The Painful Experience of an American Tourist.

A Loyal Citizen Also Receives a Somewhat Startling Shoek,

Constrained to Make a Hasty Exit From the Old Buria IGround.

"Sir." said the American Tourist. "I like your town. Have a cigar and let's take a stroll. Great climate you Bluenoses have. Good hotels, too, for their size. I've eat more in the last twenty-four hours here than I would a week in New York. Have a

"Thanks," said the Loyal Citizen. "Yes, we consider we have a city to be proud of. We claim there is no finer health resort in the world, or a more hospitable people. We pride ourselves on that. Haven't you noticed that St. John people have an offhand, free hearted way of welcoming strangers Not a bit like Halifax, sir. Not a bit." 'Well, now, to tell the truth," said

rist, "I think Halifax pulls harder for visitors than you do. And she gets more, too. But, as you say, your people are an off-hand, freeearted lot. I like you for that, Quite like being at home, you know.'

"Yes, yes," eagerly assented the Loyal Citizen, "Just so. All Americans say that. Just like an American city they say. Quite a compliment, too. He He! Haw. Haw!"

"Now this street," said the Tourist, indicating King street, "would be a credit to any city. I had no idea you had such a town down here. Your stores are fine elegant. They're up to date. Nothing slow about your merchants, evidently,

"No," said the Loyal Citizen. "Our rchants are as wide awake as they make 'em."

They paused at the head of King street and surveyed the crowd of evening strollers. "Bright town," cried the Tourist.

"Now what you want is to come un der the stars and stripes. Then you'd be all right.' "Sir!" said the Loyal Citizen with an expression of offended dignity,

"you do not understand us. We have desire for annexation. We are loyal to the old flag. We revere the memory the Loyalist founders of this city Their blood is in our veins. Their spirit of unswerving loyalty dominates our political aspirations and outlook. This monument—observe it—sir! It was erected here at the head of King street by the women of St, John in of the Loyalist women of hundred years ago. In yonder church, whose spire you see, is placed the royal coat of arms that had adorned the state house of Boston in the old Colonial days. We observe the day on which the Loyalists landed on this rugged shore to found a city, as a public holiday. I tell you these things, sir, to show you that whatever our failings may be we are true to the traditions of our forefathers, and we honor their memory. Annexation, sir
—we scorn it!"

"I beg your pardon, I am sure," said the Tourist. "You are quite right. I honor you for it. I don't think we quite appreciate your feelings in the matter on the other side. But when you put it that way the thing is clear enough. I should fee' that way myself. Hello! Nice little square, this. Well kept, too."

"Ah-yes," said the Loyal Citizen, much pleased at the frank avowal of the Tourist. "Yes-a neat little square. We have a Horticultural Association most active and influential body of citizens. They are doing a great work on the squares, and they will have over yonder in the suburbs in a year or two one of the finest public parks in America."

"Good thing," said the Tourist. "Fine thing to have a park. You can't get it any too soon. It draws. You'd have more visitors if you had a good park. They strolled through the square toward the Old Burial Ground, and the Loyal Citizen pointed out the Young monument, the court house, and other features of interest. Just as they crossed Sidney street into the Old Burial Ground and moved down toward the fountain the Tourist ex

"Why-here's a graveyard!" He paused, made a survey of the place, and observed:

"Old settlers, evidently. French? Or Injuns? If I were guessing I'd say Injuns. Am I right?" "Sir," replied the Loyal Citizen, rev-

erently removing his hat, and speaking with a certain degree of pride, as well as impressiveness, "those are the graves of the Loyalists." The Tourist dropped into one of the

seats beside them as if he had been

"Git eout!" he ejaculated. The Loyal Citizen stared at him in surprise

"You don't mean to say," went on the Tourist, "that the forefathers you have been talking about are buried here?"

"I certainly do," replied the Loyal Citizen, greatly puzzled at the Tour-The latter indulged in a long whistle,

while his glance once more roved over the place. His eye fell on the fountain presently, and to the utter am ent of the Loyal Citizen he burst into tears.

"Had you some relative among the Loyalists?" sympathetically enquired the Loyal Citizen.

"No," said the Tourist, pointing to the fountain, "but-but that goose pond is the dead image of the one that stood in father's barnyard at Kinky Holler when I was a boy. haint seen it for forty years. The old folks are all gone, and I suppose I wouldn't know the old place itself mow. But that goose pond—"
"Goose pond!" sharply interjected

the Loyal Citizen, "that's a fountain!" The Tourist rose and they walked down to the spot. There were no geese in sight, but the water was overflow ing from the basin, as usual, and the industrious small boy had churned the surrounding earth into mud with

"And you tell me," said the Tour-st at length, "that this is the resting place of the Loyalists?

"It is," replied the Loyal Citizen. "Well," said the Tourist, as he surveyed the fountain, the broken and efaced tombstones and general neglect. "I guess I don't think quite as much of you as I did. Why some of these walks haven't even got asphalt on them. It seems to me if there was one spot in this town where things should be ship-shape it would be here. Over in our country we have almost got to the point where we northerners will deck the graves of southerners We call their conduct treason, we hate and despise the principles "ey fought for, but we know they were brave men-and they gave us a pretty tough sort of a fight. They believed in what they fought for, and I expect to see the day when we'll remember on Decoration day-as well as the boys in blue. But you people hereyou say you honor the men and wom-en buried here. You always did. You uphold their principles. Then why in Heaven's name don't you pay some sort of respect to their dust?

you got a city council?" 'We have," said the citizen. "Well," said the Tourist, "if I wer citizen of this town I'd never let up till this old graveyard was made the prettiest spot in St. John. How would a man talk to his boy if he brought him here? Something like this, I should say: 'My son, the Loyalists are buried here. They were true to their principles. If you are true to your principles you may also some day have a broken tombstone. These people suffered great hardships, and we are reaping the reward of their labor. If you suffer good and hard and some body else gets the benefit, perhaps tion of being the worst kept of any in the country.' Now," said the Tourist in conclusion, "It seems to me that if there is in all this country a chance for a thrilling object lesson in patriotism, loyalty to principle, and rev-

e for the dead, erence the heart of St. John. If we had such a spot in my town there'd be a Fourth of July oration on it every year. I'm going back to the hotel. I'd want to swear if I staid here, and a man

shouldn't swear in a graveyard." He turned away and the Loyal Citizen was so astonished that he remained as if glued to his tracks till his companion was out of sight. The fall of a tombstone roused him. He started, and sent a swift, apprehensive glance all around, as if half expecting to see a swarm of apparitions pointing ghostly fingers of scorn at him. Nothing unusual was to be seen, but he pulled his hat over his brows stened away from the place as fast as his legs could carry him.

KING'S COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir-I notice in an article in the Fredericton Gleaner a suggestion that in filling the presidency of King's col-lege, in case it should be decided to continue the university, the governors should be free to appoint a layman to that office. Only the names of clergymen are, however, mentioned in the Gleaner, viz., Archdeacon Brigstocke, Dean Partridge and Canon Roberts. All these are admirable men, but they are not likely to give up their present important positions. There is one dis-tinguished layman who seems facile princeps among all possible or probable candidates. His reputation as an educator is more than provincial; as an orator and writer it may be said to be imperial. Mr. George R. Parkin, for sixteen years head master of the Collegiate school at Fredericton, and now on the staff of the London Times, is e gentleman referred to. An effort to secure his services may be worth the making, and if he should prove to be the most suitable among those actually open to an offer, the lack of cler ical orders should not be an insuperable obstacle to his appointment AN OLD PUPIL OF MR. PARKIN

AND GRADUATE OF KINGS. May 31, 1895.

AT SPRINGFIELD RECTORY.

Springfield, June 4.-A very happy evening was spent Monday, June 3rd at the rectory. It being the 10th anniversary of the marriage of the rector, a large number or his parishioners and others gathered at the rectory to celebrate the event. The visitors thoroughly enjoyed themselves in singing and inspecting the many curios brought from the Holy Land by Miss Cresswell. A sumptuo was served at 10 p. m., followed ice creams, etc., after which they witnessed a display of fireworks. large collection of useful and fancy articles were left behind, suitable sou venirs of a "tin wedding." wishing the esteemed rector and his wife many happy returns of the day the visitors departed about midnight.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Frequent turning is the secret of successil broiling. Always use a wooden spoon for mixinz cake, as an iron one discolors the butter.

A dash of cinnamon in a cup of chocolate after it is poured is said to add a piquant If the children have no appetite in the If the children have no appetite in the morning, don't allow them to start for school without first drinking a glass of hot milk. Onions, potatoes and cabbages for soup should always be scalded before being used, to draw out indigestible qualities.

In baking bread or rolls put a saucepan of boiling water into the oven. The steam will keep the crust smooth and tender. Much of the heavy cake and bread is the result of the oven door being slammed when closed. Shut the door as gently as possible. It should be universally known that sand or flour scattered over burning oil will extinguish it. Every household in which lamps are used should have a box filled with sand in a convenient place, ready for all emer-

A new dainty for afternoon tea, which can be cordially recommended, is a macaroon sandwich. It is made with two macaroon between which is placed a very thin slice of sage cheese.—Comfort.

Thos. Allison has written from Montreal to friends in Chatham that the Montreal Pulp factory on the site of the old water mill is a fixed fact and that work will commence on it

he pleasant and beneficial effects of McLean's Vegetable Worm Make it the best Worm Syrup Remedy for children.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Second Vote of the Session Brought on Unexpectedly.

Charlton Makes an Effort to Justify His Action Against Canada.

Mr. Bennett Shows up the Member for Simc in Fine Style-Geo. Cushing's Case.

(From a member of the Sun staff) Ottawa, June 4.-The second vote of the session came somewhat unexpect edly upon the house within half ar hour after the house met this after noon. The usual time having arrived for taking over Thursday's for go ernment business, leaving only Monday for private members' day, Hon Mr. Foster proposed a motion to that

Mr. Laurier admitted that the cours proposed was usual, but said the oppo sition would ask as a condition of con sent the government to announce was proposed to be done with the Hudson Bay railway, Chignect ship railway and other matters.

Hon. Mr. Foster said he was no prepared to answer all Mr. Laurier's questions, but he would tell him that it was proposed to introduce legisla

tion respecting the Chignecto Ship railway. Mr.Laurier claimed more information and divided the house.

About two-thirds of the members were within reach and Hon. Mr. Foster's motion carried by a vote of 87 to 55; majority 32.

On the motion to go into supply Mr. Charlton made a half hour speech in defence of his action in trying to influence congress to secure changes in the Wilson bill. It will be remembered that Mr. Charlton writing as a Michigan lumberman urged that the free lumber clauses of the Wilson bill be made not operative, except on condition of the abolition of the Canadian export duty. This course Mr. Charlton fended to day by arguing that the lumber clauses in the Wilson bill would have been defeated in the United States senate if the modifications he proposed had not been made in it. He claimed that he had used his influence to prevent retaliation on Canada at the time of the boom stick trouble, and declared that the Canadian government had made use of his good offices in dealing with the United States. He claimed to be entit ed to the gratitude of the government and people of this country, who had gladly availed themselves of the Wilson bill, which his efforts had been

chiefly instrumental in obtaining. Mr. Bennett, the brilliant young nember for Simcoe, took Mr. Charlton in hand. He read the manifests sent to the United States minister by "John Charlton of Michigan." This document sets forth that the Wilson bill as it stood was too lenient to Canad was against the interest of the Michigan millowners. John Charlton of Michigan might not be Mr. Charlton. M. P., but whoever he was he was evidently an enemy of Canada, and if he was a Canadian he was a traitor. While Mr. Charlton claimed to have the Canadian interests in view when he tried to secure free lumber by requesting congress not to grant free lumber except on conditions injurious to Canada, the fact was that he was looking after his own interests. Mr. Charlton owned no saw mill in Canada. He was connected with saw mill owners in Michigan. He had timber to United States mill men. Besides he owned tugs engaged in towing logs across the lakes. It was therefore not free lumber to Canada but free logs to the United States that Charlton

The debate went on to recess, Con Wailace contradicting some of Mr. Charlton's statements concerni his services to the government and

Messrs. Sproule, Martin, Mills and others kept up the discussion, which got so hot that the speaker was sev eral times called upon to settle under what condition such terms as traitor and falsehood might be used.

After dinner Mr. Charlton made another desperate attempt to clear himself. He got himself into further troub le by stating that when he con with Washington he did not hail from Canada, but from Michigan because that would give him more influence. Mr. Bennett went after him again, describing him as a moral an who made false pretences and denied his own country.

Col. Amyot followed by reading an old letter written for the United States press by Mr. Charlton in 1866 at the time of the Fenian raid, wherein made great fun of the Canadian militia which marched against the Fenians, describing them as awkward and ill-dressed, and remarking that the Canadian people generally were not remarkable for intelligence. He then read Mr. Charlton's later letter conning his leader as a Frenchman and Mr. Edgar as a machine politic ian. He (Amyot) saw no hope for the grit party so long as it had for allies men who repudiated their and conspired against it, who despised the Canadian people, and expressed

Col. Tisdale who represents the other riding in Mr. Charlton's county, and who is a studiously moderate man, closed the debate in a remarkable speech. The letter quoted by Col Amyot reminded him that he (Tisdale) was one of the awkward young men who marched out to the frontie against the Fenians. He did not deny the awkwardness, but he would never forget the day when he left his young wife and her babe and went off with his comrades, expecting that many would never come back. His colleague from Norfolk might sneer. but he him self hoped that he would never live to forget the high ideals which pos essed him in those old days. Col. Tisdale in describing the scene as he remembered it almost broke down and made a strong impression on the house

contempt for their own leader.

After his speech the speaker left the chair. When Mr. Charlton was disposed of the house went into supply and passed the estimates for legislation.

Late in the evening a discussion arose on the government exportation of butter, to which some opposition ers from Ontario objected.

Hon. Mr. Montague defended the course of the government and showed that the result hald been a large de mand for Canadian butter. He said the government proposed to export no more butter, but would provide cold storage at three English points, as well as in cars and on board ship. NOTES.

Reports were sent out yesterday to many government papers that the Chignecto Ship Railway company would be allowed an extension of time under conditions, were shown to be incorrect by Mr. Foster's remarks today. The minister's statement that no legislation would be asked sets this question at rest at least for this year. There can be no extension without legisla-

tion. A United States deputation arrived here today favoring the establishment of international fishing grounds at the Thousand Islands. If this is given they say they would ask the United States congress not to apply the alien labor act to persons employed in connection with these fisheries.

The Typographical Union waited on the premier here today asking for the eight hour system in the government printing office. The Toronto folks want a dominion

grant of ten thousand dollars for en-tertaining the British association in replying to Hon. Mr. Dever, said the resolution of the board of trade of St.

John concerning the West India ser vice had reached the government too late to have the conditions inserted in the contract with the Furness line and also in that of the other lines to the Spanish Antinodes This morning Messrs. Baird, Hazen

and Chesley waited on the minister of marine on behalf of George Cushing, who asks for the remission of a fine on account of the schooner Evolution charged with violation of the lead line or deck load laws. They also, on be half of many St. John petitioners, asked that speckled trout and land-locked salmon fishing begin April first instead

of May first. The public accounts committee this norning concluded to allow Mr. Hamel, the suspended public works official, to appear and give evidence in his own defence if he chooses. When this point was settled Mr. Davies opened up an inquiry into certain arrears which the auditor general reported due to several departments. He found that arrears due to the Intercolonial were in both the current or open accounts. Some arrears due the excise department were, however, old, and a few are apparently desperate debts. Concerning these, Deputy Minister Miall promised full returns. Davies then went into the arrears due for boom charges and ran against an arrearage of twenty-five thousand dollars. In answer to stern and loud enplained that these accounts were due from lumbermen who became insolvent from 1873 to 1878, and the government of that day was not able to collect the Mr. Davies, who was not arrears. anxious to hear of insolvencies during the Mackenzie period, turned hastily to the arrears of fifty-six thousand which accrued after 1880. This seem ed to be a safe enquiry from the op standpoint, but it led up to an order in council, which gave effect to an agreement between Ottawa lumbermen and the government. This agreement provided that no charges

ande for use of the Chaudiere booms if the lumbermen would repay government outlay on these Further enquiry disclosed the fact that the order was passed Octothree weeks after the de feat of the Mackenzie government, but before the ministry had resigned. Macdonald of Algoma remarked when this point was reached that the committee had evidently struck an election bargain between the Mackenzi government and the lumbermen. He pointed out that the date was about the same as that of the great Northwest timber grant to H. H. Cook. It eems some of the lumbermen concern ed were close friends of the Mackenzie The government announced today that the charges had een kept on the books as a matter of book-keeping, but it was their intention to strike them off in accordance

with the Mackenzie government's order and agreement. The public accounts committee this morning also considered an item charged by the militia department against Mr. Mills, M. P., Annapolis, for alleged arrears of rent for military property. Mr. Mills explains that he never leased or had possession of the lands. Ten years ago he, as counsel, acted for another party who leased the preperty. Afterwards a difference of pinion arose between the tenant and the department on account of repairs on the property, but Mr. Mills had

nothing to do with it. The act respecting the judges will be amended by the government bill, which provides if the judges who have fifteen years or have permanent infirmity resign their office, her majesty may grant them an annuity for the balance of their lives equal to two-thirds of their salary.

(From a Member of The Sun Staff.) Ottawa, June 5.-Answering quesions, the minister of militia informed the house that there was no record in the department of any resignation tendered last year by General Herbert. The general is now absent on leave granted last February, and doing some work in England. At present the luties of the commander were formed by the adjutant general. The government does not contemplate a change in the law to permit the appointment of a Canadian officer as

general commanding. Haggart informen Mr. Patterson of Colchester, that Conductor McColby of the Intercolonial had been dismisse because he was not a fit and prope person for the position.

Replying to Mr. Forbes, the sam minister gave information concerning the leasing of military grounds at Annapolis. The facts were set forth in vesterday's despatches.

The first regular order of the day was the resumption of the debate on Mr. Davin's Woman Suffrage bill. Mr Dupon opposed the bill in French, after which a vote was called on Mr. Laurier's' amendment. This amend-

ment, which declared that franchis should be a provincial concern and should not be brought up in this house conservatives. It was defeated by more than two-thirds' vote, 47 voting for it and 103 against it. Messrs Mc Carthy and O'Brien voted nay and two or three of Mr. Laurier's supporter deserted him.

The main motion brought out the same vote as the amendment but drew most of its support from the government side of the house

Mr. Davin's resolution was lost by vote of 47 to 105. Among those who voted for woman suffrage were three ministers, Hon. Messrs. Foster, Costigan and Dickey. The private members voting on the

yoman's side, included Messrs. Hazen, Temple, Weldon, McAllister, Flint, Borden and Macdonald of P. E. Island. Mr. Laurier and all the front bench

liberals except Mr. Charlton, voted against the proposition.

The next order was Mr. Charlton's

amendment to the criminal code respecting seduction and abduction. Mr. Davies and others criticized the measure adversely.

The minister of justice moved the six months' hoist. On the call for yeas and nays, an almost unanimous vote was given for a hoist. Mr.Charlton did not call for the names, but the case. Mr. McMullen came next with a bill

o amend, nearly out of existence, the superannuation act. He made a long speech on the superannuation practice general and moved the second reading. One clause in the bill provided for the repayment with compound interest of money paid in by civil servants as the abatement salaries. As this seemed to create a crown liability, Mr. Speaker ruled that he could not, according to constitutional practice, receive the bill from a private member.

A vigorous constitutional discussion followed, which was terminated by the speaker leaving the chair at six

There was no evening session, as all the members were invited to the governor general's Queen's birthday ball, postponed from May 24th. THE SENATE.

In the senate this afternoon Hon. Mr. Macdonald of Victoria asked whether the government had received a draft of the bill now before the British parliament to further regulate for seal fishing in the nort Pacific ocean. Mr. Kaulbach thought it would be good thing if the seals were killed off, as they were the greatest enemies known to economic fishing in the waters they infest.

Premier Bowell said the only knowedge which came to the government of the measure introduced in the imperial parliament was from the news paper despatches. The government telegraphed the Canadian high commissioner to ask the British government not to proceed with the bill until it had been submitted to the Canadian authorities, provided it dealt with questions affecting Canadian interests, and to forward a draft copy of the bill at the earliest possible moment. He sould say that the regulations agreed to at the Paris tribunal had not met with the approval of the Canadian government. He could assure the house that every step taken in this matter by the British government would be closely scrutinized by the Canadian government and vigor ous protests entered whenever Canadian interests were unfairly dealt

with The senate passed by four majority a motion staying the divorce proceedings on the petition of Loop Sewell Odell until the conclusion of civil action between the narties have

tried out. NOTES. A long petition from Auditor Genral Macdougall was read in the commons today. The auditor general is occustomed to scrutinize with great care the public expenditure, as he is in a position to do, being independent of the government. But he is now troubled because a spirit of economy and retrenchment has been brought to bear on his department. wenty-four clerks in his department and complains that the government loes not give him money enough advance in sufficiently large promotons to higher rank and higher pay. He also complains that his allowance for extra clerks has been reduced, and generally that the appropriation for his office is on too narrow a scale Mr. McDougall appeals to parliament claiming that no faithful auditor general can expect justice from a government seeing that he must continually be objecting to departmental expend tures. He wants a committee appointed to look into the whole matter There is a feeling that the auditor general might find a remedy for his trouble by reducing the awful volume of detail which he unloads on the pub-

lic in his report. The commission appointed to hear evidence on the pilotage question in St. John has not yet reported. Mr. Baird has been investigating this matter and finds that the report will be against compulsory pilotage. Special commissioners are now engeged in preparing a plan for the gradual abolition of the compulsory system in St. John. It is proposed to devise a sliding scale to wipe out the whole thing in five years.

The ministerial delegation to Montreal to attend the unveiling of the Macdonald statue tomorrow will the premier, Hon. Messrs. Foster, Caron and Ouimet.

RECEIVED DAMAGES.

Boston, June 5.-Mrs. Julia Burchill of St. John, who was the only pas-senger injured in the collision on the Maine Central railroad at Vesey, Me. on April 2, today left for her home after effecting a settlement with the road in the suit instituted by her to recover damages. The railroad paid ner \$700 in settlement of her claim.

WAS OF UNSOUND MIND.

Salem, Mass., June 5 .- Timothy R Daley was arraigned in the superior criminal court here today, charged with shooting John Hughes at Lynn two months ago. The court adjudged him of unsound mind and ordered him to be taken to the asylum.

SOUSA'S GREAT SPECIAL.

The I. C. R. Train Bearing the Great Musician and His Organization Breaks All Records for Fast Running for Canada.

John Philip Sousa and his great oncert band of fifty musicians arrived in St. John at 1.55 on the afternoon of the 4th inst. on a special Pullman car train over the Intercolonial from Quebec, which has established the fast time record between that city and St. John.

The special was made up of three Pullman buffet sleepers of the latest patern and a first class combination car. It left Levis on Monday evening promptly at 11.30 o'clock at the conclusion of the Quebec concert and travelled the distance in twelve hours and ten minutes actual running time, or fourteen hours and fifteen minutes time from start to finish.

This arhievement of speed is the most remarkable ever attained by any railroad in Canada, and Mr. Sousal expressed himself greatly pleased with the record breaking special.

The train was ordered by General Passenger Agent Lyons of the Intercolonial and was in charge of the company's tourist agent, J. H. Corcoran, who accompanied the Sousa organization

The distance from Quebec to St. John is 578 miles, and the special covered the run of 488 miles between Quebec and Moncton in 12 hours and 5 minutes, including all stops and slow downs, or excluding stops in the actual time of twelve hours and fiftyfive minutes. This was remarkably fast driving and wiped out all former

records over the Intercolonial. When the Sousa special arrived at Moncton there was a great gathering awaiting her, and as she steamed out of the depot a cheer went after the flyer. That portion of the run between Moncton and St.John was made at a speed that was simply breath taking. The ninety miles were made in one hour and fifty minutes, which is the fastest time ever recorded in Canada From the time of leaving Quebec until the flyer came to a stop in St. John depot there were fourteen stops made at crosings, for water and to change engines. The average of these stops were between five and six minutes, and at Campbellton the delay was

ten minutes. The great ninety mile run from Moncton was made with a Manchester engine, No. 56, with Engineer Theodore Wilkins at the throttle and Fireman Charles McGee looking after the fuel. The train was in charge of Conductor James Crockett. Everything went as smoothly as glass. were no delays of any description, meals were served en route and the Sousa special bears the record of rapid railway flying away with her, having to her credit an average of 48 miles an hour, excluding stops, or 42 miles an hour including them

THE BLACK DEATH.

The special symptoms of the disease seem to have been the same evervwhere. Carbuncles, sometimes as large as hens' eggs sometimes smaller, appeared in the axillae of the groin, acompanied usually, but not always, with gangrenous inflammation of the throat and lungs, with spiting of blood. This latter was the vital symptom. "From the carbuncles and glandular swellings," says a contemporary writer "many recovered: from the bloodspitting, none."

The infection was so swift and deadly that the slightest contact, even with the clothes of the sick person, served to communicate it. Bocassio tells a story to the effect that the rags of a poor man just dead, having came by at that moment and began to root among them, shaking them in their jaws. In less than an hour they both fell down and died on the spot. Another Italian writer, himself sufferer from the pestilence, his personal experience. "And here," he says. "I can give my testimony. A certain man bled me, and the blood flowing touched his face. On the same day he was taken ill, and the next he died; and by the mercy of God I have

escaped.' Early in 1848 the great pestilence reached Italy. Some plague stricken vessel from the East brought the infection to Genoa and Venice, and from these two places the disease quickly spread over the entire country. At Venice seventy out of every hundred of the population died, while at Genoa hardly one-seventh of the inhabitants were spared .- All the Year Round.

DRINK WITH MEALS.

The incessant adjuration not to drink with meals we have always held the reverse of truth from theory and from experience. The latter is that dry meals cause heartburn, the former shows that splitting up the meal of solid food with liquid acts precisely like splitting logs of wood into kindling for the fire, giving the digestive fluid easy access to the small particles, instead of sizzling and making gas on the outside of the wad of thick paste. And the talk of diluting the gastric juice is nonsense, because the surplus fluid drains through the stomach. Better drink too much than too little.

We are glad now to be reinforced by an English sporting man, Horace Hayes, who says that drinking nothing during or for an hour and a half after meals is the best way to train down weight, but he cannot do it because it always brings on rheumatism -probably from the solid food producing over-concentrated salts in the circulation, and consequent deposits in the muscular fibre. The same writer says that the notion about animals being injured by giving them a drink when heated is a stupid and cruel piece of barbarism; that it only does them harm when the dring is very cold, by producing nervous shock as it would to a man; while if the chill is taken off it first, it refreshes a heated horse to take a good drink as it does healthy human being.—Travellers' Record.

London, June 5.-Herbert Spencer has decided that certain strongly expressed opinions of his will debar him from accepting the Prussian Ordre

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of the

ALBE Hopewell Hill. most enjoyable e took place last eve Brewster, propriet riage factory and lishment, and one young men of that in marriage to Mis daughter of Jame Albert Mines. T place at 7.30 p. m. the Rev. D. H. Le ficiating. The ch overflowing with contracting parti bride, who was ch fully attired, was May Steeves of All field of Albert su The wedding mard

wedding party en Miss Blight of H ceremony over one paired to the resid son, father of the aborate wedding At the close of the semblage was call toasts presented: by singing of the Pulpit and P Rev. Mr. Lodge; speakers being M cantile Interests. Peck of Hillsbor Host and Hostes latter being resp happy speech by Mines. During th furnished by Miss Hopewell Hill, Mis and others. The handsome, among magnificent plane ployes of Mr. E ment at Albert. who have the be friends hereabout perity and happing on a bridal trip county and other

The Sun very c general congratu The Norwegian ard, which has l the Island for th today. The school cently arrived from will go to Two R

states. W. S. Starratt ceived the appoin clerk of the com for the parish of The ship Equa near Digby and Eli Robinson, a and one of the o most competent of masters. The Eq Rio Janeiro for t at the Island fo Albert. She was

Capt. Robinson. mail matter has the officers and his last winter's Turner & McCle Daniels station, The grass on marshes is look more advanced

time of year. Silas Martin, a Demoiselle Creek Hopewell Hill, Lane's gang m Creek has shut after a good se crew will go on repair dams and

shape. A new be put in. While working Mountville sidin Charles Robinson leg badly jamm Had it not 1 of a fellow wo would undoubte Capt. R. C. Ba

art, two of our turned last nigh to McFadden la of the anglers in county, having a led beauties as with the rod. The schooner Susie Prescott, I from St. John, t for Riverside an Jessie, Kinney, s

deals. Schoon

Atkinson's scho

Harvey Bank. Miss Mary L is visiting her at Albert. The Rev.W.E. Methodist chur residence at All his appointmen Hopewell Hill, Utility, Copp, settide for Two I load lumber for ders.) The scho Bishop, is loading for New York. mate of the stee

left this morni The Ancyra wi Thursday. Two candidate Sawmill Creek Rev. B. N. Hug tist church.

Halifax, came

Messrs. Godw rotary mill fro Horton, where of logs to saw Dr. L. Somer and bride, wer day, en route

will spend ti