how the keas acquired this taste for the finest of mutton. They had had

nothing but berries and insects until

sheep were introduced. Then they began to pick the meat from the

chief biologist. Another thing he showed me was a live lizard which

he says is a descendant of a family

of three-eved lizards. This lizard is

ble through the skin of the young animal, but which becomes thickly covered when it reaches maturity.

about a foot long, and, I should say, two inches in diameter about

I like the black swans of New Zen

ful than the white swans, their feath-

He wears a moustache and habitu-

a bluish grey suit, with a double-

Western Australia's Premier.

While there has b

11 years, the personnel has changed

in some cases several times over so that Sir John is the only or

policy has been unchanged, however, and he has continued, as he began,

taining an overwhelming majority in and out of Parliament.

Gladstone's Advice to Young Mer

and that it rests with himself find it. Do not believe those v lightly say: "Nothing succeeds success." Effort, honest, man

is place and vocation on this earth,

success." Effort, honest, manful, humble effort, succeeds by its reflected action, especially in youth, better than success, which indeed, too cas-

than success, which, indeed, too cas-ily and too early gained, not seldom serves, like winning the throw of the dice, to blind and stupely. Get knowledge, all you can. Be thor-

your cares, clear your vision, crown your labors with reward,

so that Sir John is the onl who has survived to the end.

the master mind of the colony.

side.

....mmandant Kritzinger.

the waist.

It's impossible for you not to look old, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of youth. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggle

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Local Notes.

Mr James Perkins, custom officer as port of Iroquois has been superanuated, and Mr. James Bullis has rec iv ed the appointment. He will enter on his duties the first of July.

It is stated that there are 3,000,000, 000 feet of white pine timber standing ion Court. on the Government's forest reserve in vicinity of lake Temiscaming. The reserve is 2,200 square miles in extent.

Mr. A. Mowat, principal of the Seaforth Collegiate Institute, has been appointed principal of the Brockville Institute to succeed Mr. T. G Marquis, who has resigned to enter upon literary

The Presbyterian synod of Toronto and Kingston recently discussed the matter of revival services by indiscriminate evange ists and decided to appoint a committee to experiment for a year on the plan of having an evangelist corps of twelve ministers go through the synodical territory for two or three weeks periodically, conducting evangelist services.

Unless you intend to believe this story don't read it: A gentleman near here owns a bird dog which is especially good at fetching things out by the Company :-of the water. In order to show a friend what a dog could do, he threw a 50 cent piece into the water and told the dog to fetch it. The dog dived and brought back a two pound catfish and 35 cents in change.

The Day to Wed.

"Monday for health, Tuesday for wealth, Wednesday the best day of all, Thursday for losses, Friday for crosses. Saturday no day at all." So in the good old days the rhyme used to run, and maidens when deciding on their wedding day would say it over carefully, and then would fix upon Wednesday as the day of their marriage invariably. And so many of them seem to still, as more weddings take

CHANTRY

Monday, June 24,-Mrs. Healey and her son, George, who have been visiting their many friends here for the past two weeks, returned to Syracuse

Miss Ida Knowlton is visiting friendin Athens.

During the severe thunder storm Saturday evening Mrs. James Miller received an electric shock which rendered her unconscious for some time. She is still confined to her bed. Miss Elma Sherwood has

Portland for a week's visit. Mr. Geo. Beach and son of Lyn spent Saturday and Sunday at E

Misses Libbie Cheney and Stella Halliday of Elgin were the guests of Mrs. A. Elliot on Friday and Satur-

MORTON.

Monday June 24.—The friends of Mrs. Jas. Gamble will regret to learn that she is seriously ill. Dr. Gardiner of Seeley's Bay is in attendance.

Mrs. B. N. Taber and Charlie Taber spent Sunday in Westport, the guests their sister, Mrs. Dr. Singleton.

Miss Maude Crawford, who has been visiting her sister here for the past few weeks, left this morning for her home in St. Louis, Mich. Miss Crawford has held a situation in the insane asylum for the past two years and her resignation a month ago was deeply regretted by her many friends in the institute. She was accompanied as far Scotch coal trade in the near future. as Brockville by her brother-in-law

Miss Lizzie Roddick, Lyndhurst, is visiting friends here at present.

Mrs. N. C. Willims and son of Smith's Falls visited Mrs. Dawson

Jessio Stevens has been the guest of Mrs. Dr. McGhie, Elgin, for a

THE FARMERS WIN.

Gananoque Reporter.

At Kingston last Thursday, the suit of certain landowners in the township of Leeds and Lansdowne against the Gananoque Water Power Co. was trie! before Judge Lount. The suit was for damage to land caused by the overflow of water. The Water Power Co. some years ago acquired the righthto raise the water in Charleston lake four feet above the normal level, and draw it off as wanted. And for that object they erceted a dam and stop logs at the out-let. This year has been one of excess-ive rain, and to avoid damage to land on Charleston lake, they opened the dam to some extent at the outlet, so as

to keep the water there down to the four foot limit. The consequence was -or at least it so bappened, whether as a consequence or not—that land below the outlet, along Wiltse creek and down towards Marble Rock, was flooded and damaged. The owners claimed payment from the Company o. the ground that the dams at Marble Rock and Charleston caused the water to set back over the land.

There was no jury in the case. judge considered two points—1st, was the Company responsible. 2nd, if so, what damage is each plaintiff entitled to. Under the new law men who suffered in common may join in a suit for damages, but the award must be made individually. Formerly in cases of this kind each man would have sued on his own account in the Divis-

The Judge decided against the Company. He said that they were between the devil and the deep sea If they raised the water too high in Charleston lake the farmers there would come upon them for damages. And if they lowered the dam to let the water away the landowners below would claim for being flooded. The mistake was made in lowering the water at the outlet If the Company had kept that at just the height to maintain their four feet level, they would have been within their right; and any water which escared above that would have been a natural operation beyond their control. But when they proceeded to assist nature, and let the water away, they became responsible for results. ing decided the first point, evidence was taken as to actual damage. Fol owing are the amounts claimed by, and allowed to, each plaintiff. Casta, amounting to near \$2,000, to be pad

CLAIMED	ALLOWED
James McDonald \$ 20 00	00 00
Richard Williams 134 40	130 00
Charles Blair 40 00	30 00
David Haskin 65 00	45 00
Warren Landon 178 00	160 00
James Lappan50 00	40 00
William McDouald 25 00	10 00
Fredrick McDonald 50 00	35 00
Samuel Turner 50 00	35 00
A & W. McCready 7 00	5 00
E. & S. McCready 40 00	35 00

\$659 40 \$525 00

The delegation from Lanark county council that were here on Wednesday last were greatly pleased with the House of Industry and its exellent management A committee from the place on Wednesday, at least in this management A committee from the district, than on any other day of the united counties met with them here and gave them all the information

. THE "IMPERIAL" OPAL

Romance of the Gom to Be Presented to The "Imperial Opal," which a weal-Australian is anxious to present to the King, but which the latter is unable to accept, owing to the Royal etiquette forbidding the Sovereign to receive a present from a subject, has quite a romantic history

miner who discovered the gem had only a miner's proverbial brief possession. It fell into the hands of a siren, a camp follower, who appears to have recognized its value, as she obtained \$5,000 from the next purchaser. Upon the death of the latter his affairs were badly tangled, involving considerable litigation whereupon the gem was transferred to one of the attorneys for costs. Thence it passed to the ownership of the man who has brought it to Eng-land, offering it to the King.

To overcome the difficulty, negotiations are now afoot to get the Commonwealth of Queensland to accept the gem, and then present it to the King in the name of the people. The jewel is, from all accounts, of exceptional color and size. A London firm of jewelers is said to have valued it at £25,000 (\$125,000), while the owner declares he would not sell it for double that amount.

Report of Scotch Railwayz. The reports of the Scotch railways for the winter half-year show that they have been heavily hit on account of the high price of coal. Fortunately a reduction in the price of this fuel has been intimated, and already prospects for the current half-year are distinctly brighter. Rail-It is in a very unsatisfactory posi-tion, and if a ten days' or fortnight Mr. S. Taber, Jr.

Mrs. J. R. Leake is at present visit, ing her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Hartwell, Kingston.

ly policy is followed out by the men, or if a strike takes place in consequence of the masters resisting this proposal, the output of coal will be restricted and prices will be mainrestricted and prices will be main-tained to the great detriment of legitimate trade. In view, however, of what is taking place in England, where in the Midlands there is a heavy decline in prices, it is hopes that the Scottish miners will do no thing to bring about & disher trade.

NEW ZEALAND BIRDS them. Through several generations of birds it has learned by instinct or tradition—whether birds talk or not I cannot say—just where the kidneys

ONE WAS AS TALL AS A GIRAFFE AND

LAID EGGS LIKE A PUMPKIN SKETCH OF EXTINCT GREAT MOA It is in the sheep's anatomy. I am told that it strikes the right spot every time, and that it bores a hole in with its bill as smooth as Journal to the flesh was cut round with a knife. The kea tears out the kidneys and they sheep the strikes the right spot to the strikes the right spot to the flesh was cut round with a knife.

It Was a Giant Edition of Some of the Curious Wingless Birds That Exist in That Part of the Empire at the Present Day -Some Freaks of

How would you like to meet a bird as tall as a giraffe, which lays seggs as big as a pumpkin? You can see the image of one at Christchurch, New Zealand. You can see a baker's dozen of skeletons showing the gigantic monster in the different stages of its growth, and behind glass you can see some of the real eggs laid by it a century or more ago, when it trod the soil of this country. I refer to the great moa, supposed to be the biggest bird ever created, writes the famous corres-pondent, Frank G. Carpenter, now on a visit to that distant British col-ony. I sat down before the model of it in Christchurch, New Zealand, and made some notes describing it. Its tail, as the bird stands on the floor, is just as high as my head and its ankle is as big around as my calf. Its gigantic body, covered with gray feathers, might have been modeled out of a small haystack, and its tall, thin neck is stretched so high above its breast that the whole high above its breast that the whole could not possibly be squeezed into the average parlor. It has no wings, but its legs are as strong as those of a camel, and it looks quite as big. Its feet have claws much like those of a turkey save that they are enormous in size and each a foot long.

long.
I doubt not the original could have stamped out the life of a man at one blow. Beside one of the moa skeletons was placed the skeleton of an ordinary man, the head of the bird rising at least eight feet above the skull of the man. The bones were real bones found in this part of New Zealand; they are joined together by

The first bones of the moa were discovered about sixty years ago. The bird existed in New Zealand within a very recent period, and there are Maoris who will tell you there are Maoris who will tell you that their forefathers hunted it. The probability, however, is that it antedates the advent of the Maoris, tedates the advent of the Maoris, but there is no doube that it was once eaten in great numbers, for in the old ovens which have been ex-cavated quantities of cooked moa been found. But as to moa hunters were no one knows.

The moa eggs were each about a cot long. One was found some foot long. One was found some years ago by a man when digging the foundation of a house. He had e down several feet when he came upon the skeleton of a man in a sitting posture. The egg was held in the man's bony fingers in such a manner as to bring it immediately opposite his mouth, and it is supposed that it was placed there with the idea that the ghost of the dead would have something to eat during the intervals of his long sleep. There were a stone spear and an ax by the side of the man, showing that he was probably a warrior, and his skull bore evidence of having received sev-eral hard knocks, probably on the battle field. The egg was ten inches long and seven inches in diameter, and its shell was about as thick as a silver 25-cent piece. Its inside was perfectly empty, but whether time or the dead native had sucked out the the dead native had sucked out contents the records do not say.

The moa was wingless. It seems to have been a giant edition of some of the strange birds New Zealand has now. There are wingless birds in New Zealand not larger than good-sized chickens, which are moas in miniature. I refer to the kiwis, some of which I have seen here at some of which I have seen here at Christchurch. The kiwis have hairlike feathers of somewhat the color of a quail. They have long bills. sharp at the point, with which they can bore into the mud for worms, and their legs are much like those of

the moa. hands, and by feeling carefully I can discover what seems like a little lump on each side where the wing ought to be. Otherwise than this no wings are perceptible

The kiwis are a night bird. At the college here, where I saw them, the birds were penned up like chickens, and had to be brought out of the They coop for me to examine them. seemed almost blinded by the light and ran about in this way and that in apparent terror. The birds are now growing very scarce in New Zea-land. The Maoris are very fond of them for food, and their skins are prized as dresses for the They are now only to be in the dense beds of ferns highly which cover parts of New Zealand. It is very difficult to catch them, for they look much like the dead fern leaves, and they take refuge in cre-vices in the rocks and in deep holes vices in the rocks and in deep not hich they excavate in the ground tor their nests.

about the kiwis is the size of its egg. It is almost as big as the bird itself, being of a creamy white color, as smooth and as glossy as ivory. The kiwis is rapidly being extermin ated. The dogs hunt it in the thicket and it is now rare that you find

it outside the museums land which is quite as curious as the kiwis. This is the kea parrot, which eats sheep, fastening its claws into the wool of the back, and digging out the choice bits of flesh. Thou sheep have been destroyed by this bird, the loss from them being so great that the Government once offered a reward of 75 cents a head, when as many as 15,000 keas were killed in a year. The kea has . It does not care aristocratic tastes for any part of the sheep except the neys and the fat which surrounds

KING AND RELIGION

TRICT OBSERVER OF THE CUSTOMS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

TIS DUE TO LOYALTY TO HIS OWN

the fat, and then leaves the sheep, which, of course, dies. There are different theories as to Never Attended Any Service on Sunday in His Entire Life Unless It Was Conducted by a Clergyman of the Religion by Law Established—Reads Service Himself.

sheep skins hung out to dry. Later on they attacked the live sheep, and after a time, having discovered just A member of the royal household where a time, having discovered just where the kidneys were, devoted their labors to no other part. There is no doubt of the fact that they take only the kidneys, and that every kea knows just where to strike a sheep the first time. Whether the birds talk to one another or not I do not know but they certainly seem is authority for the statement that never in his entire life has King Edward attended divine service on the Sabbath, except when conducted by a clergyman of the Established Church. This may be said of many Englishmen, and is not due to pre-judice against other religions, but to work quite as intelligently as to loyalty to their own. King Ed-ward as a tourist has visited all the though they had language.

There are, however, but a few of
the freaks which Dame Nature has great cathedrals, Mohammedan mosques and Hindu temples in the world, and is familiar with all the created in the out-of-the-way, part of the world. There are others so strange that I hesitate to mention famous churches of Europe. He has witnessed weddings, funerals and them. This is, you know, the land of the marsupials, or pouch-bearing animals. You have all heard of the other religious ceremonies in Catho-lic and dissenting churches many times, but never on the Sabbath. Not even in Rome, where he once spent Easter Sunday, was he temptkangaroos who have a bag attached to the outside of their bellies in which they carry their young. There are not many such in New Zealand. ed to witness the impressive cere-mony conducted by the Pope at St. Peter's, but went quietly to the little English Church; where he was one of They are rather to be found in Australia. New Zealand, however, has marsupial rats, and I saw at the very few worshipers, explaining at he did so because he thought college here in Christchurch a mouse not much larger than a good-sized cricket which had a pouch on its when members of the Church of England were in Rome and other foreign cities they should be more than usbelly in which it carried its young. This mouse is perhaps the smallest marsupial known. It is a part of the biological collection of the colually particular to recognize and encourage their own form of faith.

No matter where he happens to be lege museum at Christchurch, and was shown me by Prof. Marriner, the

on Sunday—at sea, or at a German watering place or camping on the plains or in the mountains or visiting friends in the country- he has always observed the Sabbath in the strictest manner; and when there is of three-eyed lizards. Inis lizard is especially puzzling to the scientists just now. In the centre of the head is a third eye, which is clearly visi-ble through the skin of the young no Church of England convenient or chaplain present he reads prayers himself at the appointed hour to as many of his companions as are wil-ling to join him in the service. Nor does he ever travel on Sunday, ex-Prof. Marriner says there is little doubt but that this eye was once used. The lizard he showed me is cept at sea. This has been the rule of his life, as it was that of his of his life, as it was that of his mother, the late Queen, and his father, the Prince Consort.

At Marlborough House in London and at Sandringham, his country palace, prayers are read daily in the I like the black swans or New Zeu-land. They are to be seen in all parts of the island, and you can shoot them anywhere along the lakes. They are even more beautimorning, the members of the house-hold, the servants and the guests be-ing expected to attend, although not required to do so. The attendar ers looking like black velvet plush as they sail along the waters. is not always present in London but seldom fails to appear at morning prayers while at Sandringham.
On Sunday he invariably attends trooper of Colonel Gorringe's, morning services; in London at the Chapel Royal, or at the Church of who was taken prisoner by the Boers and has tince succeeded in making his escape, gives the following description of Commandant Kritzinger He is a short, thick-set man, standing about five feet eight inches. St. Anne, Soho, and at Sandring-ham at the beautiful Chapel of St. mam at the beautiful Chapel of St.
Mary Magdalene, a quaint and venerable structure said to be more
than 400 years old, which was restored at his expense for the benefit
of his household and tenants and is
filled with beautiful memorial windown and tenants and Winefilled with beautiful memorial winally speaks in an extraordinarily loud woice. Taking him all round, he is rather a nice fellow, with a fhost gentlemanly appearance, and is not at all bad looking. His age will be about 35 or 36. He speaks dows and tablets. The humblest laborer on the estate kneels beside the King and gives the responses with him, the only difference being that the Royal family have a separate English fluently, and seems to be well educated. He is a wealthy ate entrance and a section of pews farmer in private life and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The Boers under his command scem to like him very well and have the reserved for themselves and reserved for themselves and their guests. Pews are also reserved for the servants of the household. The remainder of the sittings belong to tenants of the King's estate and their laborers. The Princesses teach to like him very well and have the utmost confidence in him. He is much more popular with his men than Dewet. Notwithstanding this, than Dewet. Notwithstanding this, the Sunday School and Queen in the Sunday School and Queen Alexandra has charge of the music, he is greatly respected, and his lightest order is obeyed with the most prompt alacrity and thoroughness. drills the choir and on occasions

and as boys they were in many a transported. mark of his rank. He is dressed in scrape together. He attends to the spiritual wants of the tenantry as breast coat, and wears top boots. He well as the Royal household, but goes about unarmed, the only weapwhen the King is at Sandringham on upon him being a powerful field-glass resting on his breast, while a small leather satchel hangs at his the list of visitors usually includes the name of some noted divine, who is expected to preach on Sunday The late Dean Stanley, who was the religious preceptor of the King, and the late Charles Kingsley were his favorite preachers and frequent guests, and Rev. John Russell, who Sir John Forrest has tendered his resignation as Premier and Colonial is commonly alluded to by unfriend-Treasurer to the state of Western Australia. His office has been notaly newspaper writers as "the Sporting Parson," is one of the King's ble in many ways. The only Premier most intimate friends. Mr. Russell, the old colony ever had, beginning his services with the inception of inwho is a keen sportsman and can ride to the hounds with any gentledependent responsible government in man in England, once startled the congregation at St. Mary Magdalene 1890, he has held on to the last. without a real change in the Ministry, until the colony has become abannouncing that he had chosen for his text the words of the Saviour in the first clause of the fifty-eighth sorbed in the Federal Commonwealth and resigns only to take the Ministry of Defence in the larger governof the ninth chapter of

> Tapestries for Mrs. Langtry. The Royal School of Art Needle-work, in South Kensington, has been visited recently by numbers of fashionable people to see the wonderfully worked hangings for Mrs. Langtry's new theatre. Mrs. Langtry has discovered that the school gives real abroideries for the same price as that at which the upholsterers offer

The hangings are all of the empire period, with the fleur de lis and eagle of the first empire playing an im-portant part in a scheme of decora-tions. The royal boxes are hung with mauve, embroidered with fleur de lis. The drop curtain is of rich green velvet, embroidered with dragons, also the work of the school.

A Slight Misprint. "Well, that's enough to try the patience of Job," exclaimed the village minister as he threw aside the

knowledge, all you can. Be thorough in all you do, and remember that though ignorance often may be innocent, pretension is always despicable. But you, like men, be strong and exercise your strength. "Why, what" asked his wife. sked his wife.
"Last Sunday I preached from the text, 'Be ye therefore steadfast,' ''
answered the good man, ''but the
printer makes it read, 'Be ye there
for breakfast,' !'—Glasgow Times, Work onward and upward, and may the blessing of the Most High soothe

Scrofula

What is commonly inherited is not rofula but the scrofulous disposit This is generally and chiefly indicated by cutaneous eruptions; sometimes by pale ness, nervousness and general debility.

The disease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Snyder Union St., Troy, Ohio, when she was eighteen years old, manifesting itself by a bunch in her neck, which caused great pain, It afflicted the daughter of Mrs. J. H.
Jones, Parker City, Ind., when 13 years old,
and developed so rapidly that when she
was 18 she had eleven running sores on her
neck and about her ears.
These sufferers were not benefited by
professional treatment, but, as they voluntarily say, were completely cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla This peculiar medicine positively corrects the scrofulous disposition and radically and permanently cures the disease.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Coek's Cottos Rest Campuss. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Friee, No. 1, \$1 per box: No. 1, \$1 per box: No. 10 or 1, mailed on receipt of price and two Penns stamps. The Goek Company Windsor, Oak. 17 No. 1 and 3 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and 2 sold by J. P. Lamb & Son,

"I wonder how long 'Unleavened Bread' will hold the stage?" "Just as long as there's plenty of dough

The Meditative Girl.

Philosophical. Snarley-What's self esteem? Yow—it's something we all hate to see in some one else, but which is a virtue if we possess it ourselves.—Syracuse Her-ald

HER CHARACTER

Whence comes this precious gift of con-stancy
With doubt untinged, unfettered by dispraise:
For steadfast in its faith through many days,
It wavers not. Search well that lustrous

eye.
Unsullied pathway to the soul, and try
To win disclosure from that limpid well,
Where Faith and Hope, and Charity, revel,
Untaralished since her earliest infancy.
The secret of the fine uplifting grace
Of heart and mind, is found in perfect
love. love.

And thus enthroned, her later life unfolds,

As pure spring blossoms, when they grow

apace,
Enkindled by the radiant sun above,
And naught of fragrance there inclosed
withholds. -L. H. Watson.

ELEPHANTS IN THE ARMY. Highly Trained Brigades for a Great Va-

riety of Work-Interesting Feature of British Army Life in India.

One of the most interesting features of the English army life presented to the laymen in India is furnished by the remarkable efficiency of the ele-phant brigade, most highly developed through the skill of the Burmese in handling the giant animals, says The Regiment. Their usefulness in India can scarcely be imagined by one not familiar with the amount and variety of work which they accomplish, but it would be a serious mistake to imagine that this degree of usefulness is attained through any aptitude of the unwieldy animals or natural tendency toward it. It is due solely and entirely to the wonderful ability of the natives in training the huge animals and overcoming their na-tural inclinations. This cannot be too highly praised. Neither must it be imagined that the use of elephants in army life is not attended by great disadvantages, not the least of which is the difficulty with which they are transported. Naturally the elephant is not an intelligent animal. He can be taught remarkable things, in which his strength and endurance play an important part. He can never, however, perform these feats without continual attendance and direction. Abstractly, his power of work is unappreciable; when directed by skilful hands, however, it is re markable.

The transportation facilities which are provided for the sole use of the are provided for the sole use of the elephant are quite as remarkable. I witnessed recently, adds the writer, the loading and detraining of a lot of elephants on the Madras Railway. Both were remarkable processes. In loading a rope is fastened to his foreleg, and a lot of natives haul and pull at it to induce the animal to take the first steps into the car. This is only accomplished, however, by admonishing him in the haunch by means of a tusk. The first step taken is rapidly followed by the others until he stands safely on the car.

This portion of the task is accomplished comparatively easily, how-ever, when compared with the next. At first he is timid and slightly frightened, but when the car starts his fear is wonderful to behold. Though he may ride a hundred times, he never overcomes this fear, though it is much more pronounced when he takes his initial ride after, say, two months' acquaintance with civiliza tion. He rends the air with trumpetings, endeavors fruitlessly escape, and only ceases his effort when the car has again come to standstill. In transporting the ele-phants by sea the difficulties are almost as great. They are raised most as great. They are raised by means of a canvas sling from the wharf to the ship, struggling to escape and rending the air with their cries. Once aboard ship they are easily managed, the motion now affecting them, because they do not the moving panorama before.
Unloading them is easy. They them. Unloading them is easy. They are lowered to a raft beside the ship and allowed to swim ashore. They, take to the water easily, and are cellent swimmers, being able to swim