ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1899.

NO. 80.

## VOL. XXXVII.

### THE NEW SPEAKER.

MR. THOMAS BAIN OF WENT-WORTH, SUCCEEDS SIR JAMES EDGAR.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—The governor general having been informed of the death of Sir James Edgar is pleased to give leave to the house to proceed to the choice of a speaker.

Mr. Clerk (Sir John Bourinot)—The melancholy event which we had to deplore yesterday now brings us to the laty of selecting a new speaker to preside over the deliberations of this house. It were a mere truism to assert that the office of the speaker of the house if commons is one of the most your remember that the object is, as it your remember that the object is, as it similar attack on day labor and at this your remember that the object is, as it similar attack on day labor and at this your remember that the object is, as it similar attack on day labor and at this house; if we remember that the object is, as it ought to be, to keep even the same policy of t

serior make the column. In a Windhall serior was based and material in this process. The column of t

peudent, able and impartial manner that commends him entirely to the approval of the side of the house. (Applause) I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

Sir James Burthoot put the motion, which was carried without a dissentient voice. He then raid, "I declare Mr. Thomas Bain unanimously elected to the chair of the speaker of this house."

During the applause which followed this official declaration, Mr. Bain rose from his seat, and was conducted to the chair by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding. As Mr. Speaker took the chair there was a renewal of the applause and cheers which lasted some little time.

Mr. Speaker Bain then addressed the house as follows: I beg respectfully to thank the house of commons for the honor they have accorded me in electing me unanimously as their speaker. I feel especially thankful for the kindly way in which the leader of the opposition has expressed him-

melf on this occasion, and I can assure the house that it will be my best endeavor to discharge the duties attached to my position with justice and impartiality. I can only appeal to gentlemen on both sides of the house when I say that I feel sensible of my inability to efficiently discharge these duties and ask them for their earnest and kind cooperation for the preservation of the rights and privileges and duties attacted to the rights of the house of commons from time far gone past. (Renewed applause).

Laurier, Leader of the Government, and the Nomination Seconded by Sir Charles Tupper, Leader of the Opposition.

Ottawa, Aug. 1—The house of commons assembled at 3 o'clock today to elect a speaker. As the proceedings are the first of the kind that has ever taken place in Canada they are of particular interest.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed the house that it was the pleasure of his excellency the governor general that the house should present their speaker in the senate chambers journeyed across to the senate side, where his excellency was in waiting. The speaker elect announced that he had been chosen by the house of commons as their speaker and prayed that any ertheir speaker and prayed that he had been chosen by the house of commons as their speaker and prayed that any ertheir speaker

ahorthand note was taken of the whole proceedings.

At a meeting of the railway committee today Hon. Mr. Blair's railway bill was again under consideration. The opposition which was started by Sir Charles Tapper yesterday was sgain remewed by Mr. Hagart and others, who threatened ali kinds of obstruction if that part of the bill to improve the railway rules and regulations for employes were proceeded with.

Hon. Mr. Blair admitted that a stage of the session had been reached when the opposition could do thir. He had already made an earnest appeal to permit the bill to pass, but to no ava. I. He pointed out that a confarence was held between Premise gart and himself, and it was decided to give way in regard to this clause. He, however, hoped that the clause to prevent exploiting of townsites in Western Canada would be allowed to go through. When this clause was reached Mr. Haggart and others opposed it strenadously, and Sir Charles Tapper sent word from the house that if they have been pressing upon the government for some time.

The evening session of the house was devoted to the discussion of the house was devoted to the dis

a devoted to the supplementaries for Port \$150,000 in the supplementaries for Port Colborne harbor.

The opposition took the ground that this was first of a heavy expenditure of nearly \$5,000,000 for this scheme as the engineer of public works had at one time reported that such would be necessary. It was pointed out on the government side that such an amount would not be required, and Hor. Mr. Fielding pointed out that it was not intended to go on out that it was out that the subsidies were not spent in one year. They were not spent in one year.



Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-iect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsl-ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose

Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver

THE CUP WILL STAY.

THE GLENCAIRN CAPTURED ST. LOUIS

The sailing committee met at Dorval tonight to decide the 'protest and decided there was not sufficient ground for ordering the race to be resailed and awarded the race to the Glencairn.

The Shamrock on the Way.

GLASSOW, Aug. 3-The cup challenger Shamrock sailed from Fairlie this morning, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton's steam racht Erin, gaily decorated with

As the two yachts proceeded down the river, whose banks were thronged with spectators, they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers intermingled with singing Rule Britannia. The craft in the vicinity of Fairlie also displayed fisgs in honor of the departing chal-A SAD DROWNING:

It is the in Dark Lake.

A very sad drowning accident occurred. Thursday afternoon about 3 o'clock, when Frank, the seven-year-old son of Lake, two or three miles from the city. The young fellow, who was a very bright by, had made arrangements with a companion, James McManus, aged 12 years, and whose parents reside in the house with Mr. McGuire on St. Patl street, to go to Dark Lake berry picking, and Mr. George in honor of the departing challenger. The sound of the whistles and sizens bhasting in honor of Shamrock was deafening. As already cabled the Shamrock will take a southerly course. Captain Hogerth expects to reach New York within 28 days, as he does not intend to pash the yacht to any extent. She is insured at Lloyds for £40, two or three miles from the city. The young fellow, who was a very bright boy, had made arrangements with a companion, James McManus, aged 12 years, and whose parents reside in the house with Mr. McGuire on St. Patl street, to go to Dark Lake berry picking, and Mr. George

challenger larewell, immediately
for London.

It is expected the Shamrock will clear
the Mull of Kintyre tonight and that
Erin will catch her off Malin Head.

Mr. Martineau, marine painter for the
queeu, who is aboard the Erin, will
paint the Shamrock en rente for Sir
Thomas Lipton.

In order to avoid straining by use of
the sninnaker. Catchin Hogartn rigged

Rev. Dr. Morrison Dead

church, son of Albert B. Baker, of mouth on Wednesday.

church, son or Albert B. Baker, of Princeton, and Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carrol Jackson, of New York city, were married at St. Saviour's church at noon today, in the presence of the largest and most fashionable gathering ever assembled at a church wedding here. HALIPAX, N. P., July 30-Word was received here today of the death this morning at Chatham of Rev. P. M. Morrison after an illness of several weeks. He was in his 59th year. His wife, who survives him, was a Miss Macgecby, of New Brunswick. The body will be brought here for burial.

> ALL HEADACHES from whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS. 10 cents and 25 cents at druggists.

Going to

Re-Decorate?

Metallic

Ceilings & Walls



about them. If you want an estimat send outline showing the shape and Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

V. A. Meclauchlan. Selling Agent St. John

DARTMOUTH'S NATAL DAY.

Big Celebration With Unusually

HALIPAY, Aug. 3—This was natal day in Dartmouth and her good fortune of previous years in having fine weather for the celebration was repeated this year. Bunting was displayed everywhere throughout the town. A bicycle parade took place at 9 o'clock through the principal street. There were a large number of very prettily decorated wheels in the parade. As small the ladies wheels excelled in attractive decorations. After this was over crowds flocked to the park to witness military and naval exercises. The Leinster regiment and about 200 men from the ships took part.

and about 200 men from the samps to part.

In the afternoon the town was thronged with visitors for the regatts and this evening there was a larger crowd than ever before to witness the illumination and fireworks on the lake.

Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford and General Lord William Seymore were in Dartmouth this morning taking part in exercises in person. Fally 20,000 persons crossed the ferry.

The regatta was held on the first lake.

**ASTHMA** 

CAN BE CURED

And Is Being Permanently Cured

Daily by Clarke's Kola Compound -Here Is What a Hamilton Lady

which sailed for America from Fairlie was the unbeaten minerva, skippered by "Charlies" Barr, now skipper of the Columbia. The Shamrock's racing spars will be taken to New York by the Anchor Line steamer City of Rome. Captain Hogarth, just before he started, said he considered the Shamrock to be a perfect racing machine.

The Shamrock, after proceeding a short distance, had a slight mishap to her bowsprit and had to return here, thus delaying her departure.

FARKIB, Aug. 3—Shamrock, escorted by Erin, sgain started for America this venning, at 5 o'clock. A private signal to start came from Sir Thomas Lipton, who was on board Erin. Shamrook was then lying in 11 fathoms of water, opperite the house in which Mr. Will Fife, it, the designer of the Shamrock was then lying in 11 fathoms of water, opperite the house in which Mr. Will Fife, it he designer of the Shamrock was born. A stiff breeze was blowing of Ayrabire. Captain Archie Hogarth, skipper No. I, took the till, and Captain Robert Wringe, skipper No. 2, looked after things forward. Shamrock swung twice around Erin, receiving hearity cheers from the crews assembled in Fairlie Roads.

The crew of a training ship lying near sang out luttily, "Bring back the cu!!"

When the Shamrock had circled twice around Erin, Captain Hogarth dipped the blue ensign as the yacht stood of down Bote Sound.

Sir Thomas Lipton, having bidden the chellenger farewell, immediately started for Londor.

It is expected the Shamrock will clear the Mull of Kintyre tonight and that that the strength and the chellenger farewell, immediately started for Londor.

It is expected the Shamrock will clear the Mull of Kintyre tonight and that the strength and that the strength and the chellenger farewell, immediately started for Londor.

It is expected the Shamrock will clear the Mull of Kintyre tonight and the captain the captai

In order to avoid attaining by use of the spinnakes, Captain Hogarta rigged the continued advance in the price of the price of the continued advance in the price of the price of the price of the price of the continued advance in the price of the continued advance in the price of th

Fashionable Wedding at Bar

Harbor.

CHATHAM, N. B., July 30—D. Morrison form an assisting the retail deduces form as the manufacturers found that some dealers are solling goods so lowers to cause wonaders and the foundation for their own as assisting the retail deduces form as assisting the retail deduces form assisting the retail deduces form assistant and the foundation for their own assistant and the foundation for the

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by over plant of the power o

Sold in St John by responsible drug-gists and in W. C. Wilson's St. John West.

### BOARD OF TRADE

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. F. L. Potts Thinks a Large Portion of Montreal's Fruit Busi-

Fortion of Montreal's Fruit BusiBess Could be Obtained by St.

John—Ice in the Straits of Belleisle Delays Steamers for Montreal.

There was but a small attendance at the regular meeting of the board of trade Tuesday afternoon as many members are out of town. The session was a short one. President McLaugi lin was the chair and those in attendance were Secretary Allson, W. M. Jarvis, A.

L. Spencer, G. Fred Fisher, F. A. Dykeman and F. L. Potts.

The secretary read several letters.

The secretary read several letters. The secretary of the British Columbia

The board ordered the letter acknowledged, with a statement of regret that the subsidies having already been passed, it was too late to do anything.

A letter from Mr. W. F. Hatheway, chairman of the assessment committee of the board, was read enclosing a reply to him from Chairman of Assessors Mc-Bobble, stating that nothing had been done by the common council yet towards accuring information on the assessment.

Mr. Jarvis reported on the maritime board meeting which opens here on the evening of the 16 h instant. The subjects for discussion were being gradually developed. Arrangements were made with the railway and steamship lines for transportation of delegates to the board and for merchants coming to take part in Merchants' week. One fare will be charged and, on certificate countersigned by the secretary of the maritime board, a return ticket will be issued free of charge.

board, a return ticket will be issued free of charge.

Mr. F. L. Potts brought up a question in connection with the fruit business. He showed that big auction sales of fruit are held at Montreal and attended by buyers from all parts of Canada and the United States. The fruit comes from the Mediterranean and this year the ice has held fruit steamers in delay for lengthy times from entering the St. Lawwence. Thus loss was occasioned in the fruit, besides the expenses of delay to fruit, besides the expenses of deley to the steamers. It was asked why could the business not be brought to St. John and ultimately result in having these big fruit auctions here. The members considered the matter an important one and it will be looked into.

The board then adjourned.

### MR. VARWART DEAD.

Fredericton's Ex-Mayor Passed Away Early Wednesday Morn-

FREDERICTON, Aug. 2-Wesley Vanwart, Q. C., ex-mayor of Fredericton, died at 2 o'clock this morning. News of his deeth, though expected, will be learned with sincere regret. The popular Jawyer sustained a stroke of paralysis Sunday morning and sank gradually, though he rallied for a time during that

day.

Deceased was the son of George H.

Vanwart of Queensbury, N. B., and brother
of Judge J. A. Vanwart and Dr. Vanwart. His funeral will be held Thursday at 4 p. m.

withdrawing their money. By neon every cheque had been paid out and the excitement, had diminished. Three minutes later another rush began but it lasted only a few moments. All the afternoon withdrawals continued but the excitement gradually subsided and by 3 o'clock the bank officials breathed more easily.

The run was one of the most exciting Montreal has witnessed in a number of years. The position of the Hochelaga Bank, however, was considered exceptionally strong, the total assets amounting to \$7,884,472, against total liabilities of \$8,033,441

His eyes were full of the austere love that springs up between men who have tugged at the same oar tog-ther and are yoked by custom and use and the intumacies of toil. This is a good love and, since it allows, and even encourages strife, recrimination and the most brutal sincerity, does not die but increases and is proof against any absence and evil conduct.

Industrie to show up.

Just then a large, gray haired man, with a head of the patriarchal type, slowly arose and said:—

"I don't know what the rest of the folk here think about this, but my opinion is that it's a fraud of the worst sort."

Then he sat down, while the belder ones applauded. The applause savencouraged the aged man that he forthwith arose and demanded to know what he was going to get for his twenty-five

### IS THERE A HELL?

SPIRITUALISTIC MEETING HELD IN NEW YORK TO GIVE

Col. Ingersoll's Spirit a Chance to Answer the Question-However, the Agnostic's Shade Declines to be Interviewed Satisfactorily-The Meeting a Failure.

Announcement that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's spirit would speak last night and give views of the world he now inhabits was sufficient to draw an audience of 200 or more persons to Lyric Hall, New York,

Preliminary to the appearance of Col. Ingersoll's shade C. B. McDonald, the manager, announced that there would be a discussion on "Is There a Heli?"

he was going to get for his twenty-five

outled the store and demanded to know what of the was ging to get for his twenty-five contents.

Long and long ago, when the Empress of India was a young woman, and there was not unclean ideals in the land it free days one can't give and the best of the was ging to get for his twenty-five contents of India was a young woman, and there was not unclean ideals in the land it free days one can't give and the best of this the onstom in a few messes to drink the queen's tosat in broken glass, to the hings delight of the mess contractors. The custom is now dead, because there is the house of a government, and that has word a government, and that has wen been to contractors.

When you see a young man with his pony in a white lather, and his hat on the back of his head, flying down hill of the Redeemer, who had forsaken the back of his head, flying down hill of the Redeemer, who had forsaken the back of his head, flying down hill never the comes, girl who will be properly surprised.

He could be recommended the contractors of the chims was not a catastrophe arrives and the man of many millions goed down, and wish any store of the chims was not actastrophe arrives and the man of many millions goed down, and wish and self-graded was a catastrophe arrives and the man of many millions goed down, and when a catastrophe arrives and the man of many millions goed down, and with a No. 2 Remingious and a stout heart set about earning her daily bread.

St. Streinen, N. B., Aug. 1—The following the country of the chims of the principals smoon their fathers.

A Distinguished Party.

A

and said:—

"The colonel won't be able to talk to you tonight. He has not been long enough in the spirit world to comply with the spirit laws." Frank then came out of his "trance" and bounded from the stage into the wings.

The meeting broke up into excited groups. The lights began to go down and a rush was made for the box office. When it was reached it was found to be closed, but the doors above were heard.

The meeting broke up into excited groups. The lights began to go down and a rush was made for the box office.

When it was reached it was found to be closed, but the doors above were heard.

The meeting broke up into excited groups. The lights began to go down and a rush was made for the box office.

When it was reached it was found to be closed, but the doors above were heard.

closed, but the doors above were heard to slam shut.

to slam shut.

The aged man with the gray beard and his friend, the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, lugered after the others in a shadow and waited for Mr. McDonald. They had calculated correctly, and in about 10 minut s that gentleman came quietly down the stairs, and, believing the coast class, started away. He was seized on either side by an excited man and met with a demand for a quarter dollar from each. There was a struggle, in which each elderly gentleman lost a part of his flowing beard, but they proved too much for Mr. McDonald and he agreed to arbitrate. Later he was seen walking hurriedly through Forty sixth street. The old men went their way up Sixth avenue, each looking as if he enjoyed the evening and at cheap rates, toc.—[New York Herald.

Jy, and refrains from talking down to his superiors. the children will sometimes be good to him and let him see what they think about the worl?

He was an extraordinary brigadier and did not believe in the values of a reserve when dealing with asiastics. And indeed, when you come to think of it had the British army consistently wait defor reserves in all its little sflairs, the boundaries of our empire would have stopped at Brighton Beete.

It is a venerable fact that, if a man own was managed and the was every and the strength and the would have windered the will end in believing and spreading evil of people indifferent to him or her, beet of people indifferent to him or her, beet on the will end in believing will interest the same warry of people indifferent to him or her, beet on the will end in believing and spreading evil of people indifferent to him or her, beet on the will end in believing and spreading evil of people indifferent to him or her, beet on the will end in believing and spreading evil of people indifferent to him or her, beet on the will end in believing and spreading evil of people indifferent to him or her, beet on the will end in believing and spreading evil of people indifferent to him or her, beet on the will end in believing and spreading evil of people indifferent to him or her, beet on the will end in believing and spreading evil of people indifferent to him or her, beet on the will end in believing and spreading evil of people indifferent to him or her, beet on the will end in believing and spreading evil of people indifferent to him or her, beet on the will end to believing and spreading evil of people indifferent to him or her, beet of the spread in the will be some strong an against in finence of the party of world and the world have to be a proposed of the spreading evil of people indifferent to him or her, beet of the party of people indifferent to him or her, beet of the party of people indifferent to him or her, beet of the party of people indifferent to him or her, beet of th

### Canadian Influence.

Tononto, Aug. 1.—The Telegram's spe cial cable from London says: The Daily News today says: The most interesting

ROUTES

Which May Be Created Between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean—A Thirty Foot Channel Would Cost Two Hundred Million Dollars,

BY Would Cost Two Hundred Million Dollars,

Which May Be Created Between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean—A Thirty Foot Channel Would Cost Two Hundred Million Dollars,

BY Would Cost Tw The scretary read several interaction Commits
Board of Frade wrote for information of
the form of precedure in eases of sangenment in New Argusters.

About 30 years from this date, when
there is not a place, and one half of the saddince balleyed
there is not a place, and one half of the saddince balleyed
there is not a place, and one half of the saddince balleyed
there is not a place, and one half of the saddince balleyed
there is not a place, and one half of the saddince balleyed
there is not a place, and one half of the saddince balleyed
there is not a place, and one half of the saddince balleyed
there is not a place, and one half of the saddince balleyed
there is not a place, and one half of the saddince balleyed
there is not a place, and one half of the saddince balleyed
there is not a place, and one there is a place, and one one
work of the sadding to the place, and one
work of the property of the sadding to t

leg.
Capt. Duggan kept the Glencairn in the lead and turned the last windward buoy 35 seconds ahead. A calm set in at this point, and on the final run home, Duggan gained rapidly and crossed the finish line 3 minutes and 6 seconds.

The Third Race With the Constance—An Exciting Contest.

Monteral, Aug. 1—The Canadian defender, Glencairn, won a great victory today on Lake St. Louis over the American capture and the besteven the boats over a good portion of the source, which was a beat to windward and return of four miles sailed three times over—a total distance of 12 miles.

At the outset the weather favored the American boat, a good breeze prevailing, and on the windward legs, although the was 16 seconds behind at the start, although the Constance's lesd on the run, and finally passed her at the eighth miles mark. Then the breeze moderated and the Constance was not able to make was her and several constance in their third and commonly he gets one. Or should the weather be bad with strong side wind or slippery rall, he demands an assisting engine, and is accorded one as a matter of course. Obviously this applies especially to the case of single wheelers, which are so largely used on the constance's lesd on the run, and finally passed her at the eighth miles mark. Then the breeze moderated and the Constance was not able to make mach headway on the final windward leg.

Capt. Duggan kept the Glencairn in the lead and turned the last windward transported to take it and capture is advisable to design his engine with a very large margin of power. If an express engine is designed to take a 200-ton load at 50 mile an hour, and if that load should happen to be increased to 309-toas, the locomotive is still ex; ected to be able to take it and keep time, and it is able to take it and hour, and if that load should happen to be increased to 309-toas, the locomotive is still ex; ected to be able to take it and keep time, and it was nip part to a still ex; ected to be able to take it and keep time, and in express be late at one point of its journey the engine is expressed to a sum and level-headed observer as Mr. W. M. Accorth. If an applicable to design his engine with a very large margin of power. If an expressed to 309-toas, the licomotive is atill ex;

Vasward or generally, for the control of the contro There is an old printer in the Govern-

### THE BUFF ORPINGTON.

fow Brood of Fowls of Much Morit Recently Introduced From England-Its Egg Performance.

A breed of fowls, like a strain of horses, or a brand of wine, must have some striking point or points characteristic of no other breed in order to become popular with the poultry fraternity, says. The Feather. If it does not have something to enhance its value it is quickly subserved to the shelf to make room for elegated to the shelf to make room for the next aspirant for popularity, and such has been the fate of a score or more

breeds in the past.

When England does anything she never does it by halves, and she certainly has given us the whole thing when ahe presented as with the latest thing in fancy poultry. It is not very flattering to home



industry to think that we must cross the water to get our most valuable greeds, but, be that as it may, our English crothers have in this instance presented as with a fine breed and deserve the treatit

The breed we have reference to is the The breed we have reference to is the Buff Orpington. In form it is a symmetrical, upstanding bird, with a graceful carriage. The plumage is a soft, even buff, with a fine undercolor. The legs are free from feathers, white, strong and it medium length, four toes upon each foot, white toenails. The face is red, comb single, not large, and less liable to freeze than the Mediterranean breeds. The eye is brown. The breast is broad, deep and full, with long, straight breastbone. The skin is thin and fine texture. The meat is very juicy and fine grained, and pronounced by epicures to be far superior to all other breeds for table use. The standard weight is six to eight superior to all other breeds for table use. The standard weight is six to eight pounds for the hen and eight to ten pounds for the cock. The chicks are hardy and mature early. The object in forming this breed was to combine prolific egg production with superior fiest for the table, hardiness of constitution, rapid growth, and fine form and plumage. Possibly when you read the description and come to the white legs you will say, "I don't want any white-legged chickens around me," but the old adage which runs something like this, "Vice is a monster of such frightful mein,

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mein, That to be hated needs but to be seen; But seen too oft, familiar with its face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace." covers this case nicely, and this makes widespread prejudice against white-legged fowls here, a very unreasonable one at that. It has prevented a great many breeds from becoming popular, but the Orpington has overcome this with all who have come in contact with it. It has

who have come in contact with it. It has overcome it because you cannot keep a good thing down, and that they are good the following will show:

I imported at one time four pullets and a cockerel. These fowls were shipped from the interior of England, and, of course, crossed the Atlantic and were again, shipped by rail a distance of preshers. again shipped by rail a distance of nearly 100 miles, arriving here on the 8th day of March, 1898, and on the day of their arrival one of the pullets laid, and in the arrival one of the pullets laid, and in the remaining 28 days of March the four pullets laid 57 eggs. The following month the egg total footed up 77 and in May these same fowls rolled up the grand total of 82 eggs.

This is a remarkable showing under

the circumstances, but it is characteristic of this breed; and we venture to predict that they are destined to become popular with both farmer and fancier in a short

Thinning Tomatees Increases Size

Twenty-five tomato plants at the Arkansas Experiment Station were grown in well cultivated soil which had been fertilized three years before for vegetables of various kinds. Before the crop of tomatoes was planted it was given a free translations. application of commercial fertilizer. The lateral branches below the first cluster of blossoms were pruned off with a sharp knife. The plants were tied to stakes and sprayed occasionally with Bordeaux mix-ture. With another lot the treatment was the same except that not more than was the same except that not more than two or three fruits were allowed to grow upon one cluster. Thinning was done when the tomatoes were ½ or ¾ of an inch in diameter. The deficient rainfall and high temperatures in July affected the thinned plants less than those not thinned. The results of the tests were thinned. The results of the tests were greatly in favor of thinning the fruit, se far as single specimens were concerned. The average weight of a single tomate The average weight of a single tomate en a thinned plat was about 15% ounces, while on the plat not thinned average weight was only 6% ounces. Taking the total amount of fruit produced per vine, however, it was shown that when the fruit was not thinned each vine produced about 10½ pounds, while where the fruit was thinned each vine produced only 9% pounds. The better appearance of the pounds. The better appearance of the thinned fruit and the smaller amount of waste makes it advisable to thin, according to C. L. Newman in Bulletin 56.

### Winter Habit of Milking,

Sometimes it is difficult to get mature sows to form the winter milking habit says Dr. Galen Wilson, in Practical Farmer, but heifars can be bred the first time at the right period to bring them into profit in autumn. Thus with them the winter dairying habit will be started right and then it will be easy to keep it so. Many growers of hothouse lambs, which must drop lambs in late autumn or early winter are adopting this method. or early winter, are adopting this method successfully. It is more difficult to change the breeding habit in ewes when once formed, than in cows.

A Natural Lightning Rod. A high tree a short distance from a dwelling house often acts as an efficient protector from lightning. The tree is full of sap, and this makes a better conductor than the dry walls of a house. It is very rarely the case that live trees are rent by lightning strokes. The rending nsually is of some dead portion of the tree that the electricity cannot readily pass through. Hence, the high tree may have saved the house from being struck y lightning without leaving any mark

PARMERS' TRAVELLING LIBRARIES. lomething for Our Parmers' Institutes to Take Up.

But, to come nearer home, the question is whether a plan is workable in this country. We think it is. If free travelling libraries can be successfully operated in the States we have mentioned there is nothing to prevent their being carried on here, especially in this province. This would be a good line of work for our farmers' institutes to take up, especially those having large surplus tunds secured from excursions. With a few hundred dollars, and supplemented, if need be, by Government assistance, a respectable library might be got together that would prove of great benefit to the supplied with an abundance of members if arranged as we have described. Members could be selected in the different localities to take charge of the smaller libraries and return them when



service to farmers, for when the cut-worm begins its dreaded work our little meadow lark comes nobly to the rescue, as the tree-loving birds do not see these horrid ground caterpillars; but our friend does see them—and a fine meal is made! It walks with a dainty step (as the picture would indicate), and, every now and then, stops to give its tail a little nervous twitch, which is very funny. It eats various weeds, but the chief food is insects—favorite of all, the grasshopper, which, we sunpose, is a very dainty dish to set before the king—if the king happens to be a grasshopper epicure! It has been proved that the meadow lark's food consisted of a large percentage of insects even when the ground was covered with snow, which speaks much for the bird's skill in finding what it preferred. As a rule, meadow larks are not looked upon as enemies to agriculture, and are usually left in peace. Sometimes, however, they fall victims to the cruel gun, for they are considered to be a great table delicacy. The writer—alas!—has eaten roast lark—about a hundred years ago—but now feels quite ashamed of it. This plump little lark looks so innocent—but, still, what horrid things he eats!—

Farmer's Advocate.

Headerdraining the Orchard. horrid ground caterpillars; but our friend does see them—and a fine meal is made!

Lecate drains midway between rows of trees. The depth of the drains should be from four to five feet, not less than four and as much deeper as the outlet and convenience will allow. The tile should be two or three sizes larger than would be necessary to use in ordinary land draining, to give aeration to the soil, and not be liable to obstructions from small not be liable to obstructions from small roots. If the drain is midway between the rows and as much as four feet and laid with five or six-inch tile, the roots of the trees will not likely reach the drains in trees will not likely reach the drains in sufficient numbers to seriously affect the drainage. The deeper the drain the deeper the roots will penetrate the subsoil. If the drains were eight feet deep the earth midway between the drains and directly under the rows of trees would be affected as deep as seven feet in a few years' time, and the roots of the trees will penetrate as deep as the subsoil is drained. time, and the roots of the trees will penetrate as deep as the subsoil is drained within a reasonable limit, say ten feet, possibly more. Trees so deeply rooted are the better secured against injury from the extremes of the weather. With the sufficient underdrainage of a fertile, retentive olay soil, the intelligent orchardist with persistent energy is master of the husiness.—Orange Judd Farmer.

SEEDLESS PLANTS.

Nature Mas Already Anticipated the Work of Rorticulturists in Dispensing With

Something for Our Parmers' Institutes.

This is a reading age, and everywhere people are clamoring for something free the total the outcome of this increased desire for praint nod has been increased desire for praint nod has been derived the certain the certain force in the certain

large, full-grown seeds.
"Nature's hints, thus supplied in a few

ed. Members could be selected in the different localities to take charge of the smaller libraries and return them when finished to the secretary and secure another one in its place. There seems to us to be something of value in this plan, and we would like to see it worked out by some enterprising institute.

The Meadow Lark.

This pretty, plump little bird is familiar to many of us. As we walk through the fields we often hear the sweet, plainitive call, to which some song-bird lovers have fitted these words.

"Betsy-de-ah—Betsy-de-ah"—'Spring o' ye-ah." The plumage is brown and yellow, speckled with black. It has a curious habit of seldom perching upon trees, but generally preferring fences or telegraph poles. This the meadow lark comes nobly to the greatest service to farmers, for when the cutworm begins its dreaded work our little meadow lark comes nobly to the rescue, and the propensity are not such as to recommend them to the general content of the twins aborted, merely surviving as a protuberance in the blossom end of the orange, a little kernel enveloped in the skin, which closely resembled the human navel is appearance. In the effort to produce a monstrosity the seeds were apparently neglected. By taking the scions of this truit tree and grafting them on seedling stock we have practically setablished a seedless orange. It is, furthermore, remarkable because of its excellent quality and size. Usually the freaks of nature produce fruits that are not very good. Thus quite a number of apple the share been produced, the fruit of which is generally as been largely the same as that of the inventor of the twins aborted, merely surviving as a protuberance in the blossom end of the orange, a little kernel enveloped in the skin, which closely resembled the human navel is appearance. In the effort operation, and if the opportunity is misured that happens only once or twice in a generation, and if the opportunity is misured that happens only once or twice in a generation, and if the opportunity is misured the loss i to recommend them to the general con-sumer. The core is small and insignifi-

cant, but the shape is peculiar and the flavor poor.
"But seedless apples and pears of good

or Alexandria. This iamous raisin grape would be greatly enhanced in value if the seeds could all be eliminated. Considerable progress has been made in this direction by selecting cuttings from vines which produce grapes with less than the normal number of seeds. Several smaller varieties of seedless grapes have been in existence for many years have been in existence for many years, but most of them are inferior in some way to the best raisin grapes raised for market. Seedless fruits will be a success only when, in addition to maturing without seeds, the size and quality of the fruits will be equal or superior to the best varieties in the country. That is the essential reason why the navel orange is the greatest suc-

Nothing influences a neighborhood for good equal to a thorough going live farmer. Good farming is as catching as messles and the influence for good that one man can exert is past messure. Is your district being elevated by your methods of farming?

Sheep for Mustard. Will sheep cat mustard? Yes, they are about as hard on mustard as they are the mertgages, if given a chance.

THE DAIRY COW. New Scale of Points for Judging the

Outlines Clearly Shown-Prof. C. L.

Prof. C. L. Beach of the Storrs Agri-cultural College, Storrs, Conn., writes thus to Hoard's Dairyman: It is fair to assume that the breeders of the various dairy breeds are each striving to produce an ideal dairy cow. In a study of the types of the various breeds by means of their official score cards respectively, the student is confused by the disagreement and lack of harmony in the respective scales of rounts.

and lack of harmony in the respective scales of points.

This lack of harmony is manifest:
1st. By an absence of any system in arrangement of points.
2nd. By different values assigned to the same structural development.
3rd. The different score cards are at variance as to the points or structure which should constitute a typical dairy cow.

Te illustrate: The Holstein score card allows 12 points in 100 for a perfect udder, the Guernsey 26 points, the Ayrshires 30 points, and the Jersey 34 points. For a perfect escutcheon the Holstein and Guernsey allow eight points, the Ayrshire three points, and the Jersey actions.

Ayrshire three points, and the Jersey nothing.

For the color of skin, texture, and fineness of hair the Jersey and Ayrshire allow five points, the Holstein ten points and the Guernsey 30 points.

To avoid the confusion which must arise in the mind of the student from an acceptance and application of these various standards, the following score card has been adopted with us and used (irrespective of breed) in our study of dairy cows. This score card is based on some knowledge of the physiology of the cow, as well as on a comparative study of the form of typical dairy cows. An attempt has been made to incorporate the few following ideas:

Ist. The dairy cow must have a large digestive capacity, and hence a long, deep and well sprung barrel.

2nd. Milk is a manufactured article, and the need of roomy laboratory or udder is apparent.

Srd. Milk is secreted in the udder from



OUTLINES AND POINTS FOR JUDGING AND SELECTING THE DAIRY COW. nerve system to guide, superintend and control the functions of the highly developed organs of digestion and secretion is

imperative.
5th. The dairy cow must then be spars, depleted of all superflous flesh, in order to be an economical and persistent milker.
In designing this score card, we have adopted the suggestion of the editor of The Dairyman of dividing a cow into The Dairyman of dividing a cow into three portions by drawing two perpendicular lines, one just behind the withers, and one in front of the udder. To the front portion we assign 18 points; to the middle, 20 points; to the rear, 34 points, and in addition we allow 83 points for indications of a persistent

milker.

Many dairymen are excellent judges of dairy cows. My father used to think he could go into a neighbor's herd and pick out his best cow. I believe he could do this, but I am equally sure he never taught me the secret, nor was the gift inherited. This score card is an attempt to give expression to our common knowledge of the dairy cow, and put in teachable form our knowledge of the structural points. al points.

No claim is made to originality in

treating this subject. Structural Points for Judging the Dairy

INDICATIONS OF A LARGE AND ECONOMICAL

Front, 13. Wide between eyes, eyes prominent and bright, wide juncture of brain and spinal cord Muzzle wide.

Middle, 20. Barrel long and deep, with well sprung 

Udder—Extent well to front and up be-hind, must not be too fieshy teats even and squarely placed

Deep from hip bone down

High arching cat ham

Hips broad and pelvic arch prominent.

Long slim tail.

INDICATIONS OF A PERSISTENT MILKER. Lean, spare, light front and rear quarters, scant crops, lacking superfluous flesh

We are constantly judging cows by faise standards—breed, pedigree, reputa-tion of breeder, records for one day or one week. As dairymen, we must become better judges of the cow, by studying her form, by studying her physiology, by studying her individuality.

A writer in The Practical Farmer gives the following method of ridding buildings of fleas: When I was a boy, father's ings of fleas: When I was a boy, father's place became infested with fleas from pigs sleeping at the barn, and they nearly drove me crazy. I heard in some way that salt would kill them. I suppose I used a peck of salt, scattering it freely about the barn and house, and at the expiration of a week we could not tell that a flea had ever been on the place. All gone. Since then I have cleared our home of them several times. One application always does the work.

Watch Your Dairy Cows.

A poor man that watches and feeds and studies his one or two cows will soon know more and make more money out of them than will ever be made by a man who feeds on the go-as-yeu-please method. That sort usually live and die without knowing the A B C of dairy feeding for profit.

WATERING TREES. A Novel and Successful Method of Treating Transplanted Trees.

In transplanting trees, success depends largely upon the water supply. Most trees do the major part of their growing in the springtime. After the middle of summer practically all wood growth ceases, and the balance of the year is devoted to hardening up the wood to withstand the cold of winter, so that the wood growth of trees depends largely upon the kind of spring and June weather encountered. If the spring is a backward ene, and a May er June drought ensues, even though slight, no matter how splendid the growing weather of the latter part of summer and fail may be, the wood growth of trees will be light. Therefore it is well to irrigate transplanted trees.

In watering plants of any kind a large proportion of the moisture applied is lost by evaporation. A very simple method for sub-irrigation of trees is shown in



WATERING TRANSPLANTED TREES. cow, as well as on a comparative study of the form of typical dairy cows. An attempt has been made to incorporate the few following ideas:

1st. The dairy cow must have a large digestive capacity, and hence a long, deep and well sprung barrel.

2nd. Milk is a manufactured article, and the need of roomy laboratory or udder is apparent.

3rd. Milk is secreted in the udder from the blood, and hence the size of the milk veins becomes an indication of the amount of blood that can be carried through and away from the udder.

4th. The digestion of a large amount of food and its subsequent manufacture into milk must class the dairy cow as a hard worked and wonderfully active animal. The need of a well developed advantage in this manner.—Agricultural Epitomist. the cut. Take four pieces of 8 o

A Wisconsin gardener has the following to say in regard to tomate and potate ret:

'The ret in the temate has been extremely bad for the last three years, in this section of the country fully two-thirds of the crop having been destroyed.

In the course of my experiments to In the course of my experiments to counteract this fungus growth in the tomato, I found last season, that setting out late, about the last of June, by which time my plants had attained a large growth, and mulching heavily with straw, setting the rows nearly five feet apart by three in the row and keeping them pruned to from two or three stalks in each hill, proved to be a very much improved condition, not only much less rotted, but also a much better tomate than the other way and not more than a than the other way and not more than a week later than those that were set out week later than those that were set out the first day of June and planted in rows three feet ten inches apart and two and one-half feet in the row, supported on trellises two and one-fourth feet high with moderate pruning. This season I have set out a row, a stake for each hill three feet apart, and rows five feet apart pruned down to twe stalks in the hill, pruning off the tops to hasten ripening. I find a further improved condition, scarcely any rotting and ripening earlier, whilst those planted in the usual way are rotting worse than other years, for whilst those planted in the usual way are rotting worse than other years, for the season is worse, being very hot and dry for the last month. The potato crop will prove nearly a failure from a similar cause which rots the tomato. As soon as the soil was too dry I put on a light mulching between my tomato rows and when it needed further cultivation I raked the mulchng up around the hills and cultivated between rows, keeping the soil loose and as fine as I could make

it, although it was apparently completely dried out."

At this time of year many pastures and newly seeded meadows are red with sorrel now sending up its seed stalk. Where this weed abounds, especially if the field has been liberally seeded with clover, it means that the soil is deficient in either potash or lime, which clover must have and which sorrel can do well enough without. Because sorrel itself is sour. farmers often say the land it grows on is "sour" also. But sorrel is almost How to Kill Out Sorrel. always abundant on sandy land where there is no surplus or water to make it sour, but which is always deficient in lime or potash or both. The best way to keep out sorrel is to give the land a dresskeep out sorrel is to give the land a dress-ing of potash in avialable form, and then sow ten quarts of clover seed per acre-with the grain crop which has had 200 pounds of superphosphate drilled in with the seed. The clover if evenly sown will entirely smother the sorrel and kill it, though if there are any missed places these will be red with sorrel, showing that the weed tried to grow but was smothered out.

Teasing of young animals on the farm hould never be tolerated. It may be funny to see the young things make use of their tender horns, and stamping of eet, etc, but as they grow older and lear to know their strength, they often be-come victous, and then some day in a fit of bad temper they are liable to injure some member of the family, or strangers who may happen to be passing by are very likely to be attacked by vicious animals. Give all animals on the farm kind and firm treatment. Animals should be made to both respect and love their attendants, but this cannot be accommodified. attendants, but this cannot be accom-plished if they are allowed to be teased.

Summer Milking Practice. Summer Milking Practice.

The practice of bringing cows up at night is not a good one. It is far better to leave them in the pasture and milk them there, even though it makes more labor. In hot weather the cows, if allowed their freedom, will graze during the evening and early morning while dew is on the grass, and will then lie down to digest what they have eaten. If yarding of cows is done at any time in summer it should be in the middle of the day. SELLING HAY.

How Its Bomoval From the Farm Alle Removes the Fertility of the Homestend-Plain Figures.

writes: "I saw some time ago a statement in The Agricultural Epitomist that in selling off the farm a ton of clever hay the farmer removed \$3.20 worth of fertility from the farm, and of timothy has \$5.45 worth. Are these estimates correct

\$5.45 worth. Are these estimates correct? If so, then when we are selling clever hay at \$4 a ton, and timothy hay at \$5 to \$6, we are doing a losing business. Will you kindly give your views on this point in the P.F.?"

The figures given were correct in years past, and may be now where fertilizant are bought at retail, to this extent: Ton could not buy in market the nifectory phosphoric acid and potash contained one ton of clover hay for less than about \$8.20. After the clover decayed in the ground the plant food from it would be just as good as that from fertilizers. In addition, the clover would furnish conjust as good as that from fertilisers. Its addition, the clover would furnish essiderable vegetable matter, which is variable. The nitrogen in the clever would not be as quickly available as nitrate of sods, where one wanted the fertility facts some quick growing crop; but for ordinary farm crops in retation, like exact, wheat and clover, the plant food it ent ton of the clover was worth as much some ton of the clover was worth as much series. ene ton of the clover was worth as mu to the farmer as \$8.20 worth of fertilization containing the same constituents in the same proportion. You see there are many things to think of. Clover hay contains a good quantity of nitrogen and potast and little phosphoric acid. New if your soil particularly needed phosphoric acid, and was rich in nitrogen and potast, which the clover hay might not have a manuscal value to you of \$8.20; that is, returning it to the land might not enable your to get any such amount out of it within two or three years.

to get any such amount out of it with two or three years.

But now I have said above that the manurial value of the clover was \$1.00.

Has there been any change? Yes, slight one, because the constituents that go to make fertilizers are cheaper. The makes the fertilizing value of closer slightly less, say about \$7 a ton. In might be a little less yet if you bought your nitrogen, phosphoric acid and put ash at first hand and did your mixing. Of course the fertilizer wall sometimes say that the plant food in the fertilizer is a great deal more value able than the same amount in clover. It is human nature. They want to make you buy their goods. Sometimes, doubtis human nature. They want to make you buy their goods. Sometimes, doubt-less, they do not know any better. But there is not a high scientific authority to the land who will not tell you, if he is disinterested, that the above statements are essentially true and fair.

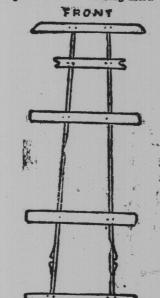
Now of course one can sell hay for any sell of the sell of t

Now of course one can sell hay for a good many years from rich land without noticing much difference. And he many say, "it's all bosh about so much plants food going off the farm. Why doesn't may farm run down if this is true?" Well, will, my friend, just as surely as then years roll round, unless you make up they loss in plant food and vegetable matter. hay at \$4 a ton or \$8 either. I would not sell classes hay at \$4 a ton or \$8 either. I would turn it into something that would be more dollars and take less fertility of the farm. It is nearly always bear and take less fertility of the farm. more dollars and take less fertility of the farm. It is nearly always best in feed out the clever hay, saving all the manure from loss, and then put manure back on the land. Wisely amonged, one ought to be able to get it ton out of it by feeding certainly, and then he would have three-fourths of the manurial value at less left in the manure. manufai value at least left in the manufair value at least left in the manufair value at least left in the manufair value at left in the manufair from a pusiness standpoint the price of hay would soon be up where the should be. Of course towns and cities must have hay, but they ought not the have it at a price that makes the farmer work for nothing and board himself. work for nothing and board himself.
Surely no eastern farmer ought to sale hay at any such prices as given above.
You can do a great deal better. And you must, or see harder and harder times.
Much of the land in the east has got to the point where the owner must consider what he is selling off, as it has to be put back. Feed out the hay, unless the price is very high, the clover in parties Save all the urine by having a con-floor. Don't let the manure heat or le in the yard. Thus you will save all the introgen and potash, and then you sale buy some prosphoric acid, which is charged needed.—T. B. Terry, in Practical

A SIMPLE DEVICE.

One Farmer's Method of Turning She Without Backing

The illustration explains the form our grain rack for turning short.



eams are made closer together at front end so the wheels can turn under the load without looking, allowing us to turn as short as ween the bed is on. A 2x4 scantling is fitted on the rack front, which just fits the standards to hold the rack in place. The front corners are rounded to keep from hitting the horse in going down hill,—Benjamis Williams, in Practical Farming.

Something is very often lost by kessing the fieeces over too long. Wool drives quickly and then becomes harch to the hand, and thus loses something in selfant value. It becomes weak and loses the native elasticity, and this is another detriment It is the moisture in it when detriment. It is the moisture in it which gives strength to the fibre, and for the reasons the place and method of store thould be neither dry nor wet, but a and well aired and a little damp.

## THE SEMI-WEEK: Y TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 5, 1899.

and the same

ig the run of the constant of the state of sale, etc., rerisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., mis for each insertion of 8 lines or less. stices of Births, Marriages and Deaths for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ne considerable number of com-the miscarriage of letters alleged concernments to this office, we set our subscribers and agents amony for THE TRIBGRAFH to office order or registered stiter, the remittance will be at our

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

BULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to you summunication as an evidence of good faith
Write nothing for which you are not pared to be held personally responsible.

Leeburn polling subdivision in every contest since 1882, when the riding was constituted, had been nearly evenly diwided on political lines; that there had tags by Major Jee Back, who although mover been more than a majority of a dozan votes in favor of the Reform can- to the last, and acted as their "guide, didate at any previous election, and that at the contest held on February The gallant major is the defeated 21st, 1899, a majority of 38 was recorded for Mr. Holmes against the Conservative candidate, Mr. McLear. The Tory was pleased to chaperone the party. newspapers and the West Huron political managers could account for the alump in their vote on no other ground than that there had been crooked work against their candidate at Lee-

Immediately after the election Robert McLan, the defeated Tory candidate, made a canvass of the subdivision to find "where he was at." He is, and has been for years, a cattle dealer in that district, and is on good terms personally with a large number of farmers, irrepective of politics. He is, practically, the only cattle shipper in the district, many of the farmers under what they for stock to be delivered is prosperous the whole community must of their occupation, it is clear that this concerned, and in other ways. And so, when he went around making a in the history of Canada when its canvass of those who claimed to have farmers were more prosperous than defines the boundary, is as follows: vo.ed for him it was not to be wondered they are at present, and this prosperity wo.ed for him it was not to be wondered at that several who had marked their beliet for his epponent, but did not desire to state so openly, were willing to give him the idea that they had polled in him the idea that they had polled in his favors "that Codin was their friend."

The line of demarcation \* \* \* shall they are at present, and this prosperity comes after thirty years of steady effort on the part of the congress of the United States to destroy them. Whatever high, or rather prohibitive, duties could do to be favors "that Codin was their friend."

The line of demarcation \* \* \* shall they are at present, and this prosperity comes after thirty years of steady effort on the part of the congress of the United States to destroy them. Whatever high, or rather prohibitive, duties could do to min. north latitude, and between the him the idea that they had possed in his favour, "that Codlin was their friend, not Shert" They never expected to hear about the matter again, and looked upon the fabrication they had imposed upon the credulous woul!-be statesmen, as a venial matter which would prevent who was supposed to depend so much on the market of the United States, is in a better position financially and otherwise the business relations that had formerly a better position financially and otherwise

statement be implemented by a declara. ocean the farmer sees a country, his tion, This was a startling condition of affairs for the free and independent the food of its people, and whose market electors who had been jollying Mr. Mc-Lean into the idea that they had voted for him, but having made the plunge they continued in deep water, and were induced to sign the document in the belief that this was all the straining their conscience would be subjected to.

It was not all, however, for when the declarations were obtained, they formed the basis for an application to parliament by Mr. Borden that the question be brought before the Privileges and Elections committee for investigation. with the result that some forty-one of the voters who had toll McLean that hey had voted for him were summoned | DEPT. 25.

forth to shear returned shorn.

THE CANADIAN FARMER. Farming is and always will be the existed between them and the cattle buyer from becoming strained.

But the voter who had that idea in his crop counted without the cattle buyer. The latter made up his mind that the voters should stay with their first story, be it true or false, and to that end not should no mother land, which imposes no duties on

Rose Dentine Tooth Powder Thoroughly Cleansing and Perfectly Burmless. National Manufacturing Co.

THE SEMI-WERKLY THE BORAPH to Ottawa to give evidence before that for everything he can grow, is so large coast line. The Canadian contention is kind of expenditure to which no reasons that the line is to follow the general able man will object if the country can able man will object if the country can searching erquiry was had into the alleged ballet stuffing by returning Officer

stocked. Thither he sends his produce, and there it computes so successfully with marine leagues which, crossing inconduct was impugned, and he was sub- sbly also become in time the case with justice said:bacon, of which Canada at one time sent bacon, of which Canada at one time sent bacon, of which Canada at one time sent box, and a particularly severe cross-examination. He swore that he glaced in the box the ballet that had been intitialed by him and given to each voter, and that in no way was the integrity of the Estimation and no doubt the time his sustody. At the close of the poll 96 ballets were taken from the box and counted, the result being 68 for Helmes and 30 for Mo-limited on the ballots were limitaled in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the initialed in link and some in pencil, but 10 canadian company, that "the company canadian company, that "the company canadiation in the way of being a paying property. They have provided both 8t, John and Ralifax with terminal facilities in connection with that croad. They have made provision the thing the pencil of the trained case, galic, and they have made provision the the box in the canadian with the nature. They have made to take sh the returning officer said that the reason for the change off in initialling was that he found the pen at times stuck in the pencil did the work more easily. The ballot papers produced had been regularly initialled by the returning officer who aquarely assumed all responsibility in connection with the bona fides of every ballot submitted to him.

The Tory scrutineers were that they had carefully watched the entire proceedings and saw no irregularities. They contains of the creamery system. We had acarefully watched the entire proceedings and saw no irregularities. They contains of the creamery system. We have said will stocked is reported to take shelter in the ports of the lawy at the stocked is reported to take shelter in the ports of the lawy at the stocked is reported to take shelter in the ports of the lawy at the contracting parties assumed that, under the provisions of this treaty, there were ports and saw no irregularities. They contained to provise and no waters remaining to the correspondent while dealing with the bona fides of every ballot submitted to him.

The Tory scrutineers wore that they had carefully watched the entire proceedings and saw no irregularities. They contained a submitted to the creamery system. We large the contaction is correct there were no ports and no waters remaining to Great Britain.

"As a matter of fact, if the treaty is followed to take shelter in the ports of the samily to call the contracting parties assumed that, under the provisions of this treaty, there were ports and stuaries along the const that we have said will suffice for the attractive statement in the contracting parties assumed that, under the provisions of this treaty, there were ports and estuaries along the const that we have said will suffice for the attractive statement was treative at a sum of the streaty of each; yet if the United States of the streaty is reported at a sum of the streaty of each; yet if the United States of the streaty is a sum of the streaty of each; yet if the United States of the st

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION. The determination of the boundary between Alaska and Canada depends on great industry of Canada, for rich as are the construction of the terms of the our resources in mineral; and in raw treaty made in 1825 between Russia and materials of all kinds for the manufac- Great Britain by which the boundary turer, Canada is richer still in land between these possessions in America fit for cultivation. Whatever affects the was defined. The United States acquirand has had oppostunities of putting agricultural interests, therefore, benifici- ed from Russia by purchase the terrially or otherwise, must always be of the tory possessed by the latter and no more, consider to be personal obligations to the prosperity of him, in so far as advances Canada; for if the farmer is not claiming to hold certain places by virtue anfler. There has never been a time cannot be done in the face of the treaty.

gentleman, and saked that their first it is intend d to protect. But across the it is understood:—

First, That the island called Prince of penditure. For instance, the preserva-

Lynn canal is a narrow inlat 200 miles have been, have been incurred for the HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS. in length which penetrates the general benefit of the country, and that is a

officer Commings.

One of the peculiar features in the creamery managers, who has trouble find, at least, is the extrement of one of the peculiar features in the creamery managers, who has trouble find the orders direct to him. The cheese market in England has in the witnesses were accompanied to Oltawa by Major Jee Beck, who although not subpensed, continued with them to the last, and acted as their "guide, philosopher and friend" all through. The gallant major is the defeated Tory candidate for the legislature of Oztario, is a stateman out of a job, and was pleased to chaperone the partry. The whol's thing was a huge humbug so far as the Tories could make it, and when the report of the committee is published it will be seen by Grit and Tory how, so far as section 4, Colborne, is concerned, they who went for the level, while losing his independence.

THE ALSKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

THE ALSKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The manager, who has trough the extravement of one of the comment was a lost in the trough. The country had, and needless. It rashing into millions of new debt, to be a persetual burden on the people, these fine fellows the typ need as scalately nothing to apport of less than twenty-five per cent. The clease market in England has in product sells this year from menhalt cent to one cent be persetual burden on the people, these fine fellows the typ one suscitutely most in the case that came and they have done accolutely nothing of any great public worth; they have done accolutely nothing of any great public worth; they have done accolutely nothing of any great public worth; they have one suclusive the pound have done accolutely nothing of the electors of Canada is not a law proved the great public interests of the country for there are the country for there are the country for the electors of the support of the supp

Islands by giving their products a preference with respect to tariff matters.

peatedly pointed out that the taxation of Canada for the first two years of the Laurier government was less than it had been in several years of the previous government and the amount raised by taxation is the true test of the burthen on the people. A great part of the increased expenditure on consolidated revenue account is met and more than met by increased receipts from the source which causes the increased ex- centre Wales island shall belong wholly to tion of law and order in the Klondike Ruseis.

Second, That wherever the summit of more than counterbalanced by in-Second, That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th deg, of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st deg, of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than 10 marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of the coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings (sinussifies) of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of 10 marine leagues therefrom. more than counterbalanced by in-A unique combination of several elements, all of which are selected, because of their purity and excellence in cleansing and preserving the teeth, 10 cents per packet.

Send us your name and address, and we will send you two dozen to sell to your friends, and we will send you two dozen to sell to your friends. Return the meney when all are sold, and we will give you this elegant watch and chain free. We also give vicilits, air rifles, gold rings, etc.

Manufacturing Co.

more than 10 marine leagues from the british possessions and the line of the coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings (sinuosities) of the coast, and we will send you two dozen to sell to your friends. Return the meney when all are sold, and we will give you this elegant watch and chain free. We also give vicilits, air rifles, gold rings, etc.

Manufacturing Co.

As to the challenge to point out a Cummings, and when all that could be the products of the American farmer, lets and estuaries from headland to single public good that the Liberal gov. said and done had been said and done, who once had the market almost to himthe returning officer comes from the orself, that the latter is being driven from
that the line shall go around the bends surd for serious consideration. The predeal with flying colors and an unsmirched reputation. A fair analysis of
with respect to many articles of which
smirched reputation. A fair analysis of the evidence brings out the following he once had almost a menopoly. This of the treaty was in accordance with the decessors kept hanging for almost twenty has became the case with respect to Canadian contention is clear from other years. They have made Canada potencheese, of which twice as much is ex- claims in it, which are thus referred to tial in the councils of the mother coun-Doneld Cummings, of the township of ported from Canada to Great Britain as by the Hor. David Mills in his state- try by granting the latter preferential Donald Cummings, or the township of ported from Canada to Great Distances are Colborne, was the returning officer whose from the United States, and it will prokcolonial to Montreal, thereby increasing its usefulness to the people and placing

with a politic sevenally seponality seponali who are otherwise law abiding citizens but 32 minutes to accomplish the feats would regarding as an infringement of their personal liberty. In any case the their personal liberty. In any case the conservative leaders have no right to after the long swim, Miss Sears reached

the unparalleled extravagance has been combined with a columnation of the disaster of nearly every great Canadian public interes. Among all the "steady sub-decision may be just, at all events we wilbur A., Leelie and Walter Kirkpatof nearly every great Canadian public interes. Among all the "steady support" organs and government apologists, there is not one who can point to a single great public good that has come to Canada from the act of the present government; but, on the other hand, the losses from the present combination being in office are many and great.

Possibly the writer of the above be-

where he would be more useful than in the vessel. But contrast this decision writing editorists for a newspaper that with that in the case of the Warwick, is at least read by some sensible people. which was run ashore by her master on A man who could accuse the present a clear night in full view of three light. government of ruining the West India houses and when it appeared that she trade and trying to drive the West In- had overrun her reckoning by more dies from under the British flag, would than 20 miles. In the Warwick case seem to be a fit candidate for a lunatic the master was not even censured and asylum. The present government has bis cerificate was left untouched. The done its best to help the West India master of the Warwick had a certificate from the British Board of Trade, which Capt. Smith was afraid to touch. What That the expenditures of Canada have kind of a certificate had Capt.Farrel.? We been increased legitimately and proper- may assume that it was a Canadian cerly is something that can be proved to a tificate. It so, it would go to show that demonstration. The Telegraph has re- only Canadian shipmasters are to be afficted by Captain Smith's judgments.

Remedy for Whooping Cough. If your children have whooping cough don't start dosing with Cough Mixtures. Griffithe' Menthol Liniment is the most successful remedy. Applied to the chest and throat and taken internally on sugar, it goes direct to the spot and gives ease and relief in a few minuter. Your druggist has our authority to refund the money if it is not satisfactory. Price 25

Beloved, I am tired of love And weary of the skies ab Weary of day, weary of night. Of love, of living, of delight. For in the heart of love is pain That may not turn to joy again; For though my head lay on your breast By your lingering hands caressed, Shadowed in a dreamless night, Pain would grow to mar delight.
For I should think of all the years Wherein you gave me only tears, Despair and longing and regret. That follow and o'ertake me yet, The years that I grew weary o Grew peace, the peace that could not live

ALL HEADACHES

LOCAL NEWS

CLEARING HOUSE.-Returns for week ending Thursday, Aug. 3, were \$675,233. Corresponding week last year, \$684,345. P. R. A. MATCHES-The annual meet of the Provincial Rifle Association will

MARINE EXAMINATIONS. - Next Wed nesday Captain W. H. Smith, R. N. R., will be here to hold marine examinations. Two candidates are being pre-

A LIVELY SCENE-The work of ex-

agent for THE TELEGRAPH, is at present traveling in Madawaska and Victoria counties, N. B. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION .- The diractors of the Association for the Prevention and Care of Consumption held temperance reformer and prohibitionist is almost as grotesque a figure as some of the president, Dr. Bayard, Germain of our San prohibitionists who went to the polls to vote for prohibition between

proving herself an accomplished swimmer. Though only 15 years of age, the young miss a few days ego swam across the St. John river at Westfield and took shore very little exhausted. The feat was the more remarkable as the young lady only last year made her first at-tempt to swim. The river at this place is said to be upwards of 14 miles across. Mies Sears, after a short rest wanted to re-cross again but her escort advised her to rest on the laurels stready won.

To the Northwest-Mrs. S. B. Mc-Pherson, of Dorches'er street, and her four childred left Wednesday afternoon Possibly the writer of the above believes all he has written, but we doubt
it. If he does there are other places

| Farrell appears not to have done, so that he must bear the blame for the loss of the Sunday school, prominent in the blame for the loss of the Sunday school, prominent in the blame for the loss of the Sunday school, prominent in the blame for the loss of the Sunday school, prominent in the blame for the loss of the Sunday school, prominent in the blame for the loss of the Sunday school, prominent in the blame for the loss of the Sunday school, prominent in the school of St. Andrew, and a member of the church choir and People's Association. He will be much missed by the church. A large number of friends were at the depot to bid them farewell

Milltown.

MILLTOWN, Aug. 2-Tae St. Croix Cotton Company intend building a large brick warehouse to accommodate their growing business and to secure increased facilities for shipping upon cars. Mrs. Peter Morrison, an aged resident of this town was buried Tuesday, after a onged illness.

turned from Nelson, B. C., reports a great scarcity of employment in that vicinity. Large numbers of men are still flocking there.

Mr. Thomas Shirley, who recently re-

Picnics on the river are the order of the day. The cotton mill employes are advertising one for Saturday. c Rev. T. D. McLean, of the Congrega-tional church, is spending his holidays in Mass., his home.

Mr. M. L. Young has bought the Eaton house and land on Main street. He will move in immediately and will onduct a boarding house. J. R. Todd will sell three buildings by

Little Ernest Blackton, wno was run over and had his leg broken by the hose cart some weeks ago, is now able to be out on crutches. Eustace Church will enter upon the arts course at Sackville this fall.

Considerable progress is being made sinking the shaft at the nickel miner. A large number of American visitors are in town. They speak in the highesterms of the beautiful elm bordered

Worse Yet.

"That man cheated me cut of a cool "Ah. Wouldn't let you marry his daughter, I suppose?"
"Ne; he let me marry her and doesn't give me a cent."-Detroit Free Press.

THE SEMI-WEEK AY DELEGRAPH

JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 5 1839.

BIRTHS.

Goy—At Usper Gagetown, on July Sist, to the wite of Gilbert Coy, a son.

Fostre—At 151 King street, street (east), St. John, on August 1st, to the wite of C. B. Foster, a daughter.

Lowery—At Olinville, Queens Co, on July 28th, to the wite of Geo, Lowery, a daughter.

McCully—At Amberst, ou July 37th, to the wife of Dr. H. R. Mc. ully a son.

SEELY—On Friday morning, July 28th, to the wife of W. L. Seely, of Coldbrook, a son, Sudsubsylvirplets—three s.ns; dying about three hours after birth.

MARRIAGES.

Hubbards Cove, 28th ult, barque Petropolis, for New York, Middle, St. inst, stmr Algonia, Cunning-Onatham, Ist inst, stmr Viola, Finley, from How York.

Farmouth, Sist ult, schr Viola, Finley, from Isw York.

Fingewater, 24th ult, brigt Stella, Neilson, from Portland, to load for Madeirs.

Marriage Agriculture of Benjamin Sadsbury, triplets—three s.ns; dying about three hours after birth.

MARRIAGES.

Fitzgerall-Newman—At Campobello, on July 16th, by Rev. W. H. Street recor, Freedman Wellington Fitsgerald to Emma Agnes and Market and Composition.

Hubbards Cove, 28th ult, barque Petropolis, No. No. Sydney.

Balliax, 3nd inst, stmr Pro Patria, from Sudous, Sist ult, schr Wollow, Sist ult, schr Wollow, Sist ult, schr Wollow, Sist ult, served Sand Sand Sard Interpret Sand Inte

Fitzgerald-Newman-At Campobello, on July 16th, by Rev. W. H. Street, recor, Free-man Wellington Fitzgerald to Emma Agnes Newman, both of Campobello, July 16th. by Rev. W. H. Street rector, Freedom, 16th by Rev. Manna Agnes Mewman, both of Campobello.

FOGAR-PHAIR—At St James' manse, on July 23rd, by Rev J. Carmiohael, D.D., Robert Pogan to Mary Phair, both of Newcastle, MULLET-JONES — At the bome of the bride's rather, on Aug. 2nd. by Rev. H. R. Baker, Essu Mullett to Bell, eldest daughter of Charles Jones, of Petitoodiac.

ROY-MOKENZIE—At the residence of the groom's father, on July 28th. by Rev. T. G. Johnston, John Roy, of Newcastle, to Jane, daughter of 'David McKenzie, of Douglastown.

STREVES LUTZ—On July 27th. at the residence of the bride's lather, Moneton, Vestmorland Co., by Rev. I. Newton Thorne Wm. R. Steeves of Berry's Mills, I. O. R., to Edna M. Lutz, of Lutz Mountain, Westmorland Co. Trong and Co., by Rev. Arthur Ross, Chas. A. Yeomans, of Cardwell, Kings Co., to Annie L. Blue, of Lorne, Victoria Co.

Phalishord The Co. The Co.

### DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—At Westfield Beach, on August 3rd after a lingering illness, George Crawford, in the 74th year of his age.
FOSTER—At Halifax, on July 20th, John E. Foster, aged 38 years, eldest son of the late John and Ruth Foster. John and Ruth Fosser.

GALERAITH—Suddenly, in this city, on August 3rd, Jane beloved wife of James A. Galbraith, aged 41 years, leaving a busband and three children to mourn their sad loss.

HUNTER—At Charlestown Mass, on Aug.

MITCHELL—In this city, on August Srd, Mary whichell, relict of the late Wm. Mitchell, in the Suth year of her age, a native of Ballyshannon, Co. Donegall, Ireland, leaving one son and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

McCully-At Amherst, on July 28th, the infant son of Dr. H. R. McCuily, Moguire—Suddenly, by drowning at Dark Lake, on Toursday, August 3rd. Frank Mc-Guire, aged 7 years, son of James and Mar-garet McGuire, 8t. Paul street.—[Portland, Boston and New York papers please copy. WARN-At Roxbury, Mass., on Aug. 2nd Otis Itvine Warn aged 10 years and 6 months

### MARINE JOURNAL.

## ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Ship Guilla R (Ital), 1170, Rilone, from Capetown J H Scammell & Co, bal.

Schr Silver Wave, 99, Walsh, from New York, F Tuits, coal.

Schr Clifford I White (Am), 259, Faulkingham, from New York, D J Seely & Son, coal.

Schr Clifford I White (Am), 259, Faulkingham, from New York, D J Seely & Son, coal.

Schr Alaska, 118, Greenfield, from New York, F Tuits, coal.

Coastwies—Schra Temple Bar. 44, Longmire, from Bridgetown; Hattle, 27, Thompson, from Westport; Regins B. 79, Williams, from Ship Harbor; Athol, 70, Morris, from Advocate Harbor; Thelms, 48, Milner, from Advocate Harbor; Thenes, 6, Morse, from Grand Harbor; stmr Beaver, 57, Petter, from Canning; schr Three Links, 31, Egar. from Musquash.

Stmr St Croix 1064, Pike, from Boston via Eastport, U E Laechler, mdse and pass, Stmr Alnmers. 2083, Chater, from Manchester via Haiffax, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

Schr A Gibson, 86, Kingston, from Quaco to Boston—for harbor.

Schr Centennial. 124, Ward, from Boston, J M Taylor, bal.

Cosstwise—Sohrs Alice May, 10, Sabean, from Port Lorie; I H Goudy. 26, Sullivan from Parrisboro; Meteor, 9, Griffin, from North Heed; Nins Blanche. 30, Morrell, from Freeport; A Anthony, 83, Pritchard, from Campobello,

Stmr City of mosteric,
Yarmouth, master,
Behr Corinte, 97, Kennie, from Fall River, F
Tutts, bal.
Coastwise—Schr Silver Cloud, 45, Bain, from
Digby; Avon, from Hillsboro for New York;
barge No 1, 439, Warnock, from Parrsboro.
CLEARED.

Stmr Cumberland, Alien, for Boston, C E Leechler.
Stmr Inventor, Watt, for Liverpool.
Ship Vegs, Powetts, for Cork.
Schr Georgia E. Barton, for Vineyard Haven for orders.
Coastwise—Schre Beulah Benton, Mitchell, for Weymouth; Temple Bar, Longmire for Bridgetown; Ethel, Trahan, for Believeau's Warrior, Jackson, for Annapolis; Alice May, Sabean, for Port Lorne; Maudie, Beardsley, for Lorne; Rena F, Mors, for Grand Harbor; Lida Greuts, Ells, for Quaco; Lone Star, Richardson, for North Head; Little Annie, Poland, for West Isles; Miranda B, Day, for Alma; Centennial, Ward, for Quaco.

Schr Sea Bird, Andrews, for Boekland, Schr Adeline, McLennan, for Boston, Coastwise—Schrs Thelma, Milner, for Annapolis; Free Trade, Nick reon, for Annapolis; Free Trade, Nick reon, for Point Wolfe; Eliza Bell, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor; Meteor, Griffin, for North Head; Bear River; Nina Blanche, Morrill, for Freeport: Elhu Burritt, Spicer, for Wolfwille; Sparmaker, Livingstone, for Advocate; Essie O, Reid, for Alma; L'Edna, Sabean, for Quaco; Morning Star, Forsyth, for Moncton,

Ship Vega, for Cork.

THURSDAY, Aug 3,
Stmr Taymouth Castle, Bale, for West
Indies via Helifax, Schofield & Co.
Stmr Martime, Jones, for Penarth,
Stmr Prince Edward, Lockhart, for Boston.

### DOMESTIC PORTS. ARRIVED.

Kingsport, 28th uit, barque John Gill, from Buenos Ayres via Barbados. Louisburg, 27th uit, schr Mary A Hall, from Beckland,

Louisburg, 7th uit, schr Mary A Hall, from Rackland,
Halifax, ist inst, orniser Talbot, Primrose, from Bermana; stmr Silvia, from New York and ald for St John's, Nfid; parquetn Peerless from New York, on South Shields, from South Shields, Hillsboro, 29th uit, schrs Calabria, Gayton, from New York; 3th uit, schr Joseph Hay, Phipps, from St Andrews.

Newcastle, 7th uit, stmr Ruthergien, Caslem, from Antwerp, Yarmouth, 3th uit, barque Glenafton, Mundy, from Porlau Spain via Shelburne.

OLEARED

Louisburg; 87th ult, schr Anna E Krants, for Rockland.

Halifax, 1st inst. stmr Orinoco, for New York; Elia, for Louisburg; Delta, for North Sydney.
Point duChene. 26th uit, barque Lydia, Pedersen, for Preston.
Dhatham, 2nd inst, stmr Platea, Purdy, for nblin.

Halifax, 3nd inst, stmr Dahome, for Liverpool vis St John's, Nfid; London City, for st
John; barque Conte Gesa, Ssapary Ferovich,
valencia.

### SEITING -UKTS ARRIVED.

Cardiff, lst inst.stmr Eddle,from Parrsboro Liverpool, Sist ult. stmr Ujunds, from Hal-fax via St John's Nid; is: inst, stmr Leustra from St John; Micmae, from Pictou for Man-Manchester, Manchester, Manche

Liverpool, Sist ult, stmr Mantinea, for St John; Cameo, for Little Bay; lat inst, stmr Sutherland, for St John. Queenstown, lat inst, stmr Ikbal, from Liv-prpool for Montreal, Dundee, lat inst, stmr Loughrigg Holm, for ydney, Barry, 31st ult, stmr Anna Moore, for Si

Beifest, are list, parque laismas, for Dalhousie, London 2nd inst, stmr Consols, for St John; 3rd inst, stmr Semantha, for Chatham.

Barbados, 12th uit, schrs Migonette, La Chance. for Quebec; 12th uit, schr Prieference, Smeltzer for Monireal; Allianor, Lace, for Gaspa; Blenheim, Reid, for Pierce; 18th uit, schr Evelyn, Howard, for Charlottatown; 18th uit, schr Herbert Rice, Comeau, for Ouebec.

### POREIGN PORTE ARRIVED.

New York, 30th ult, sohr Laconis, from Fal-mouth, Ga; Sist ult, brigt Ohio, from Asua; sohr Severn, from Philadelphia, Red Beach, Sist ult, sohr Klondike, from Windsor Cursous, status, the coast; leth uit, schr Lewaniks, from Pascagoula.

Las Palmas, 28th uit, barque Riconascenz from St John,

Buenos Ayres, 4th uit, barque Moama, from Portland,

Boeton, 1st inst, stmr Prince Edward and State of Maine, from St John; schr E Norris, from Bear River.

Vineyard Haven, 29th uit, schr Cymbeline, Stewart, from New York for Oharlotteown; Ellie, Demmings from Port Greville for New York; 1st inst, schr Empress from Grand Manan for New York; W B Huntley, from Eatonville fo.

City Island, 1st inst, stmr Ell ot, from Bathurst; schrs Rewa, from St John; Eltie, from Port Greville. urst; schre Eewa, from St John; Elite, from Port Greville, Buence Ayres, 7th ult, barque Strathisla, from Hoston. Montevideo. 4th ult, barques Skoda, and nba. from Boston. Portland, 1st inst, sohr Prespect, from St Portland, let inst, sohr Prospect, from St John.
Oity Island, 2nd inst, sohr Hunter, from Noel; Annie Bliss, from Hillsboro; Agnes May from Musquash.
Boston, 2nd inst, sohr Minnie R, from Annapolis; Josephine, from Bear River.
Vineyard Haven, 2nd inst, sohr Reporter, from St John for New York.
Providence, Ri, 2nd inst, sohr Ada G, Shortland, from St John,
San Francisco, 3bth ult, ship Ancaios, Fuiton, from Liverpool.
Mobile, 81st ult, sohr Iolanthe, Spurr, from Matanssae.

Coastwise—Schrs Beulah Benton, Mitchell, for Weymouth; Temple Bar, Longmire for Bridgstown; Etrel, Trahan, for Belleveau's Warrior, Jackson, for Annapolis: Alice Mag. Bastean for Port Lorne; Maudie, Beardsley, for Lorne; Rena F, Morse, for Grand Harbor; Lida Gretta, Ells, for Quaco; Lorne Star, Elchardson, for North Head; Little Annie Poland, for West Isles; Miranda B, Day, for Alma; Centennial, Ward, for Quaco.

Schr Sea Bird, Andrews, for Bockland, Schr Adeline, McLennan, for Boston, Coastwise—Schre Thelma, Milner, for Annapolis: Free Trade, Nickerson, for Point Wolfe; Elisas Bell, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor; Meteor, Griffin, for North Head; Bear River, Nins Blanche, Morrill, for Freeport: Elihu Burritt, Spicer, for Wolfwille; Sparmaker, Livingstone, for Advocate; Essie O, Reid, for Alma; L'Edna, Sabean, for Quaco; Morning Star, Forsyth, for Moncton,

Salled.

Barque Antilla, Reid, for Bantry, Ireland, Schr Ocean Traveller, Deveau, for Yarmouth, Schr Ocean Traveller, Beare, for West London, Stat ult, schr BC Borden, Taylor, from Demerara.

New York, Stat ult, schr Jolnathe, Spurr, from Matansas, Jacksonville, Slat ult, schr Glonk, John M

New York, Sist ult, barque Luarca, for New York, 31st ult, barque Luares, sor Pernambuco. Philadelphia, 31st ult, schr Annie M Allen, for Bangor. New York, 1st inst, schr Dove, for Canning; Victory, for Halifax. Philadelphia, 31st ult, ship Canada, Taylor, for Norfolk.

Boston, 3rd inst, schre Wood Bros, for Windsor; Geo L Slipp, for St John; B B Hardwick, for Clementsport; B B Woodside. for Cheverie; Josie, for Calais.

New York, 3rd inst, schre A Fownes, and Annie A Booth, for St John; Katie, for Halifax; 2nd inst, schre Clifford O, Rewa, Winnie Lawry, and A R Keene, for St John; Carlotta for Moncton; Arthur M Gibson, for Jacksonville.

BAILED.

New York, 1st inst. stmr Cevic, for Liverpool; 3ist ult.brigt & B Lockhart, for Curacoa. City Island. 30th ult, schr Vera B koberts. Koberts frem New York for Halifax. Cora May, Harrington, from New York for St John; Southern Cross. King, from New York for St John; Southern Cross. King, from New York for St John; Avalen, Howard, from New York They are common in Europe, and the St.

British ship MacDuff, from Calcutta for Astoria, with grain sacks, is along passage, and 165 days. This is a long passage, and she has not been sighted, but no serious rigged brig with yards upon both masts. They are common in Europe, and the St.

Roger Drary.
Boston, lat inst. sohr Exception, for Bridgewater; W K Smith for Port Gilbert; Minnie Maud, for Le Have; F & E Givan, for St. George.
Eastport, lat inst schr Chaparel, for St. John Calais, lat inst, barque Carl Frederick, for

Ominais, is in the control of the co

Gloucester, 2nd inst, barque reodie, for Se John.
New York, 31st ult brigt Ida Maud, Stewart, for Canso; sehra Hazelwoode, Farris, from Hoboken for Charlottetown,
Brunswick, 30th ult, barque Grenada, Garder, for Rosario.
New London 3rd inst, schr Adelasde, from New York for Wolfville.
New York, 3rd inst sthar Powhatan, for St John; 1st inst, schr Adelaide, for Wolfville.
Norfolk, 1st inst, schr John J Hill, McLean, for New Bedford. for New Bedford.
Delaware Breakwater, 1st inst. schr Satel-lie, from Philadelphia for Halifax.
Vineyard Haven, 1st inst. schr Stella Maud for New Haven; 3rd inst, schr Reporter.

### SPOKEN.

July 20th, lat 27.22, lon 73.51, ship Gloosesp, from Hollo for Delaware Breakwater.
July 20th, lat 42.4, lon 54.50, barque Monte A. Aste, rom Ge: oa for Tueket, NS, No date etc. barque Aurigs, Johns, from Brunswick for Bharpoess.
July 2:st, lat 83.8, 0.0 41.50, barque Hillside, Morrill from Yarmouth for Busnos Ayree.
Ma: 55 h, lat 47 8. lon 86 w, ship Eskasoni, Townsea.d from Pissgus for New York.
July 39th, lat 50, lon 17, barque Golden Horn from Ray Verte for Mersey.
July 39th, lat 50, lon 17, barque Golden Horn from Ray Verte for Mersey.
July 39th, lat 46. lon 86, barque Nsja, from Halifax for Plymouth.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

NOTICE TO MARINERS

First District, Portland, Me, July 31—Notice is hereby given of the following additional aids to navigation:—

Muscle Ridge Channel, Me-Mosquito Island bell booy, red, established July 34, 1899, in 36 feet at mean low water, 50 feet N 1-2 from south point of Mosquito Island. Bearings of prominent objects: Marshall Point light, NW by W 3-4 W. Eastern point Mosquito Island, NE3 4 E.

Muecongus Sound—Bremen Long Island Ledge buoy, spar, red, unnumbered, was established July 24, 1899, in 24 feet at mean low water, 100 feet SSE from ledge. Bearings of prominent objects: Martin's Point, SE by E 1-4 E. Jenes Garden Island, S by W 1-2 W.

Oar Island Ledge buoy, spar, black, unnumbered, was established July 24, 1899, in 21 feet at mean low water, 50 feet SE by E from ledge. Bearings of prominent objects: North end of Oar Island, W by N 1-2 N. Northwest Tangent of Clam Island, NB 1-4 N.

Deer Island, Thoroughtare, Me-Notice is hereby given that an examination has been made of the wrecked schooner lying 1-8 of a mile Nw by N of Deer Island Thoroughfare, and twas found not to be an obstruction to Navigation. Therefore no buoy has been set to mark the wreck.

made of the wrecked schooner lying 1.8 of a mile N w by N of Deer Island Thoroughfare Light Station, and it was found not to be an obstruction to Navigation. Therefore no buoy has been set to mark the wreck.

Recent charters: Sch Clifforl C, 107 tons, New York to St John, N B, cil, 25c; sch Severn, 446 tons, New York to St Sch Severn, 446 tons, New York to St Sch Severn, 446 tons, New York to St Pierre, general cargo, \$2,250, if a second port, \$100 extrs. Coal—Sch J W Parker, 120 tons, Same; Sch Sch W H Waters, 120 tons, same; Sch Clifforl C, 107 tons, Principle of the steamer Merrimac off and bring her up to Qrebec.

Recent charters: Sch Clifforl C, 107 tons, New York to St John, N B, cil, 25c; sch Severn, 446 tons, New York to St John, N B, cil, 25c; sch Severn, 446 tons, New York to St John, N B, cil, 25c; sch Severn, 446 tons, New York to St John, N B, cil, 25c; sch Severn, 446 tons, New York to St John, N B, cil, 25c; sch Severn, 446 tons, New York to St John, N B, cil, 25c; sch Severn, 446 tons, New York to St John, N B, St John,

to arrive plo ced of November, Porland, to to U.K. market, easier; for next season's loading, Sepi to Dee Season's plot Deep Season's plot Deep

totally wrecked on Little Unracos Island July
lith.

Narragansett Pier, July 28—Schr Lyra, of
St John, while attempting to enter this port
teday, struck on the rocks near the ticket
conce, close to the pier of the Narragansett
Navigation Co. and stove a hole in her bottom. She is now nearly full of water.

Anchored off whitestone, Sist inst. barque
Luarca, Dodge, from New York for Pernamhuco.

Luarca, Dodge, from New York for Terramburgo,
Passed Bristol Roads, 3rd inst, stmr Gens,
from 8t John for Sharpness.
Passed Kinsale, 3rd inst, stmr Vienna, from
8t John for Liverpool.
Passed Rathlin Island, 3rd inst, barque
Nordstrand, from Northport for Manchester.
Passed in Caps Henry, let inst, stmr H &
Pollock, Newman, from Santiago for Balti-

Pollock, Newman, Index Salting St.

Passed down Reedy Island, Del, 1st inst, ship Canada, from Philadelphia for Norfolk.

Passed Prawle Point, Sist ult, barque Artisan, Purdy, from Southampton for Pensacola.

Passed Avjer, June 28th, barque Strathern, Biols, from Singapore for Delaware Break-Biols, from Singapore for Delaware Break-water.
Passed Vineyard Haven, 3rd inst, sohr Prudent. from St John for Pawtuckst.
Vineyard Haven, Ang 3—Schr William Elkins, Richardson, from Three Fathom Elkins, Richardson, from Three Fathom Harbor, NS, for New York, reports July 36th experienced southerly gale when about 10 miles southeast from Halifax, during which the vessel labored heavily, and shout 10 0,000 laths were washed overboard from off deck, and lost.

## List of Vesssels Bound to St. John, Where From and Date of Sailing.

Mantines, from Manchester, July 28th, Naturalist, Form Manchester, July 28th, Naturalist, Form London, Ang 2nd. Powhatan, from New York. July 3rd, Sutherland, from Liverpool, Aug 1st, Thornhill, passed Malta, July 28th. BABQUE.

Alert, from Rotterdam, July 18th. Artisan, from Southampton, July 28th. Akerahus, from Limerick, July 18th. Cordelers, from Sydney July 28th. Akerahus, from Limerick, July 18th. Bessie Markham, from Montevideo, June 5th Cordelers, from Genca, July 28td, July 23td. Italia, from Messina, July 3rd; passed Tarifa July 23td. Italia, from Messina, July 8th. Leuretts, at Bucksport, July 18th. Mary A Troop from Cuxhaven, July 6th; at Dea July 18th. Rose, at Yarmouth, July 18th. Rose, at Yarmouth, July 18th. Thormutie, from Gloucster, Mass, Aug 2nd, Thomas, from Havre, July 25th. Thormutie, from Glasgow, July 30th. BARQUENYINE.

Albatross, from Limerick, July 24th, walter G, at Eastport, July 18th.

BEIGANTINE.

Plover, from Sydney, July 28th.

John brig Darpa, ex Mary E. Kersten, is one of the type now extinct in the

United States merchant marine.

The barque Riconercenza has arrive

Battle liner steamer Mantinea sailed from Liverpool for this port last Monday.

The steamship Anna Moore left Barry last Monday for this port for a deal

The iron ship Heaperus, 1,777 tons, built in Greenwick in 1873 and owned by Mesare, Dewitt & Moore, London, has been sold to Russians for £9,000 and will be used as a training ship.

The battle liner steamer Leuctra arrived at Liverpool Tuesday from this port; also, steamer Micmac from Picton, N. S. for Manchester, and the steamer Eddie at Cardiff from Parrsboro N. S.

Shipping master W. H. Purdy would be pleased to hear any information regarding Gilford Emerson Fairweather, who holds a master's certificate i sued at this port. He was last heard of Otto ber 14, 1898, at Boston, and left there for New York.

The British barque Anits, Bahia, in bollast, for Aruba, to load phosphate, was totally wrecked on Litile Curacao Island July 11.

The Forness steamer Italiana, 1706 tons, has been fixed to load deal at this port for the west coast of England at 50 shillings; September loading.

The Dominion liner Vancouver's latest run from Liverpool to Montreal, was completed in nine days. Her passage is

Captain Gilbert, of the tag LaHave, reports at 9 s. m. Friday: Fell in wit abandoned schooner Lizzie M., about 200 yards northwest of south breaker, off Long Island; he put a man on board and get a line fast and was about to start to tow her when she suddenly sank, the man escaping in about 12 fathoms. When she struck bottom her masts came out and floated up.—[Halifax Herald, Ags. 1.

tered to load stone at Wallace, N. S., for New York at \$3. Also the schooner Hazelwoode,same place for Boston,stone,

The schooner Prospect, Captain R. A. Cameron, of St. John, arrived this morning with 1,000,000 cedar shingles for Rufus Deering and Co.—[Portland Cour-

Business in the steamship chartering line continues of a moderate character with scarcely any variation in rates. Desi trades have been more numerous, and though 48: 9d is still demanded, 47s 6d has been accepted.

1,182.

No other nationality can boast of 1,000 ships. Japan has 841, Denmark 796 and Spain 701.

The British and Americans together control one-half of the entire merchant ship tonnage affect.

Recent charters—Steamer Basuto, 1,839 tons, Miramichi to Greenock or Glasgow, deals, 50s, August; steamer Mendots, 1,656 tons, St. John, N. B., to Glasgow, 47s 6d, September; as Cordillers, 1,787 tons, same, to west coast England, 48s 9d; schr Americans, 839 tons New York to Montevideo, general cargo, 11½c, case oil 21c and white pine \$9.25.

British ship MacDuff, from Calcutta

cent, and her owners are growing anxious.—[Victoria Globe, July 26.

Ship Selkirk has been wrecked on the coast of Mindoro, a large island in the southern Philippines. The Selkirk was commanded by Capt. Crowe. She was distinguished as being the first vessel on which a Protestant baptism ever occurred in Manila harbor. After taking in a full cargo of hemp, she railed from Manila for Bostor. No details are known showing how the wreck came about. The value of her cargo is estimated at about \$400,000,—[Victoria, B. C., Globe, July 25.

at Barrow last Sunday from Newcastle, N. B. with a cargo of deals.

The steamship Thornhill has been chartered to load at this port for the west coast of England at 50 shillings.

Steamer Nyassa, 1,786 tons, has been fixed to load deal at Hopewel! Cape to west coast of England at 50s—if Bristol, 524.61.

The wooden ship Trojan, 1,595 tons, built at Kempt, N. B., in 1884, owned in Nova Scotia and now bound to Liverpool, is reported sold to Italians for \$4,200.

The distribution of the past of the past weeks the following have been disposed of: Ship Tuskar, 1,555 tons, built in 1883, owned by Rufas Curry, has been sold in England for Italian account for \$20,750. Ship Trojan, 1,595 tons, built in 1884, has been sold for \$21,000. Ship Forest King, built 22 years ago, 1,600 tons, has been sold in Italians for \$15,000. Capt. Aylward is offering the bark Ayoca, 1,430 tons, at good figures,—[Yarmouth Times, And the steamship Charterion of the wake of Yarmouth, is disposing of its fine fleet of ships, which in a short time will be a thing of the past. Daring the past weeks the following have been disposed of: Ship Tuskar, 1,555 tons, built in 1883, owned by Rufas Curry, has been sold in England at 50s—if Bristol, 524.61.

The wooden ship Trojan, 1,595 tons, built at Kempt, N. B., in 1884, owned in Nova Scotia and now bound to Liverpool, is reported sold to Italians for \$4,200.

Schooner Greville is at Kingsport undergoing repairs for damages sustained at Port Williams.

Schooner Harold Borden arrived week ago at Welfvile with a cargo of 9,200 bushels of corn for the corn mill.

The Dominion liner Vancouver's latest run from Liverpool to Montreal, was completed in nine days. Her passage is one of the best on record.

The wrecking steemer Lord Stanley left Quebec for Anti ceti on attarday. The crew are confident that they will be able to haul the steamer Merrimac off and bring her up to Quebec.

The schoonsr Avalon has been chartered to load stone at Wallace, N. S., for New York at \$3. Also the schooner Hazelwoode, same place for Boston, stone, \$2.75.

The new schooner Wanola, Captain Wagner, now at Boston, will go to Bay Chaleur to load railroad ties for New York at private terms.

The Italian barque Toni, now at Gioncester, will not come to this port to load as reported, but will go to Avonport, N. S. She will probably be towed there.

The schooner Prospect, Captain R. A.

Cameron, of St. John, arrived this morning with 1,000,000 cedar shingles for Rufus Deering and Co.—[Portland Courier, Aug. 1.

The old steamer, City of St. John, now laid up at Yarmcute, N. S., will be pressed into service as a flusting hotel during the Christian Workers' convention to be held there.

Lloyd's register of shipping gives the entire fleet of the world as 28,180 steamers and sailing vessels, with a total ton mage of 27,673,528, of which 39 per cent. are British. The Americans come next with 3 010 vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,465,387.

Norway has 2,528 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,694,230

during the Christian Workers' convention to be held there.

Steamship Alnmere, 2,089 tons, Capt.
Chaters, which vessel was recently towed into Halifax with loss of propellor, arrived at this port Wednesday; she is liading at the Elevator wharf.

Reviews in the steamship chartering.

Norway has 2,528 vessels, with a tonage of 1,694,230
Germany has 1,676 vessels, with a tonage of 2,453,334 in which are included her particularly large ships.

Sweden has 1,408 vessels, with a tonage of 643,527.

Italy has 1,150 vessels and France 1,182.

No other nationality can boast of 1,000

The British steamship Dalmally, Capt.
Ward, which arrived at Fleetwood from
Montreal on Saturday, reports that a
number of icebergs and a large quantity
of pack ice were encountered outside of
the Straits of Belle Isle. While working through the pack ice several of the
Dalmally's bow plates were dented.

A record-breaker—Miles—"There is a
man over in that museum who has lived
for forty days on water." Giles—
"Pshaw! That's nothing. I have an
uncle who has lived for nearly forty
years on water." Miles—"Impossible!"
Giles—"Not at all, He's a sea captain."
—[Chicago News.

### FREE.



Dept. 25, TORONTO ONT.

# PEACHER WANTED.

WANTED-Second class female teacher district No. 2a, parishes of Hampstead and Gegetown. Apply. 8 ating malary, to George McAlpine, Lower Gagetown, Cheens county, N. B.

Love comforteth, like sunshine after rain, But lust's effect is tempest after sun; Love's gentle spring doth always fresh re-

nat's winter comes ere Love surfeits not; lust like a glutton dies;

Love is all; lust full of forged lies. A hawk ascends her stairway steep; From the near jungle of the night

I hear the padded tread of sleep!
[Martha Gilbert Dickinson. Till now the name of names, England, the name of might,
Flames from the austral fires to the

And the call of her morning drum goes in a girdle of sound,
Like the voice of the sun in song, the grea

globe round and round; to the mother breeze,
Floats from shore to shore of the universa

And the loneliest death is fair with the memory of her flowers,
And the end of the road to hell with the sense

of her dews and showers. It is a very good world to live in,

To lend, or to spend, or to give in;
But to beg or to borrow, or to get a man's own, It is the very worst world that ever wa

known. What gain, did we give us ever To love and beauty's care! So would our hearts be gentle,

The winds have breath of the roses Over the roses blown;
Yea, the angels of Heaven grow whiter
Looking on the throne.
['ohn Vance Cheney.

Report of Exam ners of Matricula

and High School Leaving.

FREDERICTON, July 27th, 1899.
To J. R. INOH, LL. D., Chief Superintenden of Education.
SIR,—We, the board of examiners for the SIR,—We, the board of examiners for the matriculation and junior leaving examinations beg to report that 90 candidates presented themselves for the matriculation examination, of whom three passed in the first division, 5 in the second division, 5 in the third division and the second division on ditionally, 9 failed to attain any division. We are glad to notice that the number of candidates is nearly double that of last year and that the standard of scholarship ishigh.

Iredell I Baxter, Monoton Grammar
school,
M Eva Keagin, St John do
H LeBaron Peters, do
Thos Mol Law do
Frances Prichard do
Cyrus F Inches do
Madge Mair, Campbellton do
Hazel M Taylor, Monoton do
Hugn J Alward, Fredericton do
Amy W inter, 8t John do
G Douglas Steel,
Eddie N Wey man, Sussex Grammar school
Krnest R Shirly, St Andrews do
Julia N Pugh, Fredericton do
Ward H Patterson do
Geo E Howie' do
Harry C Mersereau, Campbellton do
Obder W Etaples, St John
do Gretchen H Phair, Fredericton
do Gretchen H Phair, Fredericton
A Burton Fiett, Chatham
Janet W Scott, St John
R Caroline Balloch, Fredericton
Mary G Harvey, St John
Julia M Hill, St Stephen High School
Ida M DeBoo, Sussex Grammar School
Martin J Wallace, Chatham
J Wallace, Chatham
J Wallace, Chatham
do
Alice Day, Fredericton
Martin J Wallace, Chatham
do
Alice Day, Fredericton
Mortin J Wallace, Chatham
do
Alice Day, Fredericton
Mortin J Wallace, Chatham
do
School
Harold W Emerson St John grammar
School
Harold W Emerson St John grammar

school Harold W Emerson St John grammar chool Leroy W Hill, St Stephen high school Isabella McKenzie, Cambeliton gram

Isabella McKenzie, Cambenou school
Fanny H Kennedy, Moncton gram, school
Jessie G Stothart, Chatham
M Burton Loggie, do do
Wm P Conno S, do do
Bessie M Sanderson, Woodstock do
Lily M Howie, Shediac high school
Lottie L Weldon, Moncton gram, school
Jas C Sipprell, St John grammar school
L Mande McKenzie, St John
Harry H Hamilton, Sussex
Welter Limerick, Fredericton do
Division III.

DIVISION III.

Bertha E Poo'e, St John Grammar B Marion Fraser, Chatham Edward Morao, St John W Vernon Lamb, St Andrews do Louise M Kinghorn, Fredericton Betta M Cormick, Moncton Hugh V Linden, Sus-ex Queenie Edgecombe, Fredericton do Willard S Tedford, Woods ook Della A Brown, Moncton do Hettle M olp tts, Moncton do Hettle M olp tts, Moncton do Hettle M olp tts, Moncton do Harry C Patton, St John Blanche Dixon, St John Grammar School Constance Anderson, Chatham Grammar School DIVISION III.

Lenore Gerow, Fredericton Grammar Jehool Jennie D Bulmer, Moncton Grammar Alex H McGeachy, St Stephen High School Emma H. McLeod, Moneton Grammar

Pollard Lewin, St John Grammar School T James Unkauf, do LEAVING EXAMINATIONS, Class 11.

Ella L Smith, St John Grammar School.

Mildred M Black, do
Fred E Jordan, do
Joseph Gray, do
Katle Frannagan, St Louis, do

Class III.
Annie J Bell, Chatham
Francis McLaughlin, St Louis Some women's costumes which are described as symphonies in color might better be classed, if one may judge from their loudness, as Wagner overtures. [Philadelphia Record.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 5 189

Bethlehem, and the last gift that Christ ever had was myrrh pressed into the cup of his crucifixion. The natives would take a stone and bruise the tree, and then it would exude a gum that would saturate all the ground beneath. This gum was used for purposes of merchandise. One piece of it no larger than a chestnut would whelm a whole room with odors. It was put in closets, in chests, in drawers, in rooms, and its perfume adhered almost interminably to anything that was anywhere near it. So when in my text I read that Christ's garments smell of myrrh I immediately conclude the excutate awestness of Jesus

of myrrh I immediately conclude the exquisite sweetness of Jesus.

I know that to many he is only like
any historical person—another John
Howard, another philanthropic Oberlin,
another Confucius, a grand subject for a
painting, a heroic theme for a poem, a
bautiful form for a statue, but to those
who have heard his voice and felt his
barded and received his benediction he is
nusic and light and warmth and thrill
and eternal fragrance, sweet as a friend
sticking to you when all else betray, lithhg you up while others try to push you
own, not se much like morning glories
hat bloom only when the sun is coming
p, nor like "four o'clocks," that bloom
nly when the sun is going down, but
the myrrh, perpetually aromatic, the the myrrh, perpetually aromatic, the time morning, noon and night, yester-cay, to-day, forever. It seems as if we taknot wear him out. We put on him all our burdens and afflict him with all our griefs and set him foremost in all our battles, and yet he is ready to lift and to aromatic and to help. We have so in sympathize and to help. We have so im-posed upon him that one would think in eternal affront he would quit our soul, and yet to-day he addresses us with the same tenderness, dawns upon us with the same smile, pities us with the same com-

There is no name like his for us. It is more imperial than Caesar's, more musical than Beethdven's, more conquering than Charlemagne's, more conquering than Charlemagne's, more eloquent than Cicero's. It throbs with all life. It weeps with all pathos. It groans with all pain. It stoops with all condescension. It breathes with all perfume. Who like Jesus to set a broken bone, to pity a homeless orphan, to nurse a sick man, to take a prodigal back without any solding, to illumine a cemetery all plowed with graves, to make a queen into God out of the lost woman, to catch the tears of human sorrow in a lachrymathe tears of human sorrow in a lachryma-tory that shall never be broken? Who has such an eye to see our need, such a lip to his away our sorrow, such a hand to snatch us out of the fire, such a foot to kits away our sorrow, such a hand to spatch us out of the fire, such a foot to thample our enemies, such a heart to embrace all eur necessities? I struggle for some metaphor with which to express him—he is not like the bursting forth of a full orchestra; that is too loud. He is hot like the sea when lashed to rage by the tempest; that is too boisterous. He is not like the mountain, its brow wreathed with the lightnings; that is too sellitary. Give us a softer type, a gentler comparison. We have seemed to see him with our eyes and to hear him with our cars and to touch him with our cars and to touch him with our cars and to come in the foot of the comparison. We have seemed to see him with our eyes and to hear him with our cars and to come in the foot of the comparison. We have seemed to see him with our eyes and to hear him with our cars and to could him with our cars and to could have a softer type, a gentler cars and to could him with our cars and to could have a softer type, a gentler cars and to could have a softer type, a gentler cars and to could have a softer type, a gentler cars and to could have a softer type, a gentler cars and to could have a softer type, a gentler cars and to could have a softer type, a gentler cars and to could have a softer type and to hear him with our cars and to hear him with our cars and to could have a softer type. We want sight. We want healing. We want sight. We want health. We want health. We want they that are sick." Blessed be comes upon us like spice galas from heaven. Yes, his garments shell of lasting and all pyvasive myrth.

that smell of cassia, it suggests to me the healing and curative power of the Son of God. "Oh," you say, "now you have a superfluous idea! We are not sick. Why do we want cassia? We are athletic. Our respiration is perfect. Our limbs are lithe, and on bright cool days we feel we lithe, and on bright cool days we feel we could bound like a roe." I beg to differ, my brother, from you. None of you can be better in physical health than I am, and yet I must say we are all sick. I have taken the diagnosis of your case and have examined all the best authorities on the subject, and I have to tell you that you are "full of wounds and bruises and putrefying sores, which have not been bound up or mollifled with ointment." The marasmus of sin is on us, the palsy, the dropsy, the leprosy. The

the palsy, the dropsy, the leprosy. The man that is expiring to night in the next street—the allopathic and homeopathic doctors have given him up and his friends now standing around to take his last words—is no more certainly dying as to his body than you and I are dying unless we have taken the medicine from God's apothecary. All the leaves of this Bible are only so many prescriptions from the Divine Physican, written, not in Latin like the prescriptions of earthly in Latin, like the prescriptions of earthly physicians, but written in plain English so that a "man, though a fool, need not err therein." Thank God that the Saviour's garments smell of cassia!

iour's garments smell of cassia!

Suppose a man were sick, and there was a phial on his mantelplece with medicine he knew would cure him, and he refused to take it, what would you say of him? He is a suicide. And what do you say of that man who, sick in sin, has the healing medicine of God's grace offered him and refuses to take it? If he dies, he is a suicide. People talk as though God took a man and led him out to darkness and death, as though he brought him up to the cliffs and then brought him up to the cliffs and then pushed him off. Oh, no! When a man is lost, it is not because God pushes him off; it is because he jumps off. In olden times a suicide was buried at the cross-

When Christ trod this planet with foot When Christ trod this planet with foot of flesh, the people rushed after himpeople who were sick and those who, being so sick they could not walk, were brought by their friends. Here I see a mother holding up her little child, crying: "Cure this croup, Lord Jesus! Cure this scarlet fever!" And others: "Cure this ophthalmia. Give ease and rest to this spinal distress! Straighten this club

THE WORLD TO COME.

REV. DR. FALMESTS DISCOURSE CO.

1.11 FRANCES DISCOURSE CO.

1.12 FRANCES DISCOURSE CO.

1.12 FRANCES DISCOURSE CO.

1.13 FRANCES DISCOURSE CO.

1.14 READ AND TO COME.

ATTRACTIVENESS DE CHRIST.

THE WORLD TO COME.

1.14 READ AND TO COME.

1.15 FRANCES DISCOURSE CO.

1.15 FRANCES DISCOURSE

It is not a dead weight that you lift when you carry a Christian out. Jesus makes the bed up soft with velvet promises, and he says: "Put her down here very gently. Put that head which will never ache again on this pillow of halleluiahs. Send up word that the procession is coming. Ring the bells. Ring! Open your gates, ye ivory palaces!" And so your loved ones are there. They are just as certainly there, having died in Christ, as that you are here. There is only one thing more they want. Indeed, there is one thing in heaven they have not got. They want it. What is it? Your company! But, oh, my brother, unless company! But, oh, my brother, unless you change your track you cannot reach that harbor! You might as well take the Southern Pacific Railroad, expecting in that direction to reach Toronto, as to go on in the way some of you are going and yet expect to reach the ivory palaces.
Your loved ones are looking out of the windows of heaven now, and yet you seem to turn your back upon them. You do not seem to know the sound of their perfectly by first giving them a thorough

do not seem to know the sound of their voices as well as you used to or to be moved by the sight of their dear faces. Call louder, ye departed ones! Call louder from the ivory palaces!

And here I ask you to solve a mystery that has been oppressing me for 30 years. I have been asking it of doctors of divinity who have been studying theology half a century, and they have given me no satisfactory answer. I have turned over all the books in my library, but got no solution to the question, and toover all the books in my library, but got no solution to the question, and to-day I come and ask you for an explanation. By what logic was Christ induced to exchange the ivory palaces of heaven for the crucifixion agonies of earth? I shall take the first thousand million years in heaven to study out the problem, meanwhile and now, taking it as the tenderest, mightlest of all facts that Christ did come, that he came with spikes in his feet, came with thorns in spikes in his feet, came with thorns in his brow, came with spears in his heart, to save you and to save me. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have ever-lasting life." Oh, Christ, whelm all our souls with thy compassion! Mow them down like summer grain with the harvesting sickle of thy grace! Ride through to-day the conqureror, thy garments smelling "of myrrh and aloes and cassia out of the ivory palaces!"

Blue Eyes Suffer Most.

It has been observed that gray and blue eyes are more likely to be seriously affected by intense electric light than brown eyes. In some of these cases total blindness has resulted. Oculirts ascribe the trouble to two causes, the intensity of the light and the extinct of the alternative. of the light and the action of the ultraviolet rays. It is recommended that uranium glass, which is yellow, or some other transparent substance that will intercept ultra-violet rays, be interposed between the eye and any powerful light.

The New Zealand old age pensions bill wrists are thick ruches of lilac mousse-line de soie and white lace, and a bow of wrights that revenue of cond characters. provides that persons of good character attaining 65 and having resided for 20 the throat. rears in the colony shall be entitled to a ension annually.

Percentage of Blind People. In every million of people in the world there are 800 who are blind,

loosely upon the shoulders for a little while every day, if possible, as when it is kept closely coiled or braided all the time the air does not have free access to it. It should never be arranged upon the head while it is wet or even damp, but after a bath should be left hanging until it is quite dry.

Bran water is excellent for the skin and is of service in cases of sunburn.

Tears are destructive to heauty and if



THE HOME MODISTE Useful Hints Regarding Dressmak-

ing and Millinery. Parasols of Scotch plaid are pretty for the country and seaside. There are also parasols of lace over a lining of silk

which matches the costume.

Circular ruffles, so much worn, lose their attractiveness when made of thin goods. For cloth, velvet and substantial wools and silks they are satisfactory, but for sheer fabrics gathered ruffles will be found more effective.

It is said that light straw hats may be

cleaned by rubbing the braid, band by band, with lemon juice, and immediately



PLAITED HOUSE GOWN. brushing with a clothes brush, then in kerosene oil. The hat must be left 24 hours for the oil to dry and the odor to evaporate. It is hardly necessary to say that all trimming must be removed before the straw is treated.

The wrapper illustrated is of accordion plaited lilac crepon over white silk. Around the foot are two bands of guipure edged by fine ruches of lilae mous-seline de soie. The little plaited pelerine is trimmed in the same way, as are also the plaited sleeves. Around the neck and lilac satin with long ends is placed at the throat.

JUDIO CHOLLET.

Putting On. She-I'll bet when Adam first met Eve he put on an air of superiority.

He-Well, there was nothing else to put on just at that time.—Indianapolis VARIOUS NOTES.

Suggestions For the Household-& Papered walls may be cleaned with stale French bread—that is, bread which contains no grease, care being taken that it is not dry enough to scratch the paper. The bread must be cut in thick slices and rubbed downward from top to better at the well the great heing held.



the appearance of the dessert. There are all sorts of devices and designs for the decoration of menus, hand painted ones

being the most elegant. Lace, se lavishly employed throughout the wardrobe, now composes entire hats. The lace thus used is heavy and is stretched over a frame of fine, invisible wire, the trimming chosen being of the lightest and airiest descriptions.

The illustration given today shows a very pretty costume for a girl 12 years old. It is of lavender veiling, the skirt being gathered a little at the waist and trimmed with three narrow bias bands of dark blue surah, forming a point in front. The bodice, also gathered at the waist, has a bertha of white batiste embroider-ed in open designs and edged with lace, h frames a yoke of dark blue surah. The yoke is cut square at the neck. The cravat of blue surah has lace ends, and the half length sleeves are finished with a frill of lace. The sash belt is of blue surah. The lavender straw hat is trimmed with a knot of blue surah and a white plume.

JUDIC CHOLLET. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SUMMER FABRICS.

Light and Clinging Goods In the This season is a season of triumph for

soft, clinging fabrics. Flexible silks, crepes de chine, gauzes and mousselines de soie are seen in immense varieties of weave and color and compose exquisite
gowns as light as a cobweb and exceed-



ingly cool. Then there are albatross cloths, veiling and crepons to add to the list, while among wash fabrics the range of choice is bewilderingly large. Among the prettiest designs are fine nainsooks in mixed states the states. in mixed plaids of the most delicate tones -rose, turquoise, lemon, pale green and lavender-which could not be surpassed in dainty coloring. If ribbons are used in these plaid costumes, plain ribbons are preferable to plaid ones, plaid ribbons, on the contrary, appearing to better advantage with plain goods.

Printed cotton muslins and batistes show attractive floral designs, usually of a rambling character, covering the ground rather than dotting it.

An illustration is given which shows a

sown of violet veiling. It is cut in the princess style, with a slight train, and crosses over to the left side, where it closes. Around the foot of the skirt is a band of white cloth with violet applicaband of white cloth with violet applications, the band mounting half way up the left side. There is a large plastron of guipure de venise which is surrounded by a fichu drapery of violet mousseline de sole trimmed with a double plaiting. The plaited collar is of violet veiling. A gold buckle fastens the fichu at the waist, and the sleaves are plain. The hat of white the sleeves are plain. The hat, of white attacks of the dreaded head hunters, alstraw, is trimmed with violet ribbon, a ways looking out for victims. Other villeweled buckle and yellow flowers. JUDIC CHOLLET

SUMMER GOWNS.

Materials, Designs and Styles Most In Favor. Heavy laces are used to trim batister having large checks or plaids, while val-enciennes is the favorite for thinner goods. Some of the new muslins show glace and changeable effects and are ex

tremely pretty. Very narrow stripes and dots are less seen this year than designs of flowers, plaids and ribbons. On some of the finest materials the ribbon is the decorative motive, arranged in waves or knots. Pompadour floral designs appear also up on expensive goods, and there is a liking for silks having a pattern of large flowers on a ground of the same color, but a different shade.

The Louis Quinze period is actively revived by most of the new models. Not

vived by most of the new models. Not only do the woven and printed designs of the goods recall that time, but the gene



acter, although modernized to suit the acter, although modernized to suit the present taste. Flounces, corsages trimmed with ruches and jabots of lace, fichus and ribbons all belong to that epoch and are features of this season's wardrobe.

The cut depicts a costume of periwinkle blue cloth. The plain skirt is adorned with bias stitched bands of cloth, which is a significant of the control of the contr

coat is tight fitting at the back and has loose double fronts, with revers and col-lar faced with white moire. The coat and the close sleeves are trimmed with stitched cloth bands, and there are cut steel buttons on the fronts. The chemisette is of pink mousseline de soie. The cravat, which is drawn through jeweled rings, is of white embroidered tulle. The white straw hat has a drapery of white tulle and is trimmed with pink roses and their foliage.

THE WARDROBE.

Attractive Accessories and Trim-mings For Summer Use. Embroidery, lace and gauze—these still predominate as trimmings on hats, gowns, wraps and parasols. All is light, delicate and brilliant in effect and sum mery in the extreme.

Boas of plumage, gauze or lace have been frequently mentioned, but they are still in the front rank and cannot be igstill in the front rank and cannot be ig-nored. Those of excessive length are not worn, but medium and short ones are seen in great profusion. Boas of heavy, net with large chenille dots are among the prettiest, and there are others of full plaitings of gauze, the gauze being edg-ed with fibers of ostrich plumage or loops of fine chenille Black or white mousseline de soie en-

joys even greater favor than colored mousseline, being immensely employed



for boas, ruches, trimmings and accessed ries, but there are novelties shown in the shape of boas of two colors of mousseline will be used over rose, or pink over white. There are also ruches of black net, the edges of the frills being finished with tinted, iridescent spangles.

The hat shown in the illustration is of

leghorn straw, and the brim is much twisted and lifted at the left side, where a large, red rose with foliage is placed beneath it. Strands of black velvet rill bon encircle the crown and form clusteff of loops. In front are bunches of rine ears of rye and a group of pink roses.

In New Guinea the village of Tupuseles is most remarkable. The houses are all supported on piles and stand out in the ocean a considerable distance from shore.
This is to protect the villagers from the lages in this queer land are perched up to trees for the same reason.

buds and leaves.

### AN ENGLISH CRITIC.

WRITER SENSIBLE WORDS REGARD-ING U.S. WAR UPON FILIPINOS.

DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY WANT

posed by His Cry for Help to Washington, Is Bound to Fail-The True Object for Such a Campaign Against Semi-Savages

The Americans are too much in a hurry over their great task in the Philippines. They imagined, we fancy, that, Spanish government having been so bad, the Tagals, the dominant race in Luzon, would welcome them as deliverers, or, at all events after a very brief structle. would welcome them as deliverers, or, at all events, after a very brief struggle would acquiesce in their rule. They forgot that though Theebau's rule was probably worse than that of the Spaniards, the Burmese fought us for four years, not out of patriotism so much as out of a desire to be let alone. The Tagals are fighting just as the Burmese "dacoits" fought, with the further advantage that they are better armed, that they have in ably worse than that of the Spaniards, the Burmese fought us for four years, not out of patriotism so much as out of a desire to be let alone. The Tagals are fighting just as the Burmese "dacoits" fought, with the further advantage that they are better armed, that they have in Aguinaldo a general leader whom they trust or fear, and that they have a system of forest warfare almost as skillful as that which enabled the Maories so long to hold us at bay. They do not, it is true, build such stockades as the New Zealanders did, but they excavate deep trenches, which they defend until the invaders are actually upon them, and then renew a few miles off. Such defenses are most difficult to carry. while, when carried, the "victory" does not produce the moral impression which in Asia as in most difficult to carry. While, when carried, the "victory" does not produce the moral impression which in Asia as in Europe follows upon victory in a pitched battle. Such warfare taxes the best men, Europe follows upon victory in a pitched battle. Such warfare taxes the best men, and the Americans are further hampered by difficulties with which of late years we have not had to centend. They have no traditions to guide them and do not see clearly what it is they want. Their chief officers are not always up to their work and keep on fighting as if victory in a succession of skirmishes would give them a hold upon the country. They do not apparently establish any kind of civil order, and, consequently, whether they win or lose, hold only the ground the horseshoe mystery to them, but it was either too sacred or too obscure, and they learned nothing save that the mark was an indispensable part of their mystic rites. The horseshoe mark is found also in British Guiana, in the region of the Amazon, in Georgia and

The English create civil administraroads, or use waterways, and thus acquire at all events the passive support of that general mass which wants first of all to roads, or use waterways, and thus acquire at all events the passive support of that general mass which wants first of all to go on with its accustomed life and provide its own dinner in peace. It seems fore, as antiquity confers respectability, horsespace magic is pre-eminently respect. probable, too, to observers on this side that General Otis is a bad organizer. He seems to think that sending detachments to fight their way through a tropical country is equivalent to conquering it, whereas he should proceed step by step, establishing posts or forts as he goes on, cutting roads between them and setting up a civil authority in every fresh district occupied. Above all, he should set himself to create native regiments, who will spare his Americans fatigue duty, who know the country, who will divide the native interest, and, above all, who vers on this side the native interest, and, above all, who will not die off like flies in winter.

will not die off like flies in winter.

The idea current in American newspapers of raising a hundred thousand men and "crushing the rebels once for all" is a most foolish one. Such a force would only cost millions and accomplish nothing. You cannot manoeuvre a hundred thousand men in a tropical forest, or feed them, either. Ten thousand regulars well led, steadily reinforced from home and aided by 5,000 native auxiliaries will do the work much better, if only it is once understood that the work to be done is not to kill Tagals, or hang Aguinaldo, or provide a reputation for General Otis, but to establish and protect a government in each district occupied, a government intent on restoring order and prosperity. The troops should not be there to conquer, but to see that the orders and policy of the district commissioner are carried out, so that all who are quiet and pay their taxes may be sure of protection.

What specially moves the Tagals in their struggle we do not know, for, as they have never been free, it can hardly

their struggle we do not know, for, as they have never been free, it can hardly be the passion for freedom; but they are human beings and Asiatics, and if experience teaches anything it teaches that Asiatic peasants, if decently governed, leniently taxed and struck down whenever they resort to arms, will in the experience teaches anything it teaches that Asiatic peasants, if decently governed, leniently taxed and struck down whenever they resort to arms, will in the end subside, no matter with what growlings, into decent citizens. Black men do it even in Africa, and the Philippine Islanders have far more wish to lead comfortable lives than Africans. It is by good administration supported by force. comfortable lives than Africans. It is by good administration supported by force, and not by force alone, that the Philippines must be pacified and changed into semi-civilized lands, in which, though the people are half savage, external order is complete, and the means of becoming prosperous are in all men's hands. The moment quiet is secured the Americans prosperous are in all men's hands. The moment quiet is secured the Americans can disarm the people, perfect communications, organize a police, make agreements with influential natives, and so render insurrection next to an impossibility. The Tagals are not better fighters than the natives of Northern India, nor can we perceive anything in their character or circumstances which should make them more difficult to govern.—

London Spectator.

White stripes along the side of the back from the foreshoulder to the root of the fail, each bordered by a black line, making him the prettiest of our lesser quadrupeds, and giving to him, as with erect as and trailing, bushy tail he scuds along the fence or scampers in and out of a brush pile—for he is a true ground and alertness that is most engaging. In the far west there are four-lined and

Thanks for the Patchwork Quilt. The Princess of Wales has just broken an invariable rule in accepting a patchwork quilt, the work of Mrs. Sloane, a woman 76 years old. The quilt is composed of 1,160 octagonal pieces of colored calico, effectively arranged. Her Royal Highness has acknowledged the gift in the following terms: "Miss Knollys is desired by the Princess of Wales to thank Mrs. Sloane very much for the beautiful patchwork quilt, and to say that, although it is against the rules of Her Royal Highness to accept presents, she is

What Mr. Coleman of the Barker House, Fredericton, N.B., prizes most highly is a pet frog. This is rather a strange pet, but at the same time it is a great curiosity. The frog weighs about 40 pounds and is as high as a man's knee. Mr. Coleman feeds the frog out of a coal shovel, and this is an operation that is always interesting. Visitors are very numerous when the frog is on exhibition, and many people travel a long way to see it. The frog is very intelligent and does a number of cute tricks which it. Coleman has taught him.

HORSESHOE MAGIC.

Existed Thousands of Years Before Morseshoes Came Into Existence-Known in Many Lands.

Horseshoe magic is a subject which seems to be of perennial interest, says a writer in St Paul's, mainly because it touches that little substratum of superstitouches that little substratum of superstitious beliefs which is innerent in most of us; though being a materialistic people in a materialistic age, and having put away from ourselves childish things, we none of us confess to it. As a matter of fact, however, we are always, either literally or metaphorically, turning over our money when we see a new moon, or picking up a rusty horseshoe as a harbinger of luck. But the point that never seems to be reached in these magazine discussions is the circumstance that, initially and intrinsically, horseshoes. It existed long before horses were ever shod, and it has left traces of its presence in places where horses have never been known.

known.

region of the Amazon, in Georgia and Illinois, in Zululand, in the temple of the able. The only awkward thing about i mysteries it may have originally signified, or to what pagan rites we may be unwittingly committing ourselves when we nail the rusty symbol over out lintels,

### ROSA BONHEUR'S VANITY.

Why She Insisted on Raving Her Feet is Her Portrait.

Nobody who ever saw Rosa Bonheur' picture would believe her guilty of any personal vanity. A blue jeans blouse and breeches are not the dress of a woman who thinks much about her looks. But

### The Alert Little Chinmunk.

squirrel, rarely going even upon the trunk of a tree—an air of dandy pride and alertness that is most engaging. In the far west there are four-lined and checkered ones.—Ernest Ingersoll, in Lippincott's.

though it is against the rules of Her Royal Highness to accept presents, she is willing to make an exception in this qase, the quilt being the work of Mrs. Sloane's own hands and the gift being offered in such a kindly and loyal spirit." The receipt of the letter has given great pleasure to the old woman and her husbaud.

Here's a Pet Freg.

What Mr. Coleman of the Barker column. The anterior vertebrae are much enlarged, twisted together, and through the mpasses a chain of bones which connect with the hidden cavity of the air. The air bladder therefore assists the ear of the catfish as the tympanum and its bones assist the ear of the higher animals. An ear of this sort can carry little range of variety in sound. It probably gives only the impression of jars or disturbances in the water.—David Starr Jordan, in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

### SYMPATHY.

t looked into beby eyes of blue,
While my thoughts were far away—
mto beautiful orbs in whose liquid light
Shone a life that was bounded by play.

But a grieved look came to the rosy lips
And a cloud o'er the lustrous syss,
As earth darkens when hideth the sun god away
And obscured is the blue of the skies.

I smiled in the dear little, pensive face, But she gave me no answering smile, And I wondered—when down o'er my cheek ran tears
That had filled my sad eyes erstwhile.

And I thought hew strange that the baby eyes
Should behold what the world could not see,
For the wise had replied to the smile on my lips
While the child heart responded to me.
—Rose VanB. Speece in Scranton Republican.

HOW WE GET OUR TEETH. It is an Interesting and Somewhat

An eminent dentist is authority for the following interesting explanation: It would take too long to describe the formation of the teeth, but it may interest you to know that the enamel is derived in the first place from the epithelium, or scarf skin, and is in fact modified skin, while the dentine, of which the bulk of the teeth is composed, is derived from the mucous layer below the epithelium.

Lime salts are slowly deposited, and the tooth pulp or nerve is the last remains of what was once a pulpy mass of the shape of the future tooth, and even the tooth pulp in the old people sometimes gets quite obliterated by calcerous deposits. The 32 permanent teeth are preceded by 20 temporary deciduous or milk teeth.

These are fully erupted at about 2 or 21/2 years old, and at about 6 years of age a wonderful process of absorption sets in by which the roots of the temporary teeth are removed to make room for the advancing permanent ones. The crowns of the former, having no support, become loose and fall away.

One would naturally suppose that the advancing permanent tooth was a powerful factor in the absorption of many facts to prove that it has no influence whatever. Indeed, the interesting phenomena of the eruption and succession of the teeth are very little understood. I may remark in passing that a child

porary teeth, has in its laws, either erupted or nonerupted, no fewer than 52 teeth more or less formed.

### How They Dress In Paris. Walk along the streets of Paris, and you will see 100 simple citizens tricked out in such a guise as in sober London

would make them ridiculous. Is a man a poet? Then his hair is in stantly long, his clothes are shabby and fantastic, his hat, with its flat brim, the road used to get blown across the recalls the fashion of 1830. Is a man a painter? Then his clothes proclaim se wanders up and down under the skinny trees of the Boulevard Rochechouart. Is a man a journalist? Then of the way. This work had all been he is what is called epatant and dines for a reduced price at the Cafe Anglais. Is a man a deputy? Then the imagination refrains from a formula: he has a brougham, and he is decorated, but | run up many a time. beyond this the eye of dogmatism can-

not penetrate.

Yet, whoever he be, he dresses the part; he separates himself from the and they got off together at the crack bourgeoisie by a trick of costume and gesture, and though no man ever possessed so brilliant a genius as the young Frenchman assumes his love of G string, and he just took up a steady acting instantly marks him out, and the world is so wisely accustomed to sight. For ten miles the cayuses were his antics that a man who would be mobbed in London marches up and couldn't even see them, but this Kanadown Paris unobserved. — London ka knew how to wait. The horses be-

Skating on Water.
According to Professor J. Joly of Trinity college, Dublin, a skater really glides about on a narrow film of water ontinually forming under the skate and resuming the solid form when relieved of pressure. He shows that the pressure under the sharp edge of the skate, along the short portion of the steel curve which is at any moment in contact, is great enough to liquefy a thin line of ice, and this gives the skate its "bite." When the ice is very cold, the pressure is sometimes inade quate to reduce the melting point sufsciently, and then, as all skaters know, tt is difficult to make the skates bite For very cold ice Professor Joly recommends "hollow ground" skates, because the effective pressure increases

### with the thinness of the edge.

"Is your town growing?" asked the Pittsburg man of a fellow traveler on "Well, no: I can't say it's growing. was the reply, "not growing to speak of, but it is improving in its tastes

Not Exactly Growing.

right along." "You mean the people are assuming a higher standard?" "I do sir. Yes, sir. We now get bananas every day from Cincinnati, and five out of six groceries keep shredded codfish and Limburger cheese. We don't look for any building boom or in flux of strangers, but we'll hold our own and gradually work up to electric

### Irresistible Attraction. "What are you stopping for, John? If

door bells and oysters on the half

shell."-Philadelphia Press.

we don't hurry we'll miss our train!" "You can go on if you want to, Maria. I'm going to see how they get that balky horse stared."—Chicago Tribune.

Resolving too often not to worry makes the resolution serve to remine you that you have something to worry about .- Atchison Globe.

In some small villages the citizens never air anything but their griev-

## RACE UP A MOUNTAIN

A KANAKA RUNNER DISTANCED HALF A DOZEN HORSES.

it Was a Derrific Test of Endurance and the Sturdy Subject of Kalakaua Won Easily, Though Two of the Horses Dropped Dead.

"Did any of you ever hear of a 35 mile steeplechase for man and beast?" inquired one of the California men in party of turf followers when stories of queer bets and long shots were going around. "Well, there was an affair of that kind down in the Hawaiian bunch in the fall of 1883, when that geniak chile concarne proposition, Kalakaua, was king of the islands. There were no telephones joining the islands then, and state messages and mandates were carried by the interisland steamers and delivered by Kanaka runners. These runners could gallop all day, like American Indians in retreat or on the trail, and they didn't knew what getting winded or

tired meant. "Kalakana thought a good deal of these runners of his. He always maintained that they could go faster and farther than horses over the rough Hawaiian country. In this he was disputed by a number of the white attaches of his court. Kalakaua wagered \$5,000 in gobs of \$1,000 with five of them that he would pick out a runner from among his Kanakas who'd get from Hilo to the top of the burning lake of Kilauea, a distance of 35 miles. quicker than any horse and any rider could do the trip. They snapped the king up at even money. It looked as if they had the good end of it. The king and a big party from Honolulu sailed in one of the interisland steamers to Hilo, on the main island of Ha-

"The king picked out a huge lithe sinewy Kanaka, a man about 30 years old, who had been employed as a runner on the island of Maui for a num its temporary predecessor, but we have ber of years, to try the trick for him. Eight Kanakas made the start a-horseback, on native ponies, bred away back from western cayusesstrong, sure footed, nippy tempered little demons, thoroughly used to the bad his party had gone up to the Volcano House, at the top of Kilauea, in coach-

waii, to see the finish.

es the day before to be on hand to greet the winner. "Now. I understand that that road from Hilo up to the burning lake of Kilauea has been improved since the time I'm speaking of, but it surely was a bad trail then. It was only wide enough for one wagon, and it was about a 45 degree affair in the climb trail by the score in big windstorms, and the coach drivers counted it a part that he inhabits Montmartre and that of their business to jump from their seats every time they came to these attended to carefully, however, in advance of the race by order of Kalakaua, and it loked like a pipe for the cayuses, all of which had made the "Kalakaua didn't ask for any handi-

cap allowance for his man. The runner toed the scratch with the horses of the gun. The horses distanced the runner from the jump, and he let them distance him. He was dressed in a lope and let the cayuses get out of his so far above him on the trail that he gan to come back to the runner long before the Half Way House was reached, and the Kanaka was just galloping along at the beginning of the third hour with the same big stride he had started in with, his arms up and shooting out in front of him like soldiers on the double time drill. There wasn't a pant in him when he fetched up at the Half Way House. He stooped down there to a spring beside the road and took a couple mouthfuls of water. The cayuses were up ahead a bit, blowing their heads off, for they had been going at a clip that they had never been pushed to before. "The Kanaka headed the bunch a

mile beyond the Half Way House, and it was a big romp for him the rest of the distance. He took a position for the remaining 17 miles of the journey about a city block ahead of the writhing and panting horses, and he just stuck to his lope like a man wound up. He never let 'em get nearer than a block to him for the remaining three hours of the trip, looking back at them with a grin once in awhile. When only three miles yet remained before the Volcano House was to be reached, the Kanaka took another drink out of a spring and began to draw away. The Kanaka riders whipped and spurred their horses, but it was no good. The Kanaka runner disappeared out of their sight on the tortuous trail, and when six of the cayuses pulled up at the hotel veranda about three-quarters of an hour later the runner was sitting on the steps, fanning himself and drinking saki. Two of the horses had

dropped dead in their final effort. "The Kanaka made the 35 mile trin over sticks and stones on a miry road in 6 hours and 40 minutes, and he looked fit to run for his life when he got through. When I was reading about the young fellows who did the long distance running in those Olympian games in Greece some years ago, it struck me that any one of Dave Kalakaua's runners could have made the whole bunch look like aluminium dol-

When you are particularly busy is the hour to expect a call from the man who uses ten words where one would do .- Atchison Globe.

### APPLES AS MEDICINE

Use to Our Physiology.

Chemically, the apple is composed vegetable fibre, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or regetable phorus than any other fruit or wegetable. This phosphorus, says The Family Doctor, is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethicin, of the brain and spinal cord. It is perhaps for the same reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing. when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this frui for renewing their powers of maind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of great use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, these acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which if retained would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions or other allied troubles. Some such experience must have led to our customs of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by salting too much meat. It is also a fact that such fresh fruit as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe, and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach, rather than provoke it. Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity. A ripe, raw apple is one of the casiest vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of voke it. Their vegetable salts and julces are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity. A ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in 85 minutes. Gerard found that the "pulpe of roasted apples mixed in a quart of faire water, and labored together until it comes to be as apples and ale—which we call lambeswool—never faileth in certain diseases of the raines, which myself hath often proved, and gained thereby both crownes and credit. The paring of an apple, cut somewhat thick, and the inside whereof is laid to hot, burning or running eyes at night, when the party goes to bed, and is tied or bound to the same, doth help the

### AWFULNESS OF PRISON LIFE.

The Realization That the Brand of "Convict" Never Can Be Removed.

"The first aspect of prison life that strikes one who enters within the doors skilled medical attention.
is its cutoffness from the world outside,"

5. The whites have 61 to 1 per cent. Ladies' Home Journal. "The man who has friends who still care for him may receive a stated number of visits a year, when for a few minutes he talks with wife or mother or friend in the guardter a month and to receive letters twice a week. To him there is, therefore, still this little bridge between his cell and the this little bridge between his cell and the world from which he has been banished. To many, however, there does not exist this link—no friends have they to call on them, and the deliverer of letters passes their cells every week for years without topping to hand a massage through the bar to them. Stern discipline, loneliness, long hours of work, a narrow little cell with just room enough for a stool and a bed, with a thick barred door through which the light falls flanked with shadows as a constant reminder of confinement—these. constant reminder of confinement—thes in part, make up prison life. The felon

when the late harl of 1—d was a youth he was passionately fond of play, and never better pleased than with having Mr. Nash for his antagonist. Nash saw with concern his lordship's foible, and undertook to cure him, though by a very disagreeable remedy. Conscious of his own superior skill he determined to encounter the plant of the control of the con

think proper to make the demand. How-ever, he never made any such demand during his lordship's lifetime; but some time after his decease, Mr. Nash's affairs being in the wane, he demanded the money of his lordship's heirs, who honor-ably paid it without any hesitation.— History of Gambling in England.

known to live for two months when absolutely deprived of food. A beetle lived in a similar state of unrefreshment for three

## For Hiccoughs.

For a severe case of the hiccoughs four to six drops of nitrate of amyl on a handkerchief inhaled at intervals is probably the best remedy in the world.

For mild cases of hiccoughs a few mustard seeds may be soaked in water, and the mustard water should be sipped every ten minutes until a person is relieved.

simple method of conversing posses seems into sugar. He is not ready to make the details public yet, although he has, in order to secure priority for his invention, lodged a description of it with the French Academy of Sciences.

THE PARADUX OF LOVE.

That love is blind, and secth too.
Love blind? That cannot be,
Else had he not led me
To one so fair.
Love blind? That must be be
To make one such as thee
My presence bear.
That love is blind yet seeth too
Is paradoxical, but true.

SOME FACTS FOR THE NEGRO.

Unprecedented Progress of the Colored Man in the United States. He has reduced his illiteracy 45 per cent. in 35 years. Negro children in the common schools number 1.500,000; negro students in higher institutions, 40,000;

in 1890.

2. The whites have nine criminals toevery 10,000 of their population; the
negroes, 38 to every 10,000. But the
whites have 100 to 1 in educational advantages, have the entire machinery of
the courts in their hands, and 100
chances to 1 to evade the law and to

tied or bound to the same, doth help the trouble very speedily; and contrary to expectation—an excellent secret."—Keyescape punishment.

3. Whites and negroes each have eight paupers to 1,000 population; while the whites are 64 to 1 in wearth, and 100 to whites are or to I in weath, and 100 to I in good paying positions.

4. The negroes die twice as fast as the whites; but the whites have greater comforts, and many advantages as regards skilled medical attention.

whites have more than 2,000 years advantage in civilization. 6. In the whole country there are 25

negroes to 75 whites who own their homes; the proportion should be one negro to six whites.

7. Of the negro homes, 87 per cent. are freeholds; of the white homes, but 71

per cent.
8. Of farms owned by negroes 39 per cent. are unencumbered; of those owned by whites, but 71 per cent.
9. Forty-one per cent. of negroes are engaged in gainful pursuits; while only 36 per cent. of whites are thus engaged.
10. Government reports show that the negro is the best soldier in the regular army.—"The Future of the Negro," by President W. H. Council, in The Forum.

in part, make up prison life. The felon of wealth and the poor prisoner from the slums may march next each other in the lockstep and occupy adjacent cells on the gallery, for to all intents and purposes they are alike now. The striped dress, close-cropped hair, the utter stripping off of all comforts have a leveling influence.

"The awfulness of prison life lies in the memories of the past; the dismal contrast between home and prison cell; the longing for loved ones whose hearts are aching away out of reach; the knowledge that the wretched companionship of misery must be theirs, in the weary round of prison toil from morning till night, for the long years ahead, which moves, at one moment clear and the next are aching away out of reach; the knowledge that the wretched companionship of misery must be theirs, in tha weary round of prison toil from morning till night, for the long years ahead, which seem interminable. Above and beyond all this, prisoners have the bitter realization of the brand that has fallen upon them never to be removed—convicts—that they are degraded before the public, and will be looked upon forever as accursed."

Beau Nash as a Gambler.

When the late Earl of T—d was a youth he was passionately fond of play, and never better pleased than with having Mr. Nash for his antagonist. Nash saw

disagrecable remedy. Conscious of his own superior skill he determined to engage him in single play for a very considerable sum. His lordship in proportion as he lost his game, lost his temper too; and as he approached the gulf, seemed still more eager for ruin.

He lost his estate; some writings were put into the winner's possession; his very equipage deposited as a last stake, and he lost that also. But when our generous gamester had found his lordship sufficiently punished for his temerity he returned all, only stipulating that he should be paid £5,000 whenever he should think proper to make the demand. However, he never made any such demand during his lordship's lifetime; but some time after his decease, Mr. Nash's affairs leave the same things that are pressing their The implements of war have become the slaughter. Kings and rulers no longer lead the people; they are pressing their rulers before them. Plot and scheme at they may, pile armament on armament, ship on ship, it only increases the terror and hate of war.—Rear-Admiral F. A. Roe, in Self Culture.

The spider's Appetite.

The spider has a tremendous appetite, and his gourmandizing defies all human competition. A scientist who carefully noted a spider's consumption of food in 24 hours concluded that if the spider were built proportionately to the human scale he would eat at daybreak (approximately) a small alligator; at 7 a.m. a lamb; by 9 a.m. a young camelopard; by allow k, a sheep, and would finish up arts of copper and five of zinc. The parts of copper and five of zinc. The splendid hues of shadko, another beautiful alloy, are imparted by treatment with the spider were built proportionately to the human scale he would eat at daybreak (approximately) a small alligator; at 7 a.m. a lamb; by 9 a.m. a young camelopard; by the finest Japanese Secret.

The copper, the proportion of gold to the entire mass varying from one to ten per

> Important Chemical Discovery. Dr. Prinzen Geerlings, a Government official of Java, and formerly professor of chemistry at the University of Amsterdam, has announced the discovery of a simple method of converting potato starch into sugar. He is not ready to make the chemistry of the life public yet although he has in

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 5 1899:

THE BUILD TER.

THE PRINCE TER.

THE PRI