# POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 29, 1902.

## SHIP NEWS.

Str Parthenia, Rollo, for Cape Town.
Sch Lotus, Granville, for Boston.
Sch Maggie Miller, McLean, for Warcham.
Coastwing-Schs Ocean Bird, Ray, for Marretville; James W Cousins, Sims, for
gby; R D Spears, Richardson, for Hillsto.

Stmr St Croix, Pike, for Boston, W G LeeStmr Manchester Commerce, Morton, for
Manchester, Wm Thomson & Co.
Stmr Dunmore Head, Burns, for Belfast,
Wm Thomson & Co.
Coastwise—Bgt Dixon Rice, Carty, for Bear
River; sohrs Selina, Seeley, for Point Wolfe;
Harry Morris, Murray, for Quaco; Hattle
McKay, Card, for Parrsboro; Maggie, Scott.
for Windsor.

CANADIAN PORTS.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, March 25—Ard, str Glencoe, from St John's, NF.

Sld—Str MacKay-Bennett, for New York.
Halifax, March 26—Ard, stmr Manchester City, from Manchester for St John.
Sld—Stmrs Wyandotte, for London; Glencoe, for St John's, Nfd.
Halifax, March 26—Ard, Stmr Pro Patria, from St Pierre, Miq.

BRITISH PORTS Statistic Tokits.

Glasgow, March 25—Ard, str Kastalia, from St John and Halifax.

Liverpool, March 25—Ard, str Manchester Trader, from St John for Manchester.

Port Elizabeth, March 10—Sld, bqe Nora, Wiggins (of Yarmouth, NS), for Delagoa

singapore, March 11-Sld, ship Glooscap oston. eriffe, March 21-Sld, str Degama, fo Teneriffe, March 21—Sig, sur John.
Fastnet, March 26—Passed, stmr Lake Onbarlo, from St John for Liverpool.
Plymouth, March 26—Ard, etmr Pretoria,
from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg (and proceeded).

Bath, March 25—Sld, soh Mary E Oleys, for New York.
Boston, March 25—Ard, str Ultonia, from Liverpool; bqetn John S Bennett, from Pram W C A; schs Hattle C and Josephine, from Bear River; Annie, from Salmon River; Agnes May, from Musquash; Geo H Ames, from Brunswick, Ga; Edward E Briry, fron. Baltimore; Mary Lee Newton, from Red Beach; Carrie Bell, from Perth Amboy. Sld—Strs Mystic and Aladdin, for Louisbourg; Boston, for Yarmouth.
Buenos Ayres, Feb 25—Ard, bqe Carrie L Smith, from Annapolis, N S.
Buenos Ayres, Feb 27—Sld, bqe Reynard, for Boston.
Fredrichold, March 25—Sld, bqe Dronningen, for Canada.
Hyannis, March 25—Ard, schs Romola and FOREIGN PORTS. for Canada.

nnis, March 25—Ard, schs Romola and
verna, for St John; Maud Malloch,
l east; Senator Grimes, from Cafais,
l west, and sld.
hored off Bass River—Schs Theresa
and Annie, for eastern ports; Avis,
it John; Manuel R Cuza, from Port
ing for St John; L T Whitmore, from
Amboy for Gardiner; C A Campbell,
Norfolk for Portland; Alice E Clark,
Newport News for Boston.
ssina, March 18—Std, str Dorotha, for

Halifax. New York, March 25—Ard, str Friesland, New York March 25—Ard, ser Friedland, from Antwerp.
New Haven, March 25—Ard, schs Wm Marshall, Williams, from St John; Ella R Simpson, Eaton, from New York.
Portland, March 25—Ard, schs Van Allens Boughton, from Newport News; Martha F Small, from Newport News; Sardinian, from New York; Urbain, from Parrsboro.
Cld—Str Alderney, for Louisbourg; sch Clara Goodwin, for Philadelphia (and both Clara Goodwin, for Philadelphia (and both Capielle).

Salent, March 2-10, New York: Annele Blise, from Stonington for New York: Annele Blise, from Stonington for New York: Harry Knowlton, from New York for Siohn.

Vineyard Haven, March 25—Returned, sche Theresa Wolf, Sarah Potter, Mary Langdon, Rhoda Holmes, and Clifford I White.

Passed-Schs Joseph Hay, from Halifax or New York; Ada Ames, from Rockland or New York: Baltimore, Md, March 26—Ard, schr Charles Y Church, from Fall River.

Boston, March 26—Ard, stmrs Saxon King. Sid—Sohn Harvester, for Liverpool. Broothbay, Me, March 26—Ard, schr Annisargent, from Boston.

Sid—Schr Harvester, for Boston.

Dutch Island Harbor, R I, March 26—Ard schr Freddle Eaton, from New York for Jalais (and eailed).

City Island, March 26—Bound south, schr Annie M Allen, from St John; Cheslie, fron Machiasport, Me; Fred C Holden, from Jalais, Me; Druid, from Rockland, Me. Hazel Dell, from Blue Hill, Me; Hunter, from St John; Oheslie, from St John; Shid.

Charleston, S C, March 26—Ard, schr John J Perty, from Rockland.

Oporto, March 20—Ard, schr Jessel L Smith, from St John's, Nid.

Sid—Brig Bellarosa, for Newfoundland. Gloucester, Mass, March 26—Ard, schr Edith & May, from Millbridge for Calais.

Sid—Schrs Forest Belle, for Boston; Eldova, from Botten, from Portland.

Machias, Me, March 26—Ard, schr Edith & May, from Millbridge for Calais.

Sid—Schrs Forest Belle, for Boston; Eldova, for Boston; Osprey, for New York.

Newport News, Va, March 26—Ard, schr Edith & May, from Millbridge for Calais.

Sid—Schrs Forest Belle, for Boston; Eldova, for Boston; Osprey, for New York.

Schr Alicia B Crosby, for Portland.

Portland, Me, March 26—Ard, schr Edith & May, from Millbridge for Calais.

Sid—Schr St Anthony, for Cheverie, N S; Phoenix, for Windson.

Red Beach, Me, March 26—Ard, schr Wallan, from Calais for New Hotter, Earne Salem, Mass, March 26—Ard, schr Standard, with barge S O No 57, from Philladelphia.

Cld—Schrs St Anthony, for Cheverie, N S; Phoenix, for Windson.

Red Beach, Me, March 26—Ard, schr Standard, From Calais for New Hott

LIST OF VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

Steamers.

Alburea, (new), from Greenock for Antwerp,
March 18.
Alcides, 2181, at Glasgow, March 2.
Almora, 2836, from Glasgow, March 23.
Bengore Head, 1619, Port Talibot, March 19.
Carlisle City, 1894, at Hartlepool, Feb 21.
Concordia, 1617, from Glasgow, March 15.
Corinthian, 4018, to sail from Liverpool, Concordia, 1617, from Glasgow, March 15. Corinthian, 4018, to sail from Liverpool March 27. Daltonhall, 2965, Liverpool via Halifax March 15.

16.
Helena, 803, at Libau, Feb 25.
Huronian, 4431, Glasgow, Feb 11.
Ionian, 6537, to sail from Liverpool, April 10.
Lake Superior, 2886. Liverpool, March 18.
Manchester City, 3727, Manchester March 14, at Halifax, March 26.
Manchester Shipper, 2542, at London, March 21. Marquette, 4530, St Vincent via Hompton Roads, March 16. Montauk, 3262, to sail from Liverpool, Apl 3. Numidian, 3107, to sail from Liverpool, Montauk, 3262, to sail from Liverpool, Api 3.
Numidian, 3107, to sail from Liverpool,
April 3.
Ocamo. 1172, Demerara via W I ports.
March 5. March 5, alacia, 2636, at Glasgow, March 21, alacia, 2636, at Glasgow, March 21, torm King, 2123, at Antwerp, Feb 20, unistan, 6802, Liverpool via Moville and Halifax, March 20.

Barques. Austria, 1106, Algoa Bay, Feb 15. Glambattiste Padre, 587, Jamaica via Genoa, Glambatuste Fadic, wie Philadelphia, Dec Jan 12. Lauretta, 684, Smyrna via Philadelphia, Dec 6; passed Tarifa March 3. Salvador Talavera, 840, Malaga, March 8. Still Water, 1052, East London, March 8. Vermont, 978, at Genoa, Feb 24.

4 Ethel Clark, 397, at Carrabelle, March 1. Schooners.

Aris, from New York at Vineyard Haven,
March 22; off Bass River, March 25.

Alaska, from New York, at Vineyard Haven
March 22, at Hyannis, March 24.

Abbie Verna, from New York, at Hyannis,
March 25. March 25.
Preddie A Higgins, at New York, March 24.
Praulien, from Boston, March 24.

Harry Knowlton, from New York, at Salem, Mass, March 25. Howard A Holder, from Boston, March 24. John I Snow, from Eastport, Feb 24. Manuel R Cuza, from Port Reading, at Vine-yard Haven, March 23; off Bass River, March 25. Rayola, from New York at Vinesato March 25.

March 25.

March 26.

Avola, from New York, at Vineyard Raven, March 23.

Romola, at Hyannis, March 25.

Romola, at Hyannis, March 26.

Rosa Mueller, at New York, March 24.

Sam Slick, from Boston, Feb 24; at Portland, Feb 25.

Sarah C Ropes, from New York; at Portland, Me, March 8.

Thistle, from Boston, March 24.

## Shipping Notes.

The schooner Sirocco, 298 tons, has been nartered to carry coal from Port Reading St. John, N. B., on private terms, and e schooner Freddie A. Higgins, 33 tons, to rry brimstone from New York to this per et 11.5

Calais, Me., March 26—The schooner B. L. Eaton, Captain Hibbard, which sprung aleas in Passamaquoddy Bay last week and was towed here yesterday, struck a rock while being docked and was badly damaged. Hereargo of laths will be discharged.

The three-masted schooner Cheslie, 330 tons, has been purchased by Messrs. George E. Holder, M. Durick, Capt. Brown and others. The price paid is said to be in the vicinity of \$10,000. The Cheslie was built at Port Greville, N. S., in 1896.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 28—The salvage claim for towing the schooner Flyaway into this port by the tug Dudley Pray has been adjusted. Her cargo of laths will be re-shipped to New York by the schooner E. M. Sawyer.

New York, March 26—The British barque Persia, of Windsor, N. S., which ran ashore during the night of March 16 at Point Lookout, while bound to New York, from Buenos Ayres with a valuable cargo of hides, was hauled off tonight. The vessel was brought to port and is now at Stapleton.

Steamer Dunmore Head, Captain Burns, will sail this morning for Ireland.

Steamer Simondside has been fixed to load leals at St. John to W. C. E. at 35 shillings.

# TWO FINE SPECIMENS

Of Physical Manhood. No form of athletic exercise demands suc perfect physical condition as prize fighting. Every muscle in the body must be fully



James Jeffries, the present champion heavyweight of the world, and his gallant opponent. Tom Sharkey, in the greatest puglistic encounter that has ever taken place, both pursued much the same course of training, and the first and most important part of this training was to get the stomach in condition, and to keep the digestion absolutely perfect so that every muscle are nerve would be at its highest capabilities. This was not done by a secret patent medicine, but both of these great puglists used a well known natural digestive tablesold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and composed of the digestive ferments which every stomach returned for healthy digestion. Champion Jeffries says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets prevent acidity, strengthen he stomach and insure perfect digestion. The gallant fighter, Sharkey, says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets remove all discomfort after eating. They rest the stomach and rectore it to a healthful condition." Signed, James J. Jeffries, champion the property of the world.

The gallant fighter, Sharkey, says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets remove all discomfort after eating. They rest the stomach and rectore it to a healthful condition." Signed, Thos. I. Sharkey.

an and restore it to a neathnist condition. I heartily recommend them." Signed, Thos. J. Sharkey.

The advantage of the daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is that they keep people well and ward off sickness and are equally valuable to well persons as to the dyspepace Another advantage is that these tablets contain no cathartics, or poisons of any character, but simply digestive ferments which are found in every healthy stomach, anythem digestion is imperfect it is because he stomach lacks some of these elements and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets supply it. They are no cheap cathartic, but a perfectly safe and efficient digestive and the demand for them is greater than the salt of all other so-called dyspepsia cures combined. No remedy could possibly reach such a place in public esteem except as a result of positive merit.

Full sized packages are sold by all druggists at 50 cents, and the best habit you canosibly form is to take a Stuart Tablet after each meal. They make weak stomach strong and keep strong stomachs vigorous

## OBITUARY.

Charles Bailey, Woodstock.

Woodstock, N. B., March 25-Special)-The death occurred at his home today of Charles Bailey, a highly respected resident. He had been confined to the house for a few weeks with Bright's disease. He leaves a widow and three daughters, Mrs. Charles McGibbon, of Boston, and Misses Helen and Bessie, of this town.

John Burns, Toronto. Toronto, March 25—(Special)—The death is announced from Ashville, North Carolina, today of John Burns, of this city, a prominent carriage manufacturer. He was president of the Victoria Rolling Stock lompany, and director of the Standard

Mrs Jane Cutten, St Martins.

St. Martins, N. B., March 25-The death occurred on Sunday afternoon of Mrs. Iane Cutten, after a very brief illness, of aralysis. The deceased was in the 69th year of her age. She is survived by one son, George Cutten, of Noank, Conn., and one daughter, Miss Maggie Cutten, who resides here. Her son arrived last evening to attend the funeral.

Wm Hayward

Wm. Hayward, a former resident of St John, died in Moncton on Monday morn ing. He was 72 years of age, and had resided in Moncton for 27 years, being employed in the I. C. R. shops.

John Carmichael.

John Carmichael, a former street ca conductor and employe at the car sheds, tied Wednesday at his aunt's home in Sussex, of consumption. Mr. Carmichae leaves a sister. He will be buried in

Harry Daley, Ca-leton.

The many friends of Harry Daley will be grieved to learn of his death, which occurred Wednesday at his home Prince street. West End. Deceased was a mem ber of the St. John four-oared crew that was sent to Halifax a few years ag compete for the world's championship He was a popular young man, 28 years of age and leaves a wife and one child to mourn their loss.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY. Points of General Interest in Dressing and

Packing Poultry for Shipment-How Our Experimental Stations De It. In the poultry industry, as in every other, attractive marketing is an important feature and one too often overlooked. The Dominion experiment stations have devoted coniderable attention to this industry. Special efforts have been made to learn the requirements of the English market. In a recent report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying the methods of dressing, packing and shipping poultry for British markets are discussed. Some



Method of tying up legs, pushing head under the wing and hanging turkey;
A, breast view; B, side view.

of the directions for shipping turkeys seem of general application. Among the principal points are the follow-

Plucked turkeys are regarded as more salable than unplucked. Fast the birds for twenty-four hours to the birds for twenty-four hours. The empty the crop and intestines. The fermentation of food in the crops and intestines will wholly spoil the

of the neck. This manner of killing is generally adopted by the English and continental poulterers. The method of killing turkeys in Norfolk is recommended. It is as Norfolk is recommended. It is as follows: The bird is hung up by the legs, the wings being crossed to prevent struggling. Next it is given a sharp blow on the back of the head with a stout piece of wood, which renders it insensible. The knife is then inserted into the roof of the mouth so as to pierce the brain, cutting it along the entire length. The blrd is left hanging by the legs for a few minutes to allow the blood to drain out. Pluck at once, while still drain out. Pluck at once, while still

bird (Fig. 2). A string, which, how-ever, should not encircle the body, may be used to keep them in place. As soon as the feathers are off hang the bird up by the feet to cool. Do not lay it down or hang it by the head. The blood should drain down toward the head and become coagulated there. One dealer says to lay the birds



pulp or dry, clean straw in the lottom of the case. Put paper on the bottom and top of the birds to keep them clean. A small quantity of wood pulp or dry, clean straw may be put on top directly under the cayon. put on top directly under the cover-Pack the birds with backs down, with heads at one side. Put from twelve to twenty-four birds in a case. Every case should be case. Every case should be packed quite full and close to prevent dam-

broad breast Sugar Beets Exhaust the Soil.

The beet is a vigorous grower and ment station a crop of 14 tons removes 300 pounds of mineral matter. If the tops are taken off the field the quantity of material removed is larger. Rotation of crops and applica-tion of manures will counteract this.

Small Potatoes. In English experiments it has been noted that the number of small po-

varieties with strongest stalks were the best drought resistors,

## YOUNG PLUM TREES. FOREIGN GROWN SEEDS.

Warning to Canadian Growers Sent Out by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

The following article is from the pen of Mr. H. G. Clark, B.S.A., Chief of the Seed Division Department of Agriculture. If the farmers of Canada were acquainted with the sources of sup-ply of their root crop seeds, and the avenues through which they pass before reaching them, they would be a great deal more par-ticular when making their pur-

Practically all the seed for our root crops is grown in foreign countries. However important it may be that the seed for such crops be grown in the country where it is wanted for sowing, the cheap labor in those European countries, which have become the seed gardens of the world, has made the seed growing industry unprofitable to Canadian

farmers or seed specialists.

Our supply of foreign grown seeds is bought and imported principally by our larger seed firms. They may make their purchases either by paying a commensurate price to reliable European seed growers, men who grow seed from selected pedigreed stock, or, they may buy seed at a much lower price—seed that is grown by men whose chief aim has been to men whose ther aim has been to produce a large quantity, inde-pendently of the quality of the crop it will produce. In the form-er case the seed is grown from se-lected plants—from roots, which have an ideal size and form. and are known to be true to name. For instance, an ideal turnip one having a small neck, and top growth. Such a root when planted will produce a comparatively small growth of stalks, and consequently quently a small amount of seed. but the seed from such a root is apt to produce a crop like mother root which was planted. Or the other hand a small turnip having several root prongs, and ar excessive growth of top coming from two or three separate neck growths, will transmit its like through the seed to the next crop. Seed birds. Give a small quantity of water just before killing. Kill by wringing the neck and not by knifing or sticking.

One dealer says the easiest and best mode of killing is by the dislocation mode of killing is by the dis be grown from such roots much mor

During the last ten or fifteen years the seed trade has, to a great extent, been passing from the hands of seedsmen who devote all their of seedsmen who devote all their time to a study of seeds and the seed trade, into the hands of local dealers. Unfortunately, fair competition in the seed trade, is practically impossible, since the appearance of most commercial seeds is but a slight indication of their real value. The competition has been, and is too largely confined to prices alone. Farmers continue to patronize the local dealer who is able to quote a low price for his goods. The local dealer demands a low priced seed of the wholesale firms, and in turn there has been a growing strife among wholesale seed firms in the buy-

ing of cheap goods, with which to supply local dealers.

It is well to mention, however, that through the progressive spirit of some reliable seed houses a limited trade of the best stocks of root crops seeds has been fostered, and there is intelligent formers in getamong intelligent farmers, in get-ting the best quality of seeds provided they go the right way about it, and willing to pay a com-mensurate price. But much of the root crop seeds sold in Can-ada are retailed to the far-

mer at a price quite as low as our Canadian seed houses have to pay reputed European seed growers for the best seed from selected pedigreed stock. Appeals have been made, both by seedsmen and farmers, to place such restrictions on the seed trade as will serve to withdraw the responsibility connected therewith, from the hands of incompetent local dealers. With root crop seeds

in Fig. 1. If the birds are to be displayed in a shop, the head should be pushed up under the wing.

cal dealers. With root crop seeds, this aim may be reached by allowing only reliable seed houses or seed importers the right to place such goods on the market; by allowing them to place goods in sealed packages, each package should be pushed up under the wing.

The birds should be thoroughly cooled, not frozen, and they should be thoroughly cooled, not frozen, and they should be wings of a turthrough before key on the back-being packed in cases. Pack in any one case only birds of nearly the same weight, graded to within two pounds. In no case should any bird be lighter than the lightest weight or heavier than the heaviest weight marked on the package.

Soread a small, cuentity of the sound of the market, by allowing them to place goods in sealed packages, each package to be properly labelled, and to bear the name and consequently the reputation of the seed house; in reputation of the seed house; in the hands of local dealers to be sold on commission only. Official interference in the seed trade may have objectionable features. Perhaps the most striking example of where legislation has been applied to improve the conditions under which commercial seeds are sold, is in the State of Maine, where all seeds sold must be accompanied with a statement, showing the percentage of pure and vital seeds. They have example the market, by allowing them to place to place packages, each package to be properly labelled, and to bear the name and consequently the reputation of the seed house; in reputation of the seed house; in the hands of local dealers to be properly labelled, and to bear the name and consequently the reputation of the seed trade may be reputation of the seed house; in reputation of the seed house; in the hands of local dealers to be sold on commission only. Official interference in the seed trade may be where legislation has been applied to improve the conditions under which commercial seeds are sold, is in the State of Maine, where all seeds sold must be accompanied with a statement, showing the percentage of pure and vital seeds. They have example the package. marked on the package.

Spread a small quantity of wood

and vital seeds. They have expended to their seed trade a moditude of the act which is used mercial seeds, especially of clover and grasses, of which a great deal is sold in some districts in Can-ada, that contains large quan-tities of noxious weed seeds and is a decided injury not only to the farmer who buys it, but to the locality where it is grown. should show a good, plump, white,

Brick cheese can be more easily made on the ordinary farm than any other kind, as it is simple and the outfit is less expensive. If a home market can be obtained it is more profitable than any other kind. The process is about the same as making other charse except that the milk other cheese except that the milk must be sweet and free from any in fection and too much acid must not be developed before pressing. The temperature of the curing room should be as near 65 degrees as pos-

Pruning and Training Described and Illus

Experimental Station Bulletin. The horticultural department of the Vermont experiment station for some time has devoted a large share its attention to plums, covering the whole range of plum knowledge, from varieties to pruning and culture. This gives them an opportunity to speak with more than usual assurance in offering general practical di-rections, from which only those relating to pruning and training are

here reproduced.

The old notion used to be that plums preferred a heavy clay soil.

This is still true for certain classes



THE FIRST PRUNING. One-year-old trees just from the nur-sery, on the left; pruned for plant-ing, on the right.

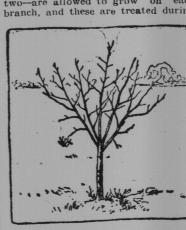
of plums, particularly the domesticas and damsons, but other varieties thrive in other soils. Taking all kinds of plums together, the best soil is that which would be suitable for apples, and the general rule regarding apples is that they will thrive on any soil well suited to potatoes. Almost any soil will do, provided only that it is well drained. It must not hold water either in

may be set either in the fall or

spring. In general, the latter is to be recommended.

The method adopted by Horticulturist Waugh in pruning and training young trees is as follows: The young trees as they come from the nursery have the loose and broken roots cut off. The top is pruned to a straight whip by the removal of all branches, and this whip is cut back to a height of two or three feet, depending on the variety and the strength of the young tree, chiefly on the former. At this point, where the whip is cut back, the head of the tree is to be formed. During the first summer a number of branches will be sent out from all sides of this straight stock. are carefully watched and their number regulated by pinching off all those which are not desired. From four to six of these side branches are preserved, the object being to have them as well distributed around the trunk as possible, so as to give the tree a proper balance. On a thrifty tree these side branches will make a growth of two to four feet each the first year. The best plan is to cut off the tips of these branches early in September or late in August, so as to stop growth and harden them up. Care must be taken to see that suckers and water sprouts are kept

At the opening of the second spring the tree consist of a short trunk with four to six diverging branches, These are cut back to a length of six to eighteen inches. The weaker the tree the more closely it is shortened in. On these four to six branches the head is then formed. From one to three new branches-preferably two—are allowed to grow on each branch, and these are treated during



YOUNG PLUM TREE.

End of the first year in the orchard. the second summer just as the ing the first summer. Again the whole growth is stopped late in August or early in September so that it may harden up.

A tree carefully handled in this

way will usually be in bearing condition at the end of the second year and should give a moderate crop the third year. Thereafter the system of pruning is somewhat different. Some men prefer to cut back their plum trees severely every year.

"What a shame!"

"Yes, so I thought, but sh Others prefer to remove only as much wood as is necessary to keep the top fairly open.

It is a common error in roadmaking to endeavor to secure routes covering the shortest distance between fixed points. For this purpose hill instead of around it. A road halfway around a hill or through valley is sometimes no longer than a The difference in the length even beween a straight road and one that is lightly curved is less than many

# WEDDING PRESENTS.

By Mary C. Hungerford.

ouncement party is?"

another, but I suppose it means that Mrs. party to notify her friends that her daugher has become engaged."

"What a horrid thing to do," says Miss in her recent marriage Bentley. "I seem just as if she was so dehated with the prospect of getting her daughter off her hands, that she sends for verybody to come and hear the good news. would never get engaged myself if I shought my mother would act like an old nen in a chicken-yard, screaming cuta-cutacuta-cutah-cut, to let the whole hen community know she has just contributed her

part toward an omelette. "Yes," assents Miss Nolan, "the whole fun of being engaged is to keep it a secret as long as you can, and have people wonder

"I could not show my face in the room if Mamma gave a party to announce my en gagement. I should creep under a bed and stay there till the folks had gone home," says pretty Nettie Baldwin, blushing as she

"I think myself," says I, "that a betrothal party, as it is called sometimes, is in very questionable taste. Yourg people naturally have a delicate reticence about affairs of the heart, and must shrink from instantly sharing the tender secret with the

general public." 'I am afraid that is an old-fashioned idea," says Miss Bently, "for nowadays people seem to be in the greatest hurry to let the tender secret, as you call it, become

known." "This is certainly not a romantic age," I almit, 'but as there are frequent slips be diamonds if he was too poor to buy them,' tween cups and lips, practical good sense would suggest less haste in publishing the

"As engagements quite naturally remind one of such things, I want to ask you if you don't think the fashion of wedding presents is getting to be something awful?" asks Miss really done, but I should say it was an ex-

Nolan. "In what way?"

whether you feel like it or not." "It is a much abused cu tom, I think myple made them useful and valuable gifts on trifle of the ins rance." their start in married life. From that, intimate friends grew into the habit of offering some token of their love and good feeling. Often the greatest value of these friendly gifts was the spirit with which they were given, for the things themselves were sometimes so trifling that a modern bride would hardly exhibit them among hes lendid display.

"If she did. she would probably be sshamed of them," remarks Miss Bently. for brides now seem to have a rivalry shout who shall have the most and the

andsomest presents." "I think they do, and the means girls ake to secure a good supply are simply utrageous" I say. "I have heard of a bride-elect in New York who, by some the dues of older members to means, fair or unfair, discovered that her ard paid by newer members. rich uncle intended to present her with a rich uncle intended to present her with a solid tea-service and salver. She immediately wrote a number of notes to friends, and even mere acquaintences, begging each, and even mere acquaintences, begging each, and even mere acquaintences are acquaintences. Begging each, and even mere acquaintences are acquaintences and even mere acquaintences are acquaintences. in exquisitely police language, to avoid duplicating that particular thing. Most of plicating that particular thing. Most of the pe ple addressed had probably no idea HERE'S A HEART of making such expensive gifts, but the notes seemed to subtly convey he ide that something elegant was expected."

"She just wrung handsome presents out of her friends. What meanness!" exclaims Miss Nolan.

"It is meanness," I assent, "but of a kind that is getting so common in society that it does not receive the condemnation it deserves. I ha e heard of more than one instance where a mother has asked those who were likely to make her daughter wed ding gifts, if they would kindly inform her what manner of present they meant to send, as, to avoid duplicates, she wished to keep a list to be shown others. Of course, as intended, this plan draws out handsome pres. ents, for if one hopes to get off with a poor little pickle-fork or a pair of butter-knives, hoping they will escaps comment in a crowd, one has not the face to put such insignifi uant trifles on a list to be canvassed and commented on for weeks beforehand, and so one must arise to the emergency, and sacrifice to the vanity of some girl for whom, very likely, one has neither affection nor admi ation. The obligation to make a wedding present is as binding as any other arpitrary law of etiquette, in some circles, and it is often a heavy tax. I knew a rather poor lady who had to make so many in quick succession, last October, that she had to omit attending the weddings, because she could not afford dresses, g'oves, carriages,

"Yes, so I thought, but she said, rather satirically, that as long as she was well represented in the exhibit of presents, she

would never be missed." "I am glad I have not five hundred or nore dear friends," says Miss Malthy. 'I do not wonder you congratulate your

self, for if t'ey all had marriageable daughters, they would be the ruin of you." "If everybody feels the tax of presenta giving to be so burdensome, why isn't it

I saw the other day in a newspaper that I were a question of sentiment, as it should Mrs. So and So was about to give an an be, no one could find fault with the custom. ouncement party," says Miss Nolan. Sometimes I think there is but little ro-'Now, please, will you tell me what an an- mance left in the world, and you would agree with me fully if you had sat, as I did 'It is an absurd name," I say, "and yesterday, on the seat behind two pretty might as well le to announce one thing as girls coming home on the cars They were talking about a newly married friend, and to and So takes the occasion of giving a there was so much mysterious pity in their manner that I made sure 'Poor Louise,' as th v called her, had been sadly unfortunate

" 'I should have died of shame,' said one

emphatically " 'So should I,' said the other, 'and poor onise felt terribly and her mother was just sick about it. But of course it was too late to do anvthing, for they d'd not dis. cover it till half an hour before the cere-

"My heart bled for the unhappy girl and her mother, for I felt sure the culpable bridegroom was a forger at the least. I did not expect to learn what the crime or wisfortune was, but happily for my curiosity a gentleman who knew the speakers came on the train at a way station, and to him the story was told in my hearing. The husband of poor Louise was neither a gambler nor a forger but simply a brute."

"Do tell us what he had done," says Miss Nolan. 'You make me curious to hear the story."

'It is easily told, my dear, although the comments were bitter and exhaustive. The young bridegroom had given his fashionable, effluent bride, for a wedding present, a bracelet made of his hair! Fan intolerable mortification of showing to oldfashioned sentimental thing to the wedding guests, instead of a diamond parure which ought to have dazzled their envious eyes! Truly, 'Poor Louise' was a victim to man's

"The young man should have hired some says Miss Malthy. "I have heard that

wedding presents are bired sometimes." "They say silver is hired by the bride's friends sometimes, when the bons fide gifts are not sufficiently gorgeous or numerous." I say, "I do not know whether it is ever cellent plan. Silver is a troublesome possession, and must be stored and insured if people. You just have to make a present, after the one Igreat day of display, of what use is the bride's elegant silver! I know of more than one woman who has paid exelf, and it is a pity that it has degener- penses on her silver for ten or twenty years, ated," I say, "for it was begun long ago only to love it at last by fire, without even from the purest motives. Relatives who having seen it since her wedding day, and had a sincere desire to help the young pen- then been unable to collect more than a

# Florenceville Bridge Carried Away.

Florenceville, March 25-The main road a considerable portion of the main road, which is very near the river bank, was torn and washed away. The bridge was a new structure and will be greatly missed as it is a very difficult place to get around.

Chosen Friends, Grand Council.

Toronto, March 25—(Special)—The countil of Chosen Friends began deliberation here today, 320 delegates in attendance, representing 22,000 members. The records showed increase of 3,772 in membership during the year. It is proposed to increase the dues of older members to the stand-

POINTER No beating about the bush for Aaron Nichols-he believes Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart cured his wife, and he says so straight.

"This is to certify that I bought two bottles of Dr., Agnew's Cure for the heart for my wife who has been for twenty years a great sufferer from Heart Disease. She had more benefit from it than from all the doctors that have attended her, and I am pleased to give this certificate of its wonderful curative powers."

Aaron Nichols, Peterboro P.O., Ont. It relieves in thirty minutes.

Sold by M. V. Paddook.

Truro Normal School Professor Resigns. Trure, N. S., March 25-(Special)-Lee Russell, B. Sc., professor of chemistry, minerology and geology, in the Normal School, received acceptance of his resignation today. It is generally believed everything is not perfectly satisfactory to him in the school management.

## FATHER HAPPY! SON RECLAIMED!

tism and life despaired of, but South American Rheumatic Cure freed him

-a cure that never fails. we thought he would die, so great were his sufferings. We tried many remedies but they all failed, and not until we procured South American Rheumatic Cure was there a sign of relief. Three bottles of this grandest of medicines made a new man of him. —Wm. H. Winslow, Sr., St. Henri, Que. It relieves in six hours. 68

Gallician Immigrant to Be Hanged. Winnipeg, March 25-(Special)-Solo man, the Galician farmer found guilty of murdering his wife, was sentenced today to hanged May 27. He admitted the jus-tice of the sentence, but pleaded hard for

Stops the Cough given up?" says Miss Bently.

"Simply because custom's bonds are too strong to be easily broken." I say. "You know it is not the practice itself, but the abuse of it, which disgusts people. If it