

FARM & GARDEN

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

Advantages From Its Wonderful Aerial Root System.

The Mexican June is an interesting variety of corn and The Rural New Yorker gives an instructive story about it, in which occur the following items, with illustration:

A second planting was made the last week in May. After the plants were well up all were destroyed by two Liberal dressings of nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, wood ashes, bonfire and horse manure were made from time to time.

Our next measurement was not until Sept. 27, when the taller plant measured 14 feet, the other being nearly the same height.

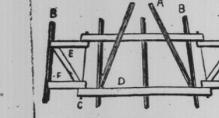
Table with 2 columns: Date and Height. Rows include July 25, Aug. 2, Aug. 16, Aug. 24, and Sept. 1.

same height. After this it made a growth of, perhaps, six inches when frost occurred. The tassels began to shed their pollen upon the silks of three sets, the uppermost of which was 10 feet above the soil.

We have raised this variety of corn for three seasons, and while all other kinds were more or less lodged by high winds not a plant of the Mexican June was broken or bent from a perpendicular position.

Charles Macon of Ingleside, N. C., writes under date of Sept. 23: "I have two rows of Mexican June corn. The stalks will average 16 feet in height—some of them 18 feet. They have fair sized ears that I think will mature—they are about half matured now."

A Five Rowed Corn Marker. "Nine times out of ten you will plant a hill of corn in a track made by a horse if marked with a two or four rowed marker, where if marked with a three or five rowed marker you will never plant in the horse track, and a five rowed marker will mark on rolling or uneven ground as well as level ground."



lettered thus: A, 2 by 4; B, 3 1/2 feet long; C, 3/4 rod hinge; D, 2 by 4; E, 1 by 4; F, 2 by 4. "My marker marks five rows. The runners are 3 1/2 feet long, made of 2 by 8 plank, with 2 by 4 crosspieces, notched in runners and spiked. The hinges are made by boring a hole through the 2 by 4 crosspieces and then putting a three-eighths rod through them. The tongue pieces can be put on to suit, for a sleigh or a wagon tongue. If the runners do not make a plain mark, I spike a block of wood on them for a weight. Farmers should make these things when they can get time, and not wait till spring work is making them."

GOOD BULLS.

Experiments Showing the Importance of Superior Sires.

One of our Kansas creamery patrons, says Professor D. H. Otis, had two heifer calves in succession from an old red cow, one by a Holstein and the other by a Shorthorn. In a seven days' test the Holstein heifer with her third calf produced 3.3 pounds of butter per day, and for the same time the Shorthorn with her second calf produced 1.3 pounds of butter per day, the Holstein giving milk 11 months of the year and the Shorthorn only five months. This speaks very emphatically as to the value of a good sire in raising dairy cows.

Mr. Lewis Bidwell, a farmer in Sydney Centre, Delaware county, N. Y., has the opportunity to develop a herd of cows which will pretty nearly uniformly bear twins and, other things being equal, would be more valuable than ordinary cattle. Three years ago one of his young cows bore twins and has done so each year since. Its first calves were heifers, and all of these have been and has borne twins. Probably in these last the twin bearing tendency will be so well developed that it will become hereditary.

From the chest of cans the milk is strained into 40 quart milk cans. We have two styles of cans, the New York and the Chicago. We prefer the former for two reasons. In the first place the lid of the Chicago can and can be cleaned much easier. In the second place, when it is desired to keep the milk any length of time the New York can may be immersed in water, and the pressure of the air inside keeps the water from the milk, on the same principle as the cans of the Cooley creamer.

One of the common mistakes in investment of capital is the building of creameries in general farming sections where the farmers will become dairymen as soon as a good market for milk or cream is afforded them. The promoters may know that dairying should pay in the section or they may merely be interested in selling an outfit to farmers, but the fact is not taken into consideration that most men who have not had a dairy training do not like the care of cows and will not burden themselves with it. Their tastes run along other lines because trained that way, while the true dairymen enjoys his work, or at least the profit his skill in that line brings him. He understands his business and the general stockman neither understands nor likes it, and the creamery usually fails to change permanently and successfully his natural lines of farming.—National Stockman.

The trade in American farm products is growing in the China seas. Scientific inquiry into the principles that underlie the making of the dairy products is preparing our people to furnish better condition to be exported in airtight packages, so that it will remain sweet for long periods in tropical countries. In order that markets may be opened up in Japan, China and other countries of the Pacific ocean, an agent is now in that region establishing agencies to which the department will make trial shipments with a view to ascertaining the facts for the benefit of the dairymen.—Report of Secretary of Agriculture.

Dutch dairymen steam the clover hay until it swells up like noodles, but their beets, turnips, potatoes, corn, oats, rye and other grains, and Dutch cows, that consume large quantities of feed and turn it into milk.—Live Stock.

Do not turn the cows out to drink to water in the barnyard. The dairymen who furnishes water in the stable with the chill taken off will increase his profits. Breeding and dairying go hand in hand, each largely dependent upon the other. It is very easy for the average dairymen to raise more young stock than he needs for active dairy purposes and this surplus stock should bring him a handsome income.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY

HANDLING MILK.

Methods Employed at the Kansas Agricultural College Dairy.

Before effort is made to keep the stables clean and the stalls well bedded and to have as little dust floating at the time of milking as possible. To accomplish this latter point the feeding is done after rather than before the milking. The handling of the hay, ensilage or even grain fills the atmosphere full of dust and carries with it millions upon millions of germs, many of which will fall into the milk and not only cause it to sour, but will develop undesirable flavors in the butter and cheese made from it. The hay bacillus, a germ that has great tenacity of life, exists in immense quantities in cured hay, and when allowed to develop unchecked in ripening cream will cause the butter to have a very disagreeable, offensive flavor.

The milk pail used is called the "sanitary dairy pail." It is made of heavy tin and is covered on top. In this cover is a six inch hole, into which fits a circular removable strainer. Each milk pail need not be longer after once seeing the appearance of the pail after milking. In spite of the best precautions, the top of the pail will be covered with numerous hairs and dust of any man if he only knew what he was swallowing when he drinks the milk out of an open milk pail.

Each cow's milk is strained through a wire strainer and finally through four thicknesses of cheesecloth. This wire strainer is so constructed that the milk is strained on the inside of the cloth, and settling to the bottom will not be forced through the strainer by the pressure of the milk above.

From the chest of cans the milk is strained into 40 quart milk cans. We have two styles of cans, the New York and the Chicago. We prefer the former for two reasons. In the first place the lid of the Chicago can and can be cleaned much easier. In the second place, when it is desired to keep the milk any length of time the New York can may be immersed in water, and the pressure of the air inside keeps the water from the milk, on the same principle as the cans of the Cooley creamer.

The cow is a ruminant animal, and this means that she takes time to digest her food in the most thorough manner. If fed liberally at night and morning and sufficient variety, she will eat more heartily than if three full meals are offered to her per day. At noon a few cornstalks or clover hay may be given. In feeding grain to cows it should be ground and mixed with enough cut grass to make it bulky. If cows eat whole grain or meal not mixed with cut food, it goes to their second stomach and does not come up to be chewed in the cud.—Boston Cultivator.

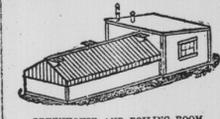
The dairymen who wants to obtain the highest yields should weed out his poor cows, keeping the cows that at a low cost, cows that consume large quantities of feed and turn it into milk.—Live Stock.

Do not turn the cows out to drink to water in the barnyard. The dairymen who furnishes water in the stable with the chill taken off will increase his profits. Breeding and dairying go hand in hand, each largely dependent upon the other. It is very easy for the average dairymen to raise more young stock than he needs for active dairy purposes and this surplus stock should bring him a handsome income.

A CHEAP GREENHOUSE.

New Massachusetts Gardener Built a Very Good Structure for Very Little Money.

I have seen from time to time instructions on building various styles of greenhouses. Now I think I have one that some others would like. It is one which I made myself during my leisure moments, both night and morning. I present the drawings, that others may do as I did. The plan is 1-16-inch to the foot. The rafters and uprights I had made, but the rest of the work I did myself.



There are 600 panes of glass in the roof and end; the size is 8 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches. These were plates of pictures or photographic negatives—large glass would be better. The glass in the bolt or uprights is 4 by 12 inches. The rafters are three-fourths inch between the glass and the uprights are one-fourth inch between the glass. This makes everything come all right.



or six feet of six-inch Acorn pipe on top of the boiler. The water over the boiler is of galvanized iron, eight inches in diameter, six feet high with a damper in it. This takes away gas that may escape. The boiler is set at right angles to the house ventilated. The boiler is for hot water and is the best thing of the kind ever seen. It is a portable boiler. This is the second winter I have used it, and I do not have any trouble to keep the house at 60 degrees. It takes two tons of egg coal and one-half ton of screenings for the year round by putting on a little coal four times a day. The boiler is set at right angles to the house and the water side and end of bench. The best side is portable, so I can take the boiler down when I want to stand over a damper on the ground. After they are gone I put the bench up again, and everything is all right.

THE PRODUCTION OF PORK.

Canada Could Quadruple Her Output Advantageously.

In 1892 it was estimated that there were 102,173,284 hogs in the world. Of this number Canada was credited with 1,706,785. If such methods of breeding, rearing, feeding and fattening Canadian hogs can be followed as will make the number of hogs in Canada as large as that of the British consumers, the number can be doubled or quadrupled without much trouble. It is not necessary to have any fall in the price of hogs, for the hogs are raised and fed in such a way that they are saleable in October and November only. These are the months of the year when the price of hogs is the lowest. It is important that there should be a steady supply of hogs, and that the hogs should be of the best quality. That can only be done when farmers cease regarding the keeping of a few swine as a consequence in farm management, and instead rear and fatten hogs systematically. It is not desirable that many farmers in Canada should become specialists in breeding hogs, but it is desirable that most of them should keep more swine, and thus find a profitable market for grain, for butter-milk and whey. Swine raising is a paying investment as an adjunct to or a branch of dairy farming.

The imports of bacon, hams and lard into Great Britain in 1896 amounted to \$58,487,607, of which only \$5,168,848 worth was obtained from Canada. To meet the requirements of the British markets, hogs with plenty of lard, not too fat, and of a good quality, should be fed, fattened and marketed during the summer months, and as a rule they should be sold alive by the farmer or feeder in order that they may be slaughtered at packing houses, where the carcasses can be cut and cured in the manner to suit the preferences of the different markets. When Canadian bacon and hams become better known in Great Britain they will be sought after at relatively higher prices.

Many Virtues in Apples. The apple is such a common fruit that few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing he can do is to eat apples just before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid, in an easily digestible shape, than any other fruit known. It settles the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. It also agglutinates the surplus acids of the stomach, helps the kidney secretion and prevents calculus growth, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best remedies for disease of the throat. Next to lemon and orange it is also the best antidote for the thirst and craving of persons addicted to the alcohol and opium habit.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

The New Brunswick Poultry Association are to be heartily congratulated upon the very surprising excellence of their initial exhibition; in number of exhibits it fell a little short of the more sanguine estimates, but in point of excellence, the exhibits far exceeded the most extreme expectations of those who worked so diligently and well to provide a really first-class poultry exhibition for the residents of this province.

The exhibitors were well repaid for all their time, trouble and expense by the very thorough manner in which their judge, Mr. H. E. May, of Natick, Mass., did his duty. In no single case did he slight the work, but went carefully, rapidly and thoroughly from start to finish. Many birds were scored at figures which their inexperienced owners never expected to reach, while on the other hand there were a number of disqualifications which were equally surprising to the exhibitors, but which they could fail to recognize when pointed out to them by the keen judgment of the expert judge. The matter of disqualifications was well received by the exhibitors, who with true sportsman-like and business-like feeling recognized the standard of excellence to which they had set possible moment in what particular their stock was at fault, so that they could discard the useless and not waste their exertions on inferior specimens.

We regret to hear that in this respect the poultry exhibitors never expected to reach, while on the other hand there were a number of disqualifications which were equally surprising to the exhibitors, but which they could fail to recognize when pointed out to them by the keen judgment of the expert judge. The matter of disqualifications was well received by the exhibitors, who with true sportsman-like and business-like feeling recognized the standard of excellence to which they had set possible moment in what particular their stock was at fault, so that they could discard the useless and not waste their exertions on inferior specimens.

The N. B. P. A. members are now trying to increase the excellence of their stock, and the show which they held proves the high class to which they have already attained. No bird got a third prize unless it scored 85 points or less the bird scored 88 points or over, and no first unless the score reached 90 points; 100 points in perfection, and yet in several cases all three prizes were awarded to birds scoring over 90 points. The class which proved to be the greatest number of disqualifications occurred, due to lack of weight, and one man having secured 85 points or less in several cases all three prizes were awarded to birds scoring over 90 points. The class which proved to be the greatest number of disqualifications occurred, due to lack of weight, and one man having secured 85 points or less in several cases all three prizes were awarded to birds scoring over 90 points.

One thing in particular was noticeable in this respect, that was the almost complete absence of members of the agricultural societies. Of the St. John Agricultural Society about four directors were present. Possibly they don't have any use for poultry or eggs. Most of them are raising, trading, driving or backing fast horses, and their interest in agriculture is not of the kind which would lead them to attend the exhibition, as the number was not a large one. The management were able to meet all their liabilities, yet it was but poor encouragement for exhibitors to look in working up the show.

Let us be content with methodical, as an all embracing and all-embracing vocation. Exceptional woman ter-Joubles, are, and always will be, whose vocation is not of their sex; and yet I am sorry for them, and I think it one of the most beautiful compositions of life that the entire self-surrender of the mother is rewarded by such maximum freedom and fitness of self-expression, says Elaine Goodale Barman in the Woman's Home Companion. There are few men who have a thoroughly congenial occupation, or one into which they can pour without reserve their highest and best selves. The wife expenses in a house has a degree of personal liberty unknown to the husband, held in the meretricious grip of competition and commercial law. Her feeling of art should enable her daily life, her intelligent attention to her children, her calmness, her presence, may enrich the soil in which her labor and riches into abundant capabilities in her children.

Another Case of Smallpox. CLEVELAND, O., March 5.—A case of smallpox was discovered today in a big downtown apartment house in which nearly 400 people are living. The victim is an attorney, and he was the room mate of Frederick L. Talt, assistant county solicitor. The sick man was sent to the smallpox hospital, while Mr. Talt was committed to the detention house and all the inmates of the building were quarantined in their apartments.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-HOLDERS OF THE CUSHING SULPHITE FIBRE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The share-holders of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company met at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the company's office, Fairville, pursuant to notice.

Mr. Thomas McAvity was elected chairman, and J. A. Curry, secretary of the meeting. At the request of the chairman, the managing director, George F. Baird, made a statement of the affairs of the company, and then read a letter from Capt. Edward Partington, Manchester, England, in relation to the proposed plan and selection of machinery, under Captain Partington's personal supervision, and that the erection of the mill would be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

The provisional directors then retired from office, and the following directors were elected:— Captain Edward Partington, Manchester, England. George S. Cushing. George F. Baird. William H. Murray. Joseph Allison. Thomas McAvity. James Fleming, vice-president. Joseph Allison, vice-president. Captain Partington, managing director. James S. Gregory, secretary-treasurer; and L. A. Curry, solicitor of the company.

The vice-president and directors, McAvity and Cushing, and the solicitor, were appointed to prepare by-law. The directors adjourned to meet at the call of the vice-president.

WAGES INCREASING.

Pacific Mills Will Announce Advance.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 2.—The Pacific Mills, the largest corporation in this city, is to advance the wages of its employes. The following notice will be posted in the various departments of the mill tomorrow: "A new scale of wages is to be made for the Pacific Mills, the advance contemplated, to take effect on Monday, March 27, 1899. The amount of the increase will not be announced until it takes effect. This action is voluntary on the part of the management, no request for an advance having been made by the operatives. The Pacific employes upwards of 6,000 hands. Most of the employes are affected in the 10 per cent reduction of one year ago."

St. Marins Poultry Company.

EGGS FOR SALE.

WE have for sale eggs from very superior varieties:—Crown Leghorn, White Wyandotte and Black Minorca. The eggs are set in a mixture of 50 per cent of shell eggs, and are promptly shipped. Money must accompany orders. Address, St. Marins, N. B.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO., 100 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements... 10 cents per line per week.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications... we are unable to accept of them.

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

FACTS FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with the facts.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B. MARCH 8, 1899.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE.

The New Brunswick Magazine for March was published Friday, and is a very good number.

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thousand golden threads. At the baptismal font, and at the communion altar, he stands as the central figure and the representative of the Master, and in the same capacity as well as the representative of the civil authority, he unites two beings by ties that can only be dissolved by death.

Dr. Brigstocke was a native of another land, but much more than half his active life was spent here as rector of a church which is undoubtedly the greatest in this province. The best proof of the manner in which he discharged his duties towards his people is to be found in their steady attachment to him, which "grew with their growth and strengthened with their strength."

REORGANIZING THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

The Conservative party is receiving a great deal of reorganizing in these days. Recognizing the fact that it is in a state of utter collapse and decay the persons who claim to be leaders of the party are putting it through a new process, by means of which they hope to restore it to life and health.

In the province of Quebec the work of reorganizing the Conservative party is going on apace under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Dalby. Many of our readers may never have heard of Dalby, the great Dalby, if so we can only call him.

When the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier assumed power the proprietor of the Star ordered Mr. Dalby to place his large stock of satire on tap immediately. It was supposed that the moment he began to turn his awful powers of sarcasm against the government they would surrender at once.

THE GROWTH OF THE EMPIRE. Most people had a general idea that the British empire had grown very considerably, both in area and population during the past thirty years, but until Sir Robert Giffen took the subject up and dealt with it before the Royal Colonial Institute the extent of this growth was but imperfectly understood.

Coronator, salt rheum and all diseases caused by impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is America's Greatest Medicine.

A TERRIBLE DEATH. HOWARD CLARK'S LIFE GOES OUT BENEATH THE WHEELS OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

On the C. P. R. Near Blue Rock—What Was Adjudged at the Coronor's Inquest—The Verdict.

A horrible accident occurred Monday morning about 10 o'clock in the C. P. R. yards, West End, and Howard Douglas Clark, a C. P. R. employe, was the victim.

The unfortunate man had arrived at Fairville Monday morning as a brakeman on a C. P. R. Special freight train, and after getting off duly he came to the East Side on the Fredericton express train and proceeded afterwards to his home in the West End.

On his arrival at Sand Point he stopped at the tank house at the head of Protection street to have a few minutes' talk with some friends. Leaving the tank house he proceeded towards his home a few hundred yards distant up the track.

Clark was walking towards his home on the Shore Line track shunting engine No. 580, in charge of Engineer John Lee, was pulling a train of cars out from Sand Point. Clark jumped on the foot board of the tender to get a ride to his home.

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CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.



Is your flesh soft and flabby? Do you suffer with headache? Do you feel bloated after eating? Have you rumbling in your bowels? Have you palpitation of the heart? Do you feel languid in the morning? Do you have pain just after eating? Have you pain in pit of stomach? Do you have chilly and then hot flushes? Do you have a desire for improper food? Is there a sour or sweet taste in the mouth? Is there a gnawing sensation in stomach? Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach? Do you feel faint when stomach is empty? Do you see specks floating before your eyes? Have you a feeling of emptiness in morning? Have you a burning in back part of throat, called heartburn? If you have some of the above symptoms and want to get cured, make use of no other food, eat and drink, and send to Dr. Sprule, he will then thoroughly diagnose your case, and if curable tell you how much his treatment will cost.

Write to Dr. Sprule, B.A., (formerly Surgeon British Naval Service), English Specialist in Catarrh and Chronic Diseases. Address 7 Doane street, Boston.

William Crawford, sworn, said he resided at Fairville, his occupation being a locomotive fireman. He said the engine I work on is No. 580 of the C. P. R., which was the engine that ran over Mr. Clark. We were hauling 12 cars from the elevator to put them on the main line.

Benjamin Waters was called and said he resided in St. John, was employed as a brakeman for the C. P. R. at Sand Point. When the accident occurred this morning I had just got in the engine. I was in the yard at Sand Point when I saw the engine I was working on when I saw Engineer Lee reverse the engine and blow for brakes and he said: "My God, Dugger Clark is under the wheels." Before the accident I had not seen Mr. Clark. I got out of the engine after the accident and I saw the man under the wheels.

Henry Stevens, sworn, said he was a journalist. I was sitting at the window of my house on Union street. My attention was called by the train stopping. I walked down to the place and saw that a man was there. They were working at the removal of the body. I did not stop there long, as it was a ghastly spectacle. I saw that the truck was off the track. I live close to the track and I have seen parties jump on that board and thought it a dangerous business.

John Nichol, sworn, said he was a railroad employe and knew the deceased, Douglas Clark. I just saw him alive about 9:55 o'clock last night. This morning, he was perfectly sober at the time. I saw him in the tank house Sand Point. It was not over five minutes from the time I saw him alive until I heard of the accident. My duties on the railway are to look after the switch lights, and tending the tank-house.

John Lee, sworn, said he lived in the West End, and was an engineer on the

C. P. R. The number of my engine is 580. I know Douglas Clark. I first saw him this morning about 9:15 o'clock standard time. He was then on Shore Line track, just above the Sand Point switch and near where the accident happened. He was walking towards his own home. I was driving 680 and was going towards him. I was going about four miles an hour at the time. We were slowly catching on to Mr. Clark and we got up pretty near to him on the curve. The switchmen are on top of the cars. I looked to see if the track was clear. It was clear. Clark was on the Shore Line track, then looked towards the yardmen to see if there were any signals from them. I just looked for a moment, and as I looked around again, I heard a scream. I did not see him leave the Shore Line track or get on the engine. It was only a few moments that I was looking for signals from the yardmen. I saw Clark on the Shore Line track. When I heard him scream I reversed the engine, blew for brakes and stopped the engine just as soon as I could. When I heard the scream I looked out and saw Clark under the wheels on my side of the engine which was next to the Shore Line track. I had no idea that he was on the engine. I got out of the engine and saw what had happened and called the yardmen for my assistance. I supposed Clark was dead when I first saw him under the engine. I don't know what caused him to fall off the tender and come to rest on the wheels. The back track of the tender went off the track. I suppose that it went off the track when it ran over the man, the wheels left the rails when I heard the screams, not before. I looked at the tender afterwards. There was a hand rail that was broken off. The rails were all right, there being no cause of the wheels leaving the track other than the engine which was on the engine's duty to look after the engine; to see that it is in good repair. I examine the tender every time I take charge of her, also when I oil her. I oil her three or four times a day. I noticed the hand rail when I went around the engine this morning when I took charge. It was all right for the work we were doing, as the man work mostly on the other end. I noticed there was a break in it on one end and intended to have it fixed on my next trip to Fairville, where all the repairing is done. I noticed the break yesterday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock. I had not been to Fairville from the first time I noticed the break until after the accident. I did not consider the break dangerous to any of the employes working round the engine.

The coroner then charged the jury who were out over an hour and returned the following verdict:— We, the jury empanelled to inquire into the death of Howard Douglas Clark, find that the said Howard Douglas Clark came to his death on the 6th day of March, on the rails of the C. P. R. on or near Union street, St. John, N. B., and that his death was caused by a broken or defective handrail on the back of the tender of the C. P. R. engine, No. 580, which said handrail caused him to fall onto the rails and the said tender passed over him.

A Cure for Pneumonia. LONDON, March 6.—The announcement comes from Berlin that Professor Wassermann, one of Professor Koch's ablest pupils, believes he has discovered a serum for the cure of pneumonia. Experiments with animals have been successful and he is now operating upon human beings.

FRIENDS PREVAILED. A Nervous Toronto Woman. Walked the Floor During the Night for Hours at a Time—She Makes a Statement. TORONTO, Ont.,—"I was troubled with nervousness. It was impossible for me to keep still and all the spells came over me during the night I had to get up and walk the floor for hours at a time. My blood was very poor and I was subject to bilious attacks. My feet would swell and I was not able to do my own household work. I treated with two of the best physicians here but only received relief for a time. I became discouraged. One day a friend called and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I bought at the drug store but I was prevailed upon and procured one bottle. Before I used it all I began to feel better. I took several bottles and also several boxes of Hood's Pills. Now I can eat and drink heartily and sleep soundly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me and also strengthened me so that I now do all my own work. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all sufferers from nervousness, weakness or general debility." Mrs. H. F. PARM, Degraaf Street.

Hood's Pills are... Hood's Pills are... Hood's Pills are...

Hood's Pills are... Hood's Pills are... Hood's Pills are...

All Over New Brunswick

CHARLOTTE CO. ST. STEPHEN.

St. Stephen, March 3—Mr. J. N. Clarke once more attending to his business after a severe fight with la grippe.

Mr. W. H. Dunbar, of Cambridge, Mass., on a short visit to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Copeland, Calais.

Cards have been received by friends in this town announcing the marriage of Miss Mollie Cleary at Boston, to Mr. Nicholas D. Baker of Madison, Wisconsin.

All the property of the International Creamery Company of Calais was sold at auction in that city this week to Messrs W. O. Remne and Mr. N. McCaskey, who had a claim of \$250 against the company.

The members of the Calais Lyceum held a debate on Wednesday evening in the city rooms, the question being "Resolved, that an alliance between Great Britain and the United States would be beneficial to civilization."

The border correspondent of the Bangor News has been trying to call down some St. Stephen Conservatives for voting the government ticket in the late election, apparently having a special spite against a well-known and popular undertaker, who did not believe in running local elections on domination lines.

Mr. Bickford's family are getting out again. Mrs. D. Little, who has had a severe attack of bronchitis, is improving slowly.

Mrs. Jane Little, of Upper Milltown, has had a serious time with a complication of diseases, but is now getting better.

Major H. M. Campbell's children have whooping cough. This is a fine day for the banquet to the opposition candidates.

Dr. J. H. Ryan and family returned yesterday from Pasadena, California. They came by the southern route and had a pleasant trip. Dr. Ryan will remain here permanently.

J. DeForest, the "sawed minstrel," who is an exceedingly fine performer on guitar, mandolin and banjo, and Brigadier Fagnire, leader of the Salvation Army forces in the maritime provinces, will hold a musical meeting at the army hall here on Monday evening, 6th inst.

Mr. R. C. John Dunn, architect, of St. John, made a business trip to Chatham in connection with the proposed new school house and new hotel.

pon in for the next half hour. The closest attention was given to all the performers and the hearty applause to each showed the appreciation of the efforts of the band boys and those who assisted them in making the entertainment a success.

The case of Hibbert W. Anderson was heard before Judge Wilson at chambers this morning on a motion in behalf of the plaintiff to strike out the notice of defence given by the defendant on the ground that he did not dispatch a sufficient answer in law to the notice of defence to be struck out as moved for.

Mr. A. Gordon Corwin and bride arrived home last evening from their bridal trip, and are guests for the present at Queen hotel. Mr. Corwin was today the recipient of many hearty congratulations from his numerous friends.

The cathedral bell tolled at 1 o'clock today because of the death of Archdeacon Brigadier-General Brown, who died at his residence in Havana, Cuba, last night of Mr. Moses D. Brown, who has been ill for some time with consumption and whose decease was hardly unexpected by his intimate friends.

Mr. Charles A. Phipps, who is a member of the city council, and a few friends at dinner at his residence. A very happy evening was enjoyed by the party.

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who were visiting at Woodstock, have returned home.

Miss Francis Hobson left for St. John on Tuesday to visit her sister, Mrs. H. Kopp.

Mr. Rennie Hobson moved to the house owned by Mrs. A. F. True.

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MONEY POURING IN.

PROSPECTS OF A SURPLUS OF FOUR OR FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3—Canada's finances continue to grow, and if they keep on as at present to close of the financial year there will be a surplus on consolidated revenue of between four and five million dollars.

The expenditure was \$23,507,134 as against \$21,595,143 for 1892, an increase of \$2,000,991, leaving a net increase in the revenue of \$2,515,041.

The figures are as follows: Customs, \$10,200,000; Excise, \$10,000,000; Public works, \$1,000,000; Miscellaneous, \$2,307,134.

Public works, railways, 1892. 1893. Expenditure capital account for the eight months of both years, was as follows: Public works, railways, 1892. 1893.

The revenue for the month of February was \$3,020,168 as compared with \$3,219,180 for February, 1892, an increase of \$188,912.

A military general order was issued to the following: Officers and non-commissioned officers holding the rank of sergeant attached to royal schools of instruction for a special course of instruction for 7 days, or for an equivalent course for officers of demobilized units.

The supreme grand lodge of the Sons of England Benefit Society will apply next month for incorporation.

SMALL LIQUOR WAR.

INSPECTOR COLPITTS MAKES A SEIZURE AT BOUNDARY LINE. Woodstock, March 3—Scott Act Inspector Colpitts drove to the boundary line on the Honiton road this morning, accompanied by Constables Braydon, McAlpine and John Scott, on a double team and seized a quantity of liquor on the premises of Clarence Hogan who keeps a liquor store there.

MRS. CATHERINE McCURDY DIES AT CHATHAM. CHATHAM, March 3—The community heard with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Catherine McCurdy, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents, which occurred after a short illness today, her 85th birthday.

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THE MARKETS. ST. JOHN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, etc.

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COUNTRY MARKETS—NEWFUND.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Beef, Pork, etc.

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LIMESTONE.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS LODGE—NEWS OF HER FATHER'S DEATH.

LIMESTONE, Me., Feb. 27—The rank of page was conferred on a candidate last Wednesday evening at the K. of P. lodge. This same rank is to be conferred on three more applicants at the next convention.

Mrs. D. S. Billington received word last Thursday of the death of her father at Milo, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Billington left on Friday morning's train to attend the funeral, which took place at Milo Saturday.

Miss Mildred Churchill, of Dr. Paine's Marine Institution, Boston, Mass., is in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Gooders.

The Union Chorus Club of this town are to give a benefit concert in F. Alban Hall tonight, a fine programme has been arranged, and a big crowd expected.

Booker's Cotton Root Compound is a valuable remedy for all ailments of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc.

Sold in St. John by responsible druggists and in W. O. Wilson's St. John West.

IN DEATH NOT DIVIDED.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sargison Pass Away Together. APOHAQUIL, March 3—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sargison, an old man and his wife, lived in Queens county, near Marr's corner, about a mile from any neighbor. He died quite alone last week, a year ill and getting worse she left his home while she went for help. When she got back he was dead. While he was being buried on Saturday, the 25th ult., she took a fainting spell, had to be lifted to the coach, when she expired, before their return from his funeral. She had heart trouble for many years. She was interred beside him at the Keirstead Mountain cemetery, a Monday, the Rev. G. Swinburne, both funerals.

Recent Deaths. Sunday morning their passed to rest one of the oldest and most respected of our people in the person of Mrs. Jane Emery, widow of the late Oliver Emery. Mrs. Emery, who was in her 73rd year, had been ill for some years and had spent the greater part of the past three years confined to her bed. Her death came as no surprise. Old age's given as the cause. Six children, 12 sons and three daughters remain. They are Mrs. Fred Finley, Mr. John Finley and Miss Janie Emery of this city, and LeBaron, George and Edward Emery of Boston.

CHARLES E. McLAUGHLIN, daughter of Mr. William E. McLaughlin, street superintendent, died Sunday at the residence of her father. She had been ill but three days and her death was very unexpected. Inflammation of the brain is the cause given.

HUMOR GERMS ARE EXPELLED BY CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Greatest of Blood Purifiers and Humor Cures. That is to say, it purifies the blood and cleanses the system, and thus removes the cause, while warm baths with Cuticura Boar, and gentle anodynes with Cuticura cream, greatest of emollient skin soles, cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, itching, burning, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. These are specifically, permanently, and economically cured the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating humors of the scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.