The North Sydney Herald.

A. C. BERTRAM, Editor and Proprietor.

Devoted to Commercial and Maritime Interests, Agriculture and General News.

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Professional Cards.

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Commercial Union Insurance Co.
(LIMITED) OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, - - - - $12,500,000
G. H. MURRAY, Agent.
FOUNDED 1792. - - CAPITAL $3,000,000

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The Imperial
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
FIRE!
LONDON, - - - G. B
Established - - - 1803
Subscribed Capital - - - $5,840,000
Paid up Capital - - - - 1,460,000
Total Invested Funds, over - 7,786,666
J. E. BURCHELL,
AGENT AT SYDNEY.
Sydney, C. B. Feb. 3rd. '93.

McDONALD BROS.
GLENDYER MILLS
MABOU, C. B.,
Manufacturers of
Homespuns, Tweeds, Blankets, Rugging, Yarns, etc.

CLOTH DYED AND DRESSED

Union Bank of Halifax
Head Office Halifax, N. S.
Capital - - - - $500,000.
Rest - - - - $140,000.
W. J. STAIRS, Esq., PRESIDENT.
E. L. THORNE, CASHIER.
An Agency of this Bank has been opened in Campbell's building, Little Glace Bay, C. B. Collections solicited, bills of exchange bought and sold, highest rate allowed for money on special deposit.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
Interest at the rate of
3 1-2 PER CENT
allowed on deposits of one dollar and upwards.
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Business Cards.

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GENERAL -:- WOOD -:- WORKERS.
Building Materials, Farm Implements, Etc.
Thomson Station, - - N. S.

HENRY CLARKE,
House, Ship and Sign Painter,
NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. CHARGE MODERATE.
SYDNEY and NORTH SYDNEY.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES
—OF—
Gold, Iron, Lead and Copper Ores; Coal and all Minerals.
ASSAYS OF
MILL TAILINGS and JEWELLERS' SWEEPINGS.
ANALYSES OF
Waters, Mineral Oils, Milk, etc.
F. H. MASON, F.C.S., M.A.I.M.E,
The Assay Office, Arlington Place,
Truro, N. S.

HORSE LOVERS
ATTENTION!
The subscriber wishes to inform those interested in having their horses' feet properly cared for, that he is in a position
To Furnish any Style of Shoe Used.
Special attention given to horses using Toe Weights or interfering horses.
Racing and Snow Ball Shoes Always on Hand.
Having had a long experience can satisfy the most particular.
RONALD McKINNON,
North Sydney, Feb. 20. 1m BLACKSMITH.

A. McKENNA
MANUFACTURER OF
PICTOU TWIST TOBACCO
in Kegs, Boxes and Caddies.
Shamrock Twist Tobacco
in Boxes and Caddies.
Bright and Extra Bright Virginia Dwarf Twist, in half caddies of 9 lbs.
Bright Virginia Granulated and Cut Tobaccos in 2 oz. packages, 5 lbs., to the box.
All Orders Executed with Dispatch.
FACTORY: South of old Bank of Nova Scotia: OFFICE on Second Floor.
PICTOU, N. S.
mch13 3m

Pictou Iron Foundry
AND MFG. CO., Ltd.,
ENGINEERS and BOILER MAKERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marine, Hoisting and Stationary Engines; Marine, Stationary and Portable Boilers.
CASTINGS AND GENERAL MACHINERY.
FOR SALE.
1—35 H P Stationary Engine.
1—12 H P Hoisting Engine and Boiler.
Fittings, Packing, Belting, etc., always on hand. Estimates and prices on application.
PICTOU, N.S.
Feb.13, 2m

Wall Paper and Window Shades
Our spring stock is now complete and we shall be happy to mail samples of
Parlor, Dining Room, Hall or Bedroom Designs.
HOLMAN & DUFFELL
48 King Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

NORTH SYDNEY
Lumber Yard
CONSTANTLY ON HAND
an Assortment of N. B. & N. S.
Lumber, Laths and Shingles.
Also, Brick, Stock Doors, etc.
House Frames ordered and supplied on short notice.
SIDNEY SALTER.
North Sydney, Jan. 30. tf

FALL, 1894.
D. Lawlor & Son
NORTH SYDNEY
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
Have now open and ready for inspection the largest stock of
BRITISH & CANADIAN
Tweeds, Overcoatings, Trouserings
Ever Shown in Town.
Prices Moderate and Perfect Fits Guaranteed.

ALWAYS WELCOME
In every household is what will be a saving of
TIME, TROUBLE, EXPENSE.
These are secured in using
Woodill's German Baking Powder.

"Commend Me

to Your Honorable Wife"
—Merchant of Venice.
and tell her that I am composed of clarified cottonseed oil and refined beef suet; that I am the purest of all cooking fats; that my name is
Cottolene
that I am best, that I am [illegible] more useful than butter; that I am equal in shortening to twice the quantity of either, and make food much easier of digestion. I am to be found everywhere in 3 and 5 pound pails, but am

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts.
MONTREAL.

CANADA ATLANTIC & PLANT LINE.
Shortest Direct Route Between
HALIFAX and BOSTON.
ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.
S. S. "HALIFAX" leaves Plant wharf, Halifax, every WEDNESDAY 8 a. m. for Boston direct. Returning, leaves north side Lewis' wharf, Boston, every SATURDAY 12 noon.

Passengers arriving in Halifax TUESDAY evening's train can go directly on board the steamer.
EARLY IN THE SPRING S. S. "Olivette" will be put on the route between BOSTON and CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., calling at Halifax and Hawkesbury each way. Steamers will then leave Halifax every Wednesday 8 a.m. and Saturday evenings 10 p.m. Returning leave Boston Tuesdays and Saturdays at 12 noon. TRI-WEEKLY SERVICE between Halifax and Boston will begin in June as last season.
Through tickets for sale and baggage checked at all stations of the Intercolonial Railway.
For rates of passage, freight, etc., apply to local agents, or
H. L. CHIPMAN,
Agent for Canada, Plant Wharf, Halifax.
RICHARDSON & BARNARD,
Agents, north side Lewis' Wharf, Boston.

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
Fashionable Tailoring
We wish to inform the public that our fall and winter stock of new goods is now complete consisting of all the latest styles in
Scotch, English & Canadian Tweeds and Worsted Suitings.
A very nice selection of Blue and Black Serges. Our range of Trouserings in Tweed Black Stripes ARE ELEGANT. Overcoatings of all the latest shades of
Beaver, Melton, Napp, &c.
These goods are acknowledged by those who have seen them to be the handsomest ever shown here. Our long and varied practical experience enables us to make every garment an advertisement in itself.
Prices are exceptionally low for high class tailoring. Call early and see us.
M. LEBBETTER,
Merchant Tailor,
New building opposite Moore & Robertson's.
North Sydney, Nov. 19. eow

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO. Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
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INGRAM'S FRENCH PILE OINTMENT
FOR SALE AT
CAMPBELL'S MEDICAL HALL.

HAY! HAY!
I am prepared to supply any quantity of first-class hay, pressed in all size packages. Send for quotations.
C. LYONS.
Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. 6, 1894. wly

A DISGRACEGUL SCENE.

Indiana's Lawmakers Fight Like Demons.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—The legislature broke up in a wild riot last night, in which almost every member participated. Revolvers were drawn and many persons were seriously injured, Adams, of Parke county, perhaps fatally.

For fully 20 minutes the state house was filled with a howling, surging mob. Men who had been friends and sat side by side during the session became deadly enemies, and made every effort to injure each other. Myron King, Governor Matthews' private secretary, was locked in the elevator, and a big burly man guarded the door and refused to allow him to leave. The police finally drove the man away and the secretary was released. When he arrived at the door of the house, at 11.15, he found it locked. He had an important message from the governor, and a great deal depended upon its delivery to the speaker before 12 o'clock.

He pounded on the door, but was denied admission. He cried that the door was locked, and requested that it be opened, as he had a message from the governor. His voice was heard by a number of democrats, who were in the corridors, and they ran to the door was made, but the crowd of republicans who were keeping the governor's secretary out with his message resisted with all the force they could command. The doors were unable to bear the pressure brought to bear upon them and they were forced open. King, who was in front, was forced right into the crowd of republicans who were bent on keeping him from reaching the speaker's desk. With one accord the men began striking at one another, and the secretary was in great danger of being killed. "Kill him!" "kill him!" cried a hundred voices. The women who were in the gallery screamed and one or two fainted. All was confusion, and friends and enemies alike were fighting. The sole aim of the democrats was to get King through the crowd to the speaker's desk with the governor's message, and the republicans were determined to hold him back until 12 o'clock, at which time the house would adjourn sine die.

Inch by inch the democrats gained ground. Many persons were knocked down and trampled under foot. Revolvers were flourishing in the air, but as fast as one was drawn the man holding it was knocked down.

The heavy chairs were torn from the floor by the mob and broken to pieces. The police were powerless to check the mob, which seemed bent on destroying everything in the room. At 11.57 the excitement was intense; men fighting at every part of the room, and several of them were bleeding from numerous wounds. The democrats were gradually forcing King to the speaker's desk, and the republicans were growing weaker on account of so many of their number being injured. A few seconds later King, with his clothing torn from his body and his face bleeding, was pushed by main force through the crowd and thrown heavily against the speaker's desk. He still held the governor's veto grasped firmly in his hand, but it never reached the speaker. Just as King was about to place it in his hands, Speaker Adams kicked and beat back the crowd, and in a voice which could be heard above the horrible din, cried:

"The house has adjourned. The house has adjourned."

This raised a great cry from the crowd, and everybody made a rush towards the speaker. The veto was torn from King's hand by a man who dashed out of the crowd with it and made good his escape. This practically ended the riot. Some small fights occurred, but the police and others finally succeeded in driving the men from the chamber. Not less than two dozen persons were hurt. No arrests were made.

The trouble originated over the bill to supplant Custodian Griffin, a democrat with a republican. The governor has three days in which to consider all measures. The bill was delivered to the governor two nights ago. It was his scheme to hold it till the last minute and then the legislature could not pass it over his veto, as an adjournment would take place at 12 o'clock. The governor's secretary stated that the bill was in with 10 minutes time. The republicans attempted by force to prevent his reaching the legislative hall with the bill in time. Adams, who was injured, is the representative of Park county. He was kicked in the pit of the stomach, and had to be carried from the house.

Speed at Which the Express Travelled Fifty Years Ago.

If anybody were asked what comparison exists between the speed of railroad trains now and fifty years ago, he would probably say that hardly any can be made.

The difference, however, is far less than is generally supposed. In May, 1848, the Great Western railway engine, Great Britain, was driven by Engineer Almond from Paddington to Didcot, fifty-three miles, in forty-seven minutes, starting and stopping. When we consider that the brakes in those days were very crude, this is pretty fast travelling.

Nor was this done once, but repeatedly. The broad gauge expresses were frequently timed at the rate of a mile in forty-eight seconds, or seventy-five miles an hour, and even a higher maximum was attained for short distances.

The Bradshaw for 1848 shows that the morning expresses were timed to leave Paddington ten minutes to ten o'clock, and start again from Didcot thirteen minutes to eleven. Allowing four minutes for the stop at Didcot, the train must have been officially timed at a mile a minute.

The railway records show that the train often arrived under time.

These facts should silence a great many persons who prate about the phenomenal progress recently made in railroad matters in general and rapid transit in particular.—New York Herald.

Its Saving Power.

Rev. J. Franklin Parsons, Cathcart, Ont., writes: "The package of K.D.C. and Pills which you sent me some time ago has done me a wonderful amount of good. I have advertised it well and may have confessed of its saving power." Test these wonderful remedies, free sample to any address. K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State street, Boston, Mass

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is just what you want for a spring medicine—superior to all.

K. D. C. Pills cure chronic constipation.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

Li Hung Chang Will Enter Japan With Great Pomp.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The brief cable announcement from Japan that China has accepted the terms on which Japan is willing to conclude peace, has renewed keen interest in the situation in the far east. Neither the Japanese nor Chinese legations have as yet any information that the negotiations have reached this advanced stage.

It is stated by the officials at both legations that Prince Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, has not left Tien Tsin. His trip to Japan is to be accompanied with great pomp and ceremony, and until he puts his signature to the treaty there will be no actual conclusion of peace and no cessation of hostilities.

It is believed, however, that the general understanding on the terms of peace is for the purpose of paving the way to Prince Li's trip in order that it may not result in the failure which met the efforts of the last Chinese peace envoys.

United States minister at Tokio and Denby at Pekin have been in constant communication with a view to bringing the belligerent powers [illegible] that the [illegible] short.

These terms have taken a wider turn, although Japan has never stated officially just what she expected. It is known, however, that two of the conditions are the independence of Corea and the cash indemnity.

The third condition refers to the territory extension, and, as to this, there has been great difference of opinion even in Japan.

The radical press demand the permanent cession to Japan of all the territory she has conquered. This would include the naval stations of Port Arthur, Wei Hai Wei and valuable stations of territory along the north of the gulf of Pechili.

The more moderate element in Japan limits its territorial demands to the island of Formosa. Should the radical demands be pressed it is believed the great powers of Europe will want to be heard before the treaty is concluded.

Russia has growled menacingly of late, at the suggestion of her eastern possessions were about to be hemmed in by a circle of Japanese territory.

It is understood that Japan has earnestly tried to learn Russia's purposes, but without entire success.

It is believed, however, that Russia is chiefly concerned in securing a harbor in the northeast of Corea, as her present harbor is closed by ice half of the year, while a Corean harbor would give her an outlet to the sea the year round.

Such an outlet is considered imperative as a part of the great Siberian railway.

The cash indemnity to be paid Japan is variously estimated at from one billion to five hundred million yen.

At the present rate of exchange the silver yen is worth about fifty cents and the gold yen one dollar. It is not yet determined what coin will be used in payment.

In either case it will make heavy inroads on the money metals of the world, as the total will be ten or twenty times greater than the price of the United States bond sales.

It is expected that China would have little trouble in borrowing the money, as great world nations of Europe appear to be ready and anxious to advance money on oriental securities.

Eighty Miles an Hour.

A mile a minute has been considered the limit of railroad travel, and, indeed, when one considers what the hurling onward of 200 tons of wood and metal sixty miles in the hour really means the imagination is stunned with contemplation of the forces brought into play. Now, however, several railroads are building great engines which will run heavy trains at the rate of eighty miles an hour. For a short space over the New Jersey Central trains are now being run at the rate of 112 miles an hour. But with the engines now in use the road must be nearly straight to accomplish such speed; wher as, with the enormous machines now in course of construction, one and one-third miles a minute, or 118 feet a second, can easily be accomplished over curves and grades, the one requisite being a solid and well ballasted roadbed. As may readily be understood, the spreading pressure on the rails, and the pounding of the ties with such titanic masses as such speed must occasion, would be an element of danger as well as cost. Given, however, a sound, well constructed road, and the question of rapidity is merely a matter of power. Steam as a motive power is probably nearing the limit of usefulness, but it will doubtless be superseded without ever having accomplished its utmost.

Clergyman and Editor at War.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13.—Nanaimo for the last month has been agitated by a quarrel between the Rev. Mr. McRae, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and E. Dean, city editor of the Nanaimo Free Press. The minister posed as a local Dr. Parkhurst, and announced sensational themes, drawing crowded houses. In the pulpit, however, he fought shy of his subjects. The Free Press advised him to "discontinue his fake advance notices, or deliver the goods he contracted to supply." This started the trouble. The clergyman preached upon an unrighteous press. Seeing Dean in the congregation, he pointed his finger at him and arraigned him, mentioning his name repeatedly. Such an address was probably never before listened to in church, and the congregation by turns laughed and hissed. The editor preferred charges against McRae to his presbytery, which complaint was dismissed, and Dean then appealed to the church synod and has begun a civil suit for slander.

Milburn's Magazine.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont., have just issued a neat and readable publication under the title of "Milburn's Magazine," which contains many good things. The proprietors of Burdock Blood Bitters are to be congratulated on the enterprise they have displayed. Our readers can obtain a sample copy by enclosing a one cent stamp for postage to the firm's address.

There is one story, 'The Little Weaver,' which will alone repay the trouble of sending for the paper.

Stomach and Liver troubles cured readily by
Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills all Sugar coated.

MURDER OF MISS GING.

The Crime for Which Hayward Was Found Guilty at Minneapolis.

The body of Catherine Ging, a dressmaker, twenty-eight years old, was found lying in the road near Lake Calhoun, close to Minneapolis, on the night of December 3, 1894. A gunshot wound had produced death.

The body was discovered by a man going home, who just before he stumbled upon the corpse saw a horse and buggy pass him at a furious rate and turn into the boulevard leading into the city. It was learned that the woman ordered a carriage from a livery stable by telephone early in the evening and had departed alone. About half-past nine the horse and buggy dashed up to the stable. In the bottom of the buggy, which was unoccupied, was a quantity of fresh blood.

The police found out that Harry T. Hayward, an insurance agent, who was generally regarded as a fellow of bad character, had been on close terms of acquaintance with Miss Ging; that he had induced her to have her life insured for $10,000, and that she had then signed the policies over to him, he giving her $7,000 for [illegible]

following day Clans A. Blixt, an engineer, was arrested on the charge of being connected with the murder. Investigation at first indicated that Harry Hayward had planned the murder and that Blixt executed it. Blixt said that on the night of the murder he induced the girl to drive with him in the buggy which she had engaged. When they reached a lonely spot he shot her, and taking the body out of the buggy, laid it on the ground. Then he hurried back to town and left the buggy near the stable.

Adey Hayward confessed all he knew of the plot, and said that his brother had attempted to draw him into it, but he refused to join in it. He tried to dissuade him from his murderous purpose, but without success.

It was found that Miss Ging had $12,000 on her person the night of her murder, $7,000 of which she had obtained from Hayward. He expected to get this money, as well as the $10,000 insurance.

Blixt made a second confession December 9, in which he said he had not committed the murder, but had witnessed it. Hayward and the girl had driven to an appointed spot, where Blixt was to meet them. Hayward shot the girl, left the buggy and Blixt took his place, throwing the body out, after driving about one mile. Blixt insisted that he had been under Hayward's influence for some time previous to the murder.

It was said that while confined in the county jail awaiting trial Hayward attempted to bribe Sheriff Egg to allow Blixt, who was also a prisoner, an opportunity to kill himself, telling him that a crowd was breaking into the jail with the intention of lynching him.

The trial of Harry Hayward began early in February. Blixt turned state's evidence.

The murderer has been sentenced to be hanged in three months' time.

Hayward Sentenced.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—"Hanged by the neck until you are dead." The words fell heavily on the ears of the listeners as Judge Smith pronounced the doom of Harry Hayward. It was 10.30 o'clock when the judge arose and motioned that the defendant be [illegible]

"Have you anything to say," he asked, "why your sentence should not be pronounced?"

Hayward cleared his throat and with an effort replied: "Nothing, sir, except that I am innocent in spite of the twelve jurors."

Judge Smith then began:—"It is themost painful duty that ever devolved on me," he said, "to pronounce the sentence of the law upon you at this time. You have had, in my judgment, a fair trial. You have been assisted in the defence by remarkable legal talent. The jury have been carefully guarded and kept from the public so that there is no possible chance that they should be contaminated. I instructed them not to discuss among themselves the guilt or testimony in advance of the final charge, and I am confident that they obeyed that order of the court. They were twelve men carefully chosen and of upright honesty, and they have had, each one in his own mind, independent of the others, an opinion that you are guilty. In the judgement of this court this was a conscientious verdict of this jury. Although I am not favorable to capital punishment, as I told the jury in the charge, I am not responsible for it. I am here to obey the law in reference to it. It is with a feeling that I wish I could avoid that I pronounce this sentence. It is ordered that you, Harry Hayward, receive punishment for murder in the first degree of which you have been convicted, that you be taken from here to the county jail, and after the lapse of a period of three calendar months from this day, shall thereafter be taken to a place of execution fixed by the government of Minnesota, and at a time this warrant sets be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

Harry Hayward sat down unmoved, and was immediately taken back to the jail.

A Woman's Stratagem.

A novel method of getting rid of men in possession has been discovered by an impecunious lady living in the Rue Thiers in Paris. In an ungarded moment she opened the door to the men, who had been watching their opportunity for some days. Finding what she had done she tried to frighten the men by making a parade of legal learning. There were severe penalties, she said, for taking possession without securing the attendance of the local police commissary. The bailiffs only laughed at this, whereupon the lady went out to complain, as she said, to the police, and locked them in her flat. Shortly afterwards she returned with two policemen and said: "Arrest those men. They have broken into my place." It was in vain that the poor wretches declared that they were honest broker's men. Poissibly their looks were suspicious. At all events, the policeman, while muttering something about having heard that sort of thing before, marched them off to the police station. Arriving there they were soon released on production of evidence of their identity. The men contemplate an action for false imprisonment, but meanwhile they have to devise fresh means to secure an entry to the place from which they were so unceremoniously ejected.

GRANGER CONDITION POWDER
PURIFY THE BLOOD. They Remove Fever, Worms Swelled Legs

EARN TEN CENTS A MINUTE.

Men Whose Services in Business Life Command a Salary of $50,000 a Year.

Fifty thousand dollars a year. Think of it.

Four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty seven cents a month, $1,041.67 a week, $141.81 a day, $6.37 an hour and a little more than ten cents a minute.

That is the salary received by each of a number of well known men in the country.

A recent dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., as to the effect that Will W. Fuller, of Durham, N. C., who already has the largest income received by any lawyer in the state, has been engaged as counsel by the Tobacco trust at a salary of $50,000 per annum.

That amounts to more than the average man earns in a life time. It would be a fortune to many.

The President of the United States, the chief magistrate of the nation, does not receive a greater remuneration for his services, with all the responsibility that implies.

In fact, $50,000 per annum is [illegible]

And yet it is surprising to note the number of prominent officials in this city alone who draw this amount annually, over and above their incomes resulting from other financial transactions. Very truly, it is said, "to him that hath shall be given." Almost without exception the recipients of enormous salaries are men already wealthy, or at least entirely independent in their circumstances. The services of Chauncy Depew as railroad president are valued at $50,000 a year, Mr. Depew politely declined to become a member of President Harrison's cabinet.

Henry B. Hyde, who is president of a life insurance company receives a like amount.

President John A. McCall and Richard A. McCurdy, both life insurance presidents, draw $100,000 a year between them in salaries alone from their respective corporations.

Among others whose time is worth $6.37 an hour yearly are President Thomas T. Eckert, of the Western Union; Henry C. Havemeyer, president of the Sugar Trust, and railroad president Roberts.

Among the ministers of the gospel Rev. John Hall, of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, commands the highest salary. He gets $35,000 a year, all of which is devoted to charity.

Rev. Wm. S. Rainford comes next with a salary of $25,000. His time and money are equally distributed among his parishioners, with the exception of an occasional indulgence in his proclivities as a huntsman.

The presidents of several of the big trust companies receive $35,000 a year each and J. Edward Simmons, president of the fourth National Bank, who is a conspicuous figure in the financial world as the leader among new school of bankers, receives the same amount.

Jay Gould's physician, Dr. Munn, has been for several years in receipt of an annual salary of $20,000 from the Gould family.

On the turf, where money isn't money until the day is over, enormous sums are paid the leading jockeys. Fred Taral, for instance, receives a retainer of $18,000 from the Keenes for one year's service. This amount is probably doubled by the emoluments and perquisites which accompany his position. Jockey Harry Griffin, who is but 16 years old, gets as a retaining fee, $1,000 for each year he has lived from Gideon & Daly, besides fees paid him by others for the privilege of having second and third call upon his services.—New York Morning Journal.

DANCING NO SIN.

An Able Discourse on the Subject by a St. John Clergyman.

One of the most clever and conscientious speakers and ministers of the gospel in this city is Rev. Dr. Macrae of St. Stephen's church, says the St. John Gazette. His discourses are always able and he has the courage of his convictions. Last evening his church was crowded to its utmost to listen to a very eloquent sermon on dancing, a subject which is of great interest to many people.

Dr. Macrae took his text from Jeremiah 31 chap. and 13th verse: "Then shall the virgin rejoice in the dance, both young men and old together, for I will turn their mourning into joy and will comfort them and make them rejoice in their sorrow."

The question would probably be asked do I agree with or approve of dancing, said the speaker. I answer, I neither approve nor disapprove. It is to myself a matter of indifference and is to my people. I trust to their good sense to keep recreations of all sorts within due bounds.

The preacher was unable to see why a truly religious life was a whit more incon. sistent with dancing than it was with taking a walk, playing hockey, skating, rowing or any other form of exercise that might be convenient or agreeable. He could see nothing to condemn in regard to that kind of amusement in moderation any more than in any other kind of amusement indulged in reasonable moderation.

The harm came in where dancing or any other species of recreation was indulged in not as a recreation but almost as a business of life, when it might be abused as one of the flesh. When it was unduly indulged in night was turned into day and day into night, and life was wasted, or utter frivolity degenerating into degrading dissipation. He was not surprised that dancing in some homes was objectionable and should be found fault with by a certain class of preachers. Recreation had its legitimate place and purpose in life. There were times when it was becoming to rejoice. Among the modes in which joy might be expressed by God's redeemed, dancing was one not only not forbidden but even divinely sanctioned. Those who denounced it without qualification simply displayed their ignorance of the scripture. Those who went further and presumed in the name of God to pass sentence upon all indulging in the pastime, were guilty of an arrogance rising to the height of the most daring and shocking infidelity.

A BOON TO HORSEMEN.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stiffes and sprains.—George Robb, farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by R. T. Campbell

INDIANS OF ALASKA.

Seem to be Very Far From Civilization at Present.

Marriage among the natives of Alaska is a strange ceremony, if it may be called a ceremony. The women are bought, prices ranging from 10 to 100 blankets, according to their beauty. That ends the proceeding. Blankets are a staple article, and are used instead of money. All monetary earnings are invested in blankets, and when an Indian becomes the possessor of more than $500 worth of blankets $2 each, he sends an invitation to all his tribe to be present at the potlach or feast. When all have arrived he ascends a high scaffold with all his blankets and cuts them into strips about a foot wide, which he delivers to each of his tribe, until his supply is exhausted. This is considered an honor, and it is their only ambition to possess wealth to distribute among their tribes. Nearly all Indians have more than one wife. When the husband dies his possessions revert to his relatives, not to his widows, and if the deceased has nephews, they become the husbands of the widows.

[illegible] his tribe giving so many blankets to the tribe to which the descendant belonged. This is the customary way among the natives of settling a murder, and a murder is an every day occurrence. The government at present has three Indian policemen there—one for each of the three tribes. When an Indian is killed by a member of his own tribe the policeman belonging to that tribe settles the matter by awarding so many blankets to the murdered man's friends. When one belonging to another tribe is killed the police of that tribe goes to the police of the other and demands so many blankets. If his demand is not satisfied by the immediate delivery of the amount asked for, he and his escort kill the first man of the murderer's tribe they meet, whether he be the murderer or not.

When a native is sick his near relations consult a doctor. The doctor comes and examines the patient, first by pulling his hair, punching him in the ribs and pulling his nose, and then declares the patient cannot live. He is then asked: "Can you do anything for the patient?" "Yes, but it will cost you 50 blankets." When the required number of blankets is collected from the patients friends, the doctor dresses himself in a peculiar manner, builds a bonfire and makes ready for the work of driving away the devil, which he claims is in the patient.

After the patient is almost beaten to death by the doctor, the latter announces that the devil has taken his leave. Should the patient grow worse, the doctor, after charging his friends as many blankets as they can get, goes into the forest and remains three days consulting his god, and then returns with the information that the patient is bewitched, and places the charge of bewitching him upon some friendless native. Without ceremony, the friends of the sick man then seize and tie the accused with the head drawn back as far as possible without breaking the neck. His hands are tied behind his back, and he is then taken into a dark cellar and left without food. Although the victim pleads for mercy, and protests his innocence, yet he is left there until unconscious, when it is expected an [illegible] In many cases persons accused of such crimes are were alone until death relieves them from suffering. This is not an unusual sight, and many a native without friends has gone to his grave in this way.

Some time ago the missionary received a horse at Chikat, and when the natives beheld the animal, they took to the forest. Finally when night came on and they were compelled to return to their huts, they sent their old wives first, saying that if the horse ate them they would have their young wives left. There is much to be done to bring Alaska into the civilized world.

After the Crimean War.

On July 12, 1856, the Crimea was finally evacuated by the British forces, after a war of over two years. All the remaining store and the establishments having been embarked, a company of the Fiftieth British regiment was posted outside the town of Balaklava to receive the Russian troops, and on their approach marched in with the Russian guard, which was composed of about fifty mounted Cosacks and a similar number of Cosack infantry. The usual salutes took place, the Russians placed sentinels where they wished, and the English troops marched on board her majesty's ship Algiers. General Sir William John Codrington, who was chief in command of the forces in the Crimea, and who died in 1884, embarked with his personal staff at the same time.

During this war the British lost 3,500 killed in action or died from their wounds, 4,544 of cholera, and nearly 16,000 who succumbed to other diseases, making a total of 23,744, of whom 270 of whom were officers; and besides these 2,873 were disabled. The loss of the French allies was estimated at 63,500 men, while the loss of the Russians on the opposite side was reckoned as high as 500,000 men. The war added to the British national debt £41,041,000.

Notwithstanding the enormous amount expended, Britain asked from Russia no pecuniary compensation, nor gained one inch of land, but the defeat of the Russians kept them out of Constantinople, and made the way to India and the East clear. The memoirs of Earl Russell show that it would have secured for the Turkish empire much internal benefit if the French had been disinterested as the British and not required in that case some territory for themselves.—Spare Moments.

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