POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., JUNE 19, 1901.



FASHION'S HOUR-GLASS.

Attractive Flowered : Fabrics -- "Celestia

Blue," the Newest Tint of Color. The new guimpe shirt waist is suppli with a shawl collar that is nearly covered with a shawl collar that is nearly covered with lace and insertion. The guimpe is joined to a closely fitted underwaist that has a trimmed front, the neckband finished with a turndown lace collar. The guimpe portion is tucked all around the neck to the depth of a deep yoke. The close sleeves are finished with turn back cuffs and some reach only to the elbow; again, gathered understeeves are added to match the guimpe in fabric.

"Celestial blue" is the same of the very newest of tints of this still remarkably

newest of tints of this still remarkabl popular color. It is an even more beautiful shade than bebe or turquoise blue and blue celeste appears among the lovely crepe de chines, batistes, creped satins summer brocades and taffetas as well as in the list of dainty belt and neck garni tures in chiffon, velvet or satin and in tures in childen, veret or said and I hat fabrics and trimmings imnumerable. Skirts of pique, linen, duck, crash o butcher's linen of heavy weave for the beach or country wear are all made in round or outing length with the still fash ionable close effect about the hips and a very graceful but not decided flare below knee. Welted seams are more use this season than those which are strappe as last summer it was found that the bia bands covering the seams of wash dress

did not shrink when sent to the laundr in the same manner that the skirt itself did and that no amount of drawing and pressing restored them to their first ap-

evidence, but perhaps more as the excep-tion than the rule. These shapes, worm by some of the oelebrated actresses in the lotest plays, have met with very general approbation. Several of them are signe 'Carlier,' whose magic name marks ther at once as a success. They are trimmed low, generally with a wreath of flower carried directly round the hat, and have

very low crowns. One model in fancy white straw is encircled by a wreath o shot with faint gray and green. A sec-defalt, in cerise chip, is wreathed with hote cherry blossoms and foliage. A third, fronds. A fifth model, in delicate pink straw, has two large choux of silver-spangled pink tulle, and on the left a large cluster of thistles, gone to seed. A Leghorn that is decorated with large white roses and foliage, choux of white Malines of rice with a quart of cold water. When rest and group value folds. In all cross the water begins to hold drain it of and

for they make such effective trimming. smarter than those of even size. So much depends upon the trimming and the trimminer. Where deft fingers artistically combine good materials the effect is sure to be pleasing and becoming.

The present season is rife with the odor.

of orange blossoms and the air resounds cupful of sugar with six concess of grates with the joyous peal of wedding bells, to say nothing of the swish of old shoes and boiling water and stir until thick and showers of rice, the symbols of good luck smooth; then let get cold. Stir it into and prosperity which no wedding ever seems quite complete without. The dressmakers have been unusually busy and the brides of course have first place in the with strawberry sauce.

general scramble for their services. And never were the stores so thronged with dainty, delictable fabrics as now to choose from. In a King street dry goods house this week are shown some of the loveliest things imaginable. Voile seems to be a favorite and there is not a bride so far, of any pretensions, who has not included one seau. Among the swellest noted was one being inset and heavily worked around with black and white silk floss. The vines and foliage were in heavy black; a black voile worked in white in the same design as the one previously mentioned was very striking. A new blue had a design worked in a slightly darker shade of silk with touches of white here and there, while another blue had the trimming on a navy silk ground, the flowers being worked in black and white. But perhaps the very daintest thing of all to capture the feminine heart was waist pattern of palcream china silk with insettings of deli-cately tinted cretonne heavily worked with white silk. There were many other costume lengths in the same collection, each one vieing with the other in beauty of design and coloring.

Home Table Hints.

The recipes below will be found to be entirely different from and superior to the usual run of dessert, in that every item a nugget of culinary wisdom and emiiently practical:

Some delicious iced puddings.—Those are often a compound of ice cream mixares with fruit, nuts, cocoanut, rice, tap pearance.

The sailor collar with rever fronts, the folded fichu with scarf ends and the new shirt waist cut away in the neck and worn with a guimpe and narrow blouse vest are among popular effects; the shawl collar is likewise noted on many of the new garments, including jackets, tea gowns and fancy waists. oca, etc., but they may be made without cornstarch pudding, which frequently mas-

cream, and packed in ice to ripen, or made without stirring and packed in cake-lined molds, which are packed in ice and salt, allowing sufficient length of time for them to harden. From four to six hours, according to the materials used. A sponge ake is often hollowed out and filled with the pudding mixture, and their closely covered, packed and frozon. Served with i decoration of whipped cream and candied or ripe fruits. Frozen puddigns may be

Frozen strawberry pudding.—Whip on pint of sweet double cream until thick. Fold in two cupfuls of powdered sugar, add a quart of crushed strawberries and La France roses and mignonette clusters.

A fourth, in delicate green manila braid, has a garland of scarlet cherries set into sprays of green velvet maiden-hair fern fronds. A fifth model, in delicate pink a cool place for four or five hours, remov-

net, and green velvet folds. In all cases the water begins to boil drain it off and toliage is mixed with flowers or fruit, and there is usually a small cluster of flowers under the brim on the left, either inserted between the brim and the hair or placed on a small band that tilts the hat slightly on one side.

It is more than likely that polka dots will receive their quietus before the sum-mer is half spent. It does seem a pity for they make such effective trimming. Dots of assorted sizes are considered much freeze same as for ice cream. When frozen

PEOPLE OF THE SISTER PROVINCE.

Mrs. William Richardson, of this town, at the Toronto University. is in Boston with herebrother, who is ill.
Graham Jardine, of the Royal Bank of Canada staff, is spending his vacation at his home in New Brunswick. He is being relieved by his brother, from the Antigonish agency.

Later Foronto University.

D. M. Griffin, a hustling young insurance agent of Trure, has been appointed manager and local treasurer of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, with his office in the Metropole building, Halifax. Messrs. John and Archibald Gammell

Mrs. S. V. Mack, of Ladysmith, is visit few years ago he lost his position. He has

Truro, June 17—Mrs. John W. Fulton and Miss Dorothy Fulton, of Otter Brook, spent last month with friends in Charlotte town, P. E. I.

Kathleen, are spending a short time in Truro. Mr. McCully has lately been consulting noted specialists in Montreal on account of weakness of his eyes. Diamond Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., of New Glasgow, visited the lodge in this town one night last week. The initiatory degree was put on and then the light fan-last week. He has gained a high reputa-

degree was put on and then the light has a tastic was tripped until midnight.

Mrs. Charles McCully, of DeBert, has as a visitor for the summer, her daughter, Mrs. Robert Graham, of Newton Centre, Monton, pastor of Pleasant street church, of this town, has taken the M. D. degree of this town, has taken the M. D. degree

Walter Matheson, of Charlottetown, was are home from the west, spending the Intertained in Truro last week.

Mrs. W. F. Linton, of this town, is in Halifax, assisting her friend, Miss Nowlan, select furniture, etc., for her new Brookfield, after an absence of 15 years. During the railroad strike in Montana

ther, Prof. Smith, of Mount lately taken up with the manual science Allison University.

Conductor I. L. Barnhill, wife and famTy, are visiting in Boston and Attleboro,
George McLaughlin, a graduate of Acadia Mass.

Seminary, will graduate as a trained nurse from Malden Hospital in Sentember.

Town Clerk McCallum and Y. M. C. A.

Secretary Moriarty are attending the 50th anniversary celebrations of the world's Y. Mrs. J. E. Fitch, of Shubenacadie, and her daughter, Miss Agnes, will sail for Scotland this month. They expect to return in September.

Miss Eliza Russell, daughter of the late IAlex. Russell, D. D., at one time a resident of Truro, now director of a Toronto kindergarten, spent a few days in Truro last week with Mrs. Patterson, of the Truro kindergarten.

Seven bridal couples were guests at the Stanley House, in Truro, one day last mer.

Stanley House, in Truro, one day last week.

Revs. P. M. McDonald and R. G. Strathie, and Messrs, ex-Principal Calkin and H. H. Johnson, have gone to Ottawa as delegates to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of Canada.

H. H. McCully, station master at Lapombe, Alberta, and his daughter, Missing different parts of Colchester this month.

He has delivered several lectures of grea nterest during his stay in these parts. Miss Susie Ogilvie, of Mansfield, Mass., and Mrs. E. L. Blackinton and son, o Providence, are among the visitors for the summer at Henderson Settlement.

WATER FOR ANIMALS.

Unless It Is Absolutely Pure Disease Will Invade the Stock. this subject too often or write too strongly on it, says the American' Cultivator. The pond of stagnant water or the sluggish brook draining from a swamp full of decaying vege-table matter or even decomposing animals, or the more rapid stream which receives the wash of the hillsides where fertilizer is spread or the cattle are pastured, is not clean en-ough at its best for either man or beast, but it is often much worse than appears from the above description. It may be comtaminated by disease from animals that have access to it. The hog cholera has been known to follow the course of a stream downward from the field where it first appeared to infect every here for miles below that had access to it and through them the other herds near by. The contamin-ation of water by horses that have the glanders is well known, and there is little doubt but that tuberculosis germs may be conveyed in the same way. It is also known that fever germs are thus carried in the water supply to the human race, and it is claimed that they may be taken up by the cow and transmitted in her milk possibly without seriously affecting the health of the animal through which they pass. A deep-driven well or a pure spring to which no animals can go, with the water conveyed by pipes to a trough which has an overflow at the top to carry of such impurities, usually lighter than the water, are the best guards, and even then the trough should be occasionally emptied and cleaned out.

Did You Ever Think of It? A correspondent, of The Lordon Live Stock Journal writes as be-

many diseases of the eye, ending in blindness. Men and dogs frequently become either partially or wholly deaf. I have never yet known of deaf horse. When driving cabs in the London streets I have come across the way they poke their heads about. of the ears. Deaf horses must be extremely rare. It may be admitted that deafness in the horse is not so easily detected as in the household dog, always at beck and call. Still, the crack of the whip and the few words of command used when dealing with the horse might be thought sufficient to inform the driver or rider possessing very common powers of observation, should an animal be stone deaf. I have made many indeaf horse, nor have I heard of well-authenticated case."

The Trucker's Wagon. It, is a convenience, when peddling bodied wagon, rather than to pile barrels and boxes high. With a long



PLATFORM FOR MARKET WAGON. bodled wagon very little climbing is necessary; with a short-bodied wagon constant climbing becomes tiresome The plan herewith shows a board of the wagon and on it barrels, box securely by a rope.-B. D. Thompson,

Unsalted butter, all made by Frieburg peasants, produced in part from sweet and in part from ripened cream, was in 20 instances examined for the bacillus of tuberculosis. Guinea pigs were fed with three of the samples, with which they were inoculated, and all died from perivirtually tubercle bacilli were found in four samples. This case, which is reported by Korn, should set at rest any doubt as to the possibility of danger arising from butter which is sold in our shops and stores withit was made and under what con-

Replanting an Old Orchard. It is probable that the land on which an old apple orchard stood is for a long time. It would almost certainly be well to have the soil thoroughly plowed and cultivated in such crop as potatoes for a year before planting to orchard again. Of course fertilizers should be applied. Stable manure is very good, and so are such commercial nanures as contain plenty of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen pay better than pears.-Rural New

Sheep are excellent destroyers of weeds. They will eat certain weeds that cattle will not accept, and they graze very close to the ground, pre-ferring the young plants that are appearing, above the surface. They consequently give weeds no opportunity to grow. Even thistles will succumb if the land is given up to sheep, provided the thistles are first cut down, so as to allow new

growth for the sheep. Arrange to have two sheep pasture so that the flock can be changed from one to the other each week. The sheep relish a fresh, clean pasters. If you can do no better put a sence through the old lope.

SEEDS AND CHEMICALS. Why Commercial Fertilizers Should Be

If nitrate of soda, muriate of potash and superphosphate are applied in somewhat heavy doses in the hill or drill, and the seed is dropped directly upon the fertilizer before it has been mixed with the soil, there is very great danger that the germ of the seed will be destroyed. We have many times killed the germs of seeds in this way. But if the fertilizer is applied with the drill, and mixed with the soil, there is no danger whatever that the ordinary application of fertilizer will in any way injure the seed or plant. Should fertilizer be applied in extra large doses, say 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre, and should the season following very dry, it is entirely probable that heavy application of fertilizer. The reason for this is that the plant food is to concentrated, and there is not enough moisture present to suffi-ciently dilute it. Nitrogen is especially caustic in its action, and for the source of nitrogen, if it is to be drilled in at the time of drilling in the seed, we recommend that dried blood or ammonium sulphate be used as a source of nitrogen instead of nitrate of soda. Where nitrate of soda is used, it is always best to apply it certain. growing upon the land, so that they can make use of it at once. One man in Michigan was told to apply nitrate of soda to the growing plants, and he fertilized his cucumber vines by dropping a handful of nitrate of by dropping a handful of nitrate of the stall go through the brain into by dropping a handful of nitrate of the centre of the top of the skull. The shot should be fired downward, so that the bullet shall go through the brain into or toward the neck.

After mysh consultation with veter. soda on each hill. 'As a result, the cucumber vines receiving the nitrate of soda were completely destroyed. He should have applied it to the soil and mixed it with the soil near the hill .-

Country Gentleman. THE PEANUT PLANT.

A Member of Legume Family and First pearance from the bean and bea, and seldom thought of as a legume. A study of the growing plant imme diately shows the resemblance. It is a straggling, more or less trailing anial, with leaves characteristic of



quiries, but have not yet discovered a blossoms, whose ovaries develop into a seed pod! As the flower withers the stock or spike of the ovary rapidly lengthens and pushes into the ground, so that the pod is matured beneath the surface. Peanuts are widely grown throughout our southern states, and are used extensively in that section as a food for hogs. The illustration, here reproduced, from a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, shows the different parts of this plant .- Orange

> Fruits and Vegetables. Plant sweet corn every two weeks.

Rhubarb should have the flower stalks broken out. Persistent cutting off of the crowns of docks will kill them.

The best time to pull next year's crop of weeds is this year.

Thin grapes by removing every al-

To keep striped bugs off vines, plant one bean in each hill. When it interferes with vines pull it up.

Seeds sown broadcast are cheaply pensive. Sow in drills, the straight-The currant borer is at work when

the tops of the canes begin to wither and die. Look for a birck spot and cut the cane off below this point and Cultivate cane fruits before fruiting, but let the cultivator run shal-low except in middle of space be-tween the rows, the roots are near the surface and should not be dis-

turbed now. first growth of blackberries favors stocky canes that will be able to endure cold and winds, besides giving better fruit. Nip off the ends of the young canes at not over three feet high, and again afterwards the ends

Fruit trees, especially an apple, require a long time from planting to bearing. If a mistake in variety has been made, it is a serious matter. ers say that they bought varieties highly recommended by some agent, only to find the variety worthless for The man of whom any one buys trees should be known to possess honesty and intelligence. Honesty alone is not enough. The agent must be intelligently honest and honestly intelligent, or the farmer should have no business with him. The agent must know enough not to be the tool of dishonest nurserymen or tree dealers. If farmers and orchardists dealt the substitute of the sum they will have convulsions and most of them will die.—G. H. Pollard, in Farm and Home. with no other kind, there would be comparatively few disappointments. Buy known varieties of merit in the locality and buy only of men known

Medium sized hogs are the best to kill for family use. Those dressing 200 to 250 pounds give large hams has gone by.

to be all right.

Lou. Crowe, a Truro boy, son of late Sheriff Crowe, has resigned his position in the Royal Bank of Canada at Summerside P. E. I., and will go out west. C. C. Byrne and T. W. G. Troop, of

How to Shoot a Morse or Dog and Dispose Way to the Animol.

The Illinois Humane Society is distributing circulars containing instruc-tions for the quickest and least painful method of killing animals. The instructions state that for shooting a horse the revolver should be held within a few inches of the

METHOD IN KILLING.

tre of the head midway between the

HUMANE WAY OF KILLING. eyes and ears; in others words, exactly in the middle of the forehead. When a hammer or ax is employed the horse should be blindfolded. Two below the foretop will make death

In shooting a dog the pistol should be held near the head, the aim being

After much consultation with veterinary surgeons and experts, the society decides that there is no more merciful way of killing cats than to put, with a long-handled spoon. about half a teaspoonful of pure cyanide of potassium on the cat's ton-

Birds Heip the Farmers.

The bulletins on birds and mamof Washington correct widely status of species that affect agricul-tural interests and demonstrate the inefficiency and wastefulness of boun-ty laws, under which millions of dollars have been expended by the vathe legumes, and the butterfly-shaped rious states and territories without accomplishing the object for which they were intended.

Birds are the farmers' most valuable aids in his lifelong battle with the insects that prey on his crops. How important, therefore, that he should not destroy them that do him. Birds are the farmers' most valshould not destroy them that do him the greatest service. In the case of hawks and owls the division has RICE. shown, by the examination of the stomach contents of about 3,000 of these universally 'hated and persecuted birds, that only six out of the 73 kinds inhabiting the northern continent of America are injurious. and three of these are so rare they need hardly be considered, leaving as enemies of agriculture. The others prey upon mice, insects and others er vermin and rank among the farmers's best friends.

Since the establishment in 1885, the division has examined the stomach contents of nearly 15,000 birds belonging to 200 species and sub-species, and has published information on the food habits of 140 kinds blackbirds, sparrows; thrushes, flycatchers, swallows, wrens, shrikes, woodpeckers, horned larks and cedar-birds.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Swarming hives should be kept in a cool place. A swarm may be induced to enter a hot hive, but if it

be too hot they are liable to de-Use young larvae for the rearing Use young larvae for the rearing of queen bees. Bees always select the younger larvae, and apiarists may well follow the bees in this matter, says Mrs. Film Henson ter, says Mrs. Ella Henson. Sometimes, when bees have started Sultana,

combs, and some eggs are laid, an Currants, bbl. extremely hot day will cause them Currants, boxes, to desert the hive. This can be avoided by having the hive in a shaded place, or by erecting a fourpole simple shade over it.

Bees seldom desert a hive after they have made a large beginning on combs and eggs, or when a frame of brood is supplied to them.

Apples, bbl.
Dried apples,
Evaporated Apples.
Evaporated Apricotation brood is supplied to them.

Close students of bees insist that

bees never gather honey and pollen on the same trip.

Honey-gatherers carry twice heavy loads as are gathered by the pollen-gatherers. The reason for this is that the honey is heavier than the pollen, bulk for bulk, and that the honey is faken into the the honey is taken into the bee's sack, while the pollen is carried or The size of the hives must be set

tled by the locality of the apiary No one size of hive will answer per fectly in all places.

Heat Spoils the Ducklings. They will stand almost anything, but they cannot endure too much heat. One of the most common troubles is that the ducklings get weak-legged and almost invariably the poultry papers say that it is too rich feeding that does it. The minute you begin to overheat them the legs grow soft and large so they cannot stand up and the bill grows so soft that they cannot pick up food, It really comes from too much heat. They are particularly susceptible to the heat of the sun. It is almost invariably a fact that if you let them

Watch the Horse's Shoulders. Don't let the horse get sore shoulders. See that the collars fit. Just because a horse's collar was all right last season is no sign it will fit this season. You owe it to your teams to work them in comfort and in no other way will you get the best out Java, per lb. green of them. It is the greatest cruelty to work a sore-shouldered animal and and shoulders, and their meat is not so fat as bigger ones. The time for thick, fat pork for the farmer's table to work a sore-shouldered animal and in nine cases out of ten it is the owner's fault—negligence or careless. ness,-Ohio Fermer.

A CERTAIN METHOD for curing cramps, diarrhoae and dysenfery, is by using Pain-Killer. This medicine has sustained Congou, per lb common the highest reputation for over 60 years.

Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Souchong, Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

St. John Markets.

Beef (country) per qr 0.03
Bacen (smoked) rolls 0.18
Bacen (smoked) breakfast . . . 0.13 amb skins. .10
ettuce, rer do? .0.25
futton, per carcass .0.06 Pork (caroass)......
Pork, per bbl....
Potatoes, per bbl ...
Parsnips, per bbl Shoulder (smoked)
Socks, per doz ...
Turnips, per doz ...

Am clear pork, per bbl Pork, mess P E I prime mess, Plate beef, Extra plate beef, 18 to 00 22 to Lard, compound,
Eggs, per doz, fresh,
Beans, white,
Beans, Y. E.
Onions, per lb

Codfish, medium, 100 lb 3 80 to 3 90

" larger, " 3 90 to 4 00

Pollock, 100 lbs, 1 50 to 1 60

Herring, bay, hf-bbl, 0 00 to 0 00

Herring, rippling, 0 00 to 0 00

Herring, Canso, fat, hf-bbl 3 00 to 3 00

Herring, Shelburne, No 1, 00 to 0 00

" " No 2, 0 00 to 0 00 GRAIN. 0 43 Oats, Ontario,
"Provincial,
Split Peas,
Pot. Barley,
Hay, pressed, 0 42 0 39 to 0 55 4 10 to 4 10 4 10 to 4

0 00 to 0 00 SUGAR. Grarulated, bbt 4 55 to 4 65 Granulated Dutch White ex C, bbl. 4 40 to 4 50 4 00 to 4 10 Ex C. bbl. 3 80 to 3 90 Paris lumps, boxes Pulverized, OILS American Water White, 00 to 0 183

Arclight, Canadian prime white Sil-0 17½ to 0 18 ver Star, Linseed oil, boiled, do do, raw, Turpentine, Castor oil, com. lb. 0 00 to 0 00 Olive oil, gal. Extra lard oil, 0 85 to 0 95 0 55 to 0 65 No. 1 lard oil, Seal oil, steam refined,

RAISINS. 2 00 to 2 80 0 08½ to 0 09

0 10 to 0 11 Evaporated Peaches. Prunes, Lemons, box

Valencia Oranges Bananas Oranges Messina per box Oranges Jamacia per bbl. Pineapples per doz. Bermuda Onions, crate MOLASSES. Barbados, new

Demerara New Orleans Porto Rico, new 0 33 to 0 35 FLOUR AND MEAL. Cornmeal,
Middlings, bags free 2
Manitoba Patents
Canadian High Grade Family Medium Patents 3 80 to 3 90 Oatmeal Standard 3 75 to 3 85 3 75 to 3 85 Butter salt, cask factory 1 00 to 1 00 SPICES. 0 15 to 0 22 0 20 to 0 22 0 22 to 0 28 0 18 to 0 22 Cloves ground

Ginger, ground Pepper, ground 0 18 to 0 22 COFFEE. No. 2 Condensed 1 lh. cans, per doz. No. 3,

MATCHES. CANDLES. 0 11 to 0 11 Mould per lb. TEAS. 0 14 to 0 18 0 20 to 0 26

0 30 to 0 45

Cut, 50 dz, & 100 lb Wire nails, 10 dz OAKUM English Navy er b.
American Navy per lb,
English hand-picked.
PAINTS.
White lead, Brandram's No. 6 50 to 7 75 7 50 to 8 00 Putty, per lh. IRON, ETC. Anchors, per lb. 0
Chain cables, per lb. 0
Rigging chains, per lb. 0
Yellow metals, per lb. 0
Refined, 100 lb or ordinary 0 5 to 0 061 0 41 to 0 05 1 90 to 2 00 LIME. Casks,

TAR AND PITCH.
Domestic coal tar
Coal tar pitch 4 25 to 4 50 COALS. ex ship, delv d Old Mines Sydney per chald 7 50 to 7 50 Springhill round Springhill Nut Reserve Mine Caledonia do do do do 8 50 to 8 50 8 50 to 8 50 7 50 to 7 50 7 50 to 7 50 0 00 to 0 00 7 00 to 7 00 Acadia Joggins Joggins Nut Foundry, Broken, per ton Egg Stove (nut)

No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
Laths, spruce
Laths, pine
Palings, spruce 20 00 to 20 00 11 00 to 12 00 00 90 to 1 00 00 90 to 1 00 4 00 to 8 00 LUMBER. New York New York laths

Boston 00 to 2 00 Sound ports, calling V H to 2 00 to 2 00 Barbados market (50c x) no 6 00 to 2 00 Sound ports, calling v H to 2 00 to 2 00

Barbados market (50c x) no 6 00 to 6 00

North side Cuba (gid). 5 00 to 5 00

New York piling per foot 0 00 to 0 621

New York line, nom 0 00 to 0 25 Canary Islands
Boston lime nominal DEALS, C. D.

Liverpoool intake meas.\
London
Bristol Channel Clyde West Coast Ireland 45 to 48 9 Warrenport Belfast

A Wedding Which Did Not Materialize.

Hartland, N. B., June 14.-(Special)-The people of this place are now talking over the biggest sensation of its kind which has ruffled the serenity of this village for

Active preparations have been making for a wedding, to have been celebrated Wednesday and for which 160 invitations had been issued. The contracting parties were Cromwell Traition, one of the best known lumber operatives in the county, who for years has been in the employ of Fil Meaning the suppley of Fil Meaning the supplex of Fil Meaning the years has been in the employ of Ed. Mc-Collum, and Miss Bessie Nevers, 17 years of age-quite the prettiest girl in the vil

The young people had been keeping company for months and as each had many friends their matrimonial union was looked forward to with interest. At last it was announced for June 12, the invitations were issued, the wedding feast prepared and all other arrangements made, while the contracting parties were

showered with felicitations and gifts from At the appointed hour Wednesday the guests were waiting, the bride was ready, the church was decorated but the bride-groom had changed his mind in relation to his approaching nuptials and decided that single blessedness was good enough for him for a while yet. Acting on this decision he had a friend, Daniel Brooks, drive him to Bridgewater on the American side of the line, where he took the train on the Bangor & Aroostook line for Fort Fairfield and there disappeared. It was afterwards given out that his destination is the western states. Whether this is true is not known but at any rate your correspondent is in a position to state that he has not been in Hartland since and that before he departed he made all preparations

for a lengthy stay.

Enquiry as to what prompted his peculiar proceeding brought out the fact that Mr. Trafton was not satisfied with everything about the Nevers home. He learned that his bride to be was receiving the ardent attentions of a married man named Bir-mingham and when it was revealed to him by D. H. Keswick, a prominent merchant of this place that the relations between Miss Nevers and Mr. Birmingham were more friendly than propriety would allow he called the marriage off and decided to

much to his bride a few hours before the time appointed for the ceremony; she pleaded with him to reconsider his deter-

sults as stated. the missing while pretty Bessie Nevers is mourning for the husband she has lost. Birmingham is also said to have of Hartland's sturdy citizens have announced their intention of giving him a warm reception should he again appear in this locality, as he is blamed for all the trouble. All the parties to the affair are well known in States.

D. S. McLaughlin, an energetic and trusty Economy boy, has recently been promoted in the employ of a Boston street railway company.