FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Trade of St. John—Asking a Big Price for P. E. I. Oats.

American Lumber Market—Maple Candy and Sugar.

TRADE OF ST. JOHN—IMPORTS.

Summary statement of goods entered for consumption at the port of St. John, N. B., for the month of March, 1895, compared with March, 1894:

	Value. 1894.	Value. 1895.
Acids	$ 36	$ 54
Agricultural implements	105	257
Ale, beer and Porter	1,530	638
Books and pamphlets	2,644	1,582
Brass and mfs. of	683	810
Grain, all kinds	4,640	8,058
Wheat flour	68	34
Meal	273	62
Rice, etc	111	68
Copper and mfrs. of	268	109
Cotton and mfrs. of	18,991	11,429
Drugs and medicines	3,646	3,731
Earthenware and china	2,142	2,049
Fancy goods	9,278	9,182
Fish	497	1,367
Fruit, green and dried	6.473	4,369
Furs	105	84
Glass and glassware	2,260	1,562
Gunpowder	127	52
Hats, caps and bonnets	12,025	13,390
Iron and steel, mfrs. of	22,332	11,721
Jewelry and watches	216	142
Lead and mfrs. of	662	64
Leather and mfrs. of	1,416	1,972
Marble and stone, mfrs of	188	764
Metals, composition, etc	741	2,221
Musical instruments, etc	193	115
Kerosene oil	4,246	2,845
Oil, all other	5,990	3,208
Paints and colors	818	410
Paper and mfrs. of	4,211	3,540
Meats and lard	2,642	3,659
Seeds, all kinds	1,236	1,746
Silks and mfrs. of	13,236	14,346
Soap, all kinds	22	2,280
Spices	571	735
Spirits, all kinds	7,076	4,041
Wines	707	608
Molasses	10,155	5,949
Tobacco, mfrs. of	920	947
Wood, mfrs. of	2,538	965
Woolen	41,787	33,236
Other dutiable goods	43,796	41,004
Total dutiable	$231,738	$195,574
Free	79,387	73,937
Total consumption	$311,015	$269'511
Total duty collected	$ 82,898 41	$ 64,754 80

FREE GOODS.

Statement of goods entered duty free at St. John for March, 1895:

Anthracite coal	$ 3,745
Emery	250
Ground flint	72
Sand and gravel	23
Salt for fisheries	4,595
Silex	6
Whiting	155
Fish oil	10
Lumber for cabinet makers	86
Bristles	1,965
Furs	32
Grease used in making leather	47
Grease for soap making	1,670
Hides and skins	14,361
Mexican fibre	71
Bulbs	6
Bananas	457
Pine apples	24
Sugar	8,202
Tobacco leaf	145
Bibles and hymn books	275
Books for public libraries	14
Fire bricks	129
Chronometers for ships	17
Coal tar and pitch	202
Cotton waste	83
Cotton wool	4,425
Acids for manufacturers	18
Alum	339
Cream of tartar crystals	1,544
Crude dye stuffs	407
Extract logwood	521
Gum arabic	33
Crude moss	50
Ottar of roses	32
Nitrate of soda	1,458
Copperas	17
Blue vitriol	266
Crude drugs	85
Fish hooks	161
Nets and twine	3,951
Grommets	88
Oakum	205
Lamp black	25
Brass scrap	171
Brass tubing	219
Copper scrap	353
Iron wire rods	2,998
Steel for skates	43
Steel for saws	1,751
Spelter	334
Tin in blocks and plates	2,800
Tinfoil	55
Wire rigging for ships	711
Oil cake and meal	126
Cocoanut oil	461
Pitch and tar	770
Straw braids	287
Rosin	620
Ships' stores	285
Coffee, green	1,121
Settlers' effects	3,262
Black Tea	6,668
Other articles	535
Total free	$73,937

EXPORTS

For March, 1895:

Fish of all kinds	$ 9,416
Bark for tanning	5,209
Fire wood	1,207
Lumber, all kinds	104,298
Masts and spars	256
Piling	2,724
Hoop poles	100
Shingles	1,988
Shooks	6,294
Birch timber	1,125
Spruce gum	240
Horses	240
Butter	410
Cheese	1,506
Eggs	48
Furs, raw	1,715
Hides	832
Meats	397
Apples	112
Dried apples	584
Beans	10
Hay	1,287
Potatoes	833
Carriages	120
Drugs and medicines	90
Household effects	1,363
Hardware	975
Junk	540
Lime	571
Molasses	91
Dried fruit	123
Dulse	355
Other articles	493
Total	$144,852
Exports for March, 1894	$165,196

ASKING A TALL PRICE.

P. E. Islanders are not apparently anxious to sell oats in this market. They have large ideas just now as to the price. Summerside dealers are asking 42c. for fair quality black oats, and 45c. for seed oats, f. o. b. at Summerside, and will not guarantee the quality even at these figures. The freight to St. John would be five cents, thus making the seed oats cost 50c. landed here. One dealer writes that the market there has advanced and farmers are holding for still higher prices.

MAPLE CANDY AND SUGAR.

Genuine maple candy and sugar are in some country market stalls and some retail stores now. The Sun was shown in the market some fine sugar and candy from Albert county, which turns out a good quality without adulteration. One firm are sending out cans for a supply of pure maple syrup from the same place. The candy retails at 16 to 20c. per lb., and the sugar at 16c. Of course there is plenty of "West India" maple to be had, and some of it is very pleasant to the taste.

THE AMERICAN LUMBER MARKET.

The Chicago Lumberman says: "Indications are becoming apparent that the mill product of Canada will cut a considerable figure in the American market this season. Reports from eastern points are to the effect that lumber is being offered on this side the line at prices $1 to 1.50 a thousand lower than the same class of stock is held at on this side. It is only natural that this should be so, in the absence of tariff dues, especially this year, when the market is not very eager or ready to absorb a surplus. The mill operator in Canada, particularly if he be an American, will sell his output if he can without regard to its effect on prices in this country."

The Boston correspondent of this journal says association prices are kept up because at the moment demand is a little greater than supply of frames to order, but if the alleged shortage in spruce does not prove correct there will be hard work to sustain values. He adds: "It seems to me that Mr. VanDyke is the very best customer in this or any other part of the market. He stands ready, I am told, to take 75,000,000 feet of spruce at list prices, less the usual commission. And I do not see why that is not a good sale for any mill. It may be well for some of these mills to come early and avoid the crowd."

The New York correspondent says spruce is no higher, and buyers are are not eager, but keeping a watchful eye on Canada as a probable determined creditor this year.

The Portland correspondent says prices are well held up and everybody cheerful, with business active, but he adds: "The only break noticed so far is in shingles. The provincial mills are too strong to be controlled, and they are putting their product into the market a little under price. This may bring all shingle producers down in the end, but at present those on this side are getting the benefit of full prices."

THE FLOUR SUPPLY.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News argues that considering the fact that the price of potatoes in England is double the price of last season, it is difficult to believe that use of flour is not stimulated in the place of potatoes, which are not the cheap substitute they formerly were. The same authority estimates the flour stocks in the leading cities of the world at only 2,600,000 sacks of 280 lbs., against 3,400,000 sacks last year and 4,500,000 in 1893.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

	Apr 6, 95.	Mar 30, '95	Apr 7' 95
Visible supply U.S. and Can.	72,703,000	74,307,000	70,362,000
On passage to the U. K.	28,480,000	28,320,000	28,648,000
On possage to Continent	9,360,000	8,160,000	9,296,000
Total in sight	110,543,000	110,787,000	108,706,000

THE LATE MRS. PICKLES.

The many Winona friends of Mrs. Fred H. Pickles, wife of the city engineer, were pained and shocked beyond measure today to learn of the demise of that lady at an early hour this morning, and the bereaved husband will have the sincere sympathy of all who know him.

Mrs. Pickles suffered about a year ago from an attack of la grippe and since that time her health has not been all that could be wished for, though recently it appeared that she was improving. Wednesday she felt much stronger than usual and went out riding with a friend, but yesterday she again appeared to suffer from indisposition. The physician who was summoned stated the ailment was a slight attack of bronchitis

ing serious. In the evening she was attended by her husband, who remained at her bedside until three o'clock this morning, when she appeared to feel much improved. Between five and six this morning she called to Mr. Pickles and requested a drink of water, and when it was brought to her, while reclining in her husband's arms, she quietly breathed her last.

Mrs. Pickles was born in St. John, N. B., Jan. 15th, 1868. On January 13th, 1891, she was united in marriage to Fred H. Pickles in the above city, and afterwards removed to St. Paul, coming from that city to Winona. Her maiden name was Miss Mary E. Elliott.

Mrs. Pickles was a lady who at once won the love and respect of all who were fortunate enough to meet her, and her untimely demise, deeply regretted by all, recalls the familiar words:

There is a reaper whose name is death,
And with his sickle keen,
He garners the golden grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.
—Winona paper.

OLINVILLE DEATHS.

The only child of John Cochrane died on the 28th ult.

John Lowrie died on the 2nd inst. at Farmington, Connecticut. He was a carpenter by trade His remains were brought to Olinville for burial.

Mrs. Isaac Cochrane died on the 3rd inst. after a long and tedious illness.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

H. H. McLean informed a Globe reporter the other day that while in Montreal Sir Wm. Van Horne informed him that it was the intention of the Street Railway company to extend the line to Fairville if arrangements could be made for crossing the Suspension bridge. The line will also be extended to Lily lake just as soon as the weather permits. This branch will go out past the Horticultural society grounds.

Sir William also said the amalgamation of the Gas and Railway companies under the name of the St. John Railway company would be effected as soon as possible. The capital stock will be $500,000, and there will also be bonds to the extent of $500,000. These will be $100 and $500 denomination, bearing interest at five per cent and will be a first charge on all the property of the two companies. The trustees for the bonds will be G. A. Schofield and E. C. Jones. The two companies will be represented in the new organization on the basis of the value of their assets, the Street Railway company having $300,000 of stock and the same amount of bonds, and the Gas company $200,000 of each. On the board of directors the railway company will have five representatives and the Gas company four. The terms of the amalgamation prevent the price of gas being increased, and Sir William said they had strong hopes of being able, by the addition of new and improved apparatus, to cheapen its production and thus enable them to still further lower its cost.

TERRIBLY AFFLICTED.

A woman living in one of the fashionable avenues had a bit of statuary bearing the inscription "Kismet." The housemaid was dusting the room one day when the mistress appeared.

"Shure, ma'am, what's the m'anin of the 'ritin on the bottom of this?" asked the maid, referring to the inscription on the statuary.

"'Kismet' means fate," replied the mistress.

Bridget was limping painfully when she was walking with Pat not long afterward, and he asked:

"Phwat's the matter, Bridget?"

"Faith," was the answer, "I have the most terrible corns on me kismet!"—New York Herald.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE FARM.

Dairying for Profit—Chapter II.

The Selection and Handling of Dairy Cows.

(Written for The Sun by A. Alward, Fredericton.)

The skilful manufacturer, when supplying his factory with machinery for the conversion of raw material into a more concentrated or finished product, will aim at selecting that which is the best adapted and has the greatest capacity for the work to be performed, always taking into consideration the cost, durability and expense in running and keeping in repair.

The dairy farmer should exercise the same good judgment and precaution in selecting and breeding cows for the making of milk of good quality, from grass, corn-stalks, beans, peas, sunflower seeds, clover, or whatever kind of cheap and nutritious foods he may consider the most profitable for him to raise for the production of butter and cheese, and a future supply of manure. In farmers' meetings the question is often asked, Which is the best breed of cows for dairy purposes? An answer to this question largely depends upon the circumstances and conditions under which the farmer is compelled to carry on the dairy business. If pastures were scarcce and of a wild and uncultivated nature, and I desired cows that were calculated to look out for themselves under unfavorable circumstances, I would choose Ayrshires, and de-horn them, but even these noted cheese and butter cows will not be able to yield much profit to their owners under such unfavorable conditions.

If my pastures and supply of winter fodder were always ample and of the finest quality, and my stables supplied with all the modern improvements desirable, I would not object to Jerseys, but even this special butter breed must be well cared for in order to be profitable.

And again, the Holsteins, another good dairy breed, of large size and flow of milk, have their admirers, for being capable of consuming a large quantity of bulky feed—if placed before them—and converting it into milk of fair quality. They are also recommended for being docile and of general good behavior. The short-horns, the original standard dairy cows of their period, "and what some people term a general purpose breed," have through breeding for beef lost some of their valuable dairy qualities, especially in families where this system of breeding has been followed to considerable extent. This teaches us a practical lesson, and proves that it is not always safe to purchase from any special dairy breed without first examining the cow's individual dairy points and qualifications, but that it would be more profitable—from a dairyman's standpoint—to select irrespective of breed, for dairy qualities, as shown by the cow's capacity to digest a reasonably large quantity of cow-food daily, and change it into milk of good quality, without requiring too much of the nutriment contained in the food consumed to keep her system in repair. This capacity for the digestion and manufacture of a large amount of food into milk, in comparison to the amount required by the animal for her own special use, is shown by an extraordinary development of the stomach and other internal organs. These being contained in the abdomen, the model dairy cow should be wide and deep in the after part of the body, with large capacity of intestines for disposal of food in proportion to the rest of the body, which should be, comparatively, light and fine in form, showing female rather than male development. The udder, being the result of the work done by the cow in the disposal of food not used up by the body, should be of large capacity for the secretion of milk, and of a soft elastic nature when empty. As the yellow color of the milk does not always indicate richness in butter fat—which can be better tested by the churn or Babcock tester—but rather denotes the natural color of the butter that the cow is capable of producing—this being one of the natural fats of her body—her skin should show the same color that is so desirable in butter.

Having referred to a few of the important points to be observed in the selection of dairy cows, I wish to give a few practical hints in reference to feeding and handling for profit. Although there have been many valuable scientific and practical experiments made in connection with feeding for dairy purposes, and many articles written and published in reference to the subject, giving tables showing the composition of the different fodder plants and their comparative feeding values, as well as their relation to the component parts of milk—fat, casein, sugar, etc.—all of which is valuable information in connection with economical feeding, and should be more generally studied by every practical farmer, yet the most important point that needs to be impressed upon the minds of our farmers in general is the necessity of feeding regularly and abundantly—to the cow's full capacity—of all the different kinds of succulent cow-food that can be economically raised upon the farm, including good grass pasture in summer and sweet ensilage in winter. These, with an abundance of pure water daily, salt whenever the animal desires it, warm, clean and well ventilated stables, with good care, regular and persistent milking—other things being equal—will generally give profitable results.

In my next letter I propse to write on the handling of milk and butter-making.

A. ALWARD.

Fredericton, April, 1895.

A ST. JOHN LADY

Who Will Make Her Mark on the Stage.

Among the pupils of the New York dramatic schools of whom great hopes are entertained, the World mentions a Canadian young lady, Miss Mary Anglin, and gives the following sketch: Mary Anglin, or Margaret Moore, as she will be called on the stage, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1876, and is a daughter of the Hon. T. Warren Anglin, formerly speaker of the house of commons, Ottawa. Miss Anglin for many years was a prominent figure in Canadian society, and the announcement that she was going to become an actress was at first received with incredulity. A girl with money and good looks and a father holding an office under the crown is hardly likely to avoid making a brilliant match, and Miss Anglin in fact was surrounded by admirers. But her love for the stage proved stronger than her love for fashion, and, much to her father's anger, she came to New York to undergo the necessary course of study, entering the Empire Dramatic school last fall. Miss Anglin is a blonde of medium height. She has blue eyes, a good nose and mouth, and a well shaped head. She is graceful, and has a rich and sympathetic voice. She was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent, Montreal.

BRITISH VESSEL FIRED ON.

Another Outrageous Act on the Part of a Spanish Gunboat.

The First Engineer of the Steamer a Hampton Man and the Third a St. John Man.

Boston, April 9.—Shortly after daybreak this morning the steamship Ethelred, of the Boston fruit company, which was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat on her outward voyage to Jamaica, arrived at her dock here. She was immediately boarded by the representative of the Associated Press who interviewed Capt. Hopkins, her commander, regarding the affair. He said:

On April first we were proceeding on our regular course when about eleven o'clock in the forenoon we sighted vessel off Cape Maysi, which we could not at first make out. Suddenly the steamer fired a blank shot across our bows. This caused the greatest excitement on board my boat, the three passengers on board, a gentleman from Quincy and two from Chicago being considerably alarmed. Of course when this shot was fired I stopped and allowed the vessel to come up within hailing distance of us. I found it was a gunboat, but I could not clearly distinguish the name. The first part of it was Neuvat, and for the life of me I could not make out the rest of the word. When she saw the British flag floating over my vessel she changed her warlike attitude and quietly steamed past us. We then proceeded to Jamaica, where I laid the matter before the proper authorities.

(The first engineer of the Ethelred is Victor Barnes of Hampton, and the third, Fred Lewis, son of William Lewis of this city.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Rev. T. H. Blenus, evangelist for the Christian churches of N. B. and N. S., has just closed a meeting of over two weeks at Keswick, York Co. Mr. Blenus is the strongest preacher of the Disciple church who has ever visited the Keswick, and by his powerful and plain preaching, which has been attended nightly by large audiences, has done much good. A number have united with the church, and strong efforts are under way now looking to the immediate building of an excellent house of worship. Mr. Blenus left for his home in St. John on the 7th.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS AT PRINCE OF WALES.

On Friday evening, April 5, the G. W. P., G. Allen Balcom, assisted by Sister Charlotte E. Cairns as grand conductor, installed the officers of Armstrong division, No. 410, S. of T. Allen Balcom, W. P.; William J. Stafford, W. A.; Wm. E. Cairns, R. S.; Sister Lucy Balcom, A. R. S.; Henry Noakes, chap.; William A. Brown, F. S.; Sister Maud A. Cooper, treas.; Sister Ida M. McHarg, con.; Alfred Shepherd, asst. con.; William Smith, I. S.; James Sherwood, O. S. The newly installed officers addressed the division, after which an interesting programme was rendered and refreshments were served by the lady members.

THE FORESTERS.

D. Oronhyatekha, the supreme chief ranger, left last week for the Pacific coast. While away he will institute two new high courts and complete the organization of a third. The influx of new members continues, and applications are being received daily to open up the work in new territory. The arrangements for the entrance of the order to New Hampshire are about completed. The following new courts have been reported organized during the past few days: Court Selby, 1,809, Selby, Ont.; Bee Creek, 1,810, Paris, Mo.; Baldwin, 1,811, Norwood, N. Y.; Young's Cove, 1,812, Young's' Cove, N. B.; Newtown, Newtown, N. B.; La Fiesta, Los Angeles, Cal.; Centreville, Centreville, N. S.; Rouse's Point, Rouse's Point, N. Y.; King Alfred, 2,157, Taunton, Eng.; Carlton, 2,158, Leeds, England.—Toronto Globe.

EXCAVATING POWER OF ICE.

The power of ice to erode and wear away rocks has been a subject about which scientific men have not always been agreed. One of the speakers at a recent meeting of the Natural History society attributed several deep gorges in the maritime provinces to ice action. Prof. Shaler of Harvard college is also a believer in the great excavating power of ice. In a review of one of his recnt works In Nature exception is taken by the reviewer to this: "We venture to think that Prof. Shaler takes rather too much for granted in assuming, without a limit that this has been disputed, that great rock basins have been excavated by glaciers. Moreover he is hardly correct in saying that fjords are restricted to ice—worn regions, for Cornwall can show more than one very respectable imitation of such an inlet, and on the Dalmatian coast they are not rare. * * * It would be well, as a preliminary step, to prove that glaciers are agents of excavation to an importnt extent, for this has been denied by many geologists, who vainly ask to be shown any proofs of such effects in the subaerial part of their course."

EXHIBITION COMMITTEES.

C. A. Everett Appointed Managing Director of the Association.

The Show to Open on September 24th and Close on October 4th.

The directors of the Exhibition association met at the board of trade rooms on the 9th instant, and some preliminary arrangements were made for the exhibition to open on September 24th and close on October 4th.

J. M. Scovil was elected a director in room of the late T. W. Peters. C. A. Everett was appointed managing director of the association.

The following committees were appointed:

Advisory board—Executive committee and W. H. Thorne and W. M. Jarvis.

Grounds and buildings, including police—James Reynolds, W. F. Burditt, Wm. Shaw, James C. Robertson, A. O. Skinner.

Gates and tickets—A. L. Law, A. Macaulay, Thos. McAvity.

Special attractions—Jas. F. Robertson, Wm. M. Jarvis, Ira Cornwall, Jos. T. Logan, M. Coll.

Manufacturers' exhibits—W. S. Fisher, J. McA. Hutchings, Jas. A. Estey, John A. Watson, O. H. Warwick.

Agricultural and dairy—James Manchester, S. S. Hall, Dr. Thomas Walker, J. A. S. Mott, Col. Tucker.

Horticultural exhibits—Joseph Allison, A. H. Hanington, John M. Taylor, Jas. Reynolds, Dr. Hetherington and R. B. Emerson.

Fine arts—R. V. deBury, John C. Miles, W. P. Dole, J. Morris Robinson, Major E. T. Sturdee, D. J. Brown.

Natural history, geology and mining—G. U. Hay, John McMillan, J. DeW. Spurr, J. Fen Fraser, Geo. F. Matthews, J. Pope Barnes, O. H. Warwick.

Live stock—S. S. Hall, E. H. Turnbull, Dr. J. T. Steeves, Dr. Thos. Walker, Dr. J. H. Frink, D. W. McCormack, S. T. Golding and J. M. Johnson.

Poultry and bench show—W. S. Kaye, Col. Blaine, J. S. MacLaren, Dr. D. E. Berryman, E. H. Turnbull.

Fisheries and fishing apparatus—John Sealy, E. B. Colwell, J. deW. Spurr, E. M. Robertson, C. H. Leonard, James Patterson.

Reception—W. M. Jarvis, W. C. Pitfield, W. H. Thorne, A. L. Law, Ira Cornwall, Geo. Robertson.

Machinery and machinery hall—Jas. H. McAvity, James Pender, Harris Allan, James Flemming, Geo. H. Warring, Oscar B. White, James C. Robertson, J. R. Woodburn, T. S. Simms, W. F. Burditt.

Press—S. D. Scott, James Hannay, Richard O'Brien, John A. Bowes, E. S. Carter.

Printing and advertising—The executive.

Special privileges—The executive.

Judges—The executive.

Finance—Geo. Robertson, R. B. Emerson, W. H. Thorne.

Light—The executive.

Prizes and prize lists—Ira Cornwall, S. S. Hall, W. M. Jarvis, Wm. Shaw, D. W. McCormack, James Manchester.

Lodgings—W. J. Parks, J. McA. Hutchings, J. M. Scovil.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Miss Coleman of Houlton, Me., Cuts Her Throat in a Princess Street Boarding House.

A seventeen year old Houlton, Me., girl, named Mary Coleman, attempted to commit suicide on the 9th at her boarding house on Princess street. Miss Coleman, who is an orphan and says she has been obliged to earn her own living since she was thirteen years of age, came to St. John about a month ago and entered the employ of the Dominion Portrait company, whose office is on Dock street. The young lady went about the city selling portraits for her employers, but does not seem to have been very successful. When she first came here she boarded at Elliott's hotel, but she left it some days since and removed to Mrs. Thompson's boarding house at 183 Princess street.

She has been very despondent of late, declaring that she had no friends and that no one cared what became of her.

Tuesday evening she donned a white costume, even putting on white stockings, and stretching herself out at full length on her bed cut her throat with a razor belonging to one of the gentlemen boarding at the place.

The cut, which was four inches long, was fortunately not deep. It did little more than cut through the skin. As soon as the people in the house discovered what Miss Coleman had done, Dr. W. W. White was sent for, and he did all that could be done for the young woman.

Later on Chief of Police Clark and Capt. Jenkins put in an appearance, and Dr. White having given a certificate of insanity she was at once removed to the lunatic asylum. It is said Miss Coleman attempted to take her own life once before by taking laudanum. She told the officers that she was determined to die. She said she would end her life as soon as she got a chance.

EVADED THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Mrs. Newrich—"Suzanne, tell Robert, the butler, that if he must smoke in the kitchen to use better tobacco."

Suzzane—"I did tell him, but he says thy're the best cigars master has."—Boston Budget.

SORE THROAT & LUNGS, QUINSY.
Bathe freely with Kendrick's White Liniment
Cures Lameness, Sprains and Swellings. The best Family Liniment, 25 cents. At all dealers.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Certain in its effects and never blisters.
Read proofs below:
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
Box 52, Carman, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 24, '94.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Horse Books and oblige. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success; it is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an Occult Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.
Yours truly, Chas. Powell.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
Canton, Mo., Apr. 3, '92.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. Have removed one Curb, one Blood Spavin and killed two Bone Spavins. Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with and keep it. Respectfully,
S. R. Hay, P. O. Box 348.
For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

ALL DRUG STORES TANSY PILLS! SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

$3 A DAY SURE Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 16 Windsor, Ont.

See that off Horse?
Only three weeks ago we began mixing a little of **Dick's Blood Purifier** in his feed, and now look at him. I tell you there is no **Condition Powder** equal to **Dick's.**—Am going to try it on the nigh one now.
Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c., Dick's Blister, 50c. Dick's Liniment, 25c., Dick's Ointment, 25c. DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

5,000 APPLE TREES.
Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.
THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.
HENRY T. PARLEE,
Westfield, N. B.

A HEAP BIG INJUN.

Has Six Wives and a Paleface to Work His Farm.

S. S. Hall, of Hall & Fairweather, is in receipt of a letter from his daughter, Mrs. C. D. McMurdo of Fort Sill, Oklahoma territory, in which she describes a visit made by a party to the home of an Apache chief near the fort. The United States government last year took over the reservation and paid the Indians, the payment amounted to about $700 for every man, woman and child on the reserve. As the chief in question, besides being a very important personage, has six wives and sundry pappooses, his share of Uncle Sam's greenbacks totalled a snug sum. In consequence he has a good house and farm, has a paleface to work the farm, and with a good bank account and six wives can regard life from the standpoint of a philosopher. It is said that one of his wives was bought and one was stolen. He has one particular favorite among them and he and she were absent when the visitors called. The latter were well received, however, by the five remaining wives, were shown over the place, and treated to an admirably prepared luncheon. The house was large and very clean. Each wife had a room of her own, and in each room was a sewing machine. The room of the favorite wife was by all odds the most attractively furnished of the lot. There was a rumor current at Fort Sill that the chief and his favorite would not return until after Easter, for he was a shrewd redskin and knew that if Easter bonnets for six wives had to be purchased there would be a "busted Injun" on the Oklahoma prairie.

MR. GILPATRICK'S MAINE OPERATIONS.

(Gleaner.)

Ora Gilpatrick, who is registered at the Barker house, and who lumbers very extensively in Northern Maine, says that he will have 1,600,000 last blocks piled along the line of the Bangor and Aroostook R. R. this summer for shipment to the Massachusetts and New York market. He has lumbered on both sides of the line. He feeds his men well, providing beef, raisins, rice, and everything supplied by an hotel, and he keeps a strict account of the cost of board per man. He finds that the cost per man is about the same in Maine as New Brunswick, namely, from 19 to 21 cents per day. He further said that he would advise all those doing business in New Brunswick to remain where they are, as the prospects for success are much better here than on the other side of the line.

Alcibiades had a typical Greek face, and was called by a contemporary "the handsomest rascal in Athens."