

DRCHESTER.

of the Westmorland Co. Convict Escaped at Wrong Time.

ER, June 2.-The Weste ourt opened it regular form at two o'clock to or Judge Wells presidrt, that of the King v. indicted for theft, and stolen property. Jury mes W. Ayer v. James George J. Dobson and executors of the last ment of Silliker Trenhe case of the King v. an representing the Sherrer defended the Sherrer case went to the jury at hey failed to agree on prisoner was dischargain on his own recogcourt will finish th

of the escaped convict ials were astonished the unusual occurthe convict quietly prison gate and sur ekeeper. He had been Sunday morning. He nceville, N. B., and is mentally feature of his case fa was received from Ot ng. He forfeits all deration for his rasi his mental condition sympathy for is of the town. ut \$17,000. M. G. Teed.

were baptized and recond Baptist church Rev. B. S. Thomas. a most destructive nain the vicinity of Dor-A vast area of valulumber land has been A property for which consumed. AMPTON. N. S.

Scotia relatives of

here winding up the

ON, N. S., June 8 .- A courred at head River nich Verna, the bright and only child of Alas he went to fence m, while her mother fely in his cars. By fell into the mill pond and was drowned. Four nter's school acted as the funeral on Tuesday the saddest occasions

nan having made vain pair the damage to the urnishes power for his as abandoned the unis now installing a ich in about three weeks tion. Wool is coming tities announced for Canaan both on Friday. Wests held one last Friday,

were baptized in the Sunday and two at Mr. McGregor of Oxto perform the cere

se with smoke of many us. Continued gales and no rain falls to who has just come and elecution recital ge here June 8. This pects to accept an enfor vacation if suffibe secured for a class. E PENSIONS

ng, the payment of art say of a hundred dolery citizen, male or fepassed the age of sevvolve a heavy burden

ch the state, as an ortters stand, the man e blind or the insane s, are always at their ow what they shall do almshouses of towns old people are better nds, very possibly of take charge of them could receive a little the extra expense. As of an American. The has one hundred dolhis good, that moment hat the burden thrown ind town in their asy by a larger proportion arge made by asury. Thus the penthe great advantag life in homes, and the necessity for great June Cosmopolitan.

t in an Italian news-btained by experts cang the handwriting of Seldom, perhaps, has, OUAINT CUSTOMS OF THE ENGLISH.

no filings hat Have Been Done Since the Middle ges-in This Respect The re Almost European Chinese coording to Yank-

(Chicago Tribune.) The English are proverbially enactous in customs, being a sort of Euro-pean Chinese in this respect. Ameri-can business men have found them so in commerce; Amercian scholars have found them so in education. They hold tightly to their institutions, and to their manners of life.

prising to find them still observing customs in official, religious and pri-vate life which bind the present day Englishman to the middle ages. This adherence to custom affects King Edward as well the humblest official Englishman. In Ireland and Scotland also the same devotion to old

This being the case, it is not sur-

When the king at the recent privy council selected new sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales by pricking a hole with a silver bodkin opposite to each of the favored names the list his majesty was carrying out one of quite a score of interes that still survive to link the England of 1903 with the England of

middle ages. There is hardly an important county the land that does not cherish some noteworthy custom hailing from early days in English history. Probably the most interesting feudal ceremony in existence is planting the horngarth, an act of penance which is now in its ninth century of commemoration, and which has been carried out every year at Whitby without a single break.

The penance is for the death of a hermit who sought to protect a

wounded bear, but who was slain by its furious pursuer. The horngarth or penny hedge, itself is formed by planting a hedge of stakes in the tideway in the upper part of the Whitby arbor in the presence of the lord of the manor. When the penny hedge is completed three blasts are blown on antiquated time-worn horn, which is in accordance with the prescribed supulations. The horn is a good 500 years old, so it has seen considerable

SURVIVAL FROM GREECE.

A long way back in the history of England was a time when the high festival of Ceres was exceedingly popular. To this day we have a rem-nant of the mystic sites of the temple of Eleusis of the Greeks surviving in the form of the kern baby. In various parts of the country kern supper are held to celebrate the conclusion of he harvest gathering, and the kern caby is carried on high by the reapers. The baby is a straw image made from the last sheaf of the harvest adorned with flowers and with ears of grain. Really the kern baby appears at harvest festivals today as representative of the ancient Ceres.

The most ancient of customs is still the highlands of Scotland on May 1st, according to the old reckoning. This is beltein, the festival in connection the summits of the hills, and a variety of ceremonies are gone through.
Burning the clavie f another unique ceremony, whose origin goes back far into the mists of antiquity. Probably

the rites still observed at Burghead, on the Moray Firth, have been performed since the days of the Druids. A tar barrel is sawed in halves; onehaif is filled with tar covered fuel, given by the townsfelk, and is lighted with a piece of glowing peat. The flery clavis is borne shoulder-high around the town limits in grand pro cession, and is placed finally on an altar to burn high over the waters of the fifth. There are observed as the clavie burns away.

QUAINT CORK CUSTOM.

Thowing the dart is a picturesque custom which is observed in Cork. Every third year the chief magistrate proceeds to the mouth of Cork harbon custom he throws a dart into the sea shaft of mahogany—saying: "I cast this favelin into the sea, and declare that so far seaward as its fall extend the right and dominion of the corporation of Cork to and over the h as well as the rivers, creeks and bays

within the same."
One of the most quaint of ancient customs is the bumping of staid and elderly gentlemen against stones set Thames. Every year the court of the Waterman's company is bound to inspect certain boundary marks on the river. The farthest up-stream ferry under the control of the company is at Tedington, the spot being marked by stone posts. At the inspection the beadles seize hold of the worshipmaster and the other members of the courts and gravely proceed to bump the solemn gentlem stone. This is done so that the exact location of the boundary may be thoroughly impressed upon their memories, haff hr, elsela off gnk -p tt5fba taoio

COUNTING THE HORSESHOES. Every year for over seven hundred years the corporation of London has discharged the peculiar duty of cutting some fagots and counting out a cer-tain number of horseshoes and nails. This is done before the king's remembrancer by way of quit rent for certain lands in Salop and Middlesex held from the crown by the city corpora-

In the semi-darkness of dawning day is carried out the ancient custom of the payment of "wyoth silver" to the Duke of Buccleuch, lord of the manor of the Hundred of Knightlow, near Coventry. After the steward has read out the old charter and called out the amounts due from each parish, the rep-resentatives each place the sum re-quired in a hole in a stone said to be quired in a hole in a stone said to be
the base of a cross. This is a weird
scene as the shadowy figures glide
up, place in their pence, and hoarsely
whisper the words "wroth sliver." Defaulters incur the penalty of forfeiting
a white buil tipped with red at onse,
and ears and tail. A hot milk and
rum breakfast concludes the ceremony.
The origin of the custom is not clear,
though some antiquaries declare that
"wroth sliver" was originally "wrath
money," and was exacted for the mur-The Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

der of some relative of the lord of the

Cheese rolling is one of the most per-culiar Whitsuntide customs and is ob-served at Birdlip, near Cheltenham. A cheese is sent rolling down the side of a steep hill. In its wild fight the roll-ing cheese is followed neither the rolling cheese is followed pell-men careful trying excited growd, such individual trying to sain it. Hungerford rejoices in an ancient custom which is rapidly becoming extinct. This is hocktide, the Tuesday

tinct. This is hocktide, the Tuesday fellowing the second Sunday after Baster, when the usually quiet town casts aside all restraint and plunges into wild gaiety. All work is brought to a standstill by a blast from John of Gaunt's horn. Formerly on Hock Monday the men went into the streets with cords, stopped and bound every woman they met, the prisoner being released on the payment of id. or a kiss. The following day the women went out to capture straying men—and the women invariably extracted the the women invariably extracted the most money. Last year certain resi-dents put an end to the kissing observance as being out of accord with modern adeas of propriety, and the "tuttimen," the Jury drains panels and "tuttimen," the jury drains panch and smoked cigars instead. The "hocking" consisted of capturing some unwary female and chairing her in a ribbon bedecked chair, after which quaint ocremony she was taxed, with the usual option of kissing. The officials still are given a supper, consisting of macaroni, watercress, onions, bread and butter.

RHODESIA NOT PROGRESSING. Mr. Jardine Has a Very Poor Opinion of the Country Which He Has

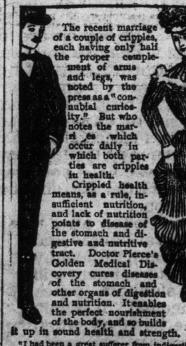
Just Visited. Mr. Jardine, the Canadian agent in South Africa, writing from Lorenzo Marques on April 28 says : "I have just returned from Rhodesia, with which I returned from Rhodesia, with which I conductor, to enable him to pass am not impressed, except with the enthrough his instruments required in ormous cost of living. Coffee is a shilling a cup, and there is no water. All ling a cup, and there is no water. All the cattle are dead. Dr. Koch, the German expert in tuberculosis, received £20,000 sterling for investigating cattle diseases, without results. We carried drinking and washing water in bags. Lazy, maked Kaffirs abound. When every acre of Canada's west is producing wheat, possibly Rhodesia may advance; meantime she is marking time. I expect to reach Cape Town in August, after thoroughly travelling. in August, after thoroughly travelling the country in the interests of Cana-

GETS \$29.045 DAMAGES.

A verdict of \$39,045, one of the largest ever given in a court case in Mas-sachusetts, was found against the New York, New Haven and Hartford railthe superior court at Brockton, Mass., last week. Cashin, who was hurt in a collision of trains at Avon, on Seber 18, 1901, sued for \$85,000 day He was employed by a New York drug concern as a travelling salesman. He had been confined in Boston and Brockton hospitals for months and his physicians expressed the belief that he would never be able to work again. The first trial of the case, two years ago, resulted in a verdict of \$87,000. but the defendant corporation secured

Rev. Henry W. Stewart, for some nine years pastor of the Coburg Street Churstian church. Rev. Mr. Stewart left here about three years ago, on account of failing health and has since lived in San Jacinto, Cal., where his leath occurred on May 13th. Mr. Stewart was about forty years old. In St. John he was known as an earnest and faithful worker, devoted to the welfare of his congregation. He was unmarried and his relatives are a brother and sister in Southport, P. E. Island, his native place.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The Rev. A. B. Hubly has returned from Chicago, having attended the triennial council of the Reformed Episco-pal church, held in that city. One result of this council is the assignment of the Canadian shurches to Bishop H. S. Hoffman, D. D., of Philadelphia. The sermons at St. Bartholomew's yesterday were preached by the Rev. A. M. Hubly of Sussex, N. B. They under existing conditions, which demand self-sacrifice and consecrated lives, as in the past history of the church, Special emphasis was placed upon the gospel in its power to teach and to transform character.—Montreal Witness, Monday,



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Theodore Kytka Thinks He Has Made Rather Important Discovery in B. C.

(British Columbia Colonist.) Among the visitors to Victoria at present is Theodore Kytka, the handwriting expert from San Francisco. During his visit to British Columbia he has apparently quite accidentally unearthed a fraudulent immigration certificate. On passing through into Canada at Sumas, he made friends with the United States immigration his profession free of duty and with-out delay. The officer, on hearing he was the famous Kytka, asked him to examine some certificates which were believed to be forgeries. Mr. Kytka said as soon as he saw them he recognized them as old friends, and in-formed the officer that his expert evi-dence had helped to send Dan Sullivan, the man who forged the certificates, to the penitentiary for eight years. The forgeries were made in 1894 and were sent to China in hundreds. They were distributed by Sullivan's gang, and the forging of the signature of Vellburn, the collector of San Francisco, was startling statement that he has no doubt that these certificates which would puzzle any one, are being again distributed to British Columbia Chinamen, who are using them successfully in getting into the States from British

Mr. Kytka is handwriting and photo graphic expert to the San Francisco police department, and in reply to a question during the progress of the Coote perjury trial in Vancouver, swore that he had received \$30,000 as a fee for his work and evidence in the Fair will case. He was employed for 30 days, and was paid at the rate of \$1,000 per day. It was through Mr. Kytka's knowledge that the alleged will of Senator Fair, which Mrs. Craven stated the millionaire had made in

cartificates of deposit, which figured in some famous United States forgery cases. One was the reproduction of the celebrated Becker draft. The man Karl Becker, supposed to be the clev-erest forger that ever lived, with his associates, obtained a draft from the Bank of Woodland in California on the Crocker-Woolworth Bank of San Fran-cisco for \$12. The draft was perforated with the number 12 in the usual way, but Becker raised the draft to \$22,000, and it was cashed. It was made out in the name of A. H. Dean, and went through the hands of three tellers and the clearing house without being detected. It was only when the draft was returned to the Bank of Woodland that the forgery was discovered. The work was particularly fine, and Mr. Kytka, as he demonstrated how it was done, could not help saying that "those fellows have no need to be assumed."

ures was child's play, but the perfora-tions puzzled him. He was thinking about it when he went into a Japanese shoemaker's shop to have a patch put our own producers and manufacturers on a shoe. He watched the work, and in this country, but will also develop noticed that the Jap cut out a piece of leather some of le on a snoe. He watched the work, and noticed that the Jap cut out a piece of leather, scraped it, and filled up the hole. The idea struck him: If that can be done with leather, why not with paper? He filled in the perforacan be done with leather, why not with paper? He filled in the perforations, and then with a darning needle punched the figures 22,000. Then the letter B in Bank had to be made over again. The new paper, of course, was blank. He drew this letter almost ex-actly like the others, and then had to use patience. In the letters there are a great number of infinitisimally small ines, which look like a black patch to he naked eye, but are distinct under the microscope. Becker, with one hair of a camel's hair brush, drew these lines. Under the microscope Mr. Kytka noticed that they were not all parallel.

Another forgery was a certificate of deposit for \$6,500 raised from \$650. In this the triminals had even made a lithographic copy of the bank's forms and afterwards proceeded to draw out certificates themselves. They went to

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, June 1.—In the commons today, Sir Frederick Borden allowed his militia bill to drep from the order In answer to Mr. Ferguson, Sir Fred-erick Borden stated that Martineau, a defaulter, was appointed to the civil service without qualification on the minister of militia's own recommenda-

During 1901 and 1995, the amount of rebates paid to manufacturers of farm-ing implements on export orders was \$148,494. The total includes \$189,478, paid to Massey, Harris Company.

The question as to whether the pay
of the regular Canadian forces will be reased, will be answered when the upplementary estimates come down. Mr. Haggart moved for return showing the number of ties used on the Intercolonial during 1901-1902, and from June 30th to April 1st, 1908, charged to capital account; also a re-turn of the number purchased and the number actually used from June 20th number actually used from June 30th to April 1st; also a return showing the number of Intercolonial freight cars in use on connecting lines from March

Mr. Roche of Marquette moved for a return showing the names of members of parliament and ex-members of par-liament appointed to effices of emolument under the crown to seats in the

By consent. Smith's (Wentworth) bill to amend the fruit marks act was given a second reading. The mover urged the government to place the onus of inspecting and branding of apples on inspectors, to be paid by those seeking for such inspection. He also asked to have number two apples defined. Hon. Mr. Fisher did not think that

any hardship had arisen from the en-forcement of the bill, and declined to allow the amendments to be made. He wants to make farmers self-reliant, and make them trust to honest packing to work up business.

Mr. Lancaster supported the bill and asked for another amendment to pro-

vide for the punishment of persons who tamper with original marks made by Mr. Wade opposed Mr. Smith's bill as unworkable.—The bill was declared lost on division.

Another bill to amend the fruit marks act, introduced by Mr. Hender-son and providing that the original conditions be restored, was also lost, Hon. Mr. Fisher declining to allow it

to go through.

The time expired today for the receipt of tenders for the fast Atlantic service. It is admitted at the department of trade and commerce that tenders have been received, but how many and from what source is not divulged. Practical people, however, have very little faith that the government will sectionsly consider awarding a contract upon the basis of the specifications issued last winter, which calls for a fortnightly sevice of 20 knots, and a fortnightly service of ten knots, a combination which would be about as unworkable as could be imagined. What will probably be done will be to call for new bids, using the information supplied by the tenders on hand and the correspondence in connection with them as a basis for new specifications.

but the defendant corporation secured a new trial.

Yen stated the millionaire had made in her favor, was proved to be a forgery.

While talking, Mr. Kytka drew a pocketbook from his cost, which was literally filled with face simile reproductions of forged checks, drafts and with or crossing with any rallway despite the security of the feath of cartificates of descriptions.

After dinner the committee passed a clause in the bill providing that government railways shall be exempt from the terms of the feath of ductions of forged checks, drafts and with or crossing with any rallway descriptions. with or crossing with any railway de-clared to be worked for the general advantage of Cnada, shall at once be transferred from provincial to federal jurisdiction, was passed.

A clause abolishing the railway com mittee of the privy council and substituting therefor a commission to be composed of three members, to hold office during good behavior for ten years, subject to dismissal for cause, by governor-in-council, was adopted Hon. Mr. Blair stated that the per sonnel of the commission had not yet been discussed, but one will be a lawyer with railway experience, and the second a railway man of exerience if such can be secured for the salary. The chief commissioner will be a law-

fine, and Mr. Kytka, as he demonstrated how is was dene, could not help saying that "those fellows have no need to be ashamed of that forgery."
He spoke as one who could appreciate the beauties of handwriting.

The way in which the forgery went through was this: Becker had the draft, and the work of raising the figures was child's play, but the perforations will not be permitted to hold stock in any company, or have an interest in any railway appliance.

R. L. Borden gave notice of the following motion to go into supply tomorrow. That all words after "That" in the proposed motion be left out and the following substituted therefor: "This house is of opinion that the tariff customs duties should give such protection to iron and steel give such protection to iron and steel industries as will not only secure to now be readjusted on these prin-

DOMVILLE AT WORK.

OTTAWA, June 2 .- Your correspondent has it on impeachable authority that Col .Domville is engineering from Ottawa a Kings county convention to be held June 6th. Although Kings and lines. Under the microscope Mr. Kytka noticed that they were not all parallel. The machine-printed ones in the right portion were, the others went slightly off to the right.

When the forgery was discovered, he stated that Becker did it, as he was the only man then in the world who could do such fine work. The trial justified his opinion, and Becker was sentenced. He afterwards confessed, and bore out Mr. Kytka's theory of how it had been done in every particular.

Another forgery was a certificate of

IN LADY TILLEY'S HONOR.

lithographic copy of the bank's forms and afterwards proceeded to draw out certificates themselves. They went to San Quentin.

The expert was also on the Durrant case, and the proving of the letters written by Durrant about Minnle Williams, after he had murdered her, did much to hang him.

"To hear that young cierk talk you would think he owned the place."

"How's that?" "Why, he never says a word against his employers,"—Kansas City Journal.

Miss Romantique (ecstatically)—I guess in Bohemia every one is Tom, Dick and Harry. Painter Lott (a poor artist)—Oh, yes, and there are a good many bills there too,—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Toller was the hostess at a charming tea at Ottawa last Wednesday in honor of her sister, Lady Tilley. The , hostess, who received her guests most graciously, was gowned in black silk, trimmed with rose point lace, and the guest of honor, Lady Tilley, wore a handsome black lace gown over black taffeta. The tea table, which was very 'aintily decorated, was presided over by Mrs. John Hodgins, assisted by Miss Graham, Miss Elsis Smith and Miss Vera Toller. The guests included: Lady Laurier, Lady Ritchle, Lady Cartwright, Mrs. Moen, Mrs. Lyons-Biggar, Mrs. W. G. Perley, Mrs. Sullivan (Boston), Mrs. Travers Lewis, Mrs. C. A. E. Harriss, Mrs. W. J. Anderson, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Dewar, Mrs. Bate and a number of others. Mrs. Toller was the hostess at

SENATOR ELLIS

在第7级了 **

Out Against Railway Booming By the Provinces.

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He Supports Senator Scott's Stand That Poor Condition of Provincial Finances is Due to Wilful Extravagance.

OTTAWA, June 2.- In the commons today Mr. Casgrain called attention to the neglect of the government to inform parliament of the personnel of the Treadgold commission. He denounced the star chamber proceedings under which Judge Britton was on his way to the Yukon before the house way to the Yukon before the house had an opportunity of discussing the arrangements made in connection with the recalled the pledge given by Governor Congdon to the Yukon people that the commission would consist of five members, two to be named by the government, two by the leader of the opposition, and one by Hon. James Ross, the member for Yukon. Referring to Justice Britton, Mr. Casgrain contended that con ing fresh from the hotbed of politics he was not a proper person to be en-trusted with the enquiry. It was unfair to Britton and unfair to the min-isters of the crown and others who were charged with wrong doing.

is well known that when Britton was in the house he was placed on every committee which was intended to whitewash the government. In a 1899, Britton moved an amendment exressing confidence in the administration of the Yukon. On other occa-sions he spoke in defence of the government and voted with it in prevent ing Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's

charges from being investigated. to Dawson City with the object of preventing members of parliament from investigating the charges of fraud made against officials at Ottawa. There were rumors afloat and it was com house that large sums of money had passed between the Yukon grants and men high in authority.

Laurier contended that Mr. Britton had not left for Dawson and had not yet accepted the appointment. If Casgrain would make his charges in the proper way, the government would investigate them. Laurier defended duct an impartial enquiry. The index well suited to the consideration of matters arising in connection with dis-putes about hydraulic rights. Before Britton leaves his commission will be laid on the table of the house. The terms of the commission, however, would not be submitted to the ap-

R. L. Borden thought the house ness of Laurier if it not had an example of the same kind in the past. He recalled the statement of Laurier on a former occasion when the West Huron election scandals were up, mising full investigation. Then the premier sent Britton to the committee to burke the enquiry and see that criminals were first placed on the stand to the exclusion of his (Borden's) witness. Britton was an intense poli ical partisan. Mr. Borden recalled the offer of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to esign his seat if he could not prove the charges he made against and Laurier called upon his followers to vote down the enquiry. charges are now made by liberals, not by conservatives, and should be fully investigated by an independent comopposition and the people of the cour

Mr. Monk declared that no charges had been made against Britton, but he desired only that the rules of administrative decency should be observed He hoped Britton would have the good taste to decline his appointment. It was well known that the persons most concerned with the disgraceful trans-actions were in England and that a document was in existence in which a sum of money was claimed which was given to prominent officials in return for which concessions in the Yukor were received. The duty of the opposition was to call attention to thes grievious statements and the duty of the government was to then investi

gate the charges.

Blair declared that no statement made outside the house would warrant an investigation, and if parliament did such a thing it would be the laughing stock of the country. The proposed commission was not intended to investigate any charges, but enquire whether the Yukon would be properly developed under the

Mr. Northrup congratulated Blair



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on his announcement that the government was deceiving the people by pretending to appoint a commissison which would have no power to investi-gate anything. He quoted a speech made by Mulock while leading the house in which a full investigation

was promised. Blair's railway bill was given fur-ther consideration, and at 6 o'clock five clauses had passed. The customs authorities were given

another innings at the night sitting. It was again shown that German goods have been pouring into Canada by the wholesale under British preference, and the result has been a large loss of revenue to the country.
G. W. Ganong, M. P., left for home

today. In the senate today the claims of the provinces for increased subsidies was debated at length. Hon. R. W. Scott spoke pretty plainly in regard to the matter, and stated that the poor condition of the finances of the provinces was due to wilful negligence.

It was always the cry "More, more," the ground that if the alleged contract and they were never satisfied. He condemned granting railway subsidies was made before she obtained her by the provinces, and declared there should be but one spending depart-ment. He thought subsides should not be increased except perhaps in case of Prince Edward Island, which had little to come and go on. Senator Eilis supported Hon. Mr. Scott and declared that the system of

bonusing had been a mistake from the first. If provincial subsidies were infirst. If provincial subsidies were increased the people would have to pay the bill. It was all very well to talk about deminion surpluses, but that they become a suppluses, but that about deminion surpluses, but that they had no existence in fact was in the public shead of New Brunswick.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

MILK AND BUTTER SHORTHORNS

Under this heading the following tatistics from the report of the Wis consin experiment station on the tests nade with cows of different breeds will be of interest. A strong case is made out for the Shorthorn cow as a milk and butter producer.

Shorthorns. - Five cows of the breed were under test and they aver-aged each for the year 8,806.9 lbs milk 420.42 lbs butter. Value of product for year, \$95.93. Profit after deducting

cost of food, \$62.44.

The best cow of the five made 11,131 jbs. milk, yielding 584 lbs. butter, making a profit above cost of feed of \$92.23. The lowest cow made 6,973 lbs. milk 825 lbs. butter and net profit of \$47,48. Guernseys.— Two cows of this breed were tested; they were almost even in their production, and averaged 6,516 lbs. milk, 395 lbs. butter. Gross earnings of \$87.98, and net \$55.94. Jerseys.-Three cows were tested also

very even in their yield of milk an tter. The average of the three was Milk, 6,208 lbs.; butter, 398 lbs. Gros earnings, \$87.01; net earnings, \$55.81. Holsteins -- Two Holstein cows we ested, also yielding within a few pounds of each other. Their average was: Milk, 9,215 lbs.; butter, 892 lbs Gross earnings, \$90.99; net earning

This test shows the Shorthorn con able not only to hold her own, but to lead the distinctly dairy breeds at their own game and when added to this dairy capacity the value of the Shorthorn's calves for beef making, it is no wonder this breed is becoming the favorite among leading New Bruns wick farmers.

A VERY SAD CASE.

Secretary Wetmore was yesterday requested to act in a rather sad case on Brussels street. It appears that Tuesday a young girl named Maggie Stockford, who at one time belonged to St. John, but who has been residing in Boston went into Patrick Cottar's house, in a building owned by Michael Harrigan, on Brussels street, and asked leave to remain for the night as she had nowhere to go. She was not re-fused ledging, as she appeared to be in a critical condition of health, and was given a room. A doctor was sent for and within a few minutes of entering the house the girl gave birth to a male

Mr. Cottar, who is by no means wellstating that he has a hard enough time to get along himself and is utterly un-able to support a girl who is a perfect stranger to him. The matter was in turn reported by the police to Secre-fary Wetmore.

The girl is eighteen years of age.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., June 2.—Robbers last night broke into the Cold Stabeck bank at Vesta, this county, dynamited the safe and got away with \$2,500 in cash and sometimes repeatedly kiss or

LOVESICK AT 81,

WOMAN LOSES SULT. Mrs. Woodhull's 850,000 Breach of Promise Case Thrown Out of Court.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 1.-Con since 1845, and that while stil a wife she had lost her heart to Harry L. Schwarz, twenty-seven years old, Mrs. Hester Woodhull of Dover, eighty-one years of age, stood in court today and asked that baim be extended to her in the amount of \$50,000 to heal her lacerated affections.

Mrs. Woodhull said that years ago, in 1894, when Schwarz was a youth of eighteen, and a clerk in the assessor's office, she had gone there to pay her taxes and had fallen in love with him. She thought it must have been a mutual love case, as he seemed to have loved her from the beginning, and had even proposed to her in those far off days. His proposal, according to her, was that he said on one occasion, "How would you like to have me for your man?" She had sadly replied that as she was a married woman it

From that time on she was infatuated with him. She testified that he did not seem so devoted as she thought he ought, but what he lacked in ardor she made up. She said that she wrote him many love letters, and had sent him flowers and fruits and jelly when he was ill.

In 1901 she obtained a divorce from her husband and then called on Schwarz to marry her. But he fought shy and went south for his/health. She was not to be put off. When he returned to Dover she again brought up the matter, and as he did not take hands of her lawyer.

The defendant said that he had never

spoken more than a dozen words to the woman in his life, and that he had never asked her to marry him, nor im-plied that he would marry her. He said he had received many love letters from her, and some of them were so funny that he often wondered if she were in her right mind. He was of the opinion that the suit was all the re-sult of a joke perpetrated by girls, who had told the woman that he was in love with her. They so played on the old woman's imagination, he said, that she thought Schwarz had said the things attributed to him. He said that he had never received any fruit from her, and that the only flowers he remembered was a bunch of withfrom the third story window one day when he was passing her house. After hearing the testimony Judge Mills threw the case out of court on

divorce, the contract was not valid THE DEMAND FOR SHORTHORN

to an enquiry from W. W. Hubbard, C. P. R. agricultural agent, as to the appreciation in which Short-horn and Shorthorn grade cattle are held among the ranchmen of the west, C. W. Peterson secretary of the Ter-

dence as to the value of using Short-horn sires for the production of stocker debt. Referring to the effects of con-federation in New Brunswick Mr. Ellis dealt on the increase in expenditure wanted in this country at any price. which had raised a direct tax, that the population was not increasing and that other provinces were getting range cattle. There can be no doubt whatever that today the Shorthorn is

he favorite. "The fact that out of 300 head, of pure bred cattle offered at our recent sale, only one per cent. were of the dairy breeds, probably 9 per cent. would cover all other breeds, except Shorthorns, and that the latter conpears to me to pretty well clinch the

argument."

This should be good evidence as to the value of Shorthorn bleed for St. John Valley farms. The breed which will give good results at the pail and at the same time calves that are wanted by all beef feeders, is likely to be the most profitable, for the average farmer who is not in a position to make a specialty of dairying.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The charge against Anson Mabee and Oswald Roberts for stealing was heard in the police court yesterday. These two men were arrested a week ago Tuesday, Mabee at Vanceboro and Roberts in Fairville, and were brought to the county jail. Several witnesses were heard and Mabee made a

statement in his own defence.

He said that on Monday, May 25th, he had returned to Fairville from Hampton and went to Mrs. McDo where he had been boarding. At this house were Roberts and Robert Baker. On Tuesday he spoke to Roberts about going to Boston and the latter told him where some money could be had. They went upstairs to Baker's room and Roberts took out of a pocket of a vest hanging on the wall a key with which he opened a trunk. In the trunk was a pocket book containing twenty dollars. This was looked at, replaced, and the trunk locked. Then the two went out and Roberts suggested that Mabee should take the money and pay Mabee should take the money and pay him, Roberts, five dollars for keeping quiet about it. Tuesday afternoon Mabes took the money, got liquor, got partly drunk, purchased a ticket for Boston, paid Roberts six dollars instead of five and went to sleep at Fairville depot. He took a train to Fredericton Junction, ohanged cars and went on the express to Vanceboro, where he was arrested on information. where he was arrested on information wired by officer Lawson from Fairville. Roberts was arrested in Fairville the same day.

The two men were committed for

trial at the next circuit court to be holden on June 16th.

THE FIRES OF ECZEMA. So keen is the suffering of many peo-ple who endure the stinging, itching sensations of Eczema that they speak of the skin as being on fire. By its of the skin as being on fire. By its soothing, healing, antiseptic influence Dr. Chase's Ointment positively cures Eczema, Sait Rheum, and every form of itching skin disease. It is of inestimable value in every home, and when once introduced becomes a household necessity. Dr. Chase's Ointment is the standard the world over, and has no worthy rival

Americans are inclined to laugh when