

Man wants but little here below,
But woman wants a heap;
Her life is full of little wants,
To buy if they are cheap.

Cut this list out and pin it up for future reference:

- Ladies' Thimbles 1c each,
200 Brass Pins for 2c,
Hair Pins 2c a box,
300 Yard Reels 5c each,
Good Needles, 5c a paper,
Embroidery Silk, 1c,
Infant's Bibs, 12c each.

The big values in these little things will suggest to you the greater values that we give in the heavier lines.

Send us A Letter If you can't come in person to buy your goods. We fill mail orders at exactly the same prices as if you were buying them at our counters.

DOWLING BROS., 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant—the good and the bad—with the same questions, and in the end you educate the race.

The quarterly convention of the W. C. T. U. of St. John Co. will be held in Fairville Monday, May 13, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Women of the White House.

Since the days of Martha Washington, women of the White House have been noted in various ways—Some for wit, some for beauty, and some like Martha for sound judgment and strong character.

England's position in the Mediterranean. It is comparatively common to hear the opinion expressed in the British navy that the blowing up of the Suez canal, and the complete or partial abandonment of the Mediterranean for our naval forces, or at the very least of the entire abandonment of the commercial canal route in war, would be sound policy, and one that would greatly ease the situation.

BETRAYED BY HIS LITTLE BOY.

BOSTON, May 3.—Jeremiah Horrigan was placed on trial in the municipal court today charged with setting fire to the house of Charles G. Way, 15 Orange Lane, and in the testimony Horrigan's little six-year-old boy betrayed him when he said, "Papa tried to set the house on fire; he lit the matches."

A REMARKABLE SITUATION.

How a Government With a Big Majority Lost Its Power.

The Whitley Downfall—A Review of the Facts Connected With the Political Revolution in the Ancient Colony.

(Cor. Montreal Gazette.)

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 24.—Since the date of the letter with the whirling times here. Not even "the oldest inhabitant" can recall anything to compare with the present extraordinary political embryo.

Who could have imagined that a government returned in November last with a majority of two-thirds in the popular chamber should be followed early in the following April by a resignation without any question of public interest, or any conviction of guilt in their own party.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOLS. All the Churches Represented—An Able and Instructive Sermon by Rev. J. deSoyres.

The annual service under the auspices of the Church of England Sunday School Teachers' association was held Thursday evening in St. Paul's church.

The following are the names of the schools which were represented: Trinity, St. John's (St. John's), Mary's (morning and afternoon), St. Paul's, Mission, St. Luke's, St. George's and St. Jude's, in all not less than eight or nine hundred scholars.

The sermon was preached by Rev. J. deSoyres. His text was Acts 1, 11: "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven shall come again in like manner, etc."

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A DISAPPOINTED PARTY.

There is no doubt the Whitley party have to some extent lost their prestige by the fact that they have been compelled to resign the office of premier, and to stand in the front ranks of the opposition.

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for a specific purpose—suppose they use the money wrongfully to promote their own party interests, taking money voted for one purpose and applying it to another—are they not amenable to the law, as interpreted and applied by a judge when a case comes before him; and does he trench on the privileges of the legislature in declaring that there has been such wrongful application of public money by the executive?

Further, the opposition say, if the judgment referred to is wrong and an erroneous interpretation of the law, why not wait the decision of the chief justice and Justice Little, who are trying precisely similar cases? If Sir James Winter is wrong they may be expected to put him right and they may all be cleared of the charges made against them by the chief justice.

It is not surprising that the Whitley party have to some extent lost their prestige by the fact that they have been compelled to resign the office of premier, and to stand in the front ranks of the opposition.

SIR HENRY HARTLEY, K. C. T.

A Further Instalment of Honors Won by Him.

Made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine by Oriental Masons.

In enumerating recently the honors won by the Rev. Sir Henry Hartley since his departure from St. John in 1891, the list was not quite complete.

On October 18, 1893, Dr. Hartley was elected delegate to the 5th annual conference of the United States and Canada, held in Nashville, Tenn.

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IN HIS HASTE TO GET RICH

Richard Peters of Gloucester County Went to New York

And was Completely Cleaned Out by Some Expert Green Goods Men.

Richard Peters, mill owner, who resides at Canobie in the parish of New Brandon, Gloucester county, in his haste to get rich recently fell a victim to the wiles of green goods men. The fact was made public at the time through the columns of THE SUN, but the following statement of his own experiences, made by him under oath at Bathurst a few days ago, in a suit in which he was defendant, is now published for the first time. Mr. Peters, who it may be remarked, is a Frenchman, swore:

I went to the States to get a big sum of money for a small sum of money. I got a letter from two thieves in New York, where they kept a den. I went there and met these two men there. One took me to a agent and we met another man. I said: "Boys," says I, "I want to get some hard tickets here in New York and, boys, I have deposited my money in the bank at \$3 per day to take care of it, and you have nothing but the skeleton of my money, and you promised me it would stand the test. He says, "You mean the bank test?" I said, "Certainly, sir. I want to take your money to the bank, and if it will stand the test, as you said, I will draw my money out and return for the amount promised, \$7,000 of your goods." He told me to examine the goods in the drawers. I did, and I went down about five notes after you were pulled out a \$5 bill. I took the bill and went to the bank. I handed it to the banker and he asked did I want gold or silver? He said, "Give me some silver, sir; they are lighter." He says, "What do you mean by that?" and looked at the note again. "What I mean by this is, I want a stranger in this place, and I am getting some money, and it is rumored that New York is full of counterfeiters." He said, "The note is good." I went back to the den and I said, boys, I am prepared to still give you your Count out as I am not going to miss the train; count out yourself, I said, I am a damned poor counter. You count all, and I will count one note after you are done. I said in bills from \$1 to \$10 I said your country is poor, and you can get change of \$3 or \$10 when you cannot get change for \$20. He then drew some piles of \$1,000 each, in all \$7,000. I counted one pile and found it correct. He said I will pay you for your expenses, and he put \$50 more in the pile and gave me \$5 which in all was \$55. He gave me \$5. He had a box prepared the length of two notes and the length of a note. He said "you pack one side of the box and I will pack the other, and he put a piece of stiff paper on top of the notes, then put the cover down on the box and gave me the keys. I said, "I will take the box and you will take the keys." I said, "no, express to the devil, I will take it under my arm," and went away and took the box. He then said, "I am going to go to the American House there and had a sleep. I dreamed that I saw one of the devils stealing a note out of the box. I got up and out of the house and started on my way with my knife, I then started the side of it. There was nothing in it but a broken brick and some paper.

Railway News.

The Canadian Pacific railway is reducing expenses. Already a large number of hands have been discharged, and it is understood changes will be made in the train service that will materially lessen the present expenses.

The freight traffic on the C. P. R. is growing steadily. The new Montreal freight engines of the latest design will soon arrive from upper Canada for service on this section of the line.—[Globe.]

United States Patents to Canadian Inventors

The following list of United States patents to Canadian inventors, granted April 17th and April 24th, 1894, is reported by THE SUN by James Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Machine for Bottling Milk—William A. Clark, Toronto.

Refrigerator—George Fee, North Bay.

Blind Stop—Louis John, Quebec.

Bridle—James R. McLeod, Calgary.

Lubricator—Benjamin A. Burgess, Hamilton.

Rope-grip—Arthur K. Evans, Toronto.

Lock—Frederick W. Harris, Woodstock.

Fire Escape—Cyrus E. Harvey, Waterloo.

Diaphragm for Electrolytic Cells—Ernest A. LeSueur, Ottawa.

Candelabrum—Alphonse C. McKeercher, Montreal, assignor to Albert Gauthier, same place.

Boat-knee—Adoniram J. Nickerson, Arlington.

FIRE AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG JUNCTION, May 3.—Jeremiah Dickinson lost his house at Acker creek, here, tonight, by fire. It is supposed a spark from the fine caused it. The house was insured for the amount of fifty dollars in the Quebec. Most of his household goods were saved.

DO NOT NEGLECT coughs, colds, asthma, and bronchitis, but cure them by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

JOHNNY: "Pa, did you know me before you were married?" PA (with a sigh): "I thought I did, Johnny." [Boston Transcript.]

NORWAY PINE SYRUP is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c and 50c.

Wife: "Come, let's go home; it is 11 o'clock, and you know you didn't come home till 11 this morning." Husband: "That's just it; you surely can't expect me to come home twice in one day." [Fleegende Blaetter.]

LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters said to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money to THE SUN to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

THE WEEKLY SUN

Is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces—16 pages—\$1.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion. Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents each insertion.

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

NOTICE!

To Subscribers of DAILY and WEEKLY SUN in York County. I. D. PEARSON, the SUN'S Traveller, is now in York County, and will call upon all Subscribers who are in arrears. The Manager trusts that our friends will kindly be prepared to pay all Subscriptions that are overdue.

THE WEEKLY SUN ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 9, 1894.

NATURAL RESENTMENT. The recently published letters of James Russell Lowell reveal very clearly his frame of mind in regard to the events of his time. At the close of the war Mr. Lowell shared strongly the feeling of resentment that prevailed in the north against Great Britain, though in his case the feeling was sorrowful rather than bitter. He lived long enough to become a warm and enthusiastic friend of England and Englishmen, but in the reconstruction period he could not help expostulating with his English correspondents over the tone of the press of their country. In a letter to Leslie Stephen, written in 1866, he stated his chief grievance in this way: "What riled me was the quiet assumption that we had no, couldn't, and had no right to have a country over here. They seem to forget that more than half the people of the north have roots, as I have, that run down two hundred years deep into this new world soil—that we have not a thought nor a hope that is not American."

It is a consideration which may modify the belief that the golden age will be ushered into the world by women with the ballot in their hand. The SUN hopes that Mr. Dickey's woman suffrage bill may become law in Canada. It is a just and fair measure. But it will perhaps not bring the millennium straightway. The Ottawa Free Press points out that while the Ontario minister of public works only claimed three dollars and fifty cents for travelling expenses last year, the Dominion minister of the Interior spent several hundred dollars. It appears that Mr. Daly did cost \$732, including his hire, but he has to travel over a large country. The travelling expenses of the Ontario minister of public works were probably \$350 cents as stated by the Free Press. The travelling expenses of Mr. Oulmet, minister of public works for the Dominion of Canada, were last year \$22, which is unfortunately much more. But it grieves us to have to say that the travelling expenses of Mr. Emmeron, commissioner of public works for the small province of New Brunswick, were last year \$900, or say two hundred and sixty-two times as much as those of Mr. Fraser of Ontario, and forty-one times as much as those of Mr. Oulmet of the Dominion. We believe that the \$24 is the charge made against the province as the expense of the trip of a New Brunswick minister from St. John to Fairville, when the trip is made by him in the capacity of a lunatic asylum commissioner. This is two dollars more than Mr. Oulmet charged for the whole of last year's travelling expenses, and \$20.50 more than the whole of Mr. Fraser's travelling expenses. New Brunswick ministers do not appear to be travelling about more than other ministers. They get their full allowance of passes. But some how the task of moving them from place to place is costly.

The Telegraph is passing its plate for fattened calf. The return of the prodigal is signified by the expression of the opinion that it is not right for one paper to state that the attitude of another paper is due to interested motives on the part of the proprietors of the other paper. The Telegraph has been a great sinner in this respect, but it repents and should be forgiven, the more so as its sin has chiefly injured itself.

TWO PARTIES ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

An energetic constitutional campaign is in progress in New York. The question at issue is the rights of women to the franchise, and the contestants are women. In New York, however, it may be elsewhere, the women are not unanimous on this question. Neither is there the apparent agreement resulting from the fact that only one party is oppressive and articulate. New York and Brooklyn have woman suffrage leagues, with corps of secretaries, suitable headquarters and a great number of canvassers engaged in circulating petitions. The two cities have also an anti-woman suffrage organization, with its officials and its headquarters and its canvassers with petitions. Eminent in the world of letters, the world of art and the world of charity, are found in each society. Both organizations are carrying on an aggressive and spirited campaign, though the opposition society is not much given to public speaking. In Brooklyn alone more than a hundred petitions asking that the franchise be not extended to women have been put in circulation, and it is said that they have been signed by tens of thousands of women. The leaders of the anti party say that they are not anxious to enter upon a campaign of this kind, but that they do not think it right to allow to go uncontradicted the plea of the suffragists that the women of the land consider themselves unjustly treated in the matter of the franchise. The opponents of the suffrage movement claim to be mainly desirous of clearing away the false impressions in regard to the attitude of the great bulk of the female population. Some of them are not opposed to woman suffrage in the abstract, but consider that it is not a burning question, nor one in which the women are half as much interested as other matters which the legislature should set right. They say that there are so many real grievances to be attended to, and so many grave defects in the economy of the nation to be remedied, that the diversion of the reform spirit from its proper work to this question of the franchise for women should not take place. The suffragists take issue on these points. They say that no one wants to compel women to vote, and that those who have petitioned against the suffrage will, in case it is granted, have the privilege of remaining at home on voting day. They affirm that the cause of reform and righteousness will be advanced by the enfranchisement of women, who will constitute an element in favor of morality. They maintain as they can without fear of contradiction that if the legislature waits for the settlement of all troublesome questions before doing justice to women justice will never be done.

There are some advantages in the discussion. It seems to show among other things that women when enfranchised will be likely to divide into opposite camps as men do. It goes to prove that even on questions of justice and national honor the female mind does not always by inspiration find the right side. So far as the dispute has gone it indicates the possibility of important political disagreement among the pick and flower of the intelligent womanhood of the United States. We may still assume that enfranchisement will, according to her lights, always be on the side of truth and righteousness. But the chances are that free women will be liable like their brothers to differ as to the place and the party where righteousness is found. This is not an argument against woman suffrage. If it were it would be equally an argument against man suffrage. But it is a consideration which may modify the belief that the golden age will be ushered into the world by women with the ballot in their hand. The SUN hopes that Mr. Dickey's woman suffrage bill may become law in Canada. It is a just and fair measure. But it will perhaps not bring the millennium straightway.

THE POWER TO PROHIBIT.

When the supreme court of Canada gives its opinion on the respective powers of the Dominion and the provinces as to prohibition the question will go to the privy council. A decision from the privy council will settle all the questions of jurisdiction as to liquor legislation that are now in sight. The privy council never contradicts itself, any more than the king does wrong. It must always be assumed that the decisions of that body rightly understood are thoroughly consistent with each other. But it is found difficult for jurists who are not members of the judicial committee to reconcile them, and until another declaration is made it will not be clear whether the provincial legislatures have the right to prohibit the sale of liquor. It was long ago decided that the Dominion had the power to prohibit. This was a surprise to some Canadian judges. The federal power to prohibit was even found to take in prohibition through a local option law like the Scott act. The federal government concluded from this that parliament had the power to pass a local option law. But the privy council in two judgments declared that this power belonged to the provinces and did not belong to the Dominion. It was thus established that local legislatures had the power to prohibit by local option, and the power to grant licenses; that the Dominion has power to prohibit generally and by local option, and no power to grant licenses. The main question now is whether the provincial legislatures have power to prohibit the retail sale of liquor throughout a whole province, whether a provincial prohibitory liquor law would prevail in counties which had adopted the Scott act, and whether the province can prohibit the manufacture and the importation of liquor. A few years ago, when the question of jurisdiction in liquor legislation was an issue between the Ontario and Dominion governments, each side claimed all it could. At present there is no such ambition for power. In the argument before the supreme court of Canada the collector general for the Dominion argued that the provinces had the right to prohibit the retail sale of liquor in all parts of the province except those under the Scott act. The Dominion government claims that the province cannot prohibit the importation and manufacture. The Quebec government takes about the same view as the Dominion government. The Ontario factum does not make a strong claim for the province, but sets forth the points at issue and asks for an interpretation. It is a friendly suit as between the governments, and one may discern that neither Ontario nor the Dominion is unduly anxious for the absolute responsibility in the matter of liquor legislation.

HARD TO MOVE.

The young ladies of Vassar college have been discussing the question whether higher education unfits man for matrimony. The Vassar girls do not allow these social questions to be considered from only one point of view. The question whether university training is suitable for women about to enter domestic life had previously held the attention of Vassar. Sir William Whiteway is now on trial for bribery and corruption on a petition asking that he be unseated and disqualified. If Sir William and his colleagues could have forced Governor O'Brien to dissolve the house he would have escaped this trial. He could not do this, and he denounces the Governor as a foe to liberty, and an enemy of the rights of man.

THE WEEKLY SUN, 16 Pages

CONCERNING INQUIRIES.

The Carran bridge inquiry proves that the worst in question was carried on in the most possible way. The facts go to show how difficult it is for the Dominion government or any other government to prosecute such an enterprise by day's work. In this case the contract to provide labor was given to the lowest tender, but the labor itself was inefficient, the superintendence was worse, and the system of store and account keeping worst of all. It is well that the Dominion government does not often undertake public works of this sort as its own contractor. The most satisfactory feature of the case is the thorough enquiry that has been made and the full and elaborate report that has resulted. So long as we have light let us on every piece of bad management, we have a guarantee against a repetition of the occurrence. The Dominion government has its honest Saxon willingness to face the music when a blunder, or something worse, has happened, and is not afraid to submit its business to examination by an independent court. The Carran bridge report is a testimony in favor of searching enquiry by a tribunal free from political influence. Like methods of investigation have been demanded in this province, but we in New Brunswick have a government which considers such a demand unconstitutional. The British Columbia ministry takes the same old fashioned view of things that prevails in Sir John Thompson's cabinet, and does not share Mr. Blair's aversion to an independent court. It has been charged that a member of the government of that province has, or had, an interest in a subsidy contract obtained by a company from the government. Mr. Davie did not propose that the matter be referred to a committee under his own chair. He at once asked for a royal commission. The commission named comprises two persons, Sir Matthew Begbie and Hon. G. W. Burdidge, one the highest judicial authority in the province, and the other a federal judge accustomed to hear cases relating to government contracts. This reference is itself calculated to ally suspicion and to sustain confidence in the good faith and honest intention of the accused minister. It is also good politics if the minister is not conscious of having done wrong. And nobody seems to have suggested that the course is unconstitutional.

MR. CHARLTON PROPOSES TO STOP PRINTERS

Mr. CHARLTON proposes to stop printers from setting type on Sunday, because he considers that the Sunday paper is anti-Christ, and the devil and all sorts of evil things. But Sunday papers do not flourish in Canada, and if they did Mr. Charlton would attack them better by stopping Saturday night type setting than by closing printing offices Sunday night. It is the Monday paper which he is now after.

MR. CHARLTON PROPOSES TO STOP PRINTERS

It is said by a writer in the Forum that 90 per cent of the doctors in England make less than \$1,200 a year, and that 85 per cent of the lawyers have nothing to do, while 1,200 oligarchs are without charges. There is a fine opportunity to organize a British army of the unemployed with the membership limited to the learned professions.

MR. CHARLTON PROPOSES TO STOP PRINTERS

Sir GEORGE ELIOT, Bart., the great coal mine owner who rose from a pit boy to a wealthy mine owner, and a member of parliament, left an estate probated at \$2,500,000. Every cent of his wealth was left to relatives and his will made no mention of any charitable, or benevolent, or public enterprise.

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Makes a Statement in the Chamber of Deputies. Rome, May 3.—In the chamber of deputies today Baron Blanc, the minister of foreign affairs, made a frank statement upon the subject of the policy of Italy, which has caused considerable stir in diplomatic circles. Baron Blanc emphatically denies that the liberty of Italy was in any way compromised by entrance into the Dreaband. Continuing, the Baron said: "We have nothing to conceal in regard to our obligations toward our allies. They are solely those which result from the event of provocation, and I can say sincerely that an outbreak of war is more improbable than ever, because no European sovereign desires war." Moreover, public opinion throughout the world is in favor of peace. The minister of foreign affairs then proceeded to declare that Italy ought to be as friendly to France as Russia. Italy, he asserted, had no reason to bear France any ill will, because the latter had extended her possessions on the African littoral to the Mediterranean. There has not been a position occupied which had not been previously offered to Italy and refused. The Baron added, "If, then, we have not profited by the reparations of territory it is our own fault and not that of other allies or of other non-allies." We declined offers because we did not wish it to be said that we profited by France's mourning." In conclusion, the Baron said, "Italy relies upon her allies, not for defense, but for mutual protection of the common interests."

HARVARD WILL JOIN

The Arctic Inter-Collegiate Expedition in June for Recreation. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 3.—Harvard will join the Arctic inter-collegiate expedition, which will leave in June. It was so decided today at noon and Maynard Ladd '94 will act as the Harvard representative in conferring with Yale and the University of Pennsylvania on all details of arrangement. The purpose of this expedition to the north is for recreation and scientific research. The number will be limited to fifty, coming from Harvard, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania, although there is some notion of extending the movement and including Columbia and Princeton to join them. The work of recruiting men for the trip went on rapidly this afternoon, three having signed the register. Several professors will join the expedition and become the leaders.

NEW CIRCUIT ARRANGEMENTS.

The supreme court judges had a conference on the 2nd inst. at Judge Tuck's chambers. All were present except the chief justice; Judge Tuck, being the senior, presided. The business under consideration was the assignment of one of the number for the equity court work and the rearrangement of the circuits. Judge Barker was selected as the equity court judge and the circuits for 1894 and January, 1895, were arranged as follows: THE CHIEF JUSTICE—Quebec—9 October. Sunbury—16 October. York shires—2 January, 1895. Kings—3 January, 1895. MR. JUSTICE TUCK—St. John—8 May. Restigouche—28 August. Gloucester—4 September. Northumberland—11 September. Charlotte—9 October. St. John—2 January, 1895. MR. JUSTICE HANINGTON—Charlotte—8 May. St. John—4 September. Victoria—25 September. Madawaska—9 October. MR. JUSTICE LANDRY—Charlotte—8 May. St. John—27 November. Westmorland—8 January, 1895. Kent—25 September. MR. JUSTICE VANWAT—Quebec—15 May. Kings—11 September. Carleton—16 October. Westmorland—4 September.

THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

Sir CHARLES RUSSELL, who is to be a member of the house of peers as one of the lords of appeal, might have presided over the upper house but for the circumstance that he is a Roman Catholic. Great Britain has removed most of the disqualifications imposed on members of that church, but retains the abused anomaly that a Roman Catholic cannot be lord high chancellor. He can, however, be lord chief justice, and this position will, it is supposed, fall to Sir Charles Russell a year or two hence, when the present chief has served out the term required for a full retiring allowance.

Mr. HALL of the Canadian geological survey, who has made some exploration of Labrador, is to set out for another journey across the great and almost unknown peninsula. The New York Sun says with truth that more is known of Central Africa than of the interior of the great Labrador region. But this ignorance will not long continue. Besides the Canadian expedition there will be several exploring parties in the Labrador field this summer. Moreover, the United States college parties, which recently visited the famous falls and discovered that they were not 2,000 feet high, will probably resume their work.

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THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

Grand Master Walker has appointed F. W. Wisdom grand secretary of the grand lodge of Freemasons of New Brunswick, made vacant by the death of T. Nisbet Robertson.

The Illustrated London News for May 5 contains portraits of Princess Victoria, Malta and Prince Ernest of Hesse and illustrations in connection with the royal marriage at Coburg.

Herring are reported more plentiful than ever and selling cheap. One who went over to the Canadian shore had 100 hogsheads in his vessel yesterday. The price paid is \$3. A large number have already been taken to Lunenburg.—[Eastport cor. St. Croix News.

THE COAL BARGE OFF. The Storm King got the coal barge off Navy Island on the 2nd. The barge is not so seriously damaged as was supposed at first. Nearly all her cargo is gone and part of her keel. She is considerably strained, is hogged on one side and is leaking badly. After discharging she will go on the blocks.

CHEAP TRAVELLING. In addition to the cut in ocean steamer rates from New York to Southampton, there is also a cut made to Queenstown to \$18, special boats put on the route by the Hamburg-American (represented by D. J. Seely here), the North German Lloyd, Red Star and Netherlands American lines, sailing from New York and Philadelphia.

SMELTS AT CAMPBELLTON. Owing to the freshet up the river the smelts must be taking shelter round the ballast wharf in the eddy, as R. Gilker has arrived in from 500 to 1,000 lbs. per day, paying 25 cents for them. Some of the boys make as high as \$2 per day with hook and line. He is buying for J. P. Mowat, who possesses a better idea of the whole matter than does Mr. Warren.

THE ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY. In a few months St. John will be in possession of one of the best and most thoroughly equipped lines of street railway in Canada. E. W. Warren, of Montreal, arrived in the railway town May 4. "Mr. Olive of St. John, as the popular member of the crew, was deservedly popular with the audience; his make up, his singing and his studied but unassuming attention throughout. A. H. Lindsay of St. John, as Ralph Rackett, won general expressions of favor—the sweetness of his voice was a quality which told to advantage in his role."

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PROVINCIAL.

Startling Burglary at St. George.

A Lively Session of the Moncton City Council.

Interesting News From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

YORK CO.
FREDERICTON, May 1.—A quiet wedding took place at the residence of R. M. Campbell of this city today, when his sister, Miss Sarah Campbell, was married to Wm. Edgar of Kingsburg. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Willard Macdonald of St. Paul's church, in the presence of a few immediate friends of the bride and groom. There were a number of handsome wedding presents. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar will reside in this city.

SUNBURY CO.
MADEBUILLE, May 1.—A pile driver is at work putting down piles at the Mitchell boom to facilitate rafting operations. There is quite a supply of lumber in the boom already. Emery Sewell's rebuilt tug Bismarck will go to St. John this week to receive a new boiler. Three herring nets were seized on Sunday by Wm. Poor, under the direction of Inspector Miles, near Oromoco.

KINGS CO.
ARNAQUET, May 1.—Stephen Kierstead has sold his place to Chas. Little. A large band of gypsies passed through here today. The following officers were elected in Amherst Lodge, I O G T, on Friday evening last, for the ensuing quarter: Robert Williams, C. T.; Dora Sinnott, T.; Jessica Buchanan, M. T.; G. Campbell, sec; H. S. Jones, fin; Mrs. Geo. Veysse, treas; Harry Wiley, mar; Samuel Sorbier, chap; Cyrus Drury, guard; Charles Drury, sec; John Abrams, P. G. C. C. B. McCready has moved into the Manning house.

KENT CO.
BUTOUCHER, April 30.—There are three potato buyers here now—Mr. Howard of Presque Isle, W. Fenwick, formerly of St. John, now of Fort Fairfield, Me., and representative of Blake Bros. of Boston. The potatoes are not coming in very fast but the country round here has been almost impassable. People will be looking into town this week with potatoes. Sob. Gosan, bride, C. P. A. Smith, called out of the harbor this morning, the first for the season.

REICHBUTO, May 2.—Postmaster Ventour came very near losing his residence on Monday afternoon. One of the beds on the third floor was discovered in a blaze, supposed to have been caused by children lighting matches and dropping them into the bed. Miss Marie Chryval, formerly teacher of the primary department, has opened a millinery store on Water street in the north end of the town. An effort will shortly be made to float the bark McLeod, which went ashore on the south coast during the big storm last fall. The vessel still has the cargo aboard. The bark Valona remains in about the same position.

CHARLETON CO.
HARTLAND, May 1.—Many have got their grain crops all in, excepting their buckwheat, which will not be planted until the danger of frost is over. It is the most forward farming season seen for many years. There has been no rain for some time and the ground in some places is too dry for ploughing. The spring freshet was a little above the usual height this year. Quite a number of rats are passing daily and rafting will soon commence at the mouth of the Beauséjour. The new Methodist church is boarded in. The New Brunswick Telephone Co. talk some of extending their line from Centreville and East Florence north to Harland, thence to Woodstock.

GLASSVILLE, May 1.—Quite a gloom was cast over Glassville and its neighborhood on the 30th ult., when it became known that on the morning of that day—just before the dawn—John Simpson had departed this life, aged 72 years. Mr. Simpson, for some short time past, had no doubts been in a somewhat failing state of health, but his slowly increasing infirmities were not of such a nature as to cause serious alarm to his friends. He had always been able to be about in his usual home occupations, and although from time to time he occasionally experienced some slight attacks of painful uneasiness in the chest, none dreamed that there were premonitory symptoms of approaching death. On Sunday evening he had one of these attacks, and the usual remedies having been applied, he was apparently relieved. He retired to bed at the usual hour, but would not allow his wife and family, who felt considerable anxiety regarding him, to sit up during the night, which he passed, Mrs. Simpson says, comparatively easy. Immediately before the dawn his breathing disturbed her. She spoke to him, and receiving no reply, arose and called her son, William. Meantime our aged friend had peacefully passed away. Mr. Simpson, who was a native of Glassville, was born in the town of New Brunswick when only six years of age and was one of the very earliest settlers in the Glassville district, in whose agricultural interests he all along took a lively interest.

Westmorland Co.

MONROTON, May 1.—If the analysis of Albert Kite, of London, England, Gaslight and Coke Co. works (Lynn street, Fimlins), and the estimate of the well known mining engineers, William Hall, of Nova Scotia, are correct the coal deposits at Baltimore, Albert county, are likely to prove of great value. Mr. Hall says he has examined the various seams and the openings along the line of crop, and estimates the deposits as follows:

Table with 2 columns: No. 1 seam, 6 feet thick; No. 2 seam, 4 feet thick; No. 3 seam, 2 feet thick; Total number of tons: 100,571,000.

Mr. Hall says there are 100 million tons in the above that can be mined above water level drainage, which is a great advantage in these mines. There are openings enough at present for an output per day of 1,000 tons, and if the estimate of value is correct, at this rate the mines would not be exhausted in less than 500 years. The coal is of a high quality and is used principally for the large iron works of the province. Mr. Kite's analysis gives the following as practical results: Purified gas per ton, 16,160 cubic feet; illuminating power of 5 cubic feet, 25 foot candle power; calorific value, 12,000 B. T. U. per ton. Mr. Hall says the shale will also make a good house fuel, but not so well as the coal. He says the shale will be used alone, requiring one half of the bulk in comparison with the coal. The shale is of itself, being a long flame coal, and will be used. A line of railway is projected to the mines by the owner, W. F. Fortman of Salisbury, who hopes to be able to present the further development of the property.

Miss Hatfield Tweedie, who has been the manager of the Moncton bookstore since the death of Mr. Murray, has purchased the property from the estate of J. A. McMillan and will continue at the old stand. Miss Tweedie has many friends in Moncton. Some miscreants have been making it very unpleasant for late for Thomas E. Henderson, L. C. R. ticket agent, and his family. Mr. Henderson lives at the 25 foot Telegraph street, corner of Mountain road, near the outskirts of the town, and nearly every night for two or three weeks he has been annoyed by visits from some evil disposed persons, who, besides robbing his cellar, have pulled the boards up from the front of his house, and thrown stones. Of late the miscreants have become bolder, and last night hurled a stone through the pantry window, where the servant resides. So far as the scoundrels have not been identified, though a watchman has been kept about the place for two or three nights.

MONROTON, May 2.—The Moncton lodge in the Knights of St. John, held a night by Geo. Milne of Union lodge, St. John, and Thos. Foster of Peabody, Mass. L. Col. E. V. Cooper, commanding the regiment, presided at the banquet. The maritimes provinces are expected on Wednesday next to inspect the division here. The presentation of Pinafors by local amateurs last night and tonight is rated a great success. The part played by Mrs. J. S. Benedict as Josephine made the greatest hit, her acting and singing being of a very high order. Mr. Sead L. C. Goplin, who played a hit as a hit, and Mrs. Lavash as Little Buttercup all came in for generous applause. Fidele LeBlanc of Cape Breton, who has been working in Legere's bottling establishment, died rather suddenly this afternoon in LeBlanc's hotel on Duke street, of inflammation of the lungs. He was 50 years of age. Pointe de Brue, May 1.—Two or three farmers are waiting to get work done. The day is dull, the roads are very muddy, and the weather is not very good. Suddenly one of them begins to walk very energetically about the shop. "I will tell you," said he, "what is ruining our country, is our confederation. Beef from the west is ruining our market. I guess not," said the blacksmith. "Yes," said the farmer; "before confederation beef was a better price. You could get more for it than you can now. Now you pay day and plenty of them at that. Now you get a man for less than a dollar and they are hard to get at that. The blacksmith said, 'The laboring men want a complaint of that, not of the fact that they can buy as much with three or four days' work now as they could with a few weeks before confederation.' Turning to the merchant, who answered, 'What is with all the blacksmith said, 'Mr. G., what is the price of butter now?' 'Twenty-four cents per lb.," said Mr. G. "Exactly," said the blacksmith, "the price of butter is \$4 per barrel. One firkin of butter will buy four barrels of flour, and if a farmer happens to have a ton of hay to sell at present, it will buy his three barrels more; or if he has a ton of sugar, he can buy a ton of flour. Surely the ruin of confederation has a bright side to it. The farmer changed the subject as quickly as possible.

MONROTON, May 4.—There was another lively session of the city council last evening. The city fathers transacted very little business, but they managed to find something to talk about. The first item concerning the acts of the fire and police committees and the action of the council at its previous meeting, when there were two or three absentees. The council at its previous meeting expressed a warm opinion in favor of the Police Marshal Foster, some very strong language being used by one or two of the aldermen, and it was decided to advertise for a new man. The police marshal next morning threw off his uniform and left the service. Last night his resignation was handed in to the council. It transpired that J. A. Magee was officiating as acting chairman of the police committee without authority, that he had not consulted other members of the committee and that he had not notified Marshal Foster of the proposed action of the council. The treatment of the police marshal was therefore held to be unfair, and his resignation was not accepted, and he was asked to go on duty again pending a report from the police committee. As a result Mr. Foster has done his uniform and is again on duty today as usual. One or two of the aldermen expressed indignation to explain their remarks in reference to the firemen were misinterpreted or misreported. A terrific storm of thunder, lightning and rain set in here last evening and continued at intervals until midnight. The rain came down in torrents, while the lightning bared out the telephones, and communication in the direction of St. John was entirely suspended. Fred W. Harry Watts is being congratulated on the arrival of an addition to his family. It is a daughter. Reports of damage by last night's thunder

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Contents of last Week's Royal Gazette.

Hon. Albert T. Dunn, a commissioner of the provincial lunatic asylum. R. Barry Smith, judge of probate, pro vacio, for the county of Westmorland, in reference to the estate of Michael W. Walsh, late of Petticoat, deceased. John C. Conroy, member of the board of school trustees of St. John. Edward B. Bostee, a commissioner under chapter 36 of the consolidated statute, for the province of Quebec. Samuel F. French, Sheriff of Kings county. Saint John—John McHarg, Joseph A. Blouin, jr., Frederick M. Anderson, and Edward J. Walsh, justices of the peace. George H. Tapley, of Indiantown, sec'g officio. Sunbury—Henry M. Prince, Henry S. Miles, and Henry Mowatt, justices of the peace. St. John—John Walker, William B. Cox, Benjamin Bishop, and John McCluskey, jr., justices of the peace. Charlottetown—John G. Palmer, Robert Shannon, John Farley, and William Hillier, justices of the peace. Gloucester—Frederick L. Legere, Michael McGinley, and James Buttiner, justices of the peace. Charlottetown—George Fraser Weaver, William Clark, and George Thompson, justices of the peace. Timothy O'Brien to be vendor of liquor under the Ontario license act for the parish of St. George, in room of Vaughan Dewar, resigned.

DISCOVERIES ANCIENT AND MODERN.

There has been wonderful progress in the science of navigation since the days of the first Atlantic voyagers. The like is true in medical science. When the contemplative Columbus needed a purgative to keep his crew from getting sick, they took mercury. Later came the harsh and drastic dose of salts or the sickening senna, and still later various kinds of griping pills. Now the sufferer can resort to that mild and most effective of all laxatives, cleansing and regulating agencies, Hawker's Liver Pills, which mark the apex of the evolution of medical science in this direction. These pills are a safe and most reliable physic, exciting the liver and stomach to action when in a sluggish and disordered state, and thereby giving tone to the whole system, which depends so much upon a healthy state of these organs. They are entirely free from mercury and all other mineral salts, and the patient is therefore not subject to the prostrating and debilitating effects of the same in using these pills. Their very extensive use and words of commendation on the part of thousands who have used them, as well as from physicians of high standing who have seen the formula and observed their action, all warrant us in making an assertion of their superior quality as a purgative, anti-bilious and blood-purifying medicine. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. Manufactured by the Hawker Medicine Co. (ltd.), St. John, N. B. 557



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NOTICE

TO OWNERS OF STOCK HORSES.

The Sun Job Office has obtained a new supply of Cuts of the various breeds, and can print cards showing the type of almost EVERY STALLION IN THE COUNTRY. ORDERS SOLICITED.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD, THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. RICHARD P. BOWEN, E. M. E., Editor. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor. Subscription Prices \$4 a Year, \$2.25 for 6 Months; Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, \$7 a Year. THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY. P. O. Box 1833, New York, 27 Park Place.

HARRISON SPEAKS OUT.

The Ex-President Delivers an Address on the Present Depression.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 3.—Ex-President Harrison addressed the members of the Chamber of Commerce today. He began by saying that he believed the worst of the emergency, the enterprise and wisdom of the American people would bring relief to the present depression. He would not point out the method, because his way might not be the way of others, but he would say that so far as relief can be secured outside of business and individual administration of business, the other pathway of help was that which he called for. The reforms might be a sharp difference in party views, and there might be some in the temperance of speech in presenting these views, but the great body of stalwart, honest American citizens would stand with him. (Applause) "No man," he said, "and no association of men counselling the redress of wrongs by lawlessness, will be tolerated by the people." (Loud applause.)

THE LARGEST DYNAMO.

The Greatest in the World and is for a Philadelphia Company.

LYNN, Mass., May 3.—From the steel furnaces of the General Electric company's works here has been cast the "field" for what will be the largest dynamo in the world. The machine is being constructed for a Philadelphia electric lighting plant, and will itself weigh 30,000 pounds. The rough edges of this gigantic piece of steel were trimmed on the biggest planer in operation on earth, the one of which is large enough to carry a freight car or a small house. The planer has a counterfeet at the Charlestown yard, but it has never been set up and put in operation. A similar one was at the World's Fair at Chicago last summer for exhibition purposes only. The huge dynamo will be finished at the Electric company's shops at Schenectady, N. Y.

A little girl's father had a round bad spot. Kneading him at bedtime long ago she said: "Sleep down, poppy dear, I want to kiss the place where the lying shows." [Pearson's Weekly.]

I CAN highly praise Burdock Blood Bitters because it had a fatal trial in my case with wonderful success. My symptoms were dropsy, bloated and sleepless, and all these things appeared after using two bottles of Burdock Bitters. I am now well and my health is restored. GEORGE H. HOLMES, N. B. Wood Point, Sackville, N. B.

"Judge: 'Well, doctor, what is the condition of the burglar's victim?' Doctor: 'One of his wounds is absolutely fatal, but the other two are not dangerous and can be healed.'—[Fleegand's Blaster.]

WAIT UPON CANDIDATES.

A Decision at the International Bi-Metallic Conference.

A Cablegram from United States Senators Expressing Sympathy with the Movement.

LONDON, May 3.—At this morning's session of the International bi-metallic conference at the Mansion house, Sir William Holdsworth, who was the delegate of Great Britain at the monetary conference at Brussels, read a paper on "The effects upon agriculturists, manufacturers, wage-earners, merchants, bankers and investors of the fall in the general level of prices."

M. Ferry, one of the French delegates, warmly urged the establishment of an international bi-metallic league. The proposal was cordially approved and is generally believed that it will be carried into effect.

A pamphlet upon the silver question has just been published by Sir Joseph McCann, co-director of the National Bank of Ireland.

The pamphlet is creating a sensation in financial circles and at the bi-metallic conference. It is devoted to proving Lord Liverpool's legislation of 1816 was simply a fraud, the object being to cheat the public out of four shillings in each pound Troy weight of new coin. It is added that Lord Liverpool made that paltry gain not for himself but for the treasury.

Sir Joseph McKenna acquits Lord Liverpool of intentional dishonesty and prefers to attribute the fraud to his stupidity. The advertiser claims that when it is understood it will strongly influence public opinion in favor of the re-establishment of bi-metallicism.

sent to the lord mayor of London, apropos of the bi-metallic convention held in that city: "We desire to express our cordial sympathy with the movement to promote the restoration of silver by international agreement, in aid of which we understand a meeting is held today under your lordship's presidency. We believe that the free coinage of both gold and silver by international agreement at a fixed ratio would secure to mankind the blessing of a sufficient volume of metallic money, and which is hardly less important, secure to the world of trade immunity from violent exchange fluctuations."

The document was signed only by senators who voted for the repeal of the Sherman law, the signers being: John Sherman, W. C. Allison, D. W. Voorhees, George F. Hoar, Nelson W. Aldrich, David A. Hill, Edward Murphy, A. P. Gorman, A. H. Platt, Calvin S. Price, Joseph M. Carey, Wm. Frye, O. K. Davis, S. M. Culum, Henry Cabot Lodge.

Charged with Perjury. There was quite a dramatic scene in the equity court room Thursday morning, occasioned by the events in the case of Nelson C. Black which has been before the court for the past two days. Chipman Sears, the witness under examination, had given Black, one of the parties to the suit, a confession of judgment. He was examined with regard to this before Judge Landry some time ago, after which he went to the states, only returning lately. When before Judge Macgregor in the equity suit, he contradicted his former testimony, and on being pressed swore that it had been false and made for a purpose. He declared that his present statement was the truth. The testimony on Wednesday was so remarkable that the judge requested the presence of a police officer in court yesterday morning, and Capt. Jenkins was accordingly in attendance. His honor instructed him that he was to act as an officer of the court, and upon the close of Sears' testimony gave him in charge. He said that he deeply regretted having to perform so painful a duty, but he did not think he would be doing right to allow such a terrible act to pass. If the present statement of the prisoner was true his was a pitiable condition. He ordered that he be taken to Westmorland gaol, there to be confined until the crown officers had an opportunity to act. His honor said he would consult with the officers of the crown as to what should be done. Sears, who belongs to Midgie, Sackville parish, Westmorland Co., was released on bail, to appear at the June term of the Westmorland court. Several of his family were in court when the painful scene occurred.

The case of Black v. Dancon was settled, Black taking the property and paying \$100 costs to the other party.

The Birmingham (Ala.) Colonization company has 500 negroes booked for deportation to Africa. The company estimates that the deportation of the whole race from America would cost \$225,000,000.

ST. JOHN PRESBYTERY. The Business Transacted at Last Week's Meeting in St. Andrew's Church.

Some Interesting Facts and Figures in the Statistical Report—S. S. Meising.

A regular meeting of the St. John presbytery was held in St. Andrew's church May 1st. The morning session opened at 10 o'clock, Moderator Rev. John Anderson in the chair. The attendance of members was large.

After reading a brief report was received from Scotch Ridge. On motion, the committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider this matter was discharged.

Your committee are pleased to report a greater degree of punctuality in the filing and forwarding of congregational reports this year than in the past. Some congregations did not need a second reminder; others did not need a third.

There are now 28 congregations, 8 mission churches and 8 mission groups of stations within the bounds of Presbytery. Five congregations are vacant out of the 18; only 3 of the mission fields were under ordained missionaries.

The presbytery is doing its utmost to supply 138 churches and mission stations, extending from St. Francis to Antigonish. In these churches there is seating capacity for 19,480 persons; number of families reported, 2,905, a decrease of 14 since last year.

An average of 1,492 attended weekly prayer meetings as against 1,228 last year—decrease 44. Five hundred and forty-seven churches are reported as having charge of 5,073 children in Sunday schools—an increase of 482 scholars—decrease of 4 teachers.

There are 9 missionary associations, 17 Woman's F. M. societies, and 7 H. M. societies. Nineteen congregations have manse.

Within the year 4 churches and 1 manse were erected; \$28,376 were received from all sources for stipend, of which \$25,949 was paid by our congregations alone, an increase of \$897 over last year.

The Home Mission fund has received from congregations \$1,049; decrease, \$132. Augmentation has received \$903, a decrease of \$100. Total amount for other congregations \$1,000.

When we look at the average amount per communicant the order of rank changes as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Congregation name and amount. Includes St. David's, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, etc.

The following table of comparisons will prove interesting:

Table with 2 columns: Category and 1903/1902 values. Includes Congregations and mission fields, No. of churches and stations, etc.

On motion, resolved that the above report be received and that the recommendations be submitted for consideration.

The recommendations were adopted as follows: That Presbytery enquire into the three cases of arrears of stipend reported with view to their removal.

That congregations which have not taken collections for the schemes of the churches be enjoined to do so within the current year.

That the moderators of vacant churches and mission fields be directed to secure statistics for the use of the committee.

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Rev. Mr. Bruce finally moved that Presbytery overture the assembly to declare, (1) On what basis a family be reckoned a family, ecclesiastically, and (2) for purposes of statistics.

A long discussion took place in reference to the appointment of a student to assist Rev. Mr. Mullan at Nashwaak and Stanley.

Mr. Mullan has a large congregation and does not enjoy good health.

The following grants were made to the churches in the St. John presbytery from the augmentation fund:

Table with 2 columns: Church name and amount. Includes Richmond, Shediac, St. Andrew, etc.

The above report was adopted and ordered to be filed.

On motion of Rev. A. Gunn of St. Andrew's was on motion accepted.

Rev. Mr. Gunn said he had labored in St. Andrew's for some time, and he regretted exceedingly to leave the church, where he felt he had made many friends.

Rev. Mr. Bruce and Rev. Dr. Macrae and other members spoke in reference to the matter.

They both felt very sorry that Mr. Gunn should be leaving the church.

Mr. Gunn's resignation is to take effect on May 10th. The congregation will be declared vacant on the 15th.

The following letter was read from the Women's Home Mission Society:

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THE ST. ALBANS HORROR. Gauthier Family Buried Under a Hundred Feet of Earth.

Some Additional Facts Concerning the Great Landslide in Port Neuf County, Quebec.

The Water was Fully One Hundred Feet High When the Cave in Occurred.

St. ALBANS, Que., via LACHENY, May 1.—Some time since a farmer of St. Albans, county of Port Neuf, aged 64 years, his wife, Emilie Gauthier, aged 55, their son, Joseph Gauthier, aged 30, and David Gauthier, their brother, were buried under a hundred feet of earth by the terrible landslide of Friday last.

Here and there the debris of the ill-fated farm houses, granaries and out houses are seen in little heaps, tangled up with uprooted trees and carcasses of dead cattle, but more of it has been swept into the river and carried long since into the St. Lawrence and thence to the ocean.

The shores of the river are of peculiar formation and rise one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the water except for a mile where the slide happened.

It was five o'clock in the evening when the clay banks caved in on top of the hundreds of tons of sand and soil piled into the river. The farmers were just preparing for supper. The noise was terrific, but was followed by a sudden calm, for the roar of the falls had been smothered on the crumbling earth.

What the scene must have been is suggested by the fact that the bodies were found as described. The lower end of the river bank is composed of soil, honeycombed by the water that has for years back filtered through the Laurentian mountains.

On motion of Mr. Willet it was resolved that the above communication be received and that the Presbytery regard it as a matter to be met with the advice at present.

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On motion of Rev. Mr. Bruce it was resolved that Rev. James Ross and Rev. Mr. Ladd be appointed to confer with a committee of the board of the Miramichi Presbytery to bring the matter before the French board at the general assembly.

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THE ST. ALBANS HORROR. Gauthier Family Buried Under a Hundred Feet of Earth.

Some Additional Facts Concerning the Great Landslide in Port Neuf County, Quebec.

The Water was Fully One Hundred Feet High When the Cave in Occurred.

St. ALBANS, Que., via LACHENY, May 1.—Some time since a farmer of St. Albans, county of Port Neuf, aged 64 years, his wife, Emilie Gauthier, aged 55, their son, Joseph Gauthier, aged 30, and David Gauthier, their brother, were buried under a hundred feet of earth by the terrible landslide of Friday last.

Here and there the debris of the ill-fated farm houses, granaries and out houses are seen in little heaps, tangled up with uprooted trees and carcasses of dead cattle, but more of it has been swept into the river and carried long since into the St. Lawrence and thence to the ocean.

The shores of the river are of peculiar formation and rise one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the water except for a mile where the slide happened.

It was five o'clock in the evening when the clay banks caved in on top of the hundreds of tons of sand and soil piled into the river. The farmers were just preparing for supper. The noise was terrific, but was followed by a sudden calm, for the roar of the falls had been smothered on the crumbling earth.

What the scene must have been is suggested by the fact that the bodies were found as described. The lower end of the river bank is composed of soil, honeycombed by the water that has for years back filtered through the Laurentian mountains.

On motion of Mr. Willet it was resolved that the above communication be received and that the Presbytery regard it as a matter to be met with the advice at present.

A request has been received from Grand Falls asking that the English and French work be separated more distinctly.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Bruce it was resolved that Rev. James Ross and Rev. Mr. Ladd be appointed to confer with a committee of the board of the Miramichi Presbytery to bring the matter before the French board at the general assembly.

Rev. Mr. Rattine moved that the Presbytery meet at St. John's on May 15th for the induction of Rev. Mr. Fraser at Hampton in June.

Rev. Mr. Pringle was appointed to preach, Rev. Mr. Rattine to preside, and address the congregation, and Rev. J. S. Sutherland to address the ministers.

A meeting was held in the school room of St. Andrew's church in the evening by the ladies of Sunday school teachers.

Rev. D. Fike presided and read a lengthy paper on the benefits of Sunday schools. There were several short addresses by various members of the assembly.

After this meeting the presbytery returned to their respective parishes.

On motion it was resolved that the report of the general assembly, and the thanks of the presbytery be tendered to the committee and especially to the convenor.

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THE ST. ALBANS HORROR. Gauthier Family Buried Under a Hundred Feet of Earth.

Some Additional Facts Concerning the Great Landslide in Port Neuf

SEALING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

HOW A VESSEL IS FITTED OUT FOR A CRUISE.

Method of Securing the Seals—How They Are Pelted—Sealers Are Paid a Percentage of the Catch—The Barrel Man—A Dirty Business That Rough Men Only Can Follow.

The season of sealing is just about to begin in Newfoundland, and a busy season it is. Everybody in the colony, with its 200,000 population, is intent on the sealing season and interested in its results.

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PREPARING FOR A CRUISE.

When the time arrives for the fleet to leave harbor such a scene as that presented on the pier at St. John cannot be equaled anywhere else on earth; neither can it be adequately described.

STARTING FOR THE SEAL FIELDS.

When all has been made snug and taut on board, the captain of the sailing steamer has his immense crew aboard, affectionate farewells are said, a shrill siren wakes the echoes of the hills that ring on the magnificent harbor of St. John's.

THE GAME SIGHTED.

When the game is sighted "Swoils ahead I swoils ahead" is yelled by the barrel man, and everybody on the ship is thrown into the wildest confusion and excitement.

ARE PELTED, AND THEIR CARCASSES, QUIVERING AND GHAZLY, ARE LEFT, WITH THOUSANDS OF OTHERS ON THE BLOOD-RED SEA.

Having pelted the seals, the hunter piles as many as he secures together and, tying them to his hauling rope, he drags them over the ice to the ship.

SEALING A DIRTY BUSINESS.

By the time that one good haul of seals is made the clean, looking hunter who came aboard his ship in port, is besmeared by blood and grease beyond recognition, and a repulsive thing he has become.

INCREASE OF DIVORCES.

A handsome woman leaning on the arm of a striking-looking man passed down 16th street by the Riggs House this morning.

WHEN THE QUEEN TRAVELS.

UNUSUAL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO AVOID ACCIDENT.

The truth is, the Queen has so much confidence in the precautions taken in her own kingdom when she is traveling that Her Majesty takes it for granted that equal security may be looked for on the Continent.

LEOPARD SHOOTING.

The first time that I saw a wild leopard in the jungle might have been easily the last time for my seeing any wild leopards.

SURVIVAL OF AN OLD SUPERSTITION.

The old theory that lightning fires in the streets had power to drive away a pestilence has long been exploded, but Mayor of Bordeaux evidently believes there are occasions when public fires of this kind may be used with advantage.

THE RED PEPPER TREATMENT.

Unusual Punishment Inflicted by a New Hampshire Schoolteacher.

The cruel and unusual method of punishment frequently adopted by the young woman who teaches one of the grammar schools in the adjoining town of North Hampton has been creating no little ill feeling.

INCREASE OF DIVORCES.

A handsome woman leaning on the arm of a striking-looking man passed down 16th street by the Riggs House this morning.

"Such cases," continued Mr. Taylor, "emphasize the necessity for the adoption of uniform divorce laws of a stringent character in the United States.

DEAR IS THE LOST WIFE.

Dear is the lost wife to a lone man's heart. And, when a dream he meets her at his door, And, waked for joy, doth know she dwells apart,

HORSE SUPERSTITIONS.

Gable ends have a significance that few people realize now. The carved ridge tiles and representations of animals, such as horses and horsemen, and the stone balls, all possess a meaning.

BEHRING SEA SEAL.

The Queen in Council Adopts the New Fishing Regulations. Whereby British Vessels Seized will be Tried in British Courts.

FATAL NEW YORK FIRE.

Two Persons Burned to Death and Many Others Badly Injured. NEW YORK, May 10.—Two persons were burned to death and many others badly injured in a fire which started at 2 o'clock today in 61 East Tenth street, a drying establishment run by G. Kelly & Son.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

Advertisement for Pitcher's Castoria, a medicine for children.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOTES.

(FOR THE SUN.)

The great event in recent Church of England annals has been the debate on Religious Education in the London diocesan conference, and the almost unanimous endorsement of the now famous "ironical" in spite of a strongly adverse speech from the bishop of London.

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USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES, BURNS, SORE EYES, WOUNDS, SORES, Headache, AND ALL PAIN. Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long?

CLEVELAND RIOTS.

Six Thousand Unemployed in Charge of the City. Windows Broken, Machinery Smashed, Men Driven from Their Work.

The Police Use Their Clubs Freely and Finally Succeeded in Securing Order.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

More Trouble Over the Queen Hotel, Halifax.

A Southampton Store Raided by Enterprising Burglars.

Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, May 3.—Donohuey, alias Drake, who was arrested charged with stealing clothes and money from on board the Monticello, came up for trial on Wednesday before Judge Savary and was given two years in Dorchester with hard labor.

A. M. Bishop is running his planing mill in full blast, and now has thirteen men employed and is looking for more. R. W. Hardwick will also build a mill during the summer, and will have fifteen men employed. This will make about twenty-five men that Mr. Hardwick has in his employ.

Amherst.

AMHERST, May 2.—A. B. Luby's general store and postoffice, Southampton, was burglarized early this morning, the panel being broken out of the door and the door opened. Thirty dollars in cash and some goods were stolen. While going to his store Mr. Luby saw a man walking towards Amherst. He followed him in a wagon, passed them and waited at a house in order to identify them as they passed, but they crossed Joe Hoeg's bridge and fled off the road towards the west.

AMHERST, May 2.—As a meeting of the merchants of Amherst held last evening it was finally resolved to hold a meeting of the following are the members so far: J. T. Chapman (chairman), D. W. Douglas, F. B. Robb, M. D. Fride, Barry D. Bent, A. Spring, K. J. Morrison, W. Moore, J. R. Cass, E. H. Taylor, Thos. Dunlap, E. D. Black, J. Bryenton, H. M. Coates, B. Paterson, N. Curry, J. M. Townsend.

AMHERST, May 3.—A terrific thunder storm accompanied by most vivid lightning raged here last night at 11 o'clock. The lightning struck the roof of the post office building were struck by lightning and the lights in the building put out. A ball of fire was seen for some moments on the roof of the building. At the Amherst hotel the lightning struck the stove in the kitchen breaking the top of it in two.

Halifax.

HALIFAX, May 1.—A cable to the Halifax Herald says: A great snow storm raged at St. John, N.B., last night and today the snow is two feet deep. The whole coast is blanketed with snow.

HALIFAX, May 4.—Counsel has been retained by thirty-three of the crew of the steamer Newfoundland, who allege that Captain Farquhar refused to pay them the amounts due as their shares of the sealing trip. They say Captain Farquhar states that the value of the skins has greatly deteriorated, owing to the delay in getting on board the steamer on long.

HALIFAX, May 6.—Judge Graham was engaged Saturday afternoon hearing an argument on an injunction asked for by A. B. Sheraton, of the Queen hotel, to restrain Donald Keith from attempting to eject him. The bondsmen contend that if Sheraton had a lease it expired April 30th.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

W. S. Harkins Next Week as Jack Manley in The Still Alarm.

An interesting sketch of Black Patti, the Great Attraction for the Queen's Birthday.

He who raises a laugh does not necessarily elevate his audience. Jennie Joyce was thrown from her carriage in Central Park, New York, the other afternoon, by a careless driver who ran into her trap. Jennie showed her agility by alighting on her feet, and her strength of mind by not fainting till she had reached her apartments.

John L. Sullivan disguised a big New York audience by appearing on the stage at Harry Hill's benefit in the grand state of intoxication. That is pretty much John's normal condition these days. Manager Sprague talks of giving a more costly name to the St. John Opera house.

Mr. Grey while working on the wooden mill stairs fell off and here he has been for some time. A Parrboro physician stitched the wound and it is doing well. The factory is running again with the usual number of hands.

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BLANCHARD ELECTED.

Gloucester Elects the Government Candidate by Two Hundred and Ninety-Four.

(Special to THE SUN.)

BLANCHARD, May 6.—Blanchard was elected by two hundred and ninety-four majority on Saturday. The returns from the different parishes are as follows:

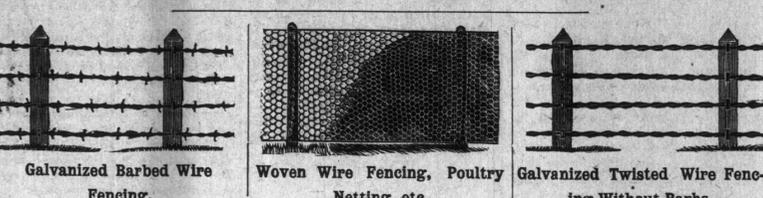
Table with 2 columns: Parish Name and Number of Votes. Includes: Beresford (147), Balthurst (342), Carleton (429), Inverness (200), St. Andrew (77), Shippen (100), Total (1,778).

Little Miss Ebel: "What is you so proud about?" Little Miss Edith: "I had had the measles." "I don't see anything in that to put on airs over." "Yes, but I caught it from a girl whose aunt married a count."

In 1889, Edward Terry, the London comedian, read a paper at the Harliiff meeting of the Church Congress on Popular Amusements in Relation to Christian Life, and it is now stated that Beechcroft Tree has been selected to speak at the Church Congress in October next on the Ethics of Amusement, more particularly in relation to the theatre and the music hall.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF WIRE FENCING.

Galvanized Barbed Wire Fencing. Woven Wire Fencing, Poultry Netting, etc. Galvanized Twisted Wire Fencing Without Barbs.



CIRCULARS AND PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

W. H. THORNE & CO., - Market Square, St. John.

leading lady at the St. John Opera house last fall. Jaxbaw will appear in burlesque next season. Her husband and manager, Jeff D. Serretine, has secured something new from a prominent American writer which he is not yet at liberty to divulge.

Henry Irving's curious walk is copied by several authors. One of these sprang played in Kansas lately, and a newspaper said that his walk reminded one of "a rooster stepping through hot mud."

Who is "Black Patti," the songstress billed to appear at the Opera house on the Queen's birthday? Sissieretta Jones was born on January 6th, 1868, at Portsmouth, Virginia, and in her fourth year her father and mother left Virginia and settled down in Papineville, Rhode Island, where they are still living.

Joseph Arthur's successful play, The Still Alarm, will be presented at the Opera house next week for four nights and a Saturday matinee. No play of recent years has been more extensively pilfered from or has had its main features more shamelessly appropriated than The Still Alarm.

A new belonging to Samuel Sprague of Mapleton was discovered in the woods, partially disembowelled. Two boys who were having bushes near by as supposed to have perpetrated the crime, had the bushes, however, and played only a brief career. The Still Alarm continues its prosperous existence and has probably made more money for its author than anything he has ever done.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Lasker Leading in the Great Championship Chess Match.

MONTREAL, May 6.—Lasker was defeated yesterday afternoon. The twentieth game of the match was begun at three o'clock yesterday. Lasker having the first move, opened with his favourite Ray Lopez. The defence to this opening is considered by Steinitz in his chess works, is P-Q 3, but evidently he has lost faith in this line of defence, as he abandoned it for the second time.

NOVA SCOTIAN SUICIDES.

LYNN, Mass., May 6.—Miss Minnie Steverman, 61 years old, from Lunenburg, N.S., committed suicide tonight by hanging herself with an apron suspended from her bed post at her room in Washington court. She had been suffering from melancholia for some time.

It is dangerous to fall into the snare of a man who says there is no god in others. A mud thrower seldom ever finds a sticking place except on his own dirty hands.

If you have any distrust of your power to convince, the best resort is absolute silence.



Sow SEEDS.

Jardine & Co's. Reliable Field and Garden SEEDS. THE ONLY CUSTOM-MADE \$3.00 PANT IN CANADA IS THE PILGRIM!

Full line of samples, with directions to measure mailed upon receipt of 6 cents. If you want a pair of these Pants, and cannot wait for samples, send us your WAIST, HIPS and INSIDE LEG measures, together with \$3, and 30 cts. to pay expressage, and we will take all risk of pleasing you. Fit and workmanship guaranteed first-class or money refunded.

FERTILIZERS.

Imperial Superphosphate, Potato Phosphate, Bone Meal. Actual test proves these Fertilizers the best in the market for raising large crops.

Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Limited.

THE SUN AND McClure's Magazine for 1894.

McClure's Magazine is without doubt the best monthly for the price that is published on the continent. You can have it for one dollar a year by subscribing for THE DAILY or WEEKLY SUN. The regular price of McClure's Magazine is \$1.50 a year. We will furnish it with THE DAILY SUN at \$6.00, and with the WEEKLY at \$2.00.

A sample copy will be furnished for ten cents to any who desire to examine it. Address: SUN PRINTING CO'Y ST. JOHN, N. B.



THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

SEEDS.

250 Bags Timothy, 50 Bags Mammoth Red and Alsike Clover Seeds, JUST RECEIVED. FOR SALE BY W. F. HARRISON & CO. Smyth Street.

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, partially cut off, containing various small notices and advertisements.

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together with Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

NOTICE.—The SUN has received an envelope, addressed to the manager, containing one dollar, but without the name of the sender. Will the subscriber who sent it please send his name on postal card at once. The letter is post-marked Moncton, Aug. 24.

We received an envelope with St. George post mark on it, containing 25c. in stamps, but no accompanying letter. Will the person who mailed it kindly send name and address.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

W. H. Ball has removed to 28 Dock street.

STREMBER Admiral will leave Dalhousie every Wednesday and Saturday morning for Bay Chaleur every week.

A BUILDING boom has set in at Windsor. There are about fifteen buildings in course of erection now, early as it is in the season.

DUNN Bros. new mill at Grand Bay began operations yesterday. She runs well and will have a capacity of about 60,000 feet per day.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING AND BURNED.—A Hartland, Carleton county, despatch to THE SUN last night said: "Two barns belonging to H. Stoddard, LeBlond, were struck by lightning and burned to the ground yesterday."

SAYS THE LYNCH WAS BEATEN.—Captain Leat of the fishing schooner Sabellito, now lying at Leonard's wharf, reports that he heard an exciting race with the pilot boat David Lynch the other day. The vessel was running before the wind and Captain Leat says his craft came out away ahead.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—At the regular quarterly meeting, on which the society last evening, Dr. James Christie was elected first vice-president in room of the late T. N. Robertson, and a suitable letter of condolence was ordered to be sent to Mrs. T. N. Robertson.

STEWART OF THE LANDOWNER.—Ernest Thompson, who acted as steward of the dominion fair, Landowner, has been re-appointed to that position this year. Mr. Thompson is a capable and efficient officer, and his many friends will be glad to learn of his re-appointment.

THE DAVID LYNCH A FLYER.—The pilot boat David Lynch had a very successful day on Wednesday, one of the best of the season. The pilot boat was out at 10 o'clock and returned at 10 o'clock with a load of 100 bushels of oats and a quantity of other seed grain were burned. There was no insurance.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT BELLEFLEUR.—At a meeting recently held at Bellefleur, Kings county, it was unanimously agreed to erect a Baptist church in that locality during the summer. The land on which the church is to be built has been donated by E. Currie. It is understood the work will commence in the course of a few weeks.

DEATH OF MRS. STEPHEN KIRKBRIDE.—The death of Mrs. Stephen Kirkbride occurred at Apohaqui, Kings county, on Wednesday last. Deceased had been unwell for a number of years, so that her death was not altogether unexpected. She leaves a husband and two sons, Hilson and Charles. A brother and a sister of the deceased reside in St. John.

A PASTOR REMEMBERED.—A few days ago the admirer of Rev. A. F. Brown of Havelock, Kings county, met at the parsonage and presented him with a neatly worded address and a purse of \$75. Rev. Mr. Brown has been pastor of the Baptist church at Havelock for nearly twenty years and has made hosts of friends both as a pulpit orator and as a Christian gentleman.

NEW I. C. R. WATER TANK.—The I. C. R. officials are building a tank near the round house. It will have a capacity of 15,000 gallons. It will be a source of great advantage to engineers. All the water for the locomotives has always been obtained in the round house, where it required from twenty minutes to half an hour to pump up. When the new tank is completed this can be done in four or five minutes.

A CAPTAIN MISSING.—Fears were entertained for some days as to the safety of the schooner Lexington, Capt. Thompson, bound from Richmond, N. B., to St. John. The vessel arrived all right, but no great anxiety is felt as regards Capt. Thompson. He went to the bank shortly after his arrival and never returned. He has not been seen since, and had not a day or two ago. As Captain Thompson is a sober man, it is feared he has been down away with. The vessel is owned by the Whites.

MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE.—The four alumni representatives on the board for Mount Allison University are elected at the annual meeting. But members who do not attend can vote by sending in ballots. Nominations have been made and alumni have the privilege of voting for any four of the following: H. A. Powell, M. A., M. P. P.; Rev. George Bond, B. A.; S. D. South, M. A.; A. D. Smith, LL. D.; H. McKee, B. A.; LL. B.; O. A. Stockton, Esq., and Rev. Fred H. Wright, B. A., B. D.

THE GYPSUM QUARRIES.—The gypsum quarries in the neighborhood of Windsor are being worked in the most extensive manner. The Windsor Gypsum Co.'s quarries are at Newport on the line of the W. & A. railway. The gypsum is brought to Windsor by rail and shipped in vessels. The Messrs. Smith are building a wharf 200x100 feet for them, and the shipments will be made there. The Wentworth Gypsum Co. have quarries at Westport and ship from that place. These quarries give employment to about 150 men, and it is estimated that some 100,000 or more tons of gypsum will be exported this year.

WRITING AT HAVELOCK.—Last Wednesday evening one of the most pleasing social events took place at Havelock, Kings county. Arthur Keith was the fortunate young man and Miss Scribner, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Scribner, was the fair young bride. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. A. Perry. There were a large number of guests present. The bride received many handsome presents, which fact was not to show the high esteem in which the young lady was held by her friends. Mr. and Mrs. Keith start life under the most favorable auspices, and Mrs. Perry wishes them a long, happy and prosperous life.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents are requested to keep their news letters down to the smallest possible limit during the session of Parliament.

THE SOUTH SPAN OF THE BATHHOUSE and Obsequies were held as reported to have collapsed. The north span was renewed last year.

LAST Wednesday 200,000 live lobsters were landed at Yarmouth for re-shipment to Boston. This was in addition to a lot landed for the canneries.

E. DAVISON'S SONS, the Bridgewater lumbermen, with others, are seeking incorporation as E. Davison & Sons (limited), with \$250,000 capital.

E. H. EALES has just returned from Milford, where he has been surveying some four hundred thousand feet of logs, which have been purchased by Hilyard Bros.

CHEAP FRUIT COMING.—The Halifax Herald says the ship, Yarmouth Packet, has just returned with a cargo of oranges and lemons for the St. John market.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY EXCURSION.—The City Cornet band will run an excursion, to St. John and Calais on the Queen's birthday, on the Shore Line railway. Among the attractions at St. Stephen on that day are sports by the Y. M. C. A. in the driving park.

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORY.—Father Michael and M. McLaughlin are progressing rapidly with their new factories at Bathhouse. They expect to be making butter by the first of June. They have a butter factory, cheese factory, carding mill and lard mill under the same roof.

DORCHESTER FIRE PROTECTION.—The citizens of Dorchester are moving in the direction of fire protection. Already a goodly sum has been subscribed for the purpose. Dorchester, like many other small towns in the province, has suffered considerably from fire, and the step which they have decided to take is a very sensible one.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—The death occurred on Monday of John Bark, in the 75th year of his age. Deceased has been a resident of this city for the last sixty years, and for some forty years conducted an undertaking business on Princess street, retiring from that trade about ten years ago.

The Gleaser says all the Miramichi lumber is in safe water and that thirty-five millions will pass through the southwest and twenty millions through the northeast boom, the total including twelve millions hung up last fall.

FIRE AT STUBBOLD.—The residence of Lester Snider, Stubbold, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The family were at dinner when the fire started and did not learn of it until the upper part of the building was in a blaze. With the assistance of some friends they managed to save nearly all the furniture on the lower flat. Between two and three hundred bushels of oats and a quantity of other seed grain were burned.

A BOTTLE'S ACCIDENT.—There was some excitement on Rodney wharf, Carleton, on Saturday evening, caused by a young man whose bicycle ran away with him. Clarence Foster had a wheel that was nearly all the furniture on the lower flat. Between two and three hundred bushels of oats and a quantity of other seed grain were burned.

NEW PARAGRAPHS are inserted as follows: Boracic acid, 3 cents per pound; chromic acid, 10 cents per pound; citric acid, 25 cents per pound; tartaric acid, 25 cents per pound; acetic acid, 25 cents per pound; sulphuric acid, 25 cents per pound; nitric acid, 25 cents per pound; hydrochloric acid, 25 cents per pound; phosphoric acid, 25 cents per pound; sulphur, 25 cents per pound; iron, 25 cents per pound; zinc, 25 cents per pound; copper, 25 cents per pound; lead, 25 cents per pound; tin, 25 cents per pound; silver, 25 cents per pound; gold, 25 cents per pound; platinum, 25 cents per pound; palladium, 25 cents per pound; rhodium, 25 cents per pound; iridium, 25 cents per pound; osmium, 25 cents per pound; selenium, 25 cents per pound; tellurium, 25 cents per pound; arsenic, 25 cents per pound; antimony, 25 cents per pound; bismuth, 25 cents per pound; mercury, 25 cents per pound; cobalt, 25 cents per pound; nickel, 25 cents per pound; manganese, 25 cents per pound; calcium, 25 cents per pound; strontium, 25 cents per pound; barium, 25 cents per pound; potassium, 25 cents per pound; sodium, 25 cents per pound; lithium, 25 cents per pound; rubidium, 25 cents per pound; cesium, 25 cents per pound; francium, 25 cents per pound; boron, 25 cents per pound; carbon, 25 cents per pound; silicon, 25 cents per pound; germanium, 25 cents per pound; arsenic, 25 cents per pound; selenium, 25 cents per pound; tellurium, 25 cents per pound; polonium, 25 cents per pound; vanadium, 25 cents per pound; chromium, 25 cents per pound; manganese, 25 cents per pound; iron, 25 cents per pound; cobalt, 25 cents per pound; nickel, 25 cents per pound; copper, 25 cents per pound; zinc, 25 cents per pound; cadmium, 25 cents per pound; mercury, 25 cents per pound; tin, 25 cents per pound; lead, 25 cents per pound; bismuth, 25 cents per pound; antimony, 25 cents per pound; arsenic, 25 cents per pound; selenium, 25 cents per pound; tellurium, 25 cents per pound; polonium, 25 cents per pound; vanadium, 25 cents per pound; 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COXEYITES ON TRIAL.

The General and His Two Marshals to be Tried Together.

Evidence Given at the Hearing Before Judge Miller.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Another opportunity was afforded to commonwealth leaders to exploit themselves before the public today in the police court proceedings against the leaders. Marshal Carl Brown took advantage of the occasion to swagger about in his buckskin apparel, and once put in a word of comment regarding the proceedings. Judge Miller, who is a hardheaded magistrate, exhibits a tendency to treat the titled commonwealthers like other defendants and threatened to have the marshal consigned to the dock. There was an audience gathered which filled the court room, and included most of the populists leaders as well as other members of congress. Senator Allen, while displaying sympathy with what he called the visionary ideas of Coxe, made a strong plea for the constitutional rights of citizens to peaceably assemble and petition congress.

Judge Miller refused a separate trial for Coxe, so that the three defendants are in the one boat. They were represented by three attorneys.

In the district police court today the industrial leaders were tried. Senator Allen made the chief speech for the defendants, arguing that the law under which the complaint was made is unconstitutional.

The first witness for the government was Detective Horne of Washington, who had travelled with the army for several days as an enlisted "welder." He told how Coxe enlisted him in commune "A" as number 15.

Under cross-examination by Representative Penno, the detective detailed his orders and said that none of the Coxe men had followed them, though a crowd of citizens rushed after Coxe and his men.

Mr. Penno questioned the officer as to how many citizens had been arrested for rushing on the grass. The answer was, "None."

Sergeant Slatery graphically reproduced the speech made by Marshal Brown at Brightwood.

Major Moore, the chief of police, reported the conversation with Coxe on April 30, when the general declared his intention of carrying out the programs of speaking from the capitol steps.

Mr. Lipcomb endeavored to show by the major that the capitol grounds had not been used for purposes such as Mr. Coxe endeavored to carry out, but was overruled.

The trial will be continued tomorrow, and the attorneys asked the court that they expected to conclude then.

Boston, Mass., May 6.—Morrison I. Swift, the one time idol of the unemployed, has fallen from his pedestal in the opinion of a number of men who were his warmest supporters, but who now assert that his conduct while out with the delegation has caused them to look upon him with much less respect than they did at one time they believed that Swift was honest in his efforts to assist the unemployed, but now they know that he is only looking after his own interests.

They say that the praise given to Advance Agent McKenzle for the work he was doing round the green eye worker in St. John, who became alarmed, thinking he was not right of mind, and that McKenzle was getting all the glory. He did not like this, and started out with the express determination to depose his rival. They also declare that if Swift was honest and true in his leadership he would not have gone to an hotel to sleep, eaten sumptuously and ridden in parlor cars, while his fellow advocates were toiling and toiling in the country, but that he would have kept with the men and suffered their common hardships.

These and other sentiments of a stinging nature were uttered to the ears of a number of men who were present at the meeting of the Equity Union, who addressed the meeting of the unemployed on the common this afternoon.

Every speaker was furious over the expense the press had paid to Swift's column while he was with the delegation. They denounced the press in a long string of adjectives that would puzzle a professor. Nothing was too good to say about the Equity Union, and they pleaded with their audience not to heed the statements published, as they were the blackest of lies.

The press of the country, especially the Associated Press, which was admitted to be the most influential and powerful news gathering association of the world, was denounced for showing the caliber of the men forming Coxe's army, and while condemning the press for its reports they also complained that the reports in today's papers were too much curtailed.

The speakers made no attempt to conceal their chagrin at the so-called interest now shown in the cause of the Coxeites, and their hitherto mammoth audiences were only represented by a few hundred curiosity seekers, who listened in a listless way to the impassioned bursts of alleged oratory.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 6.—Sixty commonwealthers, comprising Captain Sweetland's army, marched into this city today. The Coxeites had tramped from Norwalk in the driving rain storm and shortly after noon they arrived here. The populists, the general assembly awaited their arrival, and when they entered the city they were taken to the hall of the populists and provided with a lunch of crackers and cheese. This evening there was a public meeting, at which Sweetland made an address. The commonwealthers will resume their journey tomorrow, and they expect to reach New York by Friday.

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"I will, sir, I will! Here's my hand on it. I've been ready to do murder every day since I came in, but this ends it. It was the roses, sir—the sight and the smell of the roses that drove the devil out of my heart first, and your kind words on top of that have changed me all over. Put me where you will—you'll find 'Wicked Tom' doing his best and making never a complaint."

In my cabinet of prison relics I have a paper bag full of dust—the dust of that bouquet of roses which "Wicked Tom" kept in his cell for months and months. It was the first, but not the last, bouquet sent to him, for he became as gentle as a child, and many visitors learned the story, but I preserve the dust because it was those big red roses which made the morning dew yet glittering upon them which touched a bad man's heart and softened it as nothing else could have done. He kept his word to me and I kept mine to him, and when he left the prison he went out into the world to begin life anew and begin it right.—By the Warden.

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THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

The Boston sleeper will hereafter be attached to the C. P. R. express, leaving here at 10 40 p. m., standard time.

W. S. Harkins will produce 'The Still Alarm' at the Opera house for four nights, commencing on the 16th inst.

John Kelly of Torryburn was badly out about the face on Saturday by being kicked by a vicious horse. Dr. Fairweather of Rothesay put several stitches in the wound.

In the railway yard at McAdam on Saturday, Fred W. Kimball, while tending a switch, got one of his feet badly crushed. He was removed to his home in Sutton.

The number of deaths reported at the Board of Health office for the week ending May 5th were: Consumption, 4; confinement, 2; bronchitis, 3; scrofula, 1; paralysis, 1; cancer, 1; general debility, 1; congestion of brain, 1; hemorrhage of lungs, 1—14.

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LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Gladstone Regrets That Free Trade Has Lost Ground.

New York Times' Correspondent Says Rosebery is Losing Ground.

Narrow Escape of the Registration Bill—The G. O. M.'s Brief Visit—A Story From Paris.

LONDON, May 6.—May Day was celebrated today by the holding of meetings in many of the towns throughout Great Britain. There was a large demonstration in Hyde Park in this city that was attended by thousands of workmen and many work-women. The proceedings were perfectly orderly. The usual labor agitators harangued the crowd in their old style. Altogether there were twelve platforms from which speakers addressed the crowd. Resolutions declaring in favor of eight hours as a legal day's work were put to a vote simultaneously from all the platforms and were unanimously adopted. The anarchists held a meeting at a distance away from the workmen. Their audience was made up chiefly of detectives.

There was little change in the money market during the week. Small business was done at the stock exchange, but the tone was firm. Investment stocks were very firm, but there were few speculative dealings. Foreign securities were strong, especially Italian, which were about one higher. Argentine were dull on the continued rise in the gold premium, which it is feared is due to secret issues of more paper money. Home rates were well retained on good traffic reports, showing a half yearly increase of 250,000.

PARIS, May 6.—Mr. Gladstone has written to the president of the Political Economy society of this city, praising the efforts made by the society to bring about free trade. In his letter, Mr. Gladstone says he regrets that free trade has lost ground during the past thirty years. He concluded by declaring that Great Britain will persevere and patiently wait the day when experience, combined with reason, will again convert men to this established economic truth.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Times' London cable says: Lord Rosebery's Ladas continues the favorite in the betting on the Derby, but there has been a grave setback in pools on that nobleman himself being in office on Derby day.

These fluctuations between hope and despair on alternate weeks are trying the temper of the liberal party, and utterly subversive to its morale. Last night for instance developed the unshared incident of a private liberal member sending a note to the leader of the party in the house, saying that as the government had done something earlier in the evening on another question which displeased him, he would refuse to vote when the crucial division on the registration bill comes up. He carried out his threat, and there were so many others about that the ministry escaped defeat by a bare fourteen votes.

Rosebery's three provincial speeches this week have awakened no echoes anywhere. They convey the sad effort to a man who reads that his audience are listening to him out of courtesy. Their tone is strikingly different from the gay, witty, almost sunny sprightliness of speeches he was making only six months ago. Such comments as the liberal papers passed on them, apart from perfunctory praise, have been by way of criticism on his injudicious remarks about the independent labor party. Only one sentence in them all may be said to have attracted wide attention, and that because it is interpreted as an allusion to the discord inside his cabinet.

This speech, the fact of which is undoubted, seems to be extremely significant. The trouble in the cabinet which the nervous young premier is supposed to have covertly alluded to earlier in the week is now overtly both admitted and discussed. Three months ago I chronicled Harcourt's laconic remark to a friend of mine that the bottom was out of the boat. After that some sort of temporary patching was achieved, and the leak in the boat is said to have drifted along. Now it seems at the point of sinking, and Sir William Harcourt is at least making the motions of one who is resolved to jump out before the ship is swamped.

Even the registration bill, which just scraped through a second reading yesterday and was supposed to be a reform for the whole party to unite on, has developed a number of serious difficulties. It is so clumsily drafted that now it is discovered that it will still keep certain classes of voters fifteen months without a vote after they have moved to a new domicile. It is also found that having two registers annually means double expenses to candidates as spread something like dismay among the poorer liberal members.

It is said now that the government will not oppose an amendment to make the registration expenses a public charge, but such a radical change has not been always a difficult matter, and the feeling is strong that the cabinet ought to put it in an original measure.

Gladstone's brief visit to London to make a speech celebrating the memory of his physician has been gingerly treated by the press. He spoke seated in a chair, a thing which London never saw him do before, and though his voice was heard all over the hall, the old lion seemed gone out of his face. It was pallid and almost expressionless. He was approached with a suggestion that he should include a short visit to the house of commons, but declined almost testily. Reports are current of his having declared never to open his mouth on a political subject again.

Much curiosity has been excited here by a Paris story, obviously coming pretty straight from Coburg, that Queen Victoria has promised, if her health permitted, to journey to St. Petersburg next autumn to attend the wedding of the czarwitsch. The chief interest in the story lies in the fact that it is mixed up with a lot of other gossip about the last betrothal, much of which is not likely ever to be frankly discussed in type.

Most adults who keep track of current events know something about that sinister marriage between the czarwitsch, one of the Grand Duke Sargis, and the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, the elder sister of this bride to be. The whole amance de Gotha records no more shameful or tragic match than that, and the stories, by no means new, are being revived which link the czarwitsch in the same category with his deceased uncle. It is heard that in Russia three years ago, and the mysterious allusion to them now as company a tale from Berlin, that at the eleventh hour the czarwitsch tried to evade going to Coburg, and pleaded with his father that he hated all women and loathed the thought of marriage, but was sternly ordered by the czar to go and get betrothed. Englishmen may be excused for marveling at the destiny which marks their queen's distant granddaughters for marriages of this sort. In this, as in earlier ones, the queen herself is revealed as a zealous, grand-daddy match-maker. France has finally recognized that the Coburg betrothal puts an end to the Franco-Russian flirtation.

The ministerial paper, Jour, printed yesterday, in a prominent fashion, a communique to the effect that there never had been any official declaration of providing in a French port winter quarters for the Russian Mediterranean squadron. Inasmuch as everyone knows the contrary, his statement at the time when no question of winter quarters arises has no obvious meaning. Certain Parisians are dallying with the fantastic idea that the Prince of Wales' long sojourn in France this year, and his marked liking for sundry French friends, indicate hopes of an Anglo-French alliance, which is about as sensible as most other boulevard conceptions of foreign politics.

The Chelsea pensioner, whose effigy has had such a long and sentimental vogue in poetry and art over the English speaking world, is now gravely indicted as a fraud, and if the indictment can be forced to a trial it seems likely that he will have to take his patriarchal beard and patting every penny of money originally invested in the care of just 678 pensioners, and even this is done so badly that some of them are continually running away from the ordinary almshouse instead.

Army reformers are now pointing out that the sale of the property with the cessation of the annual charge would give a fund of six pence a day to 20,000 old soldiers, instead of a mere handful who now monopolize this gigantic charity. It happens that 20,000 is just the number of veterans over the age of 65 which the British army produced so that the entire problem of the army's poor pensioners is thus solved.

Labourers have taken the matter up, and, in fact, the arguments against the scheme are so overwhelming that there seems really a chance they will avail. What makes the thing all the more monstrous is the fact that every penny of money originally invested in the hospital and its sixty-two acres of land was calmly raised by deducting a sum annually from the pay of every soldier in the army.

LONDON, May 4.—In the house of commons this evening, Samuel Smith, liberal member for Flintshire, moved a resolution that the government endeavor to secure a standard par for the exchange of gold and silver by international agreement. The house, however, counted the motion out without discussion.

Sir Edward Clarke's motion in the house of commons today to reject the registration bill, on the ground that it does not provide for a re-distribution of seats, was rejected by a vote of 273 to 278. The registration bill then passed its second reading.

LONDON, May 4.—The Standard says that Sir Wm. Harcourt has told several of his friends that he feared he would have to resign after the budget had been approved. There is good reason for believing that he never entirely accepted the Rosebery premiership and that he resents the action of those who supported it. A modified ministry, the Standard says, may therefore be expected during the year.

The Daily News announces that Basley Brothers, cotton spinners, of Manchester, have suspended.

John Henniker Heaton, M. P. for Canterbury, has sent a despatch to George Dibbs, premier of New South Wales, offering to represent the colony gratis at the Ottawa conference in June, and Sir George cables declining the offer.

The Canadian Gazette, in an editorial, contains the opposition manifesto in Canada towards the French treaty, and quotes a report of the British consul at Bordeaux, showing the disadvantages which Canada would suffer if the treaty were accepted. The writer says the treaty must increase trade between Great Britain and France.

VERY DRY WOOD.

Vendors of "Strait Shore Coal" Exchange Compliments.

The vendors of deal ends and edgings, better known as "Strait Shore coal," who congregated daily at the "wood market," outside of Brunswick street, on the morning of the 4th inst., were in a humor of a sense of humor. For example, if one of them sells a customer as "nice dry wood" a load of stuff that would extinguish a volcano, he appreciates the humor of the situation just as much, even if it is a different way, as does the customer.

And they chaff each other, these merry peddlers of wood. For instance, one who has deal ends will reply to one whose wagon is loaded with edgings: "Say, gimme one of your splinters to pick me teeth."

"Which the other will reply by some such query as: "Whose mill pond did you fish them along out of this mornin'?"

"And they talk about each other's horses. "Lean back agin that post."

"Put him in a museum."

"How'd you git that skin over them bones?"

"If you wear a straw hat and drive that horse I'll report you to the S. P. C. A. for aggravated cruelty."

These and like pleasantries relieve the monotony of waiting. But the great heart of contention is the respective quality of the wood forming their stock in trade. There has lately been much dispute as to whose stock is the driest and best for the quick lighting of fires. For the present, however, this question is settled. It was settled on Thursday, when one man's load was discovered to be on fire. The crowd gathered around and extinguished it, and then began to conjecture as to the cause of the blaze. One asked the owner if he had lighted it himself in order to try and start his horse, and various questions of like nature were propounded. But the owner of the load was not disturbed by these jokes. He leaned gracefully against his horse, and, expectorating profusely on a rival's load of wood said acidly responded:

"You fellows is too fresh. What made that wood burn? Why, that's dry wood, that is. It don't need no kerosene. Whenever the sun comes out from under a cloud it just catches fire itself. See?"

There was a dull thud as all those rival merchants went over and butted their heads against the nearest post.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Some Pointed Proofs of Hard Times Over the Border.

The Latest Lumber and Fish Market Quotations.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BOSTON, May 4.—Vegetation has made wonderful progress this week, and the trees and parks present the appearance of mid-summer. The thermometer Wednesday reached, and naturally the summer land-rod indulged in a quiet chuckle.

The industrial situation has not made any noticeable improvement during the past week. A large number of railroads, mills and other concerns have either reduced wages, or else they have failed to restore the old rate, as promised in many cases last fall. No less improvement has not been as satisfactory as it should be, and no doubt many companies cannot actually afford to return to the old rate. There have been many strikes as the result of this, and in several instances the strikers have been successful. On May 7, the Blood Locomotive works of Manchester, N. H., employing 700 men, will reduce wages. A 3 1/2 per cent cut in the wages of the 1,000 employees of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway has been made with the beginning of the month.

The Maine Central road has laid off a large number of men, and the same has been done at other points. Orders have been issued to economize in every department. This is not the first reduction made by any means, and the end is not in sight. The Fall River mills have cut in the wages of the 1,000 employees of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway has been made with the beginning of the month.

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A DEAR DAUGHTER SAVED.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes Her Active and Strong.

ALLOPATHIC AND HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT PROVED ALMOST USELESS.

Fathers! Mothers! Make Your Dear Ones Healthy.



MISS STINCHCOMBE.

A loving and thoughtful mother gratefully testifies that her dear child was saved, and made well and strong, through the use of Paine's Celery Compound. She has been delicate all her life. Her mother, who has been delicate all her life, writes as follows: "I think it a duty to write to you for the benefit of all who have delicate children, and to make known what Paine's Celery Compound has done for my child. She has been delicate all her life. I have tried many medicines, and have had her under allopathic and homeopathic treatment, with little benefit. Almost in despair, and as a last resort, I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and after using three bottles she is now perfectly well and strong. I have also used your medicine myself for complications arising from overwork and loss of rest, and am greatly benefited thereby. I would strongly urge all who are in any way afflicted to do as I have done, 'try Paine's Celery Compound,' and be convinced of its wonderful curative power."

It makes the heart sad and sorrowful to see the young suffer when they should be bright, strong and active, full of lively hope and pleasure, and enjoying the glorious springtime of life. There are thousands of boys and girls in our fair Canada who are in such a condition that they cannot mingle happily with their school fellows and playmates. They are pale, weak, nervous, listless and fretful; their blood is impure and stagnant, and they go about half dead from day to day. Such boys and girls require a nerve food and builder—a medicine that will act on the entire nervous system. Experience and grand results have clearly demonstrated that Paine's Celery Compound is just what the young require for the strengthening and building up of the body, for the making of pure and healthy blood, and for the harmonious working of all the digestive organs.

Do not trifle with the common advertised nostrums of the day; they aggravate suffering, and often cause serious complications. Paine's Celery Compound has the endorsement of the ablest physicians (many of whom prescribe it daily) in our land. You are not asked to use Paine's Celery Compound because it is recommended by those who prepare it; you have the testimony of your friends and neighbors to rely on; our best Canadian people have loudly spoken in its favor. Clergymen, lawyers, bankers, members of parliament, business men, farmers—all have written in its favor, and hundreds have confessed that it saved them from the grave. Fathers! Mothers! Surely this is the medicine for your dear ones. Now is the time to strengthen and tone up the weak children. Procure Paine's Celery Compound; it will be induced by any one to accept something else; there is only one medicine that can rescue and save the frail and perishing.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.

The Notorious John Larkin Again in Custody, and Should be Severely Punished.

The ship Redpoll, which arrived the other day, brought with her a man who has given the police almost as much trouble since he landed as he gave Capt. Hamberg during the voyage out from Greenock. The man is John Larkin. The captain gave him in custody on reaching port, charging him with attempting to take his life and with destroying stuff on board the vessel. Larkin was not presented, and on receiving his pay got drunk. He was locked up, paid the fines and started out again. On Saturday afternoon he entered the Cafe Royal on Prince William street, and entering the dining room called for something to eat. He was served by one of the waiters, in whose absence Larkin determined upon a wholesale raid on the silverware.

The boy re-appeared, and in order to get rid of him Larkin poured the contents of his teacup into the sugar bowl and sent the lad out for another cup of tea. As soon as the boy had passed out into the kitchen Larkin pocketed six silver spoons, three silver forks, three silver plated knives, two silver salt dishes and a bell. Then out he ran.

A policeman who saw him inquired of Mr. Clark, the proprietor, if he had missed any of his stuff.

On investigation Mr. Clark discovered what had been taken, and the police soon had Larkin in custody. The missing articles were found on his person. On Saturday night Larkin attempted to set fire to the police station. As his clothes were wet a fire was lighted in the stove in front of his cell. He thrust his coat out and into the flames, setting it on fire. This latest act of the crook was discovered, and he was put where he could do no further harm.

Why is Westminster Abbey like an ash-pit? Because it contains the ashes of the great.

That which is called dotage is not the weak point of all old men, but only of such as are distinguished by their lively and wakefulness. [Cicero.]

When is a hat not a hat?—When it becomes a young lady.

Byron A. Atkinson, formerly held by the Atkinson Furniture Co., which failed last year for over a million, and a New Brunswick wicker, is now a frequenter of the stock exchange and an active trader.

Kiln wood in Boston has fallen in price. It is worth about \$2.40 to \$2.50 per cord. This is a big drop from last year's prices. There has been some improvement in the sale of fish trade during the past week, although the sale of mackerel for man and a New Brunswick wicker, is now a frequenter of the stock exchange and an active trader.

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THE MARKETS.

Revised every Monday for THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Meats and poultry are about steady, with the exception of turkeys, which are 2 or 3 cts per lb lower for such as are offered. Butter has declined sharply, and eggs are very low, a lot of cases changing hands Monday at 8 1/2c per doz. Such potatoes as are offered are rather low in price, but white varieties, being more in demand, are firmer. Large shipments of potatoes are being sent to the coast by rail and water. One firm outside of the city has shipped no less than thirty carloads. A schooner was loaded here last week, and shipments are still steadily going forward. The price over the border is not very high, but the demand has been good, and on the whole the farmers are doing fairly well, while at the same time old stock is being worked off, which, if held, would make the market for new so much the poorer. Upper province new about same as in the market and elsewhere about town at a range from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cts per lb by the single bushel.

Woolens.

Beef (butchers) carcasses, 0 05 1/2 0 71; Beef (country) per quarter, 0 04 1/2 0 07; Beef (fresh) carcasses, 0 04 1/2 0 07; Lamb carcasses, 0 08 1/2 0 10; Pork (country) per barrel, 0 19 1/2 0 21; Butter (roll) 1/2 lb, 0 22 1/2 0 24; Butter (roll) 3/4 lb, 0 23 1/2 0 25; Butter (roll) 1 lb, 0 24 1/2 0 26; Butter (roll) 1 1/2 lb, 0 25 1/2 0 27; Butter (roll) 2 lb, 0 26 1/2 0 28; Butter (roll) 3 lb, 0 27 1/2 0 29; Butter (roll) 4 lb, 0 28 1/2 0 30; Butter (roll) 5 lb, 0 29 1/2 0 31; Butter (roll) 6 lb, 0 30 1/2 0 32; Butter (roll) 7 lb, 0 31 1/2 0 33; Butter (roll) 8 lb, 0 32 1/2 0 34; Butter (roll) 9 lb, 0 33 1/2 0 35; Butter (roll) 10 lb, 0 34 1/2 0 36; Butter (roll) 11 lb, 0 35 1/2 0 37; Butter (roll) 12 lb, 0 36 1/2 0 38; Butter (roll) 13 lb, 0 37 1/2 0 39; Butter (roll) 14 lb, 0 38 1/2 0 40; Butter (roll) 15 lb, 0 39 1/2 0 41; Butter (roll) 16 lb, 0 40 1/2 0 42; Butter (roll) 17 lb, 0 41 1/2 0 43; Butter (roll) 18 lb, 0 42 1/2 0 44; Butter (roll) 19 lb, 0 43 1/2 0 45; Butter (roll) 20 lb, 0 44 1/2 0 46; Butter (roll) 21 lb, 0 45 1/2 0 47; Butter (roll) 22 lb, 0 46 1/2 0 48; Butter (roll) 23 lb, 0 47 1/2 0 49; Butter (roll) 24 lb, 0 48 1/2 0 50; Butter (roll) 25 lb, 0 49 1/2 0 51; Butter (roll) 26 lb, 0 50 1/2 0 52; Butter (roll) 27 lb, 0 51 1/2 0 53; Butter (roll) 28 lb, 0 52 1/2 0 54; Butter (roll) 29 lb, 0 53 1/2 0 55; Butter (roll) 30 lb, 0 54 1/2 0 56; Butter (roll) 31 lb, 0 55 1/2 0 57; Butter (roll) 32 lb, 0 56 1/2 0 58; Butter (roll) 33 lb, 0 57 1/2 0 59; Butter (roll) 34 lb, 0 58 1/2 0 60; Butter (roll) 35 lb, 0 59 1/2 0 61; Butter (roll) 36 lb, 0 60 1/2 0 62; Butter (roll) 37 lb, 0 61 1/2 0 63; Butter (roll) 38 lb, 0 62 1/2 0 64; Butter (roll) 39 lb, 0 63 1/2 0 65; Butter (roll) 40 lb, 0 64 1/2 0 66; Butter (roll) 41 lb, 0 65 1/2 0 67; Butter (roll) 42 lb, 0 66 1/2 0 68; Butter (roll) 43 lb, 0 67 1/2 0 69; Butter (roll) 44 lb, 0 68 1/2 0 70; Butter (roll) 45 lb, 0 69 1/2 0 71; Butter (roll) 46 lb, 0 70 1/2 0 72; Butter (roll) 47 lb, 0 71 1/2 0 73; Butter (roll) 48 lb, 0 72 1/2 0 74; Butter (roll) 49 lb, 0 73 1/2 0 75; Butter (roll) 50 lb, 0 74 1/2 0 76; Butter (roll) 51 lb, 0 75 1/2 0 77; Butter (roll) 52 lb, 0 76 1/2 0 78; Butter (roll) 53 lb, 0 77 1/2 0 79; Butter (roll) 54 lb, 0 78 1/2 0 80; Butter (roll) 55 lb, 0 79 1/2 0 81; Butter (roll) 56 lb, 0 80 1/2 0 82; Butter (roll) 57 lb, 0 81 1/2 0 83; Butter (roll) 58 lb, 0 82 1/2 0 84; Butter (roll) 59 lb, 0 83 1/2 0 85; Butter (roll) 60 lb, 0 84 1/2 0 86; Butter (roll) 61 lb, 0 85 1/2 0 87; Butter (roll) 62 lb, 0 86 1/2 0 88; Butter (roll) 63 lb, 0 87 1/2 0 89; Butter (roll) 64 lb, 0 88 1/2 0 90; Butter (roll) 65 lb, 0 89 1/2 0 91; Butter (roll) 66 lb, 0 90 1/2 0 92; Butter (roll) 67 lb, 0 91 1/2 0 93; Butter (roll) 68 lb, 0 92 1/2 0 94; Butter (roll) 69 lb, 0 93 1/2 0 95; Butter (roll) 70 lb, 0 94 1/2 0 96; Butter (roll) 71 lb, 0 95 1/2 0 97; Butter (roll) 72 lb, 0 96 1/2 0 98; Butter (roll) 73 lb, 0 97 1/2 0 99; Butter (roll) 74 lb, 0 98 1/2 0 1 00; Butter (roll) 75 lb, 0 99 1/2 0 1 01; Butter (roll) 76 lb, 1 00 1/2 0 1 02; Butter (roll) 77 lb, 1 01 1/2 0 1 03; Butter (roll) 78 lb, 1 02 1/2 0 1 04; Butter (roll) 79 lb, 1 03 1/2 0 1 05; Butter (roll) 80 lb, 1 04 1/2 0 1 06; Butter (roll) 81 lb, 1 05 1/2 0 1 07; Butter (roll) 82 lb, 1 06 1/2 0 1 08; Butter (roll) 83 lb, 1 07 1/2 0 1 09; Butter (roll) 84 lb, 1 08 1/2 0 1 10; Butter (roll) 85 lb, 1 09 1/2 0 1 11; Butter (roll) 86 lb, 1 10 1/2 0 1 12; Butter (roll) 87 lb, 1 11 1/2 0 1 13; Butter (roll) 88 lb, 1 12 1/2 0 1 14; Butter (roll) 89 lb, 1 13 1/2 0 1 15; Butter (roll) 90 lb, 1 14 1/2 0 1 16; Butter (roll) 91 lb, 1 15 1/2 0 1 17; Butter (roll) 92 lb, 1 16 1/2 0 1 18; Butter (roll) 93 lb, 1 17 1/2 0 1 19; Butter (roll) 94 lb, 1 18 1/2 0 1 20; Butter (roll) 95 lb, 1 19 1/2 0 1 21; Butter (roll) 96 lb, 1 20 1/2 0 1 22; Butter (roll) 97 lb, 1 21 1/2 0 1 23; Butter (roll) 98 lb, 1 22 1/2 0 1 24; Butter (roll) 99 lb, 1 23 1/2 0 1 25; Butter (roll) 100 lb, 1 24 1/2 0 1 26; Butter (roll) 101 lb, 1 25 1/2 0 1 27; Butter (roll) 102 lb, 1 26 1/2 0 1 28; Butter (roll) 103 lb, 1 27 1/2 0 1 29; Butter (roll) 104 lb, 1 28 1/2 0 1 30; Butter (roll) 105 lb, 1 29 1/2 0 1 31; Butter (roll) 106 lb, 1 30 1/2 0 1 32; Butter (roll) 107 lb, 1 31 1/2 0 1 33; Butter (roll) 108 lb, 1 32 1/2 0 1 34; Butter (roll) 109 lb, 1 33 1/2 0 1 35; Butter (roll) 110 lb, 1 34 1/2 0 1 36; Butter (roll) 111 lb, 1 35 1/2 0 1 37; Butter (roll) 112 lb, 1 36 1/2 0 1 38; Butter (roll) 113 lb, 1 37 1/2 0 1 39; Butter (roll) 114 lb, 1 38 1/2 0 1 40; Butter (roll) 115 lb, 1 39 1/2 0 1 41; Butter (roll) 116 lb, 1 40 1/2 0 1 42; Butter (roll) 117 lb, 1 41 1/2 0 1 43; Butter (roll) 118 lb, 1 42 1/2 0 1 44; Butter (roll) 119 lb, 1 43 1/2 0 1 45; Butter (roll) 120 lb, 1 44 1/2 0 1 46; Butter (roll) 121 lb, 1 45 1/2 0 1 47; Butter (roll) 122 lb, 1 46 1/2 0 1 48; Butter (roll) 123 lb, 1 47 1/2 0 1 49; Butter (roll) 124 lb, 1 48 1/2 0 1 50; Butter (roll) 125 lb, 1 49 1/2 0 1 51; Butter (roll) 126 lb, 1 50 1/2 0 1 52; Butter (roll) 127 lb, 1 51 1/2 0 1 53; Butter (roll) 128 lb, 1 52 1/2 0 1 54; Butter (roll) 129 lb, 1 53 1/2 0 1 55; Butter (roll) 130 lb, 1 54 1/2 0 1 56; Butter (roll) 131 lb, 1 55 1/2 0 1 57; Butter (roll) 132 lb, 1 56 1/2 0 1 58; Butter (roll) 133 lb, 1 57 1/2 0 1 59; Butter (roll) 134 lb, 1 58 1/2 0 1 60; Butter (roll) 135 lb, 1 59 1/2 0 1 61; Butter (roll) 136 lb, 1 60 1/2 0 1 62; Butter (roll) 137 lb, 1 61 1/2 0 1 63; Butter (roll) 138 lb, 1 62 1/2 0 1 64; Butter (roll) 139 lb, 1 63 1/2 0 1 65; Butter (roll) 140 lb, 1 64 1/2 0 1 66; Butter (roll) 141 lb, 1 65 1/2 0 1 67; Butter (roll) 142 lb, 1 66 1/2 0 1 68; Butter (roll) 143 lb, 1 67 1/2 0 1 69; Butter (roll) 144 lb, 1 68 1/2 0 1 70; Butter (roll) 145 lb, 1 69 1/2 0 1 71; Butter (roll) 146 lb, 1 70 1/2 0 1 72; Butter (roll) 147 lb, 1 71 1/2 0 1 73; Butter (roll) 148 lb, 1 72 1/2 0 1 74; Butter (roll) 149 lb, 1 73 1/2 0 1 75; Butter (roll) 150 lb, 1 74 1/2 0 1 76; Butter (roll) 151 lb, 1 75 1/2 0 1 77; Butter (roll) 152 lb, 1 76 1/2 0 1 78; Butter (roll) 153 lb, 1 77 1/2 0 1 79; Butter (roll) 154 lb, 1 78 1/2 0 1 80; Butter (roll) 155 lb, 1 79 1/2 0 1 81; Butter (roll) 156 lb, 1 80 1/2 0 1 82; Butter (roll) 157 lb, 1 81 1/2 0 1 83; Butter (roll) 158 lb, 1 82 1/2 0 1 84; Butter (roll) 159 lb, 1 83 1/2 0 1 85; Butter (roll) 160 lb, 1 84 1/2 0 1 86; Butter (roll) 161 lb, 1 85 1/2 0 1 87; Butter (roll) 162 lb, 1 86 1/2 0 1 88; Butter (roll) 163 lb, 1 87 1/2 0 1 89; Butter (roll) 164 lb, 1 88 1/2 0 1 90; Butter (roll) 165 lb, 1 89 1/2 0 1 91; Butter (roll) 166 lb, 1 90 1/2 0 1 92; Butter (roll) 167 lb, 1 91 1/2 0 1 93; Butter (roll) 168 lb, 1 92 1/2 0 1 94; Butter (roll) 169 lb, 1 93 1/2 0 1 95; Butter (roll) 170 lb, 1 94 1/2 0 1 96; Butter (roll) 171 lb, 1 95 1/2 0 1 97; Butter (roll) 172 lb, 1 96 1/2 0 1 98; Butter (roll) 173 lb, 1 97 1/2 0 1 99; Butter (roll) 174 lb, 1 98 1/2 0 2 00; Butter (roll) 175 lb, 1 99 1/2 0 2 01; Butter (roll) 176 lb, 2 00 1/2 0 2 02; Butter (roll) 177 lb, 2 01 1/2 0 2 03; Butter (roll) 178 lb, 2 02 1/2 0 2 04; Butter (roll) 179 lb, 2 03 1/2 0 2 05; Butter (roll) 180 lb, 2 04 1/2 0 2 06; Butter (roll) 181 lb, 2 05 1/2 0 2 07; Butter (roll) 182 lb, 2 06 1/2 0 2 08; Butter (roll) 183 lb, 2 07 1/2 0 2 09; Butter (roll) 184 lb, 2 08 1/2 0 2 10; Butter (roll) 185 lb, 2 09 1/2 0 2 11; Butter (roll) 186 lb, 2 10 1/2 0 2 12; Butter (roll) 187 lb, 2 11 1/2 0 2 13; Butter (roll) 188 lb, 2 12 1/2 0 2 14; Butter (roll) 189 lb, 2 13 1/2 0 2 15; Butter (roll) 190 lb, 2 14 1/2 0 2 16; Butter (roll) 191 lb, 2 15 1/2 0 2 17; Butter (roll) 192 lb, 2 16 1/2 0 2 18; Butter (roll) 193 lb, 2 17 1/2 0 2 19; Butter (roll) 194 lb, 2 18 1/2 0 2 20; Butter (roll) 195 lb, 2 19 1/2 0 2 21; Butter (roll) 196 lb, 2 20 1/2 0 2 22; Butter (roll) 197 lb, 2 21 1/2 0 2 23; Butter (roll) 198 lb, 2 22 1/2 0 2 24; Butter (roll) 199 lb, 2 23 1/2 0 2 25; Butter (roll) 200 lb, 2 24 1/2 0 2 26; Butter (roll) 201 lb, 2 25 1/2 0 2 27; Butter (roll) 202 lb, 2 26 1/2 0 2 28; Butter (roll) 203 lb, 2 27 1/2 0 2 29; Butter (roll) 204 lb, 2 28 1/2 0 2 30; Butter (roll) 205 lb, 2 29 1/2 0 2 31; Butter (roll) 206 lb, 2 30 1/2 0 2 32; Butter (roll) 207 lb, 2 31 1/2 0 2 33; Butter (roll) 208 lb, 2 32 1/2 0 2 34; Butter (roll) 209 lb, 2 33 1/2 0 2 35; Butter (roll) 210 lb, 2 34 1/2 0 2 36; Butter (roll) 211 lb, 2 35 1/2 0 2 37; Butter (roll) 212 lb, 2 36 1/2 0 2 38; Butter (roll) 213 lb, 2 37 1/2 0 2 39; Butter (roll) 214 lb, 2 38 1/2 0 2 40; Butter (roll) 215 lb, 2 39 1/2 0 2 41; Butter (roll) 216 lb, 2 40 1/2 0 2 42; Butter (roll) 217 lb, 2 41 1/2 0 2 43; Butter (roll) 218 lb, 2 42 1/2 0 2 44; Butter (roll) 219 lb, 2 43 1/2 0 2 45; Butter (roll) 220 lb, 2 44 1/2 0 2 46; Butter (roll) 221 lb, 2 45 1/2 0 2 47; Butter (roll) 222 lb, 2 46 1/2 0 2 48; Butter (roll) 223 lb, 2 47 1/2 0 2 49; Butter (roll) 224 lb, 2 48 1/2 0 2 50; Butter (roll) 225 lb, 2 49 1/2 0 2 51; Butter (roll) 226 lb, 2 50 1/2 0 2 52; Butter (roll) 227 lb, 2 51 1/2 0 2 53; Butter (roll) 228 lb, 2 52 1/2 0 2 54; Butter (roll) 229 lb, 2 53 1/2 0 2 55; Butter (roll) 230 lb, 2 54 1/2 0 2 56; Butter (roll) 231 lb, 2 55 1/2 0 2 57; Butter (roll) 232 lb, 2 56 1/2 0 2 58; Butter (roll) 233 lb, 2 57 1/2 0 2 59; Butter (roll) 234 lb, 2 58 1/2 0 3 00; Butter (roll) 235 lb, 2 59 1/2 0 3 01; Butter (roll) 236 lb, 3 00 1/2 0 3 02; Butter (roll) 237 lb, 3 01 1/2 0 3 03; Butter (roll) 238 lb, 3 02 1/2 0 3 04; Butter (roll) 239 lb, 3 03 1/2 0 3 05; Butter (roll) 240 lb, 3 04 1/2 0 3 06; Butter (roll) 241 lb, 3 05 1/2 0 3 07; Butter (roll) 242 lb, 3 06 1/2 0 3 08; Butter (roll) 243 lb, 3 07 1/2 0 3 09; Butter (roll) 244 lb, 3 08 1/2 0 3 10; Butter (roll) 245 lb, 3 09 1/2 0 3 11; Butter (roll) 246 lb, 3 10 1/2 0 3 12; Butter (roll) 247 lb, 3 11 1/2 0 3 13; Butter (roll) 248 lb, 3 12 1/2 0 3 14; Butter (roll) 249 lb, 3 13 1/2 0 3 15; Butter (roll) 250 lb, 3 14 1/2 0 3 16; Butter (roll) 251 lb, 3 15 1/2 0 3 17; Butter (roll) 252 lb, 3 16 1/2 0 3 18; Butter (roll) 253 lb, 3 17 1/2 0 3 19; Butter (roll) 254 lb, 3 18 1/2 0 3 20; Butter (roll) 255 lb, 3 19 1/2 0 3 21; Butter (roll) 256 lb, 3 20 1/2 0 3 22; Butter (roll) 257 lb, 3 21 1/2 0 3 23; Butter (roll) 258 lb, 3 22 1/2 0 3 24; Butter (roll) 259 lb, 3 23 1/2 0 3 25; Butter (roll) 260 lb, 3 24 1/2 0 3 26; Butter (roll) 261 lb, 3 25 1/2 0 3 27; Butter (roll) 262 lb, 3 26 1/2 0 3 28; Butter (roll) 263 lb, 3 27 1/2 0 3 29; Butter (roll) 264 lb, 3 28 1/2 0 3 30; Butter (roll) 265 lb, 3 29 1/2 0 3 31; Butter (roll) 266 lb, 3 30 1/2 0 3 32; Butter (roll) 267 lb, 3 31 1/2 0 3 33; Butter (roll) 268 lb, 3 32 1/2 0 3 34; Butter (roll) 269 lb, 3 33 1/2 0 3 35; Butter (roll) 270 lb, 3 34 1/2 0 3 36; Butter (roll) 271 lb, 3 35 1/2 0 3 37; Butter (roll) 272 lb, 3 36 1/2 0 3 38; Butter (roll) 273 lb, 3 37 1/2 0 3 39; Butter (roll) 274 lb, 3 38 1/2 0 3 40; Butter (roll) 275 lb, 3 39 1/2 0 3 41; Butter (roll) 276 lb, 3 40 1/2 0 3 42; Butter (roll) 277 lb, 3 41 1/2 0 3 43; Butter (roll) 278 lb, 3 42 1/2 0 3 44; Butter (roll) 279 lb, 3 43 1/2 0 3 45; Butter (roll) 280 lb, 3 44 1/2 0 3 46; Butter (roll) 281 lb, 3 45 1/2 0 3 47; Butter (roll) 282 lb, 3 46 1/2 0 3 48; Butter (roll) 283 lb, 3 47 1/2 0 3 49; Butter (roll) 284 lb, 3 48 1/2 0 3 50; Butter (roll) 285 lb, 3 49 1/2 0 3 51; Butter (roll) 286 lb, 3 50 1/2 0 3 52; Butter (roll) 287 lb, 3 51 1/2 0 3 53; Butter (roll) 288 lb, 3 52 1/2 0 3 54; Butter (roll) 289 lb, 3 53 1/2 0 3 55; Butter (roll) 290 lb, 3 54 1/2 0 3 56; Butter (roll) 291 lb, 3 55 1/2 0 3 57; Butter (roll) 292 lb, 3 56 1/2 0 3 58; Butter (roll) 293 lb, 3 57 1/2 0 3 59; Butter (roll) 294 lb, 3 58 1/2 0 4 00; Butter (roll) 295 lb, 3 59 1/2 0 4 01; Butter (roll) 296 lb, 4 00 1/2 0 4 02; Butter (roll) 297 lb, 4 01 1/2 0 4 03; Butter (roll) 298 lb, 4 02 1/2 0 4 04; Butter (roll) 299 lb, 4 03 1/2 0 4 05; Butter (roll) 300 lb, 4 04 1/2 0 4 06; Butter (roll) 301 lb, 4 05 1/2 0 4 07; Butter (roll) 302 lb, 4 06 1/2 0 4 08; Butter (roll) 303 lb, 4 07 1/2 0 4 09; Butter (roll) 304 lb, 4 08 1/2 0 4 10; Butter (roll) 305 lb, 4 09 1/2 0 4 11; Butter (roll) 306 lb, 4 10 1/2 0 4 12; Butter (roll) 307 lb, 4 11 1/2 0 4 13; Butter (roll) 308 lb, 4 12 1/2 0 4 14; Butter (roll) 309 lb, 4 13 1/2 0 4 15; Butter (roll) 310 lb, 4 14 1/2 0 4 16; Butter (roll) 311 lb, 4 15 1/2 0 4 17; Butter (roll) 312 lb, 4 16 1/2 0 4 18; Butter (roll) 313 lb, 4 17 1/2 0 4 19; Butter (roll) 314 lb, 4 18 1/2 0 4 20; Butter (roll) 315 lb, 4 19 1/2 0 4 21; Butter (roll) 316 lb, 4 20 1/2 0 4 22; Butter (roll) 317 lb, 4 21 1/2 0 4 23; Butter (roll) 318 lb, 4 22 1/2 0 4 24; Butter (roll) 319 lb, 4 23 1/2 0 4 25; Butter (roll) 320 lb, 4 24 1/2 0 4 26; Butter (roll) 321 lb, 4 25 1/2 0 4 27; Butter (roll) 322 lb, 4 26 1/2 0 4 28; Butter (roll) 323 lb, 4 27 1/2 0 4 29; Butter (roll) 324 lb, 4 28 1/2 0 4 30; Butter (roll) 325 lb, 4 29 1/2 0 4 31; Butter (roll) 326 lb, 4 30 1/2 0 4 32; Butter (roll) 327 lb, 4 31 1/2 0 4 33; Butter (roll) 328 lb, 4 32 1/2 0 4 34; Butter (roll) 329 lb, 4 33 1/2 0 4 35; Butter (roll) 330 lb, 4 34 1/2 0 4 36; Butter (roll) 331 lb, 4 35 1/2 0 4 37; Butter (roll) 332 lb, 4 36 1/2 0 4 38; Butter (roll) 333 lb, 4 37 1/2 0 4 39; Butter (roll) 334 lb, 4 38 1/2 0 4 40; Butter (roll) 335 lb, 4 39 1/2 0 4 41; Butter (roll) 336 lb, 4 40 1/2 0 4 42; Butter (roll) 337 lb, 4 41 1/2 0 4 43; Butter (roll) 338 lb, 4 42 1/2 0 4 44; Butter (roll) 339 lb, 4 43 1/2 0 4 45; Butter (roll) 340 lb, 4 44 1/2 0 4 46; Butter (roll) 341 lb, 4 45 1/2 0 4 47; Butter (roll) 342 lb, 4 46 1/2 0 4 48; Butter (roll) 343 lb, 4 47 1/2 0 4 49; Butter (roll) 344 lb, 4 48 1/2 0 4 50; Butter (roll) 345 lb, 4 49 1/2 0 4 51; Butter (roll) 346 lb, 4 50 1/2 0 4 52; Butter (roll) 347 lb, 4 51 1/2 0 4 53; Butter (roll) 348 lb, 4 52 1/2 0 4 54; Butter (roll) 349 lb, 4 53 1/2 0 4 55; Butter (roll) 350 lb, 4 54 1/2 0 4 56; Butter (roll) 351 lb, 4 55 1/2 0 4 57; Butter (roll) 352 lb, 4 56 1/2 0 4 58; Butter (roll) 353 lb, 4 57 1/2 0 4 59; Butter (roll) 354 lb, 4 58 1/2 0 5 00; Butter (roll) 355 lb, 4 59 1/2 0 5 01; Butter (roll) 356 lb, 5 00 1/2 0 5 02; Butter (roll) 357 lb, 5 01 1/2 0 5 03; Butter (roll) 358 lb, 5 02 1/2 0 5 04; Butter (roll) 359 lb, 5 03 1/2 0 5 05; Butter (roll) 360 lb, 5 04 1/2 0 5 06; Butter (roll) 361 lb, 5 05 1/2 0 5 07; Butter (roll) 362 lb, 5 06 1/2 0 5 08; Butter (roll) 363 lb, 5 07 1/2 0 5 09; Butter (roll) 364 lb, 5 08 1/2 0 5 10; Butter (roll) 365 lb, 5 09 1/2 0 5 11; Butter (roll) 366 lb, 5 10 1/2 0 5 12; Butter (roll) 367 lb, 5 11 1/2 0 5 13; Butter (roll) 368 lb, 5 12 1/2 0 5 14; Butter (roll) 369 lb, 5 13 1/2 0 5 15; Butter (roll) 370 lb, 5 14 1/2 0 5 16; Butter (roll) 371 lb, 5 15 1/2 0 5 17; Butter (roll) 372 lb, 5 16 1/2 0 5 18; Butter (roll) 373 lb, 5 17 1/2 0 5 19; Butter (roll) 374 lb, 5 18 1/2 0 5 20; Butter (roll) 375 lb, 5 19 1/2 0 5 21; Butter (roll) 376 lb, 5 20 1/2 0 5 22; Butter (roll) 377 lb, 5 21 1/2 0 5 23; Butter (roll) 378 lb, 5 22 1/2 0 5 24; Butter (roll) 379 lb, 5 23 1/2 0 5 25; Butter (roll) 380 lb, 5 24 1/2 0 5 26; Butter (roll) 381 lb, 5 25 1/2 0 5 27; Butter (roll) 382 lb, 5 26 1/2 0 5 28; Butter (roll) 383 lb, 5 27 1/2 0 5 29; Butter (roll) 384 lb, 5 28 1/2 0 5 30; Butter (roll) 385 lb, 5 29 1/2 0 5 31; Butter (roll) 386 lb, 5 30 1/2 0 5 32; Butter (roll) 387 lb, 5 31 1/2 0 5 33; Butter (roll) 388 lb, 5 32 1/2 0 5 34; Butter (roll) 389 lb, 5 33 1/2 0 5 35; Butter (roll) 390 lb, 5 34 1/2 0 5 36; Butter (roll) 391 lb, 5 35 1/2 0 5 37; Butter (roll) 392 lb, 5 36 1/2 0 5 38; Butter (roll) 393 lb, 5 37 1/2 0 5 39; Butter (roll) 394 lb, 5 38 1/2 0 5 40; Butter (roll) 395 lb, 5 39 1/2 0 5 41; Butter (roll) 396 lb, 5 40 1/2 0 5 42; Butter (roll) 397 lb, 5 41 1/2 0 5 43; Butter (roll) 398 lb, 5 42 1/2 0 5 44; Butter (roll) 399 lb, 5 43 1/2 0 5 45; Butter (roll) 400 lb, 5 44 1/2 0 5 46; Butter (roll) 401 lb, 5 45 1/2 0 5 47; Butter (roll) 402 lb, 5 46 1/2 0 5 48; Butter (roll) 403 lb, 5 47 1/2 0 5 49; Butter (roll) 404 lb, 5 48 1/2 0 5 50; Butter (roll) 405 lb, 5 49 1/2 0 5 51; Butter (roll) 406 lb, 5 50 1/2 0 5 52; Butter (roll) 407 lb, 5 51 1/2 0 5 53; Butter (roll) 408 lb, 5 52 1/2 0 5 54; Butter (roll) 409 lb, 5 53 1/2 0 5 55; Butter (roll) 410 lb, 5 54 1/2 0 5 56; Butter (roll) 411 lb, 5 55 1/2 0 5 57; Butter (roll) 412 lb, 5 56 1/2 0 5 58; Butter (roll) 413 lb, 5 57 1/2 0 5 59; Butter (roll) 414 lb, 5 58 1/2 0 6 00; Butter (roll) 415 lb, 5 59 1/2 0 6 01; Butter (roll) 416 lb, 6 00 1/2 0 6 02; Butter (roll) 417 lb, 6 01 1/2 0 6 03; Butter (roll) 418 lb, 6 02 1/2 0 6 04; Butter (roll) 419 lb, 6 03 1/2 0 6 05; Butter (roll) 420 lb, 6 04 1/2 0 6 06; Butter (roll) 421 lb, 6 05 1/2 0 6 07; Butter (roll) 422 lb, 6 06 1/2 0 6 08; Butter (roll) 423 lb, 6 07 1/2 0 6 09; Butter (roll) 424 lb, 6 08 1/2 0 6 10; Butter (roll) 425 lb, 6 09 1/2 0 6 11; Butter (roll) 426 lb, 6 10 1/2 0 6 12; Butter (roll) 427 lb, 6 11 1/2 0 6 13; Butter (roll) 428 lb, 6 12 1/2 0 6 14; Butter (roll) 429 lb, 6 13 1/2 0 6 15; Butter (roll) 430 lb, 6 14 1/2 0 6 16; Butter (roll) 431 lb, 6 15 1/2 0 6 17; Butter (roll) 432 lb, 6 16 1/2 0 6 18; Butter (roll) 433 lb, 6 17 1/2 0 6 19; Butter (roll) 434 lb, 6 18 1/2 0 6 20; Butter (roll) 435 lb, 6 19 1/2 0 6 21; Butter (roll) 436 lb, 6 20 1/2 0 6 22; Butter (roll) 437 lb, 6 21 1/2 0 6 23; Butter (roll) 438 lb, 6 22 1/2 0 6 24; Butter (roll) 439 lb, 6 23 1/2 0 6 25; Butter (roll) 440 lb, 6 2