

ST. ANDREWS.

The Dominion Land Company Offering for Subscription First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Funeral of the Late Capt. Clarke—The Meeting of All Saints Church.

St. Andrews, April 16.—H. B. Hollings & Co., New York; Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston; Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, are offering for subscription \$1,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 30 year sinking fund gold bonds, \$500,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, \$750,000 common stock of the Dominion Land Company (Limited), organized under the laws of Nova Scotia, in blocks, on the following terms, payment as follows: \$1,000 bonds, 5 per cent. on application; \$500 preferred, 10 per cent. on allotment; \$750 common, 25 per cent. on allotment. Capitalization, \$1,000,000. 5 per cent. gold bonds, \$500,000 7 per cent. preferred, \$750,000 common stock. The following are directors: Charles R. Flint, of Flint, Eddy & Co. of New York, also treasurer of the United States Rubber Co.; Louis A. Hall of Bay Mills and Manistee, Mich.; Lumber Co., also vice-president Niagara Falls Paper Co.; Waterman A. Taft of Boston, general manager of the Export Lumber Co.; Benj. J. Pearson of Halifax; T. J. McKelvey of Truro, N. S., lumber manufacturer; B. J. Burke, of H. B. Hollings & Co., bankers, Boston; Michael Dwyer, of John Tobin & Co. of Halifax; Albert Hay, ship owner, Windsor, N. S.; Charles L. James, of James & Abbott, lumber, Boston; David McKee, M. P., Cape Breton, manager Dominion Coal Co. The increasing use of spruce lumber for pulp and lumber, taken in connection with the great depletion of our forests and the now limited areas of spruce lands, cannot fail to awaken increased interest among New Brunswick lumbermen. The markets here will be open for the products of this company are practically unlimited. The United Kingdom has consumed annually for the past ten years 500,000,000 superficial feet from Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick alone. The French market is now available for Canadian lumber. The removal of 12 per thousand on spruce lumber entering the United States opens another large market. Investment in lumber lands in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is particularly tempting under existing conditions. It is an established fact that the reproduction of spruce, by careful attention to cutting, can be accomplished.

The remains of the late Capt. Nelson Clarke were laid to rest in the Rural cemetery on Sunday last, under the auspices of St. Mark's lodge, F. and A. M. The funeral cortege was formed in the following order: Preceding the hearse was the Masonic body; immediately following were coaches containing Geo. J. Clarke, Dr. Walter J. Clarke, Vernon Clarke, sons, and Capt. William Clarke, brother of the deceased, followed by a very large concourse of people in carriages and on foot, testifying in a marked manner to the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his fellow townsmen. At the grave the Rev. Mr. Comben read the impressive services of the Wesleyan church, after which worthy Master G. D. Grimmer read the Masonic burial service in an impressive manner. Rev. Mr. Comben assisting.

R. S. Gardner, Boston, Mass., accompanied by Mrs. S. Gardner, is registered at Kennedy's.

Mr. Nourse of Boston, the architect of the Algonquin, arrived today.

Dr. Walter J. Clarke of New York, who was called home to attend his father's funeral, leaves by rail today. Dr. Clarke is one of St. Andrews' bright boys, who, by untiring energy, has carved out for himself a large and growing practice in his adopted city. New York. Vernon Clarke, who is a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the same city, came on with the doctor, and will remain home for a week or so.

The services in All Saints' church, Episcopal, on Easter Sunday were a bright and cheerful nature. The offerings were unusually large, amounting to \$70. The Rev. Canon Ketchum, D. D., preached an effective sermon, which was received with careful attention. The anthem, "Awake thou that sleepest by Sinners," was well rendered, especially the solo by Master Fred Rigby, who possesses a sweet soprano.

At the meeting of the parishioners held in the school room Monday the following were elected vestrymen: C. E. O. Hatheway, Geo. D. Grimmer, Walter M. Magee, John Burton, T. Rudolph Wren, F. H. Grimmer, W. Whitlock, Thomas Black, John Wren, T. J. Odell, John Wren, John Wren, D. Parker; wardens—W. D. Forster, J. S. McMaster.

Delegates to synod and Church society—Dr. Parker, W. D. Foster; substitutes—J. D. Grimmer, Walter M. Magee.

The applications for rooms at the Algonquin are pouring in fast, and the prospect is good for the biggest number of visitors ever known in the history of St. Andrews.

The Wesleyan church had a beautiful Easter service. Loving hands had decorated the front of the pulpit with potted plants in bloom. The singing was quite in keeping with the reputation enjoyed by their splendid choir. The Rev. Mr. Comben preached from the text, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

The St. Andrews Rifle club held a meeting in the office of M. N. Cockburn on Thursday evening and elected last year's officers. As the range held by the club at Indian Point seemed to be a source of annoyance to the public it was decided to accept the offer of Robert Peacock to allow them to build a range on his property at Joe's Point, and a committee was empowered to get it ready for use at once.

The Heine opera company play at St. Andrews tonight under the auspices of the cricket club. Mr. Des Sloop, to whose efforts may be credited the efficient state of the club, is looking forward to a great season.

Business in St. Andrews is on the mend, and everyone feels hopeful for the future.

A GOOD SEASON'S WORK.

The educational work of the Young Men's Christian association received considerable impetus on the 17th. The classes were closed for the season by a very enjoyable entertainment, at which there was a large attendance. W. S. Fisher occupied the chair, and with T. S. Simms made the opening remarks. Mr. Fisher referred to the considerable development of the educational work this season. This was part of a general movement of the association. Mr. Simms hoped that the manner would receive much more attention. He was glad so much success had attended the first attempts in this line.

The orchestra of the association gave selections during the evening, and Charles and Ernest Williams gave cornet and clarinet solos.

Mr. Jordan gave an amusing address as the representative of the French class. John Armstrong, C. E., spoke for the electricity class, referring to Mr. Bliss' able instruction. Jno. F. French was then given by the French class, after which brief addresses were made by J. D. Howe and Jno. Rogers, H. Gunn, A. R. Bliss and D. E. Lomer, members of the teachers' staff. An interesting feature was the exhibition of the electrical apparatus owned by the class and shown by Mr. Bliss.

Geo. U. Hay gave a short address on the need of technical education. He believed the government should encourage agricultural and other technical colleges and schools. They should be well fitted and have as teachers the best talent available. He congratulated the association on the start made along this line, which he believed would arouse public interest in the matter.

Mr. Williams, the general secretary, outlined the work for the coming season, saying that in addition to present there was prospect of being able to start classes in carpentering and clay modelling.

The work of students in the various classes was exhibited on tables and on the wall, and was inspected by the interested audience at the close.

UNIVERSALIST DIVINE COMING.

T. B. Gregory of Halifax Will Preach and May Be Called to Chatham.

(Chicago Times-Herald, Saturday.)

There is a prospect that one of the best known and most eloquent of the Universalist divines of the dominion may become a member of the local ministerial circles. Trustees of the Church of the Redeemer, at Warren, avenue and Robey street, the pulpit of which is vacant, owing to the resignation of Rev. M. H. Harris, recently extended to Rev. T. B. Gregory of Halifax, N. S., an invitation to visit Chatham and conduct two services, with a view to his being called to the pulpit. Upon his acceptance it was decided he should preach upon the second and third Sundays in May, when the annual conferences of the state universities will be in session in this city.

Mr. Gregory's oratorical abilities have earned for him the title of the "Beecher of Canada." Although he has occupied the Nova Scotia pulpit but a few months over four years. He is said to be a good organizer, and his activity prevails in the county and the various parish committees have lately been re-organized with a view to more efficient work.

Through the kindness of a friend I have the pleasure of presenting the file of the Gleaner newspaper for the year 1847. This paper was edited by the late J. A. Pierce, father of James J. Pierce, the supplementary veteran editor of this town. By a casual examination of the file, the reader in Mexico was then in active progress and Santa Anna was giving the troops of Uncle Sam all the work they cared for. In that year (1847) the great intercolonial railway was in the minds of our statesmen, and the work of exploratory surveys, one from the Bend (Moncton) to Boileston and Toibique, via Headwaters of the Restigouche, and another more easterly survey, which would appear to be almost identical with the present line. Mr. Perley delivered a lecture on the subject in the Institute at St. John at this time. Owing to the destitution prevailing in Ireland and the Islands and Highlands of Scotland in 1847 the people of America were anxious to see the work of the Gleaner, and in Chatham and adjoining towns great efforts were put forth and tea parties, soirees and similar entertainments were held and several thousands of pounds realized, which were sent to the starving inhabitants of the old land. The total revenue of the province for the year 1846 was \$510,000. The editor complains of the non-arrival of the British mail, which was caused by carelessness of the postal authorities, and mentions the fact that the courier travelled from the Bend to Chatham, a distance of 100 miles, in 14 hours.

A steam ferryboat was built this year to ply at Chatham. In January, 1847, Lord Elgin, the governor general of British North America arrived at Halifax on steamer Hibernia. He was presented with an address by the legislative council and house of assembly. Efforts were being made to establish a telegraph line between Halifax and Quebec. The Hon. Mr. Poirer, who suffered severely from a disastrous fire, and the legislature of New Brunswick supplemented the assistance given by our people and donated a handsome sum from the provincial treasury. Mr. Weldon was chosen speaker of the house of assembly. Heavy snow storms and gales of wind had rendered travelling almost impossible, and Mr. Pierce complains of the delay on account of the non-arrival of his exchange. The efforts of the Hon. Joseph Howe were the subject of a series of articles signed "Arion." Responsible government appears to be the subject of Mr. Howe's endeavor, but his articles are not given in full, and his critic's articles have not yet been perused by him. The work of his ancestry is most interesting, and whilst perusing this volume of forty-eight years ago one is forcibly reminded of the transitory condition of all earthly things, for among the many thousands of names to be seen on this page

CHATHAM NEWS.

A Big Batch of Interesting Items from the Enterprising Town.

A Glance at an Old File of the Gleaner Published in 1847.

Chatham, April 15.—A regular east-erly snow storm is in progress and with a high wind is it a most unpleasant one. It is fortunate that the snow is quite heavy or the drifts would be immense.

Easter Sunday was very pleasant, but almost too cold to admit of a very extensive display of millinery, such as one always looks for at Easter. Suitable services were held at all the churches, which were profuse in the usual decorations of flowers and potted plants.

The different choirs had the proper antiphons and other musical duties, but I understand that Prof. Lester of St. Luke's was prevented by illness from presiding at the organ.

Quite a number of people are suffering from gripe and kindred complaints. A very sudden and unexpected death took place on Friday morning last. The victim was Mrs. Augustus Flegler. She was a sister of the late Hon. Owen McInerney and of the member for Kent county.

The ice still hangs on, but it is not safe for horses to venture on.

The mills are preparing for the usual summer's work, but it is said that engineers are scarce. Several of our mill operatives have left Chatham. Messrs. DesBrisay, Alcorn and McDonald, from Snowfall's employ, have gone to Blackville to work for Gibson, and McLean of Richards' mill has also gone away. It is said M. Dick has secured this job.

The new boat for down river trade is progressing rapidly toward completion. James Desmon is architect of this craft. Efforts are being made to secure a subsidy for a steamer to ply between this port and P. E. I.

I regret to hear that our Y. M. C. A. is likely to lose the services of Mr. Payson, its valued secretary. It is rumored that it is wanted of funds, but many are of the opinion that it is want of faith and application on the part of those having the matter in hand. It is considered a wrong move to let such a suitable man leave.

Cheese is the important question in the Napian district just now. Mr. Gregory of Fredericton has been here lately and has succeeded in arousing some interest in the project, but if it were the most pronounced lumberer stock it could not be approached with greater caution than that evinced by our good, prudent Napanese. With all Dr. Baxter's blandishments—and he has a most seductive manner—he has not yet succeeded in securing the very necessary first principal, cows. The proposed cheese factory is on Kerr's bridge, about three miles from Chatham.

Our town has been somewhat exercised over the proposed amalgamation of the school districts, which is said to be in preparatory measure to incorporating the town.

The Oddfellows are to have a march to church on Sunday, 28th instant, it being the anniversary time for that body to celebrate its introduction into America. 75 years ago. Temperance activity prevails in the county and the various parish committees have lately been re-organized with a view to more efficient work.

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how few are now in the land of the living. Hon. P. Mitchell and S. Thompson each had a card as newly-fledged barristers. W. J. Fraser, now of Halifax; K. B. Forbes, now of Richibucto; Wm. (Rev.) Jno. McCurdy, Dr. Pallen; Wm. (Can. House) Johnston, Robert Murray, John Kain, passenger on brig. John Hawkes, are about all now living whose names appear. In this year the fever ship from Liverpool, the Looshtank, on her way to Quebec with emigrants, arrived in our harbor. Frightful mortality resulted, and great excitement prevailed. This will, however, be dealt with later on, if considered of sufficient interest.

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

How a Greenville Co. Lady was Restored to Health.

A Severe Cold Brought on Illness Which Convinced Her to Bed for Three Months and Brought Her Almost to the Verge of the Grave.

(From Brockville, Ont., Recorder.)

In and around Merrickville there is no medicine so popular as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This condition of things is hardly to be wondered at when it is known that the highest testimony is given by people who owe the excellent health they enjoy to this great life-saving medicine. Mrs. R. M. Eaton, a well-known and estimable resident of the village, is among those who speak in the highest terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Recently this lady related her experience to your correspondent as follows:—"In the fall of 1893 I contracted a severe cold which resulted in congestion of the lungs. This threw me into bed, where I lay for over three months, all the while suffering a great deal, and apparently constantly growing weaker. I expected a great deal of blood, and at one time it was thought that nothing could save my life. But again I rallied and lay for a long time between life and death. I had suffered for some time before being taken down with a severe pain in my head and left side, and sharp, lancinating pains between my shoulders. The pain in my side and head continued to trouble me all through the illness. The doctor gave up all hopes and my friends made up their minds that I could not live. It was at this juncture that a friend of mine, who had come into our town, told me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I sent and procured a couple of boxes. I began their use and soon felt an improvement in my condition, and by the time which two boxes were gone I could sit up in bed and read the newspaper. I had better health than I had for some time, and I was able to get up and about the house and could do some light work. I still continued using Pink Pills and constantly gaining in strength until I was soon as strong as ever. I had been in my life. Last fall I caught cold and the pains to which I have referred returned in a light degree, but I had now found a cure for them and taking a couple more boxes of pills I was as well as ever. I never had better health than at present and feel such confidence in the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I always keep a box in the house, and I confidently believe that but for them I would have been in the grave by this time. I feel that I owe my life and my little ones' motherhood to them, and I cannot say too much in their praise, and hope my experience may be of means of inducing some other sufferer to try them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give new life and richness to the blood and rebuild shattered nerves, thus driving out diseases due to either of these two causes, and this means that they effect a cure in a large percentage of the troubles which afflict the human body. Some unscrupulous dealers impose on the public imitations of this great medicine. The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the hundred, or ounce, or in any other shape, but only in the company's boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." No matter what the color of any pill offered in any other shape, it is bogus. These pills cure when other medicines fail.

FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

Is it a Blessing or a Curse to a Nation of Manufacturers?

The following article from the Macdonald Courier and Herald, will be read with interest by Canadian readers.

Are cheap goods a boon to the producer? In other words, is free trade a blessing or a curse to a nation of manufacturers? In these parts the subject has been so fully and freely discussed, that it seems as if nothing new could be said on the question, but it is one of those topics which so vitally affect us all that we cannot have too much insight into it. The question has been raised by Mr. Blatchford, author of "Merrie England," whom that young and smartly-written periodical, Today, describes as "a gentleman with beautiful ideas but childishly impracticable methods," and proceeds:

"In arguing this question of free trade, Mr. Blatchford has, beneficially for his cause, put his Arcadian dreams behind him, and has dealt with this world of strife and struggle as it finds it. Free trade, half a century ago, was the panacea for all human ills. Under free trade everybody was to be happy, healthy, wealthy and wise. To even now hint a word against it is considered rank blasphemy by the older school of political thinkers. But the young men everywhere are asking themselves if we have not just the drug sufficient to extirpate the political evils of the world, and the surrounding conditions altered to an extent sufficient to render a new treatment advisable.

"Cheap food is excellent if you have the money to buy it, but a free break-ast of is of very little value to a man with only three halfpence in his pocket, and of less value still to the man who has nothing. Free trade has given us cheap goods, and it has taken away employment from English workers to an alarming extent. If we were all consumers, living on an income derived from an investment in consols, free trade could not be too highly praised. But we are not consumers, we are producers, and we are being completely killed by the unchecked competition of countries where, living better, cheaper, labor is content with a much less wage.

"In the measurable future it will be a question whether any English manufacturer can pay his way, and then what is to become of our army of workers? To offer the free break-ast table will be no answer to a man looking for employment. Free trade has practically killed agriculture already, and made us of necessity a land of cottages and smoky factories. That may be very good for us as it goes, but what is to become of us when free trade, having rendered it impossible for us to grow our own food, also renders it impossible for us to earn our living by manufacturing? To save a few pence a yard on our wife's print frock we pay the price of thousands of out-of-work operatives in Lancashire. We hold up our hands in horror at the hard-hearted farmer, but it is we, my good friends, who are the victims. Our cheap loaf made from imported corn has driven the agricultural laborers to swell the useless swarm of unemployed life in our great towns, and who pay the cost of their support on the land a starvation wage that does not enable them to keep themselves and their families from actual daily hunger.

"I shall be told that all this has been thrashed out years ago; that the thing has all been settled and done with. But who are the people who have so kindly 'settled and done with' it? The Cobden club give me some proof of their superhuman wisdom that will force me to believe that when once they have considered a thing there is no further need for thought upon the subject? Catch-penny phrases invented to bamboozle voters from fools are our stock political arguments. The big free trade loaf stuck on the end of a pole can win an election, but it does not fill the bellies of our unemployed thousands. Free trade has been of immense benefit to the political wirepullers. It is time now that the subject was considered from the point of view of the nation."

"We most heartily endorse every word uttered by To-day on the subject, and so must the poor silk weavers of Macleodfield and Cogleton, whose industry has been so severely hit by the one-sided system of free trade—a system which enables the foreigner to come into our markets and purchase our trade while he hedges his own with a high wall of prohibitory tariffs, and practically shuts us out from anything like fair competition. And the miserable tactics of the government of To-day, when they have tried to count out the home on a commercial subject, on which they had ultimately to eat humble pie. Time after time has the hon. member for Macleodfield division (W. Bromley-Davenport) tried to bring the depressed condition of our staple industry and the inequalities of the present fiscal system before the house of commons, but the radical government has successfully prevented him being heard—the appeal of the suffering thousands dependent on the silk trade is nothing to Lord Rosebery and his satellites—the welfare of the commerce of the country has to 'play second fiddle' to such absurdities as home rule, Welsh disestablishment, local veto, one-man-one-vote, etc. How long will the constituencies be content to tolerate this iniquitous condition of things? The trade of Lancashire is being hit hard, and Lancashire is calling out with uncertain voice. We have always felt in regard to this question that when the great cotton industry was attacked the silk trade and other industries would be heard in the great appeal to the nation. It is coming. 'What Lancashire says to-day, England says tomorrow,' Lord Beaconsfield once declared. He was prophetic in many important utterances; we trust he was in this.

He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils.—Bacon.

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Harper's Magazine

IN 1895.

The Simpkins, a new novel by Thomas Hardy, will be begun in the December number, 1894, and continued to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelists, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in fiction, and the Simpkins may be expected to arouse enthusiasm not inferior in degree to that which has marked Trilby—the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Sieur Louis de Conte, her page and secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the Maid of Orleans. In the January number will appear a profoundly illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolina, the first of a series of Southern Papers.

Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empire. The next volume of Harper's Magazine will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the magazine a series of eight stories depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners. Besides the long stories there will begin in the January number the first chapter of A Three-Part Novel, by Richard Harding Davis—the longest work yet attempted by this writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the magazine.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

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No man can be provident of his time who is not prudent in the choice of his company.—Jeremy Taylor.

Hell is truth seen too late—duty neglected in its season.—Troyon Edwards.

sacrificed upon the altar of freedom. If they knew the last persons on earth to be any such arrangements, they laboring under the impression May the Kurds and Turks attack them and they must to defend themselves. The are encouraged to believe revolutionary leaders have understanding with the Russian government, but that is so untrue it need not be considered as showing to what extent people are kept in ignorance of the purpose of the movement.

REBELS ROUTED

ot Circulated That Martinez

os Has Been Assassinated.

ington, April 17.—Senor Mura-

Spanish minister, today re-

despatch from Senor De-

new minister to the United

ated at Havana, stating that

arrive in Washington April

Lome's arrival at Havana

the opening of Spain's official

into the Alliance incident.

Lome has already visited

San Juan de Cuba,

Havana he will see the com-</