#### THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge in Annual Session at Amherst.

Reports of the Officers-Milltown Next Place of Meeting-Election of Officers.

Amherst, N. S., Aug. 21.-The grand lodge, K. of P., met here this afternoon. About forty delegates were present.

The reports of the grand officers and standing committees were read and acted on. The following is the substance of the reports of the grand chancellor and the grand keeper of records and seal:

In the course of his address, Grand Chancellor Fowler said: In January I received from the supreme chancellor W. W. Blackwell, an official circular calling attention to the remarkable growth of our beloved order. From a nucleus of five members thirty years ago, we now have within our ranks nearly 6,000 lodges, with more than 450,000 active and loyal adherents; upwards of 1,200 divisions of the Uniform Rank, with 50,000 uniformed followers, and about 1,800 sections of the Endowment Rank, carrying over \$70,000.000 cf insurance. He at the same time requested me to call upon all the lodges in this jurisdiction to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the birth of cur beloved order. I therefore caused a circular to be issued to all the subcrdinate lodges in the jurisdiction, embodying therein the request of the supreme chancellor, and from information I have received I am led to believe that the 19th day of February, 1894, was very generally observed by the

On February 1st I received from Vanceboro lodge, No. 78, of the grand jurisdiction of Maine, through Isaac L. Elder, grand chancellor of the state, a request for a waiver of jurisdiction to allow said lodge to receive the application of Charles E. Kelley of York Mills, York county, N. B. After carefully considering the matter, I granted the request of Vanceboro lodge.

order.

On February 21st I received from Deputy Grand Chancellor Charles S. Philps of Halifax, a communication informing me that Halifax lodge, No. 12, had failed to hold regular meetings owing to lack of interest by the members in the order. I at once com municated with Past Grand Chancellor Peers, requesting him to go to Halifax and report what could be done with the lodge. On April 3rd I received a communication from Brother Peers stating that he had visited Halifax and called an informal meeting of the members of Halifax, No. 12. Although he found the lodge in a weak condition, yet he felt that the prospects

were encouraging and that the lodge would soon be in god working order. But, from the last reports, I think this lodge is still in a condition that requires looking after, and I would suggest that this grand lodge appoint some the citizens of Halifax to go there and see if some good and active material cannot be added to this lodge.

I had hoped that at this meeting of the grand lodge I would be in a position to report the institution of several new lodges. But, although I have been in correspondence with brethren both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who are working in the interest of the order, yet I am able to report only one new lodge added to our roll this year. On May 3rd, I received, through Past Grand Chancellor Peers, a communication from Brother W. T. Whiteway of St. Johns, Nfld., with a charter list of 21 names, praying that a lodge of Knights of Pythias be instituted at that place. After some correspondence with Brother Whiteway, I commissioned Brother J. M. Deacon, grand prelate, and Brother J. C. Henry, grand keeper of records and seal, to go to St. Johns, Newfoundland, and institute the lodge. At the last moment, the grand prelate, from the press of professional work and the critical condition of some of his patients, was unable to go. But Brother Henry, with the assistance of a brother from Vanceboro, atended to the duty. And I have much pleasure in informing you that, through the great efforts of our grand keeper of records and seal, we have now added to our roll Far East lodge, No. 14, of St. Johns, Newfoundland

On May 4th I received the resigna tion of Brother Armstrong as grand master of exchequer, owing to his departure from the dominion. Not deeming it wise for the grand chancellor to fill this office during the recess of the ords and seal, J. C. Henry, St. Stephen; grand lodge, I requested Grand Master of Exchequer Armstrong to hand over the books, papers, money, etc., in his possession belonging to this grand lodge, to Supreme Rep. Moulson taking his receipt for the same, Bro ther Mculson having kindly consented to act as grand master of exchequer until the meeting of the grand lodge.

Dispensations—As the commissions of the deputy grand chancellors give them the power to grant dispensations in certain cases, such as conferring ranks in less time than is otherwise provided, etc., it leaves very few dispensations for the grand chancellor to grant. But during the year I had the pleasure of granting the following Kenilworth lodge, No. 13-To participate in a public parade with the members of Ivanhoe lodge, I. O. O. F., and attend divine service. Frontier lodge, No. 4-To change place of meeting; to change night of meeting.

A great many questions relating to a variety of subjects have been submitted to me for my adjudication..My decisions have, I trust ,given general satisfaction. As there was nothing of vital importance in the questions or answers, I do not deem it necessary to needlessly extend my report by recording them.

I would recommend that a charter be issued to Far East lodge, No. 14, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal Henry in his report said: Considering the business depression which has prevailed over the whole continent of America the past year, as knights we have reason to be thankful for the progress attained in our jurisdiction. We have increased in membership by nearly one hundred, and our financial condition shows healthy growth.

From the usual statistics, which form the bulk of my report, I submit for your consideration the standing of subordinate lodges: Number of members June 30, 1893, 959; initiated during

the year, 163; admitted by card, 5; reinstated, 7; total, 1,134. The following table gives the membership at June 30, 1894, of the fourteen Some Practical Points by a Practical

lodges composing this jurisdiction: Lodge.

New Brunswick, No. 1, St. John...

Union, No. 2, St. John...

Westmorland, No. 3, Moncton.... 6. Fredericton. St. Andrews. Ivrtle. No. 10. Advocate. Kenilworth, No. 13, Parrsboro..)..... Far East. No. 14. St. Johns....

The inadequacy of the receipts to meet the expenditure by \$28.56 is accounted for by the amount paid for printing grand and subordinate lodge constitutions, a supply of credentials for representatives and alternates and past chancellors' certificates, and also the heavy expense of instituting the lodge

in Newfoundland. Charters-In compliance with legislation and by direction of the grand lodge at its session of 1893, charters were promptly filled out to lodges Nos. 12 and 13.

On the 20th of June last, I had the honor of instituting Far East lodge, No. 14, at St. Johns, Newfoundland, On that occasion I was assisted by Brother Knight C. H. Kingston, of Vanceboro, Me., who rendered valuable services in conferring the ranks on twenty-one of the twenty-seven charter applicants. This lodge, planted in Britain's oldest colony, is started under the most favorable conditions, and is composed of St. Johns' leading professional and business men. The three principal officers joined by cards from lodges representing British Columbia, New York and St. John, N. B., respectively, and with their experience in Pythianism, previous to locating in Newfoundland, they will add much in making No. 14 a power for good in this ancient British colony.

The endowment rank of our order is at last about to receive some attention in this jurisdiction. At present a number of the members of Frontier lodge, No. 4, of St. Stephen, have signed a petition to have a section of this Pythian insurance started; and I am certain that every lodge in our jurisdiction, with a little effort, might take similar steps, to the advantage of all concerned.

I have to thank the publishers of large number of Pythian papers, copies of which occasionally reach this office. I cannot conclude this report without referring to the loss we as a grand lodge have sustained by the removal from St. John to the United States of Brother Thomas Armstrong, grand master of exchequer of this grand lodge. Brother Armstrong was prompt and accurate in the discharge of the duties of that important office, which he filled for eight successive years.

All with whom I have come in contact by letter or otherwise I desire to thank for courtesy extended me; and especially do I thank Grand Chancellor Fowler for his promptness in cor-

The acting master of the exchequer, James Moulson, reported receipts as \$1,096.39, and a balance on hand of

The following letters were read: To the Grand Lodge in the Maritime Provinces:
Dear Brethren—I am sorry I shall be unable to meet with you in annual convention, but it will be quite impossible. Kindly accept my best wishes for a harmonious and profitable gathering and accept a warm Pythian greet-

Yours in F. C and B E. A. POWERS. Montreal, Aug. 20th.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 21, '94.
To the Grand Chancellor, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge K. of P. of the Maritime Province: Dear Brothers—As I must leave in a few days to attend supreme lodge sesion, and having a large amount of business to arrange, it is impossible for me to attend grand lodge. I assure you I exceedingly regret that I will be deprived the pleasure of meeting with you and assisting in the work to be done. May harmony and brotherly love prevail among you, and may your action tend to further ad-

Yours fraternally, JAMES MOULSON, S. R.

Milltown was selected as the next meeting place. The evening session consisted of election of officers, with the following result: Grand chancellor, W. B. Nicholson, Woodstock; grand vice chancellor, H. V. Cooper, St. John; grand prelate, Dr. J. M. Deacon, Militown; grand master of exchequer, H. J. Logan, Amherst; grand keeper of recgrand master at arms, K. A. McLean. Moncton; grand inner guard. John Beamish, St. John; grand outer guard,

J. F. Gilroy, Springhill; J. W. Whitehead, Moncton, trustee for three years. The grand keeper of records and seal was elected for the sixth term unanimously, with an increase of salary to

At the close of the session the grand lodge adjourned and were entertained to a sumptuous supper by members of Chignecto lodge. The usual speeches were made and toasts honored.

# CANADA.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir,-The Statistical Year-Book of Canada for 1893, just issued by the department of agriculture, under the able supervision of George Johnson, F. S. S., statistician, is a most valuable work and ranks far ahead of

any former issue. It points out that our city of St. John is the oldest incorporated town in Canada, its charter bearing date 18th May, 1785. It shows the number of letters and newspapers which passed through our 3,638 post offices to have been 36,960,000 in 1868, whilst in 1893 the number of letters and newspapers, including books and circulars, which passed through our 8,477 post offices is stated at 196,660,917, a wonderful increase, and a good means of guaging the progress which Canada has made since 1st July, 1867. The gross assets of our chartered banks in 1867. were \$77,872,257, whilst in 1893 the aggregate of our bank assets is stated at \$304,-363,580. The number of light houses in

Canada in 1867 were only 227; now we have 749 well equipped light houses.

In 1867 our gross imports and exports were \$181,027,532, whilst in 1893 the aggregate of our imports and exports reached the sum of \$247,638,620.

I submit these interesting figures just to show what we have been doing in Canada during the past quarter of a century. PROGRESS

### THE SILO.

Farmer.

The Cow Likes Some Variety as Well as Her Master Does.

John Balderstone, of Kennett Square, asked to tell a Chester county, Quebec, Institute whether we should build silos and use ensilage, answered : "When a Frenchman, a few years ago, announced to the public a new method of preserving fodder by packing it in a green state in air-tight pits, the comment of the farming community in general was that the fellow was There are no bills due by grand lodge. not of right mind; such a proceeding was entirely too ridiculous to be soberly considered for a moment.

"However, some more venturesome than their neighbors looked into Goffart's experiments and dared to assert that he was right, and that he had discovered a very good thing. As the English language had no name for such a process, our ears were offended by two new words coined to suit; the pit we were told was a silo, and the provender preserved in this outlandish way was called ensilage, and our good old Mother Tongue was scarcely found rich enough in derisive epithets for the whole process by some of our agricultural Solons: the more converts the system made the hotter their zeal waxed against it. Few really good things are, however, injured by ridicule ; it sometimes advertises quite as

effectually as praise. "Now, we dairymen have long felt a want of green food in winter. The stand-by prescription of the writers was raise roots; raise carrots, if you can, and be sure to raise beets, and raise lots of sugar beets. Very well. that is easily proposed, but not so easy to practice. After, with infinite pains you have the beets started and with many back-aches and muddy fingers they have been weeded and started off in luxuriant growth, the dog days come and the broad, shining leaves wither and die, and the poor things stand with a little tuft left, looking like an Indian scalp lock, which he preserves for his enemies to lift if they can. Then, about the time you would like to harvest them, they get started to growing again and you leave them to enjoy the cool weather, and they or your fingers, or both, get frosted before they are harvested.

"Now, corn does not behave so; it suits our climate perfectly, and, with reasonable cultivation, produces abundantly. It has long been recognized that, when planted somewhat thicker than when we wish grain as a primary object, an enormous amount of food can be produced on an acre, and which has long been our resort for extra food in summer. But attempts to save fodder corn by drying for winter have usually been unsatisfactory. The silo just meets the want. When our crop is just at its best, the ears just in full milk, we pack it down in the silo, and take it out in winter in just the condition the cow seems to require, so far as we can discover-quite as valuable. or a little more so, than when we cut

it fresh from the field. "Now, a sile is simply a building with perpendicular, smooth, air-tight walls. The form and dimensions may suit circumstances, but the deeper or rather higher you can conveniently have one filled the better. The fashion now seems to be to build with wood, double boards with paper between. Perhaps it is all right, but, with a lively re collection of the appearance of a planklined ice house a few years ago, I hesitate. However, the silo will be empty and dry during most of the hot months when the rapid decay of the ice house is going on, and perhaps it is all right. But, in a country where stone and sand are plentiful. I am certain that a permanent building can be made at no extravagant cost. My own happens to be about two-thirds stone cemented and the upper third boards, the ensilage, when settled,, being mostly with-

in the stone. "I think that harm has been done ha enthusiastic advocates making it appear so simple an operation that it is only necessary to christen the building you might have a silo, fill it with corn. and expect it to keep because you have named it a silo. Now you cannot suspend the laws of decay by pow-wow or sleight of hand. The silo can only preserve your fodder as the housewife's canning keeps her tomatoes, by excluding the oxygen, the silo having just one point in its favor, and that the very essential one, that a spot of taint does not communicate through the mass and spoil the whole. You may depend upon it, where air reaches it there you will find a spoiled spot. In the matter of weighting or not weighting it, about which much has been written, it seems to be merely a matter of whether you choose to use corn for weight or something else. If left entirely uncovered, a portion on top decays and serves as weight and sealing to that below, and is to be removed to the manure heap when you open it. In my own silo I cover with tarred paper first, lay on boards and cover with a foot of stone, and have almost no loss. Good success has been obtained with a quantity of chaff, moisture con densed on it giving it the requisite weight and solidity. When cut short, the green fodder packs very closely, and, being quite heavy, if the mass is of considerable depth, all the lower portions are thoroughly pressed by that over it, so that the need of weight is confined to the top layer. This you must use the best resources at hand to preserve, or let it spoil to preserve what is below. So much for the apparent antagonism between weighting and not weighting. You have the work to do one way or another. Now take your choice.

"There is no need for the ponderous cutting apparatus run by steam we sometimes read about. The green stalk cuts so easily, any of our farm horse powers will dispose of it quite as rapidly as it can be conveniently hauled to the cutter. I have only used one horse, and the man who hands up to the feed table needs to be alive and at work all the time. The tramping in the silo is a small matter; only tramp the sides and corners; the middle will care for itself. "I find ensilage to be a good healthy food for milk cows, and it will make good milk and butter. Some of the most costly herds of cattle in the country have been fed on it for years without any evil results. Long ago we

were told that it was condemned by an extensive concern which makes condensed milk, and that they had for bidden its use. Now they find that the milk which spoiled, and which was charged to the ensilage, was made at a factory where none was fed among the farmers; bad water was the cause. But, raise all the clover you possibly can: make hav while the sun shines and the cows will appreciate your best endeavors and rattle their chains to

applaud your best success. "The silo need not interfere with i at all, even if 'one acre of corn is worth three of clover.' The cow likes some variety quite as well as her master. Beef and ham are good, but most of us think well also of shad and oysters, when we can have them, especially if they happen to be much cheaper."

#### YORK S. S. CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the York county Sunday school assocation was opened in the Methodist church at Marysville on Thursday evening, Aug. 16th, and continued all through Friday, 17th. The pastor, Rev. W. W. Lodge, conducted the opening prayer and shared heartily in all the sessions President J.W. Spurden in his openng address expressed some earnest houghts about the Bible as a standard of character and the association's important work of teaching it.

Mr .Lucas expounded the advantage of the parish association work and gave a normal lesson on the Sunday chool. The prayer service of Friday morn-

ng was led by Rev. J. T. Parsons. In

the absence of the president Mr. Lucas took the chair After an earnest consideration of the work of the county, the statistical report was read by Mre. Dr. Sharp, who is an excellent secretary. Mr .Lucas said this was the most complete report of Sunday school work which York ever had. Not a school was overlooked. Questions were asked as to methods of collecting statistics, and Mr. Lucas clearly explained the methods and the principles on which they

are based. The afternoon meeting was yet more largely attended. The credential committee made their first report, which showed a wide representation. In the absence of two gentlemen who were to have spoken on the Four Gospels Mr. Lucas took that subject, using blackboard and giving much information to teachers.

The nominating committee reported and the following officers were elected: Martin Lemont, pres.; J.W. Spurden. vice-pres.; Mrs. Dr. Sharp, sec. and treas.; also vice-presidents for each parish.

Mrs. W. G. Clark taught a primary class. It was a profitable exerise and crowned the session. Mr. Lucas made some references to the primary union proposed to be formed under Dr. Hurlburt at the provincial convention, Dec. 16-18th. The evening session had a very large

congregation. President Lemont made a brief address on Sunday shool Lemont work as a paying investment of time and money. He called on Mr. Lucas, who spoke on the work in York Co., and said some excellent things to the teachers.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. Brecken, who in felicitous style spoke of some of the needs of a S. S. teacher; and Rev. Dr. McLeod gave a forcible address on the splendid opportunities opening to a modern S. S. teacher. Offerings were taken up and the York county convention was brought to a close.

## MIRACULOUS DISCOVERY.

The Children Driven out to Sea in an Open Boat from Harbor Grace, Picked Up.

North Sydney, C. B., Aug. 22.-There is great rejoicing here today over the arrival of the bark Laura, Captain Kehoe, from Harbor Grace, Nfld., with the missing children, who were driven out to sea in an open boat from Rose Blanche, Newfoundland, last Friday night in a dense fog, and a heavy east north east wind. The Laura, having been driven out of her course by a contrary wind, was coming back, when at dusk on Monday night, Captain Kehoe noticed a black speck some five miles distant, which proved later to be the missing boat. On coming nearer, Captain Kehoe seeing no signals and noticing no person on board. decided not to bother further with it. But later they took the boat in tow only to release it a few minutes after, when the toy, aroused from his risce of slumber, caught the attention of the vessel and immediate steps were taken to recover the boat, and take the well-nigh exhausted children on board. The captain, who then took his bearings, says he was sixty miles S. S. W. of Rose Blanche, with the wind breezing up and increasing to a perfect gale. The ship being placed under close reefed sails, Capt. Kehoe says, that finding the missing children at that time, was nothing less than miraculous, as no boat could live in

the raging sea a few hours later. The children had no water since Saturday and the little bread on board the skiff was saturated with salt water. The boy, aged sixteen, was much weaker than his sister, aged fourteen. the former fainting after the excite ment of seeing friendly faces which had temporarily buoyed him up. The children are being well looked after by friends and interested parties.

Truth: Binthare sat down on some chair and upset the coffee in his lap at breakfast. On his way to his office he was caught in a heavy rain and drenched.

"The young man with Miss Millions is the one she is so in love with. Flo-Yes, and now where is the one she intends to marry?

Washigton Star: "Did you have a good time on your two week's vacation?" said one young man to another. "I must have had," was the wearily

spoken reply. "I left home with \$200, and I haven't a cent left." He-Why are you forever roasting Charley Fenderson? She-Simply be-

pointed to the bank and said, "Dig cause he isn't half baked. there." The unbelieving attendants

Children Cry for

### THAT WALKING TOUR.

Island.

No. 3.

Charlottetown's Broad Streets and Bounteous Water Supply.

In 1765, Captain Holland, who was commissioned by the English government to report on the condition and resources of the Island of St. John, recommended that a capital to be called Charlottetown should be built on a point of the harbor of Port la Joie. Although he took notice of the fine natural advantages of situation, yet he regarded it specially from the stra- station is almost on the same level as getic point of view. An enemy, he thought, would have great difficulty in passing the fort at the narrow mouth of the harbor, and if that should five feet. The water in the town has take place the town itself on the rising a pressure so high that for ordinary ground would command the intricate channels of the three rivers which came together in the fine sheet of water in front of the proposed town. These military possibilities, of course, remain as they were in Capt. Holland's and longer at a time, a fire engine is time, and a couple of little forts show where provision might be made, if is, however, more impressed by havneed were, for defending the city. But | ing water to drink which is cold not many of the scores of people who enough without ice and although not visit Charlottetown every week during the summer consider whether the city would or would not be easy to take by an enemy. They do know that there is an unusually fine piece of water stretching away far to the right and the left, and connected with the bay outside by a narrow passage Their eyes linger in a satisfied way on it and the bordering hillsides dotted with farm houses and trees. They sail across to Southport and look back on the town with its wharves and high buildings, and the mass of foliage, along the streets and squares and in the private grounds. And if they knew anything about Capt. Holland they will praise him for having a good artistic eye and knowing a place for a town when he saw it. Seemingly, however, the founder had

chief of all the towns of the Island. He thought that by making it the centre of the judicial and civil business and giving it some particular privileges it might be "at least equally flourishing with the other country towns'. His hope seems rather to have been quite as great or even greater for Georgetown, or more especialy for sandy roads, sometimes with a deephis third capital, Princetown. That other towns should arise and surpass hese two, and that Charlottetown-to compare small things with greatshould come to be for the Island what London is for England, we can scarcey blame the worthy navigator for not oreseeing. But so it is. While there may be rivalries and petty jealousies between the smaller towns. Charlottetown is spoken of with pride by them all. The judges live there and go out on circuit or to their county courts to special trains run. On a later day, the hear disputes and settle differences. editor, presumably as a "dead-head" The merchants and factories of Charlottetown do a large business supplying the smaller traders. respects the capital of the Island several cross roads when, with great has the pre-eminence and the air skill of navigation, we found ourselves of a large city to a greater approaching Tulloch Farm, the residegree than most places of the same size. And yet it does not give one the years he was prominent in local poliimpression of being conceited. It wears its dignities and honors modestly like a person who is accustomed to good clothes. The town assumes calmly that its importance will be recognized nor Howlan. He is also one of the and people take it at its own valuation.

The first thing that the stranger in

of the streets. On account of the number of trees this is, as a general thing, not so noticeable as it would otherwise be, but occasionally some undecorated street, with low houses bordering on it, stretches away almost like a country field. In many of these Island towns the streets appear to have been made first, many and wide and regular, and by degrees houses have, or in some cases have not, been built on them. The latter are then only a part of what they were intend to be, are mostly towns without houses. which is like a river without water. But Charlottetown, as I said above, is not of that kind, it surpasses the expectation of its founder. Its wide streets are well lined with houses and arranged in the most democratic fashion. The rich and the poor flock together. Brick houses and wooden houses, tidy houses and untidy houses. houses with fresh paint and houses with no paint, sit side by side in all too great peace and harmony. It suggests fraternity and equality, but not beauty. That is, of course, found to some degree in all our towns and cities, but it seems present to an even greater degree in this city. St. John got rid of father. There is no living soul in a good deal of it by the rather dramatic treatment of a great fire. Char- cause no one in Szanad has a kreuzer. lottetown seems to have a poor chance of such good or bad luck, whichever it gulden-for which he has no immediate may be regarded, since it has such an admirable water supply to aid the wide terest when my next year's kukuruz streets in stopping any fire that may break out. We heard a great deal about this water supply and its mysterious source. Some friends invited us to drive out to see the pumping station and "the walking tour" took in that and other things in the neighborheod of Charlottetown in the course of a fine afternoon. About 3 miles from the city we came to a valley with a brook running through it. On the bank of this were two small brick buildings, one the pumping station and the other covering the source of supply. The obliging engineer took us in charge and replied patiently to our stock of questions. We learned that for many years gravy that had been spilled on his the people of the city had discussed the question of a supply of water better than that obtained from the old wells. To get a supply seemed to require a lake not too far from the city and none offered itself. At last a Yankee from Woburn, Mass., dropped into the town and became a kind of Moses for the despairing people. He started out with town officials to view the neighborhood and give his opinion as to the best of their bad schemes of getting water The drive out went on calmly until the Yankee came to the hollow and brook that I have mentioned. Here he

Pitcher's Castoria.

got out, sat on a fence and inspected

the surroundings, waded down the

after going a hundred feet or more,

brook with his long rubber boots, and

finally rock. Water gushed out as from an artesian well and from that The Chief of All the Towns on P. E. day, some five years ago, until the present, the flow of pure cold water has given no sign of ceasing. The well house is a circle of perhaps twenty feet in diameter, with the water five

or six feet below the surface or the ground. The engineer said that the daily pumping of 705,000 gallons made little or no difference in the level of the water. Once when the water works were first started he pumped, as a test. steadily for two days and nights, which would take out nearly five million gallons. Even that lowered the supply only to a certain point. Below a certain row of stones it had never been known to fall. The pumping the city. The water is stored in a reservoir on a hill behind the town, at an elevation of a hundred and fortyfires no engine is required. The hose is simply joined to the hydrant and water will carry to the roof of any ordinary building. The town has an efficient fire service, but for months not brought into use. The traveller

dug, through soft soil and gravel, and

filtered, as clear as that from the purest spring on a country hill-side. A town with such good water might suppose that no one would want to drink anything else. At any rate Charlottetown is one of the few cities in the lower provinces which have adopted the Scott act. It first became law in the city in 1879, and although there have since been several attempts to overthrow it, only one succeeded, For the past fifteen years, therefore, Charlottetown has been twelve under the Scott act. It is now in force all over the Island, and as far as one can can judge in passing hastily through the country, is effective. In Summerside we noticed a drunken man being led off by a more sober friend, who seemed ashamed of him. Apart from that man-and he may have come no expectation that here would be the by the steamer from the main landwe have seen nothing to imply that people are not satisfied with their good water, and milk and other things that may be drunk without breaking the

In the course of our drive we skirted round behind the city, on the border of the ancient royalty grant, along very worn track for the horse and carriage wheels, with mounds of grass between. There were, on the other hand, the great fields of oats and potatoes that one soon learns to connect with the Island, gentle hills and hedgerows, and an ocasional church spire out of the surrounding trees that at times suggested the quiet scenes of an English laudscape. Among other places we passed a railway station called Cematery, to which, when the dead demand, traveller, got off there hastily by mistake for the junction. On our drive we bent in and out, and up and down, dence of Senator Ferguson. For many tiss and was a member of the Sullivan ministry. Recently he has come into federal politics, taking the seat in the senate held by the present Goverbetter known farmers in the neighborhood of Charlottetown, and in the course of a morning interview, in-Charlottetown notices is the broadness vited us to visit him and inspect his cows and his lands. When we arrived he had unfortunately been thrown from his carriage on the way back from the city and had not yet reached home. Early the next morning we started eastward and sped away so fast on our walking tour as to outstrip all news. Some day the newspapers will catch up to us, when we hope to learn that the senator is likely to be for still many a year active in farming and politics. W. M. T.

A PEASANT'S APPEAL TO HIS KING At Szanad, in Hungary, lives a poor peasant farmer named Pero Bati. The destruction of his crops and loss of cattle had plunged him into difficulties. One sleepless night he conceived a novel idea and arose early the next morning and carried it out. The idea took the form of the following epistle: "To the Most Honorable and Well-Born Herr King: My cow is dead-with great respect I submit this-and my noble farm produce has been struck down with hailstones. The wicked 'man in possession' plagues me sorely, though he is my mother-in-law's god-Szanad who can lend me a kreuzer, be-If my lord would lend me a couple of. need-I would pay him back with incrop (maize) is sold. I trust that good health may wait upon my good king and his exalted house and also his dear family. Oh, that I could kiss the pretty hands of our high-born lady queen! All happiness to your king's majesty. Truly yours, Pero Bati." This letter was duly despatched and a messenger was sent to ascertain the truth of Bati's statement. This proving correct the two guiden (about 3s) which the emperor was "not in immediate need of" were placed at Pero Bati's disposal.—London News.

### CH LUGRIN IN TROUBLE.

Another New Brunswicker has been distinguishing himself in the west. This time it is CH Lugrin, formerly of Fredericton, and now editor of the Seattle Telegraph, who was convicted on Friday of criminally libelling Bolton Rogers, chief of the police, and sentenced by Judge Glasgow to pay a fine of \$500 and be imprisoned three months in the county jail. Mr Lugin made no reply but it is reported that he was a sentenced by ply but it is reported that he subsequently told his counsel with grim humor that it was a pity the judge had not power to sentence him to death. A notice of appeal was given and the bond, fixed at \$500 by Judge Glasgow, was signed by John Collins, proprietor of the Telegraph, and Contractor John Parke. The sentence imposed was more severe than looked for by many, yet was much less than the yet was much less than the maximum Vancouver World.

"If I only had some iemonade now." he said, "this would be a picnic."

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