

The Evening Telegram

VOL. XXXVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

NO. 68.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

ALFRED GOVER PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO THE INDIAN MURDER.

A Jury Selected Within an Hour And With Little Difficulty—Dr. D. R. Moore, the First Witness, Describes the Scene a Few Hours After the Killing.

FREDERICTON, June 23—Judge Vanwart presided over the June circuit of the York court, which opened today. The lawyers in attendance at the opening of the court were Attorney General White and J. H. Barry, who are to prosecute for the crown in the case of the Queen vs. Alfred Gover, which is the only one on the docket, and George F. Gregory, Q. C., who appears in the interest of the prisoner. After the grand jury had elected Chas. A. Sampson chairman his honor then briefly addressed the grand jury. He said there was one very important matter of a criminal nature to be brought before them, the case of the Queen vs. Alfred Gover, which was causing the death of William McLean at Green Hill, Stanley, on the morning of May 19th last. His honor briefly related the story of the tragedy, as disclosed by the depositions taken at the preliminary examination, and explained the difference between homicide and manslaughter. He remarked that it was the fourth time in 35 years that a grand jury in this county had been called upon to deliberate upon a case of the kind. After reviewing the evidence his honor remarked that if the jury after making full enquiry from the witnesses to be brought before them, entertained any doubt as to McLean being in a compromising position with Mrs. Gover, when found by her, they should give the crown the benefit of the doubt, and return a true bill for murder. His honor continued another note to show that the taking of human life, in cases where the provocation is caused by one man finding another in the act of committing adultery with his wife, was looked upon as manslaughter of the lowest order. Therefore, if from the evidence, they were convinced that McLean had been found in bed with Mrs. Gover, they would be justified in returning a bill for manslaughter. There did not, however, seem to be any positive evidence to show just what position McLean and Mrs. Gover were occupying when Gover came upon the scene.

Mr. Bernice Thomas, Chas. McGivney, Mabel Logan, Chas. Humble, Jas. F. Malone, W. Scott, Dr. Wainwright, Clark Sutherland, John L. Marsh, James Humble, Chas. Gallen and Garret McGivney were sworn for examination by the grand jury, which in the afternoon found a true bill for murder against Alfred Gover for killing William McLean at Stanley.

The petit jurors were disclosed until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. It is believed the trial will not occupy more than three or four days.

FREDERICTON, June 21—The public are evincing great interest in the trial of Alfred Gover, who was yesterday indicted by the grand jury for murder and whose trial before a petit jury began this morning.

Gover, who is quite deaf, failed to understand the indictment when it was read over the first time. He was given a seat in front of the clerk and the indictment again read. In reply to the clerk's question: "Are you guilty or not guilty?" the prisoner replied in a voice scarcely audible, that he was not guilty. Mr. Gregory suggested that his client, being deaf of hearing, should be given a witness to testify that he could hear the evidence, which was his right. Both the attorney general and the judge approved of the idea and Gover was assigned a seat at the head of the table facing the clerk and court scribe.

The empanelling of the jury proved a comparatively easy matter. Eighty persons had been summoned to sit and out of the names of fifty of them were drawn one at a time and read over. It took little more than an hour to select the jury, and less than half the panel had been exhausted.

The twelve men selected are Chas. W. Estey, Bright; N. U. Ueghart, Douglas; O. W. Goodspeed, St. Mary; Ludlow Ferris, Fredericton; J. W. Feopay, St. Mary; Thos. E. Colyer, Kewford; Chas. E. Morgan, St. Mary; Whitman Sewer, St. Mary; Joseph Smith, St. Mary; John Gilman, Kingsland; Harry Bart, Bright; George Armstrong, St. Mary.

After the indictment had been read over to the jury the attorney general opened the case for the crown, addressing the jury at length. He said the prisoner was before them charged with one of the highest crimes known to our law. He pointed out that in cases where one man willfully took the life of another the crime was looked upon as murder, except where there were circumstances which in the eyes of the law were considered sufficient to reduce the crime to manslaughter. The attorney general then briefly explained the difference between manslaughter and murder, and pointed out that the bill returned by the grand jury in this case covered both crimes. The learned judge, he said, would later on explain to them the law dealing with such cases, and they would be bound to accept his version, so all that the jury would be required to decide would be the question of fact. The attorney general then briefly related the facts of the case as disclosed by the depositions. He went on to say that he did not know what line of defence would be set up for the prisoner, but he assumed that an attempt would be made to show that McLean had been found in the act of committing adultery with Gover's wife. Had McLean been killed under these circumstances, the crime would be one of

manslaughter and not murder, but he did not think the evidence would show that McLean was having adulterous intercourse with Mrs. Gover. The attorney general produced a photograph of the Governor house, which he showed to the jury, briefly explaining the location of the room.

In closing, he said he had endeavored to lay the whole matter fairly and concisely before the jury, and the evidence would bear him out in what he had stated to them.

Dr. D. R. Moore, who was called to Gover's home on the morning of the tragedy and who afterwards held an inquest over McLean's body, was the first witness called by the crown. He told the jury that he was called to the Governor house about receiving a call from the Governor about an early hour on the morning of May 19, and of visiting the place shortly afterwards in company with James Humble. He described the room where McLean's body was found, the position of the body when found, and also told about finding blood stains on the bedroom floor. On going down stairs against the witness found the prisoner and James Humble engaged in a heated conversation. He heard Gover tell Humble that McLean had made lots of trouble for him and he would kill him if he was not taken away. Witness broke in and told Gover that he had already killed McLean and Gover replied that he was glad he had. When witness first entered the house he saw Gover and his reply was that he had found McLean in bed with his wife. Witness afterwards returned to the upper floor in company with Jas. Humble, and made an examination of McLean's body. McLean had on at the time a shirt, pants, drawers and McLean's shoes were all buttoned.

He related McLean's shirt and found a wound in his left side, which he described to the court. The call he had about summoning a jury and have them examine the body of McLean. He afterwards had a conversation with Gover, in which the latter reiterated his statement about finding McLean in bed with his wife, and said that if he could have found his gun he would shoot him both.

The witness also told about finding a desk partly filled with whisky on a chair in Mr. Gover's room. He also recovered a butcher knife from Chas. McGivney at the Gover house and handed it over to the crown officer. The attorney general then asked the witness to produce in court. Mr. Gregory objected to this, but the judge overruled the objection. A blood stained butcher knife was then produced and identified by the witness as the one he had received from McGivney. The clothes worn by McLean were also produced in court. It being then one o'clock the judge adjourned the court until 9 o'clock after first informing the jury that arrangements had been made for their accommodation at the Queen Hotel.

It was very careful about the trial, several of the jurors asked permission to send word to their homes that they would not be home for a few days and the request was granted.

This afternoon Dr. Moore continued his direct testimony and was cross-examined for nearly an hour by Mr. Gregory.

FREDERICTON, June 22—The trial of Alfred Gover was resumed this morning. This morning Mr. Thomas was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Gregory. She said among other things that her mother was addicted to the use of liquor and that she had been getting much worse of late years and frequently spent money for liquor that should have gone for other purposes. She did not try to conceal her fondness for liquor from anybody. When under the influence of liquor she usually became very coarse and was inclined to be coarse and vulgar in her talk, and at times angry. She was also prone to quarrel with her sober was all right. Her father never objected to his wife drinking liquor. Up to the time witness was called at the trial her father and mother occupied but one room, but when she returned home Christmas they were not sleeping together. Her father was in the habit of drinking liquor unless it was brought to the house by some one. He did not get drunk, but she said that she had seen him drinking liquor on several occasions. Later on the witness said that there was no truth in the report that she had been on terms of intimacy with "Bob".

She said that she and her husband had not been keeping house at Bangor, but had been boozing with her father and there. Their household effects were at Stanley, and it was their intention to commence housekeeping after witness went back to Bangor. Her husband had gone to the woods before Christmas, and witness came home at the request of her mother to spend the winter. Witness in an aside hearing her father knocking at the sitting room door on the morning of the tragedy, and about getting out of bed and going over to McGivney's for help. When half way through the hall she heard her father calling her to come back. Witness got out of her bedroom window and hid her father's gun as quickly as she could. Did not hear father say when he called her to get up that she would see a corpse on the floor. When witness was at McGivney's she saw her mother and the two little girls out on the roof of the house. She said there was no fastening lock to her mother's bedroom door; it was kept closed by a latch. The witness then answered the internal arrangements concerning the internal arrangements of the Governor house. Chas. Gallen, she said was the first to find McLean's body. Gallen was visiting the neighborhood and stopped at McGivney's, who keeps a public house, and has the name of selling liquor. On the night of the tragedy she said her mother and mother were both well set up with liquor, but her mother was much the drinker of the two.

Re-examined by Mr. White—Witness said her mother transacted all the business for the family. Sometimes she would be away two days and returning. Her mother did most of the household work, and worked on the farm. She used to chop with an axe, and help clear land. Mr. Gregory objected to the admission of this evidence because it

was new matter, but the objection was overruled. Continuing, witness said her mother was considered a hard-working woman, a fondness for liquor being her only fault. Her father usually took a drink when any person came around with liquor. He was sometimes quarrelsome and, but generally so when drunk. Her mother was also inclined to be ugly when drunk, and usually toward her father. Her father was drunk on the morning of the tragedy, but he was not violent in the month of January he got drunk and had to be tied with a rope. There was a neighbor at the house at the time and he was drunk also. He quarrelled with her father and the latter threatened to shoot him. The man's name was Wilford Myers. He had near quarrelled with her father. They quarrelled and Myers got her father down on the floor, and witness brought the rope with which Myers tied him. It was a tree that her father had ever attempted to shoot witness. He had not fired a shotgun in 20 years at the time she was married. She did not remember her father taking charge of things as a barn raising on one occasion and her mother on another. She did not know her father having had a row with a man named Sutherland on one occasion and her father would occupy an extra room when he was intoxicated. In answer to a juror witness said she did not know that anything was going on between her and her father when she started for McGivney's. To Mr. White she said her father was not angry at her at the time she was married. The attorney general then asked the witness regarding the empty language her mother is alleged to have used to her father at the time she was in the room. When her mother got mad she would call her a slut. The witness was urged to report some of the other epithets that her mother used to her father. Re-examined by Mr. Gregory, witness said that Myers was stopping at McGivney's at the time of the above incident. She said she did not know Myers at the time she was married, but she was at her place. On those occasions she is in her father's bedroom, and her father would occupy an extra room when he was intoxicated. Myers was also in the room Christmas eve and also in January and brought liquor each time. She said she was a stranger acquainted with Myers and her father, and about her father being tied by the latter. When her father got loose, he got the gun and was going to shoot Myers, and the latter left and went to McGivney's. Mr. Gregory wanted to know why the witness had before the trial a strange statement, and her reply was that she was afraid Myers would be shot.

To the attorney general witness said her father was a member of the Grand Old Party and was out of her side five or six years ago. Her father and mother stopped sleeping together after answering a few questions for Mr. Gregory was stood aside.

Mr. Thomas was on the stand about three hours and testified herself well under the circumstances. Part of the time, while under examination of the attorney general, she was in the hands of Mabel Logan, the little girl, who stood at the Gover house on the night of the tragedy, was next called and sworn. She testified about a stranger acquainted with her who lived in the parish of Stanley, she told about going to pray meeting on the night of the tragedy.

After prayer meeting she went to the house in company with Mr. Thomas and Clara Gover. After prayer meeting she went to the house where she found Chas. Sutherland, Jas. Malone, Chas. Humble, and Bob McNeill, and Mrs. Gover. They talked for some time and then went together. Witness went to bed about 11 o'clock, and afterwards heard Malone and McLean singing down stairs. He then talked between the counsel at this stage of the trial.

Weddings. Miss Bertha Parks, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Parks, Carleton, was married Wednesday to Mr. Cain, of Knoxford, Carleton county. Rev. Dr. Hartley performed the ceremony. The young couple left on the C. P. R. for Knoxford, where they will reside. The bride received a handsome tea set from the Young People's Sewing Circle of the Carleton E. B. church, a beautiful present from her Sunday school class, besides many other tokens from friends.

The very happy wedding of Mr. Robt. J. Wilkins, of the post department to Miss Lizzie Stewart McDade, daughter of the late Mr. James McDade, took place at the bride's residence, Gilbert's Lane, Wednesday in the presence of relatives and immediate friends. Rev. W. W. Rennie performed the ceremony. The bride was dressed and looked charming in a handsome lawn colored broadcloth costume with white satin trimmings and carried a bouquet of white flowers. Miss Tillie McDade, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and was attired in a dress of pink moire and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson will reside at No. 162 Paradise Row.

Miss Ada McLeod, daughter of the late Mr. Melbourne McLeod and niece of Dr. Joseph McLeod of Fredericton, was united in marriage Wednesday afternoon to Mr. John Scott of Penobscot.

The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, Exmouth street, Rev. Dr. McLeod and Rev. J. W. Clarke of Waterville street F. B. church officiating. The bride was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Scott left for Penobscot where they will make their home.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

DISCUSSION OVER A PATRONAGE IN CAPE BARTON.

Mr. Bethune Left the Conservatives in the Interests of Constituents—The Members Are not Satisfied With the Quality of Their Stationery.

OTTAWA, June 20.—A report from the committee on printing precipitated a discussion on the question of internal economy. There have been numerous complaints of the quality of stationery the small quantities of the house and a year a committee looked into the matter and decided to get their supplies as the senate does, viz: through a sub-committee. They have been unable to arrange this as the officers of the house insist on doing it. The speaker looks upon the matter as being entirely within his own cognizance. On the suggestion of the premier the committee will consult the speaker and see how the atmosphere can be cleared up.

Sir Charles Tupper asked the government as to the condition of the Pacific cable system. The premier said negotiations with regard to the provisional boundary on the Dalton coast were proceeding satisfactorily, but until they were completed he was not authorized to make any further statement. The report that the minister of public works in the senate that there had been a final settlement must be incorrect. There was no change with respect to the permanent boundary. With regard to the Pacific cable the premier said that unfortunately the imperial authorities had not accepted Canada's proposition. However, there was to be a conference of agents of the colonies with respect to the matter.

Senator McDonald (Cape Breton) said that he was privileged as a member to draw the attention of the house to the case of a member of Victoria, Nova Scotia, who was in the hospital in the city of Halifax. He said that he was in the hospital in the city of Halifax and was in the hospital in the city of Halifax.

Mr. McDonald read another private letter from Wm. Ross, in which he expressed his regret that he was unable to attend the meeting of the Nova Scotia branch of the Dominion Conservative Association. He said that he was in the hospital in the city of Halifax and was in the hospital in the city of Halifax.

However, no one could see what reference this letter had to the subject. Mr. Bethune, in reply, said that he was in the hospital in the city of Halifax and was in the hospital in the city of Halifax.

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a direct cold storage service between Prince Edward Island and Great Britain. He had asked privately for tenders and was not successful. He had now advertised for tenders. They were returnable on July 15.

Mr. Davin, on motion to go into supply, read a series of newspaper articles respecting the killing of Dr. Douglas' grain inspection bill.

Hon. Mr. Sifton, after intimating he did not care what the Conservative paper said of him, explained his course in connection with the bill. He favored the general principle, that of inspection and regulation, but did not believe in the clause providing for the indiscriminate parties upon railway property. He offered to help Mr. Douglas to carry the inspection part of the bill through but Mr. Douglas declined.

Col. Prior brought up a matter in connection with the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company and the Dawson City and Victoria Telegraph Company. He read the correspondence that was brought down and also copies of letters that had been brought down. The effect of the correspondence was that Mr. Roche, member of the British house of commons, and other promoters of the company, saw the minister of railways in October and were assured that the government would approve their telegraph line if it was expedient. The minister wrote two letters, the first expressing approval of the project, and the second more fully approving the project and directing the company to take over the work of the Dawson City and Victoria telegraph line along part of the route the Northern Company had proposed to follow. The minister's approval would have to deal with the question.

Mr. Oleser, of Toronto, called attention to the serious condition of affairs on an Indian reserve near Brandon. He read a report to the Ontario health authorities by Dr. Secord, doctor of the reserve, in which he stated that the sanitary conditions among these Indians was almost beyond description. All old heathen rites were practiced and filth and disease, revolting in character, abounded. The death rate was 30 per 1,000, compared with 10 per 1,000, the average of the province, yet the Indians had increased in numbers from 2,600 in 1883 to 4,000 at present.

Hon. Mr. Sifton admitted the gravity of the charge, but said that the doctor had never made such a report to the department. He said the question of building a hospital on the reserve had been considered. He pointed out the great difficulty of dealing with the Indians, denied that the Indians had to go to Brandon for their pay, and said that after a full consideration he had decided it was best that Dr. Secord should reside in Brandon instead of on the reserve. There were two assistant physicians on the reserve who could be consulted. Dr. Secord visited the reserves several times per week and could be consulted by the Indians in Brandon as well, where they did most of their trading.

Hon. Mr. Sifton's estimates inappreciated were up all forenoon and evening and he was complimented by the opposition members and the thorough knowledge he had of departmental and the clear and satisfactory way he explained the items under discussion.

All the Indian estimates, with the exception of two or three items in Nova Scotia, which were held over for general discussion, passed.

The house adjourned at 11:20.

Senate. In the senate today Mr. Mills pointed out that Mr. Bowell was unreasonable in his demands for information concerning the Drummond County road and that Mr. Ferguson was looking for information to defeat the bill.

Halifax Natal Day. HALIFAX, N. S., June 21—Bad weather upset nearly all arrangements for natal day movements, and most people spent the day in the city. There were heavy showers in the early morning and lighter showers later on, making picnicking and outdoor amusements rather uncomfortable. Most of the city streets and public offices were closed, and flags floated from many buildings and from shipping in the harbor. Other than these there was but little indication that today was the 150th anniversary of the city's settlement. Weather cleared this afternoon, and tonight a concert was held in the public gardens.

Death of John F. Marsters. At his residence 161 Leinster street, Tuesday evening, the death of John F. Marsters occurred. He was in his 52nd year, but until recently had enjoyed good health. When a young man he came to this city from Nova Scotia, and for 45 years conducted a customs brokerage business.

Besides a widow he leaves a son and three daughters. The son is Frank W. Marsters, New York, and the daughters are Mrs. T. A. Rimer and Miss Agnes Marsters, of Webster, Mass., and Mrs. H. C. Cress, of Fredericton.

An Old Subscriber. The TELEGRAPH regrets to hear of the death of Mr. John K. Davidson, at Douglastown, Northumberland county. Mr. Davidson had been a subscriber to the WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for the last 28 years.

"Was my sermon long this morning?" asked a preacher, who had been taken to task for running overtime, and who had carefully kept within a half-hour. "No, dear doctor," was the reply of the parishioner: "it wasn't long; it only seemed so."

OTTAWA, June 22.—The premier stated in reply to Sir Hildbert Tupper today that the question of bringing in a bill this session dealing with Chinese immigration was engaging the attention of the government.

The house got into committee of supply without delay. A vote for the Indians in Ontario gave Mr. Bennett, the apostle of the export duty on saw logs, an opportunity to attack the government for not enacting legislation to prevent the exportation of United States logs of lumber cut on the Indian reserve. Pointing out that logs exported from Canada came from two sources—the crown lands, controlled by the provincial government, and the Indian reserves controlled by the dominion government, he expressed regret that the dominion government had not made the law uniform by enacting similar legislation with regard to the lumber cut on the Indian reserves. He showed that nearly \$31,000,000 worth of lumber was imported from the United States into Canada, and that the American government enforced almost prohibition duties on Canadian lumber. He also showed that in Michigan mills there were 200,000 acres of timber land and held that it was there should be desirable that steps should be taken to compel the manufacturers of lumber to meet consequent demand, and also to supply home market. In conclusion Mr. Bennett pointed out

that owing to the difference between the provincial and dominion regulations logs from Indian reserves being exported, there was abundant opportunity for the mixing of the logs and so dodging Ontario restrictions.

The minister of the interior admitted the inaccuracy of existing regulations, but urged that owing to the joint high commissioner negotiations not being yet concluded the government was not in a position at present to take up the question and deal with it. Action at present would be unwise, and unnecessary until case negotiations, and that by waiting till their conclusion only a few months would be lost. The minister pointed out that the government stood in the position of trustee to the Indians, and said a legal opinion would have to be had as to whether regulations could be enacted which might cause a depreciation of the value of Indian property. The entire question would be considered as soon as the Washington negotiations were disposed of. Mr. Bennett said regulations would increase the value of the Indian lands on account of the competition it would cause among American and Canadian lumbermen.

Dr. Spronk complained that for 15 years delay had been made in an attempt to deal with the question of Indian lands on the plea that it might interfere with negotiations with the Americans. He urged that an export duty should be imposed by the dominion.

Mr. Ives said the question of regulations raised was small, and not one it was desirable to allow to complicate negotiations with the United States. He had always favored a dominion export duty on logs and pulp wood, and proposed to bring up the question shortly. He considered Ontario regulations illegal and held that eventually the dominion parliament would have to deal with the question.

Mr. Oleser, of Toronto, called attention to the serious condition of affairs on an Indian reserve near Brandon. He read a report to the Ontario health authorities by Dr. Secord, doctor of the reserve, in which he stated that the sanitary conditions among these Indians was almost beyond description. All old heathen rites were practiced and filth and disease, revolting in character, abounded. The death rate was 30 per 1,000, compared with 10 per 1,000, the average of the province, yet the Indians had increased in numbers from 2,600 in 1883 to 4,000 at present.

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FRENZIED JEWS.

THEY TRY TO MOB A CRIPPLE WHO PREACHED CHRIS- TIANITY TO THEM.

The Police Powerless to Give Him Protection From the Excited Jews Who Swarmed About His Wagon Crying for Blood—Many Missiles Thrown.

New York, June 18.—There was a riot yesterday when Wilson W. Dunlap at- tempted to preach Christianity to the Hebrews of the east side, and unless all signs fail there will be a greater riot to- day.

It was a day which would remind one of Paris and the Dreyfus agitation. Bitter religious feeling moved the throng, and when the paralytic missionary raised his voice it seemed that the crowd surging about his carriage would close upon it and bear him to pieces. In their crowd one felt the violence of a crazed multitude as one's back—the rage of men who seemed to be upon some dead of violence which would live long in the annals of the news.

Here, in the heart of the Hebrew dis- trict, this man and his followers preach- ed Christ as the multitude about him have not been used to understand the Redeemer, and this crowd resented the effort as apostasy with cries and mis- siles and the threat of bloodshed.

There was a case of a child, for the cul- prit was swallowed up by a complaisant crowd and was safe before she could reach him.

Back she went to the room where Dunlap sat with his followers about him. There was a roar in front and the door was almost forced open and time wasted.

Then Lemberger took the whip from the colored woman and strode to the en- try way. He opened the door and the whip at them. He is young—perhaps 25—of medium height and pink comple- xion. A dandy mustache and time when he pressed to it. The mob baying this man in a corner felt that when the influence of Van Wyk's an- nouncement that he would have none of this.

Policeman Schultz was detailed to protect the evangelist, and he accom- panied the ambulance into Orchard street. There the paralytic himself, Oscar Lemberger, began to speak. This was in front of Orchard street. The crowd blocked the street for 100 yards each way, while the windows above in the tall tenements and from the multi- tude about missiles began to fly.

A pale woman who stood on the rig beside the ambulance, and who was wonder- ing whether I should not give it up. They do not deserve the word that we have given them, towards us are, and they are cowardly, and I would not strike because it is forbidden.

A dandy mustache, over a moder- ate nose, and a disarming smile, he was looking towards a dissembling crowd outside there was no more actual violence.

Female Styles in Manila. Manila Correspondence Chicago Record. As one writes the streets of Manila the women is noticeable. To be sure, the costume would seem brief for Broadway or the Lake Shore drive, but it is quite the fashion for a woman's dress to reach only to her knees, and she doesn't wear stockings. The skirt is ordinarily of light material, and reds of different tints are varied with black. The waist is of a thinner, gassy material, over a moder- ate bodice, and the large, puffy sleeves reach only to the elbow. The garment is cut out low on the shoulder and straight across the chest, and a full round neck. The hair is pulled straight back and knotted behind, and the woman sticks a common comb straight in it for an ornament and wears it thus project- ing on either side.

This costume probably seems odd, but her hair is always freshly dressed and her clothing immaculate and her fea- tures ordinarily regular and pleasing, so about this time you are apt to have made up your mind that this is attractive. But just then the lady spits and you are shocked. She then happens to turn to- ward you and you observe in her other hand a big cigar, which she puts in her mouth, and as Tom Sawyer says, "the charm's busted." It seems too bad to go on and slander her, but if she should chance to smile at you her teeth, you will ob- serve, are discolored, and her lips are very red from chewing betel nut, so you accept her at a distance and prefer to have her in a picture, for she is pictur- esque.

A Conservative Candidate. WYVOCOMAGH, C. B., June 20.—The Conservatives here a convention here today. After five hours deliberation Dr. Cameron received the nomination. The L'berals are more jubilant than the Conservatives.

Cousin George. "They tell me you spent the afternoon with Tom Callow. Is it a fact that he has raised a monstrous? I supposed you had heard the report?" Cousin Jane. "Really, I did n't notice. Am sorry I did n't ask him."

Before After. Wood's Phosphorid. The Great English Remedy. The most remarkable medicine discovered. Only reliable medicine guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse of excess, Mental Weakness, General Debility, Opiam or Stimulant. Mailed on receipt of price, one penny. Six, one shilling. Pamphlets free to any address. Sold by The Wood Company, Wilnot, Eng.

Said in St. John by responsible druggists, and in W. C. Wilson's St. John West

A NOTABLE CONVERT.

DR. HYKES SAYS THE CHINESE EMPEROR BELIEVES IN CHRISTIANITY.

And Also Tells the Bible Society That He Is Planning to Make It the National Chinese Religion—Influences of Reform Party Crushed by Empress Dowager.

Considerable space in the forthcoming annual report of the American Bible Society will be devoted to the work of the society in China and to the progress of Christianity in that country.

The report on China is written by the Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes, gen- eral agent of the society. "The wonderful revolution inaugurated by the reform party," says Dr. Hykes, "and the tragic check it received in September last have attracted the at- tention of the world to China as perhaps never before. The influence of the reform party in the provinces, the young emperor, in the selection of his palace for the residence of the emperor, and in the beginning of the year he gathered about him some of the best men in the country to assist him in re- forming the empire. Following their advice, he issued a series of edicts which, no matter what may be the final out- come of the reform movement, will im- mortalize his name.

"Among the reforms authorized by these imperial edicts were the abolishing of the system of examination, the establishment of a university for the study of western sciences in Peking, the establishment of a board for the trans- lation of books on western learning into Chinese, the establishment of a patent office, the establishment of a patent office in both Peking and the provinces, the protection of Christianity, the sending abroad of young men for study, and the organization of the Reform Party as the official organ of the government.

"In addition to issuing these splendid edicts, the emperor went so far as to dis- cuss with his advisers the desirability of adopting Christianity as the national religion. He spent much time in the study of the Bible, and it was no secret in the palace that he frequently retired to a quiet place to pray to the true God. When this subject was brought up, he stated that he must not be disturbed or interrupted, his attitude toward Christianity is shown by the following interesting incident. He was asked by one of his statesmen—

"What does your majesty think of the religion of the West?" "The emperor mean you by religion?" the emperor answered. "There is no religion but that of God. If you have any other religion let me hear you explain it to me."

"The emperor and some of the chief reformers were convinced that the emperor would not be disturbed or interrupted, his attitude toward Christianity is shown by the following interesting incident. He was asked by one of his statesmen—

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A SINGULAR STORY.

STATED THAT A ST. JOHN CHILD IS NOW LIVING ON CHARITY.

In New York, Although Heir to a Considerable Estate—He Has Relatives in This Province Who Have Acknowledged the Blood Connection.

New York, June 18.—The story of George W. Fowler, an eight year old St. John boy, attracting wide attention in New York, where the little fellow is now making his home by force of circum- stance. Notwithstanding the fact that he is said to be heir to considerable estate bequeathed him by his father, he is now living on the bounty of strangers at Father Drumgale's home for boys on Staten Island.

The father of the lad was William Fowler, a wealthy merchant of New Brun- swick, who died when baby George was but two years of age. Mrs. Fowler, the widow, and her baby came to New York soon after Mr. Fowler's death. After she had been here a few weeks Mr. Fowler took the baby to a Mrs. Agnes Shannon of 444 East Twenty-fourth street, a woman who boarded children.

Mrs. Fowler told Mrs. Shannon that she was contemplating marriage, that her prospective husband desired her to be relieved of one of the burden of car- ing for baby George, inasmuch as she was going on a long ocean voyage. She advised Mrs. Shannon to take charge of George and stipulated to pay \$12 a month for his board. The agreement was made, Mrs. Fowler went away and has never since been heard of. Mrs. Shannon had taken the pre- caution to inquire definitely about the percentage and relations of the baby. Mrs. Fowler candidly admitted that she was the child's mother; that his father was known in St. John, New Brun- swick, and that the baby had been christened in the name of his uncle, George W. Fowler.

Mrs. Shannon ascertained that the uncle is a prominent barrister of New Brunswick, and in the course of her inquiries learned that the mother of the child, Mrs. Shannon communicated with the uncle. In reply to Mrs. Shannon's letters, George Fowler, the child's father, stated his relationship to the child as Mrs. Fowler had stated and added that an estate had been left by the baby's father, which George would come in possession of when he reached manhood. This letter established fully the identity of the boy and told them his name was George W. Fowler, and that the boy intended to take the name of his father when he reached manhood.

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While abroad last year, visiting his father, now over ninety years old, Mr. Cooper promised him he would make this provision for his friends and ac- quaintances and others who through sickness or other misfortune may be unable to provide the necessary comforts for a peaceful old age. He intends to visit Holland this summer and purchase a piece of property near Akkrum, which he will have laid out with lawns, foun- tains, flowers, shrubs, etc., reserving a large tract for a vegetable garden, marked out in small plots, in order that such as are able can provide in part for their own living and support, erecting suitable large buildings, together with the necessary number of cottages.

The aged man feels and receives proper care in the dormitories or hospitals, but if aged couples may preserve their old relationships in the cottage, if they desire, and a first annual, and thereby providing for their support. The American trustees are to have the care and responsibility of the cottage, and the income thereof through the trustees of the two different churches of Akkrum and the Burgomaster of the five villages in the country.

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THE OLD WAY.

OF TREATING DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION BY DIETING AND DRUGS.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one in the present time, and many dyspeptics and physicians as well consider the first step to take in at- tempting to cure indigestion is to diet, by selecting certain foods and re- jecting others or to greatly diminish the quantity usually taken, in other words the starvation plan is supposed by many to be the first essential.

The almost certain failure of the star- vation cure has been proven time and time again, but still the moment dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised.

What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, in the most palatable form, wholesome well cooked food, and something to assist the weak stomach to di- gest it. This is exactly the purpose of the new Sina's Tablets. Tablets are adapted, and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dys- pepsia, indigestion, and other troubles of the stomach. Sina's Tablets digests it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the stomach strength restored, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs.

Your druggist will tell you that Sina's Tablets is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles, and every retail makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. \$1.10 per dozen for full sized packages at all drug stores. Write for free literature and address of Sina's Tablets mailed free by addressing F. A. Sina, St. Marshall, Mich.

LIFE INSURED FOR A HOME. Novel Charitable Bequest Made by F. H. Cooper.

Chicago Tribune. F. H. Cooper, of this city, has secured \$200,000 life insurance, the policies being made payable to John J. Mitchell, Harlow N. Higginbotham, Ferdinand W. Peck, James J. Brennan and Henry Sherman, trustees, to establish a perpetual fund for the support of the aged people in his native town, Akkrum, Holland.

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GOING TO RE-DECORATE?

Why not enjoy the practical advantages offered by our Metallic Ceilings & Walls.

They are both handsome and economical—outlast any other style of interior finish—are fire proof and sanitary—can be applied over plaster if necessary—and are made in a vast number of artistic designs which will suit any room of any building.

Write us—we'd like you to know all about them. If you want an estimate send outline showing the shape and measurements of your ceilings and walls.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO.

W. A. Maclean, Selling Agent, John, N. B.

Save Your MONEY.

To save your money, by getting more for it, ask your dealer in medicine to show you the new 50 cent size bottle of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It contains over three times as much as the old 25 cent style, which was a great saving to those who use this valuable family medicine. The superior quality of this old Anodyne has never been equaled.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Fifty years ago this month, Dr. Johnson left with him some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, to remember Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, just how he was dressed on that day. I have not Johnson's Liniment ever since. As truly say it has maintained its high standard from the confidence of the public to a greater extent. JOHN S. JOHNSON, North Waterford, Me., Jan. 1899.

As a family remedy it has been used and in- dorsed for nearly a century. Every Mother should have it in the house for many common ailments, internal as well as external. For book on INFLAMMATION, Price 25 and 50c. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

would be most interested or whose wood- lots are likely to be of the same general character. In this way assistance which is given to a single individual is turned to the benefit of the whole community.

In the case of larger tracts held for profit, or pleasure the division is unable to pay all the expenses of the work, in giving similar forestry advice. After a prelim- inary examination it assists only to the extent of the salary of the assayer of the forester who does the work. His travel- ing expenses, the wages and expenses of his assistants, and any other items of cost, are at the charge of the owner. Ex- cept for the very much larger scale upon which the operations are conducted the work is carried out on the same general line. It may be of interest to know that the applications which have already been received for assistance of this sort cover more than a million and a half acres, scattered over nearly every forest State in the Union. Large lumber companies like the International Paper Company, the largest paper concern in the United States, and the recently or- ganized St. Regis Paper Company are among those which have availed them- selves of this offer of assistance. Al- ready working plans have been prepared for these tracts, and one hundred thousand acres in the Adirondacks, and the result of the first year's work will be put ahead in a few weeks. The very cordial reception with which the plan has met seems to promise still greater usefulness for it in the future. Its success in im- proving the forest, by the exceedingly small appropriations of the division, which are altogether insufficient for its need.

The division contemplates similar as- sistance to the tree planters in the tree- less parts of the country, a bill of work of the greatest value to all irrigation farmers, and very many other regions where success often depends upon the exist- ence of wind-breaks around their farms. This tree planting in the arid region has been made a definite section of the work of the division, and is now in charge of Professor J. W. Toumey of Tucson, Ariz., just as the working plan of the scheme already described are under the supervision of Mr. Henry F. Graves of Andover, Mass.

While the division is in no sense a school for forestry, it still appears that many young men are getting a good preliminary education while doing the work. The grade of student-forester has been created, with a salary of \$300 a year, for the purpose of giving young men who intend to take up forestry an opportunity for getting field work under trained forester. The number of appli- cants for these positions already far ex- ceeds the capacity of the division for the coming field season.

The work of re-planting at Indiantown is being rapidly pushed forward. The Court report will be of brick, two stories high, with stores beneath, and will be much superior to the one burned. Messrs. D. D. Claster & Sons have erected a two story wooden building on Bridge street, to be used for offices and warehouse.

Mr. D. H. Nae is situated on Bridge street, as is Mr. Theodore Fiewelling's store. Capt. J. E. Porter is building two houses on Bridge street. Messrs. Nae & Sons have a warehouse on Bridge street. Capt. John Keast is building a store and dwelling over the shanty now there. Mr. Arch Taylor is building a residence on Holly street.

A reward of \$50 is offered for the recovery of a trunk containing valuable papers and money, which was taken from Mr. Frank Gorham's house on Main street last during the fire.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—"The latest work of the division of forestry" said Mr. Gifford Pinchot, its chief, "is trying to preserve the practical methods of conserva- tive lumbering, has been very success- ful. The scheme which was made known to the public in circular 21, distributed in October, 1898, provided two plans by which an estate could be given to farm- ers and lumbermen in handling forest- lands. The first plan applied essentially to small tracts, and especially to farm- ers' woodlots. Suppose a farmer had forty acres of land with second-growth hardwood timber of various ages; there are a few trees, a few telegraph poles, practically no sawlogs, but a good deal of cordwood, together with some hoop and fence material, if he can dispose of it. This woodlot he must make contrib- ute in some degree to his support, and at the same time he is anxious to preserve its productive capacity so that the yield from it will increase rather than dimin- ish from year to year. He hears of this proposal of the forestry division, which is briefly that it will send a man to ad- vise him on the ground, and bear all the expense of so doing. He sends in an application for this assistance. As soon as possible an agent of the division ap- pears at his house, and the two go over the land together. The farmer tells the price of cordwood in the village and how much timber can be cut without injur- ing the forest, how soon a second cut on the same ground may be expected, and what the rules are which are to be observed in getting it. If this plan ap- proves itself to the common sense of the owner, a second visit follows, during which the trees which should be remov- ed are marked by the forester, and all necessary advice as to getting them out is given to the farmer. Then follows the cutting and marketing, with which the division has nothing to do.

"The preparation of such a working plan is followed by its publication and distribution among the farmers who

are in the habit of cutting woodlots.

LAYERING THE GRAPE.

A Method of Propagation Which Many Horticulturists Declare to Be Without a Rival.

Layering is the simplest, surest and easiest method of increasing the grape, and is the best way to grow them there. There are two kinds of layers, called spring and summer layers, from the season at which they are made.

Summer layers are made in the summer, generally the last of July, from a branch of the same season's growth. They are likely to be weak for several years, and do not make as good plants as the spring layers. In making them, the wood should be split for an inch or so near the buds that are covered. Bury about



FIG. 1.—ROOTED LAYER, FIG. 2.—ROOTED LAYER SEPARATED, MAKING TWO PLANTS.

one foot of the cane four inches deep in the ground and it will be rooted by late autumn, when it should be separated and treated as a young vine; and it is generally best to get them well started in a garden or nursery before planting in the vineyard permanently.

Spring layers may be made by laying down any cane early in the spring. It will root in one season. By fall it will have made a good growth of roots, when it may be cut from the main cane, and if strong it may be divided into two plants. This form of layer is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. By a little different treatment of the spring layer a vine may be grown from each bud on the layered cane. For this purpose some thirty canes should be selected in autumn, pruned of its laterals and buried. In the spring it should be uncovered and only one shoot permitted to grow from each joint. After the new growth has started about six inches from each bud the whole cane should be



FIG. 3.—A ROOTED LAYER, EACH BUD MAKING A NEW PLANT.

layered about four inches deep, handling it carefully so as not to break the new growth.

Fig. 3 shows such a layer after it has rooted. It is a good plan to cover it not more than three inches at first, and to fill up the trench as the shoots grow. If covered four inches deep at once the young growth will sometimes rot, though this seldom happens, and some skillful growers fill the trench full at once. In no autumn roots will be found growing from each joint, and these may be cut apart and treated as recommended for weak vines grown from cuttings. If this method of propagation is to be used to some considerable extent vines should be grown especially for the purpose. It is not a good plan to use the vines of layering to any great extent, though it may be safely done in a small way.—Farm and Fireside.

Co-Operative Poultry Farming.

This plan is followed to some extent in Ireland, France and Denmark, and works out very successfully. There are two ways of carrying on the business. One plan is for several farmers in a locality who keep poultry to co-operate in the marketing of the eggs. Another one of the number is appointed to receive the eggs and forward them to market and to receive the money for them and divide it amongst those who have sent in goods. Arrangements can be made where necessary to purchase feed at wholesale prices and effect a great saving in this way. One good feature of this plan is that the eggs can be sent forward in a fresh condition and in large enough quantities to secure reduced freight rates. This plan, however, is not real co-operative farming. The latter is a rather more complicated matter. In real co-operative poultry farming, as carried on in Ireland, a society is formed to which a membership fee is charged. A central depot is secured, at which one of the officers of the society keeps boxes for packing the eggs and fowl. The goods are sent forward in the same way as in the other plan, except that the officer in charge first pays all expenses, then pays an agreed-on price to each member, and then gives one-half the balance in proportionate shares to those who supplied the produce, and the other half he puts to the credit of the society, and at the end of the year a dividend is declared and paid to each member in proportion to his supply of goods. This officer also sells to the members food and appliances at reduced rates.

Egg-Eating Hens.

Egg-eating is an annoying habit among hens and an unprofitable one as well. The common practice is to cut the head of the hen that contracts such a habit. An American poultry keeper, however, claims to have discovered a cure for this habit by feeding egg shells to his hens for some time without any other food. He saves up all the egg shells that can be obtained until spring, and he may, perhaps, get a few at the hotel and restaurant to aid him in his cure. The fowls are penned up, and a few egg shells are given them. The first time they eat them eagerly, and the next time they seem to have lost a little of their love for them. The feeding is kept up and they gradually lose their taste for eggs, and as it continues they get so they will not eat them at all, and fresh eggs may be rolled among them, and they seem to have a disgust for the sight of an egg or an egg shell, which is all the same to them.

Quality Standard for Raisins.

Too much attention is being given to size of fruit. Strawberries are grown of mammoth size, and every year some new variety is brought out, for which it is claimed that it "exceeds all others in size." In the meantime there is a sacrifice of flavor and quality. Fruit growers who ship strawberries to market prefer a variety that will stand shipment well, but for home use it should be the object to grow the varieties of the best quality, making size secondary. But few varieties equal the flavor of the wild kinds, which are small as a rule.

GOSPEL OF GOOD ROADS.

A. W. Campbell, the Ontario Instructor in Road Making, Issues His Annual Report.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, provincial instructor in road making, has submitted his third annual report on road and street improvement in Ontario, to the Minister of Agriculture. It is a most interesting document, which points out the important relations between the common highway and the greater avenues of trade, where transportation is concerned, and shows the growing demand for road improvement. Better roads have been actively urged throughout the province during the year with most beneficial results, both to the farmer and the townsman.

In the rural districts roads are being made better everywhere, and in all the cities, nearly all the towns and many villages there are cement concrete sidewalks. As much interest is being taken in the proper construction of streets as of sidewalks.

A difficulty in the way of obtaining better roads in Ontario is that, under the present system of township management, the entire cost of road building falls upon the farmers. The people of the villages, towns and cities, to whom country roads are as necessary as to the farmers, and who compose nearly one-half of the population, pay nothing toward their construction and maintenance. It would seem from the report that the towns should assist.

The following is an outline, in brief, of a system of road control which a great many townships in Ontario could consider with profit:

Do away with the statute labor roll entirely.

To raise the money required levy a rate on the assessment of the township.

For road purposes divide the townships into a convenient number of divisions, usually four.

Apportion the money equally among the road divisions, keeping in view all circumstances, viz: Importance of roads, works needed on them, benefit resulting to the greatest number of people, amount of traffic, assessment, etc.

Appoint one township commissioner to advise and consult with, and carry out the direction of the council.

The office of road commissioner should be similar to that of the township clerk or treasurer.

Councillors should not act as commissioners, as they are subject to undue influence from the ratepayers, and their term of office is uncertain.

A general plan for road improvement should be laid down by the council for the commissioners to follow.

This plan should specify the width and depth of road, character of drainage, etc., of all roads.

Roads of importance should not be less than 24 feet between the inside edges of the open ditches. No road should be of less width than 18 feet.

Work of construction, such as hauling gravel, ditching and drainage, building of bridges and culverts, should be done by contract, and supervised by the road commissioner.

No account for labor or material should be paid by the treasurer except on the certificate of the road commissioner.

Minor work and repairs should be done by day labor, only the road commissioner being authorized to employ, direct or discharge, the men.

All roadmaking machines should be in the care of the road commissioner.

Only the road commissioner should employ, direct or discharge, the men.

Should the council desire to interfere in any of these matters they can do so through the commissioner.

The same men and teams should be hired to operate the machinery for the entire season, or longer if possible, as they become proficient and do better work. This applies particularly to the operation of a road grader.

The commissioner should keep a payroll to return quarterly to the council, showing who have been paid and the amount paid, the roll to be then filed for auditors.

This roll will act as a check on favoritism on the part of the commissioner. Work should be divided as much as possible among the residents of the township desiring it.

Work should be commenced with a definite end in view and continued systematically, from year to year if necessary, until the entire road mileage has been brought to perfection.

All the essential features of good roads and their maintenance are contained in the report with minute instructions.

As to the material for roads, Mr. Campbell says: "Except under excessive wear or where in business sections a high-grade pavement is necessary, broken stone pavements, by the aid of a steam road roller, are beyond doubt the most serviceable and economical, and give greatest satisfaction to the taxpayer."

Potato scab. Potato scab is the operation of a minute fungus. These little parasites reproduce themselves as the higher plants do. They can increase by division of the plant itself, or by spores which act as seeds.

Progressive people in these days never risk any large crop without steeping the seeds to destroy the enemy. Simple copers water has been found efficient. Formally, a non-poisonous, non-corrosive substance, will practically free seed potatoes from scab germs, by an immersion for two hours in a solution of the approximate strength of 1,000. It is equal to corrosive sublimate in efficiency, and is without its dangerous and troublesome properties. Seed material of seemingly good quality, as well as that much affected with scab, shows beneficial results from treatment. The recipe for its use is to add eight fluid ounces (about one-half pint) of formalin to 15 gallons of water, and soak the seed tubers in it for two hours before planting. This solution may be used several times.—New England Farmer.

Big Income From Forests. The forests are considered one of the most valuable national possessions in the old countries. In Bavaria the forest area is about one-third of the total area of the kingdom. One-third of this area is owned by the Government, which has spent since 1850 about \$5,000,000 in acquiring forest land. A regular system of forest culture is employed. The yield per acre is generally large, valued at about \$1.50, and the net income of the state amounting to about \$4,000,000 per year.

Best Selling Butter. The poor butter does not sell as quickly as good butter, and the longer butter is kept the worse it is. No wonder that so much butter does not bring the cost of the production.

THE FAMILY COW.

A Compendium of What She Is, What She May Be, and What She Really Ought to Be.

Official statisticians take no note of the family cow. In quality the cows kept in villages and at summer-houses of city people for the supply of milk and butter to the owners are presumably somewhat above the average of dairy herds, says George A. Martin, in American Agriculturist. Still the desirable points are alike in both. A cow in perfect health, docile and free from bad habits, yielding a good and lasting supply of rich milk is equally valuable for the dairy and the family.



TYPICAL FAMILY COW.

The Jersey is popularly regarded as the ideal family cow. Guernseys share the peculiar excellencies of Jerseys; the Ayrshires, Holstein-Friesians, Red Polls and Brown Swisses have all proved highly satisfactory in England, and milk yields of 800 lbs. of rich milk have for years been the standard dairy cow. But even there the diminutive Kerry cows have become quite popular, and are seen on many gentlemen's places.

But it is by no means indispensable that the family cow should be pure bred. This does not mean that she may be a scrub, but some of the best of them are grade out of native cows, sired by pure bred bulls of high individual coolness.

Such a cow is shown in our illustration—not eligible to registry in any herd book, but inheriting good blood from the paternal side and from both parents a sound constitution and a capacity for a large yield of rich milk. Scrub cows are unprofitable to the farmer, and especially for family use, for it costs more to keep a cow in the village than on the farm. Above all, if a cow is to give profit and satisfaction she must have proper care. This includes comfortable shelter, good and plentiful food and water, regular hours of milking and feeding, with invariable kindness. I have in mind two cows kept near me. The owner of one of them has repeatedly been seen to stop with his team at evening near the pasture gate, lead out the cow, tie her by a rope around her horns to a post, and then, as he comes through the winter "spring pool" and plastered from hip joints to heels with stable filth. Fully one-third of the usefulness of any cow is destroyed by such treatment. On the other hand is a farm laborer whose yearly compensation includes the "keep" of a cow. He milks her, and keeps her in summer in green pastures. In cold weather she has a snug, well-bedded stall, and the usefulness of any cow is the daily application of curry-comb and brush. She not only supplies the family with milk and butter, but in addition gives profit and satisfaction to the owner of butter which brings an extra price.

AN ARTISTIC IDEA.

Neat Way of Trailing Blackcap Raspberries Described and Illustrated.

Said a farmer friend who is very precise and particular in all his work: "My wife wants me to set some blackcap raspberries, but generally, coming through the garden so much that I dislike to have them around. The time spent in hand-hoeing and hoeing, saying nothing about the scratching, makes me tired."

He set his plants about five feet apart and between each two pair plants he set a stake six feet high. The canes were allowed to grow full without pinching

and naturally arched over as wild canes may be seen to do in the woods. Half the canes were bent each way against a post and fastened with bits of soft leather tacked to the post as grapevines are fastened to a building. They were not fastened in a close bundle, but spread up and down the post for a foot or more, as shown in Fig. 1. When the season was favorable they would reach the ground and then the tips could be layered if wanted.

In the spring the ends were cut back far enough to prevent the fruit's getting dirty, and nothing more was done until after haying, when the old wood was cut away and loosened from the posts and the new wood fastened in place, it having previously grown and with the plantation kept in this way had the rows snug and narrow until nearly plucking time, when the new growth would sprawl somewhat, as shown in Fig. 2, but as cultivation was stopped during July this did not matter. This probably would not pay for the commercial grower, but for the careful amateur would be both neat and novel.—L. B. Pierce, in Ohio Farmer.

Universal Agreement.

In nearly every paper devoted to the dairy that we pick up, we find kindness to the cow urged. It is a fact that men are so reckless as to be brutal to the cows, and that so much space need be used to urge kindness!

FASHION NOTES.

Novelties For the Up to Date Tea Table.

An indispensable adjunct to the 5 o'clock tea table is the plate of preserved fruits. These fruits are served on fine Sevres or Saxony china and are taken with a gold fork. The tea-cloth is almost entirely composed of rich gimpure



TAFFETA GOWN.

and is laid over red silk. There is also a fancy for black or brown broad sandwiches, cut very thin, of course. The German aniseed bread is often used.

Separate boleros of gimpure are worn with summer costumes and can be used with different gowns for variety. The bolero is still highly fashionable in all its forms, and when it has a lining the pocket, which is now impossible to the skirt because of its clinging smoothness, may be placed inside the left part of the bolero for the reception of the little purse and the handkerchief. The coin purse of gold or silver links is the favorite at present and is made in all sizes down to a purse only large enough to contain three or four gold dollars.

The gown of which an illustration is given is of hortensta taffeta. The skirt, which rests upon the floor at the back, is trimmed with two bouces of plaited hortensta mousseline de soie with a puffed heading. Above each bouce are a band of gimpure insertion and a band of black satin. The bouces are arranged to simulate a tunic. The corsage, of gimpure over hortensta taffeta, has a plaited gimpure of mousseline de soie and a bolero of the same material. The little plastron and the collar are of gimpure over taffeta, trimmed with a satin band, and the cuffs of the close sleeves. The belt and bows are of black satin. The hat of hortensta straw is trimmed with hortensta tulle and white feathers.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION ITEMS.

Pretty Cravats and New Silk Shirt Waists.

Cravats are often very long, the ends falling below the waist. For example, a model in white tulle, trimmed with fine lace, has long ends which are caught to the black satin belt by a cluster of parma violets. Bows of feathers are still in great demand, but the newest are composed of entire ostrich tips, not of the separate detached feathers.

Most of the new silk shirt waists of the plainer class have accompanying cravats of the same silk, finishing the high collar. The waists themselves are plaited, tucked or corded in patterns, instead of being ornamented, as used to be the case, and the shirt sleeves, with its stiffened cuffs, is not infrequently replaced by the ordinary sleeve with a bell shaped wrist. Some of the most attractive of these waists are of pearl gray, putty color or a light

JUDIC CHOLLET.

ACCESSORIES.

Wedding Veils and Fresh Summer Millinery.

The new wedding gowns have an immensely long train, trimmed with bouces of old point or of puffed tulle, with occasional sprays of orange blossoms inter-

MARIE STUART HAT.

Satin is, as ever, the favorite material, and the veil is either point lace or tulle, according to fancy. Tulle is far more becoming than lace as a veil and for this reason is frequently preferred even by the wealthiest brides. Lace forms an attractive ornament for the gown itself, however, and softens the border of the satin agreeably.

Touches of tulle, mousseline de soie, twisted and interwoven to form a puffy drapery. These touches require very little trimming, a tall spray of flowers, a bow of ribbon and an ornament or a group of feathers being quite sufficient. If there is a brim, it is usually undulating, and a portion of the trimming is placed so as to rest upon the hair. Buckles are a frequent ornament and are of steel or rhinestone as a rule.

A picture is given of an attractive new model, called the Marie Stuart. It is of cream straw and is lined with shirred tulle to match. Cream tulle forms a large chouch in front, and at the side is a spray of pink roses, rising from a chouch of black velvet loops, retained by a gold buckle. At the left side of the back is a chouch of tulle, at the right a chouch of black velvet.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

WALKING GOWN.

mode tint, and are very cool and refined looking. The cravat of silk is detachable, so that in its stead one of tulle or lace may be worn. The bolero is closed by a large crystal button. The sleeves have a stitched hand near the top and another at the fanning wrists. The hat is trimmed with roses, white lilacs and a black and white mottled feather.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

LAVENDER.

Lavender is an English production, and is cultivated about Hertford, Surrey and several other districts. Its name, "lavandula," from "lavare," to wash, indicates its use, which was performing the baths of wealthy people. Its flowers are considered excellent for disorders of the head and nerves. There are districts of lavender fields in Spain and north Africa, where it thrives mostly on a high sea level.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

JEWELS.

Their Language and Properties as Talismans.

The turquoise, in spite of its tendency to change color, is the emblem of sincerity, confidence, truth, tenderness and friendship and brings good fortune. It has also a beneficial effect upon the sight and is one of the most esteemed gems of the orientals.

The sapphire symbolizes justice and loyalty, beauty and nobility. It signifies warmth and a pure conscience and is in France a favorite stone for the engagement ring, its color indicating candor, goodness and all the simple virtues.

The emerald was placed under the tongue by soothsayers of old before they pronounced their oracular utterances. It clears the mind, facilitates the acquirement of learning and gives strength, activity and energy. It symbolizes charity, joy and abundance.

Earrings seem to have disappeared entirely, even studs of the smallest variety.



CREPON GOWN.

Doubtless the revolution of fashion will cause them to return to favor, but at present they may be left out of the reckoning. Long jeweled chains are still in favor, while rings were never more worn. Cheap rings are always a mistake, however, for in order to be effective rings must be of value and kept in brilliant condition.

The cut shows a costume having a skirt of this pink taffeta covered with old point. Over this is a plaited tunic of pink crepon, bordered with black velvet bands. The crepon bodice has a blouse front of three box plaits and a square yoke of old point, ornamented with puffings of crepon. Bands of black velvet, fastened by crystal buttons, outline a bolero. The elbow sleeves are of old point, trimmed with velvet bands and finished by a plaiting of pink crepon.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE LATEST STYLE.

Pretty Gowns and Attractive Wraps Now Seen.

For elaborate and elegant toilets pale and delicate tints are the newest. White, pastel blue and pale rose are seen among pearl, maroc, cream, gray, lavender, the best models, which are often very

simply made, the delicate tone and perfect cut of the gown giving it its chief claim to the first rank. Peplums and tunics after the antique style are frequently seen as a part of rich costumes, the skirt being of the trailing order, of course.

Boleros are almost invariably the accompaniment of tailor made gowns and as outer garments are largely replacing capes, although the latter, in cloth, are useful for traveling wraps, or, short and very elaborate, are still in demand for evening wear or for use with elaborate gowns. The approaching decline of the cape in general favor is owing to the change of style in gowns. While these were comparatively ample, and sleeves were large, the cape was convenient and suitable. Now that the fashion has changed to clinging, trailing robes, outlining distinctly the arms and the entire figure, the cape is becoming undesirable because it tends to conceal or at least veil the form.

The cut shows a pretty little mantle of black peau de soie embroidered in open patterns over straw satin. It is close fitting behind and is bordered with three ruffles of black lace headed by a ruche of mousseline de soie. The capuchon of plain peau de soie is lined with ruches of cream mousseline de soie, and the fanning collar is made to fasten. The lining of the mantle is straw silk. The accompanying hat of black straw is trimmed with blueets and gause wings.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE SUMMER SEASON.

Dainty Fabrics For Elegant Summer Costumes.

For the warm season charming gowns are designed of satin merveilleux, gauzes striped with velvet and tulle, and all varieties, some resembling Sevres china, others showing Scotch plaid effects.

TUNIC COSTUME.

Small, conventional figures are the favorites among printed silks, and the pattern is, as a rule, well spread over the ground.

The wearing of ornaments in the hair has always been more favored in France than in America, but even there the fashion is gradually declining.

Instead of adopting one special perfume and always using it, as was formerly considered most elegant, the fashionable woman now changes her perfumes with her gowns, using a different scent with each, according to her ideas of what is appropriate to the costume and the occasion.

An illustration is given of a remarkably pretty summer costume for crepon or guipure applied upon white silk. Over this is an accordion plaited tunic of sky blue crepe de chine, caught up in coquilles at the left side by a chouch of black velvet. The bodice, of sky blue plaited crepe de chine, has a plastron and epaulets of crepe guipure over white silk, with a decoration of black velvet chouch. The plain sleeves are of crepe guipure over white silk, the collar of crepe guipure. The accompanying hat, of leghorn straw of the shepherdess shape, is trimmed with pink azuleas and black ostrich plumes. The parasol is of sky blue silk, with a band of crepe guipure insertion.

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ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements being the run of the paper—each insertion 10 cents per line per week.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications as to the misdirection of letters addressed to the office of the editor, we have decided to send all communications to the office of the editor at the following address.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

REMARKS FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only.

THE SUN'S ATTACKS ON MR. BLAIR. Mr. S. D. Scott can never be fair in his treatment of the minister of railways.

THE GREAT FIRE. The twenty-second anniversary of the great St. John fire passed Tuesday without exciting any particular notice.

THE PHILIPPINES. An officer of the staff of General Otis, who has just returned from the Philippines, gives a very depressing account of the prospects of the Americans in that new possession of the United States.

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ALL HEADACHES. From whatever cause cured in half an hour by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

hibited painful hesitancy, and was generally frustrated. This was the style of journalism which prevailed in the backwoods half a century ago; but it is deplorable that a newspaper that pretends to be up-to-date should not only take the official debates and read them without seeing that the confusion was all on the Tory side, and Mr. Blair's friends in New Brunswick would be exceedingly surprised to learn that he had lost his cigar and coat head at Ottawa.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION. There is probably no subject that appeals so directly to the people of the civilized world, without distinction of race or creed, as the prevention and cure of that dread disease popularly known as consumption.

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stowed upon us houses of a far better class than the majority of those that were swept away. No doubt there is great room for improvement still in our houses for the world has not stood still during the last twenty years, and "modern improvements" now ought to mean something more than a bath room, perhaps a more spacious water closet. We have plenty of stately mansions too costly for any but persons of large means to live in; we have large family houses with a dozen rooms or more; but there is a great scarcity of well finished and well equipped houses of a moderate size, in which a young couple or an old couple without children can live in a moderate way, and yet with that comfort which has become almost a necessity to many. Perhaps some of our waste places left by the fire may yet be filled up with buildings of this class. If so we will be able to say that out of this gigantic evil some small good has sprung.

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The cause of this is the exposure of Tory methods of dealing with the mail contracts which Mr. Mulock made in his supplementary report last year. Still he should suppose that even this violent hatred might be suppressed by Mr. Scott long enough to enable Mr. Mulock to be present at his daughter's marriage. We are glad to know that the Liberal press has always been free from such blackguardism, although there have been marriages in the Conservative party that might very well have been made the subject of comment.

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October. I had my suspicions that matters were not right, and I proposed when it was moved last January that the secretary-treasurer be reappointed, but no one should be reappointed, but his accounts were investigated. Not one gentleman supported me in this. The auditor cannot get rid of his responsibility. He has not produced an argument that gives him a leg to stand on. He should step down and out. I do not accuse either the late secretary-treasurer or the auditor of wilful wrongdoing, but from whatever cause, whether because they found affairs so bad that they did not like to admit it, hoping something would turn up, or for some other reason, we are now in this state.

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law never enforced? It is no use to have the act unless it is enforced. Conn. Caldwell—That is so. Conn. Gilmore—If what Mr. Graham says is true, something must be done at once. Up in his section people are selling liquor, and it is understood that certain parties who handle the liquor are favored.

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Mr. Carr—That is not true. Mr. Graham—It is the way it is being run now. Mr. Graham was allowed to speak. He said: I may state that when Mr. Moore came before the town council he asked for \$1,000 to give to the new jail, knowing that the town council could do so without legislation. With regard to the Scott act, the inspector goes four or five times a year to certain places and they pay him from \$100 to \$200 each time. He knows they are selling liquor. Why is it that a third offence is never made out? Why is the

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To the ordinary traveller or tourist who now visits South Africa the word travel will have little more meaning than what it invokes in other lands. The railway now runs to most parts of the country, and a more or less tedious journey in a comfortable compartment will carry him to his destination. Such was not, however, always the case, and it is not so long since those who through pleasure or necessity were forced to travel in the ordinary way, and were not the traveller who had to trust himself to the tender mercies of the post contractor did so as a rule in fear and trembling. There were, as in all else, degrees in the various services, but it is a man who could find pleasure in a journey on the best roads must have indeed possessed a disposition which Mark Tapscott might have been proud of.

In some of the services on the principal routes from the Cape Colony and Natal the cars were well heated, the drivers were thoroughly up to the work, and the roads were made as desirable as was possible under the circumstances. But the case had been built to suit the roads, the space was strictly limited, and the mails would absorb a considerable quantity of this space, and the unfortunate passenger jammed in between a couple of other unfortunate, his knees compressed against a pile of bags and his back sore from constant friction against the seat, would sit at agony until his destination was reached. The only relief obtainable being when the car stopped for the night and the weary traveller could throw himself partly dressed on a bed to snatch a few hours' sleep before the driver's call at the earliest dawn warned him that the dread hour had arrived for him to again take his seat in the car.

The start from the town was a way of the same sort. The four or six horses would stand pawing the ground while a couple of fat fellows would hang on to their heads, the driver would gather up the reins and crack his whip, the boys would spring up to one side, and the equipage would disappear in a cloud of dust in the distance. On some lines this would hold good at all the various stopping-places, but in others one or two of the fat men would be seated in the front of the car, and a span of horses would be dragged reluctantly forth, and the traveller's heart would sink into his boots, and he would glance reproachfully at the driver. The miles would be inspanned in a fresh snarl, and the driver's short snub and preparatory for business. Tender-hearted travellers would at first sympathize with the mule, later on the sympathy would be transferred to the wretched boy who had to urge them on, by jabbing down from the cart every few minutes, and running alongside the animal and belaboring them. After a time the traveller's sympathy for both would have vanished, and he would mentally consign both to the nether world. When the boy climbed on the cart at intervals the passengers would draw deep breaths. "Everything comes to him who waits," and at length a stage would be reached on the confines of civilization, where a span of horses would be produced and a better start made. Like the Irish harrier, the post-car driver firmly believed in "saving a trot for the event," and the coach would wheel into the village in a blaze of glory, the driver awakening the echoes with a shrill blast from his bugle.—(South Africa.)

Mr. Carr—That is not true. Mr. Graham—It is the way it is being run now. Mr. Graham was allowed to speak. He said: I may state that when Mr. Moore came before the town council he asked for \$1,000 to give to the new jail, knowing that the town council could do so without legislation. With regard to the Scott act, the inspector goes four or five times a year to certain places and they pay him from \$100 to \$200 each time. He knows they are selling liquor. Why is it that a third offence is never made out? Why is the

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION. There is probably no subject that appeals so directly to the people of the civilized world, without distinction of race or creed, as the prevention and cure of that dread disease popularly known as consumption.

THE SUN'S ATTACKS ON MR. BLAIR. Mr. S. D. Scott can never be fair in his treatment of the minister of railways.

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ART'S INFLUENCES.

DR. TALMAGE'S DISCOURSE ON THE WORK OF BRUSH AND EASEL.

FAMILIAR BIBLE PICTURES.

The Illustration of Bible Truths and the Distribution of Scriptural Knowledge as It Has Been Done by the Artist's Pencil and the Engraver's Knife.

Washington, June 18.—Rev. Dr. Talmage took for his text this morning Isaiah 14, 15, 16. The day of hosts shall be upon all proud pictures." He said:

Picture is by some regarded to the realm of the trivial, accidental, sentimental or worldly, but my text shows that God sanctifies pictures, and whether they are good or bad, whether used for right or wrong purposes, they are a part of the divine observation and arraignment. The divine mission of pictures is my subject. That the artist's pencil and the engraver's knife have sometimes been made subservient to the kingdom of the bad is frankly admitted. After the ashes and soot were removed from Hieronymus and Pompeii, the walls of those cities discovered to the explorer a degradation in art which cannot be exaggerated. Gatan and all his imp have always wanted the fingers of the easel. They would rather have possession of that than the art of printing, for types are not so potent and quick for evil as pictures. The powers of darkness think they have gained a triumph, and they have when in some responsible parlor or public gallery they can hang a canvas embarrassing to the good, but fascinating to the evil.

It is not in spirit of prayer, but backed up by God's eternal truth, when I say that you have no right to hang in your art rooms or your dwelling houses that which would be offensive to good people if the figures pictured were alive in your parlor and the guests of your household. A picture that you can hang in a somewhat secluded place, or that in a public hall you cannot with a group of friends deliberately regard before and discuss ought to have knives and hammers in its top and out clear through to the bottom and a stout finger thrust in on the right side, tipping clear through to the left. Pliny the elder says that by going near enough to see the inside of Venus, and the farther you can stand off from the burning trials of the gods, the better. Never till the books of the last day are opened shall we know what has been the dire harvest of evil pictorials and unbecoming art galleries. Deeply a man's imagination, and he becomes a more carcass. The show windows of English and American cities in which the love theatres have sometimes hung long lines of brazen actors and actresses in style insulting to all propriety, have made a broad path to death for thousands of people. But so have all the other arts been at times subverted of evil. How has music been betrayed? Is there any place so low down in dissoluteness that into it has not been carried David's harp and Handel's organ, and Göttschalk's piano, and Ole Bull's violin and the flute, which, though named after an insignificant thing as the Sicilian bell, which has seven holes and is like a flute, hole, yet for thousands of years has had an exalted mission? Architecture, born in the heart of him who made the world, under its arches and across its floors, what bacchanalian revelries have been enacted! It is not against any of these arts that they have been led into captivity!

What a poor world this would be if it were not for what my text calls "pleasant pictures." I refer to your memory and mine when I ask if your knowledge of the Holy Scriptures has not been mightily augmented by woodcuts or engravings in the old family Bible which father and mother read out of and laid on the table in the old homestead when you were boys and girls. The Bible scenes which we all carry in our minds were not got from the Bible typology, but from the Bible pictures. To prove the truth of it in my own case, the other day I took up the old family Bible which I inherited. Sure enough, what I have carried in my mind Jacob's wrestle with exactly the Bible engravings of Jacob's ladder, and so with Samson carving off the gates of Gaza, Elshah restoring the Shunammite's son, the massacre of the innocents, Christ blessing little children, the crucifixion and the last judgment. My idea of all these is that of the old Bible engravings, which I scanned before I could read a word. That is true with nine-tenths of you. If I could swing open the door of your forehead, I would find that you are walking picture galleries. The great intelligence abroad about the Bible did not come from the general reading of the book, for the majority of the people read it but little, if they read it at all, but all the sacred scenes have been put before the eyes of the favored few and then engraver's plate or woodcut for millions!

What overwhelming commentary on the Bible, what reinforcement for patriarchs, prophets, apostles and Christ, what distributions of Scriptural knowledge of all nations in the paintings and engravings therefrom! Holman Hunt's "Christ in the Temple," Paul Veronese's "Magdalen Washing the Feet of Christ," Raphael's "Michael the Archangel," Albert Durer's "Dragon of the Apocalypse," Michael Angelo's "Plague of the Flery Serpents," Titicostoro's "Flight Into Egypt," Rubens' "Descent From the Cross," Leonardo Da Vinci's "Last Supper," Claude's "Queen of Sheba," Bellini's "Madonna" at Milan, Orcagna's "Last Judgment" and hundreds of miles of pictures, if they were put in line, illustrating, displaying, dramatizing, translating Bible truths until the Scriptures are not to-day so much on paper as on canvas, not so much in ink as in all the colors of the spectrum. In 1833 forty from Strasburg, Germany, there came a child that was to eclipse in speed and boldness anything and everything that the world had ever seen since the first color appeared on the sky at the creation. Paul Guastave Dore. At 11 years of age he published marvellous photographs of his own. Saying nothing of what he did for Milton's "Paradise Lost," embellishing it on the attention of the world, he takes up the book of books, the monarch of literature, the Bible, and in his pictures, "The Creation of Light," "The Trial of Abraham's Faith," "The Burial of Sarah," "Joseph Sold by His Brethren," "The Brazen Serpent," "Boas and Ruth," "David and Goliath," "The

Transfiguration," "The Marriage in Cana," "Babylon Fallen" and 904 Scriptural scenes in all, with a boldness and a grasp and almost supernatural affluence that make the heart thrill and the brain reel and the tears start and the cheeks blush and the entire nature quakes with the tremendous things of God and eternity and the domain of actually staggered down the steps of the London Art Gallery under the power of Dore's "Christ Leaving the Precincts." Protest you that as a Christian man or woman, and see no divine mission in art, and acknowledge you no obligation either in thanks to God or man.

It is no more the word of God when put before us in printer's ink than by the skillful laying on of colors or designs on metal through incision or corrosion. What a lesson in morals was presented by Hogarth, the painter, in his two pictures, "The Baker's Progress" and "The Miser's Feast," and by Thomas Cole's engravings of the "Voyage of Human Life" and the "Concealment of the Miser's Feast," and by Turner's "Slave Ship!" God in art! Christ in art! Patriarchs, prophets and apostles in art! Angels in art! Heaven in art!

The world and the church ought to come to the higher appreciation of the value of the picture. The great authors of them have generally been left to semi-starvation. Was the great painter, told in unappreciation till, being a great dealer, while on the stage he formed the acquaintance of General Howe of the English army, who, through some toady admirer, was gradually coming to appreciate as much that which he accomplished by his hand as by his heel. Fountains, the mighty painter, was pursued and hounded with which to defend himself against the mob but the artist's portfolio, which he held over his head, was the only thing that he hurled at him. The pictures of Richard Wilson of England were sold for fabulous sums of money after his death, but the pictures of the painter were not so far back when the painter was alive. From 1640 to 1648 there were 4,000 pictures writhing in agony in the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. The habit of the people to spend much of their time in knocking pictures to pieces, in the reign of Charles I. It was ordered by Parliament that all pictures of Christ be burned. Painters were badly treated and humiliated in the beginning of the eighteenth century that they were lowered clear down out of the sublimity of their art and obliged to give accounts of what they did with their colors.

The oldest picture in England, a portrait of Chaucer, though now of great value, was picked out of a lumber garret. Great were the trials of Quentin Matsys, who toiled on from blacksmith's anvil till, as a painter, he won wide recognition. The first mistake he had in making the fatal mistake of destroying pictures, for the loss of which art and religion must ever lament. But why go so far back when the painter is now? The world-renowned Bishop Ashbury had a salary of \$64 a year. Painters are not the only ones who have endured the trials of appreciation. Let me speak to you under their patronage the suffering men of art. They live no complaint; they make no strike; they have no union; with a keenness of nervous organization which almost always characterizes genius they artists suffer more than any one but God can realize.

There needs to be a concerted effort for the suffering artists of America, not sentimental discourse about what we will do, but contracts that will give them a livelihood; for I am in full sympathy with the Christian farmer who was very busy gathering his fall apples and some one asked him to pray for a poor family, the father of which had broken his leg, and the busy farmer said: "I cannot stop now to pray, but you can go down into the cellar and get some corned beef and potatoes and eggs and potatoes; that is all I can do now." Artists may wish for our prayers, but they also want practical help from men who can give them what they have heard scores of sermons for all other kinds of suffering men and women, but we need sermons that make provision for the suffering men and women of America.

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What a preparation for the wear and tear of the day a five minutes' look in the morning at some picture that will open a door into some larger realm than that in which our population daily drudges. Or what a good thing the hour of artistic opportunity on the way home in the evening from exhaustion that demands recuperation for mind and soul as well as body! Who will do for the city where you live what W. W. Corcoran did for Washington and what others have done for Philadelphia and Boston and New York? Men of wealth, if you are too modest to build and endow such a place during your lifetime, why not go to your iron safe and take out your last will and testament and make a codicil that shall build for the city of your residence a throne for American art? Take some of that money that would otherwise spoil your children and build an art gallery that shall associate your name with not only with the great masters of painting who are gone, but with the great masters who are trying to live, and also with the administration and love of thousands of people, who, unable to have fine pictures of their own, would be advantageously by your gift. By your gift you will associate your name with the great masters of painting who are gone, but with the great masters who are trying to live, and also with the administration and love of thousands of people, who, unable to have fine pictures of their own, would be advantageously by your gift. By your gift you will associate your name with the great masters of painting who are gone, but with the great masters who are trying to live, and also with the administration and love of thousands of people, who, unable to have fine pictures of their own, would be advantageously by your gift.

stones that in a few years will let the rain wash out name and epitaph, while some men, whose death was the abatement of a nuisance, have a pile of Aberdeenshire granite high enough for king and oligarchy enough to embarrass a seraph. Oh, man of large wealth, instead of leaving to the whim of others your monuments, monuments, monuments and epitaphology, to be looked at when people are going to and fro at the burial of others, build right down in the heart of your great city, or the city where you live, an immense free reading room, or a free musical conservatory, or a free art gallery, the above four sculpture and the walls abloom with the rise and fall of nations, and lessons of courage for the disheartened, and rest for the weary, and life for the dead; and 180 years from now you will be wailing influences in this world for good. How much better than to write marble, that chills you if you put your hand on it when you touch it in the cemetery, would be a monument in the shape of a free reading room, or a free musical conservatory, or a free art gallery, the above four sculpture and the walls abloom with the rise and fall of nations, and lessons of courage for the disheartened, and rest for the weary, and life for the dead; and 180 years from now you will be wailing influences in this world for good. How much better than to write marble, that chills you if you put your hand on it when you touch it in the cemetery, would be a monument in the shape of a free reading room, or a free musical conservatory, or a free art gallery, the above four sculpture and the walls abloom with the rise and fall of nations, and lessons of courage for the disheartened, and rest for the weary, and life for the dead; and 180 years from now you will be wailing influences in this world for good.

There is a clause in the enlistment regulations permitting commanding officers to short-handed emergencies. The chief engineer brought back to the ship a Greek named Charlie Maro. The man couldn't speak any English—do speak, but he was a good man at the boiler making business, and he was duly shipped aboard of us for three years. He was a wild, hairy looking fellow, Maro was, and he got a good deal of a laugh at the hands of the crew, especially the younger fellows, from the time he first came over the side.

"Maro thought that there wasn't another country on the globe except Greece. He thought that the Greek man was the hottest kind of a tamale when it came to scrapping by land or sea, and after he got hold of enough English to make himself understood he took to taking some of the young apprentice boys up into the eyes of the ship and tell them with many gesticulations and furious words of the different kinds of Greek words that were used in Turkey of the two countries ever came to an open rupture.

"The ship was around on the Pacific station when the war broke out between Greece and Turkey. When the news of the outbreak of the war got to Maro, the boiler maker, he nearly had heart disease and a whole lot of other sudden things from pure excitement. He just couldn't hold himself in, he looked so tickled.

"Da Greeks man willa bim! bim! bim! da Turk man, was Charlie Maro's way of putting it, and he didn't see that the Turk had a ghost of a chance. All hands forward encouraged him in the belief. They all acquiesced in expressing the belief to Maro that Greece would simply eat Turkey up. Then a boat's mate who knew how to crack the most profitable kind of steers with a face as solemn and wooden as an Indian's took Charlie in hand and told him some things. He told Maro that the United States was so much in sympathy with Greece in the struggle with Turkey that the navy department had decided to turn over all of the ships of the American navy to Greek commanders.

"Here's a big chance for you, Maro," the boat's mate told Charlie. "You just want to work your edge. Here you are already shipped on this cruiser, and it's dollars to doughnuts that if you ask for the command of this ship in order to take her over to Greece to mix it up with the Turks you'll get it handed down. Better try it on."

"That idea impressed Maro a heap. He asked the boat's mate whom he'd better apply to to get command of the cruiser.

HE WANTED THE SHIP

THOUGHT HE WAS ELIGIBLE TO COMMAND A CRUISER.

The Shabby Trick Played Upon a Patriotic Greek Boiler Maker by Some of Uncle Sam's Officers With Whom He Had Shipped.

"About four years ago the cruiser on which I was serving shipped a boiler maker while we were on the Mediterranean station," said a Washington chief petty officer of the navy, now on leave of absence. "Our former boiler maker's time expired while we were at Gibraltar, and as he was not in good physical shape he wasn't re-enlisted, but took his discharge and returned to the United States by the way up the ship was shy a boiler maker, a very important and necessary petty officer down below in the engineer's department, and when the ship pulled into Naples harbor the chief engineer went ashore to see if he couldn't dig up a boiler maker.

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TO CURE A FELON.

How to Treat These Dangerous and Painful Sores.

A felon is a severe and usually a most painful inflammation of the end of the finger, more commonly either the thumb or index finger of the right hand, for the reason that these are most exposed to the little wounds from which the trouble starts; but any of the fingers, or even one of the toes, may be the seat of a felon.

The inflammation starts generally from the prick of a pin or needle or from a scratch or cut, but often the wound is so slight that no notice is taken of it until the finger begins to grow sore. The soreness soon passes into actual pain, and this rapidly becomes most intense and throbbing, and sometimes it is so severe that the patient is unable to hang down. The ball of the finger is hot, red and swollen. At the same time the patient feels more or less ill, is feverish, and has a headache and rapid pulse.

When the inflammation is deep seated, pus collects beneath the periosteum, or membrane covering the bone, and greatly increases the distress as well as the danger. If allowed to go on unrelieved, the inflammation may creep up the finger into the palm of the hand, and then the condition becomes a most serious one. In almost any case when the inflammation has formed beneath the periosteum more or less of the bone will die, leaving the end of the finger crippled or disfigured by a deep scar.

When the treatment is begun very early, it is sometimes possible to cut short the inflammation by cold cloths applied continuously to the inflamed part. These must be frequently renewed, for if allowed to get warm they will act as poultices and rather hasten suppuration than arrest it. At the same time the arm should be kept in a sling, with the hand raised and resting on the chest.

If the inflammation does not rapidly subside under this treatment, we must reverse it and try to bring matters to a head by means of poultices or wet cloths applied as hot as they can be borne and changed very often.

The only thing to be done when pus has formed is to cut the finger and let it out. This is painful enough for the instant, but it will prevent many days of acute suffering and all danger of severe inflammation of the hand and arm, with subsequent blood poisoning.—Youth's Companion.

SECONDHAND SHOES.

Extensive Repairs May Be Made For Very Little Money.

A sign hanging in front of a shoemaker's shop which secondhand shoes were sold had upon it these words: "Secondhand Shoes With New Uppers." It seemed almost as though a pair of secondhand shoes with new uppers were a thing of course, but in a recent inquiry showed that this impression was not warranted by the facts. There is a good deal of fresh material in a pair of shoes thus repaired, but there is also left a good deal of the old.

The upper thus put in is a new vamp, the front part of the upper. The old counter, or back part of the shoe, still remains. It is a familiar fact that when the counter may break down or wear out or get too tight or too loose, it is much more likely to stay sound and good. It is the front that cracks and breaks. And so in putting secondhand shoes on order new vamps are sometimes put in to take the place of the old, which has also been soled and heeled, might easily be described as having undergone extensive repairs it would still be far from wholly new. There would remain, besides the old counter, the shank and the inner sole and the general shape and framework of the shoe, and upon these the repairs could be made.

Secondhand shoes bring various prices, depending on their original quality and their condition. A pair of secondhand shoes, resoled and heeled and with new uppers, can be bought for as little as a dollar.

The Madrid Museum. After the social side of life in the Spanish capital has lost some of its novelty there are always the collections to see and admire. And after all, the crowning glory of the place is the Museo del Prado, which, if not the finest in Europe, at least ranks with the Louvre and the galleries of Dresden and Florence, says a correspondent in the Chicago Record. The gallery is especially rich in portraits of the great kings of Spain, and its chief treasures are the works of Diego Velasquez, some 60 in number. The light of the gallery itself is perhaps poor, but the charm of being able to walk undisturbed and never crowded amid this marvellous collection of works by the masters is enough of itself to repay a visit to Spain. The royal collection of armor at the palace is as interesting as the Prado pictures, in a way, and after these collections come other less notable, but worthy of a great capital.

Most Curious Clock. One of the most curious clocks in the world is that which Amos Lane of Amidee, Nev., constructed some time ago. The machinery, which is nothing but a face, hands and lever, is connected with a gyser, which shoots out an immense column of hot water every 38 seconds. This spurting never varies to the tenth of a second, and therefore a clock perfectly attached to it cannot fail to keep correct time. Every time the water spurts up it strikes the lever and moves the hands forward 38 seconds.

Two Faking Towers. Poking has a tower in which is hung a large bell cast in the fifteenth century and another tower containing a huge drum which is intended to be beaten in case a great danger should threaten the city. No one is allowed to enter these towers.

MEN OF MARK.

Asked if he played cards, Russell Sage the other day replied, "No; I'm too rich to afford it."

General B. F. Tracy was a schoolmate of John D. Rockefeller at the Oswego (N. Y.) academy.

Commodore W. W. Meade, who has been placed in command of the Brooklyn, was one of the designers of that ship. General Miles has received an invitation to be present at the coming military maneuvers at Windsor, England.

"Most of my biographies," says Sir Henry Irving, "prefer to say that I was born in Glasgow, but I wasn't. Keinton was the place."

Mr. Jean de Reszke is, unlike most opera singers, afraid of the camera, and it was not until last season that he had an American photograph taken.

Thomas R. and Frederick I. Proctor of Utica, N. Y., have bought a plot of land in that city for \$25,000 and presented it to the city for a public library site.

General John B. Gordon has made considerable money as a lecturer in the past year or so. He intends to invest a good share of it in a sheep raising venture on his Georgia plantation.

Francis B. Thurber, the former merchant prince, who lost his great fortune in the panic of 1856, has been recently admitted to practice law in New York. Mr. Thurber is 47 years of age.

M. Camille Krantz, who has succeeded De Freynot as the French minister of war, was sent to this country in 1893 as the commissioner general of the French section at the Columbian exposition.

Harry Tabar, author of "Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow Wow," "Ting Ting, Ting, Ting, the Bells Go," "Oh, You Little Darling, I Love You" and other ballads, is now in dire poverty. His songs number 18,000.

Christian Kerr, who made a row 49 years ago that he would not work for a living, died recently in Newark, N. J., at the age of 70 years. Since making the vow he lived at begging continuously, at which he worked as hard as he might have at any other means of livelihood.

Secretary Gage has introduced into his department a custom which he first inaugurated in a Chicago bank. This is to have luncheon served in the building, so that all the clerks can meet each day at table and discuss the affairs of the office. These gatherings are called "Mr. Gage's cake-meetings."

Somebody the other day asked ex-Senator Gorman why he never gave an interview. "For this reason," he replied. "Everybody who has ever can understand what one means by a spoken word, but everybody can catch the intonations of the speaker's voice. But a printed word everybody reads in a tone to suit himself, and nearly everybody reads it wrong."

Colonel Daniel F. Hitt of Ottawa, Ill., whose death at the age of 93 is announced, was a famous pioneer of La Salle county, Ill., and was widely known throughout the state. He was the father of Andrew J. Hitt, superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and an uncle of Congressman Robert R. Hitt. He served with distinction in the Black Hawk and civil wars.

BEE BUZZES.

Queenless bees build drone combs. Strong colonies protect themselves. Dry and warm is the rule for keeping honey.

Drones do not usually live so long as workers. Colonies with young queens are less inclined to build drone comb than those with old queens. Queens reared in cool, strong colonies are just as good as any that are reared naturally. Whenever the bees begin to lead the drones out or pen them off to starve they are of no more good. The only way to keep drones successive for any length of time is to keep them in queenless colonies. When the bees are building comb or raising brood, it is essential that they have plenty of water. Every time a bee hatches it leaves a thin lining in the cell. For this reason the cells gradually get smaller. Bees improve the fruit trees. Remember this, and if the orchard seems to bear sparingly get a few live bees and put them in it.—St. Louis Republic.

PITH AND POINT.

Troubles and babies grow larger by naming them. Artistic is often a synonym for useless and expensive. Gossip is a cartridge fired from the gun of its curiosity.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes it. Superstition never keeps people from accepting 13 for a dozen. A man with an elastic imagination is apt to mistake it for his conscience. A man who lives on hope will spend his old age at somebody else's expense.

Some people pruned by their errors, it would keep them busy declaring dividends. Contact with a sharp man is very apt to dull one's confidence in humanity.—Chicago News.

SMILES WITH REED.

We know a number of congressmen who would like to be on the jury when Reed tries his first case in New York.—Cincinnati Enquirer. What a sensation Tom Reed would create in congressional circles if he should retrace from Europe and say the story of his resigning was all a joke.—Duluth Herald. Tom Reed had a little chat with the president of the French deputies, and the members of that body will probably have to pay dearly for the little talk.—Chicago Record.

THREE BALLS.

The baseball departments of the St. Louis papers have expanded wonderfully.—Washington Post. The Giants are easily in need of a mascot, a new name. "Giants" is a rank misnomer.—Ridgewood (N. J.) News. The Cleveland Baseball club is making a record as a loser. Certainly it is verifying the prediction of one of its managers that it would surprise the people of Cleveland.—Cleveland Leader.

Some More Information.

Tommy-Faw, what is a pessimist? Pessimism is the art of making two evils worse both.—Indianapolis Journal.

ST. JOSEPH CLOSING

EXERCISES WERE HELD IN LEFEBVRE HALL WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

John H. Barry of St. Stephen, Val-dictorian and M. C. Collins of Fairville, Essayist, and William Duke of this City Takes Silver Prizes.

St. Joseph's College, June 21.—After a very successful year's work, St. Joseph's University held its closing exercises in Lefebvre Hall this afternoon.

The morning was spent in preparing the hall and in welcoming former scholars, friends of the university and parents of the present pupils.

At 3 o'clock all repaired to Lefebvre Hall to witness the closing exercises. The following was the programme:—

- March—Semper Fidelis.....Hall
Distribution of diplomas.....Hall
Distribution of degrees.....Hall
God Save the Queen.....Hall

All the numbers of the programme were well rendered. The poem read by Edgar Paradis was received with great applause and the audience clearly showed that it fully appreciated the effort of the author.

John H. Barry, of St. Stephen, delivered the English valedictory as follows:—

Reverend Fathers, Fellow Students, Class Mates, Ladies and Gentlemen: Another class meets to bid farewell to its Alma Mater.

The French valedictory was given by Pierre A. Landry, eldest son of Judge Landry, of Dorchester.

The English essay was read by M. C. Collins of Fairville, and the French essay by Edgar Paradis, of Montreal.

The degree of B. A. was conferred on John Henry Barry, Calvary, Charles Frederick Gillen, Moncton; Pierre Alfred Landry, Dorchester; Stephen Henry McDonald, St. John; Albert E. McManis, Moncton; Thomas J. Bannon, Sackville, Moncton.

The degree of M. A. was conferred on Rev. Timothy Casey, Fredericton; Rev. Wm. McNamee, O.S.C., St. Laurent; Rev. Edward L. O'Brien, Bathurst; Rev. E. X. Boisjoly, St. John.

Honorarium—A set of books presented by Rev. M. LeBlanc, of Quebec, awarded because of equal merit to Arthur Wilbur, Dorchester, N. B., and Francois Daigle, St. Louis, N. B.

set results, their disposition must be such as to gain, at once, both the respect and the love of their pupils.

books, presented by Very Rev. G. A. Dion, S. O. C., Providence, awarded for a competition in intellectual and moral philosophy to John Barry, Calvary, Me.

Special premium, presented by "A Friend" Nelson, N. B., for competitive essays in English belle-lettres class—awarded to (1st) William Duke, St. John, N. B.; (2nd) Henri Bourque, Coogan, N. B.

Religious instruction, special prize of 100 francs, awarded to (1st) William Duke, St. John, N. B.; (2nd) Henri Bourque, Coogan, N. B.

Religious instruction, special premium, awarded by Very Rev. G. Francis, C. S. C., Superior-General—awarded for excellence in apologetic class to Pierre A. Landry, St. John, N. B.

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HENRY CLEWS & CO.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE STOCK MARKET

And Business Conditions in the United States—The Imports and Exports of the United States for the Seventeen Months Past.

New York, June 17.—During the past week there has been some recovery in the tone of business on the stock exchange.

The green goods men are looking for a rise in the price of the green goods.

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extinguish this balance. Meanwhile, the excess of exports over imports is fast diminishing.

The exports of merchandise and specie for May amounted to \$100,821,000 while the imports were \$70,211,000, showing a creditor balance of \$30,610,000 for the same month of 1898.

These figures show that we have reached a condition in our foreign exchanges in which the creditor balance on commercial account but little more than suffices to offset the adverse balance on loans outside our trading and specie exchange.

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refused, and returned to you, opened, through the dead letter office. Your telegram being in cipher no one understood its meaning, so have no fear.

Copy of telegram for you so to send. Be careful to copy it exact, using same figures and street name.

James Green Broke His Arm While Using a Vanting Pole—Sunday Excursions Well Patronized.

St. Stephen, June 19.—The house and store of B. and P. McKenna was broken into last night, and about ten dollars in coin were stolen from a drawer.

James Green, jr., while vaulting with a pole on Saturday evening, fell and broke an arm.

Sunday excursion yesterday on the W. C. R. from Eastport brought about 100 persons to the border.

The celebrated Cole Chisholm was locked up this morning by Officer Cotter for being drunk.

Chatham News

CHATHAM, June 20.—On Monday evening, a horse driven by Miss Blake, took fright, and ran down Green street, overturning the carriage, and throwing the occupants, Miss Blake, Leighton, Haynes and Keenan, to the ground.

Mr. Thomas Gable, manager of one of the railway lines, in Southern California, paid a flying visit to his friends and relatives here, and left this morning for Woodville and back, and as these were the original denominations I had worked upon, you can believe me when I say that I have no more to say on this subject.

Now, my dear Sir, I am fully aware of the suspicion and prejudice that you will naturally entertain in my proposition, but I have no other alternative.

Human motives are a vile virus, dangerous to handle. The flash that gives us light may knock us out.

ALL HEADACHES from whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS.

Intercolonial Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, the 26th June, express trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

EPSS'S COCOA. No Summer Vacation.

FIGHTING FOR A CHILD.

Husband and Wife Struggle for the Possession of the Little One in the Corridor of a Hotel.

New York, June 19.—Over the possession of their girl, two years (1), a father and mother, said to be well known in Washington, quarrelled in the corridors of the Parker House, this city, at half past three o'clock yesterday morning.

The mother at length obtained possession of the little one, and left for Washington on an early train. It is understood she will begin legal proceedings this morning in that city for the permanent custody of her child.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Winsatt, of Washington, who were married three years ago, quarrelled in this city a week ago, and the father, taking his child, came to this city, where he placed the little girl in the care of a daughter of a liberal friend of the mother.

Mr. Winsatt did not register at the hotel, but he did enter the city, and returned last Saturday night and went to the hotel.

Mr. Winsatt in the meantime had learned of the whereabouts of her child, and arrived in this city from Washington last night on Saturday.

When Mr. Winsatt re-appeared, he had the manager escorted to the room of the mother and daughter to the room of the mother and daughter to the room of the mother and daughter.

Mr. Winsatt insisted on retaining possession of his child, but the manager asked him if he had any legal authority to do so.

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Asthma Permanently Cured.

A Well-Known Canadian Notary Public Suffered for 35 Years—Permanently Cured by Clarke's Kola Compound.

R. D. Pitt, Esq., Kamloops, writes: "I have suffered for at least 35 years from the great oppressiveness of asthma and shortness of breath.

I had during these years consulted many physicians and tried all the remedies until the doctor told me I might get temporary relief, but I would be always troubled.

These are the symptoms of asthma, and I have suffered from it for 35 years.

Clarke's Kola Compound is the only permanent cure for asthma; it is now successfully used throughout the leading hospitals in England and Canada.

Clarke's Kola Compound is the only permanent cure for asthma; it is now successfully used throughout the leading hospitals in England and Canada.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

It is essential for the health of the human system that the bowels should be kept in a normal state.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound is the only permanent cure for constipation; it is now successfully used throughout the leading hospitals in England and Canada.

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