

A FOUR MASTER DASHED TO PIECES.

Captain's Wife Killed By a Huge Wave Which Stove In the Cabin.

HER BODY SWEEPED TO SEA.

Master and Many of the Crew of the Schooner Washington B. Thomas Badly Injured Before Being Rescued on a Breches Buoy.

Portland, Me., June 14.—One life was lost by the wrecking of the magnificent new five-masted schooner, Washington B. Thomas, of Thomaston, Maine, on Stratton Island, four miles off Old Orchard, in the early part of Friday night, while bound with 4,000 tons of soft coal from Norfolk (Va.) for Portland. The wife of Captain (Wm. J. Lermund, to whom he was married a year ago, was killed by the immense waves breaking in the cabin. Her body was washed away in the darkness and not recovered. Captain Lermund and the crew of 13 men were rescued today by a volunteer life saving crew. One seaman had a leg broken and the captain, brewer and four seamen were badly bruised. The Thomas was broken up and practically lost. Tons of wreckage were washed ashore at Old Orchard. The Thomas was anchored Friday night off Stratton Island and at midnight drifted from her anchorage on to the island. Without a second's warning, there came a crash as the schooner fore way over one rock to strike another a few moments later and then to drive hard and fast on the reef on the southern end of the outer side of Stratton Island.

When the first shock came Mrs. Lermund, her stepson and the first mate's son were in the cabin. They felt the shock and heard above the din of the storm the shout of the captain. Instinctively they struggled towards the stern companion-way and up to the deck, where at first they took refuge on the roof of the house.

Mrs. Lermund was forward on the starboard side and clinging to the rail and ironwork on a corner of the forward deck. Her husband stood in front of her to protect her as much as possible. Great waves which swept the decks covered Mrs. Lermund and nearly bore her from her hold. The little group fought their way to the wheel house farther aft. From this they were soon driven, after one of them young Bowdoin Lermund, had narrowly escaped being washed overboard. He was clinging to the lee of the house where he supposed he was safe, when another sea, rushing toward the stern picked him up and swept him almost to the mainmast. The mainmast where he was held until the water ran from the decks.

Mrs. Lermund, the two boys and the other members of the cabin, hoping it would prove strong enough to afford safety. It was a vain hope for they had been there but a few minutes when, with a sickening crash, a wave tore away the forward companionway, down was pushed a torrent of water. At this moment Mrs. Lermund was with her husband in their starboard side of the ship. As the tons of water struck the bulkhead, separating water from saloon, it knocked it down. The partition fell into the stateroom and struck Mrs. Lermund on the head, rendering her unconscious. Capt. Lermund grasped her in his arms and tried to drag her to the companionway. The water was rushing through the forward door and the skylight hatch and the narrow space where he stood was full of floating debris. As he slowly dragged her to the stairs he was struck across the face with such force that he was thrown backward and the unconscious woman was torn from his grasp. The water surged toward the bow again, carrying her with it. The captain could not follow her; he could see nothing in the darkness and as the cabin filled in a twinkling he reached the deck just in time to escape the fate of his wife.

Driven from one place to another the officers and two boys climbed to the spunker boom which hung a few feet above the roof of the house where they remained five hours.

Then the party discovered that the house beneath them was beginning to break up. The sea staid its fury during the short time it took them to gain the bow. As they crept forward they supposed they would find the forward part of the vessel without tenants as they thought all on board had perished with the exception of themselves, but when they made their way to the forecastle they discovered the sea men had reached it soon after the schooner struck and were safely sheltered there. In his bunk was Seaman Frank Eklund, who had managed to reach the place after his leg was broken. Finding the limb useless he had crept on hands and knees to the forecastle and improvised a splint which he secured with straps.

When the schooner ran on to the reef her bow was forced high in the air so the waves did not break over it and the sea boomed her about midships and made terrific onslaught on the after portions of the vessel. Much of the vessel was under water. The jigger mast, that one of

the five which stood nearest the stern, was broken off but was held by the rigging. The after house and the wheel house had disappeared.

The men were all removed after midnight this morning in two trips by a crew of men from the Cape Elizabeth life saving station and a number of resident volunteers. After a line had drifted from the life boat to the wreck a "trip line" was passed and used in drawing the men, one by one, through the sea after they had been lowered into the water. On the Thomas one of the mates held an end of the trip line which was tied about the waist of the man whose turn it was to be taken to the lifeboat. Under the mate's arms another rope was passed, both ends of this being held by the other mate on the wreck. By means of this loop the man was lowered to the water, the rope drawn back on board and the man with only the trip line about him dragged to the life boat.

The injured seaman and engineer were given the first chance. Captain Lermund, the mate and two seamen were left on the wreck until daylight when all were taken to the mainmast.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE ELECTS OFFICERS.

Liquor Manufacturers Barred from the Order—Grand Master Refers to James Kelly's Death.

Winnipeg, June 12.—(Special)—The Orange Grand Lodge today elected the following officers: Grand master, Dr. T. S. Sprule, M. P., Markdale; deputy grand master, Wm. Galbraith, Montreal; grand secretary, Wm. Lockhart, Alliston; grand treasurer, W. J. Perhill, Toronto; grand lecturer, Wm. Harper, Hamilton; grand chaplain, Rev. Wm. Walsh, Brampton; director of ceremonies, W. H. Code, Smiths Falls.

At Thursday's session, the constitution was changed to make it impossible for any manufacturer of liquor to become a member of the order. The motion was carried in a very full lobby by over three to one.

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FOR BAPTIST MINISTRY.

Three Nova Scotians Graduated on Thursday at Newton Theological Institution.

Boston, June 12.—Graduating exercises of the Newton Theological Institution were held Thursday in the Baptist meeting house at Newton Centre. There were in attendance a great many of the leading Baptist clergymen of Boston and its vicinity, and other friends of the institution. The presentation of diplomas was made by President Ward after which he addressed the graduates. Among the fifteen graduates were the following three from Nova Scotia:—

Simon Spidle, B. A. (Acadia University), Mahone Bay (N. S.).

William Henry Dyer, B. A. (Acadia University), Pansboro (N. S.).

Abner Foster Newcomb, B. A., M. A. (Acadia University), Amherst (N. S.).

The candidates for the degree of bachelor of divinity are James Bruce Gillman and Simon Spidle.

At 1 o'clock the trustees gave a dinner in Bray's hall for the graduating class, the alumni, contributors to the support of the institution and other invited guests. The after-dinner exercises consisted of addresses by representatives of the board of trustees, the Alumni Association and other friends. A luncheon was served in the vestry of the church for the lady guests of the institution.

In addition to the students took place in the Hills library at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

St Croix Mills Started.

The first drive has arrived at the Milltown boom, and the lumbermen are once more happy. The heavy rains of the week have raised the streams and greatly aided the drivers in their work of getting the logs to the mills and the danger of further mass operations of manufacturing operations is averted for this season, at least. The mills are now in full operation, and the trade will be a good one. The resumption of this industry means much to the merchants of the border towns whose business has been much affected this spring by the cotton mill strike and other unexpected happenings following a winter of unusual severity and industrial depression.

INVESTMENT BUYING LIFTS MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, June 12.—(Special)—The recovery in stock values from the big slump of Wednesday, which began yesterday, continued today, and prices of the leading securities advanced sharply.

Dominion coal was a conspicuous feature in the advance, selling up on good buying orders from 7 1/2 to 8 and closing strong. The Dominion Steel issues were also strong, the common selling at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2, preferred at 12 1/2 and closing at 13 1/2, while

DETAILS OF PLOT AGAINST THE LIVES OF SERVA'S KING AND QUEEN; HOW THEY DIED.

The Conspirators Found the Royal Couple Hiding in the Dark and Murdered Them; Bodies Thrown into Rough Wooden Boxes and Buried Like Dogs.

Belgrade, June 12.—The following is a narrative of the revolution, given by men who took an active part in it:

Many officers to the number of ninety having formed a project of a revolt among them being delegates from almost every garrison in Serbia, and the majority of the officers in the sixth regiment. Lieutenant-Mitchell invited his comrades on Wednesday evening at 11 o'clock to meet in the Kalmagdan Garden, and there the immediate carrying out of the intended deed was organized.

At 1 1/2 o'clock the officers in eight groups went to the Konak, the Royal palace. In the Konak palace itself the revolutionaries had two important partisans in the King's bodyguard—Col. Alexander Maschin, Queen Draga's cousin (not brother-in-law), and the King's personal adjutant, Lieut. Naumovic. Two officers of the high military academy appeared at the appointed time, 2 a. m., at the gate of the Konak, where the King's adjutant, Panajotovic, who was in the conspiracy, handed them the keys to the garden gate, which is always kept locked. First step being before the guard at the Konak, one of the two officers called "Throw down your arms." A fight ensued with shooting on both sides, in which several persons were wounded.

The revolutionaries then entered the front garden, without hitting any one, and reached the courtyard of the old Konak, where Lieut. Naumovic was awaiting. He opened the lock of the iron door leading to the front room on the first floor, and up stairs to the first floor the revolting officers encountered Lieut. Lavar Petrovitch, a drawn revolver in one hand, and a pistol in the other.

"What do you want?" he asked. "We have come to see the king and queen here," came the reply.

"Back," cried Petrovitch, and at the same moment a ball stretched him on the ground. The revolutionaries pressed forward, when suddenly the electric lights gave out. All stood in darkness. In the greater darkness the young officers were in no doubt that the king and queen were in the room. Here they found candles and lit them, and commenced to search for the royal couple. The conspirators ran through the rooms, opened wardrobes and looked behind curtains, but in vain.

At last Queen Draga's maid, who was found, he would capture Dimitrieve severely, but was spared because she showed the officers where King Alexander and Queen Draga had gone to seek refuge. He shot her dead. The other officers killed the adjutant. After a long search a small door leading into an alcove was found. It was opened and the king and queen were found in an alcove. The king was broken in with an axe and here the royal couple were found in undress. The older officers first intended forcing the king to abdicate, but the young officers were in no mood to be held back and shot at the royal couple. Nobody knows in the excitement who shot first, but it is generally believed that the king was shot first.

At twelve minutes past two all was over. Col. Maschin issued from the gate of the Konak, around which great crowds had collected, and made a speech, saying: "We have now destroyed the dynasty of the Obrenovics and have got rid of the dishonorable woman who was the king's wife. Long live the Republic!"

The people responded: "Long live the army!" Shortly after midnight the bodies of the king and queen were carried to their last resting place. It was a pitiful sight. All day long the victims were reposing in rough coffins and had lain exposed to the gaze of those who had killed them and to the privilege of cursing them.

There were unpleasant evidences of the public resentment against the late royal couple. Some persons even spat upon the remains.

The burial service was brief and not impressive. Not a single friend or relative of the deceased was present. The remains of the royal pair were interred in a vault in the cemetery chapel. Two wooden crosses alone denoted the spot. The other bodies he noticed in the cemetery in rough graves.

Today the sisters and niece of the late Queen who had been arrested by the military authorities were expelled from the country.

Some shouts for a republic have been heard in the streets, which are still patrolled. The military authorities seem to apprehend the possibility of complications arising and are anxious to get formal communications regarding the attitude of the powers towards the new government.

Belgrade, June 12.—The funeral of the king and queen occurred at 1 1/2 o'clock. The strictest privacy was maintained in order to avoid hostile demonstrations. Two coffins were brought in by servants and were carried up to the room, where the bodies of the late king and queen were lying. The coffins were then put in the coffins and the latter were carried to the cemetery, where they were hurriedly driven to the old cemetery, where the other members of the Obrenovitch family are interred.

In addition to the attendants only two priests were present at the funeral. The metropolitan of Belgrade was absent. The whole ceremony lasted only a few minutes. The body of the late Premier Markovitch was buried with military honors.

Colonel Naumovic, who was killed while forcing an entrance into the palace with dynamite, is described in the official notice of his death as "dying on the field of honor for his fatherland."

It is not confirmed that only Queen Draga's two brothers were killed. Her

sons, George and Alexander, are both in the corps of pages at the Russian court. Austria Will Not Interfere.

Vienna, June 12.—Premier Von Koerber, replying to an interpellation in the lower house of the Reichsrath today on Austria's attitude in the Serbian crisis, said that however astounding it might be to see a political leader speak out in such a manner at the beginning of the twentieth century; however and and tragic even the events at Belgrade might be, the situation promises to become better in the future. Those who speak of excited popular sentiment and predict further changes are entirely wrong.

Late Queen Draga an Adventuress

Queen Draga, who was the divorced wife of a physician, belonged to a Serbian family of no distinction. While she was lady of honor to Queen Natalie of Serbia, she maintained intimate relations with the young King Alexander, who was to be her son became a public scandal. In 1897 Natalie, for this reason, dismissed her from her service. After the failure of Alexander's matrimonial attempt various nations, his infatuation with Draga Maschin again possessed him, and on Aug. 5, 1900, in the face of strenuous opposition, especially from his mother, Queen Natalie, he married the woman of his choice, who was reputed some eleven years his senior. The personal congratulations of the czar of Russia to the pair made impossible the social boycott which the Serbian capital was inclined to proclaim against the new queen. In a few months, the king and queen were at peace from the union disappeared with what was regarded as Draga's attempt, early in the next year, to deceive the king by presenting her sister's child as their own. The affair caused a great hubbub in the capitals of Europe, and the neglect of the czar to receive Queen Draga signified a decline in Draga's prestige, which was intensified by gossip of violent differences between the king and queen. These contentions with the king. A large portion of the Serbians apparently admired the independence of the queen's provisional government, but the failure of an heir, and the scandalous reports of Draga's attempted fraud on the king and nation, rapidly destroyed that feeling. Draga's prestige was further lowered by her brother's pre-arranged, and the likelihood that the king would yield, bitterly incensed the Serbians.

Serbia's Prospective King Interviewed.

Geneva, June 12.—Prince Peter Karagevitch, the newly proclaimed king of Serbia, gave an interview today in which he repeated his disclaimer of any complicity, direct or indirect, in the assassinations of King Alexander and Queen Draga. He expressed his detestation of the crime and gave a brief outline of his own political tendencies.

Replying to a series of direct questions Prince Peter said:

"It is true my partisans have a complete organization in Serbia with which I am in frequent communication. I know the secret sources that the discontent of the Serbians people had reached its height, in no way contributed to their preparation. I took no part, direct or indirect, in them. On the contrary, their preparation surprised me.

"Several papers have a tendency to implicate me in acts which were not mine. An attempt has been made to embroil me in the Alivavitch affair (Alivavitch, an alleged relative of Prince Peter Karagevitch, tried to start a revolt in Serbia March 8, 1902, but was killed in the attempt), when I had absolutely nothing to do with it.

"I was first informed of the royal tragedy enacted at Belgrade the following morning by a telegram from my cousin of mine in Vienna. Later a Montenegrin friend confirmed the news which, till then, I had regarded as quite unofficial.

"I have received numerous messages of congratulation but that is all. I calmly await the trend of events. So long as no formal proposals communication, I know of no proposals that I have no right to leave Geneva and I will remain here. No one has yet offered me the crown. I am in favor of the absolute liberty of the press. I hope to see Serbia prosper under the constitution of 1889, which is very good.

"I deeply regret that it has been thought necessary to shed streams of blood. I formally disapprove of the violent means used to suppress the royal party. It would have been sufficient to force King Alexander to resign his abdication. He could have been bound as has been done in other circumstances. It is a horrible thing to shed blood.

"You ask what will be my attitude when I am in possession of the crown. I assume that I am called to the throne. I shall not fail to take inspiration from the admirable institutions of Switzerland, which I have learned to appreciate highly. I am in favor of the absolute liberty of the press. I hope to see Serbia prosper under the constitution of 1889, which is very good.

"Regarding foreign relations it has been alleged that I am systematically hostile to Austria. That is false. Maybe I am in favor of the realization of my hope that I would take inspiration from the admirable institutions of Switzerland, which I have learned to appreciate highly. I am in favor of the absolute liberty of the press. I hope to see Serbia prosper under the constitution of 1889, which is very good.

New King Has Had a Checkered Career.

Paris, June 12.—Since Prince Peter Karagevitch has been suddenly proclaimed King of Serbia, those who have known him for a long time the members of his family here, and who some years ago knew him as an interesting figure in Paris are recalling various phases of his adventurous and checkered career. His life has been filled with dare-devil escapades and the ups and downs of a royal pretender and a soldier of fortune. He has been constantly engaged in intrigues, plots and counter plots for the realization of his royal aims.

Prince Peter inherited from his father, King Alexander and his grandfather, Kara George, the intense family bitterness for the Russian emperor, who was the father of Karagevitch. He seems to have chosen a military career for the purpose of fitting himself to avenge his wrongs and restore himself and his family to the throne of the Balkans.

He received in Belgrade the early education of a Prince, but when a boy of twelve he was the rule of his family terminated and he and his relatives were driven into exile.

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WILL VISIT US IN SEPTEMBER.

Itinerary of the Chambers of Commerce Delegations to These Provinces.

THREE PARTIES COMING.

They Will Be Entertained on the Miramichi and at Fredericton, St. John and Rothesay Before Crossing the Bay to Visit Nova Scotia Towns.

The fifth congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire will be held at Montreal on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th August. Headquarters will be at the Windsor Hotel, and the business meetings will take place in the large hall of the hotel.

Upwards of 300 delegates from all parts of the British empire have already been nominated.

The delegates from the St. John board will be W. M. Jarvis, the president; Dr. W. W. White, mayor, and Messrs. W. H. Thorne, T. H. Estabrook, D. J. McLaughlin, T. H. Somerville, J. H. McRobbie, W. F. Hatheway, James F. Robertson and George Robertson, M. P. P.

After the congress adjourns, the delegates from Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies generally, will spend a fortnight in visiting the principal cities in Ontario and Quebec.

They will then distribute themselves into three parties. The first, numbering about fifty, consisting of those who must return early in September, will reach the maritime provinces on September 6th. The second, of about the same number, will visit Winnipeg and, returning, will reach Fredericton and St. John on September 12th. The third party, numbering about 100, will visit the Pacific coast, and, on their return, will reach Fredericton and St. John on September 26th.

The routes in the maritime provinces have been arranged as follows: Friday, September 4th—Leave Riviere du Loup at 7 p. m. Travel via Intercolonial Railway.

Saturday, September 6th—Arrive 8 a. m. at Chatham Junction where party will be met by the president and members of the New Brunswick government and the Chatham and Newcastle boards of trade. The party will then proceed via the Canada Eastern Railway, up the valley of the Miramichi and down the valley of the Nashwaak River reaching Fredericton about noon where they will be received by the mayor and members of the board of trade, and when entertained at luncheon. Leave Fredericton at 3 p. m. and proceed via the Intercolonial Railway to St. John city at 8 p. m. where the party will be received by the mayor, the president of the board of trade, the members of the city council and of the board of trade. Headquarters at Royal Hotel.

Sunday, September 6th, will be spent in St. John.

Monday, September 7th—The party will be taken to inspect the Intercolonial and terminal, Rockwood Park, the reversing falls of the St. John River, the Cushing steam saw mills and sulphate pulp mills. Thence proceed over the Dominion Atlantic Railway through the Annapolis Valley, stopping at Kentville for luncheon and arrive at Halifax at 8.40 p. m.

Tuesday, September 8th—Leave St. John at 7.15 a. m. by steamer Prince Rupert, crossing the Bay of Fundy and arriving at Digby (Nova Scotia) about 9.30 a. m. Thence proceed over the Dominion Atlantic Railway through the Annapolis Valley, stopping at Kentville for luncheon and arrive at Halifax at 8.40 p. m.

Wednesday, September 9th at Halifax.

Thursday, September 10th—Leave Halifax at 2 p. m. Travel over the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Arrive Sydney at 11.30 a. m.

Friday, September 11th—At Sydney. Headquarters at Sydney Hotel. Under the escort of the members of the Sydney board of trade the party will be shown over the works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, will be taken to visit the Marconi towers near Glace Bay, and given a steamboat excursion about the harbor.

Saturday, September 12th—Leave Sydney at 7 a. m. by special I. O. R. train, making a short stay at Moncton (N. B.), and arriving at Rimouski wharf on Sunday, September 13th, at 9 a. m., so that connection may be made, if desired, with S. S. Portland and Southward, outward bound. Those not taking these steamers will be taken to Quebec, where party will be disbanded.

The itinerary of the second and third parties, arriving September 12th and 26th, respectively, at Fredericton, will be exactly the same as the one above outlined.

Government Will Donate \$500,000 To Chignecto Co.

Ottawa, June 14.—(Special)—The Chignecto Transport Marine Railway claim is to be finally disposed of by the government giving \$500,000 to partly compensate the unfortunate bondholders.

The government does not admit any liability, but as the company has paid a large amount into the treasury for customs duties on the material used on the railway, it has been thought best to wipe out this legacy of Tory rule.

Uncle Sam expects over a billion dollars' worth a year, but he maintains the balance of trade by keeping Mr. Rockefeller home.

ALLAN LINER ASHORE NEAR CAPE RAY.

North Sydney, June 14.—(Special)—Word was received here Saturday night that the Allan liner steamer Norwegian, from Montreal loaded with cattle, iron and steel for Newfoundland, ran on Point Larkin, near Cape Ray, and is aground. The steamer Glenora, due here Saturday night, not having arrived, is presumed to have gone to her assistance. It is not known yet whether she will be a total loss.

EMPLOYERS' UNION TAKES THE BULL BY THE HORNS.

New York, June 14.—The members of the Building Trade Employers' Association announced today that not only would the present lockout continue, but also that other work would be stopped, thus completely tying up all building work in the city, unless the labor unions should consent to adopt the plan of arbitration to which there to look further strikes which has been proposed by the employers.

The new condition of affairs came as a thunderbolt to the majority of the walking delegates, who had expected that about 50,000 out of the 120,000 men who had been out of employment since May 4 would be able to resume work tomorrow morning.

YARMOUTH DOCTOR WEDS HALIFAX INSURANCE AGENT.

Yarmouth, June 14.—(Special)—The Yarmouth church, Milton, was crowded to the doors Saturday morning on the occasion of the wedding of Jane Lambert Hearty, M. D., daughter of Rev. W. H. Hearty, pastor of the church, to Alfred J. Bell, a well known insurance agent of Halifax. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Hearty, and the church was beautifully decorated with cut flowers.

Boston Wool Buyers at Hepler.

Boston, June 15.—A number of wool buyers from Boston were in Hepler (Dorchester) last week, but it is not known whether they stayed over Sunday. H. G. Benedict, of Denny, Rev. Benedict, said that some of the buyers may have remained there to look after the shipment of their purchases. Mr. Benedict thought that most of the wool purchased last week at Hepler had been.

MANY NERVOUS BREAK DOWNS.

Their Rapid Increase Is Attributed to Attention of Scientists.

Late statistics show an alarming increase in diseases of the nervous system. Fortunately, many noted physicians have been carefully studying the cause of such frequent nervous collapse, and are revealing the poorly nourished and overworked condition of most of the trouble.

The blood becomes so thin that it is unable to carry the oxygen and the welfare of the life system is in consequence.

To impart vigor to the nervous system, the nerves must be kept in good condition by the use of a tonic. It contains many of the elements needed to purify and strengthen the blood. With the food-maintaining properties, it fully equipped the nerve system with principle, nature to science.

Stability and power rapidly imparted to the nerves and the vitality is added to the system that other breakdown is impossible. Once cured by Ferrone's you stay cured. This is why it is so widely prescribed by doctors and explains its ever increasing sale.

If you tire easily and suffer from lassitude, weariness, headache or hysteria, don't fail to try Ferrone's. Every box of Ferrone's contains sixty-three pleasant-tasting chocolate coated tablets. Price, 50 cents, or six for \$2.50, at all druggists or the Ferrone Company, Kingston, Ont.

A Season's Longing

Oh! I'd like to be a farmer. When the summer time so gay Comes around with fragrant odors Of the pumpkin and the hay; In the field I'd like to follow.

In the furrow long and straight, As I plow the sodding cabbage. As I dig the toothsome date.

I would cut the watermelon From the watermelon tree, And the corn from off the bushes I would gather gleefully. Ah! the joy of reaching daily For the apple on the vine, And of roasting sweet potatoes From the sweet potato mine.

I would like to be a farmer In the country ozone fresh, And go wining with a window, And go thrumming with a thread, Where the gentle cauldroner Sends his fire from the trees And the odor of the sweet-breaded Kine is wafted on the breeze.

Where the squash grows in the hedges I would like to go and stay, And just live in sweet contentment With a farmer's easy time!— Henry Edward Warner, in the Baltimore News.

Vienna, June 13.—Contradictory reports