The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLOW, Our Country with its United Interests. EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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PROFESSIONAL.

Law & Collection Office.

C. J. Thomson,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
Commissioner Newcastle Civil Court.
Creaghan Building.
Newcastle, N. B.

Thomas W. Butler.
Attorney & Notary Public,
Fire, Life, & Accidental Insurance Agent. Collecting and Conveyancing Promptly attended to. Office over T. Russell's Store, facing the Public Square,
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SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF EYE EAR & THROAT
Office: Cor. Westmorland and Main Streets Moncton.
Moncton Nov. 1st 1886.

MUSICAL TUITION.
Miss Edith Troy,
Graduate of Mount Allison Conservatory of Music, is now prepared to take pupils in
PIANO FORTE, PIPE ORGAN, and VOCAL CULTURE.
Terms on Application.
Newcastle, June 6th, 1893.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MONCTON, N. B.
GEO. McSWEENEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

Clifton House.
Princess and 143 Germain Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
A. N. Peters, Prop'r.
Heated by Steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone Communication with all parts of the city.
April 6th 1889.

EFFECT OF CO-OPERATION.
An Offer of Momentous Interest.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY WITH THE UNION ADVOCATE FOR $1.75.

Our readers will be pleased to know that we have made special arrangements by which the UNION ADVOCATE and the FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR of Montreal together, may be had for $1.75.

The Family Herald is the greatest weekly family newspaper in the world, and has been wonderfully successful. So greatly has it grown that its publishers have had to enlarge it to sixteen pages, and even now it is hard to get all the good things in. No family can afford to do without the Family Herald, for not only does it amuse and instruct but it repays its subscription price many times over. All the successful farmers, breeders and dairymen endorse it because they find in it advice and instruction that is priceless to them, and which they can get nowhere e'se. Housewives find it a valuable aid to thrifty housekeeping. The young folks are enraptured with the pages given them. It contains matter to interest every member of the family.

Every subscriber, at no cost to himself, has his life insured for $500 against death by railway accidents.

You can get the Family Herald with its premium and free insurance, and The UNION ADVOCATE for $1.75. This is an offer so generous that everybody should accept it.

Sample copies may be seen at the ADVOCATE office; or they will be forwarded upon application to the Family Herald Publishing Co., Montreal.

Seasonable Goods IN Sterling Silver.
Blouse Sets,
Belt Buckles,
Belt, Stick and Hat Pins.
Souvenir Spoons,
Ladies' Long Silk Watch Guards. Gentlemen's Fobs.
New Goods Just In.
H. WILLISTON & CO., JEWELERS.
Newcastle, N. B., June 16th.

Intercolonial Rl'y.
On and after Monday the 22nd June, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—
Will leave Newcastle,

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted,)	1.30
Through express for Quebec, Montreal	4.25
Accommodation for Moncton and St. John	11.00
Accommodation for Indiantown	14.30
Accommodation for Campbellton	15.00

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 18th, 1895.

Get your PRINTING done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

Kill the Bugs.
A Fresh stock of PURE PARIS GREEN
Just Received at MACKENZIE'S.

HELLEBORE.
I have secured a lot of Extra Strong and Strictly Pure Hellebore.
MACKENZIE'S

Beef, Wine & Iron, Pint bottle $1.
MACKENZIE'S
HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA, guaranteed three times the strength of ordinary Grocery Store Ammonia, Pint Bottles 15cts.
Porus Strengthening Plasters 15c each, 2 for 25c.
Bring your prescriptions to
N. R. Mackenzie, Chemist & Druggist.
Newcastle, June 15, 1895.

Sash And Door Factory.
The subscriber is prepared to supply from his steam factory in Newcastle,
Window sashes and frames, Glazed and Unglazed,
DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES, MOULDINGS, Planing and Matching, etc.
H. C. Niven.
Newcastle Jan. 2, 1895.

POTATO BUGS.
Pure Paris Green and Potato Bug Finish
AT THE
Salter Brick Store.
JNO. FERGUSON
Newcastle, June 16th, 1896.

SPRING MEDICINE
is what you need now, and
Street's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla with Iodide of Potassium
is the best.
Try a bottle, and be convinced.
For
COUGHS AND COLDS
use Street's White Pine Expectorant.
A sure Cure. Price 25 cts.
We have the farmer's favorite in Condition Powders. Large package 25cts.
Prepared only at
The Newcastle Drug Store,
E. Lee Street, Proprietor.
Newcastle, March 23rd, 1896.

TIN WARE, Etc
The subscriber has in stock the following
GOODS
which along with a full supply of home made tinware of the best quality, will be sold at
Rock Bottom Prices.
The stock comprises:
Steam Cookers, Preserving Kettles, Dish Pans, Cake pans with loose bottoms, Cake Pans both round and square, Mixing Pans, Dust Pans, Wash Pans, tin and granite Tea Pots, Dinner Pails, round and oval, Quick Meal Fry Pans, Iron Fry Pans, Grocers' Scoops, Thumb Scoops, Spice Boxes, Pepper Egg beaters, Dinner Horns, Skewers, Wire Plate Handles, Basting Spoons, Flesh Forks, Victor Flour Sifters, Oil Cans, Saucepans in tin and enamelled ware, Gravy Strainers, Milk Strainers, Nutmeg Graters, Bread Graters, Stove Pipe Thimbles for hall and ceiling, Stove Pipe Collars, Stove Pipe and Elbows, Bake Pans—all sizes, Ice Cream Freezers, Pie Plates, Slop Pails, galv. and tin Water Pails, galv. Steel Sinks, etc.
Call and see these goods in the Gifford Store, where I am prepared to do all kinds of work in tin and sheet iron. Particular attention paid to
Roofing in TIN and FELT
Stoves repaired and set up, and repairs in tinware performed at short notice. Call and see my stock.
FRANK MASSON.
Newcastle, April 11, 1896.

Tuning and Repairing.
J. O. Biedermann, Pianoforte and Organ Tuner.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Regular visits made to the northern Counties of which due notice will be given.
Orders for Tuning etc. can be sent to the Advocate Office, Newcastle.
J. O. BIEDERMANN.
St. John, May 6th, 1894.

Sugar Cured Hams, Roll Bacon, Laid in Tubs & Pails
John Hopkins, St. John N. B.

AYER'S Hair VIGOR
Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says:
"A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S.
"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for three years, and it has restored hair, which was fast becoming gray, back to its natural color."—H. W. HASELHOFF, Paterson, N. J.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

Murray & Lanman's
FLORIDA WATER
THE SWEETEST MOST FRAGRANT, MOST REFRESHING AND ENDURING OF ALL PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET OR BATH.
ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING
PYNY-PECTORAL
The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.
Mrs. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 65 Soraren Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness."
H. O. BARROUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other."
Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Proprietors, MONTREAL

Ladies' Favorite
Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Manufactured by The Cook Co., Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., is the only known safe, reliable monthly medicine on which ladies can depend in *"the hour and time of need."* Every lady who reads this is requested to inclose two postage stamps, with her address, for
Free Sample
and full particulars, which we will send by return mail in plain, sealed envelope.
An old physician, 35 years continued practice treating diseases of women, has charge of the office, and can be consulted by letter or in person. Address our main office
THE COOK COMPANY, Room 3—No. 253 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
☞ Cook's Cotton Root Compound is sold by all responsible wholesale and retail druggists in the Dominion of Canada and United States for One Dollar per box.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
Excelsior Egg
WILL KEEP EGGS FRESH FOR 12 MONTHS.
PRESERVER
IT IS NO PICKLE.
You simply treat the Eggs with PRESERVER, and lay them away in a basket or box.
LAY DOWN A SUPPLY WHEN THEY ARE CHEAP.
Call for book giving full information, free of charge.
FOR SALE BY
E. Lee Street, Newcastle, N. B.,
Be sure and try it and you won't regret it.

BLIND JUSTICE.

A STORY OF TO-DAY.

He listened with the deepest interest, and was now sufficiently comfortable in his own person to pity me.

"You've had a rough time of it," he said kindly, "but you've reason to be proud of the way you've undone your mistake. To be sure it all sounds wildly improbable, and if Judith is tried again, the jury may refuse to believe a word of it—but I take it that she is now practically a free woman. To be sure she has lost her child, but time will mend that."

. . . . . .

That night the Styrian slept under another roof than mine, and until very late Dr. Cripps and I studied together the pamphlet that arrived by the evening post.

The main facts about the practice of "Hedri" we already knew through A—'s telegram, but many interesting details were now added, a few of which I here give.

It appears that the ox-herds in Styria are in the habit of administering to the cattle under their charge a daily dose of arsenic, for the purpose of rendering their hair glossy, and otherwise improving their appearance.

Long ago, one of the ox-herds, wiser than the rest argued that what was good for the oxen was good for himself, and having tried it with perfect success, and being in possession of robust health did not suffer. He communicated the practice to others, and so became the founder of the habit. It is acknowledged that the slaves to it live to a green old age, and it is supposed by them that they owe their longevity to the practice, though this is open to serious doubts.

When Hedri was first brought before the notice of the medical profession, it was treated as a gross imposition and classed with fasting-girls and other frauds, and the doctors boldly declared that the Styrian peasant ate chalk, not arsenic, for it was not deemed credible that a man could unscathed consume enough poison to affect a dozen people, and sufficient to kill three.

As early as 1922 Dr. Heisch brought forward the subject of arsenic eating, and in 1851 Tschudi brought the matter prominently forward, and since that time, scientific research has proved Hedri to be no fiction, but a very vivid reality.

No one, however, takes to the habit quite openly. It is usually begun in secret and at the increase of the moon, with strange and superstitious observances.

A minute dose is at first taken once a week, usually in bread and butter then twice a week, until when the individual arrives at a dose daily, the dose itself is increased till as much is taken as ordinarily would kill two or three people.

But their apprenticeship is sharp, and courage is needed to go through the initial stages of the habit. Nausea, burning pains in the mouth, throat and stomach, last for a considerable time, but no man has ever been known so turn back on account of them, for the peculiarity of Hedri is this: that when a man has once begun to indulge in it, he must continue to indulge for, if he stops, the arsenic in his system poisons him, or as they express it, the last dose kills him. He must not only continue his indulgence, he must also increase the quantity of the drug, for, as sudden cessation causes death, the gradual cessation produces such terrible heart-gnawing that it may be said that no genuine arsenic eater ever ceased to eat arsenic while life lasted.

It is much in their favor that they are all robust mountaineers, whose forefathers have eaten arsenic from generation to generation so that each successive one has become more arsenic proof than the one before him. Then they consume large quantities of milk and butter, as well as other food prodigal in fats, when the oily matters to a certain extent unite with the arsenic, forming an arsenical soap which does not so readily enter into the blood, so that the total amount of arsenic assimilated is proportionately small. Heredity to a certain extent makes him proof against it, and his food undoubtedly supplies him with some sort of an antidote.

"And to think," said Dr. Cripps, pushing back his chair when he had come to the last page, "that I should never have heard a word of it! That comes, sir, of living forty years in a Cornish village, and being often too dog-tired to read Bell's Life, much less the British Medical Journal and Lancet. Well it's clear enough now. That poor devil Seth came to himself in the dark, there would be no glimmer of light from the aperture above, and he would probably prowl round and round like a wild beast, never dreaming of the rope hanging just above him, for he wouldn't know where he was, and so died, of pure cessation of poison, and fury at being trapped. hTat Styrian fellow was of another sort, he wouldn't die! To be sure Seth would not have died if Judith had not drugged and put him there—I'm not sure, mind you, it won't be brought in homicide (don't turn pale, man), but she has suffered so much, that perhaps mercy will be shown her.

"And now, Mr. Varennes, I think we've earned a bowl of rack-punch, and I only wish my friend A— were here to join us."

CHAPTER XIX.

Judith's case was not re-tried, but the new evidence was duly laid before the Home Secretary, and shortly afterwards supplemented by the written statement of the Styrian, who wearying at last of of his confinement, and having told all he knew, was suffered to depart.

So that in due leisurely course, Her Majesty's most gracious pardon was extended to Judith for a crime she had never committed, and on the morning she was set free a curious and pretty scene was enacted outside the gaol gates, at which I gladly assisted. For thither came flocking matrons and maids, men and youths, little children with chubby hands quite full of flowers, and even old gaffers and gammers leaning on their sticks, eager to swell the note of welcome that was ready to burst forth at sight of the woman whom one and all had so cruelly misjudged. Not a matron there but had put on her smartest finery, not a man but was redded up as if he were bent on courting, half a dozen young girls had been decked out in all the available white clothes of the community, and carried in their aprons the flowers of which they had despoiled their cottage gardens to throw at Judith's feet.

For the morning of her release was also her wedding-day, though she little guessed with what hearty good-will, and in what numbers, it was to be attended.

Mingling with the crowd, whose eyes never left the yet unopened door through which Judith must pass, I heard things said in the soft Cornish sing-song voice that now roused my heart, and now provoked me to a smile, but through all I traced the honest, sincere nature of a people anxious to make amends for the wrong they had done, and full of pity for her upon whom they had heaped such heavy stones.

Among them, blazing with triumph, and with a sheep-faced man beside her, who was probably the only unwilling spectator present, stood the woman who had been Judith's friend, and who had championed her so warmly while she fed and abused me.

She spied me out, and pushed her way to me, giving my hand a shake that made it tingle warmly.

"Awh," she said, "'ee be'ant such a bad sawl arter all, an' I'll forgi'e 'ee now tho' I took 'ee fo' a liard when 'ee said I should speake wi' Judith as a free woman agen. 'Iss, an' my man yon do look a fule, a reckon a 'll wear th' breeks now an' agen fro' now."

And she nodded her head with a world of meaning as she fought her way to the first rank before the gates.

Spring—no wayward sprite to tantalise you with sips of sweetness, but warm, odorous, all-giving—was among those who had come forth to do Judith honor, and with her balmy breath she warmed the old folk's blood, and touched the fancies of the youths and maidens, so that love and life seemed to pulse and throb in that glowing, vigorous crowd standing bare-headed beneath the vivid blue and white beauty of a mackerel sky, its eyes turned to the prison walls before," its back set to the diamond-strewn breast of

"The great earth mother,
Lover and mother of men, the sea!"

I wish that I could describe the flightning thrill and stir, as suddenly hushed in one catching breath, as the door-way beyond was filled by two tall figures bathed in sunshine, but I seem to hear even now the roar of welcome that burst from every throat, as the lovers advanced trembling, amazed at the salvoes of applause that greeted them.

The woman wore a white woollen gown, her head was uncovered, but Stephen was in his fisherman's garb, and looked more like Antinous than ever, if one can ever picture the young Greek as perfectly happy.

I though the vehemence of their welcome at first hurt her, for she pressed close to Stephen, but once the gates were thrown back, and they were surrounded by the impetuous crowd, she smiled and put her arms around Nance, who was the first to reach her.

"Awh, Judith, woman!" said Nance, kissing her hungrily, "I niver doubted 'ee, dearie' an' it baint my fault I've not bin anighst 'ee."

"Eh, but I missed 'ee, Nance," said Judith, and first one, then another, must shake her hand, and the little ones must give her their flowers, but I saw her take up the smallest of them all, and bow her head upon its dimpled neck, and I knew that in all the glory and sunshine of her day was one sombre cloud.

When each and all had said their word, and very sweet and wholesome many of them were, the maidens took matters into their own hands, and placing Judith and Stephen in their midst, with many droppings of flowers, and liftings of pleasant voices in Cornish song, they took their way through the gaping town and along the sunny path that wound down the cliff to Trevenick.

Strangers to the place stared at the gay procession that had so long and happy a following, closed in by young and old toddlers of both sexes. The sea-wind blew back the girl's white dresses, and sweeter grew their voices till in a distance they died away, and a kindly wish and hopeful word followed the pair to the little church, where once more they kneeled together with good pure hope of stored-up happiness to come.

And if, when the rejoicings were at their height, they stole away to where.

"Beside a little grave
They kissed again with tears—"

who shall say that the one touch of sorrow in their crowned love did not make it divine?

To me their faces seemed as the faces of angels, when, stepping down to where I stood, they thanked and blessed me, bidding me God-speed withersoever I should go.

THE END.

Patience is always a winner.

A white lie is one you yourself tell.

None are so blind as those who won't look.

Real martyrdom never cares for an audience.

Charity consists largely in keeping one's mouth shut.

The new woman is up to date in everything except her age.

General Intelligence.

MR. LAURIER AND RECIPROCITY.

One of the first acts, it is believed, that the Liberal Government will do, will be to send a deputation to Washington, headed by Sir Richard Cartwright, to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. Both countries are old enough now to understand one another's needs perfectly. It is not to be supposed—nor would the idea be entertained for a moment in Canada that the terms to be agreed upon would be favorable to only one of the parties to the bargain. There must, in all matters of this kind, be some give and take. The United States, several years ago, distinctly made overtures to Canada, and more recently to the West Indies, offering special privileges on condition that they would have an interchange of commodities, but not allowing British manufacturers in on the same terms. This, of course, was not entertained by the Conservative Government then in power at Ottawa, nor would it be entertained to-day by the Liberal Administration sitting in the same place. It is not likely that the Imperial Government would sanction any such arrangement, were it resolved upon by the United States and Canada. The discrimination against British goods would be a serious matter, and the Colonial Office would not hear of it, it is safe to say. Indeed, a ruling has been had upon the subject already. Lord Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Earl of Rosebery's Cabinet, is the author of the following despatch, which was made public only a short time ago. It describes the policy to which Liberals and Conservatives alike, in England, are fully committed.

'If a colony were to grant preferential treatment to the produce of a foreign country, and were to refuse to extend the benefit of that treatment to the Mother Country and the other colonies, or some of them, such a step could not fail to isolate and alienate that country from the rest of the Empire, and attract it politically as well as commercially toward the favored power. Her Majesty's Government are convinced that the colonies will agree that such a result would be fraught with danger to the interests of the Empire as a whole, and that they will also agree that it would be impossible for Her Majesty's Government to assent to any such arrangement.'

The present Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, holds the same views. His Zollverein scheme, however, which provides for closer trade relations between the Mother Country and her colonies, and their attitude, on a common understanding with each other, in dealing with foreign countries, and more particularly with the United States, does not appear to be making great headway. England would never consent to place a tax on breadstuffs or food supplies. That is a self-evident fact. If the main principles embodied in his scheme, however, had been adopted some years ago beyond doubt by this time England and Canada, and the other colonies, would have had fair reciprocal trade relations established, not only with the United States, but with other foreign countries as well. Just now the United States enjoys the great advantage of having the markets of Australia, the Cape, and the West Indies as free to her as to any of the sister colonies, or even Great Britain herself. Figures are accessible showing her increased trade with the Colonies and dependencies of the Empire, and also the increased exports that she is sending to Great Britain and her possessions, and the gradual decrease of her imports, rendering her every day more and more independent. The promoters of the movement think that the time is very opportune for urging some definite action on the part of Great Britain toward a United Empire, with the closest possible trade relations between the various component parts, and operating together if any foreign countries refuse reciprocal rights. On this subject, the Liberals of Canada have taken, thus far, no firm stand. The Conservatives have looked into it, and it has enthusiastic and sanguine supporters. If Sir Charles Tupper had been retained, his Government might have dealt with it, or, at all events, tried to do so. Mr. Laurier, however, may be open to overtures. In the meantime, the latter strongly favors reciprocity with the United States, and he will make every effort in his power to get it. It formed a plank in his platform, and his party made the most of it in the manifesto issued to the electors from the Liberal headquarters. Thousands of them voted for it, as they did at previous elections; for reciprocity has been part of their policy for very many years. It will be interesting to note the future history of this question, and to inquire into the causes of past failures, should success crown the efforts of the Liberals.'—Dr. George Stewart, F. R. S. C., in the August Forum.

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE

THAT HAS WON IN EVERY CONFLICT—THE THREE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN REMEDIES NEVER FAIL IN THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DISEASE AND THE WORST FORMS OF INDIGESTION.

The three great South American Remedies have been called into conflict with many a desperate enemy, but the case is yet to be recorded where they have not come out the victor. If we take South American Rheumatic Cure, the story of the patients who have been cured by it reads like a fairy tale. Mr. D. Desnetels, of Peterboro', suffered so terribly from rheumatism, that he was blistered by doctors ten different times, in as many different places with the hope of driving the disease from his system. His hands were drawn out of shape and the fingers almost destroyed. His left leg had to be encased in a plaster of Paris cast for months. One week after using South American Rheumatic Cure this patient was like a new man, and in a short time was completely cured.

When South American Kidney Cure is called into question, unlike pills and powders and medicines of that kind, it immediately dissolves the uric acid and hardened substances that constitute this disease, and the system rid of these a cure is soon effected. Mr. D. J. Locke, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, says he spent over $100 in treatment for a complicated case of kidney disease, but received no relief. After taking a few doses of South American Kidney Cure he felt wonderfully helped, and, to quote his own words, 'I have now taken four bottles, and consider myself completely cured.'

The worst forms of indigestion were cured by the use of South American Nervine. It acts on the nerve centres located at the base of the brain, from which come all nervous troubles and disorders of the stomach. Mrs. H. Stapelton, Winghan, Ont., says: 'I had been troubled for a number of years with nervous debility, indigestion and dyspepsia, and had been treated by a number of the best physicians in Canada and England. I was advised to take South American Nervine, and must say if I had not done so I would not have been alive to-day. I will never be without it.'—Sold by E. Lee Street.

YACHTING.

COWES, August 4.—The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the Prince of Wales is Commodore, began to-day under favorable auspices of wind and weather. This regatta is the event of the year in the English yachting world and the large number of boats here yesterday when the regatta of the Royal London Club took place, was augmented by many late arrivals last night. The grounds about the club house of the Royal Yacht Squadron were thronged with a fashionable crowd to see the race for the Queen's Cup, which last year was won by Admiral the Honourable V. Montague's Cutter 'Carina.' The race was open to all yachts belonging to the Squadron. The course was from Castle westward to and around the Lymington Spit buoy, thence eastward to and around the Bullock Patch buoy, outside the Nab lightship, and back to Cowes, fifty miles. A good steady breeze was blowing from the north west when the yachts started, making the run around Lymington Spit buoy. The starters were Emperor William's 'Meteor,' the Prince of Wales 'Britannia,' Mr. John Gretton, jr.'s 'Hester,' and Capt. James A. Orr Ewing's 'Mohawk.' The 'Meteor' crossed the line first, but the 'Britannia' was close up and had the advantage of being in the weather position. The other yachts followed in procession. The race throughout was a close one between the 'Meteor' and 'Britannia,' but the latter won on time allowance, the 'Meteor' giving her fifteen minutes. They finished at the following times: 'Meteor,' 4.45 50; 'Britannia,' 4 46 40.

ANOTHER WEEK'S SUDDEN DEATHS.

If the situation were not so serious one might say in the matter of sudden deaths from heart failure that each week is a record breaker over that which has preceded it. There never was a time when greater need existed for hoisting the red flag of danger, and appealing to men and women in all conditions of life to keep within convenient reach a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. With the slightest symptoms of heart trouble relief is secured within half an hour of using this medicine. The case of Mr. L. W. Law, of Toronto Junction, who suffered from smothering spells for eighteen months, being permanently cured by this great medicine, is only one of thousands of instances that could be cited.

PILES CURED IN 3 TO 6 NIGHTS.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cts.

10 cts. CURES CONSTIPATION AND LIVER ILLS.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the most perfect made, and cure like magic, Sick Headache, Constipation, Billiousness, Indigestion and all Liver Ills. 10 cents a vial—40 doses.—Sold by E. Lee Street.

OUR ARTILLERYMENT AT WORK.

SHOEBURYNESS, August 4.—The 64 pounder dismantling and mounting competition yesterday in the competitions of the artillery volunteers, the maximum time allowed being 15 minutes, was won by the fourth Durham volunteers with 86 points. The Canadian team in this competition won the third prize $15, with 74 points. The Canadians, yesterday, in spite of a slip on the gun from the temporary sleigh during the shifting of the piece, accomplished the dismantling and mounting of the 64 pounder with 11 seconds to spare and but for this accident would have beaten all competitors.

The third Kent volunteers won the disabled ordinance competition, with a 16 pounder, by a score of 56. The Canadians scored 44.

CATARRH OF TEN YEARS STANDING CURED AT A COST OF $2.40.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE OF WHAT DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER WILL ACCOMPLISH.

Catarrh that becomes embedded, as it were, in the system, is usually pronounced chronic and incurable. But that all depends. Henry W. Francis, an employee of the Great North-western Telegraph Co., of Brampton, Ont., had been greatly troubled with catarrh in the head for ten years. He says, 'I tried every remedy during these years, and also called in the assistance of doctors, but little or no benefit came to me. I saw Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder advertised, and secured a sample, which gave such speedy relief that I continued the use of the medicine up to four bottles, when I found myself absolutely and completely cured. For these four bottles I had to pay $2.40, where for ten years I had been spending dollars upon dollars every year getting nothing.'

CANADIANS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

SHOEBURYNESS CAMP, August 4.—The Canadian Artillery team continues to do well. In the No. 1 Garrison Artillery competition, with Col. Cole in command, the team finished in the tenth place.

In the No. 5 position, Artillery competition, (disabled ordinance,) the 3rd Kent were winners with a score of 56; Canada was tenth with 41. Fifteen teams competed.

In No. 6 Garrison Artillery 'A' shift, the 4th Durham took first prize with a score of 85; the 2nd Durham were second with 76 and Canada was third with 74. Eight teams were in the contest.

The Canadian team and that of the 1st Essex competed for the Londonderry Cup, which was won by Canada with a score of 48, the opposing team getting 44. The cup was won by Canada in 1886.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

The repository badges, 'B.' shift competition, was postponed owing to Sergeant Instructor Bridgeford, of the Canadian team, making a mistake in the stores required. He thought eight lashings were needed, whereas the list says two.

YOU AND YOUR GRANDFATHER

Are removed from each other by a span of many years. He travelled in a slow going stage-coach while you take the lightning express or the electric car. When he was sick he was treated by old fashioned methods and given old fashioned medicines, but you demand modern ideas in medicine as well as in every thing else. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine of to-day. It is prepared by modern methods and to its preparation are brought the skill and knowledge of modern science. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts promptly upon the blood and by making pure, rich blood it cures disease and establishes good health.

Temperance.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

In the first place all are responsible who do not do everything in their power to overthrow the liquor traffic. But the question is, 'Who is the most responsible?'

Some will say, 'The man who drinks is the most responsible.' But I do not entirely agree with such. To be sure they are, sometimes; but think of the many cases, where, in their early childhood, the boys are given wine and cider freely by their fathers, who are moderate drinkers. They think it does them no harm, and so they gave it to their boys. Sometimes they do not give the drink to them, but they give their example. And think of the boys and girls who are left alone in the world early in life, and some saloon-keeper ruins their souls with the many others.

In the last case you would say, 'The saloon-keeper is the most responsible.' Yes, he is responsible. But is he the most responsible when he is doing a business which is legalized by our country, our nation, which is called 'a Christian nation?' He has paid his license and received the right to ruin all the souls he can.

Rather the voters are responsible who make such laws! Who vote to have this business licensed and legalized by our government!

How can Christian men, members of Christ's church, pray that the whole world may be brought into the kingdom of Christ and then go and vote for the legalization of a business which is destroying over sixty thousand souls every year; for the Bible says that 'drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of heaven.'

I hope the time will come when all Christian men will obey Christ, instead of the devil! When they will vote Christ's ticket instead of Satan's! If they can vote the Republican or Democratic ticket in consistency with their church covenant, let them do it. If they consider these Christ's tickets I do not care if they vote them. Perhaps if the voters, and everybody else, too, would remember the following words of Christ they would decide the question better:

'Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe unto that man by whom the offense cometh!'

I do hope that there will not be one who reads that verse who will let himself be responsible; that no one who reads this will receive that woe!

'Better be mum,
And always dumb,
Than pray with some,
'Thy kingdom come.'
Then vote for RUM!'

FEEDING THE CROCODILE.

Two Travelers from the Western World, one an excellent Liberal, and the other an Estimable Conservative, found themselves one Day on the Bank of the Ganges, in India. While they stood in friendly Discourse, they observed a Native woman approaching, carrying an Infant. She seemed to have a deep Affection for the Child, for she lavished Kisses and Caresses upon it as she drew near the Margin of the Sacred Stream. Arrived at the water's Edge, she looked about Eagerly, and at length a moving object in the River seemed to rivet her Attention. The Object drew near, and proved to be an enormous Crocodile, with wicked Eyes, and hungry cavernous Jaws. The horrified Travellers suddenly divined the Woman's purpose. She was about to throw her Child to the voracious Monster as an act of Worship! At once they rushed forward and intercepted her. Then they expostulated with her, pointing out how Wicked was the Deed she was contemplating, 'It may be as you say,' replied the Woman, 'but, if so, why do you practise the same custom in your own Land?' 'We do nothing of the sort!' replied the Travellers. 'Such a Deed would be regarded as Child-Murder, and would be punished with Death in any Christian Country. Besides, we have no Crocodiles in Canada!' 'No; but I am informed that you have a Monster far more terrible, called the Licensed Liquor Traffic, and that you feed it with the Bodies and Souls of your Children, and, that for one Child sacrificed here in the Ganges, you sacrifice a Thousand to your Crocodile. Is this True?' And the Two Travellers, who were Conscious that they had always supported the License Parties, bent their heads in shame, and were silent.

CONSTIPATION—IS CAUSED BY INDIGESTION. K. D. C. and K. D. C. Pills are guaranteed to CURE this trouble or money refunded. Free Samples—K. D. C. CO., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., & 127 State St., Boston, Mass.