a diameter of one-thousandth nch and wound on a spool. now the company are adding quare feet of plating surface. provement was necessitated by ct that the mill will produce ution than three times of the present plating surface. additions costing in the vicinity 000 are being put in, and in the of a few weeks the mills will ning night and day.

esults of so great an industry promises to be will be very imindeed. Westmorland county as the honor of being the first Canada in which copper is ined and refined, and in a few at most we trust that the marirovinces will obtain all necesopper from this source. This an that instead of the 70 or 80 ow employed there will be per-00 at work for the company

CURING CLOVER HAY

W. Hodson. Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

recent article I called attention desirability of cutting hav at a atively early stage of maturity. connection it may be of interhave some notes from that well farmer and institute speaker, Glendenning of Manilla, Ont. rd to his experience with a new curing clover hav. Mr. Glensays that he prefers to cut hay when it is in full bloom. en the blossom contains the amount of honey. Cut in the after the dew is off: that cut in the forenoon may be ip immediately after the noon nd put in cocks. The mower not be run later than four p. m., and all put into cocks the dew falls. This hay should into the barn next day and ramped into the mows. This an be continued from day to itil all is stored in the barns. things must be borne in mind ing hav by this method: -Do not cut the grass until dry

morning. nd-Do not allow the fresh cut lie on the ground over night, to dew or rain. -If any hay should get wet ain let it stand in the cocks

horoughly dry before taking to

season Mr. Glendenning put up or 80 tons of hay in this way, ports that it came out of the in the finest condition he ever was as green as when put into n, and the leaves and blossoms Il attached to the stalks. It apto have dried out without much as all of the alsike blossoms ink and the red clover blossoms om a pink to a light amber If any great heat had develophe mow the blossoms would undly have been of a dark brown No signs of mould were visible, hay was very free from dust. lime or other preservative

of the mows in which the hav red are 22x25 ft., with an averepth of 30 ft. of hay. are tight floored, with double ourds over basement stables. mow is 24x36 ft., with a depth

outside of all the mows are of oards, without battens, with between the boards averaging three-eighths of an inch, just is are usually found in the orbarn. The sides of the mows the drive floor were open. The which consisted of red clover, and a little timothy, was equally in all parts of the mows. Mr. nning says that he knows of other farmers who have followsystem for several years with success, and it would seem well y of trial by our farmers gener-

ing the advantages of this methcuring clover are: (1) The saytime between cutting and storthe barn. (2) The fact that all leaves and blossoms, which are ost valuable portion of the plant. on the hay instead of being the field, as is often the case the prdinary manner of curing lowed. (3) The hav is much r and brighter than when cured old way.

FOREST FIRES

g in Albert County With Great Violence-The Worst Known for Years.

rd has been received from Hills-Albert Co., that the forest fires there are the worst known for A large tract from Dawson nent to Hillsboro, at least eight is practically destroyed. The the Albert Mfg. Co. alone is esd at \$6,000. For over a week mpany has had 100 men engagfighting the fires. John L. Peck elson Smith, prominent in lumrcles, who recently bought the ty of Capt. Calhoun at Albert are also heavy losers. They, ave had a large crew of men ed in fire-fighting.

iver Steeves, who has been an for some years, lost his house, and several cattle. One horse aved by the strenuous efforts of eves, who was severely burnthe act.

FOLFVILLE AND ACADIA.

LFVILLE, May 22.—The Rev. M. Keirstead of Acadia will the baccalaureate sermon for ma mater in the University of Brunswick on Sunday morning On Sunday afternoon he will the pulpit of the Fredericton church in place of the Rev. J.

students of the senior class by the faculty to deliver orat the closing exercises at Acadia hn S. McFadden of Johnson's N. B.; Barry W. Roscoe of ille. Warreen M. Steel of Am-Ira M. Baird of Clements Vale, Bessie McMillan, Isaac's

A ST. JOHN BOY

Tells Story of His Trip to the West Indies.

A Visit to St. Vincent and Good View of the Town of Town of t. Pierre, Martinique,

The Theatre of the Most Recent and Most Calamitous Voleanie Eruptions in Modern History.

(By E. J. Harrison.) Left St. John accompanied by my niece, Miss Harrison, on Feb. 22, 1902,

on a trip to the West Indies. After a ten hours' journey on the I. C. R. we arrived at Halifax, where we embarked on the steamship Dahome, 3,000 tons, built at Newcastle in 1890, J. E. Leukten commander. The Dahome is a fine vessel. Her promenade deck is large and momy, with good staterooms, a fine saloon and a very nice our family, one of the sheep presenting music room. As Halifax faded in the us with a little lamb, and the same distance a heavy ground swell made afternoon another one duplicated the it uncomfortable for the ladies, the majority of whom had to seek the seclusion that a cabin grants and give way to that horrid feeling of sea sickness. Monday and Tuesday the wind continued strong and the sea rough, and the lady passengers were therefore conspicuous by their absence. I felt like congratulating myself on not missing any of the five meals per day and also upon not experiencing any evil effects of the rough weather. In the evening the first concert came to a successful termination. There were several very good singers on board, with piano, violin and cornet to accompany them. Mr. Stephens, my mom mate, had a splendid phonograph with fifty records and the concerts which we had every night were great successes.

By this time we were well through the Gulf Stream and overcoats were a thing of the past. The mercury had then risen to 60 degrees and each day the heat increased. High wind and rough weather continued till Thursday, the 27th, which opened fine, but the sea was still quite rough. About 11 o'clock the ladies commenced to show up and we soon had the pleasure of their company on deck, including Pessie, who ate an orange, an apple and a very small piece of bread. Sea sickness is a disagreeable thing to get over, but after a return to health and appetite one soon forgets the past miseries. I don't think any of the ladies had any further trouble during the balance of the trip. We sailed out of the Gulf Stream and passed the first vessel, a brigantine, bound for the old country. With the exception of a sail on her foremast, she was under bare poles and running before the wind. In about an hour she had passed out of sight and nothing

remained but sea and sky. This morning it was voted by the passengers, seconded by Capt. Leukton, that I was entitled to first prize for being the best sailor on board. As the day advanced and the ocean became smoother, awnings were stretched and games, etc., indulged in. My cornet became quite an acquisition on

deck starting songs and choruses, which were heartily sung by the party, which comprised 27 cabin passengers. We sighted Bermuda at 10.30 Friday morning, a day late in consequence of the storm. We passed crafts of all descriptions engaged in deep sea fishirg. At 11.30 the pilots came on board. They met us about fifteen miles out and two boats trying to get the job made a very pretty and exciting race. each being manned by six rowers and carrying two sails. The successful one defeated his opponent by about 200 yards. The channel and approach are buoyed out for miles. They are so narrow that it would be impossible for two ships to pass at several points. The docks are made of stone. The usual crowd of loungers awaited us. black faces being in the majority. But it is hard to go anywhere and not run across a St. John man. A pleasant smile and hearty hand shake awaited me there from J. Willard Smith, who

was visiting Bermuda on business.

Our party of about twenty engaged Carriages and drove over the island. We visited the Devil's Hole, about fifty feet square and quite deep. The sea rises and falls therein, keeping a fresh supply of water, which is in-habited by thousands of hungry fish. We bought bread at a penny a loaf and fed them. They eat hundreds of loaves a day and are always hungry. As each piece is thrown in the water fairly boils. A short time before our visit a party of American tourists had with them a small spaniel dog, which fell in the water and was torn limb from limb and devoured before their eyes. The charge is a shilling each for this sight. I mean to see the fishes, not the dog killing. After this we drove to Low Moor's cave and the Queen cave, two holes in the ground, where they charge a shilling and sixpence per visitor. The driveways are very fine and are flanked with handsome residences. A white glare is everywhere. The houses are built of stone dug from the ground and so soft when first taken out it can be cut with a saw. It hardens in the air, but in all cases has to be covered with cement to keep out

the moisture. We left Hamilton next morning (Saturday) at 7 o'clock with the most delightful weather. The mercury registered seventy-five, but the temperature increased as the day advanced. Light clothes were donned and winter raiment laid aside until our return to the north, March 2nd was our first Sunday on board. At 10 o'clock service was read by Rev. S. Weston Jones, the musical portion being led by Miss Harrison and myself. We had a beautiful service, and a col-lection was taken for the Seamen's

every morning, the temperature of the water being about seventy-five. A fine shower bath in connection brightens one up for the day. Pools were made on the run of the steamer each day, one of which I won. Thousands of flying fish, startled by

sporting all day.

Wednesday, 5th March, we had our first view of the islands; first, St. Marthe island made famous by the marriage of Lord Nelson to Mrs. Francis Herbert Nisbett on March 11th, 1787. We drove out to the famous fig tree church and were invited into the vestry by the sexton, who spread before our gaze the marriage register of the church. It was a case with a glass cover, and the all important entry was

as follows: 1787, Mar. 11th. Horatio Nelson, Esq., Captain H. M. S. Boreas,

To Francis Herbert Nisbett, widow I carried a slip of a rose from this church as a remembrance of my visit to Nevis. On the way to the next stop, St. Kitts, we had an addition to trick. Seperate pens were made for the mothers, and all doing nicely. We anchored at St. Kitts at two o'clock. The harbor master kept us in quaran tine for one hour, when we went ashor in boats. There were twelve in ours, and we made the dicker for the return trip at eight pence each. Of all the howling, yelling and struggling for trade these dusky boatmen take the cake. St. John hackmen are not in it for a moment. After a half mile row we landed at St. Kitts, named by Columbus after his own patron saint, of the prettiest of the Windward Islands. Everywhere from the shore the land sweeps up towards a range of mountains which terminates in Mount Misery, its volcanic peak being four thousand three hundred feet high. The crater contains a lake and sulphur deposit. We walked through the little town of Basse Terre, and odd enough it looked with its chimneyless house white sides and red tiled roofs. The heat was intense, 95 in the shade. We visited the cathedral and botanical converted into an autograph hat by

Thursday morning at 3 o'clock we were driven to the deck by the heat, which was intense. The ship had just anchored at Antigua. The harbor master did not show up till seven in the morning. We were soon surrounded by the usual lot of jabbering boatme and negro women with curios of all kinds, bead work, coral, etc., which they sold at moderate prices to our party. We did not go ashore, but on the return run made a visit to the island. We made the trip in the government steam launch, as we were anchored three miles out.

Antigua is the seat of government St. Johns the capital, lies at the head of English Harbor, and has many fine buildings, including an English cathedral. The population of the island is about \$6,000, of which only five per cent is white. We left Antigua Thursday, 6th. at 9 o'clock, and after a sail of 41 miles, arrived at Montserrat at three o'clock in the afternoon. Until three years ago it was the great lime producing island of the Caribees, but a frightful storm which then swept its coast ravaged the island and levelled all the lime trees. A run of 60 miles, skirting the lovely French Island of Guadaloupe, brought us to Dominica. Imposing in its grandeur, striking in its boldness, bewitching in its ragged ruggedness, the island is thought by many to be the loveliest of the group. The valleys and ravines abound in luxuriant vegetation and the gardens are a wonder of tropical growth of all kinds. Here we had our first horseback ride up the mountains to the famous boiling sulphur lake, 2,000 feet above sea level and one of the wonders of the Caribees. Rosseau is the chief town. The minute you land on any of these islands you are at once surrounded by men, women and children, dirty and squalid, begging pennies and wishing to guide you around the place. There is no getting clear of They stick to you like glue, and their cries of "Please, massa, a penny," "Please, Massa, give me the preference to guide you," rings in my

ears 3,000 miles away. If you see one of these island towns you see the whole-no white people, all black, dirty and squalid, the houses merely huts with no chimneys. they do not need a fire, their cooking is done in brick ovens with charcoal. But the scenery is grand beyond description, the mountain tops being lost in the clouds. We had some fine exhibitions of swimming and diving. About a dozen boys from 14 to 18 years old, swam all around the ship diving for pennies. For sixpence they would

dive right under the steamer. After leaving Dominica we passed school of porpoises jumping and playing in the water. There were thousands in the school; as they jumped and glided over the top of the sea their sides shining in the sun, they made a wonderful sight to me. We had a fine run past the lovely French island of Martinique, which in scenery rivals. Dominica and was the birthplace of Josephine, the wife of Nappleon. We passed quite close to St. Pierre, principal city, about 40,300 inhabitants, little thinking that in the short space of two months it would be completely wiped out of existence, as it was by

the awful disaster of May 8, 1902. Our next stop was St. Lucia, the great coaling station of the West Indies, and here we had one of the most interesting sights of the trip, viz., coaling up, which was done principally by women, young girls, and a few men. They formed an endless chain, each carrying on her head a basket of coal I played several games of chess with capt. Terry of H. M. service on our up the gamgway and deposit in the bunkers as easily as I could carry after one of cf my life.

I won. I might say here I met several chess players on the trip and at Trinidad, and won from them all. A great feature of a trip like this is tons in one hour. For this work they the salt water bath, which is taken receive a brass check for each basket An Interesting Boar Despatch carried, and it takes thirty checks to represent a shilling.

St. Lucia is most interesting to thos who delight in the story of battles by land and sea. For a century and a half it was the scene of a continuou contest, England against the world their natural enemy, the dolphin, and our steamer, have been flying and took place in 1803, when the E took place in 1803, when the English under Gen. Greenfield captured it from bor of Castries is noted for its scenery tins, then St. Bartholomew, St. Saba. the Pintons, two peaks rising from the St. Bustatius, and Nevis, with their high sea 2,717 and 2,500 feet. As we left the peaks are lost in the clouds. Nevis is wharf I got my cornet out and played a lot of songs, winding up with God Save the King, which was heartily sung by about two hundred darkies on the shore, followed by three ringing cheers from their dusky throats.

> miles from St. Lucia, where we arrived at 1.30 Saturday, 8th March. Th doctor came on board and examined all the passengers and crew before we were allowed to go ashore. This was in consequence of smallpox having been on our vessel two months pre vious. He found all well, and we were allowed to proceed. Bridgetown, the capital, is a bustling little place; inenues lined with magnificent palr trees. It is a central point for all West Indian steamship lines as well as the headquarters of the British North American fleet. Our party was invited by the harbor master, Capt. Kirkham, to take lunch at his house, which we did, and passed a very pleasant time, ar riving back to the ship in time for din ner. The drives around Barbados are very fine. It is known as the health resort of the West Indies, and at Hastings the bathing is unsurpassed. Here also the military bands give public concerts on two evenings of each

We left Barbados at nine o'clock and arrived at St. Vincent early in the morning. St. Vincent is a great sugar producing island. Kingston is the cap ital, with a population of about five thousand. The island is distinctly volcanic, is well watered, and the streams abount with fish. In the terrible disaster of May 8, 1902, St. Vincent suffered great loss of life, over two thousand being swept out of existence. Our next stop was Grenada, 60 miles south, perfect gem of beauty. Georgetown the capital, is built on a promonitor At the end is a tunnel which connects the two parts of the town, and on the gardens, where almost everything in the top of the rock through which the tun shape of tropical vegetation is grow- nel is made is an old fort. Right be ing. I bought a white hat, which I youd lies the little land-locked harbor so smooth that it reflects the rising having the party inscribe their names bills like a mirror. Viewed from the on the rim. does the great green sweep of hills, the peaks beyond and the harbor with its rocky gateway and smooth surface On the way to Tobago, our next stop we passed a school of whales. There were six or seven blowing at once, and they came so close to the steamer that we had a splendid view of these mon-sters of the deep. Tobago is a charm-ing little island, and interesting as be ing the scene of Robinson Crusoe lonely wanderings. The chief town Scarboro, is prettily situated on the shore of Rokley Bay. We bought oranges her for a shilling a hundred, which we used on the divers in the water. It was impossible to hit them however, as they would dive and get out of the way as quick as a flash After lunch we presented our captain J. E. Leukten, with an address and solid silver cigarette case.

We arrived in Trinidad on the even ing of the 10th, too late to go asho that night. Seven of our party decided to remain at Port of Spain for eight days, while the boat went to Demerara and return.

Port of Spain, population 75,000, is the most up to date city in the West Indies. They have electric light and electric tramways, beautiful drives the streets are paved with concrete taken from Pitch Lake at La Brea The lake covers a district of 104 acres and besides being one of nature's wonders, plays an important part in the commerce of the island, the revenue in 1900 being \$225,000. The Waraval Reservoirs is a very pleasant drive the bright hued crotons, graceful palms and luxuriant tropical growth making it always attractive to tour-

We visited the Victoria Institute, established to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee, and found a fine colection of curios, stuffed snakes and all kinds of birds and insects. The Royal Botanical Gardens are beautiful and here tropical plants from all parts of the world are found, including the nutmeg, calabash, bay leaf, cinnamon, sappidellis, star apple, pomegranate, tangerine, wild tammerine, mahogany, palms of endless variety, banana, or ange, pine apple, golden apple, bread fruit, guava, cocoanuts, etc, etc. We met our usual St. John mar

here in Dr. C. A. Godsoe, who did all in his power to give us a good time during our stay at Port of Spain. I am sure his kindness to us will never be forgotten. A short drive brought us to Coolie town. There amid a forest of palms planted on either side of the road, are their little wooden houses and between them a changing, shifting scene of men, women and children, walking, sitting, standing, or lounging dusky Hindoos, thin-limbed, with nothing on but their loin searf; coolie women with their easy gestures and bright, graceful costumes of soft, clinging draperies and hangles, and dark skinned little boys and girls in their natural birthday suits make up a spectacle not likely to be forgotten by nayone who sees it. One of the won-ders of Trinidad is the corbo, a bird as large as a turkey, which flies so high it looks like a mere speck, but let a dead cat or bird of any kind be thrown on the street and they are cown in thousands and clean up every morsel. They are protected by the authorities, a fine of \$20 being imposed on any person killing one.

The weather was very warm and it was with feelings of thankfulness we boarded the Dahome for our return trip. We left Trinidad on March 19, 1902, and spent a day on each of the islands, arriving in St. John, April 11, after one of the most delightful trips

SOUTH AFRICA.

to Gen. De La Rey

Sample of the Way in Which the Leaders Delude the Fast Diminishing Ranks of Their Followers.

KLERKSDORP, S. A., March 29. Editor Sun:-I am sending you a letter from Gen. Leibenberg to General De La Rey that Major C-, head of the intelligence department at Klerksdorp, gave me. This general was in command of the Klerksdorp Boers and is still in this neighborhood. His operations are now confined to stealing cattle. In a letter to Major C. he said Our next stop was Barbados, 117 he would shoot him (Major C.) if he ever captured him. This major always addresses him as "Mr. Liebenberg on the veldt," which makes him very

RALPH MARKHAM. IN THE FIELD, Near Klerksdorp, 4th Sept., 1901.

To General De La Rey: Sir,-At the present moment all the nobile columns of the enemy in this neighborhood have moved away to the Zwart Ruggens. There is only the ordinary garrison now in Klerksdorp The rapid moving away of the mobile columns supports the report that we have now received from various sources, that our men have caused great slaughter among the enemy on the other side of Pretoria or elsewhere. It now seems a fact that our men captured an entire British camp with cannons, and that very many English fell. The English tell my people in Klerksdorp that it was like a sham-

I have also heard from a very reli-

able source in Klerksdorp that our commandoes are doing excellent work in Natal-they are causing great destruction and desolation there. To be brief, they are playing the English at their own game. Furthermore, it seems no longer a secret among the English that the Swazies and Basutos have also risen against them. This was caused by the British columns taking cattle, etc., from the natives My informer tells me further that it is reported from Johannesburg that England and France have already come to blows, and that the French have blockaded a channel or harbor In the women's camp at Klerksdorp it is known that a proclamation has been issued by General Louis Botha, in answer to Lord Kitchener's, containing summons to all the burghers who are with the enemy, and have not been guilty of high treason, to come out and join their respective commandoes be-fore the 15th inst., and that in the event of burghers being found with the enemy after that date they will suffer death. At the same time Gen-eral Botha notified Lord Kitchener that in future no guarantee could be given for the protection of the properties of British subjects and their families. I am much rejoiced at this determined action by our commandergeneral. Considering all this, together with the very favorable reports from the Cape Colony, it now begins to apparent that the Thunder of the Judgment of our God is gathering about our enemy. Ruin stares her, the mighty England, in the face-she begins to realise now that the destinies of the Transvaal and Orange Free State people are in the hand of our God, not n that of England.

heard the following through one of my field cornets from Corporal F. Cronje of Goedgevonden, whom I had placed there with his men as an outpost. That on the night of the 1st of this month a certain Irishman came on orseback to Goedgevonden from Koekemper Station, having travelled by rail from Johannesburg to Koekemoer He is on his way to you with address ed reports and newspapers. This person alleges that he is one of our secret spies, and that he was formerly with your commando. He had with him a note book in which inter alia was written: Burghers! Burghers! Keep your courage! Keep your courage! God's deliverance is now approac Chamberlain must compensate all damage. 55 trains loaded with troops, guns and horses have left Elandsfon tein for Natal. Russia has blockaded all the harbors of the Cape Colony Russia, France, Belgium and other powers have stopped the war. This is about what the Irishman said. He showed the addressed reports to Cronje. Instead of Cronje bringing the man to me he allowed him to proceed without a guide. The man told him that if you were not in the vicinity it would be sufficient if he could see me.

I must further mention that I have

I have sent Commandant Wolmarans to the Gatsrand to arrange some matters for me there. I myself intend vis-iting the burghers there shortly. I am glad the mobile columns have moved away from here. This gives me an opportunity to rest my horses a little. When that is done I intend again doing something to injure the enemy. I hear that the above-mentioned Irishman went towards Lichtenburg. If he arrives here I will send you everything carefully. But I shall of course be on my guard to find out whether perhaps he is a traitor.

It grieves me to have to inform you that 10 to 15 of my men have surrendered to the English and earned the appellation of "hands-uppers;" among them to my sorrow is Corporal Hans du Toit. But I am pleased and grateful that the great majority of my burghers are still inspired with the right sentiment and will persist to the final end.

If you have any good news for us as to the doings of our commandoes on the other side please send me them, as such reports conduce to encourage our men greatly. Best wishes and blessings, Your obedient servant,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) P. J. LIEBENBERG,
Fighting General.

DMPIRE DAY AT ST. MARTINS.

Empire Day celebration was of a highly gratifying character. The rain, which during the morning fell in tor-

rents, about noon cleared and the afternoon was all that could be desired, warm, bright sunshine. The Tmper-ance Hall was early filled with the scholars of the various departments of the school, and a large number of visitors. Each pupil carried a miniature Union Jack; the hall was also most

tastefully decorated with flags.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the chairman, W. L. McDiarmid, principal of the High School, for a few minutes addressed the audience in well chosen words. Following him came M. Kelly, Rev. Alfred Bareham, Rev. Donald Stuart, Rev. R. F. Fulton and Councillor Cochrane. Each speaker ap-peared at his best and set forth the true meaning of the word Empire, glorying in the fact that our flag floated on such a vast extent, urging upon the pupil patriotism in its high est sense, and pointing out the best way of being truly patriotic and loyal St. Martins is naturally somewhat proud of her orators, and at no time nore so than when they thus seek to nstil into the minds of the youth lofty ideas of national life. The addresse were interspersed with patriotic song heartily sung by the pupils. Altogether the afternoon proceedings were considered a success, and Principa McDiarmid and the lady teachers are to be congratulated upon the good showing of the public schools

THE DEATH ROLL

Lord Pauncefote Died in Washington Saturday Morning.

Sketch of the Career of a Notable British Diplomatist.

WASHINGTON, May 24. - Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, died at 6.30 o'clock this morning. About two o'clock this morning he suddenly developed a very weakened heart condition and a consultation of his physicians was called. They were unable to rally him and he died peacefully, not having regained conscious ness from the sleep he fell into during the night.

At the bedside when the diploma passed away were Mrs. Pauncefote, the Hon. Maude Pauncefote, Miss Sibyl and Miss Audrey, Dr. Jung and Mr. Rad-ford one of the clerks attached to the

Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, P. C. G. C. B., G. C. M. G., K. B., was born in 1828. He was a son of the late Robert Pauncefote, of Preston Court, Glou cestershire, and was educated at Par is, Geneva and Marlborough College. He was made a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1852; became private secre tary to the late Sir William Mole worth, secretary of state for the colon les; practised at the Hong Kong bar for several years; was attorney gener-al of Hong Kong in 1866; chief justice of the Leeward Islands in 1874; assist ant under secretary of state for colonies, 1874; assistantn under secretary of state, foreign affairs, 1876; perman under secretary of state, foreign affairs, 1882; delegate for drawing up an act relative to navigation of Suez Canal. 1885: envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, 1889; amba States since 1893.

DOCTOR SAID INCURABLE.

Excruciating Pains in the Back and Loins-A Plaster Cast Necessary for Temporary Relief - How a Cure Was Found in

DR. CHASE'S **KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.**

We leave Mr. Demers to describe his own case as he wrote it in a letter to us. Few human beings are ever called upon to suffer as he did from kidney disease. You cannot wonder at it that he is now enthusiastic in the praise of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They have given him a new lease of life.

Mr. S. O. Demers, Conception Station, Labelle County, Quebec, writes: "I am writing you in order that others who suffer as f did may profit by my experience. For three years I was obliged to give up all work on account of severe pains in my loins, back and sides. I had become so stiff in my body that I could not lean over without suffering the most excruciating pains.

"I consulted several doctors and specialists, but all of them pronounced me incurable, and could not even give me relief. One had me encased in plaster in order to support the body, for I suffered dreadfully, and I thought myself condemned to die without being able to find a cure.

"About this time I received one of Dr. Chase's books, and found my case described exactly. The sample of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills which came with this book gave me marked relief, so I bought some more and continued the treatment. Gradually the sharp pains in the back and sides grew less severe, and my bowels became regular and active—constipation had been one of my worst symptoms.

"I had also suffered from indigestion and gas on the stomach, pains between the shoulders, in the back, loins and sides, frequent desire to urinate and pain in making water, stiffness of the body, and all the sufferings accompanying derangements of the liver and kidneys.

"Since using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills these allments have become less and less, until now they have

liver and kidneys.

"Since using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills these allments have become less and less until now they have entirely disappeared. I have great confidence in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they have done so much for me that I cannot say enough in their praise. The people in this county are surprised to see me so well again, and no wonder, for my cure has been almost miraculous."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills; one pill a dose; 26 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

BAD SPELLING IN A WILL.

That Whoop!

Have you had it in your house? It's cough and cough and cough, and then that terrible whoop! Don't upset the stomach more by

Just let the child breathe in the soothing vapor of Vapo-Cresolene. It goes right to the spot that's diseased. Relief is immediate, and in a very few days the cure is complete. You can't say the same of any other reatment. For asthma, catarrh.

and colds it's equally good.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing pressions' testimonials free upon request, Vapo-CresoLene Co. 30 Fulton St. New York, 11 5.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

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CALAIS.

A Twenty Thousand Dollar Fire-Granite Mill Destroyed.

CALAIS, Me., May 25.—The granite mill of the Calais Granite Co. was de-stroyed by fire this forenoon together with its valuable machinery. The building was owned principally by C. W. Young, and the works had been idle for some years. An old man had been in the habit of using the former office to sleep in, and it is thought that the fire caught from his pipe, as it was discovered soon after he was seen to leave his self constituted hotel. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, on which there was an insurance of \$10,000. Some lumber owned by H. F. Eaton & Sons and piled near the building was also consumed. Other property was in danger for a while, but was saved by the firemen.

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

Children Cry for CASTORIA

THE HORROR OF IT. (Chicago Record-Herald.) "Colonel," she asked, addressing the eminent Kentuckian, "have you read about the water-cure in the Philip-

"I have, my deah young lady," he replied, with almost overpowering emo-tion, " and I am able to realize at last " and I am able to realize at last that wah is what one of your nonthehn

EMPLOYES' HOLIDAY.

General Superintendent Oborne of the C. P. R. has instructed the heads of all departments that all monthly employes not being paid over time will be given two full weeks holidays this year and will receive full pay for the same. In adidtion to this they will be granted free transportation for them-selves and their families to any point on the system. In the past there has been no methodical granting of holidays to the employes and the change is being received with great satisfaction by the men, especially as it comes