POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

THE TORTURES OF DREYFUS.

OFFICIAL CRUETIES WORTHY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

He Was Put in Irons, Forbidden To Talk, His Correspondence Examined and Parts Cut Out—His View of the Sea Cut Off by a High Palisade.

PARIS, Aug. 7—The Matin publishes an official report from the administration of the colonies to the minister on the sojourn of Captain Dreyfus on the Ile du Diable.

Many of the facts are not new, but th document shows the recognition officially of cruelties worthy of the middle ages and publicly establishes their authtenticity.

From the five columns devoted to the report the following are some extracts:—

"During the first period of his confinement Dreyfus enjoyed a certain amount of liberty. His prison was of stone, four metres square; the door was barred with iron and the window also. The door opened on a space two metres by three. In this court was a guard.

"Five guards in all watched the prisoner, who was only allowed to walk out in the daytime in this very limited space.

"He was locked up from sundown to sunrise. His correspondence was examined. Silence was enjoined upon him, except to the guards.

"At the end of 1896 the regimen was more severe. The prison was surrounded by a palisade, outside of which the prisoner was forbidden to go. His correspondence was examined more rigorously than before and parts cut out

"Then an outer palisade was built to obstruct his view of the sea.

"Captain Dreyfus was told that at the least demonstration on his part or by outside friends he would run the risk of instant death.

"Vessels were not permitted to come within gunshot of the island.

"In August, 1897, a new prison was built, to which the prisoner was transferred. It was divided into two parts by a solid iron fence. On one side of the partition was the prisoner. On the other side was a guard.

"The windows were barred. A pointed wood palisade, two metres eighty centimetres (over nine feet) high, surrounded the pen. More palisades before this little lobby kept out the air, and the pen became damp.

"When put in irons Dreyfus cried out:—

"Ah! they're going to bury me here!"

In December, 1898, the prisoner was allowed to walk with his guards outside the palisade five hours a day.

"All the time he was in captivity the prisoner continued to assert his innocence. He spoke constantly of his wife and children. He wept frequently, and once cried, 'It is now ten months since I have received letters;' but in September, 1895, he received ten.

"Once he said:—

"'I would have lodged a bullet in my head if it were not for my wife and children.'

"He said Colonel Du Paty de Clam had promised to look up evidence in his favor. He never thought it would take so long a time. He hoped he would be done soon. In December Dreyfus wrote a cablegram to his wife. Letters were received saying that his health was good and that he sent kisses, but the cablegram was not allowed to leave.

"When Dreyfus learned that his appeal to the president had been rejected, he said: 'They discuss when an innocent man is incarcerated within four walls. I would like to demolish everything, myself included, but no! I'll go on for my wife's and children's sake.'

"His general attitude was submissive and deferential. He never formulated any complaint. He passed most of his time sitting reading and weeping.

"At times in August, 1898, he asked for books, to try and forget, for he could not think without great pain in his head. He could not read his wife's letters.

"As his health report says he suffered from heart trouble in 1896 and he had nervous prostration, then fever and congestion of the brain.

"In December, 1897, he cried to the doctor, 'I'm at the end of my strength.' He suffered from heart palpitation, choking and hallucinations. Latterly he has been taking calming potions of chloral and opium.

"Now his health, though feeble, thanks to his moral energy, is as satisfactory as it is possible to hope for under the circumstances."

During his four years' imprisonment Dreyfus wrote more than one thousand letters to his wife and brother, the president, ministers and officerr.

AN UNRUOLY VOYAGE.

The Maiden City Caught in the Doldrums of Cape St. Roque.

Mrs. Captain Richard Bradley, of No. 60 High street, North End, received a letter Wednesday from her husband, who is a commander of the barque Maiden City, now at Barbados, and Captain Bradley's experience on board the barque for 137 days was one of hardship and exposure, to say nothing of the worry.

The Maiden City, with a cargo of dry lumber, shipped by Messrs. Rice & Co., of Boston, Mass., sailed from this port on January 31st, bound for Buenos Ayres. had a good passage until the Gulf Stream was crossed, and after that her bottom began to foul badly and she became at times unmanageable. On April 1 Cape St Roque was sighted. The barque was in the doldrums and try as he could he failed to round the cape. Captain Bradley tried for 85 days to get round, but was unable, being wind bound. One by one his crew were taken sick and confined to their bunks, and it was only through the efforts of the captain and the first and second officers that the barque was handled, and for three men to handle a lumber laden vessel the size of the Maiden City was no easy task. At last the barque became so badly fouled that she began to leak, and with the sailors all ill there was nothing for the captain to do but to put his barque on the course to Barbados. On Saturday, July 23rd, one of the sick sailors died, and the following day his remains were consigned to the deep. During the time of the burial the wind was blowing nearly a gale and during occasions of this kind it takes the entire crew to work the vessel; but the Maiden City's sailors being sick, the ship was hove too by the captain and officers for the launching of the dead sailor in his canvas shroud.

One hundred and eighty seven days from St. John the barque arrived at Barbadoes, leaking four inches an hour, with a sick crew and the captain and officers worn out from overwork and pumping. Four of the crew were taken to the hospital at Barbadoes. Captain Bradley is now on board the barque being attended by a physician.

The captain's many friends will be glad to learn that he is not seriously ill and is expected to be about soon.

The Haytian Revolution.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Aug. 9—The latest news from Santo Domingo says the revolutionary government is extending and that the province is in arms. It is impossible to obtain any details here. This city is calm.

The relations between the United States and Hayti are cordial. The Haytien government has authorized the erection of an American meteorological station at Cape Haytien. The permission to establish such a station had previously been refused and the fact that permission has now been granted demonstrates the extension of American influence in Hayti.

PUERTO PLATA, August 9—The Haytien government has seized at Fort Liberty arms and ammunition destined for Dominican insurgents. Several Dominicans in Hayti have been arrested for violating the neutrality laws. Among them is Francisco de Eijen, in whose keeping arms were found.

President Sam, of Hayti, has wired the Dominican government that insurgents will not be permitted to use Haytien territory as a base for operations.

The forces of the government under the command of Minister Cordero have encountered insurgents, led by General Pablo Reyer.

Latest From the Wreck.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 9—The Canada Atlantic Company confirms the death of the seven persons already mentioned in the railway accident. There were three persons seriously injured. They are Ellen McDougall and Ellen Ryan, of Maniwaki, Quebec, and a little son of Joseph Rochelon, who with his wife and daughter were killed about eight years of age. These three are here in the hospital. They are badly scalded with escaping steam from the engine when the second class car ran into the engine. Death also resulted in some cases from suffication and scalding, not a limb or bone being broken in their bodies.

The company gives no theory as to how the accident occurred, but say that their mechanical superintendent will report tomorrow. This is the first instance of a passenger being injured on the road, which has been running for 17 years.

Robberies in the Tenderloin.

NEW YORK, August 9—Almost all of the testimony elicited at the meeting of the Mazet investigating committee today was for the purpose of showing how frequently men are robbed in this city while paying visits to the "tenderloin," the "Bowery" and other sections of the city where groups gather after the midnight hour. Mr. Moss had difficulty in obtaining witnesses for today's session. The men who had been victims appeared decidedly averse to appearing before the committee and telling about it. Two hundred and fifty subpoenas had been issued for men who had been robbed by women. Not a quarter of these men could be found. Nevertheless, Mr. Moss was able to put witness after witness upon the stand and secure account after account of robberies alleged to have occurred in disorderly quarters in this city. Occasionally the witness under oath told facts which appeared to show collusion between the police and the feminine robbers.

Looking for Riders.

Postmaster Brown of Indiantown received yesterday a letter from Henry F. Eyther, of Sheldon Springs, Vermont, asking that it be forwarded to the person likely to answer certain questions asked by the writer. The letter says the writer was boarding at Mattapan, near Boston, about two years ago, with Samuel Brittain, of Carleton, and continues:

"One day I showed a picture of my father. When Mr. Brittain saw it he said: That is old Mr. Rider of Indiantown. I used to see him when I was running a woodboat on the St. John river." The writer says his name "Eyther" was changed from Rider in Massachusetts about 100 years ago and he is interested to learn who the Rider family of New Brunswick are. He understood from Mr. Brittain that they were one of the largest families who settled on the St. John river. He asks the Christian name of the first of the family to settle here, whence he came and when, and the names of his wife and children.

More St. Patrick's Excommunication Developments.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9—The stars and stripes and the Irish flag floated from a flagstaff in a yard of the church where the meeting was held today. About the church was a strong guard armed with blackthorns. Inside the enclosure were several cases of stale eggs, which, it was said, were to be showered at the bishop or any of his friends who should undertake to assume charge of the church property. Fastened to the front gate was an open cigar box on which was tacked a card bearing the words: "Excommunication money." The box was placed in position to receive contributions to be used in maintaining the fight against Bishop Jansen.

VASSAR LADIES

INMATES OF THE NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN

Were Told They Would Be Treated As Such and Create a Great Deal of Trouble When the Promise is Not Carried Out—Moral Suasion a Failure.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 7—Inmates of the State House of Refuge for Women here have taken Professor Herbert Mills' announcement that they would be treated as "Vassar ladies" to mean that they are to have all the license and liberty they desire. The girls are making life a burden to the new board of managers.

Professor Mills' moral suasion treatment is not a success, if one may judge from the prevailing conditions at the institution. The prison at the refuge, which will hold about 100 inmates, is already full of refractory girls, and others who cannot be accommodated in the cells are being chained to their beds in the cottages.

In cottage No. 6 last night, where Miss Sarah E. Henry, the acting superintendent, was matron before Mrs. F. O. Abbott's dismissal, a girl broke twenty window lights and smashed everything breakable in her room. The windows of her room have been boarded up and she has been chained to her bed. With other prisoners, who have committed similar offenses, she has been put on a diet of bread and water.

It is said that the girls who are locked in their rooms have adopted a new method of harrowing the nerves of the matrons. Pinioned to their beds, in efforts to free themselves, they raise the bare springs on which they lie, and, dropping with them, cause a noise that heard throughout the institution grounds.

It took three watchmen or guards to overcome one of the girls, who had to be placed in a cell in the prison last week.

Miss Alice Bushnell, a matron, has been made acting superintendent in place of Miss Delia Ray. The latter insists that she is still an employe of the institution, but admission to the refuge enclosure is refused her.

She has started legal proceedings to make the board of managers show cause why she was dismissed without having charges preferred against her. The board, finding that under the regulations Miss Ray could sue for improper removal, immediately preferred charges against her, and to these Miss Ray has made an answer.

Miss Ray has also brought action for assault against Dr. Thomas Wilson, of Clavarack, a member of the board of Managers. In the complaint it is alleged that on the day of Miss Ray's dismissal Dr. Wilson shook her forcibly and confined her by force in a room of the administration building while he read her private correspondence.

James E. Reese, of Northville, and James E. Stebbins, of Auburn, have been appointed guards in place of Chas. McArthur, resigned, and Fred A. Labrie, dismissed. Both of the latter are residents of Hudson. The board of managers will meet again in special session on Thursday.

Humors of the Irish Law Courts.

The Irish law courts supply many humorous illustrations of the life and character of the Irish people, of the quaint manner in which they often express themselves, and of the humor and ingenuity of counsel and judges. A short time since at the Dublin assizes, a man was convicted of bigamy. He had married four wives. The judge, in passing sentence, expressed his wonder how the prisoner could be such a hardened villian as to delude so many women. "Plaze, yer lordship," said the man, interrupting, "I was tryin' to get a good wan."

Jeremiah O'Leary was indictek at Cork Assizes for stealing a cow. He was found guilty, and, on being asked by the judge whether he had anything to say before sentence, he exclaimed, "The divil a word, your honor; and it's my opinion a grate dale too much has been said as it is." In one of the Dublin police courts a laborer was sentenced to a fine of 20 shillings or seven days' imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly. "Begorra, your worship, you flatter me entirely," he replied. "Sure, I never knew refore my time was worth so much."

The late Mr. Isaac Butt, Q. C., M. P., was fond of relating two stories of replies given by children when asked, before being sworn, whether they understood the nature of an oath and the consequences of perjury. In a case in which he was defending a prisoner, an Orangeman, on a charge of being concerned in a party riot, a little boy was called as a witness for the defence. "If you do not tell the truth," said the judge, "where will you go when you die?" "Where the Papists go, sir," was the prompt reply. In another case, tried at Limerick, a little girl was asked what would happen to her if she told a lie in her evidence. "I suppose, sir," she replied, "I wouldn't get my expenses."

Many good stories are also told in legal circles in Ireland of encounters between lawyers and judges in court. John Philpot Curran, in the early days of his struggles at the bar, appeared in a case before Mr. Justice Robinson, the author of several law books, and, in combating some opinion of his opponent, said that he had consulted all his law books and could not find a single case in which the principle contended for was established. "I suspect, sir," said the judge, "that your law library is rather limited." "It is very true, my lord, that owing to my circumstances my library is rather small," replied Curran. "But I have prepared myself for this high profession rather by the study of a few good law-books than by the composition of many bad ones." On another occasion, before Lord Chancellor Clare, he laid down some points of law which did not find favor in the mind of the judge. "If that be law, I may as well burn my books," said Lord Clare. "Better read them, my Lord," replied Curran.

Some years ago the county court judge of Clare was a Mr. William Major, who was not liked by a popular Ennis solicitor named Greene. In an action between the neighboring farmers, tried at Quarter Sessions, for damages for the loss of a sheep, which had been killed by a dog, Greene, who appeared for the plaintiff, thus examined his client: "What sort is defendant's dog that killed your sheep? Is he a bull-dog or a terrier?" "He is a brown terrier, sir." "Is he wicked?" Troth he is, sir—wicked and bad enough." "He is a snarling cur, I suppose, and shows his teeth when he cannot bite?" "You may say that, sir." "Now, tell me, O'Brien' what's the dog's name?" added Greene. Here the witness scratched his head, and hesitated to answer. "Don't be delaying the court, sir," cried the judge, "or, I protest, I'll dismiss your case." "Oh, then, your honor, as I must tell it," replied the witness, "he's a namesake of your own, for his name is Major." This palpable hit at the bench, to which Greene had adroitly led up, convulsed the court with laughter.—[Chamber's Journal.

Sale of a Great Auk's Egg.

An egg of the great auk was sold at the auction-room, No. 38 King street, Covent Garden, yesterday, for 300 guineas. Mr. J. C. Stevens, the auctioneer, said that in 1834 Comte Raoul de Berace bought the egg from the owner of a St. Malo fishing-smack. The Count's collection was purchased by Baron d'Hamonville. The egg to be sold was one of four great auk eggs belonging to the Baron. There were seventy-one recorded eggs of the great auk, twenty-nine of them being in museums and forty-two in private hands; fifty-two were in British collections. The first egg which the Baron sent over fetched a record price, at the time, of 300 guineas; the second one only fetched 180 guineas. The egg now submitted, although not having the finest markings, was, perhaps, the largest ever offered for sale, being 4¾ inches in length. It was of rough texture, heavily blotched on the top. Mr. Stevens called attention to a peculiar yellow mark of circular form round the top, but could not guarantee it as a natural mark. If it were so, then it was the most extraordinary mark of its kind he had seen. There was a spirited competition for the egg. The bidding started at 100 guineas, and quickly rose by tens and twenties till it reached the high price of 300 guineas, at which figure it was secured by Mr. T. G. Middlebrook, Edinburgh Castle Museum, Regent's Park.—[London Standard, July 20.

Distinguished Visitor Coming.

Rev. D. T. Chamberlain, D. D., of New York, who has been touring through Quebec, Newfoundland and the maritime provinces, expects to be in St. John on Saturday. Dr. Chamberlain, who is a brother of ex-Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina, is one of the most eloquent preachers of the day and a man of rare spirit, deep learning and wide experience. Of independent fortune, he has for many years, without salary, devoted his time and talents to the helping forward of many good works, and is interested in whatever will tend to the upbuilding of the race and the extension of knowledge.

It may be mentioned that he holds the position of president of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, has charge of the financial affairs of the American Presbyterian Church in Paris, France, and is much interested in and a large contributor to the missions in Africa. He is also a member of the National Bureau of Arbitration of the United States, and has charge of the national collection of gems at Washington, most of which have been collected by him and many of which he has donated.

Dr. Chamberlain will preach in Queen square Methodist church on Sunday evening, 13th inst.

Judicial Cruelty in Hungary.

A revolting instance of magisterial cruelty in the Hungarian village of Mocsa, in the county of Komorn, has just come to light. Last November the offices of the community were broken into, and some money was stolen. Thirteen persons were arrested, and, on their refusal to confess, were abominably tortured. They were bound hand and foot, and beaten with boxwood sticks by the Magistrate and his assistants, who also lighted methylated spirits under the bare feet of one prisoner, and then poured the burning spirit over them. The unhappy wretch, in order to escape further torture, said that he had taken the money and buried it near a pond. His prosecutors, on failing to find it, became more enraged than ever, and ran pointed knives under his finger-nails. Other prisoners were starved for days, and, with their hands tied behind them, were bound to frames and left there until they fainted. After all these horrors, the actual thief, who was still at liberty gave himself up to the Public Prosecutor at Komorr. The Criminal Court is now making a strict inquiry into the affair.—[Vienna Correspondence London Standard, July 13.

Misjudged Wit.

The late Daniel W. Voorhees was once engaged in a murder trial at Louisville. It was a very warm day, and the courtroom was packed to suffocation. As Voorhees arose to begin his argument, he cast his eye over the jury, and discovered that one of the members had fallen asleep. Frowning with indignation, he motioned to one of the court officials, and in a few seconds the slumberer was shaken rudely into consciousness. He was a fat, timid-looking man, and was so mortified and aghast at the enormity of his offence that he could hardly find words in which to reply to the sharp questions of the Judge. Finally he managed to blurt out that he could not help dozing off whenever it was warm and crowded. "If the gentleman always sleeps where it is warm and crowded," said Voorhees majestically, "the gentleman will no doubt enjoy himself hugely in Hades." There was a roar of laughter, but the fat man hung the jury against Voorhee's client.—[Argonaut.

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Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

Sold in St. John by resonsible druggists and in W. C. Wilton's, St. John West.

HAS LONG LOOKED FOR IT.

LETTERS SHOW THAT DEWEY WANTED TO TAKE MANILA

A Quarter of a Century Ago at the Time the United States Was Going to War With Spain Over the Shooting of the Virginius' Crew at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7—In connection with Admiral Dewey's homecoming, an interesting historical coincidence has been discovered. When the Virginius affair brought the United States and Spain to the verge of war, in 1873, Admiral Dewey, then a commander, was in command of the Narragansett, which was engaged in ocean survey work in the Pacific.

It has been learned that there is on file in the navy department a letter from him, dated on board the Narragansett, and asking to be assigned to the duty of taking Manila in the event of war with Spain.

The Virginius controversy was settled without war, and the future admiral had to wait twenty-five years before he had an opportunity to annihilate the sea power of Spain in the Pacific and hold the capital of the Phillippines under his guns. There is no doubt, however, that the study he then made of the character of the harbors in the islands and the approaches to the city were valuable to him when he set out to destroy the Spanish fleet last year.

A search will be made for the letter in the files of the navy department and if found an effort may be made by the local citizens' committee to have it reproduced as a souvenir of the coming reception to Admiral Dewey, which will include the presentation of the sword voted to him by congress. A formal letter of acceptance and approval of the reception has been received from he admiral by the chairman and secretary of the citizens' committee. It says:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th, informing me of the arrangement proposed for my reception in Washington; also, of a telegram of similar import sent by the secretary of the navy. I am deeply sensible of the high honor your committee proposes to confer upon me, and have telegraphed to the secretary that the arrangements approved by the president and by him, are entirely agreeable to me. I note with pleasure that it is proposed to make the exercises as simple as possible.

It is impossible at this time to fix the date of my arrival in Washington, but I will not fail to give you the information on that point as soon as possible.

Thanking the committee for the great honor it has paid me, and you personally for your courteous letter, I am very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

ST. STEPHEN NEWS.

Excursion to Bar Harbor—J. M. Johnson Convalescing—Death of Walter Pike.

ST. STEPHEN, Aug. 9—Every person who went on the Pythian excursion yesterday was pleased with the proceedings, and the Knights are particularly loud in praise of the royal reception received from their brother knights of St. John. Splendid time was made on the Shore Line both ways.

G. W. Ganong, M. P., is at home after his parliamentary duties in Ottawa.

Mr. Walter Pike, brother of Past Master Pike of Calais, died yesterday at the age of 35 from consumption. He leaves a widow, who is the daughter of Mr. John Murchie.

Mr. J. M. Johnson is able to be around his house after the serious illness from which he suffered.

About 150 went on the excursion yesterday over the W. C. R. R. to Bar Harbor, where they enjoyed the sight of Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Mr. J. E Ganong arrived home yesterday after an European trip of some weeks.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

Marriage of Frederick E. Blackmer and Miss Bessie Davis—Death of C. J. Wilson.

FREDERICTON, Aug 9.—The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Tennant, Westmoreland street, was the scene of a very pretty though quiet wedding at 6.30 o'clock this morning, when their adopted daughter, Bessie Davies, was united in marriage to Frederick E. Blackmer, the popular and enterprising young jeweller. The Rev. F. C. Harley performed the ceremony in the presence of only immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties.

C. J. Wilson, son of Sergt. Wilson, of the R. R. C. I., died at Victoria Hospital this evening of typhoid fever. He was a sergeant in the 71st battalion and a well-known rifle shot.

KILLED A FRENCHMAN.

British Gunboat Fires on a French Vessel Fishing in British Waters With Fatal Results.

FOLKESTONE, Aug. 9.—The British torpedo gunboat Leda this morning found a French fishing boat, the Star of the Sea, belonging to Boulogne Sur Mer, fishing within the three-mile French limit. The fishermen attempted to escape and did not stop when a blank shot was fired. The Leda then fired a shot which disabled the Etoile de Mer and killed the latter's helmsmen. The fishing vessel was afterwards towed to this port with the body of the helmsman on her deck. The arrival of the Etoile de Mer here caused much excitement, where it is hoped the regrettable incident will draw attention to the serious inroads made by foreign fishermen in British waters.

The admiralty authorities express extreme surprise at the fact that the fishing boat disregarded the Leda's signal to heave to, and in the absence of the official report they assume that the commander of the Leda only resorted to drastic measures when other means were ineffectual.

The captain of the Star of the Sea has been arrested.

Captain Delathe, of the Etoile de Mer, was arraigned later in the day and pleaded guilty of fishing in English waters and evading arrest.

The commander of the Leda says the chase lasted five hours, under searchlight, and that he discharged thirty blank rifle shots before resorting to bullets.

The prisoner was fined $50 on the first charge, and $25 on the second charge.

The coroner's inquest upon the body of the helmsman resulted in a verdict of "accidental death," the jury exonerating the officers of the Leda.

Death of Capt. J. D. Payson.

Capt. J. D. Payson died at Westport on Friday last, aged 58 years. He leaves a wife and one son to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. Capt. Payson was the originator of the Insular Steamship Company, of Westport, and was well known for the great interest he took in all matters pertaining to the public good. He is a man that will be much missed in Westport and the counties of Digby and Yarmouth, where his form was well known and his kindly words and deeds appreciated. Capt. Payson, at the time of his death, held the position of receiver of wrecks for the county of Digby. He was a J P. and a director in the Insular S. S. Co.—[Halifax Chronicle.

Alma Personals.

ALMA, August 9—Mrs. A. E. Smye, Geo. Smye, Messrs. Girvan, Reid, Lloyd and Foster arrived from St. John yesterday.

Mrs. R. R. Hitchens and Mrs. Dexter P. Donelson and daughter, Katharine, left Alma August 8th, for Chicago, Ill., and Miss Bessie Gilman for Boston, Mass.

ALL HEADACHES

from whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS. 10 cents and 25 cents at all druggists

Intercolonial Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, the 19th June 1899, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Suburban Express for Hampton	5.30
Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax	7.25
Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou	11.50
Express for Moncton	16.45
Suburban Express for Hampton	17.40
Express for Quebec and Montreal	18.10
Accommodation for Moncton, Truro, Halifax and Sydney	22.30

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 18.10 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal.

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 22.30 o'clock for Truro and Halifax.

Vestibule Dining and Sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Suburban Express from Hampton	7.15
Express from Moncton	8.35
Accommodation from Moncton	13.55
Express from Halifax	17.00
Express from Halifax, Quebec and Montreal	19.17
Suburban Express from Hampton	21.50
Accommodation from Pt. du Chene and Moncton	1.35

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation.

D. POTTINGER,
Gen. Manager.

Moncton, N. B., June 14, 1899.

CITY TICKET OFFICE
7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR BELLEISLE.

Steamer Springfield

having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical government inspectors, will leave North End, Indiantown, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, local time, until further notice, for the BLUE WATERS of the BELLEISLE, scenery unsurpassed, calling at the intermediate points on the river and Belleisle, returning on alternate days at 1 p. m. Freight and fare low as usual. Good accommodation. Meals at all hours. Waiters in attendance and a good time may be expected.

All orders attended to with promptness.

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GRATEFUL. COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & C., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST. SUPPER.

EPPS'S COCOA.

No Summer Vacation.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE

St. John's delicious summer weather, and our superior ventilating facilities, make summer study just as pleasant as at any other time. In fact, there is no better time for entering than just now.

THE ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND and the New Business Practice (for use of which we hold exclusive right) are great attendance promoters.

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