

THIS OUT

a Dress for 45c.

yards of COTTON CHALLIE

IS THE TIME TO BUY Hosiery.

IES' AND CHILDREN'S Black Cotton Hose,

ng Roller Blinds

NG W. NICHOLS.

at for Standard Patterns.

Shilerton, 133 tons, has been fixed

May, which was at Cutler, Me.,

Reports of trouble between marshals

Sharp at noon today at least fifteen

Stalwart gets \$7.50 on lumber from

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Stalwart gets \$7.50 on lumber from

ON KICKAPOO BORDER.

Big Rush Being Made on the Opening of the Reservation.

Some of the Queer Outfits Seen en route to the Place.

A Kansas Boy Sells His Place to a Lady for Five Hundred Dollars.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22.—A special

Okla. City, O., May 22.—All night

Plenty of queer outfits are going out

The railroads put cheap fares into

There is not a horse in town for hire

The weather is very cool and the

Reports of trouble between marshals

Sharp at noon today at least fifteen

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ACROSS THE WATER.

The Queen Bestows an Honor on Walter Besant, the Author.

Lord Rosebery and the Marquis of Ripon Receive a Delegation

Who Urge That Great Britain Help the Pacific Cable and Steamship Lines

London, May 24.—The Times this

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

Evidences of a Broadening Demand for Staples.

Bradstreets Report on Condition of Business Throughout the Country.

The Bank Clearings in the Leading Cities of Canada Show an Increase.

New York, May 24.—Bradstreets

The most bullish feature of the

The export of wheat from the

The improvement in demand this

The total bank clearings for the

When Mr. Mahoney left California

The death occurred at Wakefield,

Chicagoans Ate Horse Flesh.

Chicago, May 23.—A special from

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**A SURE SIGN**  
Of worth is being  
used by careful and  
successful men

**THE LEADING HORSEMEN**

Use and endorse  
Manchester's Con-  
dition Powders and  
Liniment.

**READ**  
Manchester's Con-  
dition Powders and  
Liniment are the best horse  
medicines I ever used.

**FOR HORSES.**  
I would advise every  
one to use Manchester's  
Condition Powders and  
Liniment.

**BEHRING SEA PATROL.**  
It will be maintained by British War-  
ships this season.

Washington, May 22.—Sir Julian  
Pauncefote, the British ambassador,  
called at the state department today  
and communicated to Acting Sec-  
retary Uhl important advice just re-  
ceived by telegraph as to the Behring  
Sea. It embraced a full list of all Can-  
adian sealing vessels which have  
been cleared for Behring Sea, together  
with their equipment and all neces-  
sary information to permit the Amer-  
ican authorities to act intelligently.  
Sir Julian also took occasion to clear  
up some misapprehensions as to the  
British naval vessels which are pat-  
rolling Behring Sea. The admiralty  
office at London had issued positive  
instructions for the detail of part of  
the Pacific squadron for a patrol fleet  
in these waters. In accordance with  
the instructions word was sent to the  
Canadian officials to furnish the list  
of ships to the ambassador at Wash-  
ington.

**BIG METHODIST UNIVERSITY.**  
New Members Added to the Board of  
Trustees.

Washington, May 2.—The trustees  
of the American University, the big  
Methodist educational institution to  
be located in the suburbs of Wash-  
ington, held a meeting at the Arlington  
today, at which over \$150,000 was  
subscribed for building the historical  
hall and library.

**LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.**  
Sir William Vernon Harcourt on the  
Government's Policy.

London, May 22.—At the lord may-  
or's banquet at the Mansion house to-  
night, the remarks of Sir William Ver-  
non Harcourt, chancellor of the ex-  
chequer and leader of the house of  
commons, were in part directed to the  
currency question. He said that many  
of the important interests of the coun-  
try had been greatly distressed and  
that he believed that there was sym-  
ptoms of improvement. He had seen  
waves of depression before, and had  
seen the country recover from them.  
He placed great reliance, he said, up-  
on the recuperative powers of the  
country and upon the principles of fi-  
nance and currency which have been  
current in Great Britain for the past  
fifty years. The government, he ad-  
ded, would abide by the fiscal and  
monetary principles which had made  
the United Kingdom.

**AN ADMIRAL DEAD.**  
London, May 22.—The Times this  
morning announced the death of Hon.  
Sir Charles Gilbert John Brydon El-  
liott, K. C. B., admiral of the fleet.  
Sir Charles Elliott was born in 1818  
and his title dates from 1881. He was  
an uncle of the present Earl of Hinton.

**BRITISH NEWS.**  
**Earl of Selborne Must Retire From  
the House of Commons.**

**He Goes to House of Lords and Writ  
Ordered For a New Election.**

**Marquis of Queensbury and His Son Entertain  
Londoners With a Fistic Encounter.**

London, May 21.—After hearing the  
report of the committee appointed to  
enquire into the claim made by the  
Earl of Selborne to retain his seat  
in the house of commons, although he  
had succeeded to the peerage and the  
house of lords by the death of his  
father, the house of commons today  
agreed to the ministerial motion to  
issue a new writ for an election in  
West Edinburgh, the seat represented  
by Viscount Wolmer, now Earl of Sel-  
borne. The committee simply replied  
that Viscount Wolmer had succeeded to  
the earldom.

The motion to issue a new writ for  
West Edinburgh was agreed to in spite  
of the protests of the Hon. Geo. N.  
Curzon, eldest son of Lord Ave-  
dale and member of parliament for the  
Southport division of Lancashire.  
Mr. Curzon insisted that such a step  
was a new parliamentary procedure.  
The government, he added, was driven  
to its present course by the unpre-  
cedented conduct of the Earl of Sel-  
borne.

The decision to issue a new writ for  
an election in West Edinburgh appar-  
ently settles the question as to wheth-  
er a peer of the realm can sit in the  
house of commons after succeeding to  
the house of lords, by deciding that  
he cannot do so, and it would seem  
that the decision also settles in the  
negative the question raised at the  
same time, namely, whether a peer of  
the realm can be elected to parliament.  
It was stated at the time the Earl of  
Selborne decided to make a test case  
of his right to sit in the house of com-  
mons, and that Mr. Curzon and Wil-  
liam St. John Broderick, M. P. for the  
Guilford division of Surrey, eldest son  
of Viscount Middleton, intended to fol-  
low the earl's example when by the  
death of their fathers they became  
peers of the realm.

The fashionable afternoon parade in  
Piccadilly was well filled with aris-  
tocratic spectators today when the Mar-  
quis of Queensbury met his son, Lord  
Douglas of Hawke, near the corner of  
Bond street. Words passed between  
them and there was a determined con-  
flict. The police immediately separated  
the combatants and took them both  
to the police station. Lord Douglas'  
contumacious was disgraced with a  
black eye. Neither the father nor the  
son preferred a charge against the  
other, so they were charged with dis-  
orderly conduct. They will be arraign-  
ed in the Marlborough street police  
court tomorrow.

Lord Douglas banged his father's  
head with an umbrella during the  
conflict and loudly asked whether  
the Marquis of Queensbury intended  
to cease writing objectionable letters  
to Lord Douglas's wife. The police at  
first refused to open the scene. Lord Douglas  
excitedly repeated this accusation of  
persecution, which he said had occur-  
red since he had gone ball of Oscar  
Wilde. The marquis retorted: "That's  
my own business. I'll fight him any-  
time for \$10,000." The police at first  
refused to open the dispute, but the  
struggle was renewed in another part  
of Piccadilly and they were arrested.

**HE IS A CONFEDERATE.**  
John F. Munn of Harbor Grace, Nfld.,  
Standard in the City.

John F. Munn of the Harbor Grace,  
Nfld., Standard is one of the journal-  
ists in that colony who have not fol-  
lowed the traditions in respect to pol-  
itical abuse. Mr. Munn is on a tour  
for the benefit of his health, and will  
spend a fortnight in this city. He is  
confederate, as are the majority of  
the people in his town and district, and  
he is of the opinion that union with  
Canada is bound to come sooner or  
later. Most of the able public men in  
the colony are in favor of confeder-  
ation, though there is a great body of  
opponents of interest in St. Johns, op-  
posed to it. Some of the business men  
are afraid of competition on even  
terms with Canadians, who are now  
excluded by local tariffs, and there  
still remains a feeling among some  
classes that union with Canada would  
be a sort of sale of the colony.

Yet in Mr. Munn's view confeder-  
ation would be of great benefit to the  
fishermen, who constitute the bulk of  
the population. At present they pay  
a duty on salt and on their whole out-  
fit, in which respect they are worse off  
than the Canadian fishermen. Some  
business men in St. Johns are confed-  
erates.

Mr. Monroe, whose lamented death  
occurred last week and who was the  
largest employer of labor in Newfound-  
land, was one of these. Mr. Monroe,  
when Mr. Munn talked with before he  
sailed from St. Johns, will be greatly  
missed in the community.

**THE MAINE LOBSTER DEALER'S  
VIEW.**  
"The lobster arrivals are only about  
half as large this year as last year  
at this time," says C. W. Marston.  
"I think the cold weather prevents  
the lobster from crawling well. The  
tailing off is as much in the provincial  
as in the Maine supply. They have  
not in the provinces a six months' close  
time; but that seems to make no dif-  
ference in the supply this year. When  
our ten-and-a-half-inch, all-the-year-  
round law comes into effect, July 1st  
next, I think it will lead to an in-  
crease of supply. A nine-inch lobster  
will not breed. The new law will be  
a great benefit to all."—(Portland  
Press.

**THE IRISH FORCES.**  
London, May 22.—The Chronicle an-  
nounces that Lord Roberts of Kand-  
ahar has accepted the succession to  
Lord Wolseley in command of the  
forces in Ireland.

well will protect them, but our houses  
will inside the city it won't do much  
for us. In some places, I grieve to say,  
some of whom we had hopes are  
yielding to the pressure and are just  
falling away. A very sad case has just  
been reported to me. Two men who  
used to be a prominent position  
among the converts of this place have  
actually joined the Vegetarians. "They  
went out from us, for they were not  
of us." From another place a poor  
man came in recently to tell me of  
the prosecution in his village. One of  
our little day schools which you are  
befriending has been broken up and  
the parents forbidden to allow their  
children to come. He told me how the  
water had been turned off his fields,  
(without water you know the rice will  
not grow), and other wrongs, and that  
now there remained in that village  
only three men brave enough to op-  
pose the cause. "What shall I do  
for you?" I asked him. "The authori-  
ties have no power; it is useless ap-  
pealing to them. I have no power;  
what can I do?" He answered, teacher,  
you can pray, I beg you to pray.

I pass that request on to you, dear  
friend, and to those you influence.  
I beg you to pray, then all will be  
well. You tell me you remember me  
by name every Sunday morning. It  
was that that made me feel I owed  
you a big debt, more than a gift of  
money. I hasten, therefore, to write  
and thank you, Believing,  
Yours very sincerely,  
ROBERT W. STEWART.

**THE CONCEALED WORKMAN.**  
First, imagine a hill or mountain  
3,000 feet high. Now, imagine a man  
sitting in a wicker chair on the top  
of it in one day. You will say he would  
be pretty well fagged out by the time  
he reached the summit. How his back  
and legs would ache, and he would be  
lucky if he didn't feel sore and "pound-  
ed" for a week after.

Yet in lifting his body that height  
he cannot do so, and it would seem  
that the same amount of work his heart  
does every day in pumping his blood,  
and that without the least sign of fatigue.  
It sends out about three gallons a min-  
ute, and keeps going night and day  
from birth to death. Still, we seldom  
feel it or think of it. What a work-  
man it is, doing this in your breast  
in the dark.

It is only when something interferes  
with it that this faithful servant as-  
serts itself, and makes us anxious.  
As, for example, in the case of Mrs.  
Lizzie Evans, who says that at one  
time her heart thumped and throbbed  
so she could scarcely hear it, "on  
one occasion," she says, "the pain was  
so bad that I screamed for three hours."  
Probably Mrs. Evans is mistaken in  
thinking the pain was in the heart it-  
self, as the heart is a dull thing as to  
feeling, having but few nerves. Still,  
she felt pain enough, in the keen nerves  
of sensation that surround the heart.  
The important question is, What caused  
all this alarming commotion? We may  
conjecture after having heard her ac-  
count, which runs as follows:—

"In March, 1884," she says, "I seem-  
ed as if I had no life or energy left. I  
was weary, languid, tired, and was  
not being able to tell why. I had a  
sour taste in the mouth, and spit up a  
bitter fluid. I had a poor appetite, pain  
after eating, and a constant sense of  
being sick and faint. My head was  
mazy and whirled round until I could  
not see. Then there was a sense of  
dizziness, and I thought that I cannot  
describe; it was like that of a  
weight or burden bearing me down."  
Here she speaks of her heart; we  
have quoted her words on that point  
already.

After that she goes on to say, "I got  
a little sleep at night, sometimes more  
at all, and in the morning I would  
wake up more tired than when I went  
to bed. As the time went on I got  
weaker and weaker, until I could barely  
walk about. For over five years I  
was in this way, and what I suffered  
is past description. During this time  
I lived in London, and was confined to  
St. Bartholomew's hospital, but never de-  
rived any benefit from their treatment."

"In July, 1889, I first heard of Mother  
Seigel's Curative Syrup, and began to  
take it. In two weeks I could eat bet-  
ter, and got some refreshment from  
sleep. As my food digested I felt  
lighter, and the heart trouble was less  
severe. After that I kept taking the  
Syrup and gradually gained strength.  
Inasmuch as I had been running down  
for five years, it took some time to  
get back to where I was when I first  
began to fail. I am in good health  
now, and whenever I feel any sign of  
my old complaint I take a dose of the  
Syrup, which soon sets me right. In  
hope of being useful to other sufferers  
I give you permission to publish this  
statement. Yours truly (Signed) Mrs.  
Lizzie Evans, 1 Camberia Square, Al-  
bert Road, Oswestry, January 25, 1893."

By way of comment on Mrs. Evans'  
interesting letter we have only to say  
that palpitation is very rarely a sign  
of disease of the heart. The cause is  
usually irritation of the nerves brought  
about by impurity of the blood. In  
her case it was uric acid—the same  
poison that produces gout and rheu-  
matism—arising from acute indigestion  
and dyspepsia. When Mother Seigel's  
Curative Syrup had corrected the di-  
gestion and expelled the poison from  
the blood, the heart, like the other or-  
gans, did its work quietly.

But what a wonder is the human  
body, and how well the old German  
(Mother Seigel) nurse knew its se-  
crets, both in health and in disease.

Bark Athens, at Delaware Breakwater from  
Quantanamo, split sparker on the passage.

**COUGHS, CROUP,  
CONGESTION,**  
Readily cured by the use of  
**Baird's  
Balsam of  
Horehound**

Take nothing, new or old, said to be  
just as good, but get the old establish-  
ed BAIRD'S BALSAM. At all dealers.

was but scandal, however. Neverthe-  
less, the major enjoyed seven pipes  
and five tumblers of punch without  
once hearing the sound of Die's voice;  
a luxury which, in the warmth of his  
feelings, he solemnly whispered to  
Potts, had not been permitted him  
since his midnight trip.

The hours sped onward—the merry  
laugh that rang so loud and clear  
from the midst of a group of young  
folks who were playing "hunt the  
slipper," "my lady's toilet," etc.,  
caused the heads of the matrons to  
turn from each other in high displeas-  
ure at the interruption of some tale  
of scandal.

The happiest moments, still the feet-  
est—the hour arrived—the guests de-  
parted, and the mistress of the fairy  
scene began to wonder what had be-  
come of her lord. Looking through  
the empty rooms, peering in every  
corner by the aid of a feeble light,  
and almost suffocated by the vapor  
of candle snuff, she was startled by  
the sonorous notes from her husband's  
nasal organ. "I do believe the ass has  
gone to bed," she mentally ejaculated.  
Rushing into the room, she beheld the  
head of the major, with his blue and  
white nightcap snugly resting upon  
his pillow, and his eyes closed. Jerk-  
ing the pillows from under the offend-  
ing head, she screamed,  
"Major! why, Micalf, are you sleeping  
in your beautiful cases with real  
three-lace borders!"

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"Major! why, Micalf, are you sleeping  
in your beautiful cases with real  
three-lace borders!"

"Do be quiet and don't make a fool  
of yourself; it's only the pillow I  
wanted."

"Oh, Die, is that you? You have  
frightened the very life out of me.  
Give me something to put under my  
head; my neck is almost broke."

"There, my dear, is the night pillow.  
Now, never presume to go to bed  
again until the cover is turned down  
and the day cases removed, and—bless  
me, how you have tossed the bed!  
Why, major, major, are you asleep  
in your beautiful cases with real  
three-lace borders?"

"What is it, for heaven's sake? Am  
I never to know what rest is again?"

"But, my dear major, I say, shall I  
tuck you up snugly?"

"No! the devil! I don't want to be  
reminded of my coffin every night by  
being tucked up," and away went the  
major, in great haste, to his room.  
"Oh, how I wish," groaned the major, as Mrs.  
Micalf again patiently smoothed them  
down. The wish died upon his tongue,  
but it was embodied in his dreams.  
Once more he was the quiet possessor  
of the snug little room, and no less  
snug little bed, at the "Full Moon,"  
when he could smoke and drink honey-  
suckle and the vapor of whiskey punch  
regaling his nose—when the shrill,  
sharp voice of his helpmeet, at dawn  
of day, dispelled the illusion, and with  
the sun, he arose with the comfort-  
able thought that he was not the only  
being who had sold peace and happi-  
ness for gold. And ere the honey-  
moon had expired, Mr. and Mrs. MI-  
calf began to perceive that they had  
made a great mistake in their moon-  
light fitting.—Boston Post.

**MISSION WORK IN CHINA.**  
The following letter received by  
Rev. R. P. McKim, the new rector of  
St. Luke's church, from a personal  
friend and missionary in China, will be  
read with interest:

Foochow, March 14, 1895.  
My Dear Mr. McKim—Many thanks  
for your letter. I was delighted to  
learn that your Church Missionary  
association is actually organized. We  
were very glad to hear about this, and  
your difficulties, and hoping  
against hope that they would one by  
one give way, and now finding that  
they have been good news indeed. My  
wife wrote by return to the treasurer  
acknowledging the remittance, and  
telling him, I have no doubt, some-  
thing of the same will. I am  
sure, hear from him. We are passing  
through what may turn out to be a  
crisis in the history of this ancient  
nation. The attention of the govern-  
ment being taken up with outside  
affairs it gives an opportunity to the  
wicked to do as they please. A sect  
friendly to Christianity have sud-  
denly sprung into power, winning to  
their side the lower orders and dis-  
affected of every kind. They laid their  
plans cleverly. First they tried to  
pick a quarrel with our converts in  
a place where a large number of peo-  
ple were coming to be baptized, and  
then, cutting down and carried off their  
rice, and committed a number of  
cruel acts. However, as we are but  
a weak body, the quarrel was all on  
one side. We would not retaliate  
and have not in any way obtained re-  
dress. The wicked authorities, never-  
theless friendly to Christianity, took  
sides against us, and thus they failed  
to bring about a disturbance of any  
account. Next they acted in the same  
manner towards some heathen, and  
on the mandarin (or magistrate) mak-  
ing his appearance they openly and  
grossly insulted him.

This could not be passed over. Four  
of them were seized and lodged in  
prison in the city here. Now they are  
their chance. Messengers in all direc-  
tions soon brought in crowds of their  
sympathizers. The family, the official  
residence of the Mandarin, was as-  
saulted, and after many hours upon  
the Mandarin yielded to their de-  
mands, handing over his secretary to  
be publicly beaten and turned out of  
office, this, to the Chinese eyes, being  
equivalent to being beaten and turn-  
ed out of office himself, and the pris-  
oners were at once liberated and sent  
home in sedan chairs and state.

From that day numbers daily flock-  
ed to their standard. Anyone having  
a lawsuit, or difficulty, or debt, joins  
them, pays a small fee, and is enroll-  
ed on their books. A good proof of the  
state of anxiety they are in, is to  
return that they will bear any bur-  
den and carry him through the trouble.

The officials do not dare to arrest  
a Vegetarian. They tried that once,  
they did not try it again. Since last  
November they have enlisted no fewer  
than some 3,000 recruits in this  
order.

Of course this state of things cannot  
last. The respectable people among  
the heathen are in great fear of a  
sudden rising. To meet this they have  
subscribed large sums of money to  
rebuild our city wall and repair the  
defences. This is a good proof of the  
state of anxiety they are in, for a  
Chinaman never parts with his  
money if he can possibly help it. The

lambstone, if I can help it," muttered  
Miss Clapper.

Faithfully did these village circ-  
ulars perform their agreeable task. Be-  
fore the sun sank to rest every indi-  
vidual, from the lady of the member  
of the legislature to the shoeblack of  
the inn, had heard the news, and had  
formed dreams of the coming event.  
The bride and bride cake, beams and  
bells, had been reviewed in the mind's  
eye over and over again.

When a young man Mr. Hopkins ar-  
rived upon the spot where now stands  
the village of —, with his bundle  
upon his stick, his sole fortune. He  
became what may be termed a squat-  
ter. It was then a dreary waste of  
girdled trees and patches covered with  
black stumps. But his untiring per-  
severance, and systematic industry  
were rewarded in time by beholding,  
from his cottage door the fields of  
waving corn and golden wheat where  
once lurked the savage and provided  
the ravenous beast.

In course of time the place became  
settled; the present village sprang  
into existence; Mr. Hopkins "grew  
with its growth and strengthened with  
its strength"; in short, Mr. Hopkins  
became a rich man, and consequently  
a man of consequence.

Mrs. Hopkins (poor good soul) died  
ere she could enjoy the wealth that  
her patient labors had assisted her  
husband in accumulating. She left  
one daughter, christened Dinah, and  
two sons. Upon the death of the "old  
man" the sons moved to a strange  
land (that is, about a hundred miles  
from their native dale). Miss Dinah,  
or rather Diana, as she chose to be  
called, after the immortal Di Vernon,  
remained upon the "old place," to up-  
hold, as she properly said, the dignity  
of the Hopkinses.

Thus years wore away. Miss Die  
became the tyrant of fashion in her  
own village. She read Shakespeare,  
doted on Byron, and was subdued by  
Sir Walter Scott's works. She lan-  
guished and quoted poetry for nearly  
forty years. In youth she scorned the  
rustic beauties that knelt at her  
feet, and, as years sped on, none  
"towed nor told their tale of love,"  
until at length, Miss Die began seri-  
ously to think of a visit to her bro-  
thers, when the kind fates brought  
Mr. Micalf to the village and there left  
him to the mercy of Cupid.

The major (as he was familiarly  
called) was rather short of stature,  
with an alderman's corpulency—fa-  
mous for his good nature, intolerable  
indolence and devotion to whiskey  
punch and the noxious weed. Being  
asthmatic, he seldom had recourse  
to any exertion—a long walk would  
cause him to put an end to at least  
for a minute ere he could catch breath  
to utter a word. Still Mr. Micalf found  
trough enough to become a successful  
wooer, and Miss Die persuaded her  
swain to elope with her by moonlight,  
"as she could never survive the stare  
of the pebbles by the light of "gaudy  
day."

It ever remained a doubt in the vil-  
lage what was the exact age of the  
major. Many were of the opinion that  
sixty winters had frosted his brow.  
Others asserted that he did not num-  
ber by a score as many years as his  
bride. These latter, however, were the  
ladies.

Thursday arrived—and, after a weary  
watching from many a beautiful eye,  
the sun at length broke behind the  
distant mountains, and twilight  
gently threw over the glowing sky its  
mantle of sombre gray. Lights flitted  
to and fro through the houses; an  
unusual bustle hummed through the  
quiet streets; the horses, disturbed  
after a day of labor by the noise of  
the white coach, were brought to  
stand at the door, and the gravel  
walks announced that preparations  
had ceased, and that visitors were mo-  
mentarily expected.

There was the bride, her tall, gaunt  
figure arrayed in white, fitting from  
room to room, not knowing where to  
station herself to make the best im-  
pression, and inwardly chafing at the  
perfidy of tobacco that met her olfac-  
tory nerves, and the loss of her retic-  
ence, wherein were the keys of sundry  
closets and so forth, when the door  
opened, and Mr. and Mrs. and the four  
Misses Potts, with Miss Clapper, be-  
hind the bride upon her knees, and  
hands, looking under an old-fashioned  
settee for her lost treasure.

Mrs. Micalf looked up, sprang to her  
feet, uttered a faint scream, and for  
a moment hid her face—then yielded  
her cheek to the salutation of the six  
ladies, and with much nervous min-  
utened Mr. Potts to touch the tip of her  
ear.

"Well, I declare, I think you served  
us a pretty trick, Mrs. Micalf—a lady  
of your years to make moonlight  
fitting—oh, fie!" cried Miss Clapper,  
in a querulous voice.

"Oh, spare me, dear friends; I feel  
the full force of the moonlight of the  
step. But by this my excuse, I've  
scanned the actions of my daily life,  
and flatter myself that I have secured  
happiness."

"And Mr. Micalf to steal away so—  
he who hates walking so. Why, I  
thought it would almost have killed  
him to walk so far."

"You are right, old lady," cried the  
grace, who had entered unperceived,  
and slapping Miss Clapper on the  
shoulder; "I can't believe it yet. I  
haven't drawn a long breath since  
I saw you. But Die would not be mar-  
ried any other way, though I told her  
we were making a couple of old fools  
of ourselves—whough-u-u. Never  
mind, Die, don't be cast down at being  
called old—we all know you were  
young once! ha! ha! whough-u-u.  
Come, Potts, let's go and drink good  
luck to midnight walks."

"Mr. Micalf is so bolsterous when  
he is in good spirits, and he does so  
love to plague me!" cried the bride,  
the quivering of her nostrils and up-  
per lip expressing the workings of the  
inward passions.

"Knock succeeded knock, and the in-  
flux of visitors, with the oft-repeated  
"wish you joy, wish you joy," soon  
restored harmony to the spirits of the  
bride, who was in ecstasies at the  
crowd that had gathered around her.  
She quoted poetry right and left; for-  
got, for the moment, that tobacco and  
punch existed; and some assert that  
even the major was forgotten! That

**FAIR CANADA.**  
Fair Canada, fair Canada!  
Land of the roan, larch and pine!  
Fair Canada, fair Canada!  
No other sites so blue as thine!  
The Southern boasts his summer land  
Where flowers crowd all the year expand,  
But even there could we forget  
Thy mayflower and the violet!  
Fair Canada, fair Canada!

No other birds o'er sing like thine!  
Fair Canada, fair Canada!  
Thy breezes cheer like draughts of wine;  
And ah, the music of thy rills  
That wander down a thousand hills,  
And ah, the songs of many lands,  
The waves rehearse upon thy strands,  
Fair Canada, fair Canada!

Fair Canada, fair Canada!  
Thy autumn yields a bounteous store;  
Fair Canada, fair Canada!  
Beloved of heaven forevermore;  
With untold wealth thy forests teem,  
Each silver lake and murmuring stream—  
If not of gold of sweet content—  
N'er better gift to man was sent;  
Fair Canada, fair Canada!

Fair Canada, fair Canada!  
Thy noblest traits are yet untold;  
Fair Canada, fair Canada!  
Let someone sing thy hearts of gold—  
Their trust, their faith, their faith unfold,  
Their onstancy without a blot,  
Their loyalty that falters not.  
Fair Canada, fair Canada!  
—H. L. Spencer.

**THE MAJOR'S MISTAKE**

The moon shone serenely clear over  
hill and dale, her silver rays playing  
on the dull green earth with sportive  
fancy, while not a zephyr seemed up-  
on the wing, and all nature slumbered  
in the stillness of a long summer  
evening, when, from one of the neat  
white cottages

LANDING OF LOYALISTS.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Anniversary of the City.

Fleet Arrived in St. John on May 10th and Not May 18th.

Some Particulars of the Difficulties Encountered by the Fathers of the City.

(No. 2.)

When the spring opened, Sir Grey Carleton exerted himself to the utmost to hasten the departure of the loyalists, but the work of embarkation progressed slowly, owing partly to the scarcity of transports and partly to the delay in getting the loyalists to settle their affairs and getting their few worldly possessions safely on board ship. The embarkation was naturally enough attended with some confusion, but was not carried on without rules and regulations to govern it. A place of rendezvous was appointed, one or more ships of war detailed to accompany the fleet as convoy, and a deputy agent placed in charge of each vessel. The manifest of the ship Union, of which Cousset Wilson was master, and Eyer Dibble, attorney-at-law of St. John, Conn., was the agent, is still in existence. It shows that the vessel took in her complement of loyalists at Huntington, Long Island. The embarkation began on Friday, the 11th of April, and was completed on Wednesday, the 16th, in which time sixty-five men, 35 women, 17 children and two servants, making 209 persons in all, with their goods and chattels, were placed on board. The Union then proceeded through Hell Gate to New York, where another week was consumed in getting the transport ships together, but at length on Saturday, the 26th day of April, a fleet of some twenty vessels under the convoy of one or more British frigates, set sail from Sandy Hook light, and with their precious freight of living souls, turned their bows northward, their white sails gleaming in the sunlight and the flag of Britain floating from the mast-head. The course steered at first was well out to sea, then northerly for the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. In case of fog coming on the transports rang their bells and the commodore of the fleet fired a gun occasionally to keep the ships together. An old loyalist lady who kept a diary on her voyage from New York to St. John, described the queer effect produced by the disappearance of the vessels, one by one, as they were swallowed up in the fog; the weird sound of the danger bells all around her, and the curiosity with which she gazed about when the fog disappeared, to see how many vessels were in sight. Sometimes when becalmed, the passengers amused themselves fishing, and at other times a variety of expedients were employed to pass the time, but with all this the voyage was wearisome enough. The accommodations were not of the best, and the vessels were overcrowded. The lady just referred to wrote in her diary: "We bear with it pretty well through the day, but as it grows toward night, one child cries in one place and one in another. I think sometimes I shall go crazy. There are many of them if they were as still as common there would be a great noise amongst them. We are so thronged on board I cannot set myself about any work. It is comfortable for nobody."

In addition to other discomforts, epidemics, such as measles, broke out on some of the ships. We need not wonder at the satisfaction evinced by our lady diarist when at length she penned the words: "Our captain told me just now we should be in the Bay of Fundy before morning. He says it is one day's sail after we get into the bay to St. John's River. Oh, how I long to see that place, though a strange land. I am so utterly tired of being on board ship, though we have as kind a captain as ever needed to be so kind."

Little did the exiles who found their fortnight's sea voyage to St. John so uncomfortable, imagine that their grand-children would one day make the journey in less than twenty-four hours, with all the comforts and luxury of a palace car.

Those of our readers who may be curious to learn what kind of a passage their ancestors were favored with on their first voyage to St. John will be enabled to form some idea from the following record of the weather, as kept by Benjamin Marston at Shelburne, in the month of May, 1783:

- May 1st, Thursday—Wind, east; calm at night.
May 2nd, Friday—Rain; wind, southwest.
May 3rd, Saturday—Fair; wind, fresh, from northwest.
May 4th, Sunday—Fair; wind, fresh, from northwest.
May 5th, Monday—Fair; wind, west; very moderate.
May 6th, Tuesday—Fair; wind, east; very changing to southerly.
May 7th, Wednesday—Fair; wind, southerly.
May 8th, Thursday—Fair; wind, east-erly.
May 9th, Friday—Fair; wind, east-erly.
May 10th, Saturday—Weather foggy, and at times drizzly; wind, southeasterly.
May 11th, Sunday—Begins with plenty of rain; wind, southwesterly; changes to foggy weather. At night wind southeasterly, with frequent showers.
Evidently on their arrival, the 10th of May, the loyalists must have found the outlook gloomy enough. To their right lay the rocky peninsula covered with shrubs, scraggy spruce and cedar so rough and forbidding that the pre-loyalist settlers, Messrs. Simonds, Hazen and White, had not thought of applying for it, not considering it worth even the "quit rents," which only amounted to half a cent per acre. The Indians occasionally encamped there; they called the place Monne-guash.

Many and pathetic are the tales handed down to us of the impressions of loyalists as they set foot upon the rugged shores of St. John. The grand-mother of our ex-governor, Sir Louis-Philippe, used to relate how that upon landing she sat down upon the damp moss and shed the first tears of the revolution. The lady from whose diary we have quoted records her first impression thus: "I have been ashore. It is, I think, the roughest land I ever saw. It beats Short Rocks in Stamford; indeed, I think that is nothing in comparison; but this is to be our city, they say." As the exiles looked out upon the rocky hill sides, through the mists which fell in torrents that first Sunday while they lay anchored in the harbor, they could not have formed a very favorable idea of the prospect before them, and their hearts must have ached for what they had left behind. The ships were piloted to their anchoring ground, near the present Market slip, by the brothers Daniel and Jonathan Leavitt. This place, then known as the Upper Cove, had not up to that time been used as a place of anchorage—as appears from the deposition of Jonathan Leavitt on one of the many lawsuits between James Simonds and his old partners William Hazen and James White. The words in Mr. Leavitt's deposition referred to are as follows: "And the said Jonathan Leavitt states that until the year 1783 the present anchorage place at the front of the Upper Cove was considered as unsafe and not used as an anchorage place, but that the places of anchorage were above the beach or lower ferry point, and between there and the old fort (that is, from above Rodney slip to Navy Island on the Carleton side of the harbor), and at Portland Point; that the former of these anchoring places was generally used by strangers and was the place into which this deponent (Leavitt) was employed as a pilot, brought vessels to anchor, and the latter (Portland Point) was chiefly used by the company's vessels, but sometimes by others."

The names of the vessels which anchored at Upper Cove on Sunday, the 11th of May, with their respective masters, were so far as known, as follows: The Union, Capt. Cousset Wilson; Camel, Capt. Wm. Tinker; Aurora, Capt. Jackson; Hope, Capt. Pascock; Otter, Capt. Burns; Emmett, Capt. Reed; Spring, Capt. Cahill; Bridgewater, Capt. Adnet; Favorite, Capt. Ellis; Ann, Capt. Clark; Commerce, Capt. Strong; Lord Townsend, Capt. Hogg; Sovereign, Capt. Stuart; Sally, Capt. Bell, and the Spencer, Thomas, William, Cyrus, Britain, and King George, the names of whose captains have not been preserved.

The Union proved the fastest sailer in the fleet, and after leading the van for fourteen days, arrived at Portland Island on the 10th of May, before any of her sister ships had come in sight. The late Sheriff Walter Bates and others of the Kingston settlers were among her passengers, and they always cherished the kindest remembrances of Capt. Cousset Wilson, who could promote their comfort and well-being as the father of a family." Nor, as Mr. Bates tells us, did his kindness terminate with their arrival in St. John harbor. He allowed them to remain on board ship until an exploring party had spent a fortnight in selecting a suitable place for a future settlement. During the absence of the explorers, Capt. Wilson used to say: "They are waiting for me at New York, but I can't turn you out yet. I have some place to go to." Walter Bates observes in his narrative (lately published by Rev. W. O. Raymond, in his "Kingston and the Loyalists of 1783") that they had reason to be grateful for the consideration shown to them since those who came in other ships were in some cases decapitated on shore. The remark would seem to indicate that there was no formal or simultaneous act of landing.

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But the question not unreasonably arises why was the 18th of May selected to commemorate the landing of the loyalists? To this it seems reasonable to reply that in all probability the first week after the arrival of the fleet was spent in clearing away the scrub and underbrush around the present Market square, pitching tents and constructing hurricane houses. The disembarkation may have begun from many of the vessels on or about the 18th of May, continuing through the ensuing week, and so the day was fixed on as being on the whole the most appropriate. The facilities for landing were so inadequate that it was a matter of some days before all on board, with their multifarious belongings, could be safely landed. Whale boats and gondolas were pressed into the service and it is probable that the loyalists were materially assisted by their arduous task by the settlers at Portland Point, and the soldiers of the garrison under Major Studholme.

A paragraph in an old New York newspaper states that the transport ship, the "Windsor," which carried with it eight others, sailed from St. John on the 29th of May, arriving at New York on the 6th of June. Capt. Tinker reported that at the time of his departure he left the new settlers in good health and spirits. Some of the transports may have been about two weeks at St. John before returning to New York. The delay was unavoidable, for the season was very cold and backward. The following extract from Benjamin Marston's diary at Halifax under date, February 16th, shows the severity of the previous winter. He writes: "These four or five days past the harbor (of Halifax) has been entirely choked up with ice quite off to sea as far as eye can reach. People passed freely back and forth to Dartmouth."

The blockade lasted a week, and it was not till Feb. 20th Marston was able to write, "This day the harbour cleared of ice." It is said that when the Shelburne loyalists first sighted Cape Sable, about the 20th of May, they observed it to be "white with snow." It was indeed a chilly welcome the exiles met on their arrival, and drear was the contrast between the rugged rocks before them and the meadow lands of Connecticut and New Jersey, or the fertile fields of Long Island which they had abandoned at the call of duty. Surely it is but natural and it is but right that as year after year the 18th of May comes round, St. John, the city of the loyalists, should recall the memory of her founders, and whilst the flag of the empire floats from its steeple in honor of the day, the thoughts of many should go back to that May morning, more than a hundred years ago, when the good ship Union, with the same old flag streaming at her mast-head, led up to the anchoring grounds under the shadow of Fort Howe the most noted fleet that has ever entered our harbor.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

The Restoration of Both to Health Brings Joy to an Ailmer, Que, Home.

If there is any section in this great Dominion in which the curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not been proved, it must be uninhabited from all sections come the strongest endorsements from people in all ranks of society, and it is safe to assume that the discovery of this medicine has been of incalculable benefit to suffering humanity. Many an Ailmer and his wife have kind words to speak in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and among them is Mrs. Ingles, wife of Mr. W. J. Ingles, the well known grocer. To a reporter Mr. Ingles gave the following particulars of his wife's case. For a long time she suffered severely from pains in the back and kidney trouble, and was much weakened and run down. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills it was determined to give them a trial, and after the use of a few boxes Mrs. Ingles was completely cured. A couple of physicians who had known the condition of her health enquired what she had taken that improved her appearance and health so much. Being told that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she was completely cured. Mr. Ingles also stated that his daughter, a young lady of seventeen, had been troubled a great deal for the past couple of years with weakness, headache and trouble incident to girlhood. She was very pale, easily fatigued and troubled with frequent headaches. After using several boxes of Pink Pills, the color returned to her cheeks and she rapidly regained her former strength and there is no healthier girl in town. Several months have elapsed since she discontinued the use of the pills, and there has been no indication of any return of the trouble. Mr. Ingles says they always keep Pink Pills in the house in case of need, and think every one else would do well to follow the example. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich blood, drive out disease and cure when other medicines fail. They are sold by all dealers, but only in boxes of ten and twenty. The full name of the pills is "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes—only the genuine Pink Pills can make you well.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING

In Main Street Baptist Church Last Week.

Rev. E. J. Grant Discusses the Report of the Prohibition Commission.

Dr. Gilchrist Makes Some Startling Statements Regarding a Sussex Man's Family.

Rev. E. J. Grant of Sussex delivered a temperance lecture on the 20th in the school room of Main street Baptist church. In his opening remarks Mr. Grant dealt with some of the evil effects of the liquor traffic. Some persons might aver that nothing new could be said with reference to this matter, but if nothing new could be said something new could be shown, for this traffic was getting in its deadly work every day.

Coming down to the real subject of the lecture, the report of the royal commission, the speaker characterized it as the greatest humbug ever given to the temperance people of Canada. In 1875 Mr. Grant said there was a clamor on the part of a large number of the people of the province for prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the government saw very plainly that something had to be done. They asked themselves the question, what shall we do to appease these people? Well, they adopted a resolution saying that the country is ready for prohibition we will give it to you. This quieted the temperance party for a short time. But three years later the party was again to the front demanding prohibition. It was then that the temperance people were doing there. The proprietor of the Vendome at Hampton had been fined several times and the probability was the bar would very soon be closed. Dr. Gilchrist said there is in the parish of Sussex a man who is now rich. He has made his money out of rum. He had no education, he had no principle, he had no pride, he had no ability, but he sold rum and made money. Today he has one son a drunken lawyer, another a drunken priest and another a drunken hunter. All with all his money, with all his vaunted influence, he occupies no higher position in the estimation of the public than any other man who gets money and who does not give an equivalent for it.

In opposition to the regular machine he has set out in Kings county we have a thoroughly responsible, temperance candidate, and we are going to elect him, too, and I think when the campaign comes on the machine will take their man out of the field altogether.

The champion of temperance, whom we took to our bosom and voted for and helped to get elected without costing him a cent, has failed to carry out his promises. It took \$10,000 to secure him two elections. Prohibition had sunk out of sight; the people were deceived, and so he had to get his election with money and with stratagem. And then Mr. Foster came down to Hampton and wanted us to accept the machine man, a man who has always been at variance with the principles of temperance. He (Foster) wanted us to take this man, the whole of him, the Aberdeen and all, but as much as we thought of Mr. Foster, we could not accept this machine man, and we didn't. Our people are now out, and when the campaign comes on we will be in the field.

Rev. J. A. Gordon, pastor of Main street Baptist church, said he heartily endorsed what the Rev. Mr. Grant had said. What was there, he asked, in appointing a royal commission to see if the liquor were damaging. It had cost the country \$100,000, and what good had it done? The meeting closed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Grant.

A MULE AND HIS MORTGAGE

Last year a colored farmer in Georgia, went to a white neighbor and said: "Mas' Johnson, I give you all \$5 for my legged mule," referring to an animal that had become useless because of some disease of the limbs and had been turned out to die. "What on earth do you want of that mule?" replied the owner. "He's too weak to work and too lame to drive more than half a mile at a time." "Dat don't make no difference to me, boss. I wants dat critter, and I give you all \$5 for him."

REMARKABLE EPITAPHS.

Some Peculiar Rhymes Found in an Old Vermont Cemetery. The village of Pownal, Vt., surely once had a poet who had missed his calling and became a marble cutter. Below are some specimens of his famous "rhyming epitaphs," samples of which are still to be seen in the little cemetery adjoining the town mentioned. Here lies in silent clay Miss Arabella Young, Who, on the 21st of May, Began to hold her tongue. Here lies the wife of Simon Stokes, Who lived and died like other folks. Here I lie, and no wonder I'm dead, For a wagon wheel passed over my head. Here lies John Hill, a man of skill, His age was five times ten, He never did good, nor never would, Had he lived as long again.

FAT CATTLE & HORSES.

To Fatten Horses and Cattle, give occasionally the GRANGER CONDITION POWDER

They cure indigestion, and the food is completely assimilated. Cure Fever, Coughs, Worms, Swellings, Stoppage of Water, &c.

A SPANISH VICTORY.

A Disastrous Engagement for the Rebels Fought.

The President of the Revolution Among Those Killed.

The Insurgent Force Put to Flight by the Government Troops.

Havana, May 21.—A band of insurgents, pursued by troops, has burned the railroad station at Maya and two stores near Songo.

An engagement disastrous to the rebels was fought today in eastern Cuba in San Jose. Marti, who was proclaimed president of the revolution, was killed, and his body positively identified. Col. Salcedo received positive information that a band of seven hundred insurgents under the command of the well known leaders Jose Marti, Maximo Gomez, Maizzo and Burrero had taken up a line of march to pass the River Cauto, thence to proceed in the direction of Victoria de Las Tunas, with the design of marching upon Puerto Principe.

Col. Salcedo, confident of the accuracy of his information, dispatched Col. Sandoval with a detachment of troops to march in pursuit of the rebel band. The strip of land between the two rivers is high, thus making a strong position. Nevertheless, Col. Sandoval attacked the camp and found his troops harassed by the scattering fire of single shots from under cover. The light lasted for an hour in this manner. At the finish the Spanish troops advanced and took the enemy's position, dividing the insurgent force in the narrow strip of land by their advance and compelling the rebels to fly in different directions.

There were twenty rebels killed and many wounded, who were left in the camp when they fled. The arms and horses of the insurgents were taken. The Spaniards had five killed and seven wounded in the engagement. Every time a man is in need of assistance he realizes that he has been making some awfully poor investments in friendship.

ANSY PILLS!

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared remedies, tried for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. They cure the system and are in fact said to be the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

- 1-Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. 25c
2-Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough. 25c
3-Teething, Colic, Cramping, Wakefulness. 25c
4-Diarrhoea, of Children or Adults. 25c
5-Nervous Debility, Headache, Vertigo. 25c
6-Neuralgia, Toothache, Faciache. 25c
7-Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 25c
8-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation. 25c
9-Suppressed or Painful Periods. 25c
10-Whitens, Too Profuse Periods. 25c
11-Cramps, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. 25c
12-Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions. 25c
13-Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. 25c
14-Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague. 25c
15-Catarrh, Indisposition, Cold in the Head. 25c
16-Whooping Cough. 25c
17-Kidney Diseases. 1.00
18-Nervous Debility. 25c
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SPECIFICS

5,000 APPLE TREES. Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc. THE Undersigned not being in a position to cultivate for, or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances override me, and I have no control over these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain. HENRY T. FARLEE, Westfield, N. U.

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LANDING OF LOYALISTS.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Anniversary of the City.

Fleet Arrived in St. John on May 10th and Not May 18th.

Some Particulars of the Difficulties Encountered by the Fathers of the City.

(No. 2.)

When the spring opened, Sir Grey Carleton exerted himself to the utmost to hasten the departure of the loyalists, but the work of embarkation progressed slowly, owing partly to the scarcity of transports and partly to the delay in getting the loyalists to settle their affairs and getting their few worldly possessions safely on board ship. The embarkation was naturally enough attended with some confusion, but was not carried on without rules and regulations to govern it. A place of rendezvous was appointed, one or more ships of war detailed to accompany the fleet as convoy, and a deputy agent placed in charge of each vessel. The manifest of the ship Union, of which Cousset Wilson was master, and Eyer Dibble, attorney-at-law of St. John, Conn., was the agent, is still in existence. It shows that the vessel took in her complement of loyalists at Huntington, Long Island. The embarkation began on Friday, the 11th of April, and was completed on Wednesday, the 16th, in which time sixty-five men, 35 women, 17 children and two servants, making 209 persons in all, with their goods and chattels, were placed on board. The Union then proceeded through Hell Gate to New York, where another week was consumed in getting the transport ships together, but at length on Saturday, the 26th day of April, a fleet of some twenty vessels under the convoy of one or more British frigates, set sail from Sandy Hook light, and with their precious freight of living souls, turned their bows northward, their white sails gleaming in the sunlight and the flag of Britain floating from the mast-head. The course steered at first was well out to sea, then northerly for the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. In case of fog coming on the transports rang their bells and the commodore of the fleet fired a gun occasionally to keep the ships together. An old loyalist lady who kept a diary on her voyage from New York to St. John, described the queer effect produced by the disappearance of the vessels, one by one, as they were swallowed up in the fog; the weird sound of the danger bells all around her, and the curiosity with which she gazed about when the fog disappeared, to see how many vessels were in sight. Sometimes when becalmed, the passengers amused themselves fishing, and at other times a variety of expedients were employed to pass the time, but with all this the voyage was wearisome enough. The accommodations were not of the best, and the vessels were overcrowded. The lady just referred to wrote in her diary: "We bear with it pretty well through the day, but as it grows toward night, one child cries in one place and one in another. I think sometimes I shall go crazy. There are many of them if they were as still as common there would be a great noise amongst them. We are so thronged on board I cannot set myself about any work. It is comfortable for nobody."

In addition to other discomforts, epidemics, such as measles, broke out on some of the ships. We need not wonder at the satisfaction evinced by our lady diarist when at length she penned the words: "Our captain told me just now we should be in the Bay of Fundy before morning. He says it is one day's sail after we get into the bay to St. John's River. Oh, how I long to see that place, though a strange land. I am so utterly tired of being on board ship, though we have as kind a captain as ever needed to be so kind."

Little did the exiles who found their fortnight's sea voyage to St. John so uncomfortable, imagine that their grand-children would one day make the journey in less than twenty-four hours, with all the comforts and luxury of a palace car.

Those of our readers who may be curious to learn what kind of a passage their ancestors were favored with on their first voyage to St. John will be enabled to form some idea from the following record of the weather, as kept by Benjamin Marston at Shelburne, in the month of May, 1783:

- May 1st, Thursday—Wind, east; calm at night.
May 2nd, Friday—Rain; wind, southwest.
May 3rd, Saturday—Fair; wind, fresh, from northwest.
May 4th, Sunday—Fair; wind, fresh, from northwest.
May 5th, Monday—Fair; wind, west; very moderate.
May 6th, Tuesday—Fair; wind, east; very changing to southerly.
May 7th, Wednesday—Fair; wind, southerly.
May 8th, Thursday—Fair; wind, east-erly.
May 9th, Friday—Fair; wind, east-erly.
May 10th, Saturday—Weather foggy, and at times drizzly; wind, southeasterly.
May 11th, Sunday—Begins with plenty of rain; wind, southwesterly; changes to foggy weather. At night wind southeasterly, with frequent showers.
Evidently on their arrival, the 10th of May, the loyalists must have found the outlook gloomy enough. To their right lay the rocky peninsula covered with shrubs, scraggy spruce and cedar so rough and forbidding that the pre-loyalist settlers, Messrs. Simonds, Hazen and White, had not thought of applying for it, not considering it worth even the "quit rents," which only amounted to half a cent per acre. The Indians occasionally encamped there; they called the place Monne-guash.

Many and pathetic are the tales handed down to us of the impressions of loyalists as they set foot upon the rugged shores of St. John. The grand-mother of our ex-governor, Sir Louis-Philippe, used to relate how that upon landing she sat down upon the damp moss and shed the first tears of the revolution. The lady from whose diary we have quoted records her first impression thus: "I have been ashore. It is, I think, the roughest land I ever saw. It beats Short Rocks in Stamford; indeed, I think that is nothing in comparison; but this is to be our city, they say." As the exiles looked out upon the rocky hill sides, through the mists which fell in torrents that first Sunday while they lay anchored in the harbor, they could not have formed a very favorable idea of the prospect before them, and their hearts must have ached for what they had left behind. The ships were piloted to their anchoring ground, near the present Market slip, by the brothers Daniel and Jonathan Leavitt. This place, then known as the Upper Cove, had not up to that time been used as a place of anchorage—as appears from the deposition of Jonathan Leavitt on one of the many lawsuits between James Simonds and his old partners William Hazen and James White. The words in Mr. Leavitt's deposition referred to are as follows: "And the said Jonathan Leavitt states that until the year 1783 the present anchorage place at the front of the Upper Cove was considered as unsafe and not used as an anchorage place, but that the places of anchorage were above the beach or lower ferry point, and between there and the old fort (that is, from above Rodney slip to Navy Island on the Carleton side of the harbor), and at Portland Point; that the former of these anchoring places was generally used by strangers and was the place into which this deponent (Leavitt) was employed as a pilot, brought vessels to anchor, and the latter (Portland Point) was chiefly used by the company's vessels, but sometimes by others."

The names of the vessels which anchored at Upper Cove on Sunday, the 11th of May, with their respective masters, were so far as known, as follows: The Union, Capt. Cousset Wilson; Camel, Capt. Wm. Tinker; Aurora, Capt. Jackson; Hope, Capt. Pascock; Otter, Capt. Burns; Emmett, Capt. Reed; Spring, Capt. Cahill; Bridgewater, Capt. Adnet; Favorite, Capt. Ellis; Ann, Capt. Clark; Commerce, Capt. Strong; Lord Townsend, Capt. Hogg; Sovereign, Capt. Stuart; Sally, Capt. Bell, and the Spencer, Thomas, William, Cyrus, Britain, and King George, the names of whose captains have not been preserved.

The Union proved the fastest sailer in the fleet, and after leading the van for fourteen days, arrived at Portland Island on the 10th of May, before any of her sister ships had come in sight. The late Sheriff Walter Bates and others of the Kingston settlers were among her passengers, and they always cherished the kindest remembrances of Capt. Cousset Wilson, who could promote their comfort and well-being as the father of a family." Nor, as Mr. Bates tells us, did his kindness terminate with their arrival in St. John harbor. He allowed them to remain on board ship until an exploring party had spent a fortnight in selecting a suitable place for a future settlement. During the absence of the explorers, Capt. Wilson used to say: "They are waiting for me at New York, but I can't turn you out yet. I have some place to go to." Walter Bates observes in his narrative (lately published by Rev. W. O. Raymond, in his "Kingston and the Loyalists of 1783") that they had reason to be grateful for the consideration shown to them since those who came in other ships were in some cases decapitated on shore. The remark would seem to indicate that there was no formal or simultaneous act of landing.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING

In Main Street Baptist Church Last Week.

Rev. E. J. Grant Discusses the Report of the Prohibition Commission.

Dr. Gilchrist Makes Some Startling Statements Regarding a Sussex Man's Family.

Rev. E. J. Grant of Sussex delivered a temperance lecture on the 20th in the school room of Main street Baptist church. In his opening remarks Mr. Grant dealt with some of the evil effects of the liquor traffic. Some persons might aver that nothing new could be said with reference to this matter, but if nothing new could be said something new could be shown, for this traffic was getting in its deadly work every day.

Coming down to the real subject of the lecture, the report of the royal commission, the speaker characterized it as the greatest humbug ever given to the temperance people of Canada. In 1875 Mr. Grant said there was a clamor on the part of a large number of the people of the province for prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the government saw very plainly that something had to be done. They asked themselves the question, what shall we do to appease these people? Well, they adopted a resolution saying that the country is ready for prohibition we will give it to you. This quieted the temperance party for a short time. But three years later the party was again to the front demanding prohibition. It was then that the temperance people were doing there. The proprietor of the Vendome at Hampton had been fined several times and the probability was the bar would very soon be closed. Dr. Gilchrist said there is in the parish of Sussex a man who is now rich. He has made his money out of rum. He had no education, he had no principle, he had no pride, he had no ability, but he sold rum and made money. Today he has one son a drunken lawyer, another a drunken priest and another a drunken hunter. All with all his money, with all his vaunted influence, he occupies no higher position in the estimation of the public than any other man who gets money and who does not give an equivalent for it.

In opposition to the regular machine he has set out in Kings county we have a thoroughly responsible, temperance candidate, and we are going to elect him, too, and I think when the campaign comes on the machine will take their man out of the field altogether.

The champion of temperance, whom we took to our bosom and voted for and helped to get elected without costing him a cent, has failed to carry out his promises. It took \$10,000 to secure him two elections. Prohibition had sunk out of sight; the people were deceived, and so he had to get his election with money and with stratagem. And then Mr. Foster came down to Hampton and wanted us to accept the machine man, a man who has always been at variance with the principles of temperance. He (Foster) wanted us to take this man, the whole of him, the Aberdeen and all, but as much as we thought of Mr. Foster, we could not accept this machine man, and we didn't. Our people are now out, and when the campaign comes on we will be in the field.

Rev. J. A. Gordon, pastor of Main street Baptist church, said he heartily endorsed what the Rev. Mr. Grant had said. What was there, he asked, in appointing a royal commission to see if the liquor were damaging. It had cost the country \$100,000, and what good had it done? The meeting closed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Grant.

A MULE AND HIS MORTGAGE

Last year a colored farmer in Georgia, went to a white neighbor and said: "Mas' Johnson, I give you all \$5 for my legged mule," referring to an animal that had become useless because of some disease of the limbs and had been turned out to die. "What on earth do you want of that mule?" replied the owner. "He's too weak to work and too lame to drive more than half a mile at a time." "Dat don't make no difference to me, boss. I wants dat critter, and I give you all \$5 for him."

REMARKABLE EPITAPHS.

Some Peculiar Rhymes Found in an Old Vermont Cemetery. The village of Pownal, Vt., surely once had a poet who had missed his calling and became a marble cutter. Below are some specimens of his famous "rhyming epitaphs," samples of which are still to be seen in the little cemetery adjoining the town mentioned. Here lies in silent clay Miss Arabella Young, Who, on the 21st of May, Began to hold her tongue. Here lies the wife of Simon Stokes, Who lived and died like other folks. Here I lie, and no wonder I'm dead, For a wagon wheel passed over my head. Here lies John Hill, a man of skill, His age was five times ten, He never did good, nor never would, Had he lived as long again.

FAT CATTLE & HORSES.

To Fatten Horses and Cattle, give occasionally the GRANGER CONDITION POWDER

They cure indigestion, and the food is completely assimilated. Cure Fever, Coughs, Worms, Swellings, Stoppage of Water, &c.

A SPANISH





THOSE NEGOTIATIONS.

Hon. Robert Bond Tells How They Fell Through.

The Colony Wanted an Offer as Liberal as That of Sir Charles Tupper in 1888.

In an interview with the Montreal Star last week, Hon. Robert Bond of Newfoundland, thus discussed the question of confederation:

"My business now does not call me to Ottawa," he said, "for all chances of the confederation of Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada are a thing of the past."

"Canada's propositions as regards confederation were of such a nature that Newfoundland could not accept them, and as the government of Canada had declined a counter proposal made by the Newfoundland delegates the matter is at an end. Sir William Whiteway, premier of Newfoundland, introduced an alternative policy before the legislature of Newfoundland yesterday afternoon. This was amended and agreed to by our government before I left Newfoundland and my visit to this continent is in the furtherance of this policy. The policy adopted by the government of Newfoundland in lieu of confederation is one of retrenchment. It has been carefully thought out and is so arranged that while we will reduce the public expenditure by about half a million per annum, the efficacy of the public service will not be in any way affected. Luxuries are done away with, and public officers' salaries, including that of governors, judges and all department officers will be reduced proportionately. The most radical of these economy would be welcomed by the people of the colony rather than confederation with Canada, upon terms which they did not consider equitable. There has been a widespread feeling in Newfoundland since the commencement of negotiations that the dominion government would endeavor to take advantage of the recent financial troubles to drive a hard bargain and there was a determination among us to resist anything like coercion. The action of the dominion government in preventing the ratification by her majesty's government of the United States convention, or what is known as the Bond-Blaine treaty of 1891 was regarded by the people of Newfoundland as exceedingly selfish and harsh and no doubt went further to arouse mistrust than anything else that has occurred."

"The repudiation by the dominion government of the terms of union," continued Mr. Bond, "proposed to the colony by Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner, in 1888, and upon which the Newfoundland delegates based their recent counter proposal, will, no doubt, seem to justify to the minds of many that feeling of mistrust upon which their opposition to the negotiations was based. I regret that the dominion government could not see their way clear to making a proposal at least as liberal as that proposed to the colony in 1888 by Sir Charles Tupper. Your papers published Sir Charles' proposals while the conference was sitting at Ottawa last month. If you will compare the counter proposals submitted by myself to the Ottawa government with the proposals made to the colony by Sir Charles Tupper in 1888 you will find that they vary little. The points upon which we have split with the dominion government or at least the main point is that of the completion of the railroad to Port aux Basques. Up to date that railway has cost the colony \$4,446,000. Every mile of railway has been paid for and the amount is included in the funded public debt of the colony, which is only \$9,116,634. The amount required to complete the railway is \$3,120,000; the total cost of the whole line would then be \$7,566,000. In 1888 Sir Charles Tupper's offer included \$8,000,000 for the building of the railway, which was \$434,000 in excess of what the actual cost would have been under the dominion government undertaken in the recent proposals to pay for the completion of our railway scheme. The dominion government wanted the Newfoundland government to terminate the railway where it is at present—that is in the interior of the island, one hundred or more miles from an settlement—or to pay for the completion of the line. Both proposals were of course absurd. To leave the terminus where it is would be to render useless the line already built, and which has cost the colony, as I have stated, over \$4,000,000. The line would simply end in a swamp. The great object in completing this line of railway was to bring the west coast of the island in speedy communication with the capital of the colony, as well as to form a close connection with this country and the United States. On the completion of that railway we shall be within 85 miles of North Sydney and 65 miles of Cape North, a distance that can be bridged by a fast steamer in four hours."

"Again for Newfoundland to assume the completion of the railway after Canada had taken from us our source of revenue, which is the only means of raising the interest due upon the completion of the line was to ask of us an impossibility; remaining, as we do, outside of the dominion we can and will complete the railway within two years. Our agreement with the contractors is to pay for the line in bonds bearing 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. In order to meet this interest and the other interest upon the debt we have reduced the expenditure by half a million per year, and in order to form a sinking fund to eventually pay off our loans, we have increased the customs tariff by the amount of \$100,000 on the revenues of the average year. The object of my visit to this continent is for the purpose of raising a loan upon the credit of the colony to wipe out the whole of the floating debt, which is a little over two million dollars. I regret that the dominion government and Post have stated that England has declined to pay the debts of the colony, and rightly, and that England will do nothing for the colony till England had appointed a royal commission to investigate the financial affairs of the island. Both these papers have been bitterly antagonistic for months past. Who has inspired them it is difficult to say, but the information upon which they have based

their statements has been grossly misleading. The Newfoundland government has never asked anyone to pay her debts, and has never asked of Great Britain any more than the other colonies of the empire. The statement that the colony has refused an investigation of her financial affairs is absolutely untrue. The Newfoundland government telegraphed the home government a month ago that if the home government would undertake the appointment of a royal commission, which would not mean the abrogation of the charter of the colony or its rights, they would welcome the commission and the most stringent investigation."

A BATTLE PICTURE.

Incident in the Battle of Stone River, Tennessee.

The Confederates' Song of "The Riderless Steed" Recalled by Major Alfred R. Calhoun in Boston Standard.

A few days before the battle of Stone River, the Union cavalry had a fierce hand-to-hand fight with Wharton's Texas Rangers, in the foothills of the Cumberland range, not far from McMinnville. The enemy being reinforced by Forester's corps, we were compelled to withdraw. As we retreated to the west, our line of march was gutted during the day by the ceaseless thunder of artillery, and at night the lowering clouds took on a coppery hue from the countless campfires of friend and foe.

On the last day of the old year, we found ourselves on the extreme left of the Union army, under Rosecrank, the black and tortuous Stone river separating us from the enemy's cavalry, with whom we had fought a few days before.

Alas, the battle had been going on for two days. The roads were so rutted by wagons and artillery as to be impassable. The fields were like half-frozen swamps. The cedars and blackjacks along the river were matted in an armor of ice. It was bitterly cold, with a keen, cutting wind sweeping down from the mountains to the northeast. The men were wet, stiff and hungry, and the order to start no fires along that part of the line prevented their making coffee. We were dismounted, and guarded the ford in front, while with lowered heads and drooping hips the poor, weary horses were held some distance to the rear.

The roar of the black river, the swaying of the icy branches, and the impenetrable blackness, were far from inspiring. Now and then the flash of a nervous picket's rifle out through the stygian night, and every half hour the enemy's guards about the river, or the train down the river, could be heard in cruel mockery, calling out the time, and adding, "All's well!" "Twelve o'clock, Post Number One, and all's well!" This cry from the enemy's side told that another year of the Christian era had come, and I took the hand of the comrade beside me, and that was to be cold in death before another day came, and wished him "A happy New Year."

For some minutes the rain ceased to fall and freeze, and even the cold wind died out, but still the black river, with its icy banks, continued to murmur and sob, as if its waters were made up of a grief-stricken nation's tears.

I was eagerly listening for the tramping of horses that would announce the coming of "grand rounds," or the relief, when from over the river, in a strong baritone voice, there came the words of a song that burned into my memory. The air, if such the recitative could be called, was in a minor key, and when it came to the refrain, a score or more voices joined in its sad, weird monotone.

THE RIDERLESS STEED.

There's a riderless steed in the troop,  
Or with his traps, let him go;  
And the riderless steed,  
Like an arrow will speed  
To an unmarked grave that we know,  
He'll halt, he'll wait at the ground,  
He'll neigh, he'll toss back his mane,  
But the master's asleep, who rode him  
Of old.

Let no other man ride him again.  
Refrain: For the Captain—our Captain lies dead,  
He sleeps where he fell in the glen,  
Faster, steel! faster! fit to your master!  
And never be ridden again.

The bridle and saddle are off,  
He leaps to the head of the line,  
He looks up and down,  
And he looks east and forth,  
But of master sees never a sign;  
He wheels and spears back to the hills;  
Red-shouldered he flies to the glen,  
And he falls on the river  
Where our Captain's asleep,  
And he'll never be ridden again.

Some idea may be formed of the cost of accessories to a billiard table when it is stated that it requires the tusks of three elephants to furnish a complete set of billiard balls—sixteen by twelve, twelve pool and three billiard balls.

SORE THROAT & LUNGS QUINSY.

Bathe freely with Kendrick's White Liniment.

Cures Lameness, Sprains and Swellings. The best Family Liniment, 25 cents. At all dealers.

BEING A COWBOY.

Theodore Roosevelt Says His Isn't a Path of Roses.

Summer on the Plains is Pleasant—The Winters Dreadful.

Theodore Roosevelt, president of the New York board of police commissioners, writes on ranching topics to the Pittsburg Dispatch. He says: "Probably every man who has had a ranch in the west has received a multitude of applications from people who wish to get on that ranch. Most easterners seem not to know that a cowboy's business requires special training, and that a hardy, vigorous young fellow without any training can no more start in offhand as a cowboy than he could start offhand as a carpenter. Moreover, a man who isn't a good cowboy is worse than a nuisance, because the average cowboy needs ten horses for his work, and if he doesn't do the work the ten horses are wasted."

"A man who is proficient in the business must not only be a good horseman, but must be able to rope well, to read brands, to understand cattle, and must have a good knowledge of plaincraft. Ordinarily the work does not imply long continued physical exertion, like the work of a wood chopper, but it is often very hard work, and it also teaches with hardship and danger. Nevertheless, in the spring, summer and early fall, the life is a very exciting and pleasant one for those who have mastered the work. There is an attraction in the lonely country, and the entire freedom of an existence spent mostly on horseback. After one gets used to it the rough little shack seems comfortable enough, and for much of the year the ranch wagon is the cow-puncher's home. To many a hardy, vigorous fellow the winter is ordinarily rather a picnic. The men are fed well, and though they do not have much sleep, yet the easiest of all forms of labor is sitting in the saddle; and the long rides in the morning to gather in the cattle, and the furious galloping and chasing round the herd when cutting in the best steers and cows and calves in the afternoon possess a very great charm for men fond of life in the open. Of course, even in summer there are unpleasant experiences. A stampede at night in a thunder storm is usually too exciting to be agreeable, and fighting fire is very wearing work, while there is always a liability to misadventure. A man may have now and then to make a dry camp; he may get injured by an unusually vicious horse, or be damaged in the rush of a stampeded herd, or be drowned in the quicksand of some treacherous plain river. Still, take it as a whole, in good weather the life is pleasant enough."

But in the iron winter work is very hard and very dangerous. The last roundups, which take place in November on the northern plain, are not agreeable. The nights are very long and the freezing misery of standing guard around cattle herds does not tend to make them seem shorter. In fine weather nobody wants a tent; but it is not pleasant after twenty-four hours' cold rain to toss the damp blankets on the sodden ground and creep into them. Of course, the tarpaulin has kept out most of the wet, but it does not keep out all, and then some nights there is a heavy snow fall, and when you throw back the tarpaulin in the morning the snow gets down the back of your neck, and much dexterity is needed while drawing on your boots and trousers not to let the snow get into the blankets. The ground is like iron after the heavy frosts; and though the horses, being worn down and thin, are much less lively and vicious than in spring, yet if they do not "act mean" they are more liable to slip and hurt themselves, and more apt to hurt their rider."

In riding lines each man has a definite beat. Of course, in good weather the task is a perfectly easy one. The rider lets his pony shag along until he comes to the end of his beat. If any cattle have crossed the line, he sees their tracks and follows them down them up and drives them back into the country where it is desired they shall range during the winter. If no cattle come near the line, he simply goes to the end of his beat and comes back again. But if a blizzard catches him he may find an almost impossible task. He would get lost. All landmarks are shrouded from sight, and while the blizzard is in its height it is out of the question to make head against it.

Of course, if the day is a very bad one the rider won't go out at all, but when he has to take his chance, even the snow may begin to fall and the wind to blow just when he is at the farthest end of his beat. Then back he comes over the long stretches of sand-colored, lifeless prairie sward as fast as his pony can go. The snow comes first in puffs and little drifts—down the soft flake of an eastern snow-storm, but fine ice dust which feels almost like sand when blown against the face. Heavier and heavier grow the gusts, thicker and thicker the snow clouds, and finally the storm moans and shrieks and drives the icy flakes in almost level lines. The rider is then lucky if he can find his camp. Unless he knows exactly where he is and unless the landmarks are very conspicuous it is out of the question for him to do so. His only recourse is to drift before the storm, exactly as the cattle do, until he finally strikes some shelter, under the lee of a big rock or in a hollow where there is a bunch of thick timber. Here he will dismount, tie his horse (which shelters itself all that it can and then stands with drooping head, tail toward the wind) by the horse's nose down under the horse blankets in the most sheltered spot he can find. There is no small difficulty to light a fire, and, indeed, unless the shelter is good, such a feat is impossible. Without any fire, if the cold is at all intense, the man's chances for life are not good, but the blizzard will blow over almost as quickly as they rise. As a rule the cow puncher, who is very shifty and full of expedients, turns up at the home ranch or the lime camps a couple of days later, perhaps a lit-

tle frost-bitten and certainly very hungry and uncomfortable, but not materially the worse for wear.

However, there are occasions when even veteran plainsmen succumb. A year ago last winter two men thus died in a blizzard not very far from my ranch. They had stopped at a horse camp, and while there a terrific storm blew up. After a time there came a lull and the men thought the storm had broken. Accordingly they rode off, intending to make a ranch on the Deadwood trail, far to the south. Not long after they had started the blizzard again began with increased fury. For weeks nothing was heard of the men. Then a rider hunting up strayed stock came across the body of one of them beside the body of his horse. They had been drifting before the storm until they finally came to a wire fence. By this time the man, in his effort to keep himself from freezing, was walking, and he must have got separated from his horse, which was a little distance from him. Both were brought up by the wire fence exactly as cattle are brought up, and there they stood and froze to death precisely as cattle do under similar circumstances. The man stood with his hands on the topmost wire, leaning forward, and in this position he had remained from the moment that the last spark of life flickered out in his breast until he was found. The horse had fallen down, common in the life of every ranchman in the northern cattle country, and before any man takes up the business he should be sure that he has the courage and the constitution to stand the terrible strain of ranch work in winter weather.

A WIDOW IN LUCK.

Her Brother Dies in England Leaving Twenty eight Million Dollars.

Kingston, N. Y., May 21.—Mrs. Sarah Stephenson of this city, an aged widow, has become the rightful heir to a fortune which is estimated at twenty eight million dollars. For the last eight years she has kept a small candy shop on Broadway here. Michael Haver, her brother who resided in England, leaves a vast estate. Years ago the Haver family lived in New York. At the age of 16 Michael ran away from home, and from that time to his death a few days since he had not been heard from. It seems he went to Australia and made his fortune in gold mining and crime rule. He later heard of his death. He was never married, and Mrs. Stephenson is the only sister living. He is said to have left a will bequeathing the property to his sister and two other persons.

LOOKING AFTER THEIR MINING INTERESTS.

J. A. Milholland, the president and general manager of the George's Creek and Cumberland Railway company of Maryland, and W. De Wallbridge, the president of the American Coal company and treasurer of the George's Creek and Cumberland Railway company, are at the Royal. They are here in connection with the mining interests which they hold in a part of the republic. The Milholland and Wallbridge expect to return to New York on Saturday.

A PERSISTENT POTATO.

The Montague correspondent of the Charlottetown Patriot says: "A most extraordinary case of nature asserting her rights was lately brought to the notice of the writer. Last spring while Mrs. Ephraim Jenkins, of Lot 53, was winding off a bundle of cotton warp, she happened to use a potato on which to wind one of the balls. Nothing more was thought of the matter until a few days ago, when Mrs. Jenkins had occasion to use the cotton, and in unwinding it she was surprised to find that the potato had germinated and sent out two stalks, each three inches in length, and to the roots were attached eight new potatoes, two of which were nearly as large as robin's eggs, and the others considerably smaller. The potatoes, although small, on account of the tight place in which they grew, are perfectly formed and the eyes quite discernible. A gentleman from Murray Harbor is now owner of the potatoes, and he intends planting them this spring."

In London there is a manufactory in which every kind of rare or ancient coins is made, and a collector need not go out of his place if he wants to fill his cabinet with numismatic treasures.

Chief Commissioner Emmerson interviewed by a Sun Reporter.

(From the Daily Sun of the 22nd inst.) Hon. H. R. Emmerson, the chief commissioner of public works, is at the Royal. He leaves today for Fredericton, where he will have to remain several days looking into tenders submitted for the repair of the bridges throughout the province which were damaged by the freshets of the Lepraux bridge.

A Sun reporter asked Mr. Emmerson last night why something had not been done in connection of repairing the Lepraux bridge.

The chief commissioner said his attention had been called to a letter published in a city paper relative to this bridge. In reply to the reporter's questions, Mr. Emmerson said: "I do not usually notice communication in the newspapers about the necessity of repairs to bridges, because I think less trouble than it would cost to have the bridges repaired where there is any cause for complaint. I always give prompt attention to my correspondence and would certainly acknowledge the receipt of any communication if I did not intend to the matter complained of. The Lepraux bridge is one of a dozen or more bridges in Charlotte county that were washed away by the spring freshets. I have been obliged, by reason of circumstances, settlements being shut off in some instances and communication with the outside world stopped by reason of the destruction of bridges, to send men from the department to personally

REV. J. J. BAKER.

Late of Leinster Street Baptist Church, St. John.

Denounces the Roman Catholic Church in Music Hall Boston.

(Boston Standard, Monday.) There was another large audience at Music hall yesterday afternoon on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Fulton's Pauline propaganda meeting.

Dr. Fulton, however, was absent in Lowell, where he preached to the Canadian French Catholics. Rev. J. J. Baker, late of St. John, N. B., officiated, and spoke on the subject, "The Priest and the People." Mr. Baker began his discourse by saying that Rome claimed that she has the keys of heaven, and she ought to be satisfied with them; but she wants all of the United States and Canada.

She seeks to grip the nation today, and to boycott every one who is in favor of the open Bible. The great fight between Rome and this country is on here now, as it is in Canada. What is being done will tell us on the future of this country.

"Shall, he asked, the land be for the people or for the priest, the slave of a foreign potentate?" Rome is trying to overthrow our national ideas by supplanting our free schools with parochial schools. Our government should, if it does nothing else, insist that every child shall be instructed in our national tongue.

How else can the millions of foreigners coming among us be assimilated by our country? Mr. Baker gave a description of the state of affairs in Catholic Canada, and showed how the priests could outwit ignorance and crime rule.

Rome calls Protestant schools godless, but Mr. Baker called attention to the condition of Italy, which is the legitimate outcome of priestly control. These ignorance and crime rule. In Belgium and Spain there is a similar state of affairs. Priest rule means crime.

If facts mean anything, said Mr. Baker, Rome had better not say that Protestant schools are godless, and he went on to show by statistics the terrible prevalence of crime in those countries which are controlled under the control of the Catholic hierarchy. Once, in St. John, he preached a sermon against the liquor business, and the next day and thereafter was scored for having attacked the Catholic church.

"I didn't know," said he, "that Rome was in the liquor business!" Rome has now the same spirit that it had centuries ago, in the time of religious persecution, otherwise, said Mr. Baker, he could not understand the many strange acts of the Catholic church today.

He mentioned a case of a Canadian who were converted from Catholicism to the Protestant church, and who had to be protected by the police in going home from the baptism.

"In this city," he asked, "would the police be called out to protect a convert to Catholicism?" The Roman church is, he asserted, just as intolerant as it ever was.

Mr. Baker called attention to the immigration of Canadian French to New England, and to the hope of the Canadian priests of making a new France out of New England, and New Catholic Canada.

Rome's design and intention is that a Catholic power can be erected here. When a good archbishop hopes that there shall be no legislation relating to religion in this state, the great design of Rome was held in view.

Rome is always, when it can, a power in politics. The pope even now sends congratulations to the priests who have resisted the will of the people.

Mr. Baker detailed some of the methods of the Catholic church by which it seeks to further its designs. He mentioned the case of the good Catholic out west who gave testimonials before a commission in favor of state schools, and who was thereupon denounced by the bishop as being no Catholic, because he did not support parochial schools, and thereupon suffered from the displeasure of the church.

THE LEPREAUX BRIDGE.

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superintend the reconstruction of the same. This has been done to avoid the delay consequent upon the calling for tenders, etc. Those bridges are all receiving attention. The Lepraux bridge is with reference to which I thought it would be in the interest of the public that tenders should be asked. The engineers of the department have with all possible expediency plans and tenders been called for the work. The work of repairing the Lepraux bridge will be commenced at once. There has not been a moment's delay, taking into consideration all the work that has flooded the department from every section of the province as a result of the freshets.

THE CROP CONDITIONS.

United States Weather Bureau on the Damage Caused by the Frost.

Washington, May 21.—The weather bureau in its review of the crop conditions for the week ended May 20th, during which there have been frequent frosts, says: The exceptionally cool weather of the past week has been very unfavorable for most crops, and widespread injury has been done by frosts, which have been general throughout the northern and central portions of the country and as far south as the northern portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The damage to the grape crop from frost has been especially heavy in New York and Pennsylvania, and fruit generally, have suffered in all northern and central districts.

Corn has suffered seriously. Much replanting will be necessary, and were not injured by frost its growth has been checked and the plant yellowed. Cotton has also suffered much from the unseasonably cold weather. Throughout the cotton region its growth has been retarded, and cold nights have killed a part of the crop in the Carolinas and Georgia, rendering replanting necessary. Spring wheat is reported as in excellent condition in Minnesota and has not been unfavorably affected in North Dakota. Winter wheat has suffered injury from frost in Indiana and Missouri. In Illinois the crop is less promising than heretofore, and no improvement has been experienced in Kansas and Nebraska. More satisfactory reports are received from Arkansas, Tennessee and Michigan. Some tobacco has been planted in Tennessee and Kentucky. In Maryland the plants are small but plentiful.

THIRTY YEARS FOR MURDER.

Three of Seven Anarchists on Trial Found Guilty.

Florence, May 22.—The trial of the seven anarchists charged with the murder of Signor Bandi of the Gazzetta Livornese of Leghorn, an agent in that city of Rueter's telegram company of London, was concluded here today.

The murder was committed on the day that President Carnot of France was assassinated by Sante Caserio. Signor Bandi had written several letters against men of the Caserio type, and it was generally supposed that motive of murder was to avenge the anarchist. The crime was committed by a man named Lucchesi, who was convicted today and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty years. It was also found that a man named Romiti had been the instigator of the crime and he was today sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor. One Franchi, who was found to have been an accomplice of the crime, received the same sentence as Lucchesi, 30 years imprisonment. The others were acquitted.

ANOTHER LANDMARK GONE.

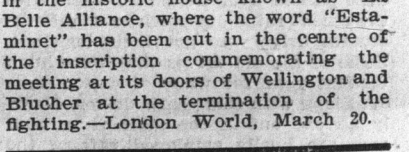
Shediac, May 20.—Died at the residence of his son Charles in this place, on the 20th inst., the patriarchal age of nearly ninety-one years, George Harper. The deceased was born at St. John on the 16th October, 1804, and for the first four years of his life resided there, after which he removed with his parents to Moncton, or as it was then called the Bend, where he married and came to the city of Shediac, engaged in mercantile business for a few years. Since that period he has lived on the farm now occupied by his son Charles. The deceased was a kind and indulgent parent, a good citizen and neighbor, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves three sons out of a family of seven. D. S. and Charles, residing in this place, and Stephen of St. Paul, Minn., U. S.

A SPECTATOR AT WATERLOO.

Among the many monogamians who died last week, was a French nobleman, Roch, born at Ways, in Belgium, in June, 1803. As a girl of twelve she witnessed the greater part of the battle of Waterloo in which her sister was accidentally killed. Marie Roch, whose memory remained unimpaired to the last, fell a victim to influenza in her historic house known as La Belle Alliance, where the word "Estaminet" has been cut in the centre of the inscription commemorating the meeting at its doors of Wellington and Blucher at the termination of the fighting.—London World, March 20.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective.



stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes Any Condition of Wasting.

Sold for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion, Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville, All Druggists, Etc. & S. I.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Kenny of Halifax Resumes the Budget Debate.

He Deals With the Reckless Statements of Opposition Leaders.

Fredricton Bridge Enquiry—Governor General and Greenway Have a Conference.

(From a member of the Sun staff.) Ottawa, May 21.—There was no business of public importance in the house today preliminary to the opening of the budget debate by Dr. Sproule at 2.30 o'clock, although Mr. Laurier in reply to Mr. Foster said he could not pledge the opposition to consent to a division before the adjournment tomorrow over the holidays.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

for the fiscal year ending on June 30th were brought down late tonight. They total \$1,143,206, made up as follows: Unprovided items, \$70,201; 67 open account, \$55,000, chargeable to capital, \$310,000; chargeable to consolidated fund, \$708,004.61.

The maritime items are: Nova Scotia fisheries, \$4,500; assistant receiver general's office, Charlottetown, amount required to cover payment of the salary of the late T. Foley for March, 1893, \$81.

Charlottetown dominion building—To pay the committee of the Queen square grounds, Charlottetown, for keeping in order the portion of the square used in connection with the said building during 1893 and 1894, \$500.

St. John custom-house—To complete payments for works of construction, fittings, furniture and other supplies, \$7,600.

Maritime provinces generally—Dominion public buildings, renewals, improvements, repairs, etc., \$3,000.

Nova Scotia—South Ingonish wharf, to provide for the amount of a judgment in the suit of the Queen v. Murdoch, E. McLeod, for the expropriation of a property required for wharf purposes, together with the costs recovered, \$255.83.

Pictou harbor—To provide for the purchase of a portion of Pictou light beach for harbor protection purposes, \$350.

New Brunswick—Hopewell Cape, to pay balance due for lumber required for repairs and improvements to harbor and river works, \$3,000.

Buctouche wharf—To complete payments in connection with works of repair, etc., carried out in 1894-95, \$104.28.

In maritime provinces—General repairs and improvements to harbor and river works, \$3,000.

To complete payment for steam communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland during the season of 1894 as per terms of contract, \$500.

To pay the Bay of Fundy Steamship company for services performed in the month of June, 1893, between St. John, Digby and Annapolis, \$310.

To pay the Furness line for services between St. John, Halifax and London in January in 1892, \$1,000.

To pay the Yarmouth Steamship company for steam communication between St. John and Halifax via Yarmouth during the season of 1894, \$7,000.

To pay Alexander McDonald for legal services in connection with trespass on the Malagawatch and Wyocoomagh reserves, county of Inverness, N. S., as taxed by the department of justice, \$223; to pay Alexander McDonald for legal services in connection with trespass on the Malagawatch and Wyocoomagh reserves, county of Inverness, N. S., as taxed by the department of justice, \$90.

In New Brunswick—To provide an additional amount for medical attendance and medicines, \$700.

Among the general items are the following: To cover expenses of the late Sir J. S. D. Thompson's funeral, governor general's warrant, \$25,000.

Contribution to the Lady Thompson fund, \$25,000.

Amount required to complete the payments for mail service on the Intercolonial railway for the years 1894-95, \$19,289.

The militia grants are: Pay and allowances permanent corps and active militia, \$45,000.

Clothing and necessaries, \$33,000.

Transport and freight, to pay railway and other claims, \$2,000.

Monuments battle fields of Canada, \$4,000.

Pay and allowances annual drill 1894-95, \$7,000.

Militia annual drill 1894-95—To provide for drill in camps of instruction for the rural corps, \$220,000. A total of \$311,000.

The house adjourned at midnight.

THE FREDERICTON BRIDGE.

The Fredericton Bridge company's affairs was one of the things which the grits brought before the public accounts committee today.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. McMillen asked most of the questions, but Sir Richard Cartwright took little stock in the complaints placed in his hands, and discharged his role of prosecuting counsel in a perfunctory sort of way. He possibly felt that if the case against Mr. Gibson and Mr. Temple was a strong one, those good New Brunswick liberals, Collier and Gillmor would have pressed it before the committee in person. Or it may possibly be that the great liberal financier wanted better authority for the charges than Attorney General Blair and Senator Snowball. Be that as it may, the examination of Mr. Temple and Edward Jack this morning simply went to show that the bridge was built in good faith and that every dollar granted by the government was put into the work.

Secretary Vanwart will be called as a witness at the instance of the men who are inspiring the enquiry. So far the evidence has failed to show that Alex. Gibson is a boodler.

NOTES.

Your correspondent has Dr. DeBertam's written authority to contradict the report published in the St. John Herald, and it is regretted that the construction of the Central railway from Chipman to Newcastle has been awarded to James Barnes of Buccleuch. Mr. Wilnot of Sunbury states that the report is unfounded. How it originated is a mystery to the promoters of the road. Messrs. McInerney and Adams repudiate the story with all its embellishments, and so does C. N. Skinner in a letter to one of the New Brunswick members.

B. H. Teakles, a clerk in the department of railways and canals, died yesterday of rheumatic fever, aged fifty-one years. He was a native of Kings county, N. B., and twenty-six years ago came to Ottawa and entered the civil service. He early identified himself with the First Baptist church and took great interest in Sunday school work and was secretary of the Ottawa Sabbath School association. Deceased was for twenty-five years an active member of the Y. M. C. A. His term on the board of directors expired this morning. He married Miss Jennie McGee of Ottawa, who, with one son, Wm. B. H. Teakles, and a daughter, survive him.

Prof. Fletcher, dominion entomologist, appeared before the committee on agriculture and legislation this morning. He dealt with the best methods of destroying the insect enemies of fruits, vegetables, etc. He strongly recommended spraying. He pointed out that the use of spraying was particularly noticeable with the recent frosts that destroyed a great deal of fruit, and hence what remained would be subject to worse attacks from the insects than heretofore. Prof. Fletcher described the various pernicious insects the proper chemicals to use in their destruction and the best ways of operating sprays, etc. He also explained the best methods of destroying obnoxious weeds.

Hon. Mr. Beaulieu, commissioner of agriculture for Quebec, Milton McDonald, M. P. P., and L. Tache had an interview with Mr. Angers minister of agriculture, today. They asked if any arrangement had been made with the railway companies for refrigerators, so that the live stock could be carried to market. Mr. Angers stated that the government had made arrangements with both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific and also with the Allan line for cold storage for this purpose.

The Quebec government has decided to give a bounty of one cent per pound on all butter exported from that province.

Sir C. H. Tupper has telegraphed that he expects to return to Ottawa for the purpose of speaking at the meeting of the Dominion Farmers' Association, which is to be held in the Main street Baptist church of your city as follows: "There is in the parish of Sussex a man who is now rich. He made money out of rum. He had no education, but he was a very successful man. He had no other family in this parish in which there is a priest and a lawyer. I feel it unnecessary to answer the above in any way as far as the people of Sussex are concerned and I only do so now to remove erroneous impressions and ideas which outside people now have gathered from such unfounded charges and accusations."

The first place I may say that I know of no certain reason why Dr. Gilchrist should single out from the retired liquor merchants of this county my father and family for this villainous attempt—in fact it seems almost as if the people of Sussex were in a sense of justice or fair play, and especially so, one whom you have in no wise injured and who is a total stranger to you—could assassinate, in cold blood and without a shadow of reason, fabricate such an unfounded and atrocious slander.

It is said, however, that some men are capable of almost anything, while others believe that if you throw enough mud some of it will surely stick. With me, however, there is no education against my father, if true, surely it is not a crime, but I can assure the doctor that in that respect he will compare favorably with the ordinary man in this county. As to the character of his family, I will only say that if principle consists in slandering your neighbor and violating the golden rule, then the doctor is right; otherwise he is astray.

As to the charge no pride, I feel that the character of his family is a sufficient refutation. As to "no ability," I am glad to be able to say that he has at least sufficient to understand and appreciate that others have had and rights. As to the charge "raunted influence, etc.," I will only say that I never heard of it until uttered by the doctor, and I believe and know it to be untrue. He is a man that has always minded his own business and believes in letting other men manage their own affairs. I will only say that an exemplary rule of conduct.

It is admitted that no man can say nothing in any business transactions with him; in short as a citizen he has always been highly respected. As to the charge of "raunted influence," I will only say that it is a deliberate falsehood—in fact he is a total abstainer.

As to the statement that he has "another drunken business man," referring to the late John J. I say that it is an absolute falsehood for he does not now and never has taken a glass of liquor in his life, and as to the statement that he has "another a drunken priest," I say that this above all is a most malignant and malicious falsehood and utterly and absolutely without foundation and without truth, a statement which any man with any sense of fair play or charity should be ashamed to utter with the clearest proof.

In concluding I may say that if the doctor had any sufficient stake or interest in this country, so that a judgment against him could be satisfied, I would certainly give him an opportunity of trying to substantiate his charges against my father and my family, but being informed as well as otherwise knowing that it would be throwing good money away for bad, I have decided at least for the present to overlook his unfounded and malicious statements and utter only a few words of apology and at least apologize, and in some sense thereby repair the injury caused by this slanderous and infamous statement. I am yours truly,

J. P. BYRNE.

Sussex, May 22.

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills

Small, Sugar coated, Vegetable

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UNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

The Encyclical of the Pope Issued on the Above Subject.

A Translation Furnished the Associated Press by Mgr. Satolli.

It is Addressed to all Catholics and is an Important Deliverance.

Washington, May 22.—Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate, has received a copy of a brief or encyclical issued by the Pope on the subject of union of Catholics and Protestants.

The encyclical is supplemental and follows in the same line as the encyclical on the same subject published about a month ago. The following is a translation: "My worthy brother, the prayer which the church never ceases to offer to God, that wherever Christian people exist there should be one faith of mind and holiness of action. In like manner we, who represent the person of the divine pastor in the world, also strive to carry out His intention, have never failed to nourish among Catholics that desire for union, and even now are we more strenuously urging it on those whom the church of the living God has entrusted with the highest trust, as being called to her fold."

The source whence we are especially to expect assistance and success for the design and plans of ours is not hidden from us. It is none other than the Father of Mercies whom we rightly invoke and to whom it pertains to illumine our minds and graciously to lead us to the way of salvation. Catholics surely cannot fail to see how grave and important is the work we have undertaken. In it depends the eternal salvation of many, together with the spread of divine honor and the glory of the Christian religion. And so it will surely and plausibly consider, they will surely feel in their souls a stronger burden of that divine charity, which, with God's grace, shrink from no labor, leave untired no means for the good of their brethren. And so it will happen that they will, not only add to our confidence in a happy result, but will give us all the assistance they can, especially what humble and holy prayer can obtain from God. No reason need be more fitting for the work of piety than that in which long ago the apostles, after our Lord's ascension into Heaven, remained together, persevering in pray with Mary, the mother of Jesus, awaiting the promised power from on high and all the gifts of the Holy Spirit."

Rich and abundant fruits followed in a short time, among them the perfect union of wills never too often set before us for imitation. In the multitude of those days, or on the Feast of Pentecost, the Holy Spirit descended upon us and we have thought it well, by our exhortation and call the piety of Catholics that they may, following the example of the Virgin Mary, and of the Holy Apostles during those days, proceed in the Sacred Feast of Pentecost, pray God with one mind and with special fervor, renewing and repeating prayers."

The greatest and richest blessings may justly be hoped from Him who in the sacred Scriptures has spoken the secret of truth in the sacred chapters, and who strengthens this by His perpetual presence; from whom the living fount of the holiness regenerate souls, made sons of God by adoption, are a perpetual way strengthened and perfected. For by the multiform grace of the spirit there comes to them in perpetual bounty divine light and fervor, health and strength, solace and the desire of seeking all good and a fervent desire for the Holy Spirit so acts by His power in the church that as Christ is the head of this mystic body, the body and spirit may aptly be termed its heart, for as St. Thomas says "the heart has a certain higher influence, and therefore the Holy Spirit is compared with it."

And now, besides the blessings which the faithful who respond cheerfully to our call will certainly and abundantly receive from God for such an activity of piety and fraternal love, it has pleased us to add and bestow the reward of sacred indulgences from the treasure of the church.

Therefore, to all who for nine consecutive days before Pentecost, either publicly or privately recite some special prayer to the Holy Spirit, we grant on each of those days an indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines and a plenary indulgence on any one of those days, or on the Feast of Pentecost itself, or on any day following the octave provided, having confessed their sins and received absolution and holy communion, they pray God according to the intention which we have above expressed, and those who desire to fulfil for eight days following Pentecost the same conditions, may gain both of the above mentioned indulgences. These indulgences may be applied to the souls in purgatory and by our authority we decree and order that they shall be available each year for the future, those things being observed which are required by law and customs."

Given at St. Peter's, Rome under the seal of the Fisherman the 6th of May, 1895, in the eighteenth year of our pontificate.

THE CHEESE MAKE.

A Large Output Expected in Carleton County this Year.

With the price of butter so low as at present, and as a consequence, the probability that all the old factories will have a much larger supply of milk than last year, and three new districts opened up by the erection of factories at Massville, Oakville and Mount Pleasant, it looks as though the cheese output of the county would be far and away larger than last year. And a cheese expert tells me that the output of the county will

REASONS FOR THE BILL INTRODUCED BY MR. McLENNAN, M. P.

Requested by the Trade in England and Approved by the Dairymen in Canada.

(Montreal Gazette.)

There has been a memorial sent to the secretary of state and a copy of the same to Major McLennan, M. P., by W. T. Parker, hon. sec. of the Bristol Produce Trade association, asking the government of Canada to pass legislation to compel the branding of the dairymen of Canadian cheese, if the date and make were legibly and indelibly marked on each cheese before it leaves the factory where made.

"Your memorialists, therefore, pray your honorable house to pass a law making it compulsory upon all manufacturers of cheese to so mark each cheese before it leaves the factory where made."

"The undersigned, importers of Canadian produce, are strongly of opinion that it would be a distinct advantage to both producers and distributors of Canadian cheese, if the date and make were legibly and indelibly marked on each cheese before it leaves the factory where made."

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VENTION TO THE OFFICERS OF THE VARIOUS DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION, AND THAT HE RECEIVED REPLYES FROM ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK, QUEBEC, EASTERN ONTARIO AND MANITOBA, AND FROM A NUMBER OF LEADING DAIRYMEN, CONCURRENCE, WITH ONE EXCEPTION, WITH THE SENTIMENT EXPRESSED BY THE RESOLUTION RE THE BRANDING OF CHEESE.

Being thanked the reasons which induced him to introduce the bill requiring cheese to be branded with the date of make, Major McLennan said: "The largest manufacturers of cheese in Eastern Ontario and the farmers (the people who furnish the milk) are strongly in favor of this branding being done in order to place our product fairly and honorably before the purchasers and prevent fraud by unprincipled and dishonest dealers, thereby maintaining the good reputation and confidence of the buyers and consumers in the future, which has taken years of persistent labor to acquire."

There is no doubt but this bill will meet a very strong opposition from the speculative element in the cheese trade, who make money by keeping it over and placing it in the market as the cheese of a different month from that of its manufacture. I cannot see any reason why the request from the trader, that buyers be engaged in regard to marking cheese should not be granted. There is no way in which it will affect any honest man in this country. But I can see where it will benefit the farmer and the manufacturer, though it may not be profitable to the speculator. I know that the people of Great Britain want this branding done. I find that the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario passed a resolution to that effect, and I find that the dairy associations in the province of Quebec passed a resolution endorsing that of the Western association, and that all interested in the manufacture of cheese want it. I hear from Prince Edward Island and find that they are in favor of it, and I hope there will be no delay in passing this bill through the house, which is so necessary in the interest of the people of this country in protecting one of our most important industries."

"Prof. Robertson says that there is a prejudice against the branding of cheese in England, and notwithstanding that he says that July cheese is of superior quality to that of June. Well, this certainly makes it all the more important that the cheese should be marked. The people of England will know what they are buying and there is no doubt but their prejudice will no longer exist when they find that July cheese is better than June. Granting such prejudice exists, how does Prof. Robertson propose to put the cheese on the market to overcome it? Is it not an admission that he is going to put that cheese on the market as another month's make to overcome such prejudice?"

"He also says it will take an army of inspectors if this bill is passed. This will not be necessary. The governor-general-in-council has power to appoint anybody to look into this matter when it is found necessary. The people of Canada are law-abiding citizens, and they will carry out the law in this as they have done in other matters without an army of officials. The cheese intended to be marked is for export, and an inspector at the port of shipment is all that is necessary."

"The result has been to injure the good reputation of the Canadian product, and to destroy that confidence which is so essential between seller and buyer."

As the result of a conference representing a great majority of the trade in Great Britain, suggestions have been made to your government as to the desirability of an act making it compulsory to brand the date at the time of manufacture upon each cheese. It is fully believed that such a law will be a decided advantage to the factorymen and to the distributors throughout the United Kingdom, as it will at once restore confidence on this side and effectually prevent any speculative or unscrupulous dealer from substituting one month's make for another. It is earnestly hoped that the factorymen throughout the Dominion will at once commence dating their cheese, especially as the desire is general among the importers to favor those factories adopting this system."

Our interest is yours, that goods should be sold honestly for what they are and that the reputation and market price of fine fall makes should not be destroyed by the substitution of inferior product.

The specimen form we have suggested for use is enclosed herewith, and this and nothing else should be put upon the cheese.

Several of the shippers now and recently in England have also been approached on the subject, and they cordially endorse the action taken.

By order of the cheese sub-committee.

(Signed) C. J. HIGGINSON, Secretary.

At the convention of the Dairymen's association of Western Ontario, held in Stratford on January 15, 16 and 17, 1895, the following resolution was passed: "That in view of the fact that recent reports would seem to indicate that Canadian cheese made during one month have been sold on the British market as the make of another month. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of dairymen, assembled in this city of Stratford, would strongly recommend that such regulations be adopted, and such laws be enforced as will compel our cheese factories to brand on each cheese the date and name of the month upon which the cheese was made."

"That the board of directors of the Dairymen's Association of the Province of Quebec, held in the Dairy school, St. Hyacinthe, 25th April, 1895, it was moved by J. C. Chapais, seconded by J. A. Camfrand: "That the board of directors of the Dairymen's Association of the Province of Quebec unanimously approve the resolution adopted by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario at their annual convention, held in the city of Stratford on January 15th, 16th and 17th, 1895."

J. W. Wheaton, secretary of the Dairymen's association of Western Ontario, informs us that he sent copies of the resolution adopted at their convention to the officers of the various dairymen's associations throughout the Dominion, and that he has received replies from associations in New Brunswick, Quebec, Eastern Ontario and Manitoba, and from a number of leading dairymen, concurring, with one exception, with the sentiment expressed by the resolution re the branding of cheese.

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A GIFTED WEST INDIAN.

Has Several Heavy Lawsuits and a Book in Hand.

His Treatment in Halifax—Will Study Law in London—True to the Old Flag.

G. Osborne Grant, a native of British Guiana, is in the city. To a Sun reporter Mr

WITH WING AND HAND

REV. DR. TALMAGE CHOOSE A CURIOUSLY UNIQUE TEXT.

"The Likeness of the Hands of a Man Was Under Their Wings"—A Powerful Hortatory Discourse by the World's Greatest Preacher.

New York, May 19.—Rev. Dr. Talmage's sermon in the Academy of Music this afternoon was a powerful and eloquent plea for practical Christianity.

While tossed on the sea between Australia and Cephalonia I first particularly noticed this text, of which then and there I made memoranda. This chapter is all a flutter with cherubim. Who are the cherubim? An order of angels, radiant, mighty, all knowing, adoring, worshipful.

This idea is combined in Christ. When he rose from Mount Olivet, he took wing. All up and down his life you see the uplifting divinity. It glowed in his forehead. It flashed in his eyes. His cadences were heard in his voice.

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as radiant of plume and as swift to rise or swoop or dart or circle as the cherubim's wings which swept through Ezekiel's vision.

We see our friend's ready war on either side of his gate. Then let us be aware, for ye ken, it's getting late. Let our lamps be brightly burnin'; let's raise our voices an' sing.

THE COMING THING. Parent—What did you learn at school today, Johnny? Enthusiastic pupil—Learned how to cut up a toad. We're going to tackle a mud turtle tomorrow.—Chicago Tribune.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. On and after Monday, the 1st October, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax..... 7.00 Express for Halifax..... 7.30 Express for Pictou and Peggys Cove..... 8.00 Express for Sussex..... 14.40

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Express from Sussex..... 8.30 Express from Pictou and Peggys Cove..... 9.00 Express from Pictou (daily)..... 9.30 Express from Halifax..... 10.30 Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton..... 12.30 Accommodation from Moncton..... 24.00

EQUITY SALE. THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the County of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of June next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, pursuant to a Decree of the Court of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1894, in a cause wherein the said Charles A. Palmer is Plaintiff and William Eason and Julia E. Eason, his wife, are Defendants, the said Charles A. Palmer and Calista C. H. Robertson, his wife, the said Thomas Eason, the said William Eason and the said Julia E. Eason, his wife, James Mowat and Laura P. Mowat, his wife, Louisa E. Wilson, Augusta E. Wilson, his wife, and the said William Eason, his wife, and the said Julia E. Eason, his wife, are Defendants, the said Charles A. Palmer is Plaintiff and the said William Eason and Julia E. Eason, his wife, are Defendants.

ing and misunderstood and suffering and weary children of God, and know right well that to join your hand, at least emancipated from the struggle, will be the soft hand, the gentle hand, the triumphant hand of him who wipeth away all tears from all faces.

THE WALK TO EMMAUS. SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 9. Text of Lesson—Luke xxiv, 13-35; Golden Text—He Opened to Us the Scriptures—Luke xxiv, 32; Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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50 YEARS. For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time..... Sharp's Balsam of Horehound. Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Coughs, Colds, and most Groceries men sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.

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THE MARKETS

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

There is no important change to note this week. Beef is firm, and fresh meats generally are steady. The supply of eggs is not so large and the price is a little better than a week ago.

Butter is as dull as ever, only the choicest stock having a ready sale. The large receipts of Hubbard have brought the price down. Speaking generally the market shows but little variation.

Wholesale.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef (butcher), Veal, Pork, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Retail.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Butter, Eggs, etc.

FISH.

Dry cod are firmer for new stock and prices better. In other lines of cured fish there is no change. Trout and B C salmon are out of the market, but harbor salmon are now being offered, and fresh trawlers are still in the fish story.

St. John Wholesale Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Codfish, Haddock, Salmon, etc.

Produce.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Potatoes, etc.

COGNAC.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cognac, Brandy, etc.

COAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Coal, Lignite, etc.

IRON, NAILS, ETC.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Iron, Nails, etc.

HOW THE 24th WAS SPENT

The Base Ball Matches and Races at Moosepath.

Sports at Fredericton, St. Stephen, and other places.

At Fredericton, St. Stephen, and other places, the day was spent in various sports and matches. The base ball matches were particularly interesting.

At Moosepath.

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CRICKET.

Woodstock Glee Club vs. St. John's. The match was played on the 24th and was a very interesting one.

THE RING.

Fredericton Sparring Exhibition. The exhibition was held on the 24th and was a very successful one.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB SPORTS.

The University Club sports were held on the 24th and were a very interesting one.

THE RACES AT MOOSEPATH YESTERDAY.

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Applications

Dr. Byer. Applications for various services and positions.

General News of the

Various news items from different parts of the region.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

News of the Queen's Birthday celebrations in the region.

THE RACES AT MOOSEPATH YESTERDAY.

Summary of the races at Moosepath yesterday.

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THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Applications for the late Dr. Byers' Position.

General News from other Sections of the Province.

Applications for the late Dr. Byers' Position. The meeting of the Nova Scotia Medical Association...

moved into more commodious and convenient quarters, and is to be further enlarged. It has been steadily growing in public favor and influence...

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The British Charitable and Other Societies Celebrate the Queen's Birthday.

J. Bryce Gross of Hillsboro Detained by the Immigration Officials and Will be Sent Home.

The British Charitable and other societies celebrated the Queen's birthday in the harbor, a large percentage of which is British, displayed a liberal quantity of Union Jacks all day...

AMERICAN PERFECTION: HAMMOCKS.



FROM \$1.00 TO \$2.50 EACH.

FINE FISHING TACKLE. We have a good assortment from the best English and American makers.

W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited), MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.

FERTILIZERS!

Imperial Superphosphate. Fruit Tree Fertilizer, Bone Meal. POTATO PHOSPHATE.

Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Ltd. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

JARDINE & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

28 and 30 Water Street.

TRURO.

Truro, May 18.—Charles A. Archibald held a sale of thoroughbred short horn cattle at his farm, Bible Hill, last week...

LACROSSE.

Lacrosse was played on the Sun at the Capitals defeated the teams of Montreal and Quebec...

THE WHEEL.

The wheel was run at Kentville on the 24th. The sports at the mill today were well attended...

THE COAL FIELDS.

The coal fields of the province are being developed. The late Dr. Byers' position is being filled...

ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, N.S., May 25.—The funeral of Mrs. Wm. Marsh of Economy fell from her carriage on Saturday...

CHARLOTTEVILLE.

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Springhill, N.S., May 21.—The great question now agitating Springhill is who is to succeed the late Dr. Byers...

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To the Editor of the Sun:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter...

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The death of James W. Sproul, who for more than a quarter of a century has filled the position of deputy sheriff...

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INDIAN NAMES.

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THE AGENTS OF THE MONCTON WOOLLEN MILLS.

For Queens County, Messrs. A. D. McLean, Alfred P. Silco and A. M. Coadley are now on the road...

GRACE RICE.

NOW DUE: 337 Puncheons, 31 Tiers, 38 Barrels. CHOICE GROCERY BARBADOS MOLASSES.

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Merely a suggestion. Why pay a quarter for three cigars when you can get five "Something Good's" for the same money...

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 29, 1895.

THE QUEEN.

Personal affection and loyalty to the sovereign unite in the honor that the people of the British empire pay to the queen. When they say "Long live the queen" they do not fear that any disastrous change in the conduct of affairs will follow her death.

PRACTICAL SOCIALISM.

A scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the poor in large cities that promises good results is that designated by the alliterative title of the Pingree poor people's potato patch plan.

leaders in both houses agree that the unionists should be allowed a chance to retain at least their present membership of the house of commons. This means that a number of conservative constituencies must accept unionist candidates instead of conservatives.

FIELD MARSHAL ROBERTS.

General Sir Frederick Roberts, who has just been appointed a field marshal of Great Britain, has won all his honors by hard work and is the most popular of British generals.

In the following year General Roberts made one of the most celebrated marches recorded in history, that from Cabul to Candahar, a distance of 370 miles, averaging 15 miles a day and accomplishing the whole distance in 24 days.

SUNDAY STREET CARS.

There is a vigorous agitation in Winnipeg in favor of Sunday street cars. The city clergymen are opposed to it, and have so declared themselves.

A PERMANENT ALLIANCE.

The latest English by-election took place at Leamington. It was feared that the opposition would lose this seat owing to a dispute between the conservatives and liberal unionists.

MOUNT ALLIS' SON.

The Academy Closing Exercises in Lingley Hall Monday Afternoon.

List of the Commencement and Other Graduates - The Conservatory of Music.

Sackville, May 27. The concert given in Br. Thoven hall this evening at 9.30 o'clock was one of the most enjoyable musical treats that has been given for some time.

The academy closing exercises took place in Lingley hall at 2.30 this afternoon. The hall, as is usually the case at all exercises of this nature, was full to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Palmer, M. A., the principal who graduated at the University of New Brunswick, presented an excellent report of the year's work, from which the following extracts are culled.

The Conservatory of Music was now in a high state of efficiency as it is at the present time. The director, Prof. Frederick M. Lillibridge, is a talented and experienced musician, who has devoted his entire life to the study of music with remarkable success.

This evening the Ladies' college closing exercises took place in Lingley hall at 7.30 o'clock. A fee of twenty-five cents was charged to keep away the objectionable element.

also sang Snider's Band by special request. The programme: Serenade. Misses Dorothy Webb, Laura Heats, Lillian Johnson, Lulu Robb, Phoebe Large and Jean Bruce.

Owen's art gallery prizes—1st prize of \$25 offered by Roderick McDonald for the best oil painting was taken by Miss Bessie McLeod of Point de Bute.

Graduates in music—Laura Steadman Deacon, Sheldan, N. B.; Alma Mary Gibson, Marysville, N. B.; Avilla Blanche Wilson, Leopardsville, Deer Island, N. B.

Graduates in stenography and typewriting: Miss Boyer, Woodstock; Miss N. Copp, Miss S. Copp, Sackville; Miss K. Adams, St. John's, Nfld.; Miss Mowatt, Campbellton.

The magnificent art building was open for visitors on Saturday afternoon and it is estimated over six hundred availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing one of the best art collections in America.

The Chinese emperor rises at 4 every morning and studies English and Manchu until 5, when he breakfasts.

FOR NERVOUS WOMEN.

How They May Overcome Their Greatest Enemy.

Nerve inaction is so intimately connected with all the processes of life, that it is absolutely essential to health, to have the nervous system always in a state of healthy action.

The greatest skill of medical science has been directed to the solution of the problem: How shall diseased nerves be made strong, active and healthy? After years of careful study the originator of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic presented his remedy to the public.

Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 50 cents a bottle, six bottles for \$2.50. Manufactured only by The Hawker Medicine Co., St. John, N. B., and New York City.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Toronto, May 27.—The governor general and Lady Aberdeen arrived this morning to attend the women's council. Delegates have been coming since Saturday. The local council are well represented.

Among the guests were Madame Laurier, Mrs. T. W. Anglin and Mrs. Frank Smith. After refreshments their excellencies mingled freely with the guests. The party left the parliament buildings about midnight.

Washington, May 27.—The reported killing of a number of French troops on the boundary between Brazil and French Guiana has not been communicated to the French ambassador or the Brazilian minister here.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B.

The Weekly Sun takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of the Sun.

J. J.—I have a mare that coked herself this spring in the hind foot, an inch and a half above the hoof. It is healed up, but there is a small lump where the cork went in.

H. F.—You might try the effect of a blister on one part cantharides to four parts of lard, but would advise you to see a veterinary surgeon, as an operation may be necessary to effect a cure.

PORTLAND, ME.

Portland, Me., May 27.—This noon a deliberate attempt was made to burn and blow up the United States hotel while the upper corridors of the house were deserted.

NEW YORK'S POLICE.

New York, May 27.—Chief of Police Byrnes today resigned, realizing that his usefulness was gone. Ex-Chief Byrnes was seen in his office this afternoon, but said that he had not a word to say in connection with his retirement.

Boston, May 27.—Alonzo Bank, a driver employed by the Drivers' Union Ice Co., living at 23 Carr street, Roxbury district, was instantly killed by a train near the Roxbury crossing.

CITY.

The Chief of Police Week.

Together With from Correspondent.

When ordering WEEKLY SUN, the NAME of the person to whom the paper should be sent.

Stmr. Alpha will start this evening at 7.30. A steam wharf Sir Wm. VanHoisland.

The strike at St. John's workmen is away from the town to their laborers. There is a large number of the country yet disposing of it is going at Indianapolis.

Horace L. Britton won the Douglas University for the annual meet of New Brunswick Upper Wicklow, the 6th of July.

The causes of board of health ending May 25: 1. Cerebral hemorrhage; 2. Cerebral meningitis; 3. Cerebral abscess; 4. Cerebral thrombosis; 5. Cerebral aneurysm.

Rev. J. H. M. Herst, now studying shortly enter Baptist church. The s. s. M. line will be 15th June, to be for London. The for bridal party-ropean trip—W.





BOILED IN A KETTLE.

Some More Facts About the Alleged Armenian Atrocities.

A Body Put in a Kettle and Boiled Like so Much Beef.

Horrible Treatment of a Child Found Alive in a Cradle.

(From the special correspondent of the A. P. in Armenia.)

Kars, Russia, April 10.—During the past month I have had unusual opportunity for obtaining additional confirmation of the facts contained in my article of the 10th inst. regarding the Armenian massacres in Turkey.

On the 10th I travelled many miles up and down and across the border in search of certain facts, and as a result I have had the satisfaction of actually seeing and handling some of the rifles being smuggled across the Turkish frontier by the agents of the revolutionary party.

Moreover, the plans of the party have been more fully explained to me by some of the most active and intelligent of the leaders of the eastern wing of the movement, and I have been able to ascertain the exact date for the uprising.

The exact date for the uprising has not yet been fixed, owing to the most part to the fact that the extreme eastern section of the revolutionary party is not ready for active operations.

Whether or not the central section will wait for the eastern wing longer than the month of May I do not know, nor has the matter actually been decided.

It is this question of food that the leaders will find most difficult of solution for the problem of smuggling guns into Armenia will be less than the securing of spring wheat, which is now just beginning to be sown in the lower valleys.

It is plain that if no food is to be had people can be fed. It is a fact that in the eastern part of Armenia food is scarce, that the well-to-do and rich people have no more than they actually need.

As for the poorer Armenians their condition is distressing in the extreme, and it is a fact that in the eastern part of Armenia food is scarce, that the well-to-do and rich people have no more than they actually need.

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ISLAND NEWS.

Emerald, May 17.—On Saturday night last Wm. Howard's property was broken into and a small number of lobsters which had been canned the previous day stolen.

Mr. Paton was accompanied on his tour of investigation of Dr. Wright's claims.

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AN IMMIGRATION AGENT.

That is What Every Northwest Settler is Now, Says Senator Perley.

Excellent Crop Prospects This Year—A Good Market for Butter—Success of Mixed Farming.

(Montreal Gazette, May 24)

Hon. W. D. Perley, the popular and well informed senatorial representative of Eastern Assiniboia, was in town yesterday, and being met at the Hall by a Gazette representative, talked with the greatest interest of matters concerning the Canadian Northwest.

"I was a farmer in New Brunswick," began the senator, "and went out to the prairie lands for Sir Garnet in 1882, and my present farm is near the main line of the Canadian Pacific, some three hundred miles west of the city of Winnipeg."

"What are the crop prospects in Manitoba and the Territory?" "Very good," was Senator Perley's enthusiastic reply.

He then proceeded to tell how mistakes had been made, how men had been discouraged and how those who had been in the first years of the country's settlement by an absolute adherence to wheat farming.

"What is understood by mixed farming in the Territories?" queried the reporter.

"Well, for my part, I raise beef, pork, butter and wheat, and in a very few years, when one of more of these products will not command a good price, I will raise a few more."

"Then I understand you to infer from this that the farmers of the Northwest are generally falling into this same system?"

"I think so," replied the senator, "but the splendid grass out there is peculiarly adapted for cattle raising, and has been bringing a good price late both in Winnipeg and Chicago, and, of course, the Manitoba North-West is a very special case."

"A GOOD BUTTER MARKET" where do you sell your butter? "I sell it in St. John's, and last year I sold my butter, which is creamy to British Columbia, all of which brought 22 cents per pound."

"The farmers are comparatively well off," he better off today than three years ago, and, in this year, crop turns out well they will be entirely free from that farming impetuosity and the high returns of the year ago, it was a rare thing for a man to say, 'This is my time and I hope to end my days here.' All this, however, is changed now.

A GREAT NAVAL DUEL.

May 21 is celebrated in Chill as Prater, an honor of Capt. Astur.

A Duel of two hours was fought in the harbor between the wooden corvettes Esmeralda and the celebrated Peruvian ironclad Huascar.

Finally a 300 pound shell from the Huascar exploded in the engine of the Esmeralda, wrecking everything and killing the engineer.

The 40 round shots of the Esmeralda had little effect upon the iron plating of her opponent, yet a fire from Peruvian batteries on shore compelled her to keep well out in the bay, and at close quarters with the Huascar, as soon as the Chilean was seen to be disabled the Huascar steamed for her at about eight knots, and with her powerful ramming break struck her while she lay motionless.

Seeing the ship coming, the men of the Esmeralda cried out to their men, 'Board!' and flourishing a revolver in one hand and a sword in the other, jumped to the Paruvian deck.

The contact of the vessels was but slight, and only one man had time to follow the brave leader's call before they parted. Prater rushed along the deck of the Huascar, and her commander, the gallant Grau, called to him from the turret, 'Surrender, captain, we desire to spare the life of a hero.' But the brave Chilean shot down the first Peruvian sailor in his way and dashed for the turret ladder.

While climbing he was shot and instantly killed by a rifleman in the tops. Grau killed the Chilean, and Prater's successor led a large party of boarders to the Esmeralda's mainmast. Again the boarders pushed to the main, by that time the Esmeralda's hull was settling rapidly, and half her crew dead or disabled. Having her to surrender and getting a decision 'No' for an answer, she was named once more and sent her to the bottom, with her guns flying and held the flag in its place as she disappeared in the waves.

A MONTREALER'S CASE New York, May 28.—John Lyons, the Montrealer, arrested here some time since charged with smuggling drugs into the states, has been liberated, \$5,000 bail having been put up by his Canadian friends. He is now in Montreal.

CONFUSING.

Who is that beautiful blonde?

My wife, sir.

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"I think so," replied the senator, "but the splendid grass out there is peculiarly adapted for cattle raising, and has been bringing a good price late both in Winnipeg and Chicago, and, of course, the Manitoba North-West is a very special case."

"A GOOD BUTTER MARKET" where do you sell your butter? "I sell it in St. John's, and last year I sold my butter, which is creamy to British Columbia, all of which brought 22 cents per pound."

"The farmers are comparatively well off," he better off today than three years ago, and, in this year, crop turns out well they will be entirely free from that farming impetuosity and the high returns of the year ago, it was a rare thing for a man to say, 'This is my time and I hope to end my days here.' All this, however, is changed now.

LONGLEY AND THE GRITS.

The Editor of The Sun.

St. John's, N. B., May 23.

Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 22nd inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the printer for publication.

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