Boston; George E Prescott, from Biddeford; Hattie Loring, from Portland; Mary B Rogers, from Bangor.
Carrabelle, Fla May 26—Sid, schr Helen E.

y, for Annapolis.
als, Me, May 26—Ard, schr Maggie Todd
Pawtucket.

Caiais, M., May 26—Round south, tug Gypom Pawtucket.
City Island, "143 26—Bound south, tug Gypm King, from Hantsport (N S); schrsalabria and Gypsum King, and Barge J B
ing & Co, No 19, from Windsor.
Darien, Ga, May 26—Round Schr Brigadier,
om Rockland.
New York, May 26—Cld, ship Heinrichs,
r Philadelphia; bark Albatros, for Portind; schr Harry, for Walton (N S); tug
ypsum King, for Hantsport (N S).
Sld—Ships Hermann, for Aarhuus; George
Hay, for Havre and Rouen; schr Oliver
mes, for Portland.



A CHARLES CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

DAIRY PREPOTENCY.

PO'NTS TO CONSIDER IN THE SELEC-TION OF BULLS.

Desirable Animals Usually Possess High Tempers-Work as a Factor In Keeping Bulls Tractable-Train-

This is a very important and difficult question. The best judges feel, more or less, that they are making a leap into the dark, says Hoard's Dairyman. The object, of course, is to buy the bull that will make a sire of dairy cows of large capacity. (1) We want him to possess a rich heredity of dairy performance back of him. That we can come from a long line of sires that have excelled in producing high record cows. That, too, can be determined by the records. (3) We want him to possess individual merit as shown in his conformity to well defined dairy points. All that can be determined by thorough examination by a good judge.

But, having settled the point of he edity or pedigree and individual conformation, which can be easily done how are we to know that he will breed strongly and prepotently in the direc-tion we wish him to? Here is the dark

Up to the publication of the new scale of points by the American Guernsey Cattle club there had been no at empt to crystallize thought, experience and judgment on this important point in the judging of bulls at fairs and in their selection as breeding ani mals. The committee of the Guernsey club who devised the new scale have the following to say on this question of prepotency in their explanatory notes: In the scale for bulls, for the firs time, we believe, in the history of

dairy breeds, this point is introduced. The reason we have included it is that prepotency is the chief consideration in the selection of all male breeding animals. The pedigree and conforma ion are often all that can be desired, but because the bull is lacking in pre potent breeding power he is an ex pensive failure. This quality is, in but we know certain animals have it in high degree, and others fail of it completely. It is fairly well indicated by vigor of appearance, resolute bear ing and abundant nervous energy. We would distinguish this from an ugly

A bull is ugly by the way he is han dled rather than by his breeding. What we want is strong, impressive blood. A dull, sluggish spirit and action we consider indicative of a lack of true

dairy prepotency. the word "prepotency." He is looking for prepotent bulls, but has he ever undertaken to determine what are the indications or outward signs of this qual-

The Guernsey committee have gon farther in their effort to define this valnable quality than any other source we know of, but they cannot fully cover the ground in so short a space. In our opinion prepotency is a mental quality.

We can see it in certain families of men and horses very plainly. In almost every instance that we have not ed where an ancestor has impressed powerfully his or her progeny, either in good or bad qualities, such ancestor has possessed a strong will and self assertion-in other words, a strong disposition to conquer. These character istics indicate a large supply of nerv ous energy, nerve power, etc. Such they are handled unwisely. Therefor we believe a desirable bull should possess a high temper. It would be interesting to search back and see whether or not the great masters of blood in the various dairy breeds were bulls of high temper. We take it as a favorable sign of prepotency in a bull, provided there is good pedigree back of him, if ne shows a disposition to challenge the authority that is over him, is active, resolute and of a strong, masterful disposition. Of course such a bull needs to be well and carefully handled. Avoid conflict with him as much as

possible.

There is nothing better on earth to make such a bull tractable than a tread power, in which he can be exer cised a couple of hours each day. Every breeder of dairy cattle will do well to make a bull furnish power to separate the cream, and he should b trained in this from the time he is a yearling. Such training will add value to the bull in the mind of every discerning purchaser.

A remedy for scours given by Flint two drams prepared chalk or one oun magnesia, ten grains powdered opium half a dram powdered catechu, two drams tincture of capsicum and five drops essence of peppermint given twice a day in milk or gruel. In case this is not effective give two scruples Dover's powders, one ounce starch or powdered arrowroot, one dram cinnamon powder and half a dram powdered kine. Boil the starch or arrowroot in water until it thickens, and when cold stir in the other ingredients and give morning and night. It is a good plan to keep a lump of chalk constantly before calves, as it corrects acidity of the

Curd in the frames should be subjected to a great deal of pressure for several days, the length of time depending somewhat upon the character of curd and the kind of cheese being made. After the proper amount of pressing the cheese is removed and placed in the curing room.

BREEDING GEESE.

Some Points on Feeding and Sitting and the Care of Goslings. In answer to queries received by the American Poultry Journal and referred

to Mrs. B. F. Hislop that lady writes: We have never raised geese by confining the flock to a certain amount of ground and can hardly say how many birds could be accommodated on two and a half to four acres the entire season through, but if the land is kept producing all the grass or other green forage it will there could be quite a flock kept in this space, but there is one thing sure—to get the best returns from geese they should at all times have an abundance of green food during the warm season or while the stock is breeding and the young stock growing. Old geese can rough it and can stand very short rations in the winter and we really believe that they are bet ter breeders on account of it, although we give our birds quite good care since we became interested in the fancy. Were we to start, as your correspond-

success all around by mating one male with from two to four females before After all the eggs are set the first two clutches are all a big breeder can afford to set, as late ones require too much care. The old birds can then be run in one flock, saving room and trou-

about two pens, not more than three.

I say "pens" because one has better

ble. The number of goslings raised from one goose is affected so much by conditions that we can hardly give any an average of twelve, we should consider it excellent. The most we have ever raised was seventeen. We had five others that we let die by not hatched ones, but we only had one female mated to the male. This was not because we think single mating is the best, but because there is always better success with a small flock. This is true of all domestic fowls. We would sow clover, as it is hardy and produces abundantly, but mixed with other

The goslings, unless the weather is

warm, should be permitted to swim in the pool. They may be kept within bounds by a fence of wire netting one and a half to two feet high, or a twelve inch board will pen them till they are big. We do not approve of keep ing them in close quarters after they are ten days or two weeks old. Exer cise is good for them as well as other fowls, although they can be reared with very little. In such cases, however, the vigor is not all that it should be. The goslings may be driven or coaxed anywhere and are so easily handled that in case of a rainstorm they can be driven to shelter and will most likely seek it themselves if taught to do so. Unfeathered goslings cannot stand much rain. Do not feed grain till the young are three days old, but see that they are well supplied with green food, drinking water and grit. During this period we feed them corn

bread or mash. We have never set goose eggs in an incubator, but would give a chicken hen six or seven goose eggs that would ordinarily cover fifteen hen eggs. In starting, a breeder is supposed to start with good, vigorous birds. Females should be two years old if he wishes to raise quite a number of goslings from each goose. The birds should be given care, range, water, grit and a little grain during the breeding season. The females should not be permitted to sit on the first clutch of eggs. The goose is a good sitter and a good mother, but we prefer to rear the young with the domestic hen. We presume that a brooder would be just as satisfactory, if properly managed and cleaned, but cleaning it would be quite a chore. Besides, they only require a mother for a short period. Generous feeding after the young once get thoroughly started is the making of a goose.

Miss Sallie Blake, who lived in Calvert county. Md., like many country people, was in the habit of gathering chicken grapes in the fall for the purpose of making a palatable and stimulating decoction by pouring over the grapes the proper quantity of whisky and allowing the mixture to stand for the necessary time. It happened on one occasion, after the contents of a demijohn containing the decoction had been exhausted, that Miss Blake emptled the whisky soaked grapes on the ground, where her fine brood of turkeys

gobbled them up.
The turkeys became drunk—so drunk, in fact, that they were soon lying on the ground, sleeping off their jag. Miss Blake, not realizing the cause of their stupor, thought they were dead. In order to realize as much as possible out of the supposed dead turkeys she had them picked so as to get the feathers, and the carcasses were thrown out-doors. The next morning Miss Blake was surprised to see her turkeys walking about. They were alive, it is true, but such a spectacle as they presented, with only their tail and wing feathers, she had never seen before. In order to protect them from the cold she bought enough red flannel to make each of them a comfortable coat to replace the feathers. The turkeys were soon stalking about wearing their red coats and were the wonder of all beholders.-Baltimore Sun.

See that a good dust bath is pro-vided for the fowls. Take two pieces of boards 6 inches wide and 3 feet ong and nail them at right angles in the corner of the house so as to form a box. In this place elean road dust. The fowls will appreciate it and construction better results.

THE TEMPLE OF GOD

ESSENTIAL OF TRUE RELIGION IS RE-LATIONSHIP WITH GOD.

Other Hand, Ruins the Heavenward Outlook of the Aspiring Human-Grasp

down."-Psalms, xcv., 6. tive, and all kinds of worship are in vigorating, cheering and productive of inward peace. To bend the knee to the world's Master is to feel a dependence upon Him; to de-pend upon Him is to have some sort of personal relation to Him, and if this relationship means trust and confidence we have the essentials of

true religion.
When the race was young and norant religion consisted largely of fear. Before men began to think out were frightened at being alive. natural forces seemed to be tyrannical, and men felt helpless in the presence of constant dangers. They personified the thunderstorm, the tempest, the carthquake; invested them and caprice without reference to weltrembled at what appeared to be th unless it is understood, and the ex have an element of cruelty and injus

itual philosophy to teach him their The pity of it is that even Chris tians have inherited some of this fear, and therefore ruined their outlook heavenward. The passage of time and our increasing intelligence are slowly eliminating it, but it is still persistent and interferes with our right and relation to Him whom we call Father, but whom we feel to grasses we find that blue grass as a body makes the best pasture. Water grass and wild rice will no doubt be we call Father, but whom we feel to be something less than father. When we wholly get rid of fear and discover that the Lord's Prayer is a literal pirations and hopes, the good cheer and spiritual guidance which religion

One cannot live thoughtfully without stretching out a prayerful hand to grasp a helping hand which is hidden by our nearsightedness. only are we in a world of mysteries, but a world whose every highway leads us to a loving, a sympathetic God. To study the weed that we trample under our feet is to take day's journey toward heaven. draws its nourishment, its color, its blossom, from the crude and nig-

as eloquent as it is impressive. Per fect in structure, it achieves it destiny far more completely than the saintliest soul that ever fought pression of God, a manifestation and revelation of Him. We touch the Al mighty in the flower, in the sheaf of wheat, in the stars, the clouds. He is everywhere, a hint, a warning, command. As friend converses wit friend, He takes to us at every turn and if we study Him in what He has fall on our knees and worship. prayer and praise, and nature is our preacher. To love nature is to comat last to love the God of nature An hour's thought with a rose in your hand will lead you to a higher spiritual world. Every blade of grass

is not an experience which, if we un derstand it, may not contribute to our well-being. Even sorrows, like storms, have their uses. Tears are but drops of dew to make us grow The sighs of grief are the wailing o the south wind which sweeps over the thirsty land for its refreshment sources shows our mettle and uncov Let God rule without rebellion of our part. Submit rather than resist Search for the meaning of the possible value of what happens instead are unjustly treated, and you wil soon find that He knows better than you what is best.

happiness. Love this beautiful phys world, make every tree guide, philosopher and friend, for i is God in visible form. Do you and you will find a oneness with the Eternal and with His Christ. The meadows and hills, the fields are singing songs. Their religion ness, resignation, duty. in the chorus and you shall have peace and contentment.—Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth.

About once a year a story goes th consumption. The stories lave bee permitted to go uncontradicted for so long that they have got to b

generally believed.

Now the truth is that the percent age of butchers who die of consumi tion is quite as large as the per centage of those engaged in any oth er ordinary line of business. My reason for giving space to this is that some butchers might be led to believe that they really are immun from consumption and therefore be come careless of their health .-Butchers' Advocate.

A successful western feeder gives his hogs a mess of beets each day when feeding corn. As a conse

HENNIKER'S OLD PIPE.

any condition to make stipulations; he suritup with a slight dent in the side. It was that Henniker should not be divorced from again and then it dropped on a cement sidehis pipe. Mrs. Henniker that was to be walk. Another bruise was the only result. had noticed Henniker's brier and she said He had an impulse to throw it down with that she liked a pipe and on several occa- all his force, but that was too deliberate sions she actually urged Henniker to smoke it. This is undeniable. There were wit-

Altogether she is one of the most charming women on the whole north side, and northern suburb, and his house is quite a although Henniker has been married to distance from the railway station. It was her now for nearly six months he seems to be as devoted as ever. Perhaps even niker is courageous and was not in the

line point of view. It was old, of course, so old that Henniker almost forgets how many years he had it; but he clearly recollects that its original cost was 75 cents, and he knew that no money would tempt him to

Therefore it was quite a blow to Henniker when his wife said one evening: "Isn't that pipe getting a little strong, Tom?" He looked at her a moment, hardly understanding, "I don't mean that I mind

meant that. It seemed to me that it was | bler, holier purpose? getting-sort of worn out."

said Henniker, with an attempt at cheer- have if you like. Help yourself to tofulness. "It seems to burn the tobacco all

niker, with sweet fervor. "You always never complain. You would go on smoking that black old thing forever and never held together and burned tobacco."

A few days after that it was Henniker's to death." birthday and he sat down to breakfast with a radiant face. In some families it is the custom to give the person whose birthday is celebrated as many slaps as he has lived years, but Mrs. Henniker had an improvement on this custom. That was why Henniker's face was radiant and Mrs. Henniker's had even more color in it than was

usual.
"'Well," said Mrs Henniker, "why don't you look at your plats instead of looking at

It doesn't matter what the inscription was, but it assured him that the package was his. He opened it and after unrolling a large quantity of tissue paper discovered a nice light-green pipe case and within the case a white, shiny meerschaum pipe.

Henniker acted very well. His expressed rapture was beyond cavil, and he went straight to his tobacco jar and could hardly be prevailed upon to wait until he had eaten his breakfast before ha smoked his presest. When he did his wife stood by his chair and watched the filling and lighting with breathless interest. With the first puff of smoke Henniker exhaled a sigh of suoreme satisfaction.

"Then you like it, dear?"
"Like it!" exclaimed Henniser. "Well!" off wasn't sure whether you would, because, of course, I never did such a thing as to buy a pipe before; but I knew anyway that whatever I got it would be an improve

ment on that old thing my poor boy had been smoking."

Heoniker sighed again. "This," he said, 'is a pipe as is a pipe." It burned his tongue and it made the to

bacco taste like wood shavings, but he might have been smoking a choice brand of hasheesh to all appearances. When he started for the office he filled the pipe again and smoked it until he was out of the house. Then he put it carefully in his case and filled the old brier.

It was not very hard for him to begin smoking the meerschaum again when he returned that evening. If it had been, Mrs. Henniker's delightful smi e would have been compensation enough. But it was rather hard to have to smoke it in the big arm chair after dinner. That was the particular time of all times when the old brier was dearest to his soul. Presently a bright idea occurred to him. "Milly," he said, "I have a thought.

I want to sort of consecrate this beautiful pipe of yours to this day. It is to be my bother people the each meal. Buy a for 50c. Sold by the anniversary of this day. I shall put it away in my treasure drawer for the rest of the year, and on my birthday I shall take it out and we will sit together and remember this evening as I smoke it. I won't take any risk of breaking it on ordinary days. It's too fine for every day."

"Nothing is too fine for you, Tom," said his wife, "It was a beautiful thought, and just like you, but I shall feel hurt if you don't smoke it all the time."

Of course there was nothing to be said after that. Henniker thought he would better make up his mind to make the best of it, and that perhaps after all the meerschaum would improve in course of time. He did not tell her how it burned his tongue. The bore of it was wrong and he was afraid to try to enlarge it for fear of splitting the amber. So he smoked the old brier surreptitiously. The duplicity of the thing poisoned his existence and made him toss in his sleep so that Mrs. Henniker suspected business troubles and worried too. One day as Henniker was filling the neerschaum its shining surface slipped through his fingers and it fell. With a

bled to think of the nearness of the disaster. What if he had broken it! The thought kept recurring to him. What if he had broken it! After awhi'e it did not se ms terrible and he found himself saying, half-sloud, "I wish, by the great horn spoon, that I had broken it!" and bl shed, as well he might.

A day or two after that—for crime is not a

quick movement he stooped and caught it

before it reached the ground, but he trem-

It was definitely arranged and settled- always of mushroom growth-Henniker not stipulated, for Henniker was never in dropped the meerschaum again and picked rendered at discretion from the very fi st- a week before he had the courage to try it

> It was a sad ending. Henniker was returning home after a bona fide late session with the books at the office. He lives in a very dark on this particular night, but Henleast alarmed when the figure of a man emerged from the gloom and stopped before

"Beg y'r pardon, mister," said the figure, "but haven't you got a little tobacco about you? I walked from Waukegan to day an' I haven't had a bite to eat. I sin't hungry, but I'm dead for a

in his pocket and his hand closed on the pipe. Why should he not make this poor, forlorn fellow creature happy? Could a it," she pursued. "Don't think that I pipe, even a wife's gift, be devoted to a no-

"I haven't another cigar," he said, "I guess it's good for a while longer," kindly, "but here's a pipe that you can

> The tramp half emptied the pouch and returned it to Henniker with profuse ex-

pressions of gratitude. "That's all right," said Henniker. "Got matches? All right, then. Good night." After he had eaten his supper, for which think of buying a new one as long as it his conscience allowed him little appetite, Mrs. Henniker said: "Now, Tom, whe e's "I guess that's so," said Henniker, drily. your pipe? Poor fel ow, you must be tired

Henniker felt himself growing hot all over. He cleared his throat for the lie to come and groped in his pocket. Nothing there. He tried another, and pulling out something, stared at it stupidly.

It was not the brier. It was the meerscham

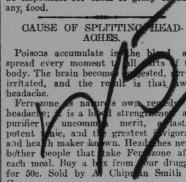
CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

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He says that these animals, and especially rats, have teeth which grow longer every year, and keep growing longer dur-ing their entire life, and that the object of the animals in gnawing is to keep ther at a proper length, as otherwise it would



plaint. The Rev. Arthur Douglas Wagner, vican of St. Paul's Brighton, England, who has just died, was for many years one of the the advanced wing of the High Church his munificent liberality in building churches, schools and model dwellings for working people won for him great public

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