🕮 59c. 🎹

Can Openers, 2c.

Tin Wash Basin for 6c.

RAIG W NICHOLS. Agent for Standard Patterns.

chooner Lillie Bell Towed Into Wick-rd, R. I., in a Disabled Condition.

is understood that efforts to float the k Ringdove, ashore at St. Flavie, Que., to been abandoned and the vessel will stripped and the hull and materials sold. S. Sydenham, 1544 tons, has been fixed load deals at West Bay for W. C. Engdot at 35s. She is now at New York. uenos Ayres advices state that bark Aria, recently ashore on Ortiz Bank, pays wors f1,500 for services for getting the sel off. vors £1,500 for services for getting the sel off.

ch. Beatrice, of Codroy, NF, arrived at rth Sydney with 150 cases lobsters which it drifted from the wrecked sch. Valorous, o other vessels are reported to have selected deck loads, merican sch. Talisman, before reported Chatham leaking, has been examined by diver, who located the leak and made aporary repairs. The schooner will prod to Pictou to go on the marine slip to thoroughly repaired.

The Quebec Chronicle says: A steamer, 700 hs, Quebec to London and Sunderland, indard deals and timber, 40s. and 62d. rescrively. A steamer, 1,384 tons, Montreal deals and timber, 40s. and 62d. rescrively. A steamer, 1,412 tons, Philadelphia Montreal, coal, \$1.05. A bark, 1,150 tons, iguenay to Buenos Ayres, lumber, \$7. Two rks, 992 and 759 respectively. Saguenay to Buenos Ayres, \$8. as, July lost, and the voyage.

J. F. and T. R. Eaton, of Eatonville, who we a contract to build a bark for New rk parties, intend to build her at Parrsco. She will be built at the O'Mullin shiprd, and Thomas Trahey has the contract doing the work. She is intended for the second of business, and will be sheathed reenland business, and will be as browned with iron plates and will be as trong as wood and iron can make her. The four-masted sch. Gypsum Prince, apt. Petits, bound from Windsor for New York with plaster, went ashore near Old S. S. Ardangorm having having repaired er machinery, started for Fleetwood on Sat-

remast. Bark Corona and ship Malone are waiting ir higher tides to get over the bar at Chatham.

A despatch from Christiana states the bark Scotland, before reported, contracted 5,000 kroner for lightening towage.

Capt. Stewart of the bark Bessie Marknam, at Boston, reports last Wednesday in south channel he passed wreckage which looked like a vessel's deck with ringbolts in it; apparently but a short time in the water.

south channel he passed with ringbolts in it; apparently but a short time in the water.

Three libels, aggregating \$1,339, were filed W. C. Hatch, now lwing at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, Brooklyn. They are for various claims against the vessel. Capeain Hatch is well known in St. John.

The American schooner E. A. Lambert, Wednesday against the bark Hudson, Cept. Capt. Robert McQuaid, was seized at St. Andrews on Friday by Special Officer John D. Bonness. The offence alleged was landing goods without permit. Arrangements are being made to raise the amount of the fine by parties interested.

In the case of Charles D. Warner of Port Gilbert, N. S., owner of the schooner Gazelle, against the steamer Kansas, Judge Nelson, Friday ordered the libel dismissed. The libel was brought against the Kansas for damages occasioned to the schooner Gazelle by reason of collision that happened on November 23, 1894, between the vessels near the main ship channel in the upper harbor of Boston. The court holds that the Collision was not due to the fault of the Kansas, but to that of the Gazelle, in falling to run out of her course and then coming about in the middle of the channel under the bows of the steamer.

Bark Carrie L. Smith gets 45s. on deals from Hopewell Cape to W. C. England.
Sch. Fostina, now on her way here, will load laths for Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington at 40 cents.

Bark Peerless carries a cargo of laths from Washington at 70 cents.

Bark Peerless carries a cargo of laths from Gold Proprietor ledge, Grand Manan, on Tuesday right. She has been stripped and abandoned. She was plaster paris laden and will be a total wreck. The wrecked material is at Westport. N. S., in charge of Capt. J. D. Payson. The capitain and crew were all saved. The wreck was bought by R. W. Fordet.

be a total wheek. The wholes at Westport, N. S., in charge of Capt. J. D. Payson. The captain and crew were all saved. The wreck was bought by R. W. Ford of Westport.

Sch. Talisman, which went ashore on Fox Island, Miramichl, had her bottom badly damaged. She has been taken to Pictou for

Island, Miramichi, had her bouchin beard amaged. She has been taken to Pictou for repairs.

Ship Scottish Lochs, Capt. Parkhill, from ts. John, N. B., for Barrow is aground on the west side of Barrow Channel. A tug is assisting her, but has failed to get her off.

Sch. Josie M. Calderwood, at Gloucester from the Banks on the 19th, brought in 102 cases of canned lobsters picked up off the Nova Scotia coast, which formed part of theh cargo of the sch. Valorous, which was sunk by the steamer Louisburg.

S. Excelsior, Captain Muller, at New York July 20th, from Flushing, reports July 16, lat. 45.0, lon. 52.20, during foggy weather, picked up two fishermen adritt in a dory, who had been 40 hours lost in thick fog and without provisions. Two hours later stented their schooner, the Constitution of St. Pierre, Miq., and put them on board.

Tug Lillie, which went down to the wrecked schooner Gypsum Prince, at Old Proprietir, has returned. The report which she brings back is that the vessel's spars are standing, but that her sails, running rigging and blocks have been taken off.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

PAGES. ST. JOHN WERKLY SUN. PAGES.

VOL. 18.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1895.

NO. 31.

Anything We can do For You?

We address this question to every reader of this paper. We are selling DRY GOODS - not only Dress Stuffs - but Dry Goods of many kinds. Our store is conducted in a modern way and offer the buyer every inducement any dry goods concern can offer. There are no prices quoted on First-Class goods lower than ours.

We have just opened up Four Cases of MIXED DRESS MATERIALS at 45 cents per yard; suitable for autumn wear.

All-Wool Dress Serges (Double Fold), 25 Cents per yard. Express charges prepaid on all parcels amounting to Five Bollars and over.

DOWLING BROS. - 95 King Street, St. John, N. B.

BRITISH POLITICS.

All the Great Towns Have Gone Against the Liberals.

The Counties Followed the Boroughs Closely in the Same Direction.

Conservatives Now Independent of Mr. Chamberlain. While the Irish Party Will Not be Able to Obstruct Business in the Next

New York, July 21.-Isaac N. Ford cables from London to the Tribune as follows: The old story about Noah's friend, who thought it would not be much of a shower after all, has been on many liberal lips this week. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and all their relatives have been dark with the full unionist menagerie, and have been very comfortable, especially Mr. Chamberlain, but the troubled waters outside have been rising steadily over the despairing libeals. No political party in England was ever overwhelmed with a more disastrous defeat; there has been nothing like it for three generations. All the great towns have turned against the liberals, and the counties have folthe liberals, and the counties have fol-lowed the boroughs. All the local is-sues on which the party leaders de-pended have been repudiated. Derby has gone against the local veto. Welsh disestablishment has been answered by unionist gains in Cardiff, Pembroke and Swansea; the London programme has produced a markabilitum over of liberal votes to the unists; the democratic budget made no filends. democratic budget made no friends anywhere; Newcastle rejects home rule in the person of its chief English ad-vocate, Mr. Morley; Lancashire, with its industrial hives, is not more emphatic than the agricultural shires in declaring against the Newcastle programme. The unionist gains are not confined to any section, class or industrial interest; the swing round of the is general and independent of local conditions. It has in-volved in some instances the turning of over 2,000 votes in three years. The result is so stupendous that all partisan attempts to explain it away are futile. Some apologists began by charging the working classes with treachery, the Irish factions with stupidity, and the local constituencies with ingratitude, but in the face of the general demoralization of liberal voters, this is mere beating of the air. Other commentators assert that the party has been punished because it ommitted the fatal blunder of choosing a peer to head the assault upon the house of lords, but the sight of the prostrate form of Sir William Vernon Harcourt outside the breastworks of Derby does not give color to that assumption. Another explanation tends to show that the electors have not repudiated liberal principles, but only condemned liberal tactics, but that is too fine a discrimination; mere emocracy does not split hairs in choosing between parties. Principles and tactics go together when the sheer are divided from the goats in a rational election. The bi-metallists also contend that their issue was of paramount importance, and certainly R was a factor of the result in Lancashire and other industrial centres, although it was less influential in the agricultural shires; but it is plain that the general elections have not been

carried on the currency question. LACKED EVERYTHING. The safest generalization that can be formed is that with Mr. Gladstone in retirement, Mr. Parnell dead, the Irish party rent with feuds, and the liberal leaders unable to carry out the Newcastle programme and unwilling make an aggressive fight against it necessary to have a change and to show what he can do with his tory democracy. To this may be added the fact that while the unionists had a superior organization and all the money the liberals lacked leaders, organizers, candidates and money. The mortality among the liberal leaders has been remarkable; seven official or semi-official members of the last government have been already defeated. It is a marked contrast between Sir Wm. Harcourt's manner of accepting a situation and laughing over his misfortune. for the Welsh seat, with his usual his own fall like a philosopher. Arnold station, this being strictly against the Morley Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Sir John company's rules."

Hibbard and Sir J. Reid have lost their places on the front opposition bench. An evening journal facetiously suggests that Sir Augustus Harris may be willing to supply "supers" from the Grand Opera to fill their seats. Mr Asquith, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Gladstone are safe, last plucked like a brand from the burning. Mr. Speaker Gully was also re-elected, despite the intervention of Mr. Balfour. Rider Haggard had a melancholy experience in East Norfolk, where he was defeated after being mobbed by rioters, who would have been more congenially employed in the wilds of Zululand than in a peaceful English agricultural county RELEASE FROM MR. CHAMBER-LAIN.

This majority will release Lord Silisbury and Mr. Balfour from depending upon Mr. Chamberlain, whose political aims and ambitions would have been betier served by a less sweeping victory. While the liberals have been harassed for three years with a small majority, the unionists may be emharrassed by having one so big as to be unmanageable. If any unionist leader can claim a large share of the credit for the majority it is Mr.Chamberlain. He prevented the passage of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill, organized the unionist coalition and held it together during the present can-vass. His scheme of tory democratic reform has been accepted by the electors as a practical alternative for the Newcastle programme. As a tactician and organizer he has no superior in English politics, and the liberal rout is due in large measure to his practical talent in that line of work, as Mr. Middleton, the chief conservative has always been a restless and unmanageable ministerial colleague. Even now he has taken so active a part in the canvass and is trimingling over the results of the election so catentationsly as to obcore Mr. 18c for the accommodation of a matron, but surely this obstacle might be removed. If any wise suggestions can be offered on this subject, we member of the Mr. C. T. U. are ready to part in the canvass and is triumphhas excited the resentment of some old tories. With a narrower majority Mr. Balfour would be at Mr.Chamberlain's mercy; with a large majority the notes of tory democracy may go to protest like the irredeemable fate currency of the Rosebery govern-

The Irish elections are hotly contested in factional fights. Mr. Redmond is doing more than holding his ground, and may have a baker's dozen seats before the pollings close. Mr. Healy, having had a break with may be forced ultimately into an alliance with Mr. Redmond. A leader with a strong will like Mr. Parnell is needed in order to restore the prestige of the Irish cause, but no man his stature and commanding genius is now in sight. The unopposed return of John Daly for Limerick while he is in prison is an unfortunate incident. The independent labor party has lost most of its strength in the comns, although it has forsed the liberals in many boroughs to recognize its influence. Keir-Hardie has been beaten and John Burns has had a narrow escape in Battersea through the third party movement. Many liberal seats were sacrificed, and the labor cause has been set back a decade

in the commons. Many partisans proclaim that the was paid in 1874, but the party returned to power triumphantly in six years. Great parties do not die easily.

CRAIG'S ROAD DISASTER.

The Coroner's Jury Find the Collision Due to Carelessness of the Railway Employes.

Quebec, July 23.—The coroner' ver-dict in the Craig's Road accident was rendered at half-past four o'clock this afternoon. The verdict was drafted in French, and the following is opsis of the original: That the deaths occurring at Craig's Road, county of Levis, on July 9th, were due to shock to nervous system of the deceased, caused by the collision of two trains of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, running in the same rection. Further, the jury is of opinion that said collision was due to the carelessness and incompetency of the employes of the said company then in charge of one of said trains, namely, the train driven by Engineer McLeod. Moreover, the jury shares the opinion that the 'block system,' as enforced on certain railway lines, would ensure security to passengers if applied to the Mr. Morley's retirement from New-Grand Trunk Ratiway Company or castle before the unionists had finished Canada. The employes of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada should be William Harcourt was a tiger fighting made to undergo an examination for color blindness once a year. Further- apart on earth!" aggressiveness. John Morley, in his more, the jury regrets that it has been hour of defeat, thanked his followers duly established by evidence that for their devotion and zeal, praised Driver McLeod, in charge of Conduchis oponents for treating him with tor McCabe's train, supplied himself fairness and courtesy, and accepted with a quart of beer at Arthabaska

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St John.

WANTED, A POLICE MATRON!

A few months ago at a meeting of "The Woman's Council." the necessity for a police matron was the principal subject under consideration, and all were unanimous in the expression of their opinion that a police or jail matron was a necessity, from a moral standpoint. However, no practical measure was adopted, and the matter has, apparently, been allowed to drop, at least for the present. We, White Ribbon women, have again been recently aroused to the great and press-ing need for such an officer, when a young girl of fifteen or sixteen, found wandering about the streets before dawn, was arrested and taken to the police office. Here is a case in point where the influence of a pure-minded, motherly woman might lead to the rescue of a soul just tending towards the downward path. A word in season, a little sympathy of pity, and the young girl discharged by the magistrate upon her first appearance before him, might have been prevailed upon to seek a shelter in the home provided by the Salvation army, with every nope of reclaiming her from a life of degradation and misery, but surrounded only by rough men, sent out into The Second Trial of the Taylor Brothe world once more, doubtless she returned to her former surroundings and companionships. We might cite numerous instances where the care and attention of a woman, a good woman, is needed by the poor outcasts consigned to the cells of the police office or the jail. A member of our union upon visiting the prison in Toronto told the writer that she was positively ashamed to make the admission to the officials in that city that we had no police matron in St John, and added that she would scarcely describe their surprise at hearing that such was a fact. What are we to do in this matter? We appeal to our fellow citizens. money is forthcoming for drinking fountains, parks, adorning and beautifying the squares, etc., all very laudable efforts towards cultivating a taste for the beautiful, and elevating "the masses," it seems as if we were following in the footsteps of that priest and Levite, "passing by on the other side," and leaving our poor fallen sisters to their fate. Lend a hand, then we ask of every King's Daugh-

son with all carnest helpers.
"The night cometh when no man A. D., Rec. Sec W. C T. U. ANARCHIST TIRADE.

An English Police Court Listens to Some Queer Nonsense.

ter, every White Ribbon sister, every

true woman, till we succeed in get

ting this disgrace to our civilization

wiped out. It has been stated that at

bers of the W. C. T. U. are ready to

accept them gladly, and work in uni-

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.) Edward Leggete, of Eve Road, West Ham, was summoned at the Thames police court yesterday for travelling having previously paid his fare. As the defendant did not appear, he was arrested on a warrant, while waiting in the precincts of the court, by Sergt F. King, chief warrant officer. the railway officials were not in attendance, the case could not be gone into, but the following letter, whitten by the defendant to the superintendent of the company, was handed up

to the magistrate and read:
"I am an anarchist, and refuse to recognize the right af a section of parasites, calling themselves share holders, to make rules, regulations and by-laws, own railways and mono rolize the results of the united labors of thousands of workingmen, and then dictate upon what terms they shall liberal party has been destroyed. That | travel. I only recognize one class. namely, the working class, who produce all the wealth of the world, and are therefore the only class entitled to ride. The others, namely, politicians, law-makers, judges the modern Solomons called 'magistrates," retired scapboilers, gamblers on the stock exchanges, exploiters, aldermen, sky pilots, bishops, and the host of paraluxury and idleness, should be compelled to walk. I always ride first or second class, not because I wish to mix with the respectable or ruling classes, but because as a worker I want comfort, and prefer stuffed

"It is quite true that a labelled slave, uniformed and numbered, called an inspector, asked me why I rode second class. I told him because the third-class 'cattle truck' did not suit me; that I object to stand fifteen in one compartment, as the workers do morning and night. I belong to the highest class of the land-the working class-who keep those who neither toil nor spin. I do this on principle with any mean, paltry motive, like the 'masher' in the same carriage. When your company thinks proper to give proper accommodation I shall be glad to get away from the pious, goodgoody, would-be aristocrats on £2 a week (or less), who, although they profess to believe we shall all meet somewhere beyond the moon when we are dead, say, 'For God's sake keep

"Whatever you do I shall still resist oppression and ride in comfort, whether you call it second or two-hun-dredth class. I refuse to obey the rules framed by those who exist on

possible for the class to which I belong, and if that be a crime I shall be proud to be a 'criminal.' He who would be free, himself must strike the blow. Long live anarchy, and to with the government!" Mr. Haden Corser remanded the defendant, who said he did not want bail.

GLASS BRICKS.

(Cincinnati Times-Star.) Among the latest inventions in the building world are glass bricks. They are intended to be used in construct-ing the walls of plant houses and winter gardens, and are made out of blown glass and closed under 50 degrees Fahrenheit. They possess internally a hollow of about one-third of their entire contents, which, being filled with rarified air, acts as a non-conductor of heat. They are joined together with cement, by which a rigidity is obtained which points to the possibility of their being employed as roofing in semi-circular form without any use being made of iron as a supporting structure. In houses built of this ma terial there must be many advantages not obtainable by other modes of construction with other materials. windows would be necessary, because ifficient light would come in through the bricks themselves to enable one to see well enough to perform any kind of work. These glass bricks will some day be used entirely in the construc-

FOUR HUNDRED WITNESSES.

thers for the Murder of the Meeks Family.

Carrolton, July 25.-The second trial of W. P. Taylor and George Taylor for the horrible murder of the Meeks family, near Browning, on the night of May 10, 1894, began here today, a jury having been secured yesterday. When the court convened the little men and women, all displaying a curious interest in the Taylor brothers, who sat beside their aged father inside of the bar railing. When the court instructed the witnesses to stand up and be sworn, over half the audience stood up. It developed that there are four hundred witnesses in the case and they are about equally divided between the two sides. T. N. Bresnaham made the opening address for the state, and Col. John B. Hall for the

THE PIETZEL MURDER.

An Effort Will be Made to Have Holmes Tried in Toronto.

present there is no room in the jail The Question of Extradition-It is Thought for the accommodation of a matron, but surely this obstacle might be rerento's Claims Will Have Precedence.

> Toronto, Ont., July 25 .- In accordance with finding of coroner's jury in the Pietzel murder case. Attorney Defore the attorney general's department this morning, and proceedings for extradition of Holmes will be at once entered upon. Every effort will be made to have Holmes tried in this city. The evidence of murder is much stronger against his than in any other city where he is wanted, and the chances of his swinging in York county jail yard are good. It is thought here that Toronto's claims will have precedence with Philadelphia authorities over those of Chicago. The tenant of the cottage in which the murder was done had found small pieces of material, apparently a portion of which has been a light colored waist and scarlet hair string, knotted as though it had been pulled from its risce in the hair. The find furnishes an other proof of the positive identifica tion of the bodies as those of Alice

and Nellie Pietzel. Philadelphia, July 25 .- While the application for the extradition of Holmes, who was charged with the murder of the two Pietzel children by the coroner's jury in Toronto last night, must necessarily be made to Governor Hastings at Harrisburg, and the papers issued from his office, the question as to whether the criminal vill be taken to Canada to stand trial for murder rests with District Attorney Graham. Holmes is a self-con victed conspirator, and is only awaiting sentence, so that it remains practically for Mr. Graham to say whether he shall be taken across the border or emain in this city, where he has long been suspecter of killing Pietzel. The district attorney is much pleased with the turn affairs have taken in l'orento. He believes the result of the deliberations of the coroner's jury at Toronto is equivalent to a convic tion of Holmes in the criminal courts. It is now almost certain that Holmes will be taken to Canada to answer there for the bloody deeds which is confidently believed he committed in Toronto last November. Although there has been some talk of a requisition from the Chicago authorities for Holmes, no papers have yet been received from the officials here. If Holmes is sent away from this city to answer to his deeds, the claim of Fort Worth, Texas., where he is wanted in connection with the forgery of bonds, really comes first, as a detainer was lodged some time ago, but the opinion here is that he will be sent to Canada first, where conviction seems more certain than in Chicago or Philadelphia, because of the direct nature of the evidence. Both Holmes and his lawyer have said that they will not resist extradition proceedings from Canada.

"Poor little creature!" exclaimed Uncle Allen to the mosquito that was buzzing about him. "There's room in this great world for both you and me. But you shouldn't try to crowd me," he added a moment later as the insect fraud and robbery, like Lord Hamil- alighted on his nose. And he crushed it remorselessly.-Chicago Tribune.

A CHEAP LIGHT.

Recent Experiments With Acetylene

New Illuminating Agent Easily and Cheaply

Considerable attention has been paid to recent experiments with acetylene gas, and the opinion has been rather freely expressed that while the gas gives a light which is remarkable for its brilliancy, yet it cannot be considered as more than an interesting toy. This treatment has been accorded to almost all new schemes of this character, and perhaps it is to their ultimate advantage that they should not be received with open arms. This discovery has led to trials, the result of which seem to indicate that acetylene is not only to survive the cool reception given it, but that it is likely force itself to the front rank of

lighting media. The statements of the promoters of acetylene with regard to the cost of its production have been somewhat indefinite, but now a claim is unhesitatingly made that this re-markable gas of twenty-five candle power can be manufactured in England for the cost of twenty cents per thousand cubic feet placed in the holders. This matter of cost of proluction, as also the practicability of the gas for commercial purposes, remains to be proven, but if advices from London are correct, a practical

experiment is soon to be made with it in Queen Victoria street of that city. It is also reported that a company of modest proportions has been organized in England for the development of patents covering the manufacture of the gas by electricity.

There are several conditions of the manufacture of acetylene, which seem very favorable to its success in a practical way. The gas itself is made by treating calcium carbide with water. This is the last step in the process, and as the carbide of calcium is a solid substance, dense and hard, and not explosive, and not subject to rapid deand remarkable easy one, as far as the actual making of the gas is concerned. The carbide is dark gray, or brownish gray in color, and is made by fusing pulverized coke and ordinary lime together in an electric furnace, in which the temperature is raised to about ten thousand degrees Fahrenheit. This extremely high temperature presents the only difficulty in the manufacture of carbide. The high temperature is also the principal item of expense in comparison with which the cost of lime and coke is small. The proportion of lime to coke is about sixty-five to thirty-five. It would require, therefore, about thirteen hundred tons of coke to make a ton of the carbide, provided there were no losses. A claim is made for the cost of this gas, based upon the results which have been obtained from the

small plant now at work in North Carolina which seems entirely reasonable. This, however, does not contemplate producing acetylene at twenty cents per thousand cubic feet, but figuring the cost of the carbide at upon thin slices of white and brown twenty dollars per ton, and as ten This amount of acetylene is equivaent in light-giving power to ten times

that quantity of illuminating gas of twenty-five candle power standard; these figures are correct, an amount of light equivalent to that given by twenty-five candle power gas, and the equivalent cost would be twenty cents er thousand cubic feet. Among the characteristics of acetylene is its odor, which resembles ozone, except that it is much stronger. Its specific gravity is high and the flame

as the incandescent electric lamp. Its hief advantage, however, lies in the fact that the carbide is a solid substance, which may be carried long distances, and the gas may be made without difficulty, by comparatively inexperienced persons, and without expensive apparatus. The field for the se of the acetylene, therefore, would seem to be wide, in view of the convenience of the last step in its manufacture. The gas is compressible to a degree without deterioration, which renders it possible to carry a large supply in a small/space. While we do not vouch for the correctness of these figures, they are given on what must be considered excellent authority, and they seem to indicate that the application of acetylene to various forms of lighting in railway service would be profitable. If these claims are sub-stantial, the solution of the car lighting problem has been found.-The Railway Review.

SULPHUROUS FACTS.

What It Is and the Many Good Uses to Which It Is Put.

Sulphur is a solid, non-metallic min eral, which has been known from earlest ages. It is hard, yellow and brit tle, and has a very offensive odor. It found in veins or beds, mostly near active volcanoes. The imported sur phur mostly comes from Solfatia in Sicily, but large quantities are also procured from copper and iron pyrites. These minerals are heated, and the sulphur being volatile flies off in umes, which are conveyed by mean of pipes to a condensing room. If left the powdery state in which it condenses it is called flour of sulphur: if melted and cast into bars it is called

roll sulphur. The mange is a parasitic disease to which some animals are very liable. Sulphur ointment should be used as an external treatment, and flour of sulphur given internally, mixed in the

A German physician recommends to onsumptives the sulphur treatment. This consists in the patients living in

sulphur are melted daily on a hot stove. The first few days there will be felt increased irritation and cough; these soon decrease, and improvement is rapidly felt, and complete cures often effected, if the disease is not too far advanced.

When plants, roses, etc., are at all effected with mildew, sprinkle the foliage with water, then dust on flour of sulphur quite thickly and allow it to stand for a few days, when it may be rinsed off, but it is to berenewed if necessary.

To disinfect clothing mix one teaspoonful of the milk of sulphur to one pint of water, sprinkle the clothing lightly with this, then iron it with an iron hot enough to volatilize the sufphur without burning the clothing. Sulphur may be kept in small muslin bags in drawers and cupboards, as

a protection against the ravages of the red and black ants. For preventing vermin in bird cages,. tie a little sulphur in a bag and suspend it in the cage. Sulphur is said! to kill all kinds of fungus in man,

beast or plants.

For diphtherit, put a teaspoonful of sulphur in a wineglass of water, stiring it with the finger so that it will mingle with the water. After it is well mixed, let the patient gargle quantity. If the disease is too far advanced for gargling, throw some sulphur into the throat by means of a quill, which will cause the fungus to shrink, after which the sulphur gargle may be used.

A sulphur wash is an excellent remedy for roughness and pimples on the skin. Make it by taking one ounce of sulphur flour and pouring over it one quart of boiling water; al-10w this to stand and steep for twelve hours; they apply it to the skin three or four times a week.

Traces of sulphur are found in both the vegetable and animal kingdom, as well as in the mineral. Oftentimes the disagreeable odor which some plants give forth are due to the sulphur which they contain.

Sulphur is used for bleaching; also in making gunpowder and matches. In case of being very near to premises or apartments where there is diphtheria, the simplest, yet effectual mode of fumigating is to drop a little sulphur on a hot stove, or on a few hot coals carried through the rooms. In this way the spread of disease may be stopped:.
Sulphur makes one of the best treat-

rents, both externally and internally, for skin diseases, particularly where itching is a symptom. For a sweetish or bitter pasty taste

in the mouth try a few doses of sul-Sulphur is good for chronic diar-

rhoea. For constipation, sulphur will! often give speedy relief.—Good House-

PICNIC LUNCHEONS.

Lemon Sandwiches.—Mix into a paste by adding a little hot water, 1 cupful butter and 1 teaspoonful mustard. Rub together the yolk of 1 egg and two tablespoonfuls lemon juice; mix together, adding a tiny pinch of bread. Make the sandwiches of one twenty dollars per ton, and as ten thousand feet of gas may be made slice of white and one of brown bread. from a ton, one thousand cubic feet of Trim the edges evenly and cut diago-

Meat Sandwiches.—Chop fine either cold boiled ham, tongue, chicken, or of the meat 1-2 cup melted butter, the therefore, acetylene would furnsh, if yolk of an egg, a little pepper, also mustard if one likes. Spread on thin slices of buttered bread. Nasturtium blossoms (the petals only) placed between slices of buttered white bread;

Eggs.—These, hard-boiled, accom-panied by salt and pepper, find a ready market. They may be converted into a salad by boiling hard, chopping gives out comparatively little heat, fine with equal quantities of raw on-In this respect it is nearly as desirable; ion and cold boiled potatoes. Season with salf, pepper, butter and moisten with vinegar. Or, they may be roasted on the picnic grounds. Prick a hole in the eggshell with a pin, wrap ashes. They will take about 15 minuntil hard place in cold water for a few minutes, carefully remove the shells, cut each egg in halves. out the volk and cut a bit off the make it stand upright. Mash the yolks and bits of white with plain salad dressing--vinegar, butter, sugar, salt, pepper and mustard-enough to Fill the cavities of the whites with this mixture. Cut a box the required height, set the eggs in it with a white paper underneath, cover, tie on the box cover and they are ready to pack in the hamper. Beans, baked with pork, and served with vinegar and mustard are relish-

Crisp young radishes, cabbage sal-ad, fried chicken, chicken salad, beet pickles, beef loaf, berries or fruit of any kind, jelly, spiced fruit. rusks, drop cakes, ginger cookies, lemors, cold coffee, and many other eatables will be enjoyed by the hungry picnickers.

BROTHERLY ANXIETY.

(Judge.) A boy of six years attended Sunday school. The teacher explained the beauty and happiness of heaven, the place of rest and home for the good; then gave a graphic description of the ower region, the final destination of

the wicked. When she finished her story the boy was crying.
"Don't cry, Tommy; you are a go boy-you'll go to heaven," she said to the lad, who blubbered the reply: "Yes, I know that, I wasn't crying

for myself. I was thinking about my sister Katharine."

"My boy," solemnly spoke the Sunday school teacher, "do you know where little boys go who love to fish on the Sabbath?'

"Yes, sir," quickly replied the young-ster, "there's the best hole you ever rooms where one or two drachms of saw down on the creek."