

# Tormenting

"I suffered for years with tetter. On arising my hands were stiff and my fingers crooked. They would crack all over and the blood would run from them. The doctor ordered me to give up work. Then a friend said, 'Try AYER'S SAR-SAPARILLA.' I took in all eight bottles, which completely healed me."

Mrs. W. SLOAN, Royersford, Pa.

# Tetter.

### About a Ladder.

Men dispute most concerning things of which they know least. Some one tells us that a ladder was cast upon an island in the Pacific Ocean. The Islanders labored hard to understand its purpose, and finally settled in two great parties; one asserted that the rungs were made to keep the sides apart, the other claiming that the object of the rungs was to keep the sides together. Some thought it was a fence, some a skeleton raft, but all took sides in the dispute as to the object of the rungs. Finally a shipwrecked sailor was driven ashore, and he settled the ladder question by putting it against a tree and climbing it, showing that the rungs were the main things, and the sides were there to hold them in place.

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### Medical Missions.

I think it is not fully recognized that every system of medicine prevailing in the East is connected with sorcery, demonolatry, and witchcraft, not to speak of brutal and torturing treatment, and the thousands of lives annually imperiled and lost. There is a close connection between medicine and extraordinary superstition and wickedness, and the sorcerer is summoned on almost all occasions, or the wizard, or some prophetic, who professes openly to be in league with the spirits of the other world. Sickness is supposed to be the work of demons, and the sorcerer is called in with his wand. And therefore, it is a necessity to send out medical missionaries, for so long as the only healer of the body is the man who is in supposed connection with evil spirits, so long must the people remain in darkness and in the shadow of death. And I think it is a great argument in favor of medical missions that the only medical systems that these people know are systems of demonolatry and sorcery.—Isabella Bird Bishop.

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The Soudanese general, Mahmond, captured at the battle of Atbara by the British, comes from the interior of the Soudan, and in the campaign saw a steamboat for the first time. He expressed no astonishment at any feature of the structure except that it smoked all the time without getting sick, and worked all the time without getting tired. He resembles the Chinaman who saw near Shanghai his first locomotive. All that he could say about it the next day was: No pushee, no pushee; go fast; all the same.

The enormous proportions of the agricultural exports of the United States are shown in the fact that they already in the present fiscal year have reached the amount of \$720,000,000 in value. In the whole of the previous year the sum attained was \$682,000,000. As there are two months of trade this year yet to be taken into account, it is estimated that the full valuation will be \$850,000,000. This is \$300,000,000 larger than the exports of 1896, and it is about 71 per cent. of the total exports of the country.

A despatch to the New York World May 30, from Kingston, J. C., says: Cervera depends upon the Cadiz squadron to uncock the bottle into which he is shut. He is believed to know of the coming fleet. The cable is censored rigidly and no ships are allowed to leave the harbor. Santiago believes it impossible for the American ships to dash inside after Cervera because, in addition to the line of forts, the channel has been thoroughly mined.

Meanwhile the insurgents are drawing all available forces around the city and are prepared in the event of an American naval victory outside the harbor to attack the city on the land side and try to take this last stronghold of the Spaniards in the eastern part of Cuba.

A most disastrous fire occurred at Houlton on Thursday night, when the large saw mill owned by F. W. Titcomb was burned to the ground, together with the dryhouses, stables and 200,000 feet of finished lumber. The output of the mill was 100,000 daily, and the loss will amount to \$75,000. There was no insurance. The night watchman, Jeremiah Driscoll, was severely burned.

### News Summary.

The plans of the Kings County, N. B., almshouse are being prepared by G. E. Fairweather. The building will be erected about a mile from Norton station, will be 64x42 feet, two and one-half stories high, with accommodation for 50 people.

Toronto's revenue last year from her street railway was close on \$150,000. This is net profit; the parties who operate the railway repaid to Toronto the price which Toronto paid to the old owners for the property.

Mr. Charles Odell, of Fredericton, died Friday evening. He was a brother of the late Senator Odell and was seventy-two years old. His widow and three children survive.

A house at Kingston, Kings county, owned by Mr. James Hegan, of this city, was burned to the ground on Thursday. The house was unoccupied, but was to have been opened in a few days by some St. John summer visitors. The fire was of incendiary origin.—Globe.

Some time ago the Rev. Theodore J. Shaffer resigned the pastorate of a Methodist church in Brownsville, Pa., to go to work in a rolling mill soon became a boss roller, and has just been elected president of the local branches of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in New York.

Mr. Gladstone tried his hand at hymn writing upon several occasions, and some of his devotional verses were printed twenty-five years ago in Good Words. As a translator into Italian of some of our most popular hymns, including his favorite, "Rock of Ages," he was known to a large number of the more seriously inclined section of the Italian public.

The manufacturers' committee of the Exhibition Association Friday evening discussed the exhibition situation with a few city manufacturers. A list of the city manufacturers were gone through and the names divided among a committee who will call upon them and supplement the general appeals for exhibits. A prize of \$25 will be offered for the best local manufactures exhibit.

The correct names of the three Frenchmen drowned on Kilburn's drive a short time ago were Denis Leveque, Thomas Blanchette and Alexis Galbert. Blanchette was a married man with a wife and child and was the sole support of an aged step-father and mother. Galbert was a mere boy.

On Saturday eight miles southwest of Fire Island the British steamer Poscolia collided with the United States cruiser Columbia in a dense fog. The captain and twenty-one seamen of the Britisher were taken off and brought to New York. The cruiser has a large hole in her starboard side abreast of the mainmast.

The required thirty days' notice of the intention to narrow up Protection street, Carleton, has been given and, as yet, no protests have been received. The matter will be disposed at the next meeting of the Council and it is expected the C. P. R. will soon after begin work on the new elevator, which is to project on the part of the street that is closed off.—Globe.

A Key West despatch says: Any doubt remaining as to the exact locality of Admiral Cervera's fleet was removed by reports brought in by naval scout ships. The Spanish squadron is anchored in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and the problem remains for the commanders of the American fleet to dispose of the enemy either by corking the bottle or by forcing the long and narrow passage and engaging the strong Spanish squadron at the anchorage its commander has chosen. It has been the opinion of Rear Admiral Sampson that Admiral Cervera would seek either Santiago or Cienfuegos as a naval refuge and base and the movement of the two American squadrons has proceeded upon this basis. Strong and effective as are the Spanish ships, representing as they do the flower of the Spanish navy, every argument in naval strategy compelled Admiral Cervera either to seek the shelter of the close harbor of Santiago de Cuba or return to Spain, and he chose to make his stand at Santiago. That he would court a fight in the open sea is an idea which has never been entertained in American naval circles, although his ships, without exception, have high qualities, owing to their great speed, for such a contest. On the other hand it was believed the Spanish admiral would attempt to run into San Juan de Porto Rico, but the fact of the recent bombardment of the forts of that harbor, coupled with the great possibility that Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet would be met if he attempted to enter the harbor, left the Spanish admiral only one alternative, and he adopted it by going to Santiago de Cuba, where, it is presumed, he has been able to coal, clean and repair and is in a position to accept either the conditions imposed by the blockade, or the issue of a fight in the inner harbor after against Admiral Cervera might now be ended by demolishing the forts to the

the American fleet has forced the passage. It has been thought that the campaign entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, blockading the channel and isolating the Spanish fleet until the other problems of the war are worked out. This, however, is not in line with American policy, and simply accepting the view of the situation taken by the naval experts here Admiral Cervera will have to accept battle at once. It is confidently expected that a hard blow will be struck within three or four days and that the result will be known to the world at large at the expiration of that time. It has not been disclosed whether Commodore Schley is to be reinforced, but it would not be surprising if some additional ships were sent to him. Temperature at Santiago de Cuba is 71 degrees in the shade and in the steel turrets the heat is actually beyond the power of endurance.

### THE CARLETON HOUSE,

Cor. Argyle and Prince Sts. HALIFAX, N. S.  
Improved and Extended. Situation very central yet pleasant and retired. Electric Trams pass within a few yards of the door. Visitors to the city will find the "Carleton" a homelike and desirable residence.  
Terms—\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a day, according to rooms. Special rates by the week.  
No Liquors Sold.  
F. W. Bowes, Proprietor.

## Curtains at \$1.50 a Pair.

A special to advertise our Curtain Department. Just recently we have made new arrangements for buying curtains, and now we have them straight from the makers, without paying any profit to wholesalers on this side of the water, hence you buy them from us at wholesale prices.

Our prices run from 45c. to \$7.50 a pair, but some numbers are prominent by their extra value. One, at \$1.50, is a real Nottingham Lace Curtain, with very fine, open pattern, equal to anything we have ever sold before at \$2.25. They are 3 yards long and 30 inches wide.

We have Scotch Lace Curtains, pretty fine lace pattern, 3 1/2 yards long and 36 inches wide, at \$1.00 a pair.

Order your Curtains from us, and if what we send is not satisfactory you can return them at our expense. We pay expressage on \$3.00 order. Money must accompany order.

**Fred A. Dykeman & Co.,**  
97 King Street, St. John, N. B.

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If you pay fancy prices, at other stores, for your clothing. Our clothing will fit the form and give satisfaction or money returned.

**FRASER, FRASER & CO.**

40 and 42 King Street,

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St. John, N. B.

"Made in Canada"

When you buy wooden pails and tubs see they bear a reliable and well-known name, and see that no foreign or inferior make is palmed off on you.

**THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED**  
Halifax, Montreal, Toronto.

THE CHRISTIAN

VOLUME I

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Gladstone's Inf

Graduation Essay, by I  
of 1898 of Acadia.

In estimating the influ part of this century, the British Empire, we are magnitude of the task, stretching in unbroken 1832 to the Home Rule as one of his opponents and disturbed everything reaching, affecting not Empire, but also has been the thought and feeling no matter what his politics can but affirm that W grand old man, has exerted in which he has lived English national life and consider briefly the pursuit of politics, to what great heights led to it a tremendous the principles of liberty recognized the noble it has constantly advocated measures of reform, thus by all odds in English century.

In the first place M uncrowned King, the democracy. His early a leaning towards democracy first fifty years of his anyone who had prophesied the most potent stimulus England in this century general ridicule. Mr. the most Conservative Liberal government. strenuous and eloquent law of divorce, and earl astical Titles Act and his what was called Papal reputation of great con popular fury. All the type and promised any cratic-career. But the c long before he became t government of the centu that, when the centre of ly shifted from the a possessed a man of qualities. If the power increased, to him bel change, but what does t attributed directly to his of the dangerous and rel The people believed integrity of purpose and the best guarantees of th Mr. Gladstone had a h which no statesman of was the one man of the power of awakening popo ing to popular passion stability to democratic i

In the next place let religious influence that century. He has proved noblest type. No one c position of a paltry dem His life has been a splen pose, of loftiness of ai With him politics ceased to the world that the p atible with deep religi science and to God. R and inspiring motive of question was raised from to the lofty platform of England has been eleva of his splendid character felt the influence of the exerted so powerfully on Owen Meredith, "can b in its strife and all life u