TO SUBSCRIBERS.

After the first of July all monies received for subscriptions will be acknowledged by changing the date stamped on the paper immediately after the name.

Should any subscriber notice that the date is not changed on the first, second or third paper after the money is sent, he should at once send a postal card to the Sun Office, stating when he sent the money and how it was sent, by registered letter, post office order or Express order—SUN PRINTING CO.

NOTICE.

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For Sale, Wanted, etc., four lines or less, 25 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

NOTICE.

When a subscriber wishes the address on the paper changed to another Post Office, the OLD ADDRESS should ALWAYS be sent with the new one

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 27, 1903.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC PORT.

If the Grand Trunk Pacific proposes to ship its western freight by a Canadian port it will need something more than a track and rolling stock. There will be need of terminal accommodations and equipment. This is an expensive but necessary requirement, and until the new transcontinental railway has it Portland will be the traffic terminus.

It is absurd to suppose that the construction to Moncton is any guarantee that the Grand Trunk Pacific will use a Canadian winter port. There is a legend that the maritime province members agreed upon Moncton as the terminus. As a matter of fact no meeting of the eastern members took place and no agreement of the kind was reached. The conservative members, twelve in number, had no share in the alleged agreement. Several government supporters have declared that they are not in favor of the Moncton plan. So far as can be learned the proposal to make Moncton the terminus came from the promoters of the bill, as a sort of compromise or substitute plan.

The company desired to stop at North Bay, where the old Grand Trunk line could be taken for Portland. Quebec was next proposed, but that was the same thing, since the Grand Trunk lines already reach Levis. When the demand that the line should be built to a Canadian port could not be resisted Mr. McCarthy said that Mr. Hays would accept Moncton.

Moncton is all right as a stage on the route to Halifax. There is no objection to the extension to Moncton in order to provide a short route for all traffic bound to Halifax. But Moncton is a hundred miles from the shortest route between Quebec and the nearest Canadian winter port. Let the road be built to Moncton if that is in the public interest or if it is necessary in order to do justice to Halifax. But the company must be also required to build to a Canadian winter port.

With a government guarantee to the proposed issue of Grand Trunk Pacific Bonds, every foot of the road will be paid for without touching the proceeds of the stock. The road will the built and equipped with the proceeds of the government guarantee. This being so, the people who provide the guarantee should have a good deal more to say about the enterprise than the people who accept it and pay nothing. One thing that the people should ask is that the road shall be Canadian from start to finish, that it shall not only reach a Canadian port, but shall prepare to do business there by providing an adequate terminal equipment.

POSSIBLE TRANSFORMATION OF IRELAND.

If the Irish land bill fails to give satisfaction to the Irish people it will not be the fault of Mr. Wyndham, who has made two more concessions to the tenant interest. Probably there is no other country in the world where tenants have the same opportunity to become the owners of the land they occupy as they will have in Ireland under Mr. Wyndham's bill. That island may not become the home of a thoroughly satisfied and tranquil people. The Irish race is not given to unmitigated serenity. Absolute calm and contentment would be unbearable. But Ireland is likely to become in a short time a country of land-owning farmers, and there is no reason to doubt that they will be less thrifty, prosperous and conservative than other free holders. Agitation and serious disturbance will be left to those who have little statute in the country. The Irish tenant of today may yet be the great support of the landed interest. It is natural for a man to stand by his own order.

METHODIST HISTORY AND OTHER HISTORY.

Methodism in the maritime provinces dates back to the Yorkshire immigration of 1774, or nine years before the arrival of the loyalists. The early Methodist missionaries here were correspondents of John Wesley, who watched with deep and affectionate interest the work of Mr. Black and his associates. Except for the few Congregationalists and Episcopalians on the St. John river, a Baptist congregation which came to Sackville in 1762 and the little Dutch settlement at Shepody, the Yorkshire people were the first settlers in this province under the British regime. For nearly one hundred and thirty years this body of Christians has had its share in the religious and temporal life of Eastern Canada, and much of local history is contained in the records of the church. In the early days, when Methodist ministers reported directly to the society in the old country and until the middle of the last century, the mother organization was supreme in British North America. The colonial organization first took the form of a district meeting, and afterwards of a conference, with a representative of the British conference in the chair. Then came the independent conference of Eastern British America, which was subsequently divided into three, all now included in the Methodist Church of Canada. The records and papers connected with these conditions are of great value as historical documents and it would be of great advantage to have a good local collection available for reference.

The principal historian of Methodism in Eastern Canada was the late Rev. J. Watson Smith, of Halifax, who had a remarkable gift for research and possessed the true historical spirit. There is no better work of history relating to the maritime provinces than Dr. Smith's two volumes. The author's fine collection of records, manuscripts and books has been presented to Mt. Allison university library.

The Methodist Historical Society of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island organized yesterday for the purpose of collecting and preserving records relating to the history of their church, and for historical study in that direction has a common purpose with a larger and more general organization in Toronto. It will probably be followed by a similar association in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. All such societies, if they do their work, will perform great service to historical research in general. Writers and students of political and national history find church records one of their chief sources of information. They throw light on local and current events, and are often the only data available to clear up disputed questions. They reveal the moral, educational and social conditions of their time, and often disclose to some extent the economic and political conditions. The man who is interested in church history is usually interested in all history.—Star.

Petersen and Tate, who contracted with Sir Richard Cartwright for the fast Atlantic service, put up a deposit of $50,000 that they would carry out their agreement. They got extensions of time and other concessions. Some years ago they threw up the job, saying that they could not do it for the money. Now the government is kindly returning the deposit and paying interest on it for the full time it was retained, some six years. What are these deposits for anyway?—Star.

CHANGING THE DEFENDANT.

When Mr. Gamey made his charges against Mr. Stratton it was the minister who was supposed to be on trial. The commissioners got the idea in their heads that they were trying Mr. Gamey, and so passed lightly over the evidence against Mr. Stratton. And now the legislature and the public are passing judgment on the judges, whose conduct of the case has been attacked by several members and whose judgment is considered in the amendment proposed by Mr. St. John.

An accident to the Sun's press yesterday morning delayed the issue until it was too late to catch some of the mails. Judging by the messages received during the day from all parts of the province the paper was greatly missed.

Sir Charles Tupper contradicts the assertion that the Chignecto ship railway project was opposed by the liberals in the house. On the contrary Mr. Mackenzie, when leader of the opposition, stated in the house that he would not oppose the measure.

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Get Nourishment into the Blood and Enjoy the Blessings of Health.

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By using Ferrozone, the King of all tonics.

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Ferrozone assists the stomach, and energizes the entire human organism. It corrects improper action of the kidneys, liver and bladder, thus destroying and eliminating all disease producing poisons. Ferrozone is a stimulating tonic that is good for both sexes, and guaranteed to cure Anæmia, Blood Disorders, Bowel Troubles, Bad Complexion, Dyspepsia, Headaches and Female Troubles. Being in tablet form, Ferrozone is convenient and easy to take. Let it assist you in finding better health. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all druggists, or by mail from the Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

FERROZONE ASSURES HEALTH.

WOLFVILLE AND ACADIA.

WOLFVILLE, June 22.—Dr. J. F. Tufts of Acadia, has gone to Cambridge, Mass., where he will attend the closing of Harvard and participate in the annual dinner of his class.

Prof. Haycock will be again employed on the geological survey for the summer months. This year he will work in northern New Brunswick.

Rev. Dr. Kierstead was in New Brunswick last week and preached the dedicatory sermon of the new church just opened at Belle Isle Station.

Rev. Maynard P. Freeman has gone to Prince Edward Island, where he will engage in mission work for the summer.

J. H. Tabor and daughter have gone to Woodstock and other points on the St. John river, where they will spend a week's vacation.

Mrs. Hoden H. Rand of Toronto, is in Wolfville, and will spend a few weeks with Mrs. T. B. Oakes. Mrs. W. Hill (nee Grace Boggs), of New York, is visiting at the home of her father, Dr. Boggs, on Acadia street. Mrs. J. B. Robinson and her daughter, Miss Janette, who have been staying with Mrs. T. B. Oakes, have returned to their home in St. Stephen. Miss Marjorie Calhoun, daughter of Mrs. (Dr.) Lawrence, who has been attending Edgehill school at Windsor, has returned for the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. F. Crönin of New York, are visiting at the rectory. Rev. J. H. Hemmingson has returned from a few weeks' visit to Windsor.

On account of the continued illness of B. O. Davison, editor of the Acadian, the paper has missed two issues.

Mrs. C. B. Whidden of Antigonish, and her mother, Mrs. Judson Harris, are staying in Wolfville for the summer.

Rev. A. K. Kempton, son of Rev. Dr. Kempton of Dartmouth, is spending his vacation in Wolfville and other points.

Miss Nellie Burgess, daughter of C. R. Burgess of Wolfville, has returned from an eight months' trip to South America in one of her father's ships with Captain and Mrs. Lombard.

Rev. H. R. Hatch has returned from his canvass of Queens Co. in the interests of the century fund. He has been absent about five weeks and has succeeded in raising the amount allotted to this county, $1,200.

Ralph M. Jones, son of Prof. R. V. Jones, is preaching in Antigonish for a few weeks. He has completed one year at Rochester Theological School.

Rev. Dr. Trotter was confined to his house for a week with a severe attack of sciatica.

HAMPSTEAD, QUEENS CO.

HAMPSTEAD, June 18.—Measles have broken out in the family of Geo. F. Thomson. The wife of Dr. M. H. MacDonald is down with la grippe.

Catching pickerel is the angler's delight just now. Three and four pound fish have been landed.

William and Guilford Hastings of California are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hastings.

June 22.—The annual school meeting of this district on Saturday elected Fred C. Stutts as trustee, to fill the place of I. E. VanWart, retiring. Dr. M. H. MacDonald was re-elected auditor. The sum of $250 was voted to carry on the years' business of the district.

Rev. R. W. Ferguson of the west end is spending a few days here.

SMALLPOX IN KENT CO.

REXTON, N. B., June 23.—A case of smallpox has developed at Richibucto Cape. The patient is Joseph R. Richard, a peddler. The case is a mild one. The house has been quarantined. Dr. J. W. Doherty is the attending physician. H. M. Ferguson, member of the board of health, is looking after the case, and the strictest measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

It is understood that H. M. S. Ariadne, the flagship, and two or three other vessels of the fleet, will arrive here on the 11th July for a few days. This flagship has never yet visited St. John. Lt. Gov. Snowball will be in the city to officially welcome them, and several entertainments will be given.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

WANTED.

WANTED—By trustees of school district No. 3 Hampton Village, a first class male teacher as principal, beginning the new year August 10th, 1903. Apply, stating salary, etc., to A. A. MABEE, Secretary.

WANTED.—Man for farm work also to help milk, night and morning. Apply to L. B. PLEWELLING, Mahogany Road, Fairville, P. O.

WANTED—Reliable men to sell for the large Fonthill Nurseries; largest and best assortment of stock; liberal terms to workers, pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED—In every town in N. B. and N. S. to introduce new and valuable improvements. Address G. R. WILLETT, Westfield Centre, Kings Co., N. B. 775

QUEST FOR ROTHESAY FORGERS NARROWING.

Mr. Milligan Says Responsibility Rests With Ten People, Names Not Mentioned.

Libel Case Continued—Witnesses for Defence Examined—Mr. McKeown Greatly Worried About Reports of Case in Sun and Star.

On the resumption of the circuit court Thursday morning the libel suit of Milligan v. Crockett was continued. C. J. Milligan, the plaintiff, being on the stand.

Mr. McKeown said that he desired to express his regret at the unfairness of the report of the case in the Sun. It had alluded to the case as the notorious libel suit, and he thought that this unfairly reflected upon the plaintiff. His honor requested the press to refrain from such comments in the future.

C. J. Milligan, continuing his testimony, outlined the procedure in his office at election time with reference to the mailing of letters. He did not really have charge of his own office. He was away quite frequently, the office in his absence being in charge of A. E. McIntyre. About January, 1901, he began to make inquiries about the mailing of the letter, and took all the steps he could to find out who mailed it, but never learned who did it.

Drawing his attention to the article complained of, Mr. McKeown asked the witness if he had any reason to be a friend of the deaf and dumb. The witness replied that he had made charges against the deaf and dumb institution at Fredericton.

ONCE THEY WERE FRIENDS.

Prior to the beginning of the suit the witness said that his relations with the defendant were friendly. Mr. Crockett's paper had shown strong opposition to his charges against the deaf and dumb institution. Continuing, the witness said that he had published on Feb. 4, 1901, in the Telegraph, an open letter denying complicity in the forgery of the Rothesay list. He read the letter to the jury. He had nothing to do at all with the preparation of any list of the electors of Rothesay, resident or non-resident for the year 1900. He said that he could positively deny that he consulted with anyone in reference to this list, nor had he any knowledge that any wrong doing was going on. He had not even seen the forged list.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

O. S. Crockett then began the cross-examination. Asked if he remembered the comment of one of the judges of the supreme court when the Rothesay list matter was before the court, that the forgery of the list was a crime involving theft, forgery, and bribery, the witness replied that he thought the comment ridiculous. He immediately explained that as a lawyer he could not conceive of a set of circumstances that would involve the three crimes. Continuing Mr. Milligan said that he was never organizer of the liberal party, although he acted as secretary of the liberal organization.

Mr. Crockett.—I will ask you then as secretary of the liberal party, did you not feel that in the interest of the party you should take some steps to expose the crime and place it upon the shoulders of those who perpetrated it?"

Mr. Milligan—"No, I did not."

The witness admitted that he had knowledge that the registered letter containing the bogus list was sent in his name.

Asked if he knew that his name was on the bogus list, Mr. Milligan replied that he had ascertained that fact through the papers.

Witness was asked if he remembered the by-election in the month of September, 1900, when Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Sproul ran. Mr. McKeown objected to the question. The judge allowed it. Mr. Milligan remembered the election.

Mr. Crockett: "Have you seen a statement published in the Globe that you, in that election, attempted to personate the Rev. Allen Daniel?"

Mr. McKeown objected to the question.

Mr. Crockett said that he was merely putting the question to test the credibility of the witness, as the witness had just previously said that he thought that the men whose names were on the bogus list could not have voted if they had wanted to. "If we can show," said Mr. Crockett, "that Mr. Milligan has been a party to other political crimes——"

His Honor here interrupted, remarking that he would allow a broad cross-examination, but if the witness did not answer questions intended merely to test his creditability, he would not compel him to do so.

THE GLOBE LIES—SAYS MILLIGAN

Mr. Milligan said emphatically: "that publication was a lie."

Mr. Crockett, calling the witness' attention to an article in the Daily Telegraph of Jan. 25, 1901, relative to an application being made to the supreme court to quash the Rothesay list, asked him if he was aware of an affidavit in which his name was used on that occasion.

The witness could not remember, although he believed something to that effect was in one of the affidavits.

To another question the witness replied that he was not urged to take steps to vindicate himself by the chiefs of the liberal party.

Referring to his position as secretary of the liberal organization, Mr. Milligan said that it was among his duties to give personal attention to the preparation of electoral lists. He recognized that it was a matter of importance to have the names of party friends on the list. He had not taken an active interest in the politics of Kings county since 1896. As a private person he had not given more attention to the politics of that county than to other counties.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session of the court the cross-examination of the plaintiff was continued by Mr. Crocket. The witness denied making the statement that he and Isaac Burpee owned Kings county. He knew Jas. Scovil and W. G. Scovil. The latter gentleman was charman for the liberal party of Sydney ward, but he didn't take as active a part in politics on all occasions as he would like to see him take. Neither one of the Scovils had any connection, as far as he knew, with the Rothesay forgery. Witness also knew Edward J. Armstrong, who was active in the election of 1900. He saw him on election day of that year at Rothesay, but was not working in unison with him.

MR. MILLIGAN'S JOKE.

Mr. Milligan emphatically denied that he had attempted to personate Rev. Allen Daniel of Rothesay. His statements at the Rothesay poll in reference to voting Mr. Daniel's name were meant as a joke, and he thought those present took it that way. Col. Domville was there at the time, and told him to get on and stop his fooling. He could not say positively whether the conservatives had an agent at the poll or not. Headley Dixon had charge. The witness denied that Mr. Dixon refused to allow him to vote Mr. Daniel's name. He would not have done it even if permission had been given him. Although the whole matter was intended as a joke, witness said that he was not in the habit of making such jokes.

The witness said he had no knowledge of the lands and grantees referred to in connection with the bogus list. He remembered that he or Ed. Armstrong spoke on one occasion of A. C. Fairweather drawing deeds at Rothesay, but no reference was made to any land or grantees.

Mr. Milligan further stated that three rooms in the Walker building were used as headquarters for the liberal party. It was a common thing for people to come in there with letters and leave them to be mailed along with the regular mail from the office. He and his assistants did it to accommodate the friends of the party. He did not think that Mr. Scovil was in the habit of leaving mail there. Neither Mr. Armstrong, Col. Domville and Fred Wedderburn were accustomed to leave mail there. A great many of the letters didn't relate to the campaign.

PROBABLE WITNESSES GONE.

He was assisted by Dr. McIntyre, John Burpee and six stenographers, among them being Miss Ryan, who was now in Boston. Dr. McIntyre was now in Quebec and Mr. Burpee in the Yukon.

Mr. Burpee was his mailing clerk. He also did work in respect to witness's law and insurance business. He did not do any political work outside of the office for Mr. Milligan. He had all confidence in Mr. Burpee's honesty and integrity.

Witness said that as soon as his attention was called to the statement that the bogus list had been mailed in his name, he went to the postmaster, and found that he had been given a false certificate. He asked the registry clerk who mailed the letter, but he simply showed him the registry, and said that he could not tell anything about it. Mr. Woodrow did not remember who mailed it. He (Mr. Milligan) asked Mr. Woodrow if Mr. Burpee mailed it, but he did not remember. He asked Col. Domville, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Burpee and Miss Ryan in reference to the matter. He made inquiries of Mr. Gilliland, Col. Domville, W. G. Scovil, W. H. Trueman, James M. Scovil and Mr. Armstrong with a view to finding out how the affair occurred.

CRIME RESTS AMONG 10 PEOPLE.

He swore that he had no knowledge of who committed the deed. He could guess that it rested among 10 people. He could not answer the question whether he had much doubt as to it resting between those ten people. He fancied that he had been in close political touch with some of those ten people that he had in mind. He had not spoken to all of them about the bogus list. His letter of February 4th was the first written public denial he made of his complicity in the matter. He did not have any consultation, to the best of his knowledge, with Col. Domville on Dec. 10th, 1900, the day that the list was mailed. There was nothing said to him that day in reference to an election list in the parish of Rothesay. In the afternoon he consulted with Recorder Skinner's office concerning legal business. He was also in Mr. Currey's office.

THE FORGERY WAS IDIOTIC.

Mr. Milligan admitted that he was the complainant in the Deaf and Dumb investigation, and took that position because he believed an act of barbarism was being perpetrated on a lot of helpless children. He may not have shown similar zeal in following up the forgers of the Rothesay list, as he did not think it necessary. He thought the whole thing was a piece of idiocy. He would not say that he was content that an investigation should not be set on foot. In fact, he was on the warpath himself. Witness never applied to any person for names to put on an electoral list in Kings county. He at no time consulted with John Kelley or anybody else in reference to names to be put on a list.

A copy of the Daily Telegraph issued June 20, 1902, was put in evidence, and an editorial notice headed "Public Duty" was admitted by the witness to have been inspired by him.

After a recess of a few minutes the cross-examination was continued by Mr. Crockett, in which Mr. Milligan stated that he had never heard that his clerk, Mr. Burpee, took the list to the post office and asked Mr. Gilliland to have it mailed to Mr. Otty.

To Mr. McKeown the witness said that in consequence of information submitted by J. Harvey Brown he proceeded to have an investigation into the affairs of the Deaf and Dumb institution.

THE DEFENDANT'S PLEA.

O. S. Crockett, in opening to the jury on behalf of the defendant, said that from the examination of Mr. Milligan it was elicited that the action brought against the defendant was not maintainable. The article referred to in the Gleaner was a result of Mr. Milligan's position in reference to the deaf and dumb inquiry, in which he seemed to be very zealous.

In reference to the bogus list, he said the defence proposed to prove that it came from Mr. Milligan's office. If it could be proved that it came from Mr. Milligan's office and was mailed by his clerk, the presumption of law would be that Mr. Milligan knew something of the affair. If they (the jury) were asked to give a verdict upon the evidence already given it would undoubtedly be in favor of the defendant. The attorney general and his associates would be pleased, he believed, to have the matter rest just where it was.

Ross D. Woodrow of the local post office staff was the first witness examined on behalf of the defence. After explaining the ordinary steps taken in registering letters he said, in answer to Mr. Wallace, that an entry on Dec. 10 showed the sender of a letter was C. J. Milligan and the party to whom it was sent was G. O. D. Otty of Hampton. It went out in the St. John-Moncton mail. He did not remember who gave him the letter. He knew John Burpee and A. E. McIntyre, but he had no recollection as to who mailed the letter referred to.

THE FARM.

The Curing of Hay—How to do it in the Best Way—By F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

Since the hay crop is likely to be light this year, it is doubly important that it be handled to the best possible advantage and cut and cured in such a way as to secure the largest amount of nutrients in the most digestible and palatabel form.

To this end it is well at this season to bear the following facts in mind: Early cut hay is relatively richer in flesh-forming elements; it is more palatable and digestible; it has a sweeter aroma, but it has the disadvantage of being much more difficult to cure. Grass, as it approaches maturity, gains considerably in weight; part of this increase consists of starch and sugar, which is valuable to the feeder, and part consists of crude fibre, which decreases digestibility and renders the hay less palatable. Early cut hay is more valuable per ton than late cut, but a larger amount of digestible nutrients per acre is obtained by later cutting. Late cut hay has also the advantage of being more easily and rapidly cured, thus diminishing not only the labor but also the risk of loss in harvesting.

Early cut hay is especially valuable for sheep, calves, colts and dairy cattle, while for fattening cattle late cut hay will give as good results. In experiments conducted by Prof. Sanborn of New Hampshire and Prof. Henry of Wisconsin, to determine the relative value of early and late cut hay for fattening steers, the advantage was a little in favor of the late cut hay.

Whether hay should be cut early or late will depend, therefore, on the following conditions: (1) The stock to be kept; at least enough hay should be cut early to supply the dairy cows and young stock. (2) The season; if the weather be "catchy" it is generally wiser to defer the cutting until somewhat later. (3) The acreage to be handled; if the crop be large it will be necessary to begin cutting earlier.

By earlier cutting is meant cutting at or before the time of full bloom. By late cutting is meant cutting between the time of full bloom and ripening. In any case, however, hay should be cut before it is ripe enough for the seed to shell readily. A crop of mixed clover and timothy hay is at its best if both quality and quantity are to be considered, when from one-third to one-half of the clover blossoms have turned brown.

Hay should be cured and stored as rapidly as possible after cutting. With this in view, it is better to defer cutting in the morning until most of the dew is off. If 30 tons or more of hay is to be handled in a season, a tedder will be found a good instrument. Care must be exercised to avoid storing hay while at all damp from rain, dew or absorption from the ground. Moisture of this kind will spoil hay much quicker than the water contained in its own sap.

Last year attention was called to the method of curing clover hay practised successfully by Henry Glendenning and a number of other prominent and reliable farmers. Mr. Glendenning thus outlines his method: Cut when in full bloom, or when the blossoms contain the most honey. Cut in the morning after the dew has dried off. That cut in the morning may be cocked up in the afternoon. The mower should not be run later than 4 p. m., and all cut that day should be put into cock before the dew falls. This hay should be put into the barn next day and well tramped into the mow. He especially emphasizes the following conditions:

(1) Do not cut in the morning until the grass is dry.

(2) Do not allow fresh cut hay to lie on the ground over night, exposed to dew or rain.

(3) If any hay should get wet with rain let it stand in the cocks until thoroughly dry before taking to the barn.

Mr. Glendenning states that this hay came out as green as when it was put in, with the blossoms a beautiful pink color, which would indicate that it had not heated so much as one would naturally expect.

The advantages of this method are: (1) The saving of time between cutting and storing, lessening the risk of damage from rain; (2) All leaves and blossoms, the most valuable parts of the plant, are saved; (3) The hay is cleaner and brighter than that cured in the old way.

Of course hay cannot be cured by rules; conditions vary. A good method of curing on a gravelly upland farm would be quite unsuitable to the flatter clay and humus soil.

The length of time for which hay should be exposed in the swath will be determined by its ripeness, by the humidity of the atmosphere, the temperature and moistness of the soil, the presence or absence of wind, etc. So that every man must be, in large measure, a law unto himself, and his practice must be governed by personal experience.

It appears to be a fact however that when the conditions are favorable, and the necessary skill and judgment exercised clover may be stored much greener than was formerly thought possible, and that the very best quality of hay may be secured in this way.

BIGELOW-PATRIQUIN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., June 24.—On Wednesday afternoon, at her residence on Gaspereaux avenue, occurred the marriage of Miss Grace Patriquin, one of Wolfville's most popular young ladies, to Emerson Bigelow of Canning, son of John Bigelow of that place. At three o'clock, at the strains of the wedding march, played by Miss Beatrice Marshall of Malden, Mass., the bride entered the room and took her place beside the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. T. Kempton of Fitchburg, Mass., whose illustrated lectures on the land of Evangeline with Miss Patriquin as the original Evangeline, are well known.

Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow left on the afternoon express to spend a few weeks in Halifax and Chester, after which they will reside in Canning, where Mr. Bigelow holds a responsible position with Eaton Bros.

The bride received very beautiful presents, including a valuable cake basket and berry spoon from the Wolfville division. Miss Patriquin, who was a graduate of Acadia Seminary and of Dr. Currie's School of Expression of Boston, will be much missed among the young people of the town, and they all unite in wishing her every happiness.

FOR FREE ADVICE

Every Woman Should Write Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium.

MRS. JOSEPH LACELLE.

Mrs. Joseph Lacelle, Ottawa, East, Ont. Canada, writes:

"Peruna is better by far than any other medicine sold in the Dominion for the troubles peculiar to the sex. I suffered with backache, headache and dragging down pains for over nine months, and nothing relieved me a particle until I took Peruna. A few bottles relieved me of my miserable half-dead, half-alive condition. I am now in good health and have neither ache or pain, nor have I had any for the past year. If every suffering woman would take Peruna they would soon know its value and never be without it."—Mrs. Joseph Lacelle.

Free Home Advice.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, *Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge.*

Those wishing to become patients should address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

BLOCKED THE D. A. RAILWAY.

HALIFAX, June 25.—The railway bridge on the Hancock grade, three miles east of Kentville, was completely destroyed by fire last night. When the section men arrived there this morning ahead of the first regular train nothing was left but the rails suspended in space. It is not known how the bridge caught fire as there are no forest fires and the conclusion is that a spark from an engine passing over during the early part of the evening must have done it. The bridge is a small one, about fifty feet long and thirty feet high and will be replaced by tomorrow. In the meantime a temporary bridge will be put up to let trains pass over.

HALIFAX LABOR DECISION.

HALIFAX, June 25.—The union rates for carpenters' wages in Halifax has been 22 cents an hour for a nine hour day. Some time ago the carpenters demanded an increase to 25 cents an hour. This demand was submitted to arbitration by a board representing the the masters, the men and the provincial government. The arbitration came to an unanimous finding today under which the rate will be 25 cents for first class men and 22 cents, the old rate, for all others. Whether men are first class or not shall be left to the decision of the foreman under whom the men may be working.

ST. ANDREWS.

St. ANDREWS, June 24.—Henry S. Houston of Holyoke, Mass., who was manager last winter of the Piney Woods hotel at Thomasville, Georgia, one of the group of hotels of which Harvey S. Wood are lessees, has arrived here to take charge of the Algonquin. The doors of the Algonquin will be opened for the reception of guests on Tuesday, June 30. Alexander Lightfoot of Bridgton, Mass., will be found at the desk as chief clerk, Mrs. Banks housekeeper, Chef Colby will preside over the culinary department, and James P. Halpin of Cambridge, Mass., will, as formerly, with his assistant, be in charge of the tonsorial parlors and billiard room.

James P. Halpin, Mrs. Halpin and son of Cambridge, Mass., are located at Miss Stoops. C. E. Stuart of New York is the guest of his brother, R. A. Stuart, Rosebank cottage. J. H. Cohlan of St. Stephen is visiting Rev. J. C. Flaherty.

Today's arrivals at Kennedy's hotel were S. Hoyt, H. E. Palmer, W. W. Wells, St. John; Rev. W. Dolland, St. Stephen; R. Belyea, St. John; J. J. F. Houghton, Montreal; W. B. Hawthorne, St. Stephen; G. M. Sherwood, uSsex; W. J. Windram, Miss Windram, Boston; J. K. Fleming, Peel, N. B.

The first through sleeper this season from Montreal came in today attached to the C. P. R. train.

REV. MR. BACON REMEMBERED.

On the evening of the 12th instant the people of Mace's Bay presented the rector of the parish, who for the present is staying at the residence of G. H. Thomas, Point Lepreaux, with many useful articles with which his family might begin housekeeping after the recent fire. Not only the members of his congregation, but the people of the settlement generally, contributed. Beside this they have given liberally to the regular relief fund for the sufferers from fire. Rev. Mr. Bacon desires to thank all those who have so kindly and substantially remembered him since his losses through the fire at Musquash.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., June 25.—Geo. Rowley, late manager of the Elgin Loan Co., voluntarily returned to the city last night, and appeared before Police Magistrate Glenn this morning and was remanded till Thursday, July 2nd. The charge against him is stealing $4,000 from the Elgin Loan Co. He was admitted to bail in $8,000.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items From Correspondents and Exchanges.

Sch. Reyole at Fall River, proceeds to New London to take in a cargo of oak for Sackville.

There is now a fine new passenger coach equal to the best on the I. C. R. from Point duChene to Painsec Junction.

Prior John Thomas has gone to Halifax to come over on the Furness liner Gulf of Venice, from London.

Bark Cuba, before reported at Vineyard Haven with windlass broken, has had new castings made and placed on board. Will proceed to destination first favorable wind.

The following charters are reported: Bark Strathern, Boston to Rosario, lumber, $7.50; schs. Maud Snare, Philadelphia to St. John, coal, $1.25; Annie M. Allen, do to Portland, Me., coal, $1.

Carpenters' union last night at its regular meeting decided to postpone the meeting called for July 1st. One new member was elected and routine business transacted.

It was a novel sight yesterday along the harbor front to see the new tow boat Lord Kitchener, Capt. Stevens, tow into port two square rigged vessels, the bark Esmeralda and the brigt. Lady Napier.

The St. John W. C. T. U. met yesterday afternoon in Orange Hall, Germain street, and adjourned until September next. No meetings will be held during the summer unless some emergency renders one necessary.

Chas. Belyea, an employe of E. S. Stephenson & Co., machinists, fell off a ladder Tuesday night in Simms' brush factory and broke one of his arms. Dr. W. A. Christie and Dr. Day rendered the necessary surgical assistance.

Contributions of money in aid of the Church of England at Musquash and Prince of Wales will be thankfully received by Miss Thomas at 125 Duke street. Owing to the recent fire this old parish needs a little help financially.

Says Wednesday's Charlottetown, P. E. I., Guardian: Yesterday afternoon George Arbuckle paid a fine of $200 and $4 costs for second breach of the Prohibition Act, and John Hughes for fourth breach was sent down to Queens county jail for six months.

The cargo of molasses of the bark Hector, at Halifax, is being lightered to Freshwater and stored. The cargo consists of 1,194 puncheons, 131 hogsheads and 105 barrels, from Barbados, consigned to the Dominion Molasses Co.

George L. Warwick, son of O. H. Warwick, who is to be one of the principals in a happy event today, gave a supper last evening to the male employes of O. H. Warwick & Sons at White's restaurant parlors, King street.

Charles H. S. Knodell appeared in this police court today to answer the complaint made against him by Officer Finley for refusing to move from the corner of Coburg and Union Streets. Mr. Knodell explained the incident in a satisfactory manner and the case was dismissed.

Bishop Smith, of the A. M. E. Nova Scotia conference, will visit this city early in August and will be the guest of the congregation of St. Philip's church for some days, after which his lordship will go to Halifax where the conference will meet. Bishop Smith is now in Bermuda.

One evening last week while Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Allen Dibblee were driving through Jacksonville they saw a bull and a cow moose. The magnificent animals walked through a field near John Harper's farm out on the road. After a few minutes they leisurely took to the woods.—Woodstock Press.

A mouse recently wrecked a train out west. It was walking along a rail, looking at the moon one evening, when an owl saw it. The owl immediately gave chase, and the mouse retreated gracefully into the jaws of a switch. The owl got wedged in the jaws of the switch and prevented its being closed, so that a freight train was derailed. Unfortunately, the western papers failed to say whether or not the mouse escaped.

JUST A COLD IN THE HEAD!

But if followed by another cold, or some extra exposure, is liable to result in Nasal Catarrh. Unless a radical cure is obtained, the Throat, Bronchial tubes and finally the lungs become affected. Nothing cures colds so quickly and pleasantly as Catarrhozone. The inspector of mines for Nova Scotia, Mr. Neville, says: "Catarrhozone is the best remedy I have ever used. It cured me of catarrh of the Head and Throat, and I am pleased to recommend such a satisfactory remedy." Catarrhozone is a safeguard against Colds, Coughs and Catarrh. It can be used while at work, in the church, theatre or street cars. Simply inhale Catarrhozone and it cures. Price, $1.00. Small size, 25 cents. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

The residents of Westfield say they will have much pleasure in doing battle with the young men of Trinity church in a game of baseball at Westfield on Saturday when the annual picnic of Trinity Sunday school will be held. Elaborate preparations are being made for the game.

The first record of shaving is in the Bible, Genesis xli. 14. Joseph is described as shaving himself, changing his garments and going to see Pharaoh.

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