e historical information: S
on, who was present at the
the corner stone, gave an
A. J. Heath reported the suc-
ork accomplished by the
mmittee; C. E. Macmichael,
dent of the Christian En-
ociety, reported for that or-
n; James Robinson, the Sun-
l superintendent, followed.
rman McKinnon gave a short
from the text "It fell not, for
unded on a rock." The ser-
one of much interest.

TH OF Z. R. ADAMS.

e Pioneers in the Carleton Mill
usiness Passes Away.

th of Zachariah R. Adams,
urred quite suddenly on Sat-
rning, removes from the city
an who was one of the pion-
e milling business in Carleton
ght to a close a long record
y and sterling honesty. Mr.
as in his 82nd year, and was
ly active for his age, though
e past year his memory began
some impairment. Still he
t the streets alost daily, and
vening before his death ap-
bright and hearty that his
was the subject of comment
ratulation by some friends
called. He rose early on Sat-
was his custom, and called
He retired again, and on his
g him and receiving no an-
went to his room and found
ad slept away.

eased was a son of Josiah
nd Sarah Roberts, who had
us family. Besides deceased
re Josiah, Nathaniel, John,
r and Mrs. Jordan, all of
e now dead except John and
r, who are in California.
eased was twice married and
rst wife, Miss Maria Chap-
ortland, he had six children,
, Robert C., Thomas H., Wm.
Edward Willis and Mrs.
Halifax. By his second wife,
njoy, there are two children,
and Zachariah and she sur-
. He was many years ago in
hip with A. C. A. Salter in the
business, and afterwards with
Jewett and Dunn. More re-
e was connected in business
A. Gregory, and it is not long
affairs of this business was
p. During his long life he
gave more employment in
than any other six business
that side of the harbor.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

velock Mineral Springs Fac-
Totally Destroyed Fri-
day Night.

ck, Kings Co., May 25.—The
Springs factory was complete-
yed by fire eary last evening.
originated in the barns, which
so destroyed. Rev. Mr. Mc-
a valuable carriage, sleigh
ness. The factory was com-
destroyed with contents, ex-
one piece of machinery which
ten out uninjured. The mill of
ros. was also on fire, but the
ere extinguished before mak-
h headway. Had the wind been
in the direction of the Springs
thing could have saved it.
effort was made to save the
but it burned very rapidly.
known how the fire originat-
loss of the factory will throw
er of hands out of employ-
s the company was doing a
business and daily sending
e consignments of goods. Con-
e freight was in the express of-
the company, which would have
livered this morning.

DAMAGED CROPS.

to, May 21.—James Carruthers
with a view of ascertaining the
done crops by the recent frost,
circulars to many correspon-
Ontario. Of the replies fully
cent. report serious damage to
at, barley, oats and peas. Far-
some places are resowing.
N. Y., May 22.—Frost has in-
e fruit prospect generally and
nder garden plants. In Wash-
county grapes have been en-
estroyed and strawberries will
ilure. Frost in Essex county
ed nearly all the small fruit.
t, Mich., May 22.—From re-
eceived from all parts of the
is evident that the frost of the
snap has done over $1,000,000
age in Allegan, Ottawa, Van
Barro, Muskegon and neigh-
counties, to say nothing of the
along the southern tier of
n counties. Fruit and veget-
alers are about ruined.

rble statue of Dr. Martineau,
cently celebrated his ninetieth
y, is to be placed in the library
chester college, Oxford. It was
college that Dr. Martineau was
or of moral and mental philoso-

Beatrice Harraden, the woman
rote Ships That Pass in the
is busily engaged on a new
dealing exclusively with Eng-
. Dr. Conan Doyle includes her
among the twelve most promis-
iters of the day.

BOILED IN A KETTLE.

Some More Facts About the Alleged Armenian Atrocities.

A Body Put in a Kettle and Boiled Like so Much Beef.

Horrible Treatment of a Child Found Asleep in a Cradle.

(From the special correspondent of the A. P. in Armenia.)

Kars, Russia, April 10.—During the past three weeks I have had unusual opportunity for obtaining additional confirmation of the facts contained in my announcement of the impending uprising of the Armenians in Turkey next month. I have travelled many miles up and down and across the border in search of certain facts, and as a result I have had the satisfaction of actually seeing and handling some of the rifles now being smuggled across the Turkish frontier by the agents of the revolutionary party. Moreover, the plans of the party have been more fully explained to me by some of the most active and intelligent of the leaders of the eastern wing of that movement, and I am now satisfied that unless unforeseen and uncontrollable circumstances intervene the uprising will take place as announced.

The exact date for the uprising has not yet been fixed, owing for the most part to the fact that the extreme eastern section of the revolutionary party is not ready for active operations. Whether or not the central section will wait for the eastern wing longer than the month of May I do not know, nor has the matter actually been decided. I am led to believe that the eastern wing cannot be ready for hostilities in May, and possibly not before the first of July.

The eastern wing has been and is having a hard time of it, owing to two circumstances over which the leaders have no control. In the first place, the mountain passes leading to Van have been blocked with snow for months, so that only special messengers following the regular routes of travel could get through, and, therefore, it was impossible to forward guns and ammunition from Russia and Persia to the districts about Lake Van.

In this place the Armenians in the eastern end of Turkey are bordering on starvation. It is obvious that people in this condition cannot fight. On this point a leading officer of the revolutionary party said to me three days ago:

"If men have nothing in their stomachs what can they do? We must first feed them before we can expect them to fight. When we can get food enough on hand to last two months, then we shall show the world the Armenians can fight."

It is this question of food that the leaders will find most difficult of solution, for the problem of smuggling guns into Armenia will be so levied with the coming of spring, which is now just beginning to be felt in the lower valleys.

It is plain that if no food is to be had people can be fed no matter how much they may have, and it is a fact that in the eastern part of Armenia food is scarce, that the well-to-do and rich people have no more than they actually need. As for the poorer Armenians, their condition is distressing in the extreme, and, added to the robberies, outrages and massacres which Turks and Kurds have brought upon them, they are now harrassed by a famine so terrible that many of them are actually dying of starvation. Few crops were grown last summer, owing to the fact that many of the farmers and cultivators were thrown into prison by the Turks under charges of revolutionary conspiracy. There will be no crops planted in Eastern Armenia this spring, because the country everywhere is suffering from a reign of terror.

The presence of the commission of inquiry at Moosh and indignation of the Christian powers of Europe have had absolutely no effect on the conduct of either the Turk or the Kurds in Eastern Turkey. I am just in receipt of trustworthy advices from a non-Armenian source in Van to the effect that a massacre is looked for at any moment. My correspondent writes that they are living "within an inch of a massacre" all the time.

When the new grass of spring enables the Kurdish horsemen to move about the country, the work of exterminating the Armenians, which was interrupted by the fall of snow after the Sassun and Moosh massacres last autumn, will be begun anew. With no crops and no cattle of their own, the Armenians will either die of starvation or flee to Persia and Russia.

The famine will seriously affect both Kurds and Turks, as they live mainly upon the industry of the Armenians—the former by open robbery and the last named by extortion and outrageous taxation. Some of the Turks and a few of the Kurds realize that they are killing the goose that lays the golden egg; but they can do nothing, as persecution of the Armenians is ordered by the Sultan of Turkey.

It is a fact which the British government can verify by consulting the report of Mr. Hatton, an official of the British consulate at Tebriz, Persia, that in several cases the Turkish officials in the devastated districts of Armenia tried hard to save the Armenians from death and their property from destruction; but when they protested against the murderous raid of troops, the officers read to them the orders of the sultan, and so nothing could be done. In many cases the officials of the villages warned the Armenians a day before the soldiers approached, in order that the poorer might have a chance to escape.

Mr. Hatton has lately returned to Tebriz from an investigating tour among the Armenian refugees along the border between Persia and Turkey. He found plenty of refugees from the Lake Van and Moosh districts, but not one from Sassun. There are no Sassun survivors in Ourounla, Salmas, Dilimon, Khoi, Tebriz or any other place in Persia and so very few in Russia that they are most difficult to find. This absence of Sassun people among so many refugees from other districts of Eastern Armenia suggests the dreadful possibility that few of those people escaped the massacre.

The investigation of Mr. Paton has confirmed, in a general way, the facts which I have incidentally obtained during the past eight weeks. The events of the massacre were so horrible that even the chronic exaggeration of the Armenian mind fails to add anything to them.

Mr. Paton was accompanied on his tour of investigation of Dr. Wright, an American missionary, stationed at Salmas. These gentlemen took the story from several witnesses to the effect that when the Turkish soldiers and Kurds appeared at a certain village they killed some of the villagers who dared to protest against their outrages, and that one of the dead men was cut up and boiled in a kettle like so much beef. The boiled pieces were then given to the villagers as food. The wretched creatures were compelled to eat their dead friend to the last mouthful. In another village a party of Kurds found a child asleep in a cradle. They overturned the cradle and smothered the child. Then they dissected the body and roasted pieces of it before the fire. As a climax they compelled the members of the family, including the child's mother, to eat the roasted pieces.

But these are only casual incidents picked out at random from the mass of testimony taken by Mr. Paton and Dr. Wright, the details will be found in Mr. Paton's report, if it is ever made public.

The refugees who tell the stories are foremost ready to return to Armenia to wreak vengence on their oppressors. The rifles that I saw that are to be supplied to these Armenians had very high factory numbers, indicating that they were the later productions of the arsenals where they were made. I am not prepared to say whether or not they were manufactured in the government arsenals of Russia, for my information was not very explicit on that point. The gun barrels had nothing to indicate where they were made. I saw two classes of rifles. One was the ordinary Russian Soldatski Bordan arm for infantry use and the other was the short Bordan carbine, fitted with a strap for cavalry service. The agents of the eastern wing of the revolutionists are disposed to take what they can get and be thankful.

Possibly the terms on which the Bordan is supplied to them cause them to take it in preference to any other. The particular rifles that I saw were being sent to Van to be used for killing spies.

The revolutionary leaders hardly know who to rely on, for their most trusted agents may be in the pay of the Turkish government. The leaders and agents whom I have met are apparently sincere and trustworthy. One of the chief leaders of my acquaintance I may describe in part as a type of Armenian revolutionists. He is a school teacher by occupation and at the present time is employed in a large Armenian school. He talked intelligently about the preparations for an uprising and the necessity for decisive action on the part of Armenia. This man's only concern at present is the supply of food to the people of the eastern wing. He did not care to express an opinion on the situation in the other parts of Aremenia on the ground that he had little knowledge of the state of things, yet he thought that the section next west of his would be ready in May.

The headquarters of the revolutionary party are in London and it is from there that the leader issues his orders to his executive leaders in Russia, Persia and Turkey. With regard to the financial methods of the revolutionary party I took upon it as my duty to give a word of warning to kind hearted persons in America who are subscribing to funds for the relief of the Sassun refugees. I am convinced that any relief money intrusted to any Armenian will sooner or later be used to help the revolutionary cause.

A GREAT NAVAL DUEL.

May 21 is celebrated in Chili as Prat day, in honor of Capt. Arturp Prat, who fell in the battle of Iquique (1879). A duel of two hours was fought in the harbor between the wooden corvet Esmeralda and the celebrated Peruvian ironclad Huascar. Finally a 300 pound shell from the Huascar exploded in the engine of the Esmeralda, wrecking everything and killing the engineers. The 40 pound shots of the Esmeralda had little effect upon the iron plating of her opponent, yet a fire from Peruvian batteries on shore compelled her to keep well out in the bay and at close quarters with the Huascar. As soon as the Chilean was seen to be disabled the Huscar steamed for her at about eight knots, and with her powerful ramming break struck her while she lay motionless. Seeing the ships coming together, Capt. Prat creled out to his men, "Board!" and flourishing a revolver in one hand and a sword in the other, jumped to the Peruvian deck. The contact of the vessels was but slight, and only one man had time to follow the brave leader's call before they parted. Prat rushed along the deck of the Huascar, and her commander, the gallant Grau, called to him from the turret, "Surrender, captain! we desire to spare the life of a hero." But the brave Chilean shot down the first Peruvian sailor in his way and dashed for the turret ladder. While climbing he was shot and instantly killed by a rifleman in the tops. Grau again rammed the Chilean, and Prat's successor led a large party of boarders to avenge the fallen commander. Again the ships parted too soon, and the boarders perished to a man. By that time the Esmeralda's hull was settling rapidly, and half her crew dead or disabled. Hailing her to surrender and getting a decided "No" for an answer, Grau rammed once more and sent her to the bottom, with her guns flying and held the flag in its place as she disappeared in the waves.

A MONTREALER'S CASE.

New York, May 26.—John Lyons, the Montrealer arrested here some time since charged with smuggling drugs into the states, has been liberated, $5,000 bail having been put up by his Canadian friends. He is now in Montreal.

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

Emerald, May 17.—On Saturday night last Wm. Howatt's factory was broken into and a small number of lobsters which had been canned the previous day stolen. The thieves had taken one of his boats from its mooring and brought it by the beach near his factory, and it is supposed that while they were pillaging the factory the tide went out, leaving the boat stranded. Two suits of oil clothes were taken from the boat. They also entered one of the farm house dairies and looted such articles as eggs, butter bread and preserves. Two men who had been dismissed from one of the factories on the Saturday previous are suspected, but their whereabouts could not be traced.

The Rev. Mr. Dawson was a passenger by the Alameda to Cape Traverntine on Wednesday evening. While on the island he paid a visit to Tryon, his native place.

The lobster packers here report lobsters to be more numerous than they ever saw them before, and of an excellent quality. Owing to the heavy wind they were unable to overhaul their traps for the past two days. Their herring nets are weighted to the bottom with the fish in them, but the gale prevents the fishermen from taking them ashore.

Messrs. C. L. Baxter and W. E. Tidmarsh of the Portland Packing Co. are here looking after the lobsters that are being put up for them at this place.

Summerside, May 17.—The season is some two weeks ahead of previous years, owing to the hot weather of last week, which was followed by rains, making the grass come out nice and green. The farmers are hurrying in their crops and there is every prospect of a good harvest.

The town council held their regular monthly meeting on Monday last. The rate of assessment was fixed the same as in the previous years—$2 for poll tax, and on real estate and personal property, $5 per thousand. There was considerable discussion about Scott act affairs, and it was on motion resolved that the prosecutor be instructed to enforce the act against all offenders with the same care and discretion as other laws. A man named McCarvell was convicted for selling and he requested Chairman Hurst to give him a few days' grace to pay his fine. This was granted. The matter came before the council, but no action was taken, the chairman explaining why he instructed the prosecutor to delay proceedings. Some temperance people thought the chairman should not interfere in Scott act matters, but others think he did right under the circumstances.

The suicide of "Dr." Frank Rossin, a former resident of this town, which occurred Monday last at Charlottetown, was a surprise to many here, as he had quite a practice in Summerside and surrounding country. He took enough strychnine to kill 100 men. He resided in New Glasgow, P. E. I., and the residents of that place thought so much of him they have decided to remove his body from Charlottetown cemetery to New Glasgow. He has no relatives in this province, and was not a regular practicing physician.

The R. C. congregation of Egmont Bay have purchased a new pipe organ from Casavant Bros., St. Hyacinthe, P. Q. The instrument cost $1,500, has two manuals, ten stops and sixteen registers. It has given general satisfaction.

In the court of chancery on Thursday last, Justice Hodgson delivered judgment in the case of Lee and others v. Simmons. Frank Simmons, the testator, made his will, giving the homestead and bulk of his property to his daughter, Mrs. Lee, charged with maintaining his widow, and giving to his youngest son a farm at North St. Eleanors. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the contents of the will and a revocation was therefore drawn up and signed. Proceedings were taken to have the will proved and the revocation cancelled on the ground that the testator was incapable of making the revocation. His lordship, after reviewing he evidence, decided that the will should be held and proved, and the revocation cancelled.

Produce is moving slowly. Potatoes are worth here about 22c; oats, both white and black, 36 to 38c; pork, 6c; hay, $6 to $7; pressed, $8; butter, 16c.

The Dominion day races for Summerside have been arranged for to take place at the driving park on July 1st. There are to be three races, purses $100 each, and a bicycle race for the championship of Prince county. A silver cup will be offered by George Godkin, M. P. P.

Mount Stewart, May 21.—Work on the aboideau over the Hillsborough at this place is progressing at a rapid rate. Superintendent Bell predicts that within three weeks the tide overflowing the marshes above the bridge will be a thing of the past. A large number of men are now at work and the structure will be completed as soon as possible. A peculiar accident occurred on the aboideau one day last week. While a boy driving a team owned by Alexander A. McDonald was crossing the bridge the horse in some way shied, going over the side. The cart caught on the temporary rail, and the animal hung suspended from the shafts until George Jay and Michael De Coursey pluckily cut it clear, letting it fall into the river below, after which it soon swam ashore. The animal sustained no injuries.

Large catches of lobsters are reported from the north shore, and our fishermen are pleased at the way the season has opened up, and hope it may continue as it began to the end.

Gaspereaux have just been taken in the river here, too, William R. Douglas having netted the first of the season last evening.

Little York, May 22.—The injuries which Herbert Alexander sustained by the accident already reported in the Sun, are more serious that was at first anticipated, but Dr. Matheson now hopes that the danger is past. Being unable to be removed to Stanhope, he still remains at the home of Mrs. Deacon.

Mrs. Isaac Crosby, of Marshfield, who was run over by a team while crossing the street in Charlottetown on Tuesday, the 14th inst., is recovering slowly. The accident was due to fast and careless driving.

Hon. Senator Ferguson returned to Ottawa on Monday last.

Work is being pushed forward rapidly on the new Hearty's hall. The frame has been erected and the building is now boarded in.

John McQuaid, who has resigned the position of station master at York, has been succeeded by Mr. Stewart of Bedford. Mr. Stewart and family arrived here last Monday.

Rev. A. D. McLeod (Methodist) of Hunter River, has accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the Wilmot circuit for the ensuing conference year, subject to the approval of the stationing committee. Three young men in the Charlottetown district, D. W. Scott, son of Rev. D. B. Scott of the Nova Scotia conference, George Ross, and Richard H. Campbell, have been, yesterday and today, taking their examination in Charlottetown, as provided by the general conference for candidates, under the supervision of Rev. G. M. Campbell. The annual district meeting of the Charlottetown district, of the N. B. and P. E. I. conference will be held at Cornwall on the 13th and 14th of June next.

On Sunday last (May 19), Rev. Mr. Sutherland of Charlottetown preached in St. Columba's (Presbyterian) church at Marshfield, prior to the induction of Rev. Mr. Moss, which took place last night. The latter service, which was also the occasion of the session of the Presbytery of P. E. I., was opened by Rev. Mr. McKelvoy from John 10, 9. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Fullerton of Charlottetown, who inducted the Rev. Mr Moss into his new pastorate, after which Rev. Mr. Sutherland, in an able address, delivered the induction charge to Mr. Moss. Mr. Fullerton addressed the congregation.

Mrs. (Rev.) Silas James left this morning for New Brunswick, where she will visit friends in St. John and Sackville, also attend the closing exercises of Mt. Allison college at the latter place. Mrs. (Rev.) G. M. Campbell of Charlottetown, with her little daughter, left by this morning's train for St. John, to visit her mother, Mrs. McKeown.

Bedeque, May 23.—Scarletina is very prevalent in and around Bedeque.

Miss Martha Dickerson, our teacher, has gone to attend the closing exercises at Sackville college. Robert Dickerson left last week for a position as electrician in Ottawa.

The Rev. Mr. Ogile of Margate preached in the Methodist church on Sunday last, our pastor preaching the annual sustentation fund sermons at Margate, Freetown and Kensington.

Several fields of carin are growing and the grass is very forward.

The Rev. Wallace H. Bryenton of your city is seriously ill at his sister's, Mrs. William Toombs', Albany. Dr. Sutherland is attending him.

The H. Terrel store and property at Albany station is for sale. Mr. Terrel is intending to return to Boston, where his sons are doing a good business. This is a fine opening for some young man.

Montague, May 18.—There has been and still is much sickness in and around Montague, and deaths are far more common this spring than for many years. Mr. Calcroft of Campbell Pond is growing quite weak. He has been helpless in his bed for thirteen years. He is over eighty-four years of age. His aged neighbors have nearly all left him, behind Neil Cantz being the last to go, after only a very brief illness.

Mrs. D. Munroe of Georgetown has passed to her rest after much suffering. She was universally respected, and much sympathy was shown in her affliction and is still being manifested towards her survivors.

Sydney Knight, son of John A. Knight, pharmacist, Georgetown, died in Boston on May 13th. The young man had distinguished himself in the profession of his father, and many bright hopes are cut off in his early death.

Matthew Smith, son of George S. Smith, has been quite ill of late with heart trouble, but is somewhat better. Henry Moore is still very low. James Phillips of Lower Montague is very ill in the hospital in Charlottetown. Much anxiety was felt by his friends till hopeful word came that he is on the mending side. Irvine Campbell of Montague is very ill. Dr. Martin has so far recovered from pneumonia as to be taken to his home at Valleyfield.

Fine reports of catches of herring and lobsters are coming daily. A large quantity of shipping is taking place here and in Georgetown and Lower Montague.

Scott act successes are rejoicing temperance men everywhere, and they are greatly encouraged to enforce the law. There was a splendid public meeting in the large hall here on Sunday last. Mrs. John Stewart, president of the W. C. T. U., was in the chair. The singing was by the united singers of the lodge and W. C. T. U. The speakers were Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. Lawson, who gave an able resume of the W. C. T. U. all over the world since its inception; Rev. Messrs. Spencer, Stevenson and Lawson followed with very earnest and practical addresses. The collection was on behalf of the temperance cause.

Steamer Electric, Capt. Mclean, cleared today, full freighted, as she always does, Capt. Roode, who has made a successful trip, is loading up at Charlottetown for another.

Dr. Rennick Matheson of Murray Harbor has taken up his abode in Montague since Dr. S. H. Martin left. He resides at the Montague hotel.

Rev. W. Lawson and Rev. D. W. Scott exchanged pulpits last Sunday. On Saturday Rev. W. Lawson held the quarterly meeting of Souris circuit. Rev. Mr. Scott was unanimously passed by the meeting as a candidate for the Methodist ministry.

GRAND TRUNK RETURNS.

Return of traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk railway for the week ending May 18, 1895, as compared with the same period previous year:

	1895.	1894.
Passenger earnings	$103,892	$101,808
Freight earnings	218,293	215,966
Total	$322,185	$317,774
Increase, 1895	$ 4,411	

A QUESTION.

The Bride—Did you marry me for my money?

The Bridegroom (frankly)—Yes.

The Bride (anxiously)—Did you get any?

COULD AFFORD IT.

First Physician—Is this a case that demands a consultation?

Second Physician—I think it is. The patient is extremely rich.

CONFUSING.

"Who is that beautiful blonde?"

"My wife, sir."

"Ah! I beg pardon. The fact is, I proposed to her just now, and"—

"She refused you?"

"No—she accepted me."

A SPECULATION.

Cholly Chumpleigh—Yes; gloves are worn in bed at night to make the hands soft.

Miss Golden—Indeed! Do you wear nightcaps, Mr. Chumpleigh?

The devil has to work hard for all he gets in the home of a praying mother.

AN IMMIGRATION AGENT.

That is What Every Northwest Settler is Now, Says Senator Perley.

Excellent Crop Prospects This Year—A Good Market for Butter—Success of Mixed Farming.

(Montreal Gazette, May 21.)

Hon. W. D. Perley, the popular and well informed senatorial representative of Eastern Assiniboia, was in town yesterday, and being met at the Halifax by a Gazette representative, talked with the greatest of interest of matters concerning the Canadian Northwest.

"I was a farmer in New Brunswick," began the senator, "and went out to Wolseley—named for Sir Garnet—in 1882, and my present farm is near the main line of the Canadian Pacific, some three hundred miles west of the city of Winnipeg."

"What are the crop prospects in Manitoba and the Territories?"

"Very good," was Senator Perley's enthusiastic reply. From the time I first took up land there I have had the greatest confidence in our great Canadian west. There is considerable more of a crop acreage this year than ever before, and if there is a good harvest our farmers will be thoroughly on their feet."

He then proceeded to tell how mistakes had been made, how men had been discouraged and how many thousands of dollars had been lost to new comers in the first years of the country's settlement by an absolute adherence to wheat farming. These mistakes had been righted now, and although many people in the Northwest had paid dearly for their experience,

MIXED FARMING

was now the order of the day. "I was a mixed farmer in New Brunswick," continued the honorable gentleman, "and when I went out west I realized its benefits, and I am a mixed farmer still. It is all very well to raise wheat when the crop is good and prices high, but as we can get this in no country in the world, the farmer's attention must be turned to the raising of other products."

"What is understood by mixed farming in the Territories?" queried the reporter.

"Well, for my part, I raise beef, pork, butter and wheat, and it is a very bad year when one or more of these products will not command a good price."

"Then I understand you to infer from this that the farmers of northwestern Canada are generally falling into this same system?"

"Yes, that is it, and, may tell you that the splendid grass out there is peculiarly adapted for cattle raising. Beef has been bringing a good price of late both in Winnipeg and Chicago, and, of course, the Manitoba and Northwestern farmers reaped special advantages therefrom."

A GOOD BUTTER MARKET.

"Where do you sell your butter?" asked the reporter.

"I keep 25 cows, and last year I sold my butter, which is creamery, to British Columbia, all of which brought 22 cents per pound. This year it will go to the Canadian Pacific railway for use in their dining cars, and, of course, the price will be a little better than when it went to the other side of the Rockies. It should be understood, however, that the freight did not have to be taken from the price paid me by the British Columbia merchants, as their agent purchased it from me at the station, only four miles away from my farm.

Being asked if the farmers of the Northwest appeared to be contented with their lot, Hon. Mr. Perley spoke earnestly as follows:

"The farmers are comparatively well off; they are better off today than three years ago, and if this year's crop turns out well they will be entirely free from that farming implement incubus, and as I said before completely on their feet. Until three years ago it was a rare thing for a man to say, 'This is my home and I hope to end my days here.' All this, however, is changed and

A WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION

has taken place within the number of years just mentioned. A feeling of pride in the country and a desire to live and die in it and work for its general progress and advancement has taken hold of the Northwest farmer. Humble abodes have given place to substantial stone houses, with outbuildings in keeping with the age, and I have lived for twelve years or more, the settlement has been so rapid that I meet hundreds of people who I do not know, which is a remarkable experience in any rural district."

Senator Perley further explained that a few months ago men's minds wer full of doubt as to the success or failure of Northwestern Canada, and consequently these same doubts were transferred to the pages of every letter that left that country destined either for old Canada or the British Isles. These doubts have been absolutely removed, and no class of men have a more unbounded faith in the future of their country than the present agriculturists of our mighty west. Again, every new settler and every farmer, be his arrival in the country recent or remote, is a most

ENTHUSIASTIC IMMIGRATION AGENT

and so the steam will continue to flow until the whole country is well filled up from east to west, and Canada will agricultural class to be found in any country under the sun.

Thinking to put a break upon the western senator's easy and convincing eloquence the reporter asked the honorable gentleman if the people out west was satisfied with the finding of the recent commission on freight and passenger rates, but the reply was, "I do not think so. You will always find grumblers and there is no exception to the rule out with us. We could not do without the Canadian Pacific and, in fact, without the Canadian Pacific there would be no Northwest worth speaking about."

WANT NO H. B. RAILWAY.

Senator Perley is, however, opposed to the Hudson Bay railway scheme, and has been so from the start. He believes that the country has no use for it, and hopes that such a scheme will never be entertained.

"How will the Northwest vote at the coming election?" the senator was asked.

"It will vote conservative," he said, and then the reporter was told of Hon. Mr. Laurier's tour through the Northwest. The people flocked to hear the liberal leader, but came away bitterly disappointed. Hon. Mr. Perley left last evening for Ottawa.

YORK CO.

Fredericton, May 24.—The day has been perfect here, a little cooler than usual at this time of year, but just right temperature for ideal enjoyment. A shower from the north between eight and nine o'clock looked foreboding for a time, but this passed over in half an hour and the sun came out brightly again. At 9.30 the Bicycle club, about 130 strong, assembled in Parliament square and paraded to the park, where a good list of sports was successfully carried out. The City band furnished music. There was a good attendance. The following is a list of the events and winners:

Half mile race—Starters: A. A. Shute, Fred Hatt, Joe Purdie, D. E. Crowe, Geo. Black. Winners: Purdie, 1st; Shute, 2nd; Black, 3rd; time, 1.19.

Half mile boys' race—Starters: Chauncey Coleman, Percy Gunn, Don, Neill, Winners: Coleman, 1st; Neill, 2nd; Gunn, 3rd; time, 1.34.

One mile, local riders—Starters: A. A. Shute, D. E. Crowe, Fred Hatt, Jos. Purdie. Winners: Purdie, 1st; Shute, 2nd; Hatt, 3rd; time, 2.50.

Half mile, 94 riders—Geo. Black, R. Craig, C. Coleman, Jim Shute, Barry Merrithew, Chas. McGinn, A. Shute and L. Burt. George Black was an easy winner, with Coleman and Shute for second and third; time, 1.20.

The next contest was an eighth of a mile slow race. About twenty started, but only two, Wilmot Lemont and C. Coleman, finished, Lemont, who gave a fine exhibition of balancing, winning easily. A quarter mile spurt contested by A. A. Shute, Frank H. Risteen, Fred Hatt and George Black was won in the order named; time, 36 1-2 sec.

Then followed a potato race, which George Black captured with Wilmot Lemont a close second and C. Coleman a good third.

The event of the day was the five mile handicap. The starters were A. A. Shute, Fred Risteen, scratch, and Barry Merrithew, C. Coleman, Wilmot Lemont, George McPeake and Chas. McGinn at different distances. This was a very pretty race and the men kept pretty well together until the last half mile, when Shute spurted out and took the lead easily. Lemont was a good second, closely pushed by Risteen; time, 17.47.

M. A. Tweeddale acted as timer, and D. E. Crowe and J. M. Wiley as starters. It is worthy of note that Brantford wheels carried the winners in every contest.

A telegram to R. A. Estey this forenoon conveyed the information that an employe in the Shogomoc mills was killed there this morning. The man's name was Fredericks. He slipped and fell upon the rotary and his head was severed from his body. Deceased was a young man and unmarried. Fred Estey, who is manager of this mill, came down yesterday to spend the holiday, and left again at once upon the receipt of this telegram. No further particulars are obtainable tonight.

There is a big crowd of strangers in the city today, and all seemed to have enjoyed themselves. Three or four junior base ball games were played during the day.

The streets were crowded this evening until after the firemen's procession, about nine o'clock, and it was well worth seeing and called forth applause from the spectators at different points.

During the morning the R. R. C. I. were paraded upon Officers' square, where they went through a number of military manoeuvres and fired the usual fue de joie. Taken altogether, the day has been spent here in true holiday style and the crowds of strangers in town have thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

J. Fraser Richardson's lumber drive on the Miramichi got into the boom limits and the crew were discharged yesterday. Mr. Richardson started with seven millions, five for himself and two for Richards. The water fell off so quickly that he was obliged to leave about one million behind. With the exception of M. Welch, the drives are now all out of the Miramichi. Welch has about three millions, and unless rains come at once he will be compelled to hang his lumber up in the stream for the season.

Col. Armstrong and Major Markham of St. John spent the holiday here.

Fredericton, May 25.—Mrs. Stephenson, wife of Isaac Stephenson of Lower Maugerville, if the report is true, met death under sad circumstances Friday night. The report that has reached here is to the effect that Mrs. Stephenson had been suffering from dispondency for some time and on Friday night got up, went to the barn and hanged herself. The deceased was a daughter of the late Joseph Coy of Upper Gagetown.

Islington lodge, Sons of England, marched to St. Anns church this afternoon in uniform, headed by R. R. C. I. band, where they listened to an eloquent sermon from Rev. John Parkinson of St. Marys.

LONGLEY AND THE GRITS.

To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir—Attorney General Longley in a recent interview says that the grits are practically in control at Ottawa—all but the voting. This, as Abraham Lincoln would say, reminds me of a little story. "Not far from here lives an old gentleman who has a high but not very well founded opinion of his musical abilities. He was once discoursing to a friend about playing on the organ. After listening awhile the friend said: 'I supose, Mr. A., you can play on the organ yourself?' 'Well—er—yes,' was the reply, 'all but the practical part.'" C. E.

Sackville, N. B., May 23.

The only things you can safely put off until tomorrow are idleness and vice.