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oarders"—cows that pay a very low ice for their food, leave no profit, id frequently are kept at a loss. ey should be detected and fed off r beef. Keeping a milk record is a re way to discover them. To the reder of pure bred stock of any of e milking breeds, Jersey, Guernsey, yrshire, Canadian, or milking Shortorn strains, the daily milk record ould be quite as important as the eeding record. We venture the asimption that in a very few years very breed putting forward any aims as a dairy breed will be makg a specialty of milk records.

The reasons are obvious. Beauty of yle, color and conformation are very mportant, and where the breeder nakes his money in some other line han farming, he may be able to eep animals for their looks alone. who are farming for money, must Vith us, "handsome is as handsome

The Holstein men have made a ovement in the right direction with eir advanced registry; the Guernsey eeders are working along similar es. It would thus seem to be a od thing for some breeds and we sure it would be the most importstep for improvement that you r made, do you decide to introduce

Let us urge upon you, therefore, the ivisability of keeping such a record. e would be most happy to send you rms for keeping the daily record, as ell as forms whereon to make a hen you write for the forms, please tate the number of cows kept and ddress all letters to "J. H. Grisdale, riculturist, Experimental Farm, Otne post free

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



MARINE DISASTERS.

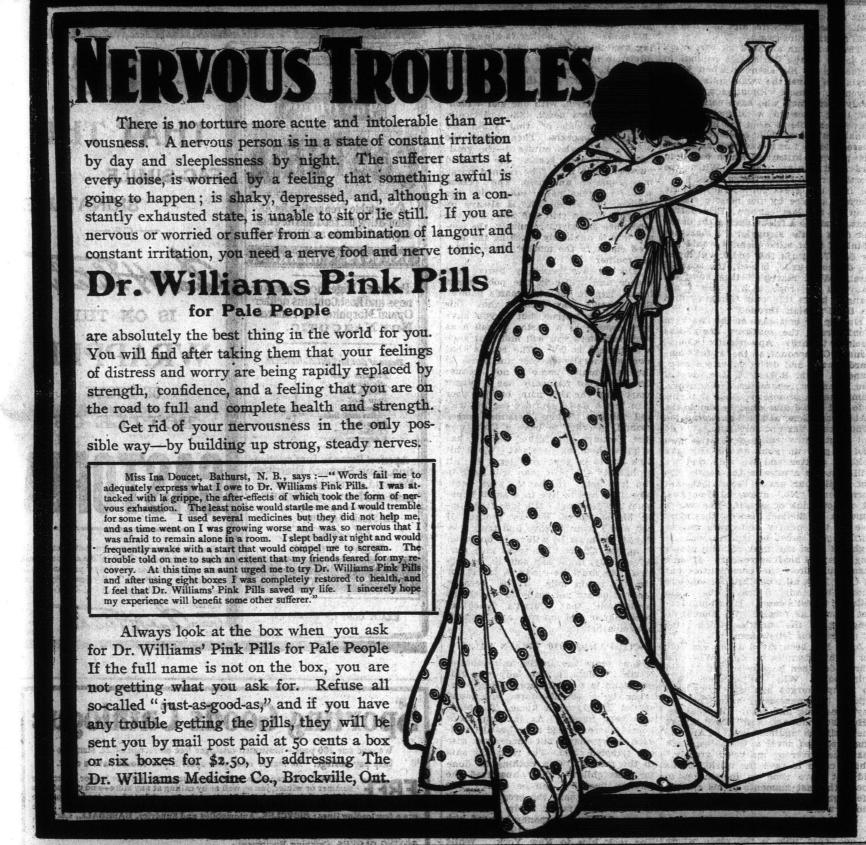
oal Schooner for Quebec a Total Wreck-Norwegian Bark Johanne Will be Sold as She Lies on Cape Breton Recks.

HALIFAX, May 28.-The schooner nistle, Cape. Belanger, which sailed sterday from Sydney, with a cargo 150 tons of coal for Quebec, struck St. Paul's Island last night durng a heavy storm and is a total The captain and crew were aved. The Thistle is owned by Price ros. & Co., Quebec, and the cargo is eported lost.

The Norwegian bark Johanne, from ahia, South America, to Sydney, for rders, that went ashore on Monday ight at Ingonish, C. B., was condemnd today, and what is left of the hull nd rigging will be sold at auction. he Johanne was insured in Norway.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

The exhibtion buildings are now in etty good shape, and William Tayr is prepared to show space to inending exhibitors. At present it ooks as if the cattle stand would be ne of the chief features of the fair. he management has been in commucation with many of the large stock isers of the provinces and Maine, nd most of them have expressed iemselves as intending to exhibit neir flocks and herds.



THE ROSS RIFLE

Great Advantage of the New Canadian Arm.

The Ross rifle, which has been adopthe same cartridge as the present Bri- adopted as the British army rifle. tages over it. One of these is that the wood of the stock comes down flush with the magazine, so that it is possible to "slope arms" after the old and comfortable fashion. The method of carrying the Lee-Enfield sideways at the slope, which is necessitated by the obtrusion of the magazine at the place which would naturally rest on the shoulder, proves excessively tiring to the wrist and hand during a long march, and tends to cause a marked unsteadiness in any firing that has to be done subsequently.

STRAIGHT-PULL BOLT.

The bolt of the rifle is of the frontlock straight-pull variety, a single rectilinear movement backwards and forwards serving to lock and unlock the breech action, and cock the firing-pin. This simplicity of operation, which is very marked in firing the rifle as compared with the usual turning-bolt, is attained by making the bolt-head separate from the main portion of the bolt, the two engaging by a series of volute curves in such a manner that the pushing home of the bolt rotates the head, so that two lugs upon it enter into corresponding recesses in the front end of the breech-shoe as in the turning-bolt system, and vice versa the withdrawal of the bolts rotates the head so as to free the lugs. Connected with the bolt is an improved

cartridge-shell extractor. The trigger is arranged so that it will work even if both the triggerspring and the sear-spring are bro-

CARTRIDGE CLIPS USED.

The magazine is of a compact form, kept flush with the woodwork of the rifle. It consists of a metal box, into which the cartridges, five in number, can be dropped haphazard on to a platform depressed for that purpose by hand, the arrangement of the cart-ridges in proper ziz-zag fashion ready for use being accomplished automati-cally, or, at worst, assisted by a slight shaking of the platform. In addition, it permits of the use of a clip or charger such as is adopted in the Mannicher and Mauser rifles. An indicator shows the number of cartridges in the

magazine at any time. The cartridges are put up in batches of five, in tin or cardboard cases, so made that by a single motion the cover is stripped off, and the cartridges poured into the magazine, and prevents

loss of ammunition. The rifle was subjected to very severe tests by the Canadian government, and these were entirely successful. One of the tests was the firing of five hundred rounds as quickly as possible this was done in nineteen minutes and four seconds, or at the rate of about 26 shots a minute, one lot of 50 rounds being fired in 92 seconds. At the close of the test, the woodwork was charred and smouldering from the heat of the barrel, but the rifle was in perfect Working order. It is claimed that the Lee-Enfield rifle cannot be fired Half as quickly as the Ross.

onet is 56 1-2 inches; without it, 48 inches. Its weight with bayonet is

seven pounds nine ounces.

LORD ROBERTS ORDERS TEST. Lord Roberts has ordered that tests be made of the Ross rifle with a view to bringing its merits before the small arms committee appointed by the war ted by the Canadian government, uses office, and it is posible that it may be

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

PRESENTATION TO MRS. SELLAR Eleven young ladies of the Carmarthen street Methodist Sunday school visited the parsonage Tuesday evening, giving Mr. and Mrs. Sellar an agreeable surprise. They presented Mrs. Sellar, their Sunday school teacher, with a half-dozen silver fruit knives and a beautiful bouquet of carnations Refreshments were served by the young ladies, and the evening was spent in a very pleasant way. Mrs. Sellar greatly appreciates this expression of kind regard from her beloved

ROSEAU, Island of Dominica, May 28.—
The British str. Savan (from London for Barbados and West Indian ports) has arrived here. She passed Mont Pelee, Island of Martinique, at 9 o'clock this morning, when a thick black smoke was arising from the volcano, and the officers of the Savan believed from the great quantity of dust which fell on the steamer that another eruption had occurred.

I Will Cure You of

No Pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and for-

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an

THE DAIRY.

A Lesson in Butter Making to Secure Profitable Home and English

get trade a country must supply a want, and to make that trade permanent that wan must be supplied at a standard of quality superior to its competitors, or at a price lower than theirs. Canada produces what Great Britain and the rest of the world cannot do without; but, while she sells it at not do without; but, while she sells it at a market rate favorable to herself and acceptable by her customers, she is not making the most out of her latent material wealth. Her farmers and commercial men are not yet educated up to the operation. And it is not "grandmotherly" legislation for the agricultural department of the country to lead them towards greater prosperity than has been enjoyed heretofore.

towards greater prosperity than has been enjoyed heretofore.

Frequently one hears complaints about white thread-like streaks appearing in butter. This is sometimes due to errors in the salting and working of the butter. If the salt be added to the butter while the latter is still in the granular condition, and not in too large quantities at a time, so that it may dissolve quickly and be distributed throughout the mass of butter to some extent before working begins, there will not be so much trouble from streakiness. If, however, working is begun before any salt has been added, as is sometimes the practice, the salt is then thrown on the smooth surface from which the water has been removed, and the result is that the salt does not dissolve readily, but remains for some time in a partially dissolved layer between the surface of butter. There is, probably, a sort of bleaching of the butter by the chemical action of the salt in buca stroig solution, the effect remaining in the shape of white streaks when the undissolved salt finally disappears.

"Mottled" butter is a different thing altogether, although it is also the result of not having the salt evenly distributed throughout the mass of butter, either through careless addition of the salt, insufficient working, or working at unsuitable temperatures. The parts which contain the most salt have

less addition of the salt, insufficient working, or working at unsuitable temperatures. The parts which contain the most salt have the deepest color; this is the natural effect of the addition of salt to butter in proper quantities. It is when the salt and the butter come together in layers, and remain so for some time, that the bleaching occurs which causes the "streakiness."

As J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairying division, has pointed out time after time, the commercial value of Canadian butter can in no way be more easily advanced than by paying the utmost attention to finish and appearnce. Use good parchment paper, so as to fully protect your product. Avoid slovenliness in putting up butter for export-

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist \$5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can effect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have oured lens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get these six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let we send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I will mail you a

buildings in the creameries—improvements in construction, in their drainage appointments and in their equipment. These changes must be effected or we cannot expect to hold a prominent place in the markets against our progressive Danish, New Zealand, Victorian and Russian and other competitors.

From the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

Canada enjoys the unique position of being unable to suffer from over-production so long as she tops in quality, as she can do, all competitors, without more than the use all competitors, without more than the use as gentless as gentless and then sows pure seed for the crop he desires. The butter-seed for the crop he desires. seed for the crop he desires. The buttermaker follows a similar course where he pasteurizes milk or cream, and then puts it into
a pure "starter" to yield the desired flavor.
Pasteurization does not destroy all the germs
in milk or cream any more than cultivation
eradicates all the weeds, but it decreases
their number. Sterilization, when efficient,
destroys all forms of life, but pasteurization
destroys about all of those which are injurious to the quality of dairy products. The
condition thus created gives the germs of
fermentation or souring which are introduced
by the "starter" a good chance to become
the prevailing if not the only ones, so that
the flavors which are the result of ripening
or souring are those characteristic of the
germs of the "starter." The latter treatment should be such as to prevent any germs

germs of the "starter." The latter treatment should be such as to prevent any germs which bring about decay or nasty flavors from becoming active in the butter; and this is the use of cold storage.

The process of pasteurizing consists of heating the cream to a temperature of 158 to 160 degrees Fahr., and cooling it rapidly some special cooling apparatus. Wherever this has been carried on properly in Canadian creameries the results have given better keeping qualities to the butter, and have remedied fauls in flavor in cases where taints of various sorts have previously been troublesome.

remedied fauls in flavor in cases where taints of various sorts have previously been troublesome.

When only the quality of the butter has to be considered, it is sufficient to pasteurize the cream after separation; but when it is also desired to lessen the danger of spreading disease by means of the skim-rilk, it is necessary to heat the milk before separation, and cool the skim-milk and cream riterwards. A temperature of 185 grees the is sufficient to destroy disease the found in milk, and whole milk may be heated to that temperature, with proper appliances and handling, without giving any objectionable flavor to the butter made from it.

In making butter from pasteurized cream the preparation and use of the "fermentation starter" are important parts of the operation. About two parts of skim-milk are heated to 205 degrees Fahr., and held at that point for ten minutes, after which the milk is cooled to 80 degrees Fahr. by pouring from one vessel to another, exposed to the atmosphere of the butter-making room. It is then left in a tightly closed glass jar at ordinary atmospheric temperature, in summer from 60 to 75 degrees, until it is coagulated and has a mild lactic acid flavor. This method can only be successful when the atmosphere to which it is exposed is free from germs which cause undesirable odors and flavore. When the "culture," as this is called, has been prepared, a quantity of skim-milk, which is pure, sweet and free from taint, should be heated to 150 degrees Fahr, and left at that temperature for ten minutes. It may then be cooled to a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees Fahr, when a portion of the "culture." as already described, at the rate of 5 to 10 per cent., should be added to it, and well mixed with it. That is the "fermentation starter." It should be left to ripen at a temperature not exceeding 70 degrees Fahr. When it has become distinctly sour and is nearing the point of coagulation, further development should be checked by lowering the temperature. The "starter" may be added to the cre the cream has become tainted, if the taint be of fermentation origin a larger quantity than usual of the fermentation "starter" should be added. This will check the taint and leave the particular fermentation of the "starter" to be the prevailing one in the cream and butter. To be the most effective the "starter" should be added to the cream very soon after it has coagulated. After that point has been reached it deteriorates in activity as a "starter," and undesirable flavors are apt to develop in it.

FIVE LITTLE MINUTES are all the time Perry Davis' Painkiller needs to stop a stomach-ache, even when it is sharp enough to make a strong man groan. Don't be fooled by imitations.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 28.—The 44th general assembly of the United Presbyterian church was formally opened tonight.

ST. JOHN BONDS

Par.

The city treasury board met at 11.30 o'clock Tuesday morning and opened tenders for the issue of \$122,500 3 1-2 per cent. forty year bonds, which are to be sold in lots of \$500 each, and are to pay off \$178,000 of bonds that fall due on June 1. Tenders were received from Montreal, Toronto and New York, as well as from a number of local people. Not a single outside tender was at par, in fact, the best was for \$112,700, but most of the local bidders offered onehalf per cent. premium. There were tenders at this rate for \$61,500 of the issue and requests for \$27,000 more without any price being named. It. was agreed to allot the \$61,500 to the tenderers and to authorize the chair-man, Ald. Robinson, and the chamber-

lain to sell the remainder at the same rate. Those who will get the bonds

The other St. John tenderers, who did not name a figure, were: Estate Francis Tufts.......\$18,000

\$500, and Ald. Millidge put himself down for \$1,500.

The outside tenders, which were fo the whole issue of \$122,500 were: E. H. Gay & Co., Montreal...\$112,700.0 Dominion Securities Co., Tor-

omto....... 110,525.0 A. E. Ames & Co., New York. 110,501.00 Canada Life Co., Toronto.... 110,351.00 Besides these tenders, which included interest up to the time of delivery, there was a letter from G. A. Stimson & Co., Toronto, which asked the city to put a price on the bonds and notify them, and one from W. D. Dana & Co. New York, asking to be notified of the names of the purchasers of the bonds,

the price, etc. As soon as the decision of the board was known, offers came in which ab orbed the whole issue with the excep tion of \$7,500.

Dr. Melvin takes \$1,000; Mrs. C. F. Woodman, \$6,000; J. B. M. Baxter for several parties, \$15,000; Barnhill & Sanford, \$10,000, and one \$500 has been If the \$7,500 remaining is not taken

it will be put into sinking fund, but the probabilities are that it will be subscribed several times over before Monday next, the date of issue of the

One of the outside offers was 90.2 and nother 92.5. Both were from Toronto, and it will surprise the brokers in that city to find how high St. John securi-

Inflam d Nose and Throat

And such diseases of the respiratory organs as Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Cold in the Head and Nasal Catarrh are treated with marvelous success on strictly scientific principles by Ca hozone. The medicated vapor of Catarrhozone quickly traverses every air passage possible to be reached by any treatment. All soreness, pain, congestion and inflammation are at once dispelled, and by means of the healing powers of Catarrhozone the vitiated tissues are quickly restored. Where Catarrhozone is used colds last only ten minutes, coughs half an hour, and Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis flee as from fire. A trial will convince anyone of the startling merit of Catarrhozone. Costs \$1.00, small size 25c. At Druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure Constipa

OFFICIAL SYMPATHY.

The U. S. President and Secretary Hay Call at the British Embassy.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-President Roosevelt paid a visit of sympathy to Lady Pauncefote this afternoon. Just as soon as he got to the White House after the minery parade that concluded the Rochambeau statue unveiling ceremonies, the president sumnoned his carriage and with Secretary Cortelyou was driven to the British embassy. At the embassy the president saw Lady Pauncefote, to whom he expressed his great sympathy over her loss. Then he went back to the White House.

This was a gaia day at Washington on account of the Rochambeau celebration, but the presence of flags at half staff on many buildings, out of respect to Lord Pauncefote's memory, served as a reminder of the passing away of the distinguished British diplomatist. A radical departure from custom was made by President Roose velt in ordering that flags should be displayed at half mast over the White House and all the public buildings a Washington.

This unusual honor was, it is said only accorded once before in the memory of a deceased foreigner, and that was when Queen Victoria died. By direction of President McKinley all flags on public buildings in Washing ton were half-masted on the day the Queen passed away and on the day of her funeral. It had never been don for a deceased member of the diplo-

Secretary Hay, besides sending a nessage of condolence to the Marquis of Lansdowne, also called at the British embassy and personally expressed his sorrow occasioned by Lord Pauncefote's death.

Secretary Hay cabled this message to the Marquis of Lansdowne at Lon-

"Permit me to express our deep sympathy and sorrow at the death of Lord Pauncefote. His Majesty's government have lost a most able and faithful servant and this country

CHICAGO, May 23.—If the four great packing concerns at the Union stock yards do not yield to the demands of the striking teamsters within a short time it may result in a general stoppage of 40,000 employes at the yards. Aiready several hundred persons have quit. The situation is becoming so involved that it apparently will be impossible for the union men to remain at work much longer without violating the rules of the Chicago Federation of Labor, under which they hold charters.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property, in amounts to suit at low rate of interest. H. H. PICKETY Selicitor, 50 Princess street, St. John, N. H. 1007

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-100 acres of Intervale situated on Little Musquach Island, in the Parish of Wickham, Queens county. Good large barn, also Gwernsey Bull, 4 years old "am register" and several Guernsey Grade Heifers, one and two years old, For further particulars address HENRY D. MOTT, King street East, St. John, N. B.

DR. J GOLLIS BROWNE'S

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, says:

CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoa, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor— DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE Sold by all Chemists at is. 1½d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturer—

J.T DAVENPORT 32 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

55 Per Cent

Represents the increase in the attendance at the FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, for the fiscal year ending February 25th ever that of the previous year. Good work, splendid results, elegant and well equipped school rooms, and low living expenses are largely accountable for this.

Send for free catalogue. Address, W. J. OSBORNE, Principal,

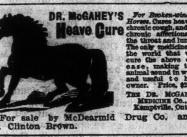
Only vegetable oils—and no coarse animal fats-

"Baby's Own

Soap"

Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing. Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet use. Beware of Imitations.

Albert Toilet Soap, Mfrs., Montreal.



MANCHESTER

Veterinary Surgeon

Graduate of McGill University, has opened an office in ST. JOHN AND SUSSEX. Leaves for St. Jehn in Sussex express, turning by C. P. R. Anyone wishing inf mation can see me at any station along

John Office 39 Leinster street; teles 1,139. Office hours, 9 to 12.30 a. m. Sussex Office-Main street. Office hours 2 to 8 p. m.

Surgery and dentistry specialties. Inquiry by mail promptly attended to.

Lumber Wanted

PINE BOARDS-Shippers and Second Quality, suitable for West Indies. Write or wire. L. G. CROSBY,

St. John, N. B. The Whole Story

in a letter:

From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 5, Montreal:—"We frequently use PERRY Dayls' PAIN-KILLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost bites, chilblains, cramps, and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy to have near at hand." Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.