

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. Express charges prepaid on all parcels amounting to \$5.00 and upwards.

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 resolutions, 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, when 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.

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 Whitteway 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 above title, times here. Not even "the oldest inhabitant" can recall anything to compare with the present extraordinary political embroilings.

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 convention or split 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, 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. 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 so come in like manner, etc."

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A DISAPPOINTED PARTY.

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

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.

LEGISLATIVE V. JUDICIAL PREROGATIVES.

It is really somewhat difficult to "put one's self in the place" of Sir William Whitteway so as to understand the motives which induced him and his colleagues to adopt the remarkable programme which I have indicated.

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 ST. JOHN'S GAZETTE, but the following statement, 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:

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 1893-94 annual conference of the United States and Canada, held in Nashville, Tenn.

On Oct. 26, he was elected delegate to the convention of the Order of St. Charles, held in Boston, Mass.

On July 1st, 1893, elected chaplain of the O. C. P. R. Co., Georgetown, N. B.

On July 1st, 1893, elected physician and surgeon of the O. C. P. R. Co., Georgetown, N. B.

On Nov. 10th, 1893, received as a Religious Officer of the Order of St. Charles.

On July 8th, 1893, elected priest associate of the Cofraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, American branch.

On Feb. 5th, 1894, elected member of the Society for the Unity of Christendom, a society comprising members of the Roman Catholic, Greek and Anglican churches.

On March 1st, 1894, elected member of the Association for Promoting Unity of Christians, an institution designed to unite all Protestants with the Anglican church.

On March 1st, 1894, elected member of the Guild of St. Omund.

In 1893, also, Dr. Hartley was elected a member of the advisory council of the Parliament of Religions, at Chicago.

On Feb. 22nd, 1894, completed the list, but with the statement published in THE ST. JOHN'S GAZETTE a few days ago will give an idea of the wide recognition accorded to the opera house that same evening.

On the 22nd of February, 1894, Dr. Hartley, who was born in Trinidad and is a descendant of the race of the Hovas at Madagascar, preached an excellent sermon.

Members of the Masonic order will be interested to learn that Sir Henry, when in Chicago last year as a member of the advisory board of the parliament of religions, met his excellency Kall Pacha and other orientals of distinction and had conferred on him by them the degree of Noble of the Mystic Shrine, one of the highest divisions of oriental Masonry.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cure Dyspepsia, BURDOCK Blood Bitters cure Constipation, BURDOCK Blood Bitters cure Biliousness, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cure Headache, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cure the clogged secretions of the Bowels, thus curing headaches and similar complaints.

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.

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 ST. JOHN'S GAZETTE, patent attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.:

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

Refrigerator—George Fee, North Bay.

Blind Stop—Louis John, Quebec.

Bridge—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-keel—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.

PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Hazen Seizes Concessions for the Pisarino Fishermen.

The Act Respecting Masters of Tug Boats to be Amended.

Charlton's Sabbath Observance and Well-don's Evils-Takers Bills Receive Second Readings.

OTTAWA, May 1.—After routine in the house today the tariff was immediately taken up in committee.

Mr. Foster asked that the item of stearine be taken up. When he first brought down the tariff resolutions he had proposed to charge stearine from 9 cents per pound to 20 cents ad valorem.

The opposition took the ground that this was a natural article produced in the United States and that it should be taxed at 10 cents per pound.

Mr. Charlton concurred in the amendment. The item was passed.

Mr. Foster proposed to increase the duty from 12 cents per pound on tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans and other packages, not elsewhere specified, as at first proposed, to 14 cents per pound.

Mr. Charlton strenuously advocated an increased protection upon this item. He said that under the duty cheap and unwholesome canned goods from the United States would flood the Canadian market, doing great damage to the Canadian industry.

Dr. Spruille followed along the same line. The item passed.

The duty was raised from 7 cents to 9 cents on demijohns, jugs, churns or crocks of Paris was changed from 15 per cent ad valorem to 40 cents per barrel.

Mr. Foster proposed that the duty on coal and kerosene oils, distilled, purified or refined, naphtha and petroleum should be 7 1/2 cents.

Mr. Davies said that this gave a protection of 200 per cent to the Canadian manufacturer. He read from invoices which had passed the customs and proved this.

Mr. Charlton moved that the bill be read a second time. The bill was read a second time.

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and cause such disinfection of luggage to be made as the circumstances may require.

Before the public accounts committee, this morning, Joseph Pope was examined in connection with the Behring sea accounts.

Mr. McMillen could not demonstrate that the accounts were regular, and an hour was wasted on the matter.

D. O'Connor, Q. C., was examined as to his law charges to the government. His total charges for the year were \$19,000.

The senate committee on Insolvency met this morning. Before taking up the bill clause by clause, Hon. Mr. Bovey said the five principles brought out by discussions with representatives of the board of trade and Bankers' association should be considered and an opinion expressed on them.

The motion was lost. The clause respecting the minimum rate on the dollar at which composition and discharge may be granted was changed to 60% instead of 50%.

OTTAWA, May 2.—The speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Hon. Mr. Daly introduced a bill to amend the Customs Act in relation to the territories.

Hon. Mr. Patterson, in reply to Mr. Muirlock, said that provision had been made during the last session of parliament for the extension of the bill into the territories.

Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of his bill entitled: An act to secure the better observance of the Lord's day. When he introduced the bill into the house years ago he had approached Sir John Macdonald and asked him to give the bill his consideration.

Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion for the second reading of the bill. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Martin moved the second reading of his bill to amend the North-west Territories Act. The bill was read a second time.

Sir John Thompson asked the member to consider the particulars of the bill. There was no objection to the principle of the bill as it would be understood by the fact that the government bill on the subject had been promised in the speech last session.

Mr. Edge's bill to reduce from 12 to 7 the number of grand jurors to be found a true bill in Ontario, was read a second time.

In the supreme court today, Mr. MacLaren proceeded with his argument in the reference as to prohibition, and contended that the various constitutional cases decided that the matter was not one relating to trade and commerce.

Mr. Nesbitt then argued for the brewers and distillers that the power to prohibit both retail and wholesale selling is in the dominion. He did not finish his argument today.

Mr. Hazen, M. P., was today notified by the marine department that instructions would be immediately forwarded to the departmental officials at St. John not to interfere with the drifting for salmon on the western shores of St. John county during the present season.

A special flag has been designed upon which all sailing vessels on the Pacific will have to fly.

A deputation from the Canadian Cattle Breeders' association interviewed the government today and asked that pressure be put on the United States government to admit pure bred stock registered in Canada to enter the states free, the same as United States registered stock enter Canada free.

The sub-committee of the agricultural committee, which has considered Bende's dead meat scheme, will recommend that it be given to every steamship company providing refrigerator accommodation for the exportation of farm produce.

It will be remembered that some time ago labor delegation visited the prime minister and asked for certain legislation with respect to labor interests, amongst other things that the first Monday in September be made a holiday, to be known as Labor day.

THE P. P. A. PLATFORM. Questions To Be Answered by Candidates Expecting the Association's Support.

A Roman Catholic To Be Debarred from the Premiership of Canada.

TOMORROW, May 2.—The following questions will be submitted to candidates eligible for support of the P. P. A. by the Provincial Protective Association:

1. Are you prepared to do all you can to abolish separate schools?

2. Are you prepared to insist that separate school trustees shall be elected only by ballot?

3. Are you in favor of placing every elector upon the roll as a public school supporter, subject to his right to appeal therefrom?

4. Are you in favor of one qualification for all teachers in public and private schools?

5. Will you insist that the same text books be used in all schools?

BRITISH NEWS.

Church Patronage Bill Passed its Second Reading.

Lord Rosebery Speaks at Manchester on Home Rule and Other Measures.

LONDON, May 5.—In the house of commons today the Church Patronage Bill, introduced by George C. T. Barclay (conservative), passed its second reading.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Manchester tonight, expressed the opinion that the liberal party would soon carry the conviction of the English people in favor of home rule.

The Princes and Princess of Wales today opened the Royal College of Music at Kensington. He believed that the liberal party would soon carry the conviction of the English people in favor of home rule.

The International Bi-Metallic conference, convened under the auspices of the Bi-Metallic league, was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning at the Egyptian hall of the Mansion House.

How the Kaiser and His Boys. The German Emperor Umberto at Abbasia on Easter Sunday.

On Easter Sunday at Abbasia the German Emperor brought out the presents and Easter eggs in great glee to his boys and set them looking for the eggs, which he hid under bushes.

THE C. P. R. One Thousand Men Dismissed Between Montreal and Vancouver.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 2.—One thousand men have been discharged from the Canadian Pacific railway service between Montreal and Vancouver, owing to lack of business.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION. Shall We Know Our Friends in Heaven?

Discussed in a Sermon by Rev. Dr. Saunders of Fredericton.

FREDERICTON, May 1.—Rev. Dr. Saunders preached to a very large audience in the Baptist church on Sunday evening on the above subject.

Having been referred to the fact that the good news of the resurrection is not a mere theory, but a reality, the speaker said that the resurrection is not a mere theory, but a reality.

earth, recognized each other in the spiritual state. This exceeds the recognition of those known to us on earth.

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CAUGHT ON!



To purify your horse's blood and clear his system of worms use MANCHESTER'S CONDITION POWDERS.

Awarded Diploma of merit, Provincial Exhibition of 1893.

J. W. MANCHESTER, Veterinary Surgeon, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN DYE WORKS, 86 Princess Street, Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED or DYED AT SHORT NOTICE.

Physicians, the world over, endorse it; babies and children like the taste of it.

Scott's Emulsion, the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, is the life of the blood, the maker of sound flesh, solid bones and lung tissue, and the very essence of nourishment.

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COXE

A Wild Sea The Army High Press In Leaders Secure Capt And as a Result Carl Browne and Jones are

WASHINGTON, of Coxey's column from Massillon, that its leader might have been arrested by the police, if enough, there night General O'Leary army in Brownsville, Philadelphia on appropriate that the soldiers of the performance within the shed without a central Washington interest being in the Capitol was paid women number daily estimates never seen on the day. All on the lower level with many negroes. The Capitol of both sexes, members of Congress adjourned the senate on the 10th of Stockbridge to seem to be in town, went to the Capitol, than two hundred capitol offices, through the crowd lawless character apprehensions presence of the

It was shortly after my heated in the capitol grounds down from the principal steps were treated more interest in the god natured y commonwealth taste aggressiveness be five hundred Diggs, the pop a Scotchman's daughter on a Goddess of Perygon's Peterboro Coxey, his wife, the Scotchman L. A. Valette, horseback at the Palladium. Reached the place on near setting reinforcement, photographs, we ran. March 10th there in Coxey's carriage and then the Scotchman forced their steps, their standing in the crowd of five hundred men. Browne, comes costume. They were through the mob who mounted parade, dashed move, and dashed back to the top of his hill he demanded for his demand for a well worded trines.

Meanwhile my discomfited under oath, through the station after the retain his horse. Somehow it occurred across several their carriage, their horses. For five miles the nearest police in terror, may being knocked down. For the first section of the which occupied Then the two returned, half an hour later the men have the injuries to a

Another thing I saw was a man who was looking for a job. He was looking for a job. He was looking for a job. He was looking for a job.

Why is it that the defendant, her husband, sleeps with a razor under his pillow to frighten this plaintiff?

A Virginia woman was set free because "the defendant does not come home till 10 p. m., and then keeps this plaintiff awake most of the night quarreling."

A Wisconsin man got a divorce because his wife kept a servant girl "who spit on the frying pan to see if it was hot enough."

A Jersey wife secured a decision because "the defendant, her husband, sleeps with a razor under his pillow to frighten this plaintiff."

A Tennessee court liberated a wife because "the defendant does not wash himself, thereby causing the plaintiff great mental anguish."

In Illinois a decree was obtained because a long suffering husband complained that "during the past year the defendant struck this plaintiff repeatedly with pokers, flat irons, and other hard substances."

In Minnesota a decree was given to a wife because the defendant never cuts his toe nails, and, being restless in his sleep, scratches this plaintiff severely.

A youthful Kentucky husband secured a divorce on the ground that "the defendant came into the bedroom the morning after marriage and beat this plaintiff on the head with her shoe heels."

A New York man pleaded in his petition for divorce that "the defendant would not sew on this plaintiff's buttons, neither would she allow him to go to sleep at night." The court decided that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree on the ground that this oppression was cruel and inhuman.

"I am doctor must speak hereafter."

COXEY RIOT.

A Wild Scene in Washington.

The Army has Paraded But Progress Impeded by the Police.

Leaders Secure an Entrance to the Capitol Grounds

And as a Result Shrubbery, Flowers and Grass are Destroyed.

Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones are Placed Under Arrest.

purify your blood and... HESTER'S... A Wild Scene in Washington... The Army has Paraded But Progress Impeded by the Police... Leaders Secure an Entrance to the Capitol Grounds... And as a Result Shrubbery, Flowers and Grass are Destroyed... Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones are Placed Under Arrest... WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The march of Coxe's command army which started from Mason, Ohio, on Easter Sunday, that its leader might speak from the steps of the Capitol in advocacy of his bills for non-interest bearing bonds, and for giving work to the unemployed on public roads by an issue of legal tender, ended today, in a riotous scene, in which the march, interrupted by the police, fortunately, and remarkably enough, there were no casualties, and tonight General Coxy is addressing his burlesque army in camp, while Major Carl Browne sleeps in a police station cell, and Christopher Columbus Jones, leader of the Philadelphia command, endeavours to appropriate that share of the martyrdom in the adjoining cell.

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Over the broad, smooth plaza of several acres of the east front of the Capitol was packed a crowd of men and women numbering ten thousand by conservative estimates—a gathering as in never seen there except on inauguration day. All conditions of people were there; the lower elements in the largest proportion, with many negroes among them. The Capitol steps and the portico under the Grecian pillars were packed with people of both sexes, well dressed and most of the members of Congress. An early adjournment had been taken by the senate on account of the death of Senator Stockbridge, but the house, now wishing to seem to be horrified by the demonstration, went through the adjournment a session with a handful of members. More than two hundred police surrounded the Capitol offices. Detectives were sprinkled through the crowd, and the police officers, lawless characters gave just grounds for apprehensions of trouble apart from the presence of the Coxyites. It was shortly past 6 o'clock when the army halted in the public square south of the Capitol grounds. Its five mile march down from Brightwood through the principal streets of the city had been witnessed by thousands who attracted more from curiosity than by any interest in the movement, although their good natured yells were interpreted by the commonwealth as insults. Such a fantastic aggregation never paraded itself in seriousness before the public. There were five hundred men in line, Mrs. Anstie L. Digges, the populist agitator of Kansas, in the lead, followed by a crowd of men and women, some on horseback, some on foot. The march was headed by a white horse, representing the Goddess of Peace; Carl Browne, a great geyser perchance, Gen. John Slescher Coxe, with the infant legal tender Coxe, together in another carriage; Virginia L. A. Valente, said to be an actress, on horseback draped in an American flag, the Philadelphia Goddess of Peace, the unemployed carrying white flags of peace on staves, and nondescript banners setting forth the doctrine of retrenchment, good government, etc. Marshal Browne halted the procession in the street, walked back to the carriage, and then ordered the march to the east, where he addressed the crowd, and then the two marching spirits of the Goddess of Peace, swung slowly a small banner, forced their way over the plaza to the Capitol steps, their men, acting under their orders, standing in the rear. After Coxe and Browne came a yell in the crowd of several hundred men, most of them following Browne, conspicuous because of his unique costume. Trampling through the shrubbery, the mob went in spite of a squad of mounted police, which had headed the parade, dashed a moment by the unexpected presence, and dashed into their midst. Coxe was confronted by the police as he took off his hat to speak on the steps, and his demand for his constitutional rights, as he called it, but refused to retreat upon them a prated protest which proved to be a well worded epitome of populist doctrine. Meanwhile Carl Browne was being literally dragged by the collar of his coat through the crowd toward the nearest station after he had made a fight to retain his banner. The police captain, a Hessian and sergeant trust the mild mannered Coxe without violence back across several hundred feet of humanity to his carriage. Mounted police were forcing their horses among the people, several of them cracking their clubs over the heads of the nearest persons; women were shrieking in terror, men being dragged; some were being knocked down and trampled upon. For five minutes there was riot in that section of the mob in front of the east steps, which occupied about an acre of the asphalt. Then the two agitators, who had been removed, half a dozen particularly belligerent men having been taken in by the police, the disturbance was quelled without serious injuries to single persons. Another riot was started almost immediately near Coxe's carriage in the street, which the crowd pressed as soon as the leader had rejoined his lines. Clubs were freely used upon the excited masses of the class which abounds in this city ready to seize upon any pretext for making disturbances. Cable cars clanging through the mob increased the danger, but here also none but minor injuries were inflicted. Somehow the army was started off toward its new camp between a double line of police, followed by a mob of thousands, negroes and white men, bearing like demons for Coxe and Browne. Within an hour the Capitol grounds had almost regained their normal quiet with only a few hundred people straggling about and nothing but trampled shrubbery and grass ground under many feet were left as evidences of the riot. Over in the station house, six squares from the Capitol, in the southeastern section of the city, Carl Browne was looking through the grating of his cell, his pockets having been searched and his description taken down as is done with ordinary offenders. The search brought to light \$735 in money, a small dismantled revolver and a consignment of comminuted Haverhill. "I am done talking; the American people must speak now," he said eloquently to his hearers. "This is not the first time I have

been in jail. I have been making these fights for the people all my life." Gen. Coxe accepted the situation quietly, even philosophically. His army was put to work clearing up the new camping ground for occupancy, while Coxe drove over to the office of the district commissioner with an eye to business. He made application to them for the necessary license to charge admission to his camp, doubtless anticipating a great rush there. The commissioners, on their part, desired time to consider the proposition, so acting upon their suggestion Mr. Coxe went to the desk and by paying five dollars secured a license for one day only. PARTICULARS OF THE PARADE. WASHINGTON, May 1.—The comminuted army was set out early today upon Brightwood heights with preparations for a great procession to the Capitol. All the men carried poles on which flattered white flags with the motto: "Peace on earth, good will toward men, but death to interest bonds." The men had passed a cold night, most of them sleeping on the ground. Before the stars Carl Brown formed the men into a hollow square and put them through a most remarkable drill. The staves are handled like gas. Brown shouted "Gloria and Peace." They observed three times shrilly and waved their staffs in the air. The Philadelphia command, 60 men strong, with a long rope attached to their commissary wagon, stood at one side waiting for the march to start. They were drawn down the line on its station. The bass drum boomed dimly and the bag-pipes emitted a shrill screech. After marching twice around the grounds the men were again drawn up in line, and more cheers and drilling followed. Brown rearranged the men in his customary street tactic strain, telling them that they had received permission to march to the Capitol grounds, where they must disband and enter as individual citizens. "Whether or not I will be permitted to speak, I can not say," he added, but you must be careful to preserve the peace. Then they will re-form and march to our new camp near by, which has been provided. The demonstration will be more powerful than force, than gas, than bombs, and the ragged army of this cheerer withdrew. Then Brown went on: "People said we could not march up Pennsylvania avenue when we reached here. Yet the police department yesterday informed Brother Coxe that we could march. We are here on time, and will go to the grounds on time. All set certainly. Yesterday it looked as if we would not have many, but now we go in with spirits as bright as the May day on which we march. Mr. Coxe refused yesterday to let us start on the Capitol steps. We did not see the vice president. That is the latest I can tell you. We will go into the Capitol grounds as individuals; they cannot prevent us from doing that." Meanwhile down in the city there was nothing to indicate that the city of processions had that day stamped the asphalt of Pennsylvania avenue. At 10.15 o'clock the army was ready and marched out of the Brightwood driving park. It started for town. At the van wagon the way down through the mile stretch of woods to the city, it was the most tactful army ever conceived in a dream. Nine mounted policemen rode on ahead clearing the way. Then came Brown in his buckskin suit, mounted on his big pehobert stallion and waving a small flag. Next was a creaky white traveling circus, bearing the feature of the whole parade, Miss Annie Coxe, in the role of the Goddess of Peace. She was a slender, really handsome girl of seventeen years, with long golden hair drifting down her back. She wore a pure white riding habit, which streamed after her as the tall horse on which she had been perched pranced to the music of a brass band. Her head was covered by a little rimless blue cap and she had a very tiny parasol. Although she was a picture of such unusual beauty that a spontaneous cheer greeted the unexpected appearance along the line. The Goddess of Peace was followed by Oklahoma Sam, the cowboy, on another snail. Then came Roy Kile, with his other marshals. Thatcher, the bugler, rode next, emitting frequent blasts from his cornet, and followed by a big flapping American flag carried by a sturdy man. Next came the commissary wagon drawn by two Percherons, the wagon loaded on its white canvas cover with weird alluring illustrations of the "Curse of National banks." Small flags fluttered in the hands of the marshals, who galloped alongside. The men bearing their white peace flags and symbolic national banners, fearfully and wonderfully made, were sprinkled along at intervals. Finally a long weird shriek on the bag pipes heralded the Philadelphia commune from the city of brotherly love with also a goddess of peace. Her identity was hidden. She was another "unknown." A heavy brown wagon horse selected for his docility carried her. She was a good looking, plump, red cheeked maiden of 18, draped in the stars and stripes with not inartistic effect, a gilt star flashing from her blue turban, and dark hair streaming down her back. Her escort was the leader of the Philadelphia commune, Christopher Columbus Jones, a small dried up old man with long gray beard, shabby jacket, and a ruffed ascot; Jones was really used upon the excited masses of the class which abounds in this city ready to seize upon any pretext for making disturbances. Cable cars clanging through the mob increased the danger, but here also none but minor injuries were inflicted. Somehow the army was started off toward its new camp between a double line of police, followed by a mob of thousands, negroes and white men, bearing like demons for Coxe and Browne. Within an hour the Capitol grounds had almost regained their normal quiet with only a few hundred people straggling about and nothing but trampled shrubbery and grass ground under many feet were left as evidences of the riot. Over in the station house, six squares from the Capitol, in the southeastern section of the city, Carl Browne was looking through the grating of his cell, his pockets having been searched and his description taken down as is done with ordinary offenders. The search brought to light \$735 in money, a small dismantled revolver and a consignment of comminuted Haverhill. "I am done talking; the American people must speak now," he said eloquently to his hearers. "This is not the first time I have

immediately secured a parasol for her. On the line of march a local sympathizer rushed out of the crowd to present a fan. The first delegation to join the procession was the J. S. Coxe club, organized this morning. It consisted of 125 men, mostly bricklayers, who met the army at Boundary street and led it up the city to the Thomas circle. Marshal Browne ordered a slight halt for a rest, while the men gave three cheers for "Peace." The police broke up and on their command the army promptly moved on. The Commonwealth turned into Pennsylvania avenue about 12 o'clock, and a telegram was handed to Coxe from the populist convention at Harrisburg, and read as follows: "The populist convention now in session here sends a greeting, and expresses hope that you will receive a fair hearing for the principles you have so nobly advocated." Pennsylvania avenue, as the dusty procession wheeled into it, looked more as if a circus was in town than anything else. The character of the crowd up B street was of curious sight-seers, and showed no signs of disorder or riot. On the corner of Fourth street a knot of men were met with Coxe and Browne and their army of men who marched with Coxe. There was but little of actual interest in the walk up Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol grounds. The march up B street was a mere procession of a few Coxeites wandered aimlessly about the corridors. Some of them carried long canes torn from trees. There was no effort to restrain the free access to the buildings on the grounds. At 10.15 this morning Coxe, who was in court, was put under arrest. He, Browne and Jones were arraigned for unlawfully entering the Capitol grounds and for obstructing the justice of the law. Coxe was granted, and the cases went over till Friday. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge of entering the grounds. At 11 o'clock Frank Hams, wholesale liquor dealer, gave bands for Coxe and Jones and they were then released. Browne furnished bail for Coxe, but not for himself. The information against Coxe charged him with unlawfully entering the U. S. Capitol grounds and displaying there a banner, and with injuring certain plants and shrubs on the grounds. Judge Miller ordered that a warrant be issued against Coxe, but the latter saved this formality by surrendering voluntarily. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge against him, and each in response to inquiry by the clerk of the court said he would prefer to have trial by jury, and later the jury was sworn and the trial took place on Friday. Browne, who furnished bonds last night, immediately left the court room. Coxe's counsel asked Judge Miller to permit Mr. Coxe to give his personal bond, as he well knew, he said, and will guarantee his presence here for trial. The judge refused the request, saying that Coxe must be treated like any other defendant. He and Jones, however, were permitted to stay in the court room instead of being taken to the cells. On May 2—Randall's army of the unemployed marched today from Grand Crossing to Hammond, Ind. More recruits than deserters were reported and the ranks contained five hundred men when the march began. Orders were issued by Randall to receive no more recruits unless they brought with them one day's ration. Mrs. Randall joined her husband and was introduced as the mother of the army. She announced she would act as advance agent and left for Hobart. DEB MOORE, Ia., May 2.—Kelley's industrial army made visible progress toward the national capital today, indulging instead in the national game, Kelley's industrial army making its first appearance on the diamond of Grand Crossing today. Twenty-five cents admission was charged, and good-sized crowd attended. The offer of the Great Western railroad to carry the men to Yawcutt for \$2 per head was formally withdrawn today, and the action has further increased the laboring army. NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 2.—The whole New England contingent numbered about ten in number of Coxe's army, including Gen. Swift's industrial delegation in New Haven tonight, and housed in two buildings near two blocks from Yale campus. During the night at Guilford, a drunk got into a barn, and had things his own way, the army falling over itself to get out. Between New Haven and Guilford, Gen. Swift and Capt. Sweeney, of the Central Connecticut Coxe army met the Boston delegation and headed the procession into this city. The Industrial army, with flags flying, tramped into New Haven at midnight and marched through the principal streets. Not since they left Boston were they so royally received. They had soup provided by a local saloon keeper, and they were entertained in a hall by the women of the Social Labor union. The army will hoof it to Bridgeport tomorrow. "I swear by those tall elm in your park," he commented, but he interrupted him "Swear not by them," she said imploringly. "Why not?" "Because those trees are slippery elms," she said, simply. Though De Foe's Robinson Crusoe has made the fortune of a dozen publishers, it was originally based about London in a desperate endeavor to find some publisher entertaining enough to accept it. Good Things to eat are still better when made with OTTOLENE For they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For Trying, Shortening, and all cooking purposes OTTOLENE is better and purer than lard. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

For a moment the army, while all this was going on, had been waiting on B street, not knowing what to do, seemed leaderless and in confusion, although the men had not broken ranks in all the tumult. The honor fell to the hump bass drummer of receding it from confusion, for he started the rhythm and regular "boom" upon the instrument, and the Commonwealth fell into step, turned down Second street to the south and started the march into the new camp in the malariaous region by the James Creek canal, in the extreme southern part of the city. Late in the afternoon ball was fired at 8 o'clock, which was furnished, and Chief Marshall Browne was set free. WASHINGTON, May 2.—Quiet reigned in and about the Capitol building today in marked contrast with the scenes and sounds of disorder yesterday. There were no city policemen in the building nor in the open squares. Two squads of the regular police force were to-night as on Monday. A few Coxeites wandered aimlessly about the corridors. Some of them carried long canes torn from trees. There was no effort to restrain the free access to the buildings on the grounds. At 10.15 this morning Coxe, who was in court, was put under arrest. He, Browne and Jones were arraigned for unlawfully entering the Capitol grounds and for obstructing the justice of the law. Coxe was granted, and the cases went over till Friday. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge of entering the grounds. At 11 o'clock Frank Hams, wholesale liquor dealer, gave bands for Coxe and Jones and they were then released. Browne furnished bail for Coxe, but not for himself. The information against Coxe charged him with unlawfully entering the U. S. Capitol grounds and displaying there a banner, and with injuring certain plants and shrubs on the grounds. Judge Miller ordered that a warrant be issued against Coxe, but the latter saved this formality by surrendering voluntarily. 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M'GILL. Law, Arts and Science Close Their Years. St. John Young Ladies to the Front—Miss Warner's Address. Windsor hall began to fill up as early as 6 o'clock Monday afternoon, says the Montreal Star of the 1st inst., and long before three o'clock, the appointed hour, the place was crowded, every chair occupied, and the aisles packed with the hundreds of friends of McGill college. The presence of the ladies, who were largely in the majority, added greatly to the general attractiveness of the scene. The occasion was the convocation of the faculties of law, science and arts. The body of the hall had been reserved for the students, and after they had taken their seats there was the usual amount of good natured chaff and college sing-ing, which helped materially to pass the time until the exercises began. A little after three o'clock Sir Donald Smith made his appearance on the platform, followed by the governor general, which was the signal for God Save the Queen in chorus. Lord Aberdeen in full academic robes was given the chair of honor. Sir Donald Smith taking his right and Sir William Dawson his left. The professors and invited guests took seats around the platform. Dr. Cornish opened the convocation with these words: "Of course, it is difficult to address one's colleagues and contemporaries in anything like terms of exhortation; but, naturally, when one is in academic surroundings one's thoughts go back very vividly to the time when one was not nominally, but really a student, or at least an undergraduate, and perhaps you give from that qualification that I am about to urge you to make a better use of your opportunities than I did. I might perhaps hold myself up as a melancholy example from which you might take warning, because I must confess that when I was at Oxford, of the three R's—reading, riding and rowing—the first R—reading, riding and rowing—the first R—was not at all times that attention which it ought to have received." (Laughter.) But I shall again take courage from the concluding remarks of the lady who last addressed you (she means the less able because her address was brief), who advised her fellow students not to look back with regret because of any consciousness of not having made full use of their time, but to look forward with hope and expectation, in view of the fact that one of the great blessings and charms of this life is its fresh opportunities. (Cheers.) But you may, perhaps, after all not be sorry that I do not come here in a learned capacity, lest I should, perhaps, have been tempted to address you in a learned language, which, perhaps, at this hour of the afternoon might not have been quite as lively a method of discourse as you could have wished. In conclusion, I wish to offer my warmest congratulations and good wishes for McGill university. We have been bidding farewell to one who through many years of arduous work has with conspicuous ability been filling the important position of principal of the university; and we are in a sense at the parting of the ways. It is obvious that the decision to be made by the governors of this university before the next session will be of paramount importance. May the result be such a continuous increase of enthusiasm, esprit de corps, and feeling of sympathy on the part of all who are engaged in teaching or in learning as will make this university not only a seat of learning, but a centre of enlightenment and a far reaching beneficent influence. Allow me, sir, further to say that the influence, the gratification and the value which I attach to the ceremony which has just been completed, regard to the degree, will always be enhanced in my memory by the fact that it has been received at the hands of one whom I claim as a valued friend, and who, in his own person, represents the whole of the community, I admire, because of your great services to your country, and the example which you set of generosity and unflinching effort for the public welfare. A correspondent writes: The New Brunswick students at McGill university have reason to be proud of their record. Of the graduating class in the Faculty of Arts this year Miss Agnes Warner won the first degree with honors. She also takes the Senior Physical Culture prize in the Donalds department. She had the honor of being chosen valedictorian for the year, showing the esteem in which she is held by her classmates. Alton Smith of Pettaucodac also won his B. A. with honors. This gentleman has a fine record, having won prizes, exhibitions and scholarships each session, and for the first three years standing at the head of his year. Of the third year Miss Katharine Travis, formerly of the Victoria high school, has first rank honors and prizes in mental and moral philosophy, fine rank generally in prizes in zoology, and junior physical culture prizes. This is the first time a woman has ever attempted the rather difficult honor courses in mental and moral philosophy, and Miss Travis is to be congratulated on standing at the head of the class. Miss Susan B. Cameron, also of the Victoria, has first rank honors in English language, literature and history prizes in English and rhetoric. John C. Robertson, of Smithtown, K. C., leads the second year with first rank honors and second prizes in mathematics, first rank general standing; he also gained an exhibition of \$125, and won a prize of \$50 in the Presbyterian college. Last year he led the freshman class. Miss Margaret Holden, daughter of our general city physician, passed the seasonal examination at the head of this, her first year. Geo. Haro of this city, in the Faculty of Applied Science, leads the first year in Civil Engineering; while Alfred Collyer, formerly of St. John, passed for the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science, being 2nd in the Electrical Engineering class. G. S. Dobson, B. A., of Dorchester, was a prize for work in testing laboratory, and passed 2nd in civil engineering in his junior year. The little province "down by the sea" has reason to be proud of her sons and daughters; may all happiness and prosperity attend these youthful spirits. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became Old, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen—The Faculty and public spirit which has prompted this distinguished compliment, I can assure you, be always gratefully remembered and valued by me; and while I recognize that the official position which I have the honor to occupy at the representative of her majesty in the Dominion of Canada is the cause of the eminent distinction which has been conferred upon me by this university, none the less do I prize these expressions of personal confidence and good-will which have fallen from your lips. Mr. Chancellor, His excellency replied as follows: Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen—The Faculty and public spirit which has prompted this distinguished compliment, I can assure you, be always gratefully remembered and valued by me; and while I recognize that the official position which I have the honor to occupy at the representative of her majesty in the Dominion of Canada is the cause of the eminent distinction which has been conferred upon me by this university, none the less do I prize these expressions of personal confidence and good-will which have fallen from your lips. Mr. Chancellor, The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Miss Elizabeth Binn, B. A.; Peter Davidson, B. A.; Wm. T. Gunn, B. A.; Miss Euphemia McLeod, B. A.; presented by Rev. Dr. Cornish. Dr. Johnson, vice-principal, then delivered his address. The degree of LL. D., honoris causa, was conferred, in absentia, on Francois Reuleaux, professor of kinematics and machine design, Berlin, Germany. His excellency was then made the recipient of a similar mark of distinction, Sir Donald Smith presenting him with the diploma. Sir Donald spoke of the high esteem in which Lord Aberdeen was held, not only on account of the lofty position which he occupied, but also on account of his personal qualities. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ADDRESS. His excellency replied as follows: Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen—The Faculty and public spirit which has prompted this distinguished compliment, I can assure you, be always gratefully remembered and valued by me; and while I recognize that the official position which I have the honor to occupy at the representative of her majesty in the Dominion of Canada is the cause of the eminent distinction which has been conferred upon me by this university, none the less do I prize these expressions of personal confidence and good-will which have fallen from your lips. Mr. Chancellor, No marriage engagement should be more than six months long; the most ardent lover gets weary of living up to his girl's ideal any longer than that. Courtesy lives by a multitude of little sacrifices; not by sacrifice of sufficient importance to impose any burdensome sense of obligation.

ON! purify your blood and... HESTER'S... A Wild Scene in Washington... The Army has Paraded But Progress Impeded by the Police... Leaders Secure an Entrance to the Capitol Grounds... And as a Result Shrubbery, Flowers and Grass are Destroyed... Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones are Placed Under Arrest... WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The march of Coxe's command army which started from Mason, Ohio, on Easter Sunday, that its leader might speak from the steps of the Capitol in advocacy of his bills for non-interest bearing bonds, and for giving work to the unemployed on public roads by an issue of legal tender, ended today, in a riotous scene, in which the march, interrupted by the police, fortunately, and remarkably enough, there were no casualties, and tonight General Coxy is addressing his burlesque army in camp, while Major Carl Browne sleeps in a police station cell, and Christopher Columbus Jones, leader of the Philadelphia command, endeavours to appropriate that share of the martyrdom in the adjoining cell. The performance which was enacted within the shadow of the Capitol today is without a counterpart in the memory of Washingtonians. Over the broad, smooth plaza of several acres of the east front of the Capitol was packed a crowd of men and women numbering ten thousand by conservative estimates—a gathering as in never seen there except on inauguration day. All conditions of people were there; the lower elements in the largest proportion, with many negroes among them. The Capitol steps and the portico under the Grecian pillars were packed with people of both sexes, well dressed and most of the members of Congress. An early adjournment had been taken by the senate on account of the death of Senator Stockbridge, but the house, now wishing to seem to be horrified by the demonstration, went through the adjournment a session with a handful of members. More than two hundred police surrounded the Capitol offices. Detectives were sprinkled through the crowd, and the police officers, lawless characters gave just grounds for apprehensions of trouble apart from the presence of the Coxyites. It was shortly past 6 o'clock when the army halted in the public square south of the Capitol grounds. Its five mile march down from Brightwood through the principal streets of the city had been witnessed by thousands who attracted more from curiosity than by any interest in the movement, although their good natured yells were interpreted by the commonwealth as insults. Such a fantastic aggregation never paraded itself in seriousness before the public. There were five hundred men in line, Mrs. Anstie L. Digges, the populist agitator of Kansas, in the lead, followed by a crowd of men and women, some on horseback, some on foot. The march was headed by a white horse, representing the Goddess of Peace; Carl Browne, a great geyser perchance, Gen. John Slescher Coxe, with the infant legal tender Coxe, together in another carriage; Virginia L. A. Valente, said to be an actress, on horseback draped in an American flag, the Philadelphia Goddess of Peace, the unemployed carrying white flags of peace on staves, and nondescript banners setting forth the doctrine of retrenchment, good government, etc. Marshal Browne halted the procession in the street, walked back to the carriage, and then ordered the march to the east, where he addressed the crowd, and then the two marching spirits of the Goddess of Peace, swung slowly a small banner, forced their way over the plaza to the Capitol steps, their men, acting under their orders, standing in the rear. After Coxe and Browne came a yell in the crowd of several hundred men, most of them following Browne, conspicuous because of his unique costume. Trampling through the shrubbery, the mob went in spite of a squad of mounted police, which had headed the parade, dashed a moment by the unexpected presence, and dashed into their midst. Coxe was confronted by the police as he took off his hat to speak on the steps, and his demand for his constitutional rights, as he called it, but refused to retreat upon them a prated protest which proved to be a well worded epitome of populist doctrine. Meanwhile Carl Browne was being literally dragged by the collar of his coat through the crowd toward the nearest station after he had made a fight to retain his banner. The police captain, a Hessian and sergeant trust the mild mannered Coxe without violence back across several hundred feet of humanity to his carriage. Mounted police were forcing their horses among the people, several of them cracking their clubs over the heads of the nearest persons; women were shrieking in terror, men being dragged; some were being knocked down and trampled upon. For five minutes there was riot in that section of the mob in front of the east steps, which occupied about an acre of the asphalt. Then the two agitators, who had been removed, half a dozen particularly belligerent men having been taken in by the police, the disturbance was quelled without serious injuries to single persons. Another riot was started almost immediately near Coxe's carriage in the street, which the crowd pressed as soon as the leader had rejoined his lines. Clubs were freely used upon the excited masses of the class which abounds in this city ready to seize upon any pretext for making disturbances. Cable cars clanging through the mob increased the danger, but here also none but minor injuries were inflicted. Somehow the army was started off toward its new camp between a double line of police, followed by a mob of thousands, negroes and white men, bearing like demons for Coxe and Browne. 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Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters...

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To Subscribers of DAILY and WEEKLY SUN in York County...

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...

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...

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...

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Grand Master Walker has appointed F. W. Wisdom grand secretary of the grand lodge of Freemasons of New Brunswick...

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DIED AT NORTH CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

On Wednesday, April 25th, Miss Katherine W. Sewell, only and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sewell, Sr., passed quietly away at her residence...

The Illustrated London News for May 5 contains portraits of Princess Victoria, Malta and Prince Ernest of Hesse...

Herring are reported more plentiful than ever and selling cheap. Can wait on the Canadian shore had 100 hogheads in view...

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...

Lieutenant Governor CHAPLEAU of Quebec was at Ottawa and had a seat in the gallery when Sir John Thompson made his recent speech on the Manitoba and Northwest question...

Mr. CHARLTON proposes to stop printers from setting type on Sunday, because he considers that the Sunday paper is anti-Christ...

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...

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FREDERICTON took place at the bell of this city Sarah Campbell...

MAUGERVILLE at work putting in boom to facilitate in quite a way...

ARNOUCHI, has sold his place at the following...

BUCHANAN, S. C. has sold his place at the following...

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ST. JOHN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE ESTD 1867. The best test of any school is the patronage it receives...

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.

After routing 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.

There are now 28 congregations, 8 mission churches and 8 mission groups of stations within the bounds of Presbytery.

An average of 1,492 attended weekly prayer meetings as against 1,228 last year—decrease 44.

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

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 Woodstock, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, etc.

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

and mission fields be directed to secure statistics for the use of the committee.

The other recommendations were proposed for consideration. Rev. Mr. Bruce finally moved that Presbytery overture the assembly to declare,

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

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

Table listing church names and grant amounts: Richmond, Shediac, St. Andrew, etc.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Bruce it was resolved that the above communication be received and that the Presbytery regrets it is not in a position to meet the advance at present.

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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 2000 ft. of earth, of which the Gauthier family were buried, fell from the top of the cliff.

On motion of Mr. Willet it was resolved that the above communication be received and that the Presbytery regrets it is not in a position to meet the advance at present.

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which is needed to prove or disprove the theory of evolution and the adaptation of plants to their surroundings.

The following letter, received May 1st, explains itself:

SOUTH BOSTON, Mass., April 30, 1894. Sir J. A. Watson, Noble and Eminent Commander, Encampment of St. John, K. T., St. John, N. B.

EMINENT SIR AND BROTHER—The noble work of our order is to be a well known physician speaks of the great success attending the use of one of the most noted modern medicines.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Bruce it was resolved that the above communication be received and that the Presbytery regrets it is not in a position to meet the advance at present.

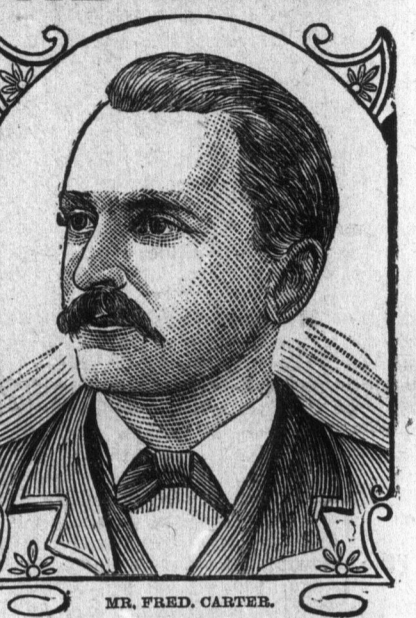
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BAD BLOOD CAUSES Boils, Pimples, Blisters, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula & Skin Diseases. B.B.B. CURES BAD BLOOD



DEAR SIR—I was covered with pimples and small boils and after obtaining no relief from doctor tried various remedies without success.

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MAY DAY IN LONDON.

A Meeting in Hyde Park at Which Anarchists are Roughly Handled.

LONDON, May 1.—A small May Day meeting in Hyde Park today led to an exciting scene, during which a number of anarchists were roughly handled.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

English Restrictions Likely to Be Much Lessened in the Future.

LONDON, May 1.—The restrictions upon the importation of Canadian cattle are likely to be much lessened in consequence of correspondence between the board of husbandry and the colonial office.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

St. Paul, Minn., May 1.—The Great Northern strike will be declared off as the result of the conference between President Hill of the Great Northern, President Debs of the union and the representatives of the Twin City City Council.

Magier's Orange Quinine Wins. Prepared strictly according to the British Pharmacopoeia.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Donations to the Library and Museum—W. F. Gannon's Paper Read by G. U. Hay.

The monthly meeting of the Natural History Society was held on the 11th inst. at the society's rooms in the Market building.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies or Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, and is far more economical, giving more nutriment for 50 cents.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN TUCKER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 1.—Capt. William Tucker, one of the oldest of Gloucester's sea captains, died today at the age of 78.

When the talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can, well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.

SEALING HOW A VESSEL Method of Seal Are Felted—centage of the —A Dirty Bag Only Can For The season o begin in Newfou its 200,000 pop sealng season. suits. In the ice whic Newfoundl alive with you as heard from same as that thron of a short period young the outh from the which most fa the season. "Whelping it is, low, flat hummocky, the place of some seals are ver along the ce quantity were out on the mained unoc or perhaps vessels used for sealng. These vessels not available ice, though the means of a number of small. It w built for seal into the ice in the time two lar the ice every ally with fr some cases 000 apiec. port of Dund fitted out a resident in PR

When the seal harbor leaved on the ice of St. John. Else on earth. 600 sealers c the prov large a fam moved the train by brought to the stream of ice, pork, of bee hand back, the black tea—rum—stowed away in the ice. It is attired in or Guernsey an Elsinore on the ice. For knife, a hat, raquet, that the ice places on the never will least attend the hunt in sleep steals as hardy as corner on a seal. The ice can stow the START

When I aut on boat sailing sea aboard, after that from St. John go and a was the ice. I really do, a many of the returned I a full of vessels lay the ice and the past w One low steamer that there is al the ice. A seal, a barrel, which head, made occupant by man in the wil opening in out not of ("patric" look out for vessel throu bullet, and, no means a man, or the ice, is clear crew is so. I rel has som without sig only for a

When I ahead I sw barrel mar is thrown excitement crowded a look out at to see the ly descri steams alo crowded o mand for the ship fl seals, a col slaughter, his harpoing rope, a seal, a young sea rush of the little seals, the midst, sometimes ed. The hunte upturned liquid eye is a shiny crustie

Why does a fly fly? Because a spider spider.

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 tight 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.

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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.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2.—A mob numbering six thousand or seven thousand men again assembled in the Public square this morning and marched on a mission of destruction.

On Scranton avenue every window was broken and the Variety Iron works, and the entire force of men working run out.

Among the rioters taken into custody was Tom Moore, a full fledged anarchist, who at the daily meeting of unemployed has constantly urged the unemployed to adopt anarchistic methods.

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.

BEHRING SEA SEAL.

The Queen in Council Adopts the New Fishing Regulations.

Whereby British Vessels Seized will be Tried in British Courts.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Herald London cable says: At a meeting of the queen's privy council yesterday the council adopted the order specified in the following paragraph of the Behring sea bill.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

Advertisement in THE DAILY SUN.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

Advertisement in THE DAILY SUN.

GILLETTE'S PURE POWDERED SHAVE.

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Shave use Gillette's Pure Powdered Shave.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

MADE IN U.S.A.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Quebec.

debited to Dr. J. ... TELEGRAPHIC. Quebec. MONTREAL, May 3.—Messrs. Carberry and Booth received a despatch today which stated that the steamship Vallette, Capt. Sanderson, had foundered in the ice fifty miles east of St. John's, Nfld. The crew escaped to their boats, and were picked up by the bark Liberty. The Vallette was on her way to Montreal and was to have engaged in the coal trade this season between here and the lower provinces. She had a cargo of railway iron for St. John, Cape Breton and Montreal. Hon. Robt. Reid, minister of defence for Victoria, arrived today from London via New York and Washington, and was joined here by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, both gentlemen addressing the Montreal Board of Trade later in the day. The Australian minister is most enthusiastic over the prospect of extended trade relations, and said if the Ottawa convention in June was prudent the cable and steamship line would be a success. Word was also received today that New South Wales has likewise decided to send a delegate to Ottawa. Mr. Reid will not be able to remain over, but his colony, Victoria, will have three delegates. It was also stated that with respect to some Canadian cottons today, the Australian minister said they were quite as good and cheap as those manufactured in Manchester. Hon. Messrs. Bowell will go to Ottawa tomorrow morning. MONTREAL, May 4.—General Manager Sargeant, of the Grand Trunk railway, announces that on account of the stagnation of business a ten per cent. reduction in wages will soon follow the ten per cent. reduction in hands employed over the entire system. MONTREAL, May 6.—This morning the police found Mrs. Foley dead in her home, Dowd street, with her husband lying by her dead body. The affair is quite mysterious, and is no doubt the result of a drunken spree. The court of review has unanimously decided that the recent commercial tax imposed by the local government is unconstitutional. Several names were mentioned. Together with waters, benches, etc., to the said lands be built, erected, etc., and standing and made by virtue of D. 1872, recorded. Deeds in and for John B. Book E. of detail made due on said mortgage chance on A. A. 1894. THOMAS, owner. TO A. BALLEEN, 328. weekly. D. all question the in its splendid distinguished order of reviews. In highest order of position and topics of the day. story-writers cover the events of public of the distinguishing the history given to "Sport and Music" in a ribbon the news at the artistic and graphic with the review. MODICALS. ers in the United. begin with the first. Year. When the conditions will begin time of receipt of weekly for three. will be sent. free of. not exceed. suitable for all. post-paid. de by Post-office. chance of loss. by this advertise. of HARPER & OTHERS. New York. Railway! the 11th Sept. the Railway will (excepted) as ST. JOHN. Pugwash, 7.00. 13.50. 16.50. 16.50. on Express trains and Halifax at for Quebec and leaving cars at for Montreal O'clock. ST. JOHN. 8.50. d Quebec. 10.00. 10.00. 15.40. 19.90. al Railway are throughout and Standard Times. OTTINGER, General Manager, 1893. 641.

decreased the graves of two of their comrades, Rogers and Osgood, who fell in action at Cut Knife Hill nine years ago last Wednesday. Sir Leonard Tilley arrived here yesterday. Montreal, May 3.—The grand lodge of Masons of the state of Maine held its session here today, Grand Master H. H. Burbank of Saco presiding. The grand master's address showed that the fraternity was in a good condition, with 133 lodges, 21,664 members, 797 initiates during the year, and 317 deaths. The gain of membership is 77. Boston, May 3.—The Chinese registration in this city closed this afternoon at 4 o'clock. About 2,100 Chinitans have registered. Of the number 800 have registered since Collector Donovan took charge. If any Chinitans are found not properly registered they will be arrested and put on trial. Des Moines, Iowa, May 4.—Today's meeting of the A. P. A. was largely consumed in the discussion of the president's address and a declaration of principles, which were very long drawn out. It is understood the president in his address favors compelling foreigners to reside in America twenty-one years before becoming citizens. Providence, R. I., May 4.—Two more cases of small-pox were discovered here today. Albany, N. Y., May 7.—The succession to the Cabinet portfolio of Albany is practically settled. The Vermont Rep. Charles Burke, being favored by Archbishop Corrigan, will doubtless be named for the position. English. London, May 7.—The Commercial Cable Company has announced that a submarine cable has been laid and is now open for public correspondence between Hong Kong, China, Labuan Borneo. The election to fill the vacancy in the house of commons made by the retirement of Sir Charles Russell on his accepting the post of a lord of appeal, took place in South Hackney today. Fletcher Moulton, C. O., the Liberal candidate, received 4,280 votes; Herbert Robertson, conservative, got 4,338. John Austen Chamberlain, eldest son of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., by his first wife, was attacked by a ball on his father's farm, near Birmingham. He was thrown to the ground by the enraged animal and his leg was badly gored. John Austen Chamberlain is a member of parliament for the east division of Worcestershire. An explosion, the fourth within a year, took place this afternoon at the city by the works, near Waltham abbey, thirteen miles from this city. Thousands of jars of nitrate and sulphuric acid, in some manner unexpectedly exploded, causing the death of several lives and shaking up the whole neighborhood. Four persons were killed and twenty were buried in the debris, and thirty persons were injured. Baron Hood of Ayres, a retired admiral, and formerly a lord of the admiralty in the house of lords, today called attention to the large increase in foreign navies, and asked whether the proposed purchase of the British navy provided for in the British estimates was sufficient to insure to Great Britain the command of the sea. Lord Hood especially urged an increase of 68,000 men in the personnel of the navy. The first lord of the admiralty, Earl Spencer, said the government was determined to maintain the navy and to render effectual the proposed purchase of the navy government scheme, he added, provided for the naval requirements of the next five years, but it was not thought advisable to announce the details beforehand. MARINE. Sir Taymouth Castle left St. Kitts on the 2nd and will arrive about the 11th. Ship Senator, Capt. Mahan, is at the Five Fathoms, where she will load deals for Great Britain. A letter from Capt. Hindon of the brig Durp, at Key West, says she was to have been ready to sail for Demerara on the 30th ult. The following charters are reported: Bark Soleda, New York to Calcutta, refitted oil, 120; schooner Yamoose, Apalachicola to Kingston, lumber, \$6 50. Bark Colburna of Malindan, Capt. J. Douglas, has been visited by smallpox at Barbados. She is chartered by the Government. This ship's Parrabore correspondent writes under Friday's date: There are now in West Bay five square rigged vessels and twenty more are chartered. Schooner Lizzie Dyas is loading laths here for New York. Schooner Donnoona, which left here today with laths for New York, is chartered to come back to River Hebert to load lumber for Barbados. George S. Denton launched at Grand Lake the other day the scho. Hatle Louise, 30 tons register. She is intended for the coasting trade. A schooner of 103 tons, built at Grand Lake by Theo. Ferris for Capt. Belyas, late of the scho. G. Walker Scott, is in Haro's slip fitting out. The Joseph Luther is loading pulp wood at Hopewell Cape for Sumner & Co. for Baltimore. Bark Osanna, Capt. Andrews, from Liverpool, arrived on Saturday with a cargo of salt for Merritt Bros. & Co. Bark Besie Markham, Capt. Stewart, arrived on Saturday evening from Liverpool. Bark British America, Capt. Maharg, arrived on Saturday from Rio Janeiro via Barbados. She is lying at the new wharf at Charlottetown. Bark Onward, Capt. Smith, from Antropeo for Greenock, before reported toward London, today has been surveyed and condemned. The new 60-ton schooner Maritima was launched from the yard of Albert McKean, Pleasantville, Lunenburg, last week. Another schooner is also under construction. Two new schooners were launched from Peter Young's yard at Lunenburg last week. The schooners' names are Dana and W. H. Walker, and will be commanded by Capt. Geo. Gelder and Capt. Amos Walter respectively. Bark Onosa, which put into Mobile September 26, 1893, in distress, while on a voyage from Pensacola for Lunenburg Island, was sold on the 29th ult. at auction for \$1,025. Mrs. Caroline Bell, of Boothby, has put into Lunenburg, N. S., with loss of foremast, bowsprit and some sails. Brig Hatle Louise, Capt. King, from St. Kitts for P. E. Island, was ashore at West Charlottetown.

PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Stairs Urges in Strong Terms Inspection of all Teas.

When it came to the item of coffee which were reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent, Mr. McMillan wanted to know whether the department charged customs duty on coffee coming by express coming from the United States. Hon. Mr. Wallace replied that it did not; it had only been tested once, and did not work. The opposition criticism of the sugar duties was confined to Charlton and McMillan, who had the audacity to complain that notwithstanding the further decrease of sixteen cents per hundred weight in refined and the admission of West India sugar free up to 16 degrees standard, the refiners would continue to make vast fortunes. The only change made was the inclusion of "molasses, n. o. p." in the item of syrups, etc., dutiable at one cent a pound. The committee then rose and reported and the house adjourned at 10.55 p. m. NOTES. Almost the whole sitting of the railway committee today was taken up in the consideration of the bill to authorize the purchase of the Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway company and to change the name of the latter company to the Dominion Atlantic Railway company. The bill provides for numerous amendments for the protection of parties having claims against the companies. The revenue for the ten months is \$30,288,000 and the expenditure \$28,600,000. Col. Stewart, commandant of the Ottawa frontier, died suddenly of heart disease. He was one of the best known public contractors in western Canada. He will be given a military funeral. It is the intention of the government about June 1st to establish a bell buoy off Cape Breaker, southern entrance to Chagny harbor, for the purpose of indicating the position of Breaker and to act as a fair way buoy for vessels making the harbor from the southwest during thick or foggy weather. The prohibition reference was again taken up in the supreme court this morning. Mr. Nesbit concluded his argument on behalf of the prohibitionists, and contended that the dominion had the sole power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors either by wholesale or retail. He was followed by Mr. Sutherland on the same line, who asked for the strict construction of the British North America act, contending that the Canada Temperance act and the Ontario Local Option act were statutes which clashed, and that matters of such importance as the local legislation had to give way to the federal government. Solicitor General Curran replied on behalf of the prohibitionists, and contended that the gentlemen for the provinces had misunderstood certain judgments which they quoted. Judgment was reserved. The maritime list of ship duties was then taken up, the case of Adams v. Townshend being first argued. The action in this case was to recover an amount claimed by respondent for salary as manager of a gold mine in Nova Scotia, which was defended on the ground that by agreement the salary was only to be paid from the profits or sale of the mine, and had not accrued until the mine was sold. Judgment was reserved. Doyle v. McPhee, the second case on the maritime list, was withdrawn. City of Halifax v. Bay, was next taken up and Newcombe, Q. C., deputy minister of justice, appeared for the respondents and took exception to the jurisdiction. The fact in the country. Every dollar's worth of scrap brought in had disappeared just that much pig iron which should have been made in the country. He was heartily in support of the increased duty on scrap iron. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Casey said this duty would virtually prohibit scrap iron from being brought into Canada, and that the action was a matter of vital interest to every province of Canada. The furnaces had all the materials to make this product. The Canada today only manufactured one-fifth of the iron used here. If they could produce one-half of the iron used they would keep up the production of iron in the country. Mr. McDonnell (Algonia), said this was a matter of vital interest to every province of Canada. The furnaces had all the materials to make this product. The Canada today only manufactured one-fifth of the iron used here. If they could produce one-half of the iron used they would keep up the production of iron in the country. (Hear, hear.) The amount of labor employed in the production of iron was very great, and the scrap iron which was kept in circulation. Scrap iron had been brought in by the rolling mills people because the iron had not been produced in the country. The fact in the country. Every dollar's worth of scrap brought in had disappeared just that much pig iron which should have been made in the country. He was heartily in support of the increased duty on scrap iron. (Hear, hear.) 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PROVINCIAL.

A Brakeman's Foot Cut Off By a Train.

Great Catches of Herring Along the Kent Co. Coast.

Interesting News From Many Sections of New Brunswick

(Continued from Page 5.)

Restigouche.
CAMPBELLTON, May 1.—H. R. Murray, late of New Brunswick, has leased the large building known as the Patterson block and has transformed it into a handsome hotel, which he will open May 7 at the Commercial. The house has 35 bedrooms, lunch counter, livery stable, sample rooms, elegant sitting and smoking rooms and barber's parlor. Its situation on the river bank, right opposite the depot, will make it a most convenient house for tourists and the travelling public.

Sunbury Co.
MARGREVILLE, May 4.—Large catches of gaspereaux are being made on the Portobello and adjacent waters.

Rifing commenced at the Mitchell hotel yesterday. Shooting was done for as long a time as for loading the joints. The Admiral passed here at 6 a. m. with the first raft of the season.

Small fish is quite prevalent here. The board of health has placed several notices.—Councillor Banks voted barley on the 19th ult., which is now up.—Thomas Bridges is leading a woodboat with hay from the Forley farm.

Kent Co.
RIHARDT, May 5.—Great catches of herring are being made off here and all along the coast to the north. The best haul recorded so far was made of this week at Richmond by James Leggo of this town, who with three men landed in two days one hundred and fifty barrels. Small boats off this harbor have secured as many as forty barrels this week. They can be disposed of to the lobster dealers at one dollar per barrel.

A band of ten tramps and beggars, made up of men, women and children, have been around this vicinity for the past few days. They have a horse and wagon and a little tent to live in. One of the men has a club foot, another has a cancer eating his nose off, while the women and children are barefooted. The Gray army can contain no harder looking specimens of humanity.

Curran & Little of Kingston have been awarded the contract for building the crematory at St. Nicholas River.—The weather has enabled the farmers to commence work. The wind blowing off shore is also favorable for putting out lobster traps.

Albert Co.
HOPWELL HILL, May 2.—Wesley Hunt of Chemondale has sold his farm to William H. Shaw.

A terrific thunder storm passed over the village this evening, accompanied by torrents of rain. During the storm the Baptist church was struck by lightning and one of the four spires knocked from the tower, the timber being scattered to the street.

HARVEY, May 2.—Mrs. Lydia Richardson died this morning after an lingering illness of consumption, brought on by a grippe. Mrs. O. G. Maitland of this place was a sister of the deceased.

Harding E. Graves' boat, built by Aas Harris, is supplying vessels with water, provisions, etc.

HOPWELL HILL, May 3.—Daylight this morning revealed more damage done to the Baptist church than was noticed last evening. Besides one of the small spires being knocked off, the ornamental work was demolished on one side of the top of the tower, a large window destroyed, cloisters stripped off, and the cornice torn off the base of the tower. The plastering in the vestibule is also shattered. The upper part of the face of the tower was blackened by the lightning.

HOPWELL HILL, May 4.—The new Memorial bridge, near this village, is approaching completion. The planking is being put on today, and teams will be able to cross tomorrow. The structure is 45 feet high with two bents, and the floor 17 feet in width. The piers are 35 feet high and rest on cross ties placed on abutments of cedar and hardwood, strengthened with spiles.

Mrs. Robinson leaves on Monday for Philadelphia to join her husband, Captain Charles S. Robinson, of the bark Anco Stafford, recently arrived from Dieppe.

HARVEY, May 5.—Hopwell lodge, I. O. G. T., has elected the following officers: S. S. Atkinson, C. T.; Hallie McLean, V. T.; Annie Stevens, S. J. T.; Isaac Prescott, S. J. W. T.; Trueman, S. J. T.; Arthur Blaisley, T. Rev. W. H. Johnson, D. M.; W. F. W. Brewster, guard; Pitt Murray, Sen.; J. E. Dean, P. C. T.

Westmorland Co.
SALISBURY, May 2.—The funeral of the late Humphrey D. Milton took place this afternoon. Mr. M. was 36 years of age and leaves a wife, mother and two children to mourn their loss. He has been one of the leading merchants of this place for several years. The services at the Baptist church were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Milton Addison, assisted by Revs. R. S. Orlep and D. Chapman. The deceased was the largest in this place in many years.

Sickness is very prevalent here at present. Among those prostrated are Mrs. Abraham Sherwood, wife of Manager Sherwood, with inflammation of the lungs, and Frank Taylor, station agent, with acute rheumatism. Mr. Dr. Moore, who has been seriously ill of rheumatism of the heart, is slowly recovering. Tonight, after a trying trip to see his sick sister, Mrs. A. Sherwood, Edward Harris left for his home in Nebraska.

Rev. Milton Addison and family intend leaving for a month's rest. Mr. Addison purpose visiting friends and relatives in the eastern States, and Mrs. Addison will remain at her home in Kings county.

The recent funeral has been of great service to Alexander L. Wright in getting his logs down the river to the mill. Several carloads of lumber are shipped every day.

SALISBURY, May 4.—This morning, while on his way to this place, Alfred Stevens' horse went through the Covadale bridge, breaking the wagon somewhat and injuring the animal slightly.

ROSE BLVD., May 1.—The woolen mill has resumed operations.—Courtney Rayworth is laying the foundation for a residence, the outside of which he expects to have completed by June 1.

Mrs. John Walton is very sick with pneumonia.—Mrs. John Grant, wife of Captain Grant.—This place died quite suddenly this morning. She took sick on Friday with the North Shore, but as she is a member of the Church of England, and was highly respected. Mrs. Grant was the oldest daughter of the late Henry Bass of the North Shore. The funeral was a large one, and was held at her late residence. She was 56 years old.

MONCTON, May 6.—P. McNabgton of the Park Hotel has started a lighting establishment in Denby's block. He will bottle and purser and soft drinks.

P. Gallagher of the Commercial Hotel is

talking of starting a five cent beer garden, probably in the roller building recently purchased by him. Thus do the wicked publishers thrive under the Scotch act.

Real estate is held more firmly than for two or three years past. The Atkinson property, consisting of two buildings at corner of St. George and Bussard streets, recently sold under mortgage by P. S. McNab & Co. of St. John. It has been purchased by Malcolm Somers, who will reside in town in future.

The electrical apparatus of the Memorial hotel has been installed at that place, and the machinery is expected to be in operation within ten days.

The Vendome hotel here has been disposed of to T. LeBlanc and Fred Leggett. The Queen Hotel has also been taken under lease by Pascal Haber, late of Memramouc.

J. Deverber Neale, grand secretary of the Orange association, has leased a warehouse under the disposition of Grand Master Kelly for the organization of a new Orange lodge in Moncton. This will be known as the Orange lodge, No. 101, and will start with a membership of 62. The Orange men will occupy their new hall in the Bank of Nova Scotia building in about a month. The carpenters and masons are now busy getting up the building.

The Amateur Athletic association has not yet recovered from the baseball crash of a few years ago. The financial statement submitted at the annual meeting, which shows a debt of \$1,647.95, in addition to the mortgage of \$1,800 on the grounds. As the floating debt is mostly work of financial nature, the association is quite a task, and a strong effort will be made the coming year to reduce the debt. The total receipts last year amounted to \$406.25, of which considerably more than one-half was required to pay interest on mortgage and floating debt. The officers of the association for the current year are as follows: President, D. Pottinger; vice-presidents, Dr. O. J. McCully, Grant Hall, J. E. Masters, O. T. Navas and T. B. Henderson; secretary, Geo. Akman; treasurer, D. Steward; managing committee, J. W. Little, E. G. Harris, Leslie Lawson, M. C. Condon, Avard Knight, E. W. Givan and W. C. Ross.

QUEBECOS.
PETERSVILLE, May 1.—Large quantities of oats have already been sown. The stock raising of the late Joseph P. D. Armstrong was sold at Armstrong's Corner on April 30th.

The interior of the Presbyterian church is being painted by Thomas Hanson.

Thomas Pender is delivering a series of lectures in this vicinity on Agriculture, and the Best Methods of Farming.

Wm. J. Wood & Sons have a large crew of men riving their lumber down the Nerepis.

Philip O. Graham, who has been logging extensively on Meads brook, has his lumber at the rafting ground.

JEMESIO, May 2.—Mrs. G. W. Currie is slowly recovering from an attack of heart trouble. Captain A. F. Cramp, who was unable to take charge of his vessel this morning on account of an attack of bronchitis is improving. Joseph Dykeman is confined to the house with mumps. Annie Straight of Waterloo, formerly a resident of Jemesio, is very low with scarlet fever.

Rev. M. P. King is holding special revival services at Mill Cove, where seven persons have been added to the church.—The tug Martello went to St. John today with the new schooner built by T. Ferris of Waterbury.—Theodore Titus has moved into the home recently given him by his father.

JERUSALEM, May 3.—The first shipment of the season passed over here yesterday.

Many farmers have done considerable planting, although but little seed has yet been sown.

Samuel Short, who contemplates travelling as a peddler, has purchased a horse that weighs over 1,300 pounds and is but four years old.

CHATEAU, May 4.—About two o'clock this afternoon a carload of sleepers which was on the main track of the Central railway was being brought in ahead of the engine. The engine was approaching when the sleepers were to be left, Brakeman-David McFarlane jumped from the car while in motion to turn the switch, but in running caught his foot between the rails and was killed. The engine was stopped by the driver, and the train was held up. The body was removed to the hospital and the funeral services were held on Tuesday at 8 a. m., the Rev. S. J. Hanson officiating.

The church was tastefully adorned with flowers and plants and presented a very pleasant appearance. After a prolonged and busy session on Wednesday, the chapter adjourned with a warm expression of thanks to Rev. W. S. Orlep and friends for the hospitality shown to the visitors. A standing order of thanks was also accorded to the Rev. O. H. Weeks, for a handsome contribution of books to the library.

The Rev. W. S. Orlep and friends met at the residence of Rev. Mr. Dawson, who was assisted by his wife and family.

KINGS CO.
BELLEFLEUR, May 3.—The house of Lester Sander at Upper Springfield was burned this afternoon. The loss is quite heavy, as there was no insurance and very little furniture, etc., saved.

W. A. Fowler has sold a horse and lot to Mrs. Drew, daughter of Samuel Northrop. The property was bought by Mrs. Dawson, and is being sold to her. Mrs. Dawson has three young people and received them, with three others, into the Methodist church.

HAYCOCK, May 3.—A terrific thunder storm passed over this village last evening. The funeral of the late Mrs. George Perry took place at the Methodist church Sunday morning and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Thompson.

Abram Alward of Havelock, who is in the employment of the provincial government as lecturer in the interest of dairying, is about to move his family to Fredericton.

The Rev. A. F. Brown moved to Petticoe this morning.

Reform lodge has installed the following officers: O. T. Bert Keith; V. B. Edwards; Gusack; S. J. T. Mrs. Killam; Sen. Dick Taylor; A. S. Lottis; Price; F. S. Tilly; McMaack; Treas. Wm. Hanson; chap. H. W. Robertson; man. Henry P. King; C. T. Walter Keith. After installation the Rev. A. F. Brown was presented with an address.

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APPOQUIT, May 5.—Jones Bros. business has increased that they intend erecting a large warehouse in a few days on the adjoining their store.

The funeral of Mrs. Kirstead, wife of Stephen Kirstead of this place, took place yesterday. She was born in Kingsburg, her father being Grant Piers, who is still living, and her mother Emma Erb. She leaves two sons, Hilson and Charles, and one daughter, Mrs. James Piers and a son, Mr. Piers of St. John. Mrs. Kirstead was about forty years of age.

Robert Appleby of Hampton has taken the contract of building the Millbrook bridge, but as it is not to be built immediately a temporary bridge will be placed for present accommodation.

J. E. McMaury has his drive of logs down. John P. McMaury has carpenters building house and barn on his property, a part of the old Ryan estate.

The grass is further ahead now than it

was the first of June last year, and cattle will get their living by the 15th.

The cheese factory at Berwick is expected to be opened on the middle of this month.

SUSSEX, May 5.—Mr. Atherton, the well known horseman of Amherst, N. S., and Mrs. Atherton, arrived here by train last night, and are about to make Sussex their future home. For the present they are staying at the Queen Hotel.

Mr. W. A. Tool, master of the Boys' Industrial school of St. John, endorsed by J. W. Downey, the superintendent, was received today by Mrs. Garvin, whose son with another lad by the name of Coates were sent to the school for breaking into the school house a short time since, giving an excellent account of young Garvin's progress in learning and other matters. Doubtless the school will prove a good home for these boys and be the making of them.

The officers of the Sussex fire brigade met in a meeting on Wednesday night, with Duncau Gamblin as chief, last night.

Warden J. A. Moore is in Sussex today, having been appointed that it will be the duty of the municipality by larger means for the doing of the board of health. Young Dr. Byrne is now able to be about his room and all fears of the spread of the typhoid fever have passed.

Large numbers are returning this spring from the United States, all bringing with them the old story of "stay at home, boys."

CARLETON CO.
NEWBURY JUNCTION, May 4.—Several farmers sowed grain on April 30, a remarkably early period. Grass is growing very rapidly.

Joseph Robinson has his new house nearly ready for occupancy.

Jeremiah Dickinson was fortunate in having his house at Acker Creek being burned last night.

BOSTON, May 4.—The funeral of Thomas Godwin who died on Tuesday after a lingering illness, took place on Wednesday afternoon. Rev. Thos. Todd, the officiating clergyman, was assisted by Rev. Fred Todd of St. Stephen.

Ernest Thomas has bought the farm from Mrs. Nancy C. Kearney, consisting of 100 acres of land, formerly known as the Daniel Kearney property.

Samuel Nixon, who has spent the past few years in the United States, is returning this spring has decided to remain and work the old farm, owned and occupied for many years by his father, Henry Nixon, who is now in failing health.

A building lot on the south side of the bridge on York street was recently purchased by Charles A. Lewin from John Chitwick.

Kingston Denary.
The spring chapter of the clergy of this rural deanery was held at the rectory, Norton, May 1. There was a full attendance, including the Rev. W. S. Orlep, rural dean, who presided at all the sessions, and Revs. D. Pickett, H. W. Little, A. J. Cross, W. S. Orlep, N. C. Hansen, A. W. Smithers, E. P. Hurley, H. S. Wainwright, H. J. Wetmore. Reports were presented from the hon. secretaries of the churches and the Sunday school union. It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the S. S. T. on August 3. Revs. D. Pickett, N. C. Hansen and H. S. Wainwright were appointed examiners for the deanery prize scheme. A committee was also selected to prepare for the annual meeting of the union at some place convenient for the gathering of the clergy of the various parishes.

At the afternoon session on Tuesday an original paper on the Creek of Hobevois was read by the Rev. H. W. Little, and a practical paper on the same passage by the Rev. E. P. Hurley, which were fully and ably discussed. A service was held at 7:30, which was well attended by the parishioners, and an instructive sermon was preached by the Rev. A. W. Smithers on some Lessons of the Bible, the Rev. H. S. Wainwright, the holy communion on Wednesday at 8 a. m., the Rev. S. J. Hanson officiating.

The church was tastefully adorned with flowers and plants and presented a very pleasant appearance. After a prolonged and busy session on Wednesday, the chapter adjourned with a warm expression of thanks to Rector Wainwright and friends for the hospitality shown to the visitors. A standing order of thanks was also accorded to the Rev. O. H. Weeks, for a handsome contribution of books to the deanery library.

The Rev. W. S. Orlep and friends met at the residence of Rev. Mr. Dawson, who was assisted by his wife and family.

Staying Up Nights.
DRUDGE.
Dodge—"Isn't that the Rev. Dr. Courly of the Camel's Eye Memorial church? He's looking quite pale." Lodge—"It's over his eyes and chest, making a fearful study of the scriptures in order to clear up a certain question." Dodge—"What question?" Lodge—"He's trying to find authority to justify a man in swearing off his income tax."

Westport, N. S.
CAPT. G. C. HALEY, of the sloop, Jessie B., says that for the last four years he had been a great sufferer from rheumatism in his knee, which at times swelled up and became very painful. He tried many remedies without success until he obtained some of Dr. Manning's German remedy, which gave him almost instant relief. He also says: "I have used it for Indigestion, flatulence, cold in the stomach, cramps, neuralgia, and in fact for almost every kind of pain or ache. I would not be without it, no matter, at any price." Dr. Manning's German remedy is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co., St. John, N. B., and is for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Sorry He Spoke.
(Indianapolis Journal.)
"Well, why don't you say that you wish you were a man?" asked Mr. Potts during the little discussion he was having with his spouse about some matters of domestic management. "Because I don't wish anything of the sort," she retorted. "I only wish you were one."

A Patriotic Exhibition.
Gov. News.
Small son—Us boys is getting up a dog show, and I bet our Fido will take the prize. Father—Fido has no pedigree. Small son—This isn't an European aristocracy affair. It's an American dog show.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

Here At Home.

Having used your Syrup for Indigestion with gratifying results, I have much pleasure in testifying to the benefits received from it. Nothing that I had ever before tried gave me such speedy and permanent relief.

Yours truly,

E. Y. VAUGHAN.

April 11, 1894.

To THE GROSS COMPANY, St. John.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The News.

Sir,—Permit me to ask you a little space in your interesting paper to express my opinion of some of the statements made by your correspondent. Whilst I might not feel like endorsing all of W. B. Fawcett's complaints or charges made against the Dominion government, yet I consider his effort a step in the right direction, and that the farmers were somewhat indebted to that gentleman for fearlessly taking up his pen in venturing his complaints and advocating a change towards us.

The most important industries in the Dominion are agriculture and the lumber trade. Both of these industries are now languishing and much depressed, especially in the maritime provinces, and a great change has come upon us, and the altered circumstances in which we now find ourselves placed, not only by the opening up of the Northwest territories, but also of the western states, make it impossible for us to hold our own in population and to compete with western producers, we being in a harder climate and soil less fertile, consequently the great need now for the farmers to assert and press their rights upon our law-makers. It is clear that the farmers are not as well represented in parliament as they should be.

It is not mistaken, in New Brunswick we have no representative farmer in the house of commons. I think we have some whose names are Mr. Johnston, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Porter, 2,884, 1,555, 990, 1,552, 1,512, 1,212, 2,395, 2,698, 1,247, 965, 10,989, 4,320, 2,748, 18, 626, 2,159, 216, 2,229, 159, 619, 11,000, 281, 2,400, 785, 308, 1,107, 650, 811, 401, 17,983, 10,839, 3,393, 2,255, 6,996, 3,124, 1,254, 1,271, 8,748, 7,299, 1,235, 835, 9,838, 2,340, 596, 492, 4,494, 5,676, 569, 68, 29,267, 21,120, 125, 49, 1,310, 492, 2,617, 602, 736, 330, 753, 742, 5,997, 38,970, 3,290, 8,946, 33,115, 1,379, 1,011, 851, 3,967, 3,400, 3,021, 4,910, 965, 6,914, 10,972, 6,918, 15,111, 11,018, 1,155, 2,069, 1,496, 197, 5,674, 6,100, 4,270, 610, 630, 630, 5,299, 93, 14,067, 976, 1,032, 140, 630, 310, 633, 3,321, 26,380, 43,485, 48,679, 201,981, 203,685, 118,143, 56,481, 333,004, 359,166, 87,296 14 \$ 81,800 43

The striking motto of the White Ribboners relative to the realm of morals, but of no less importance is that the motto be applied to the physical system. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills are the greatest of all blood purifiers and health givers. Ask your druggist for them.

Saved His Life.
Atchison Globe.
A physician recently saved a man's life in a very great way. He told me that the man must have an operation performed and it would cost him \$75. The man couldn't raise the \$75 and he is alive today.

"Here," said the farmer, "just split up some of that railroad timber, and I'll give you a good meal." "Alas I cannot," said the tramp; "the greater part of my life has been passed walking on such timber. It is so much like breaking up home ties."

Just look at that fellow on the bicycle, will you? What in the world is he using in him hanging up his nose? He is trying to put his shoulder to the wheel.—(Indianapolis Journal.)

While engraving a matrimonial invitation, a New York artist made a curious blunder. The invitation ran thus: "Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have the pleasure to request your presence at the marriage of their daughter."

TRADE OF ST. JOHN.

April's Imports and Exports Fall Off, As Compared With the Same Month Last Year.

The statement of the import trade of St. John for April shows a decline of \$123,838 compared with the same month last year.

The decline was almost equally divided between free and dutiable goods, the former showing a loss of \$92,669, and the latter \$31,170. Of dutiable goods once credited \$8,241, manufactures of iron and steel \$8,187, glass and glassware \$7,513, cotton \$7,495, silk, except kerseos, \$4,367, silks \$4,098, and woolsens, seeds, kerosene oil, earthenware and china, and manufactures of wood, \$1,357.

The total imports last month were only \$68,159 less than in April 1893. The free goods list last month compared with April, 1893, as above stated, shows a decline of \$22,662. In April, 1893, there was cotton wool imported to the value of \$26,024, and sheepskins with wool on, \$16,428, neither item appearing at all on last month's list. Then \$10,669 worth less was imported last month, \$8,833 worth less of hard coal, and over \$2,000 each less of lumber and salt, besides other minor reductions. This accounts for more than the real loss, but is counterbalanced by larger imports in some lines last month. For example, raw hides to the value of \$9,944 were imported last month, a most unusual thing, and accounted for by the collapse in the United States market just as the import of sheepskins was last year. Settlers' effects show an increase of \$3,381 last month. The big importation of cotton in April, 1893, is tobacco cuttings to the value of \$50,000, a condition for buyers in the foreign markets.

Turning to the list of exports, and comparing them with those of April, 1893, the figures as given below show a falling off from the same month last year of \$120,546. The item of lumber and its products alone would account for this, being \$130,349 less than in April, 1893. But there was also a decline of \$2,828 in fish, \$1,851 in animal and agricultural products, and over \$4,000 in other articles. Among the items of increase last month were household effects, \$7,945, and a ship sold to Norway \$6,318. The following is a detailed statement of imports.

IMPORTS.
Summary statement of goods entered for consumption at the port of St. John, N. B., for April, 1893, compared with April, 1894.

Goods	1893	1894
Adm.	180	180
Animals	1,212	1,212
Articles	1,555	990
Books	1,512	1,512
Buildings	2,395	2,698
Cattle	1,247	965
Corn	10,989	4,320
Coal	18	626
Meat	159	216
Merch.	2,229	159
Coffee	11,000	281
Grain	308	1,107
Milk	2,698	785
Cotton	811	401
Drugs	17,983	10,839
Medicines	3,393	2,255
Books	6,996	3,124
Flax	1,254	1,271
Fruit	8,748	7,299
Glass	1,235	835
Gum	9,838	2,340
Harmoniums	596	492
Iron and steel	4,494	5,676
Iron	69	68
Iron and steel	29,267	21,120
Jewels	125	49
Leather	1,310	492
Leather and furs	2,617	602
Marble	407	602
Medical	736	330
Miscellaneous	753	742
Kerosene oil	5,997	38,970
Oil	8,946	33,115
Paints and colors	1,011	851
Paper and printing	3,967	3,400
Misc. but. cases	3,021	4,910
Salt, not for consumption	965	691
Seeds	10,972	6,918
Silk	15,111	11,018
Spices	1,155	2,069
Straw	1,496	197
Sugar	5,674	6,100
Synops	633	15,299
Molasses	73,146	97,250
Synops	4,067	976
Wood	456	830
Wood	633	310
Wool	26,380	26,380
Other dutiable	43,485	48,679
Total dutiable	201,981	203,685
Free	118,143	56,481
Total	320,124	260,166
Sumption	333,004	359,166
Total duty	\$ 87,296 14	\$ 81,800 43

EXPORTS.
The following articles were exported from the port of St. John, N. B., during the month of April, 1894:

Goods	Value
Salt, brs.	3,900
Yellow metal	61
Articles for donation government	448
Articles for army and navy	416
Ship stores	283
Settlers' effects	5,249
Ties from China, lbs.	3,994
Apparatus for schools	12
Other articles	440
Total free goods	56,481

NOVA SCOTIA.

More Trouble Over the Queen Hotel, Halifax.

A Southampton Store Raided by Enterprising Burglars.

Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, May 3.—Donohue, 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.

ANNAPOLIS, May 4.—A large seizure has been made here of fruit and ornamental trees sent by H. H. Grunt & Co. of Connecticut.

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.

AMHERST, May 2.—As a meeting of the merchants of Amherst held last evening it was finally resolved to have a grand robbery on the 21st.

AMHERST, May 3.—A terrific thunder storm accompanied by most vivid lightning raged here last night at 11 o'clock.

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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.

Janine Joyce was thrown from her carriage in Central Park, New York, the other afternoon, by a careless driver who ran into her trap.

John L. Sullivan disgused a big New York audience by appearing on the stage at Harry Hill's benefit in a mangle state of intoxication.

Manager Sprague talks of giving a more costly mantle to the St. John Opera house, producing the New Magdalen, in the city on Saturday.

Mr. Harrington, in advance of the True Irish Hearts Company, which appears at the Opera House on Wednesday, May 25th, was in the city on Saturday.

Joseph Arthur's successful play, The Still Alarm, will be presented at the Opera house next week for four nights.

Mr. Arthur, in his search for novelty, hit upon the idea of a play for a striking American drama and put upon the stage the exact reproduction of a fire engine and the interior of an engine house.

This morning the teacher found the contents of the school desks upset and all the books belonging to children's writing cases, teachers' desk, etc., were taken away.

Amos Lawrence, who has been spending a month here and in Leamington and Springhill, returned on Saturday to his home at Gasperus Mills.

Amos Lawrence & Sons have finished work on the drive.

May 4.—A thunder storm raged furiously all night, rain falling heavily.

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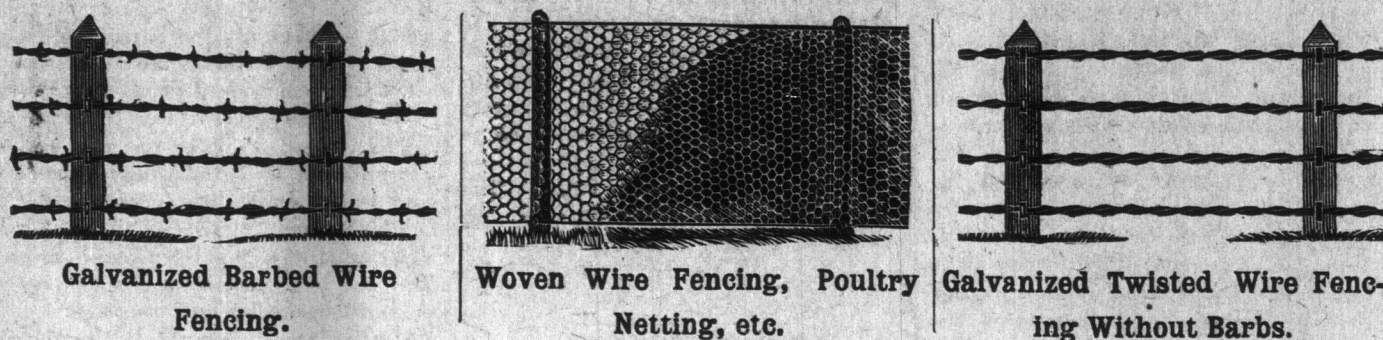
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WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

ALL KINDS OF WIRE FENCING.



CIRCULARS AND PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

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

Galvanized Barbed Wire Fencing.

Woven Wire Fencing, Poultry Netting, etc.

Galvanized Twisted Wire Fencing Without Barbs.

Safety. I. O. F. Security.

Benefits Offered by the Independent Order of Foresters.

The Social and Fraternal Privileges of the Order Everywhere.

FREE MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

To Aged Foresters—\$50, \$100, \$200 or \$300.

On Reaching the Expectation of Life—\$500, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000.

On Total Permanent Disability—\$250, \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500.

Sickness Benefits (Optional)—\$3 for the first two weeks, and \$5 for following ten weeks.

AT DEATH to the Person Designated by the Policy—\$500, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000. FUNERAL EXPENSES—\$50.

Deposited with the Imperial Government, \$20,000'stg. \$97,383

Deposited with the Dominion Government. 50,000

Deposited with the New Brunswick Government. 20,000

During the Biennial Term ended 30 June, 1893, there were 31,308

Applications Accepted in full for. \$39,499,000

421 Accepted for Reduced Amounts. 587,000

New Business Accepted. \$40,086,000

2550 Applications Refused in full for. \$3,191,000

Amount Refused by Reduction. 487,000

New Business Declined. \$ 3,678,000

Number of Members, December 1st, 1893, 53,317.

There is no Assessment at Death on Surviving Members.

The Rates make the Order the Cheapest Fraternal Benefit Society in the world.

Cash Benefits paid up to 1st November, 1893. One Million Seven Hundred and Eighty-four Thousand Four Hundred and Six Dollars.

Cash Reserve Fund, January 1st, 1894. Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight Dollars—an average increase in 1893 of \$23,000 a month, and \$278,700 more than twelve months ago.

THE INDEPENDENT FORESTERS (monthly) containing detailed accounts of the Order up to date, Court news and general literature, edited by the Supreme Chief, is mailed free to every Forester.

The latest official examination of the I. O. F. was made by the Commissioner of Insurance of Wisconsin, September, 1893, who reported: "In a word, I found everything at the Head Office connected with the Order to be pre-eminently satisfactory."

Application for membership may be made to any Forester in your district.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (re-elected by acclamation, September, 1893):

Orestis Velethos, M. D., Supreme Chief, Toronto; E. Botterell, Esq., House of Commons, Port St. George, Ottawa; Hon. D. D. Aitken, Member of Congress, St. Joe, Mich.; John A. McGillivray, Q. C., Supreme Secretary, Toronto; T. G. Davey, Esq., St. Treasurer, London; Thomas Millman, M. D., M.R.C.S. (England), S. Physician; Hon. Judge Wedderburn, S. Counselor, Hampton, New Brunswick.

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Vertical text in the middle column, possibly a list or index.

Large advertisement for W. H. Thorne & Co. featuring wire fencing, I.O.F. benefits, and agricultural products like seeds and fertilizer.

Table titled 'BLANCHARD ELECTED' showing election results for Gloucester.

Advertisement for Imperial Baking Powder featuring an illustration of a woman and a child.

Advertisement for 'THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER' and 'SEEDS' by E.W. Gillett.

Advertisement for 'Sow' seeds by Jardine & Co's, featuring an illustration of a carrot.

Advertisement for 'PILGRIM PANT CO.' featuring an illustration of a man in a suit.

Advertisement for 'FERTILIZERS' by Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Limited.

Advertisement for 'THE SUN' and 'McClure's Magazine for 1894'.

THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 9, 1894.

THE GLOUCESTER ELECTION.

Mr. Blanchard, the regular nominee of the liberal conservative convention, was elected on Saturday in Gloucester by a substantial majority in the neighborhood of three hundred. What the result would have been had Mr. Blanchard been opposed by a candidate pledged to support Mr. Laurier can only be guessed from the fact that the grip party did not think the chances good enough to justify such a contest. The opposition press of Moncton and St. John called argently and with frequent repetitions upon the liberals of the county to cast their votes with those liberal conservatives who were supporting Mr. Donost. Possibly the advice was followed. In that case the vote received by Mr. Donost represents the whole of the grip vote of the county in addition to Mr. Donost's conservative following. But there is some reason to believe that the appeal was not heeded to any great extent and that the Gloucester grip voted in accordance with their personal preferences. The returns by parishes seem to indicate that voting went largely on sectional lines. It appears also that Mr. Blanchard had to bear the burden of some of the provincial government's misdeeds.

The general result is not calculated to afford much comfort to the supporters of Mr. Laurier. It was claimed that after the retirement of Mr. Burns, whose personal popularity and business influence were elements in his favor, the liberal conservatives would not be able to hold the county so long represented by Mr. Anglin. It turns out that after the retirement of Mr. Burns, the opposition has not only failed to capture the constituency, but has not even ventured to put a candidate in the field. The conservative whom the party was asked to support defeated the one whom it was asked to oppose. The opposition is apparently tottering to the fall on the North Shore as well as other places. Mr. Blanchard is an Acadian, though a stranger might think from his name that he belonged to an English speaking race. He is the first federal representative of Gloucester of the same nationality as the majority of the people of the county. Mr. Anglin and Mr. Burns both speak French fluently, and are of the same faith as the majority of the Gloucester people. But French is the mother tongue of the member elect. Mr. Blanchard was elected to the legislature in 1892 with Mr. Silverlight as his colleague. Dual representation was abolished twenty years ago, but circumstances have made it possible for Mr. Blanchard to sit as a member of parliament in the same session that he sat as a member of the legislature.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Another member of the late Whiteway government of Newfoundland has been unseated, together with a private supporter. This brings the number of the unseated up to four, including two ministers, while Sir William Whiteway himself and Colonial Secretary Bond are, as Henry Ward Beecher would have said, "on the ragged edge." Just before the house adjourned, a majority of the members of the house passed a vote of censure on Judge Winter because of his judgment in the Bay de Verde case. Sir James Winter had been an opponent of the late premier. He was the leader of the opposition up to the time of his appointment to the bench. When he was appointed the government seemed to have made a good stroke by leaving the opposition without a leader on the eve of an election. But after the decision above mentioned the premier who appointed him began to have doubts as to his fitness for a judicial post, and proceeded to denounce his course. It was perhaps natural that politicians who had been deprived of their seats and degraded from citizenship by the courts should not commend the judge. But now Chief Justice Carbe, a jurist of great eminence, who has been on the bench a long time, has taken the same view of the law and facts as his junior colleagues. It has not been suggested that the chief justice is partial to either party in the colony. Yet the effect of his judgment is to reduce the majority against the new ministry.

THE ALLEGED BUDDHIST GOSPEL.

A publication which has rather attracted the attention of the multitude than of scholars is the book called "The Unknown Life of Christ," purporting to be translated by Nicolas Notovitch. This gentleman is a subject of the Czar, who, according to his own story, found in a Buddhist convent in Thibet the manuscripts which he reproduces. The precious document was shown Notovitch while he lay at the convent recovering from the effects of a fall from his horse. The priest read to him from the yellow parchments the story of the life and crucifixion of Jesus, who dwelt for a time in the land of the Hebrews. He was born of a Hebrew woman, but was the Eternal Spirit in human form, which he had taken in order "that he might show the means by which men identify themselves with the Godhead and come to eternal felicity." The portion of the story which describes the trial before Pilate, and gives many new features and greatly enlarges the dialogue, was printed in most of the papers some months ago.

In the last number of the North American Review Dr. Edward Everett Hale gives a sort of summary of the Unknown Life, and makes reflections on the translator, whom Dr. Hale prefers to consider the author. The critic cannot locate the Buddhist convent, which, he says, is not included in the ordinary list of such institutions. He remarks on the circumstance that while Nicolas heard in several places of this manuscript, no one else who travelled the same road

ever heard of it. Dr. Hale regrets that since the Russian undertook to get up an account of this kind he had not done his work better, and suggests that a Buddhist priest would have made a much more attractive invention than this westerner. In the opinion of the scholarly critic the work is Russo-French and contains reflections on Russian politics. This is not a very enthusiastic reception for the "sixth gospel." It was announced the other day in the Moncton Common Council that Mrs. Steadman, whose husband was killed while performing his duty as a policeman, is in very straitened circumstances. A number of excellent women expressed a good deal of sympathy for Buck, who killed officer Steadman and left his wife a widow, with no one to support her. Perhaps a little might be spared for the family of Buck's victim.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

The combustible property in Canada may not be increasing in value but there is a constant increase in the fire risk held on it. The total amount of risk held by fire insurance companies at the close of last year was \$87,093,294 or some \$160 per head for the whole population of the dominion. This is an increase of \$15,000,000 over the previous year. The greater part of this insurance is placed with British companies, which, when the old year was out, held \$52,000,000 in round figures, of fire risk in this country. Canadian companies come next with \$15,000,000, while United States companies hold \$121,000,000. During the year the British and Canadian companies made some increase on their risks while the United States risks decreased.

It is hardly necessary to state that not quite all the money received for premiums goes to pay fire losses. From 1869 to 1893 the total receipts for premiums were over \$105,000,000, and the payments for losses \$73,000,000. But during that period there were several years, notably 1877, in which the losses exceeded the premiums. On the whole Canadian companies have received \$28,000,000, and paid out for fire losses \$20,000,000 during the period. British companies have received \$67,000,000 and paid \$46,000,000, while United States companies have taken in \$9,000,000 and paid \$6,000,000. We cling to round figures.

The cash paid during last year for losses was a little over five millions, and was 73.86 per cent of the premium income. The Canadian companies paid 69.75 per cent of their receipts as against 75.30 per cent in 1892. The British companies on the other hand faced worse last year than the year before, as their losses were 75.86 per cent against 61.16 in 1892. The United States companies' per centage decreased from 70 to 69.48.

When we come to add the general expenses to the fire losses we find the margin between income and expenditure tends to disappear. The British companies taken together report a deficit on the last year's business. They represent that they have paid 75.89 per cent of their Canadian premiums on Canadian fire losses and 28.68 per cent on general expenses, the whole amount being 4.48 per cent more than the premiums. Of 24 British companies, only 8 report a Canadian income in excess of the local expenditure, and in these the balance is not large enough to offer much to the stockholder. The United States companies are on the safe side by a minute fraction, their fire losses being 68.68 and expenses 31.30 per cent of the premiums; total, 99.97. The Canadian companies appear to have come out about even, though the table referring to them in the government blue book is not as clear as one might desire. The American company which does the second largest business in Canada paid its expenses and losses 115.8 per cent of its premium income, and another doing a smaller business only got off by paying 124 per cent. A British company which took over twelve millions of new insurance during the year found its outlay 29 per cent more than its income, while another which is also well represented here was able to report that all its payments amounted to only seventy-five per cent of its income. But on the whole it does not appear that the companies stand much chance to get rich on their Canadian business unless they find some way of doing their work cheaper.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PROTECTION.

If the raw material used in an industry is taxed 25 per cent, and the finished product the same, what tariff protection is afforded that industry? According to so good a financial authority as the Montreal Journal of Commerce, the industry has no protection left. But we should say that, other things being equal, the net protection would be twenty-five per cent. The manufacturer's protection should be computed on the added value which his process gives to the material that passes through his hands. Let us take the article of shirts discussed by the Journal of Commerce, and suppose, as the Journal does, that the duty is in both cases added to the price. There is a kind of shirt which sells for \$3 per dozen. The material costs now in Canada, duty paid some \$2 per dozen. Suppose the duty on material and on shirts is 25 per cent. Then if the duty is added to the price, the price of the material duty free would have been \$1.69. The price of the shirt duty free would have been \$2.40. The margin left for the manufacturer would be 89 cents. With a tariff of 25 per cent on material and product, increasing the price to \$2 and \$3 respectively, the manufacturer's margin is \$1, or 25 per cent above the free trade margin. The margin covers the cost of labor, rent and other charges and his profit. His protection is 25 per cent on the sum of these charges. This is a somewhat elaborate way of showing what to many would be an obvious fact. But a surprising number of members of parliament and editors of newspapers have been discussing the tariff on the assumption that there is no protection un-

less the rate per cent of duty on the finished product is higher than that on the raw material.

DR. ATKINSON.

The Woodstock Press is authorized to say that Dr. Atkinson will be a candidate in the approaching election in Carleton. The Press is of opinion that a large number of Mr. Blair's friends in the county would be willing to have the doctor returned unopposed. They would regard it as a simple act of justice to the man who had a majority of votes in the last contest. Dr. Atkinson has behaved with dignity and manliness in circumstances which might have excused a good deal of complaint on his part. But if he has not gone about the county posing as a martyr, the people of Carleton have perhaps not forgotten how he was deprived of the seat to which he was elected. If the friends of Mr. Blair in the county do not yield to the sense of fair play which will no doubt prompt them in right directions, the electors will have it in their power to redress the wrong done two years ago.

The governor general is said to have leased a large house, and two or three smaller ones for summer quarters, in Halifax. He has an official residence provided for him at Ottawa, and has taken one of the finest houses in Montreal. The Hamilton Spectator continues to speak of Lord Aberdeen as "our fellow townsman," because he has a residence on the heights overlooking that ambitious city. It is a commonly received opinion that a man cannot be in more than one place at one time. The governor general is about to prove the fallacy of this view. Perhaps he does not realize that criminal law practice will be thrown into confusion if an alibi loses its value.

The Woodstock Sentinel, which likes to commend the provincial government and is somewhat bewildered by the kaleidoscopic exits and entrances of Carleton county ministers and sheriffs, says: It is conceded that Mr. Irvine was efficient; he has only occupied the position for a short while and is undoubtedly a very personal or local exigency should have led to his departure at once, or after it had been made, to the present ordinary course.

HON. WILLIAM PUGSLEY, law clerk of the house of assembly, received something over forty dollars a day for the time of his attendance at the late session. We have an attorney general and a solicitor general, and nine other lawyers in the house and yet have to hire Mr. Pugsley at this price to see that legislation is in legal form.

The sales in the United States of Miss Saunders' book, "Beautiful Joe," have reached 13,000 copies since January of this year. This is probably larger than the circulation of any previous book written by a Canadian. A Canadian copyright edition is in press, and an English edition is shortly to be issued.

MR. LAURIER has already been offered a nomination for a constituency in the North-west and of one in Quebec, besides the division which he now represents. This shows that the opposition leader is popular with his party. It also shows that available candidates are scarce.

COXEY ON TRIAL.

The Case of the Commonwealth Leaders Drawing to a Close in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The trial of the Commonwealth leaders, which has been in the police court for three days, will finish tomorrow. Coxe's explanation of his plea for redemptive imprisonment was the principal feature of the day's proceedings, apart from the press of the latter. It is apparent that the case is being reported in the broad ground of a justification for Coxe's movement, for the assistant district attorney in his opening address, called him a crank, and did not hesitate to say that Coxe was a knave, while the opposing lawyers endeavored to make the trial appear a prosecution by the plutocrats and Wall street. Coxe, himself, was the principal witness in the defense, who had their findings today, and after some rambling answers he was planned down to a direct reply as regarded the object of his visit to Washington. He said that the petition congress to pass the laws to give unemployed work on public improvements.

On cross-examination the general stated that he was about \$700 on the transaction. On redirect examination, Coxe said that his men came to him without food, but had been fed, and were better clothed than when they came.

The defense closed its case and Mr. Lipcomb asked Judge Miller to charge the jury to acquit Coxe, unless he advised or abetted others to display a banner and to walk on the grass about the Capitol.

Closing arguments were then made by Assistant District Attorney Mulhoney and Representative Hudson of Kansas, after which the court adjourned.

Back from British Columbia.

William Fowler, of Hampton, Kings county, has been in British Columbia for something over a year. He has spent the greater part of that time along the Fraser river, but has also been in Vancouver and in the larger towns and villages throughout the province. Mr. Fowler returned home on Friday last quite satisfied to remain. Speaking to a Star reporter yesterday, he said business had been very dull in British Columbia during the winter; the boom was over. However, immigrants were arriving nearly every day, but the great trouble was they were not the right class of men to settle in a country. They arrived there with little or no money, and consequently they are obliged to work at whatever they strike first. Mr. Fowler is of the opinion there are too many immigrants of this description. Persons arriving in British Columbia, he said, should have at least \$500 in their pockets, and should feel free to look around for a time before they settled down. He spoke very highly of the country, and the Fraser river. The intervals are very fertile, and the scenery is picturesque, and in some cases grand.

Mr. Fowler speaks of seeing L. E. Hallett, barrister, etc., in Vancouver shortly before he left for home. He is enjoying an increasing practice, and, what is still better, is in possession of the best of health.

SPEECH

Of J. A. Chesley, M. P. for St. John.

In Opposition to the Duty on Scrap Iron.

The following is a report of Mr. Chesley's speech on the scrap iron duties in the house of commons on Friday: I have been waiting with some patience to make a few observations on the resolution now before the house, and now that the resolution has passed I feel that I must say a few words. I have not the honor to know Mr. Tupper and Mr. Davies, but I shall allude to the indulgence of the house while I briefly discuss the subject. The question is whether a duty of \$2 per ton should be levied on scrap iron, and if so, whether it should be levied on the gross weight of the scrap iron, or on the net weight of the pig iron produced therefrom. The duty is proposed to be levied on the gross weight of the scrap iron, and I think it is a mistake to propose to do so. The duty should be levied on the net weight of the pig iron produced therefrom. The reason for this is that the duty on the gross weight of the scrap iron would be a burden on the manufacturer of scrap iron, and would not be a burden on the manufacturer of pig iron. The duty on the net weight of the pig iron produced therefrom would be a burden on the manufacturer of pig iron, and would not be a burden on the manufacturer of scrap iron. The duty on the gross weight of the scrap iron would be a burden on the manufacturer of scrap iron, and would not be a burden on the manufacturer of pig iron. The duty on the net weight of the pig iron produced therefrom would be a burden on the manufacturer of pig iron, and would not be a burden on the manufacturer of scrap iron.

progress of the manufacture of pig iron from Canadian ores, inasmuch as the iron masters cannot afford to produce puddled bars or steel billets at competitive prices with cheap wrought scrap; secondly, it has caused the Canadian rolling mill proprietors to make investments in special plants for the manipulation of scrap and brought about a condition of affairs in the rolling mill business that will be greatly disturbed by any sudden change in the tariff with regard to the admission of rough scrap. There is no going on to show how this may be remedied. He says: This may be done in several ways, for instance, by naming a definite date, say within three or five years, when wrought scrap, the present raw material for Canadian bar iron, shall be placed at the same rate of duty as puddled bars or steel bars, with which it comes into competition, and that in the meantime a sufficient bounty be granted either to the rolling mill companies or such iron and steel as they may produce from the products of Canadian blast furnaces, or to the blast furnace companies direct, as an inducement to them to produce steel billets and puddled bars, so that they may shortly be in a position to supply the mills (at a reasonable living profit to themselves), with all the raw material necessary for the manufacture of bars and steel finished iron. So, you see, this gentleman who has said some very fine things on this subject and has given us a great deal of information on the iron industry, sees the very difficulty I am trying to point out, and he is unable to suggest any way in which it can be remedied. I am not a merchant bar a certain other process must take place which is not only expensive, but takes many years to require a large investment of capital. Last year the production of pig iron in this country was about 47,000 tons, at least that is the amount on which the bounty was paid. Mr. Drummond shows in his report that the total production was about 60,000 tons. I presume he makes up his statement to the end of the calendar year, while the other figures are made up to the end of the fiscal year, the 30th June. The total consumption of the products of iron in Canada was 600,000 tons. We are thus very far from supplying ourselves with all the iron and products of iron that are consumed in this country. The rolling mills last year turned out in the products of iron about 80,000 tons. That quantity was almost, if not quite, all produced from scrap iron. The iron foundries turned out about 80,000 tons of castings. These would be for stoves, agricultural implements and other heavy castings. The quantity of pig iron manufactured in the country was, as I stated, about 47,000 tons. The imports of charcoal pig iron amounted to 5,944 tons, and of pig iron other than charcoal pig iron 25,709 tons. In addition, 739 tons of cast scrap iron were imported, making a total of 110,324 tons of pig iron consumed in the country during the past year. On this point I will read another short paragraph from Mr. Drummond's pamphlet, which bears out and goes to strengthen what I have said: Within the past two years Nova Scotia has made great progress in the erection of modern plants and improved appliances. She must continue on this course, for the time is past when iron can be successfully produced from the improved appliances, both in construction and modern methods of operation. The blast furnace must meet the consumer's wants in quality of iron, and technical knowledge and administrative ability must be joined together in Nova Scotia just as in the United States to secure the increased output and high quality of iron which the times demand. I think that Mr. Drummond is quite right on that point. But apart from all this, Mr. Chairman, I may say that in my humble judgment the increase of the duty on scrap iron at the present time is a mistake. I think that it is the duty that has been left as it was, \$2 per ton, with a lowering of the duty on the bar iron produced from the scrap from \$13 to \$10 per ton, as proposed by the tariff commission, that would have been satisfactory. But if it is increased by the increase of \$2 per ton on scrap iron an influence will be brought to bear which will induce capitalists or the rolling mills to go into the puddling of iron. I think they are entirely mistaken. That is an industry that will take years to establish satisfactorily. It has been stated that the rolling mills have been fitted up with a peculiar class of machinery for the manipulation of scrap iron. That is not correct. The same rolls, the same machinery will roll the puddled bar into scrap, bar into merchant iron. This scrap merchant iron as are used in the rolling of iron is first put into bars of the same shape and size as the puddled bars, and then the bars are rolled into scrap and puddled bar would enter the heating furnace. So there is nothing in that statement whatever.

Mr. Chesley pointed out that the increase of duty was a mistake because it enhanced the cost of a raw material obtained from the shipyards of the old country, and capable of being converted at a single heat into steel plates, and imported, although a first class material, at about the price of scrap. For a long time to come it would be necessary to use this material, as we could not hope for many years to reach the point of development when puddled bars would enter as raw material to take the place of this scrap iron and steel. In the policy of the government, in endeavoring to put these puddled bars in general use, there was a gap between pig iron and puddled bars, and that the government cannot bridge over so easily as they think by legislation, for notwithstanding the increase of pig iron, no puddled bars have yet been made. Continuing, Mr. Chesley pointed out that neither of the iron furnaces in Nova Scotia produced iron of a quality adaptable to the production of puddled bars, and that it would be necessary to import pig iron for mixing purposes. "I think," he said, "that is about the way the matter stands in Canada today. I do not think any increased duty should be placed on the raw material that the rolling mills use in this country. These rolling mills have grown up as successful industries, and I am proud of the fact that today we are able to supply nearly all the wants of this country in what is known as merchant bar iron. I am proud of that fact, as a result of the tariff policy inaugurated some years ago. But I regret that any steps should be taken today to cripple that industry for the purpose of helping some other interest. That is where I think a mistake has been made. Where the government got the information on which they are acting is more than I can understand, because if they had got correct information with reference to this matter the story would have been about as I have told it."

Continuing, Mr. Chesley recounted the unfortunate experience of St. John capitalists to manufacture puddled bars, and compared it with the success that had attended the puddling of iron from the scrap iron, whereunder the output had increased 100 per cent, and last year the works were running night and day making bar iron and half-plate. The same thing applied to the mills in Hamilton and Montreal, and to increase the cost of the raw material to the mills meant an increase in the cost of the finished article to the consumer. He would therefore urge that a bounty to people who are producing this pig iron as an inducement to produce puddled bars than to do as the government proposes, to increase the duty on scrap iron, and to increase the duty on puddled bars, or, in other words,

The Chief of the Week

Together with from Co

Get Your Clothes Dyed At UNGAR'S.

W. H. BELL, DEALER IN Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines. Has removed from 26 King Street, to 28 DOCK STREET. LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD, General and Nervous Debility,

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PRESTON'S HOMEOPATHIC ELLETS. All forms of disease are being successfully treated by homeopathy. Your ailments may be so slight that you have never consulted a physician, or so severe that you have become discouraged with ordinary treatment. A postal card with the name of disease and your address sent to us will bring you valuable information. Our consulting physician is prepared to give you the benefit of years of experience and the same attention he gives to city patients. Confidential correspondence with persons whose diseases may be of a delicate nature. PRESTON PELLET CO., Ltd. ST. JOHN, N. B. Please Mention this Paper.

POOL SELLING IS A LOTTERY. The Court of Common Pleas Declares the Yres Bill to be Illegal. NEW YORK, May.—The general term of the court of common pleas has decided that the Yres Pool bill is illegal in so far as it purports to authorize pool selling at a horse race. Judge Pryor had handed down the decision holding that a pool on a horse race is a lottery within the interdiction of the constitution. John M. Bowers, counsel of the Coney Island Jockey club, said that the decision could have no effect on the racing association as connected with the turf. Mr. Bowers further said that the racing would go on the same as usual this year under the pool bill, and that if any action was taken it would have to come from the police, and they would scarcely care to make any arrests with the only hope for their success resting on the decision of the court of common pleas.

HALIFAX. Wicked Nova Scotians for Dorchester—A Maritime Board of Trade. HALIFAX, May 7.—The Sheriffs of Kings and Annapolis are in the city tonight, each with a prisoner bound for Dorchester. Sheriff Belcher has Havelock Sobnar of Canning, and Sheriff Morse has Frank Drake. Both are sentenced for stealing. Notice of motion was given at the Board of Trade today that the board take steps to secure the co-operation of other boards in the maritime provinces for the formation of an associated board of trade of the maritime provinces. This board would be most annually in important trade centres.

THE WEEKLY SUN, 16 Pages

CITY

The Chief of the Week

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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 a short 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 spirit converts 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 to the temper of the liberal party, and utterly subversive to its morale. Last night for instance developed the unkind 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 came 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 paid 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 aphorism, 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 actively in the week before last, both 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 vessel is said to drift 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 of the boat as soon as the water is over his head.

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, and 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 always been a difficult matter, and the feeling is strong that the cabinet ought to put it in an original measure.

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 all over the English speaking world, is now gravely ill, and a friend and if the indolence can be forced to a trial it seems likely that he will have to take his patriarchal beard and pat of hair to the workhouse.

The property of the Chelsea hospital is now valued at a trifle over \$20,000,000, and costs for annual management over \$800,000. This huge capital and outlay are devoted to 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 has at least in the treaty, and which she experiences compared with the United States. 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 congregate daily at the "wood market," are doing a roaring trade. It is a source 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.

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 enterprises 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 an satisfaction for the workers, 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 workers have been successful. On May 7, the Blood Locomotive works of Manchester, N. H., employing 700 men, will reduce wages. A 33 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 employees, and the same has been done by other roads. Orders have been issued to economize in every department. This is not the first reduction made by any means, and in several instances the workers have been successful. On May 7, the Blood Locomotive works of Manchester, N. H., employing 700 men, will reduce wages. A 33 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 Boston & Albany road discharged ten employees and a like number of them this week. The famous Boston shipyard on the Deane wharf has closed its gates for the first time in its history. It is hinted that they never will be reopened. The Fall River mills have another reduction of 10 per cent, and so the universal process of economy goes on. The democratic leaders, although the party in power is not necessarily responsible for the existing depression, are trembling for the face of their party this fall. In fact many democrats admit that outside of the solid South, they will have no party at all if the republicans were in power, they would suffer just the same as the hands of an elector who seems to think that the country could be no worse than it is, and that it is necessary to "go over" with somebody. This may not be very sound logic, but it is a fact. Last a few of our Canadian friends would think this description modelled after one of Sir R. D. Cartwright's characteristic speeches, perhaps it would be as well to quote the words of Louis Windmiller of the New York Reform club, who writes in the May issue of the Monthly American, and who is well known magazine: "But every interest suffers. Throughout the country railroads have reduced expenses and discharged men, so that they retain a barely enough for the smaller number of passengers and quantity of freight which they carry. The warehouses of our merchants are deserted; their pay-rolls have been curtailed. Words fail to express the extent of the depression. Even private schools are closing, because parents can no longer pay for the tuition of their children; to escape starvation they would offer bread for their children's school houses and decorate grave-stones respectively; but building is restricted and economy has reached the churchyard."

The Sun is quite right in reporting that some restrictions be placed on its new street railway corporation by the city government. In cities where these corporations have a monopoly they usually ignore the city, the public at large, and in fact, everybody and everything except their own interests. Boston knows this to her sorrow, and her street railway service in respect to rapid transit is the worst in the country. The street car wires, which spread over the city like a net work, have been termed by a religious paper as a curse, and it was only a month ago that the aldermen of Boston, who were formerly very liberal, however, remain undisturbed, but the feed wires must come down. An illustration of the audacity of these gigantic corporations was brought to particular notice last week in the case of the Boston Street Railway Corporation, which has been granted a franchise to run a street car line in the West End Co., told how they had been requested "to call upon the president" before acting on the wires of the city at large. In fact, everybody and everything except their own interests. Boston knows this to her sorrow, and her street railway service in respect to rapid transit is the worst in the country.

Several United States legislators at Washington first saw the light in the Canadian North-west. He reports that the following should be enumerated in the list of United States public men born in Canada: Congressman Grant of Vermont, Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, John Sherman of Ohio, and William H. Taft of Ohio. He reports that the following should be enumerated in the list of United States public men born in Canada: Congressman Grant of Vermont, Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, John Sherman of Ohio, and William H. Taft of Ohio.

Canadian Immigration Agent Wagner is to again work in the New England states getting New Englanders to locate in the Canadian North-west. He reports that he met with encouraging success last season, and that many dissatisfied with New Hampshire and Vermont are now in the North-west, and that he has several prospects here. Many of the farmers of the latter states are in a very bad condition. They are heavily in debt, and many have given up their farms and are seeking other means of support. He reports that he met with encouraging success last season, and that many dissatisfied with New Hampshire and Vermont are now in the North-west, and that he has several prospects here.

Large importations of live lobsters have arrived from the provinces during the past few days. The Yarmouth Steamship company has forwarded a generous supply of great trip, and this week the company was obliged to charter a special steamer, the John L. Conn, to bring 600 crates that the Yarmouth couldn't find room for. The latter steamer brought on one cargo 2,000 crates, the largest consignment of live lobsters ever brought into the port of Boston. The prices have been reasonably firm, but they are slightly lower than last week.

Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow of Boston has been elected an honorary member of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, upon the recommendation of Sir J. William Dawson of the Royal Society.

Among those in town this week from the provinces were: E. A. Charters, Halifax; G. H. W. Woodcock, New Brunswick; Reed, Fredericton; H. L. Chapman, Halifax.

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 had been afflicted with a nervous ailment, which had rendered her pale, weak, nervous, listless and fretful; her blood is impure and stagnant, and she goes about half dead from day to day. Each boy and girl 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 is not presented, and on receiving his pay got drunk. He was looked up, paid the fine 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 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.

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 is not presented, and on receiving his pay got drunk. He was looked up, paid the fine 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 he ran.

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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 weakens.—[Cicero.]

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

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THE MARKETS.

Revised every Monday for THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN 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 the sales both 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 hold stock is being worked off, which, if held, would raise the market for new so much the poorer. Upper province new about 20c in the market and elsewhere about towns at a range from 11 to 12 1/2 c per lb the single choice.

Table listing market prices for various goods like Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Table listing market prices for various types of fish including Cod, Salmon, Lobster, and other seafood.

Table listing market prices for various types of poultry including Chickens, Ducks, and Geese.

Table listing market prices for various types of eggs including Hens, Turkeys, and other bird eggs.

Table listing market prices for various types of fruits and vegetables including Apples, Potatoes, and other produce.

Table listing market prices for various types of oils and fats including Lard, Butter, and other animal products.

Table listing market prices for various types of grains including Wheat, Corn, and other cereals.

Table listing market prices for various types of beans, pulses, and other legumes.

Table listing market prices for various types of sugar including Granulated, Brown, and other grades.

Table listing market prices for various types of flour including Family, Baking, and other grades.

Table listing market prices for various types of coffee including Arabica, Robusta, and other varieties.

Table listing market prices for various types of tea including Black, Green, and other grades.

Table listing market prices for various types of tobacco including Leaf, Plug, and other grades.

Table listing market prices for various types of spices including Pepper, Cloves, and other seasonings.

Table listing market prices for various types of oils including Olive, Castor, and other vegetable oils.

Table listing market prices for various types of beans and pulses including Kidney, Broad, and other varieties.

Table listing market prices for various types of fish including Cod, Salmon, Lobster, and other seafood.

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The St. John social tea in the street Thursday

made for gentlemen Ladies will please get their tea at shopping or at the club in the afternoon

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