

Charlotte St.

is the number you want member; not because it is 9, but because it indicates ace to buy

GOOD GOODS

ASONABLE RATES!

is still some of that 27 inch EY FLANNEL

onne, 9c., worth 11c.

onne, 12c., worth 15c.

ams, 5c.

nettes, 5c.

Cotton, 3/8c. a yard.

Grey Blankets, \$1.00, were \$1.75.

DEPARTMENT STORE

and child, father, mother, two brothers and a large circle of friends... DEPARTMENT STORE

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Centreville, March 22, 1895. Editor of the Sun:

Prohibitionists are not leaving me returned to further their ob-

Meetings are being held in the town of... Rev. Jos. A. Cahill being a host

myself. Rev. Jos. Parkins is a second, and Rev. D. Fisher is a third

and devoted as either. Very life-long liberals are forsaking party and uniting with the third

party. An old gentleman, fourscore old, thinks he will die happy if

he votes for Young. The rising Star, R. T. of Temperance, held a

meeting in Clark's hall, at 60 members were present, sev-

ing from Florenceville. Inter- addresses were delivered by

Jos. E. Flewelling, James N. Miles Sherwood and Edward

Bro. Flewelling is opposed to the station of the third party. He is

used of being so thoroughly a con- servative and such a defender of

the conservative will be elected. I am a prohibitionist, I shall vote

for Dr. Colter. The majority of liberals say they don't care a

deal for their party; they wish elect a clean man by clean means.

perhaps after the grand liberal rally Woodstock on Monday night the

ers may be persuaded to return their first love, for this election at

OSERVER.

CAN BE PURCHASED.

ARRIVED THIS WEEK.

SEVERAL CASES OF LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS AND CAPES,

FOR SPRING, 1895. Over three hundred (300) garments to select from. All the latest London, Paris and Berlin styles at remarkably low prices.

NEW STYLISH COATS For Very Little Money \$3.25, \$5.00 and \$3.50

NEW STYLISH CAPES For Very Little Money \$2.25, \$3.00 and \$3.75

Black, Navy, Fawn and Tweed Mixtures.

DOWLING BROS. - 95 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

A BOILER GOES UP. One Young Man Loses His Life, While Several are Injured.

A Sad Affair at King's Mill. Kingsville. Salt to Considerable Thickness in the Exploded Boiler.

(From the Daily Sun of the 20th.) One of the shell boilers in S. T. King & Sons' saw mill at Kingsville exploded yesterday morning with the result that Lee A. W. Smith, one of the hands, was killed and a number of others injured.

The boiler house is a complete wreck, the engine room a tough looking spectacle, and the mill itself considerably damaged. The explosion occurred about 10 o'clock when 104 men were at work in and about the mill. That many of them did not lose their lives is a miracle.

The boiler which exploded was the second one from the mill itself. It was 40 feet long, and was broken near the centre. One end was driven with terrific force into the engine room. It crashed through the end of the fire house and into the machinery, breaking and twisting everything it came in contact with. Then its force spent it settled down among the machinery.

The other half went in the other direction. It flew over the firemen's heads and out through the other end of the boiler house and imbedded itself in the earth about 50 feet away from its position. It crashed through a lot of deals and refuse before it was stopped.

THE EXPLOSION. The explosion was of course broken by the explosion of the boiler and this allowed the water to flow from the other nine, which lay parallel to it. The escaping steam made it impossible for any one to reach the mill. The water was thrown in every direction, and the bricks of which the furnace was built were driven out in all directions. Some of them can be seen 100 feet away from the mill. The furnace is completely torn up. The timbers and lumber of which the boiler house was built were hurled right into the mill.

Wellington Smith was wheeling sawdust from the rotary to the dump. He was in the act of leaving the sluice when the explosion occurred. He was struck by the brick and lumber and knocked down. Then the escaping steam poured in upon him, literally roasting him alive. He was almost hidden from view by the debris. G. F. Swasey, the foreman of the mill, was the one to discover him. He saw one of the poor fellows hands and at once set men to work to get him out from under the mass of stuff which had been heaped up on him. The body presented a ghastly sight, being roasted brown. It was at once removed to the mill office.

The injured were Mathew Galbraith and Theo. LeBlanc, the firemen, Chas. Maguire, a young lad who was at work on the sawdust furnace, and James Landers, John Murphy, James Landers and Henry Dowwell, four boys who, instead of being at school, were playing on the

TOP OF THE FURNACE. None of the above mentioned persons were seriously hurt except Conwell, who sustained a compound fracture of the right leg. He was also badly scalded about the face and legs. He was sent to the hospital, where he was resting quite comfortably last night. Other of the workmen were slightly injured, among them Thos Stout and Patrick Cain, two handlers, who were struck by the side of the mill as it fell in; Durrphy Downey, who was struck in the back by a board and thrown over the rotary carriage; Bedford Long, who was struck by a brick and knocked down

Long says he was knocked down two or three times, but he was able to resist at the clearing up of the wreck yesterday afternoon. The explosion caused the spreading of the fire in the furnaces and the mill was soon in flames. The workmen turned their attention to extinguishing the flames and were successful, thanks to the Fairville firemen, who went down with their engine. The report of the explosion was a loud one. It was heard at Fairville. The majority of the workmen knew what it was as soon as they heard it, but they did not have time to think till the boiler house was a wreck and timbers, deals, boards and bricks were flying about them. The steam filled the mill, so that the men did not know in what direction to turn. Fortunately

EVERY ONE GOT OUT except Smith. Foreman Swasey was

occurrence. He sent at once for Dr. Gray and Dr. Thomas Walker, and these gentlemen with Drs. Macfarlane, T. D. Walker, Doherty, Steeves and others looked after the injured.

People were forbidden to enter the furnace room, so that the young lads who were loafing there had no business about the mill.

Lee A. W. Smith was 20 years of age. He was the son of Edward Smith of South Bay, with whom he lived. The deceased worked in Dunn's mill at South Bay when the boiler burst some years ago. He got off without injury there. He was a nice young fellow. Undertaker Beateasy Carleton laid the body out, and it removed to his parents' residence late in the afternoon.

INQUEST COMMENCED. An inquest was begun at once in the offices of the mill by Coroner Robinson. The following jury was empanelled: Daniel Murphy, Cephas Durdan, David Taylor, Daniel Dwyer and John Linton. The jury viewed the body of the deceased and then heard the evidence of three witnesses.

John Linton, the witness deceased as Wellington Smith. He thought Smith was about 20 years of age. He was born and lived at South Bay.

Dr. Matthew MacFarland stated that he had been called upon to examine the body of the unfortunate man. He made an examination, and found he had been scalded by steam or hot water from head to foot. A slight bruise was on the mouth and his right eye had received quite a blow. There were no bones broken. The witness thought death was caused by scalding.

Edward Carter stated that he was a second cousin of the deceased and knew him well. He had seen him alone for the last time a few minutes before seven this morning on his way to work. He (witness) was working in the mill and was started by hearing an explosion. He examined the mill afterwards and found that the boiler had blown up. About twenty-five minutes after the explosion he saw deceased lying under a pile of bricks and rubbish and assisted in getting him out. He was then quite dead and apparently had been killed by scalding.

In answer to the foreman, witness said that Smith was engaged in the mill wheeling sawdust from the rotary to the sawdust heap. He was walking home, but he is pretty badly hurt. There is a bad wound on the right side of the head, which was caused by one of the flying bricks. His face and hands were scalded.

LEBLANC SUSTAINED A BAD WOUND on the head, having been struck by a brick. He was also scalded badly.

Charles McGuire, the young son of the engineer, was at work on the sawdust furnace. The back of his legs were scalded, as well as his back and face. He will be all right in a day or two.

James Murphy and John Murphy, aged 13 and 15 years respectively, were terribly scalded, the former about the legs and the latter about the head, legs and hands. They are the sons of John Murphy of Kingsville.

Jim Landers, a fifteen year old lad, was scalded but not very badly. He is an orphan, but lives with his grand-ther, Mrs. Dwyer.

Murphy boys told a Sun reporter that they, with Conwell and Landers, were sitting down on the top of the furnace. All of a sudden the boiler blew up. They felt the furnace shake and that was all they knew. They don't remember how they got out of the place. They were all able to walk home.

WHAT CAUSED THE EXPLOSION? was the question on every side. A Sun reporter had quite a chat with Engineer Maguire on this matter. He said: I can't say. I think it was due to the salt in the boiler. You will see it is thickest at the bottom of the boiler and up at the water line there is none at all. Water from the river is used and it is the salt in it that is responsible for this coating on the inside of the boiler. The boilers are 23 years old. They were cleaned and repaired in the winter of 1893 and had not been used last season. They were all oiled for the winter's lay off. The boilers were carrying between 55 and 60 pounds of steam when the explosion occurred. Sixty pounds is all we can carry. The boilers blow off at 60 pounds and were blowing off shortly before the accident. Further than that I know nothing.

Fireman Galbraith says: The glass showed that this boiler was three-quarters full of water. I looked at it five minutes before the explosion. I tried the water too and found that it was all right. The boilers were carrying about 55 or 60 pounds of steam. That is what we always have on. The boilers were blowing off shortly before the explosion occurred. I don't know whether they were when it happened or not. The engineer is in no way to blame. He is a thoroughly capable man. LeBlanc and I are not to blame. We saw that the glasses showed the boilers to be well filled.

THE EXPLODED BOILER shows a thick encrustation of salt at the bottom part. It was over half an inch thick in places. All who saw the boiler say the explosion was caused by the salt. The mill people say the boilers were clean when the mill started 11 or 12 days ago. It is said the salt prevented the water from heating till long after the boiler itself got hot. A crack in the salt allowed the cold water to reach the hot boiler, hence the sad occurrence.

Horace King was at the mill when the explosion happened. He was at a loss to tell what caused it.

When asked what the damage was Mr. King said he could hardly tell. It would amount to several thousand dollars though. It can't be told yet whether the other boilers are damaged or not. The engine is destroyed. Messrs. King had \$15,000 insurance on the mill, but it was against fire only. Mr. King felt very badly over the

THE ARMENIAN BUTCHERY.

A Turkish Soldier Tells a London News Correspondent a Horrible Story.

London, March 21.—The correspondent in Armenia of the Daily News sends to that paper a story told by a Turkish soldier who took part in the Sassoun outrages and who has since quit the army and fled across the Russian border. His story confirms the worst accounts of the outrages. Describing the outrages in the villages of Djelynoosan, the recent pit massacre, the Turk says that two Armenian butchers, one of whom was a butcher the inhabitants. For over a week one party or another was marched at nightfall to the trenches, where the soldiers were ordered to bayonet literally batches of unarmed, helpless Armenians. The Turk respectfully admitted that he killed seven persons, but says he would have been killed himself if he had not fled.

In an editorial comment on the foregoing despatch the Daily News says that the ordinary calculations of diplomacy can have no place in the deliberations of the powers in this crisis of Armenia.

A MINE HORROR.

An Explosion of Gas Results in Killing at Least Fifteen Persons.

Evenston, Wyo., March 20.—At 5:40 o'clock this evening an explosion of gas occurred in the Rock Mountain Coal and Iron company's mine No. five at Red Canon, several miles from here, with terrible results. James Bruce, mine foreman, and ex-county commissioner of Uintah county, was instantly killed by flying timbers, as also were four others, as follows: Wm. Sells, runner; J. Clark, Edward Lynch, head carpenter. The other man has not been identified. From twenty-five to fifty miners were in the mines at the time of the explosion. At this writing they have not been rescued and are certainly dead. O. B. Maltby, Andrew Martin and J. Crawford are badly injured, but may recover.

Later—O. B. Maltby, superintendent has since died; also the boy named Jerry Crawford. Eight men have been brought up out of the mine, burned as to past identification with the exception of one John Lamb. All hope of rescuing anybody alive has been given up. The death roll now numbers fifteen.

FOR RICHMOND CO.

Halifax, March 21.—Joseph A. Gillis, M. P. for Richmond county, C. B., was today nominated as the liberal conservative candidate. The nomination was unanimous and enthusiastic.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET.

The House Summoned for Business on April 18th.

The Remedial Order Sent Forward to Manitoba Thursday Night.

Full Text of the Order as Signed by the Governor General.

Ottawa, March 19.—It transpires that after yesterday's meeting of the privy council a sub-committee consisting of Hon. Messrs. Foster, Anger and Macguyre met to draft the precise terms of the remedial order based upon Sir Charles Tupper's report. This sub-committee were at work last evening and again this morning, and this afternoon the cabinet met again and agreed upon the exact terms of the order.

Ottawa, March 20.—The governor general this morning signed a minute of the council recommending the issue of a remedial order in the Manitoba school case. It was expected that the order would be sent to Winnipeg today, but the intention is to follow the practice that prevails in the privy council in the mother country. When an order is issued by her majesty in council it is done with the Queen and a quorum of her ministers present, and therefore when a formal order on the Manitoba government is finally attested by Lord Aberdeen his cabinet will be with him.

Ottawa, March 21.—Parliament is to meet on Thursday, 18th of April, that is, Thursday after the Easter holidays. This will undoubtedly be news to your readers, as they have been led to suppose that a dissolution was impending. Circumstances have happened, however, within the last day or so which led the government today to reach the conclusion mentioned.

This afternoon, in presence of his minister, Lord Aberdeen signed the remedial order upon Manitoba, and immediately this had been done the decision was reached to call parliament together.

When Sir Mackenzie Bowell vouchsafed this information to your correspondent he seemed in high spirits, but offered no reason for the change in the position of affairs. In official circles it is said the object which the government has in calling parliament together is that the country may have a better opportunity of understanding the terms of the remedial order. The more it is examined and studied the more will the people realize the fairness of the decision.

The remedial order was mailed to Governor Schultz tonight. The cabinet met at three o'clock, and the ministers being present except Sir Frank Smith and Hon. Mr. Ferguson. His excellency the governor general was also present. The minute of council on which the remedial order was based is a lengthy document, comprising the entire history of the case, from the passage of the acts by the legislature of Manitoba in 1890 at the instigation of the Greenway government, the petitions for redress, hearing before the privy council, subsequent reference to the supreme court, the appeal to England, and finally, the hearing before the privy council of Canada two weeks ago.

Having recited these facts, the minute proceeds to commit the subject to the recommendation that said appeal be allowed, and that your excellency in council do adjudge and decide that by two acts passed by the legislature of Manitoba on the 1st day of May, 1890, intituled respectively "an act respecting the department of education," and "an act respecting public schools," the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of said province, in relation to education, prior to the date of the said acts, be restored by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of following the rights and privileges which, previous to and until 1st May, 1890, such minority had, viz:

(a) Right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support the Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by said statutes, which were repealed by the two acts of 1890 aforesaid.

(b) Right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.

(c) Right of exemption of such Roman Catholics as contribute to Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to support of any other schools.

And the committee also recommends that your excellency in council do further declare and decide that for the due execution of the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba act, it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two acts of 1890 aforesaid should be supplemented by a provincial act or acts which would restore to the Roman Catholic minority said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and which would modify the acts of 1890 so far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), hereinbefore mentioned.

The committee desires to add that their lordships of the judicial committee state in their judgment: "Bearing in mind the circumstances which existed in 1870, it does not appear to their lordships an extravagant notion that in creating a legislature for the province, with limited powers, it should have been thought expedient, in case either Catholics or Protestants became preponderant and the rights which had come into existence under different circumstances were interfered with, to give the dominion parliament powers to legislate upon mat-

CAMPAIGN IN KINGS.

Cornhill Electors Give Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Other Speakers a Hearty Reception.

Corn Hill, Kings Co., March 20.—The electors of this district were last night addressed by Hon. William Pugsley, A. W. Macrae and L. P. D. Tilley of St. John in the interests of the liberal conservative party. Long before the hour of meeting the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The large audience waited patiently for somewhat over an hour before the arrival of the speakers, who had been delayed by the heavy roads. On the arrival of Dr. Pugsley he was received in the most enthusiastic manner.

John Branscomb was elected chairman of the evening and introduced Mr. Macrae as the first speaker. Mr. Tilley followed, and he was succeeded by the candidate, Mr. Pugsley. The large audience gave the speakers a most attentive hearing as they explained very fully the issues of the day.

After Mr. Pugsley closed his address he announced that he and the gentlemen with him were prepared to reply as far as possible to any enquiries that might be put to them by the electors in the audience. Quite a number of questions were asked, bearing more particularly upon the issue of prohibition, to which some one or other of the speakers of the evening gave full and seemingly satisfactory replies.

The meeting broke up with the singing of the national anthem. Mr. Pugsley must have been very much gratified by the very enthusiastic reception given him by his numerous friends in this district, and judging from last evening's meeting and the expressions of opinions heard amongst those present, Mr. Pugsley will receive the hearty support of a large majority of the electors hereabouts.

A most successful meeting was held at Gondola point last evening, in the interest of Dr. Pugsley, in the hall. Capt. Wm. Pitts presided and the hearty support of a large majority of the electors hereabouts.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE KILLED.

Maine Senators Reject the Bill as Passed by the House.

Augusta, Me., March 20.—The woman suffrage bill suffered defeat in the senate today by a vote of 15 to 11. There were too absentees, both of whom would have voted for the bill, which, however, would still have lacked two of a tie. Not much time was spent in debate on the measure, though the chamber was crowded with ladies from all parts of the state, and the opportunity for glowing flights of speech was golden. Only one member, Senator Hovey of Pittsfield, spoke either way. Mr. Hovey argued for the bill, which, being put to the vote, was lost, as stated.

The ladies present, amongst whom were Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Portland, acting president of the National W. C. T. U., expressed disappointment at the result. They have some hope that the house, which acted favorably on the bill, may refuse to recede and concur with the senate in killing the bill. At the state house, however, no opinion is expressed that the matter is dead for two years is expressed.

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DISSOLUTION INSISTED UPON.

Rosebery's Government Helpless For Legislation.

The Local Veto Bill Stoutly Opposed by the Irish Party—The Speakership Fight Very Bitter.

Two Peculiar Ecclesiastical Precepts - The Big Shoe Strike—Influenza and the Death Rate.

New York, March 17.—A special cable from London to the Tribune says: Lord Rosebery is slowly recovering from the effects of the influenza, but his illness has left behind it a serious recurrence of his old troubles, insomnia, and the like.

The last week has witnessed another symptom of the rapid disintegration of the ministerial party. The introduction of the veto bill into the sessional program was largely, if not entirely, the work of Sir Wm. Harcourt.

The Irish members, while welcoming the assistance of the veto party, chiefly radicals, in their home rule campaign, have never been zealous to purchase that help at the cost of a piece to support the veto bill.

In case of Welsh disestablishment they willingly adopted the well-known methods of log-rolling, because Welsh aspirations in no way affected Irish interests; but in the case of liquor legislation the Irish members were naturally unwilling to give pledges that would bring them into collision with the very large liquor interest that specially prevails in Ireland.

Irish whiskey and Dublin stout are staples of the country. When, therefore, the nationalist members realized that Sir Wm. Harcourt was about to force a veto project upon parliament in order to discharge the ministerial obligations to the teetotal party, they took definite action in order to restrain him. It has been intimated to the ministerial whips by more than a dozen nationalists that they were willing to assist the government with Welsh disestablishment and with the promised resolution about the house of lords, they declined to aid the passage of the veto bill.

This intimation, coupled with the possibility of nine demotions being introduced into the cabinet by Mr. Harcourt's measure, and the certainty that many liberal members interested in the liquor traffic in England and Scotland will also desert the government, if they do not actually join the opposition, seriously jeopardizes the passage of the ministerial program. It shows further that existing upon Welsh disestablishment, which is sure to be rejected by the lords, and the resolution against the upper house, even the Irish nationalist vote has ceased to be trustworthy.

The color of the week's parliamentary debates has been chiefly notable for the remarkable unanimity with which the members of the cabinet have accepted the policy of their predecessors in regard to the navy. The attitude of Lord Rosebery's cabinet is in striking contrast with the line adopted by Mr. Gladstone and Sir Wm. Harcourt when the latter were in opposition.

For this reason the cabinet of today have pardoned the inconsistency of their opponents, and last week has witnessed many expressions of warm approval of the ministerial policy from the opposition benches; even the criticisms of the conservative leaders were delivered in a sympathetic spirit, and the great subject of naval defence was completely lifted out of the arena of party issues.

Ballard Smith in his cables says: The definite statement was published here last week and cabled to members of the cabinet, that Lord Rosebery was with difficulty persuaded from resigning, even up to the very time of his interview with the queen before her departure for Nice. I understand that she extracted from him a promise to remain in the cabinet, and Lord Salisbury, whom she afterwards summoned to meet her after the interview with Lord Rosebery, that disruption shall be avoided during her absence. The quarrel over the speakership, however, has attained such bitterness as is unprecedented in the English history of that office.

The disease in Rochester this week, and it was necessary to postpone the funeral because all the mourners were prostrated by the same malady. The medical profession in Europe holds out no hope of a panacea or practical means of holding the plague in check.

Public attention has been attracted this week to two ecclesiastical precepts from high authorities. Archbishop Walsh has established a new qualification for holiness. He has issued a regulation in his archdiocese in which he directs that no one, child or adult, shall be admitted to confirmation, or instructions in preparation for it, who has not been vaccinated, or who has not reached the age of seven years and has not recently been vaccinated.

GEORGE IS NO GENTLEMAN. Wellington Told Him He Was Not and He Had Previously Proved It.

When Lord Liverpool was forming his ministry in 1822 he thought it absolutely necessary to have Canning at the foreign office, although aware that the appointment was objectionable to the Duke of Wellington.

As soon as the king knew what was wanted of him, he broke out: "Arthur, it is impossible. I said, on my honor as a gentleman, he should never be one of my ministers again. I am sure you will agree with me that I cannot do what I said on my honor as a gentleman I would not do."

"Another man would have been silenced; but the great soldier, always equal to an emergency, replied: "Pardon me, sir, but I don't agree with you at all. Your majesty is not a gentleman."

The bold assertion startled the king, but the duke went on: "Your majesty is not a gentleman, but the sovereign of England, with duties to your people far above any to yourself, and these duties render it imperative that you should employ the abilities of Mr. Canning."

"Well, Arthur," said the king, drawing a long breath, "if I must, I must." Although he did not like being told he was not a gentleman, George IV. had once, at least, while regent, forgotten he was one. One day, while he was flung a glass of wine in Col. Hamlyn's face, he said: "Hamlyn, you are a black-guard!"

The insulted officer could not return the compliment without committing something like treason—it was out of the question to challenge the prince, while to let the insult pass unnoticed was equally filled with his glass and threw the contents in the face of his neighbor, saying: "His majesty's toast! pass it on."

"Hamlyn!" cried the regent, "you're a capital fellow! Here's your health."

And they were fast friends from that evening.

TORTURED BY THE SIOUX.

Frank Grouard, the Indian scout, who is now living in St. Joseph, Mo., has recovered from the surgical operation in which an arrow head was removed from his groin after being imbedded there for nearly a dozen years. He was captured, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, by Sitting Bull and a small band of followers when 19 years old, and remained with the Indians during the next six years, a greater portion of the time in the camp of Sitting Bull, through whose influence he was saved from torture and death.

"From the time of my capture and up to 1872," he said the other day, "I was not required to undergo any of the self-inflicted tortures of the Sioux, but after I became one of them, to all intents and purposes, I knew what to expect. While we were camped at Glendive, Mont. one day, the whole tribe gathered, now I was to be put to the test. All the Indians gathered around, taking positions where they could watch my face. Sitting Bull, No Neck, Gall, Four Horns, Little Assaline and other leaders of the tribe sat near me smoking their pipes. Four warriors squatted on each side of me and with needles raised up the flesh between the shoulder and elbow on each arm and cut out pieces the size of a pea, taking 480 pieces out of each arm, five rows on each arm. It was not painful at first, but before they were through there was a stream of agony pouring from my arms to my heart that was almost unbearable. I did not open my lips or make a sound while they were torturing me. Although the operation lasted four hours, the next time I was tortured all my eyebrows and eyelashes were pulled out. After that I went through the tortures as stoically as the Indians themselves, even including the tortures of the sun dance, where horsehair ropes were tied in the muscles of the breast and back and torn out by sheer force."

SHIPPING BIRTH AND DEATH RATE.

In Lloyd's register of British and foreign shipping it is shown that the total addition of steam tonnage during the year has been 311,850 tons gross, and of sailing tonnage, 109,488 tons gross, or in all 421,338 tons gross. Nearly 93 per cent. of this addition consists of new vessels, not any of the gross tonnage of steam tonnage from the register amounts to 416,385 tons, and of sailing tonnage to 156,619 tons, or in all 573,004 tons gross. About 53 per cent. of the steam tonnage and 55 per cent. of the sailing tonnage included in these figures has been moved from the register on account of loss, breaking up, dismantling, and the like. On the whole, during 1894, the steamers on the official register of the United Kingdom have increased by 186 vessels and 395,474 tons, while the sailing vessels have decreased by 295 vessels and 43,736 tons. The total number of vessels on the register has, therefore, decreased by 109, and the total tonnage has increased by 351,739 tons during the year.

THE FARM.

The Principles of Cattle Feeding, An Address.

By Prof. Shutt Before the N. B. Farmers and Dairywomen's Association.

Cattle feeding should be conducted on a rational basis. We must understand the character and nature of foods and how they produce the results in formation of milk or beef. We find starch, sugar, fibre, fat, albumenoids and some organic elements taken from the soil. Starch and sugar are carbohydrates. These differ from albumenoids in possessing no hydrogen. Wheat straw differs from wheat bran, because the latter has a larger proportion of albumenoids. We can have these constituents in a partially locked up and therefore indigestible condition, or in a digestible state. Digestibility depends more on the animal than on the food. The cow can digest more than the horse, as it possesses four stomachs and the horse only one. Food may be likened to the fuel that goes into the stove. We take in the food, digest it in the stomach and convert it into blood. The heat of the body is derived from the food and is required to keep up the normal heat. For this starch, sugar, fibre and oil are used. These are the heat and energy-producing foods. Oil is of the greatest value, being two and a half times greater than sugar. Meat is chemically an albumenoid. Lean of meat is an albumenoid. The function of albumenoids is to repair the waste and create muscle and hair, and the same produces milk. The value of fatters depends on the digestibility of their constituents. Fatters may be considered under two heads: coarse or bulky, low in albumenoids, and concentrated, or those that contain a larger quantity of albumenoids. Animals require a certain minimum quantity of both constituents. In the daily food of the milk cow we must have 24 pounds of dry matter, which must consist of a certain proportion of albumenoids, viz. 1 to 5-1. Nitrogen is as essential for animals as plants. Without this proportion of albumenoid we can expect no good results in milk or flesh. The animal must first supply its own heat and energy before producing a profit. The food must be bulky to produce the distension required by the digestive apparatus.

The concentrated fatters are oats, barley, wheat, peas, Indian corn, wheat-bran, linseed-meal, cotton-seed meal, wheat-shorts. Cotton-seed meal is very valuable as a nitrogen supplier, two pounds being equal to six pounds of wheat-shorts. Coarse or bulky fatters are hay, corn, possessing less albumenoid but more fibre and more water; the dry matter is poor. It is equally important to use suitable bulky food as well as the concentrated fatters. A judicious mixture is essential. Corn does not answer as the sole food for cattle, because its dry matter is not rich in albumenoids. So that to use corn only is to overtax the cow's capacity. Nor should concentrated foods alone be used, as they ruin digestion. Corn is about the cheapest coarse fodder to grow. Corn should be sown broadcast, and the plants matured. The value doubles by the corn being allowed to fully mature.

Varieties of corn differ, and should be selected according to locality, so as to have it ripen early. The Long-leaf is one of the early corns. The value of a fodder depends on the quantity of dry matter that it contains. The cheapest fodder is that which produces the largest quantity of cattle food per acre. The cow likes and needs a change of food. It is beneficial to man and beast to avoid monotony in food. While corn is the best staple, yet it is not the best quantity of roots to aid digestion and bring in other elements of some value.

A proper balance between bulky and concentrated foods is obtained by a judicious mixture of them. Mr. Frier asked whether it would be better to under produce and feed to cattle. Prof. Shutt answered that cooking would be an assistance in leading more quickly to the ultimate assimilation. Timothy hay and roots would not be a model combination. Food for the milk cow should be succulent, and on this account pressed out of the silo is recommended. To the hay and roots should be added 2 to 5 pounds of bran or other concentrated foods. Straw and turnips would be a starvation ration. Clover cannot well be put in silo, because of the great quantity of water. Silage rich in roots and succulent material rich in roots and succulent material should be cut when in bloom. Clover should be cut when in bloom.

FOR SAVING THE CAZAR'S LIFE.

It is understood in Russian court circles that Prince George of Greece has gallantly saved the czar's life in Japan, and will shortly accept a high post in the Russian navy. The prince is a member of the order of the Princes of Wales, on whom members of the Danish royal family, not in friendly relations with the czar, are to be triply when at Frederuburg in Denmark.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE FIGURE NINE.

The figure nine has been coincidentally connected with the career of William, the emperor of Germany, from the date of his birth until the present time. To begin with he was born on the 9th of January, 1859, and on Jan. 27—figures which, if added together (2 plus 7) make nine, or you have a party of nine. In 1879 he completed his 20th birthday, and on the 9th of September (ninth day of the ninth month). He was married on the 9th of March, 1881, and is the ninth king of Prussia.—St. Louis Republic.

THE VOICE OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

For a number of years artificial flowers were made out of paper. Hats and bonnets were trimmed with ribbons or with ostrich feathers. Many manufacturers of low priced hats and bonnets have now taken to making them of straw, and they have their revenge to take. They are worn at present, not only on headgear, but also as profuse garniture for evening gowns. Many women have dot the whole skirt. The floral collars and corollaries, the blossom-bedecked tutus, and the disposing of thousands of these fragile trimmings at this end of the century.

OIL TO CLEAN THE FACE.

Oil, not water, should be used when you really wash your face. If an actress tried to wash with soap and water her night-makeup from her face she would be obliged to speak of left in a week, to say nothing about a complexion. She never makes an error. She uses a little of the oil with oil, usually and preferably cocon oil. And she learns by experience to do the same with the face of the old-fashioned woman of travel. Oil cleans the skin more thoroughly than soap and water, as you can throw the face of the old-fashioned woman of travel. If you don't mind the abuse of your skin for once, just wash your face with the oil. You can't wash you can; then cover it with oil and remove the oil with soft water. The oil will prove that the soap and water did not get it clean.

BATTLE SHIPS AND ARMAMENT.

According to a service journal the Italian government has decided to do without the great battleships, the Danubio and Duilio, while the British government has been asked by naval experts to do with the Inflexible and other battleships which are armed with muzzle loaders. The Danubio was launched in 1873, two years after the Inflexible, and was the most powerful battleship of her time. It has been found necessary to supply her with new boilers, and as this will involve the pulling of the ship to pieces advantage will be taken of the operation

HORRIBLE MAINE MURDER.

A Man Under the Influence of Old Cider Takes His Brother's Life.

Carmel, Me., March 19.—The quite farming community of North Carmel was the scene on Monday night of one of the most ghastly tragedies that ever occurred in Maine, when Edward Kent, Thompson, a farmer aged 49 years, had his brains beaten out by his brother, Charles Franklin Thompson.

The scene of the tragedy was a farm house situated six miles from Carmel station, on the Maine Central and ten miles from Bangor. The brothers lived together upon the farm homestead. Edward was a bachelor and a man of large stature. The younger brother, Charles, had a wife and family. There are reports of quarrels in the past and the dead man, Edward, while peaceable outside the family is said to have been extremely quarrelsome in the house. There are reasons to believe that for some time he had been particularly irascible.

The immediate cause of the quarrel which resulted so tragically was the pressing of the hay. Edward had been on a fishing trip, advising his brother when he left to have the hay pressed. This the brother did, but when Edward returned for some reason was not satisfied and began to pick a quarrel. He abused the workmen first and then began on his brother. The murdered man had been drinking heavily of old cider throughout the day, Monday, and when he met his brother at supper time he was in a very quarrelsome mood. They had a few words and then Edward exclaimed: "I have a good mind to beat your brains out on the floor."

Some reply was made and his wrath increasing, he said: "I will do it." He made a dash at Frank, who avoided him. Frank's wife interfered and the enraged man seized her. He twisted her arm around, breaking her finger, and then began to beat her. The husband, becoming alarmed on his wife's account and losing his head with rage, seized a knotted maple stick from the woodbox, about 18 inches in length, and striking Edward over the head, felled him to the floor. He then rained a shower of blows upon his brother's head, literally crushing the skull to a jelly and scattering his brains upon the floor.

TRAVEL IN OLD TIMES.

How some Snowbound Coaches Beguiled the Time With Cock Fights. Of course the railways have done away with much of the difficulties of travel in snow time. When a train is snowed up now there are no such inconveniences as happened in the case of the mail coaches. There is delay, but there is generally enough to eat and drink, plenty of companionship, and a much larger area to live and breathe in. A friend of mine, much my senior, however, once told me what occurred to him in a snow storm between Edinburgh and London. He was a merchant of great position and quite above the temptation to exaggerate matters, like a mere story teller, and his narrative impressed me the more accordingly. Three times on their way south both outside and inside passengers had to get off the coach and push the wheels through the drifted snow, and when crossing Shap Falls (the bleakest spot on the road) they got stuck. James Payn writes in the London Illustrated. After fruitless endeavors to move the coach the guard rode off with the mailbag and the passengers were left to their fate. There was no one to help them, and the snow could only get there, and after many hours they contrived to do so. Fortunately there were no women passengers, or it is possible they would have succumbed. They were shut up at that inn for eight days, during which they had no communication with the world or south, with the outside world. "And I suppose," I said, "you had no books?" "Books! Think of books at Shap! On those days! No, nor even a pack of cards." "What did you do with yourselves?" "Well," said my respectable friend, "it seems queer to say so at this time of day, but the only thing we did was to fight cocks and we had cock fighting from morning to night." That is what they did for eight days instead of telling stories to one another, as would have been the case in a Christmas number.

DO NOT WANT ANNEXATION.

Secretary of State Dickey at the Worcester, Mass., Banquet. Worcester, Mass., March 19.—The eighth annual reunion of the Maritime Provinces association of this city was held in Horticultural hall this evening. About two hundred sat down to the banquet, which was followed by speeches. Toasts were responded to as follows: Worcester, the City of Our Adoption, Mayor Marsh; In the Maritime Provinces, Hon. Arthur A. Dickey, secretary of state of the province of Canada; The Provincialist in New England, Rev. Chas. A. Eaton of Natick; The President of the United States, Hon. Jos. H. Walker; Massachusetts, Hon. Stephen Salisbury. Mr. Dickey was the special guest of the association, and made the principal speech of the evening. He said the Canadians did not want annexation. They were too loyal to their own country. They were loyal to the crown and the flag.

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"How could you conscientiously tell Miss Elder that she is the only woman you ever loved?" "It is a fact. Compared to her the others were mere girls."—Boston Budget.

SMALL-POX

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Many horses and some men are reported to be dying from this terrible disease. It will doubtless prove very fatal at this season of the year, owing to the impure state of the blood in both man and beast. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The wise man will prepare to meet the disease by purifying his horses' blood by the use of

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EVANGELISTS LEAVE FOR HOME

A Big Crowd at the I. C. R. Depot to Say the Final Farewell.

Mr. Hunter's Last Words—Twelve Hundred Dollars For Their Five Weeks Work.

(From the Daily Sun of the 20th.) "Farewell and God bless you all."

Standing upon the steps of a Canadian Pacific express car last evening, as the train moved slowly out of the depot, Evangelist Hunter spoke the words above quoted. Mr. Crosley waved his hand to the group, but I do not often enough witness such a scene. "Jealous" taunt and rosy. "Of course, you are going to Birmingham and she drew her breath. "You are best, sir." "Have I not the 'Nothing of the 'Be it so, I give up the rightward." "Blanche was here, he said more than when she advanced on Gilbert's side. "Such a charming lady. Mrs. Gibson came up to the piazza, smiling. "That of our matron in an shadow of the Mr. Evering and 'See him away as if the 'lose." "Blanche went stown by the purple globe scope as if it were 'And I cannot I do not know thought, with less eyes. "So Blanche the gay summer der and a wisdember miststake. "York home dreary to her. "She rang the 'jerk. "Are there 'One's an'ing post." "Blanche sat opened the letter. "Black edged poor Mrs. Mar. "It was from Penroy's diary briefly announced had taken place India islands. "Leaving on repeated Blanche on her hand a fiery quiver of little fellow! desolate and a wait and make life to cherish have no objection the one that. "Once more 'Bring in my son." "The old set at his mistre yet well pleased old animation. "It was a scious letter wrote to her ecutors. "I shall n' wrote, and plainly indicated the cause of Marchmont's therefore, I endeavor as supply the p. "You may delectable responsibility, in thought years." "Just a we legal note w

THE KING OF IRE

Gray sails sailing west Gold ring and gold Ireland's daughter Dark rose, dark rose, Break ahead and bloom. Why in thy long alone silk we wear instead are here. Don your steel and silk aside, Lo! beneath the sails bride. Dark rose, dark rose, Die, for thou hast gone. Gray sails going east Broken tooth, broken Ireland's daughter.

MARRIED HER

"It's very Blanche Penroy, self. 'I know so have only known when he spoke. Point last night in sunshine were gone. The roses moun as she wondered ther Mr. Evering. 'I wish I knew, 'Knew what? voice, as Gilbert ed myself best handsome man, eyes, rather freer deep color glowin skin. Blanche demure "Whether it w for our picnic." "Oh—the picnic that when I spok row. Of course, or absence will n. "Blanche was sh. "Blanche—stall. "Just as you p course." "No; just as e Yes or no! And deal." "How much do "Everything." "Then you may 'My Emeline, ing over the side the autumn leav. She was very day she seemed the bright myste with the morning. Alas! the shadl low sunshine in. "I'm not dispo able, Blanche," s per, as he arrang her, amid the group, "but I do often enough w mingham!" "Jealous" tau and rosy. "Of course, yo Blanche only nigh Birmingham and She drew her breath. "You are best, sir." "Have I not the "Nothing of the "Be it so, I give up the rightward." "Blanche was here, he said more than when she advanced on Gilbert's side. "Such a charming lady. Mrs. Gibson came up to the piazza, smiling. "That of our matron in an shadow of the Mr. Evering and "See him away as if the "lose." "Blanche went stown by the purple globe scope as if it were "And I cannot I do not know thought, with less eyes. "So Blanche the gay summer der and a wisdember miststake. "York home dreary to her. "She rang the 'jerk. "Are there 'One's an'ing post." "Blanche sat opened the letter. "Black edged poor Mrs. Mar. "It was from Penroy's diary briefly announced had taken place India islands. "Leaving on repeated Blanche on her hand a fiery quiver of little fellow! desolate and a wait and make life to cherish have no objection the one that. "Once more 'Bring in my son." "The old set at his mistre yet well pleased old animation. "It was a scious letter wrote to her ecutors. "I shall n' wrote, and plainly indicated the cause of Marchmont's therefore, I endeavor as supply the p. "You may delectable responsibility, in thought years." "Just a we legal note w

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DEATH OF MRS. W. H. TRAVIS.

The late Mrs. W. H. Travis, who died at her son's residence at Hampton on Monday night, the 18th inst., was the daughter of Andrew Hutchinson, late of this city. Her mother, Elizabeth Stymest, was the daughter of Jasper Stymest, one of the loyalists. In 1825 she married the late W. H. Travis, who was well and favorably known in this city through a long life. For the past twenty-one years she has resided with her son. She reached the age of 91 years with unimpaired faculties. A long and useful life was closed by a calm and peaceful death.

AN APT ANSWER.

(Toronto Star.) Have you found the home market?—The Globe.

We have at least kept the one which the liberal policy was fast driving from the dominion.

Montreal, October 24, 1877 Messrs. DICK & CO., City.

Sir—I used a box of your Purifier, and found it an excellent article. My horse improved so much in appearance that I have since sold him to American buyers, making a first-class sale. I also had a horse that was badly sprained in the knee. A Veterinary surgeon told me to try Dick's Blisters, which I did; and the result was that, in less than ten days, I was driving him as well as ever. Yours truly, THOS. McLEAY.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. HIGHEST AWARDS. Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America. Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

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to the Rev. Messrs. Crossley and Hun-

ter. When they arrived at the

nearby half an hour before the

from Halifax, they were met by a

of men and women nearly as large

which hastened to the depot that

night in Centenary church. The

people around them, cheered

rejoicingly. When Mr. Hunter

arrived at the outer gates

as mounted upon the truck,

and carried through the

to a baggage truck near the

door. As he was about to

descend and crowded around him so

that as the train started

to proceed, Mr. Hunter smiled and

lifted his hat to first one and then

another. He waved his hand

to the people cheering again. The

THE KING OF IRELAND'S DAUGHTER.

Gray sails sailing west over gray waters...

Dark rose, dark rose, in the garden blooming...

Break sheath and blow, rose! gray sails are coming...

Why in thy long aloof ringlet thou, O spear?...

Don your steel and take the spear; lay the silk aside...

Lo! beneath the sails o' gray sits a low-born bride...

Dark rose, dark rose, in the garden blooming...

Die, for thou hast bloomed in vain; gray sails are going...

Gray sails going east over gray water...

Broken tooth, broken heart, for the king o' Ireland's daughter.

MARRIED HER ADOPTED SON.

"It's very strange," muttered...

Blanche Penroy, musing within herself...

"I know so little about him—I have only known him ten days—yet...

When he spoke about leaving Elm Point last night it seemed as if all the sunshine were going out of the world for me."

"The roses mounted up in her cheeks as she wondered within herself whether Mr. Evering cared for her."

"I wish I knew," she uttered aloud.

"Knew what?" demanded a calm voice, and Gilbert Evering coolly seated himself beside her—a straight, handsome man, with brilliant dark eyes, rather ironical features, and a deep color glowing through his olive skin.

Blanche demurely looked up at him. "Whether it would rain tomorrow for our picnic is a matter of course."

"Oh—the picnic; I had forgotten that when I spoke of leaving tomorrow. Of course, though, my presence or absence will make no great difference."

Blanche was silent. "Blanche—shall I go or stay?"

"Just as you please, Mr. Evering, of course."

"No, just as somebody else pleases. Yes or no! And the yes means a great deal."

"How much does it mean?"

"Everything."

"Then you may stay?"

"My Blanche!" he whispered, bending over the slender hand that lay on the autumn leaves.

She was very happy, and all that day she seemed to be walking through the bright mysteries of a dream. But with the morning came other feelings. Alas! that shadow should always follow sunshine in this world of ours.

"I'm not disposed to be unreasonable, Blanche," said Gilbert, in a whisper, as he arranged her white lace for her, amid the turmoil of the picnic ground, "but I do think you've walked often enough with that fellow Birmingham!"

"Jealous!" taunted the girl, flushed and rosy.

"Of course, you'll do as you please, Blanche; only it's a choice between Birmingham and me."

She drew herself up haughtily. "You are beginning to dictate early, sir."

"Have I not the right?"

"Nothing of the sort, Mr. Evering."

"Be it so, Blanche," he said. "I give up the right now and henceforward."

Blanche was startled. She would have said more, but Walter Birmingham was advancing toward her, and when next she had leisure to look around Gilbert was gone from her side.

"Such a charming day as we have had, Mrs. Traine," said Blanche, as she came up the steps of the hotel piazza, smiling and radiant.

"It was, of course," said the blooming matron in an easy chair under the shadow of the vines. "But what sent Mr. Evering away in such a hurry?"

"Sent him away to whom?"

"Yes—by the evening train he came home, packed his things, and drove away as if there was not a moment to lose."

Blanche went slowly up stairs and sat down by her window, looking at the purple glow of the evening landscape as if it were a featureless blank.

"And I cannot even write to him, for I do not know his address," she thought, with clasped hands and tearful eyes.

So Blanche Penroy went home from the gay summer lounging place a sad, desolate and a wiser woman; and the November mists drooping over the brick and mortar wilderness of her New York home had never seemed half so dreary to her as they seemed now.

She rang the bell with an impatient jerk.

"Are there any letters, Sanderson?"

"One, ma'am; it came by the evening post."

Blanche sat down by the fire and opened the letter.

"Black edged—and black sealed. So poor Mrs. Marchmont is gone at last!"

It was from the executors of Miss Penroy's distant cousin, formally and briefly announcing her death, which had taken place in one of the West India islands some months since.

"Leaving one child, a son," slowly repeated Blanche, leaning her cheek on her hand and looking down at the fiery quiver of white hot coals. "Poor little fellow! He must feel nearly as desolate and alone as I do."

"Why should I not adopt the stray waif and make it the business of my life to cherish and comfort him? I have no object in existence; here is the one that providence itself seems to point out to me."

Once more she rang the bell.

"Bring in my writing desk, Sanderson."

The old servant obeyed, wending her way to her wonted energy, and yet well pleased to see some of her old animation returning.

It was a very simple and unobtrusive letter that Blanche Penroy wrote to her "far away cousin's" executor.

Allas & Corpus, the deceased lady's executors, stating that "they saw no valid objection to Miss Penroy's very laudable project, and that in accordance therewith the child of the late Mrs. Marchmont would arrive at Miss Penroy's residence on the following Saturday night."

"Saturday night—and this is Friday," ejaculated Blanche. "Oh, how glad I shall be! Sanderson, tell Mrs. Brown to have the blue room fitted up immediately for Master Marchmont, and you had better go yourself to the depot with the carriage at 5 tomorrow afternoon to meet him."

"Yes, ma'am," said Sanderson, stolidly. The apparition of an unruly boy tramping with muddy boots on the carpets and haunting the house with ball and marbles did not possess the charm to Sanderson's eyes that it seemed to his mistress'.

Saturday was a day of hail and tempest and softly falling snow, and by 5 o'clock the drawing-rooms were lighted and the crimson silk curtains closely drawn to exclude the stormy darkness without. Six times within the last fifteen minutes had Blanche Penroy looked at her watch, as she stood by the fire waiting to hear the returning carriage wheels.

"Oh, I hope that he will like me," thought Blanche, with that instinctive yearning for love that comes to every woman's heart, as the door opened.

"Here's the young gentleman, miss," said Sanderson.

"I am a child of 7 or 8 years old, a tall apparition stalked in, something over six feet high, with a black mustache and merry hazel eyes brimming with mirth. For an instant Blanche stared at him as if he could scarcely credit the evidence of her own senses.

"Gilbert!"

"Exactly. You wanted to adopt me, and here I am."

"No, but Gilbert—"

"Yes, but Blanche!"

"You are not Mrs. Marchmont's son."

"I am—by her first marriage. And although I am by no means the penultimate infant you suppose, as all my father's wealth comes to me, I am quite willing to be adopted—particularly as you are not."

Blanche struggled between tears and laughter, uncertain which would best express her feelings, but Gilbert Evering drew her tenderly toward him.

"If you adopt me, dearest, it must be for life. Do not hesitate—our happiness has already been too much at the mercy of trifles. You will not retract your offer?"

"Well, after all," said Blanche, demurely, "all I wanted was somebody to love and care for, and—"

"And I shall do very well in that capacity, eh?"

"I'm not disposed to be unreasonable, Blanche," said Gilbert, in a whisper, as he arranged her white lace for her, amid the turmoil of the picnic ground, "but I do think you've walked often enough with that fellow Birmingham!"

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Just a week subsequently a grim, legal note was received from Messrs.

PRESBYTERY OF ST. JOHN.

Statistical Report Shows Increase in Number of Families.

Also More Money Raised Than Last Year—A Good Showing.

Rev. Mr. Hawley for Milltown—The Late Robert Connors' Handsome Bequest.

The adjourned meeting of the presbytery of St. John was held in St. Andrew's church on the 26th instant.

The moderator, Rev. J. S. Sutherland, was in the chair, and there were also present the clerk, Rev. W. W. Rainnie, and Rev. Messrs. Macrae, Bruce, Fotheringham, Macneil, Burgess, Ross and P. Campbell.

Dr. Macrae for the hymnal committee submitted a verbal report relative to their work.

The question of Rev. Mr. Hawley's resignation was taken up. The clerk stated that he had not received any documents relative to the matter. He had issued the citation in due form.

Rev. Mr. Ross explained that Mr. Hawley had promised to be present, and the matter was deferred for a time, pending his arrival.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland, as chairman of that committee, submitted his report on the extension of the year of the year of grave negligence on the part of many churches in furnishing necessary information on the subject. There was no information at all from the mission fields, and here Mr. Sutherland reported that he was glad to note, however, that quite a number of churches took pains to submit very full and valuable statements. Mr. Sutherland's report was a very interesting summary of the committee had received. The tenor of the report went to show that the state of family worship was not nearly as encouraging as could be wished. The extension of the year of the year of the church was more hopefully regarded. Sabbath services were well attended. The communion service was well attended.

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and otherwise, leaving a net increase of 206.

Of the 386 baptisms, 335 were of infants and 51 adults, an increase of 71 over last year.

The total number reported under pastoral oversight was 9,667 persons.

There are 165 elders and 222 other office bearers, a decrease of 42 from last report, which showed a decrease of 41 from the previous year.

An average of 2,134 attended weekly prayer meetings, an increase of 652.

The S. S. reports showed a decrease of 273 scholars and 55 teachers compared with last report.

There are 8 missionary associations, 25 W. F. M. societies, 11 H. M. societies, an increase of 11 societies in the year.

Fifteen congregations have manse, and one a rented home for the minister.

There were received from all sources for stated support, of which \$25,795 was paid by congregations alone, a decrease of \$133. Four congregations were reported in arrears: St. John, St. John, \$165; Richmond, \$109; Carleton, \$67; Kincardine, \$68—total, \$410.

The total amount reported on churches and manse; \$16,235 for other congregational expenses. The total, including stipends, for strictly congregational purposes was \$52,515 an increase of \$3,556 over last year. The amount of the year's expenses, including other securities was \$47,768. Payment to college fund fell off from \$528 to \$478; home missions received \$1,211, an increase of \$12; augmentation, \$1,060, an increase of \$97, and with \$3 of 1894, total, \$2,378, an increase of \$249, explained by the special effort of the previous year in this line.

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LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office...

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters...

THE WEEKLY SUN

Is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces...

ADVERTISING RATES: \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 27, 1895.

THE RISE AND FALL OF INDUSTRIES.

There is not much to be learned by a comparison of the industries reported in a publication got up to boom the town in connection with an exhibition...

The valued Telegraph undertakes by such a comparison to show a great falling off between 1875 and 1892 in the number of hands employed in certain leading St. John industries.

The Telegraph even figures out a decrease in the lumber business in this country, which, we have no doubt, is carried on more extensively now than it was in 1875.

It also informs us that at the time of the last census there was no edge tool industry in this city or county.

Every one knows that there are two axe factories in St. John which were in full operation in 1891.

If the enumerators classed one of these as a spring and axe manufactory, it was probably because both trades were carried on there, and that fact, so far as it goes, shows that the industries have been understated rather than overstated by the census.

But it does not appear to be worth while for a St. John newspaper to say that the manufacture of edge tools is extinct in this city, when everybody knows that it is carried on vigorously and extensively.

So much for the facts. Now for the argument. We need not refer to the circumstance that the year 1875 was four years before the introduction of the national policy, and that the period from 1875 to 1879 was unpeopably disastrous.

Let us admit that a number of industries, including some connected with ship-building, have disappeared or contracted their operations. Let it, on the other hand, be admitted as it must be, that other industries such as cotton mills have come in. There is nothing theoretical about these assumptions. They agree with the facts.

Given this condition, with a large number of industries in operation among us, let us suppose that every vestige of protection is removed, and in accordance with Mr. Laurier's declaration, "free trade as it is in England," is established. It is even now complained that local industries suffer from Quebec and Ontario competition. The fact was dwelt upon at the last meeting in St. John. Add to these competitors those of Europe and the United States. Increase the intensity of competition from western Canada, by allowing the upper province producers to be crowded out of their western market. Throw open this country to the free entry of cotton goods from Providence and Fall River; edge tools from Ohio and Maine, nails from the middle states, and iron from the south. Let our foundries, carriage shops, axle and spring works, brush factories, brass works, tobacco and cigar making establishments, harness shops, grist mills, match factories, engine works, boot and shoe factories, etc., be exposed not only to the competition that they now have, but to fiercer competition from all the world. Before three months there will be such a crash as has never been seen in this country.

And who will be benefited? Will a single workshop in this city or in any other town in the dominion find a new customer? Will any country

under the sun buy a dollar's worth more goods from us when we have given all countries free access to our markets? Will the employe in the cotton factory or the nail works, or in any other workshop, who loses his job, be able to find another by reason of the abolition of protection? Will the farmer of New Brunswick be able to sell a quart more milk or a pound more butter, or an extra bushel of potatoes, or a pound of meat because the tax has been taken from cotton and placed on tea, or because nails are free while he pays his tax in the form of a direct assessment? The difference to the artisan will be that he must go abroad to make the goods which those who remain will thereafter import. The difference to the farmer will be that his best customers will have emigrated to eat the fruit of Kansas farms; and that Chicago beef will hang in every market place in this country.

Let us deal fairly and squarely with this issue. Let the man in the city sit down and apply to the industry that he knows best the policy of "free trade as it is in England." Let him consider it candidly, for it is a matter that probably concerns his own livelihood. Let him compare prices and examine into the whole matter. Let the farmer ascertain how much he makes out of the market in his own country, and how little he will have left if that market goes.

The politician, especially if he be a large stockholder in monopolies which are protected by charter, can look upon serious tariff changes with a light heart. His living is reasonably sure. But the question is one of subsistence to other less fortunate and less wealthy people.

THE TRUTH ABOUT NAILS AND IRON.

"Wherever you see a Canadian industry hit it," is the present policy of the opposition. There are in this constituency a number of nail factories and rolling mills. It is expected that a smelting works will be established, but that will hardly happen unless the national policy is sustained in the coming election. The nail factories and rolling mills would be swept out of existence in a few months under free trade. Both are protected by a higher tariff on products than is placed on raw material. The rolling mills have a protection of five dollars per ton (less waste) when they use scrap for raw material. The nail factories have also a good protection, though it was last year reduced from one cent per pound to three-quarters of a cent. Mr. Laurier has declared for free iron, and as the tariff is to be free from "every vestige of protection," it follows that nails must be free also. This means that the Canadian industries will go down before the forces of Pennsylvania, Alabama, Virginia, Ohio and Tennessee, as the corresponding industries of New York and New England have already disappeared.

The Canadian industries will be struck three ways. They will be deprived of the protection for legitimate competition abroad; they will be periodically exposed to the slaughter of foreign goods shipped here to get rid of them at any price; and finally, as the duty removed from this class of goods must be levied in another form, they will be obliged to stagger under new taxation, probably direct taxes.

Admitting the right of a political party to prefer foreign to native interests, it still does not follow that the cause of the foreigner should be supported by incorrect statements such as the Telegraph uses in its mad pursuit of the nail makers. Take for example the following:

The duty on wire nails is one cent per pound, and on cut nails three-fourths of a cent, equal to 20 and 25 a ton respectively. The result of this combine is that while the Canadian price for temper nails is \$2.10 per ton, the American price at Pittsburg is 90 cents, with a corresponding difference in wire nails. The Canadian consumer, therefore, pays more than twice as much for his nails as the United States consumer.

Such a paragraph could only be honestly written by a person who had not taken the trouble to learn the elementary principles of the nail trade. Any dealer would have told the Telegraph that the 90 cent quotation is what is called a "base" price, which is a purely theoretical value. The base price is supposed to be the price of the largest and cheapest size, say 60 penny. From this beginning the price is scaled up to about double the base.

But there is this peculiarity about the trade, that no one can buy nails at anything near the base price. No matter if he wants only 60 penny nails he must take an average lot covering all sizes, or if he does not take them he must pay the same price as if he did. So it happens that a lot of 10 penny nails cannot be got for 90 cents. The fact is that even in the centres of the nail trade, like Pittsburg, 10 penny nails cannot be bought at even 50 cents above the base price, but are quoted by manufacturers and agents at \$0. 65 and 70 cents excess. Probably \$1.50 or more would be the lowest price at which any jobbing order of nails could be filled to a dealer in the United States at a 90 cent base.

The Canadian base price means some-

thing quite different. It is the basis of actual transactions. Any dealer can buy goods at the quotation without ordering smaller and higher priced nails. The Canadian price, moreover, is not the lowest net for cash, like that at Pittsburg, but is subject to reduction for large orders. The Sun happens to know that nails were offered and sold in Montreal in January of this year at the rate of \$1.80 for 10-pennies, which, instead of being more than double the United States price, was only about 20 per cent. above the manufacturers' price in the great centres of the American nail industry. We believe that the United States base price affords no profit. In fact, it is not much above the price of the bar iron from which nails are made. The profits are made by sorting up with the higher priced kinds, and by refusing to sell any goods except at 60 or 70 per cent. above the base.

"Down with Canadian industries" may be a good cry, but let us tell the truth about them, now that they are to leave us. Let the banished ones receive the courtesy of an honest send-off, even though we refuse them a kind good-bye.

CONCERNING RETIREMENT.

It is mentioned as one of the signs of the times that a number of liberal conservatives who contested constituencies in 1891 are not in nomination this year. The circumstance may have great significance, but it seems to apply more than one way. For there are other than liberal conservatives who are retiring from the struggle. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick we have the following: Mr. F. P. Thompson has declined nomination in York; Hon. Mr. Emmerson is not supposed to be in the fight in Albert; Mr. W. F. George has escaped from the carnage in Westmorland. It is not expected that the former opposition candidates will offer in Victoria, Kent or Gloucester. Neither ex-Premier Pipes nor Captain Howard was ready for the sacrifice in Cumberland. Mr. Fraser and Mr. Torston, who were candidates in Pictou, have stood aside. Mr. McGillivray is not in the fight in Antigonish, nor Mr. Macdonnell in Inverness. Hon. Mr. Rose, ex-minister of militia, and Hon. A. G. Jones, also ex-minister of militia, who were candidates four years ago, have declined the honor this year. Mr. Bowers, the present M. P. for Digby, it not again a candidate. Mr. Chipman, who contested Annapolis, has also shown a retiring disposition. There are still a few counties to hear from.

INSIDE HISTORY.

Two or three statements made by Mr. J. Castell Hopkins in his life of Sir John Thompson in regard to cabinet organization have never before been made with authority. One is that before Sir John Macdonald went to the Nova Scotia bench for a minister of justice he offered the post to Mr. Dalton McCarthy. Another is that during the process of reorganization of the cabinet, after the death of Sir John Macdonald, Mr. McCarthy and Sir John Thompson had an interview, in the course of which the former pointed out his own claims for the premiership. This statement agrees with the common talk of the time. It is certain that whatever Mr. McCarthy may have said to Sir John Thompson, he told his own closest friends that he considered himself entitled to no lower position in the cabinet than at its head. Regarding the same reconstruction it is announced that Sir John Abbott offered a cabinet position to Mr. Meredith, then leader of the Ontario opposition, and that the proposition was made with Sir John Thompson's full knowledge and approval. Mr. Hopkins thinks that the claims of Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin were strong at this time. When Mr. Daly was called to the ministry the Lieutenant-governorship of the Northwest was offered to Mr. Davin before it was tendered to Mr. Mackintosh.

NOT CORRECT.

"A fact to remember in connection with the regime of Mr. Mackenzie was that Canada had 4,000 civil servants, while today the army has increased to 13,000."

We find this statement in a recent speech of Mr. Ellis as reported in his own paper, the Globe. Perhaps Mr. Ellis will explain what he means by it. If by civil servants he means those who are regularly called and officially recognized as such he is wrong. If he means by civil servants all who hold offices or positions under the dominion government he is wrong, for there were in 1878 more than 4,000 civil servants in the post office department alone. There is no possible meaning of the words which will make Mr. Ellis' statement true.

It is kind in A. H. Gilmour, M. P., to come up here to instruct us all in political history. He tells us that the dominion government were in partnership with Sir Hugh Allan "when because he gave them \$3,000,000 they gave him the C. P. R., from which he

made millions." This opens people's eyes. Hitherto it has been supposed that the arrangements with Sir Hugh Allan fell through, and that he did not have any part in the construction or ownership of the Canadian Pacific railway. But the local solicitor for the company was on the platform with Mr. Gilmour and seems to have accepted his version. Donald Smith and Sir George Stephen are evidently popular myths. Sir Hugh Allan has got his rights at last.

The New York Nation is not proud of the conduct of its country in the Behring sea affair. It says: "We stand before the world with a distinct blot on our escutcheon. We have not only refused to pay the sum which our own government judged to be reasonable, but we have refused, or at all events failed, to take the next step which we agreed to take. This may be high fun for the jingolists, but Americans who visit Europe this year will perhaps not carry their heads so high as they usually do."

The political children of light in Hamilton are as wise in their generation as the children of this world. Mr. Buchanan, the prohibition candidate, does not abate the demand for \$3,000 as expenses for carrying on the campaign in the constituency. He announces that the money required is coming in fast and that one man brought \$100 from three contributors. Even in the burning cause of prohibition enthusiasm cannot be got up without some outlay for machinery.

"Has free trade not made the British workman rich?" is the latest question.

A BALLAD BY HALL CAINE.

In the first number of London Home, a new magazine edited by Ralph Caine, appears a Manx ballad by Hall Caine, entitled 'Grass My Love, or Love of My Heart. It recounts the story of a sea rover, named Juan, betrothed to a rich man's daughter, and driven from her father's door because he is poor. He is wrecked and his love contracts a wealthy marriage, but in the midst of a wild storm his boat returns to port, and he is reunited with his love. The ballad is full of stirring lines, written with a little dramatic power. It is graphically illustrated by Arthur Hughes. Here is the stanza which tells of the first engagement:

"And she buried it close at her heart, 'I must leave thee, love of my soul,' he said.

"But I vow by our troth that, living or dead, I will come back rich to thine arms and bed, And fetch thee as rich as we part."

And this is the final doom:

O, then as she sank in the water's womb, In the churn of the choking sea, She knew that his arms were about her / breast.

As close as his arms might be, Had his And he tried o'er the tramp of the champing tide.

On the banks of Italy, By the power of our troth, by the power of our troth, Thou art mine, O Grass my Love."

ORIGIN OF THE MATCH.

Romer, Fraschal and Iriny are variously named as inventors of phosphorus matches. From the testimony of a still living college friend it appears that the real inventor is the Hungarian, János Irinyi. It was in 1825, when the latter, then 19 years old, and a student at the Polytechnic school in Vienna, was attending the lectures on chemistry. He became greatly impressed by a demonstration of phosphorus, which was rubbing together peroxide of lead and sulphur. It struck him at once that the reaction might be greatly intensified by substituting phosphorus for sulphur. Irinyi was not to be seen at the college for the next three days. His friends searched for him called at his rooms, but found the door locked. On joining his friend, Irinyi, truck on the walls, all of them taking fire. He prepared them by melting phosphorus in a small retort, and shaking a will the mass became cold and all the phosphorus assumed a finely divided state. This was the origin of the match. Irinyi, lead, and sticks previously dipped in molten sulphur were impressed in the mixture. He and his friend Irinyi secured a merchant named Romer for \$3,000.

MARINE MATTERS.

The following persons have been granted certificates of competency as mates by the marine board of examining officers: John A. Williams, of St. John and Robert S. Kerr, of Parrville, masters; William E. Lockhart of Yarmouth and Harris Hatfield of Port Greenville, mates.

The following charters are reported: Bark J. H. Marsters, New York to Demerara, \$1,700; bark Rachel Emery, Bear River to Lunenburg, \$1,000; bark John A. Williams, New York to Berbice, \$1,025 and port charges; and bark from Maricao, sugar, \$2,500 and port charges. Gypsum Express, New York to Spain, general cargo, \$1,700; Gypsum Express, New York to Matanzas, coal, \$140, Spanish gold.

WAR SHOULD NOT AFFECT THE PRICE OF TEA.

The wily merchant who begins to put up the price of tea on the strength of the China Japan war should be forestalled by the wily housekeeper who stores her head with useful knowledge. According to good authority, Indian and Ceylon teas have been absorbing the market for some time. These teas are considerably stronger than those made from the Chinese leaf, permitting two or three brews to a pot against one of the Chinese, which is one reason for their supremacy, and there are other reasons not so direct and palpable to the laity, which yet operate in favor of the Indian and South Sea teas.

A CHANCE FOR INVENTORS.

"I dare say," remarked Mr. Billings, "that sometimes somebody will make a fortune by inventing something that will enable us to get a straight part in our hair the first time. Everybody knows that often though we try and try again the part still looks more like a zigzag streak of lightning than a straight part, and we lose much time in this way, sometimes we lose our temper. What a blessing the hair parter will be, a simple and inexpensive contrivance that will need to be passed over the head but once, giving a straight part every time."

WHY HE SWAM OUT.

(Boston Post.) The professor came from the sinking boat and climbed upon the bank. Then, dashing in again he returns to the wreck and rescues his wife.

"But why didn't you save her before?" asks the listener in wonderment.

"My dear sir," was the learned man's reply, "I was bound to save myself first. Self-preservation is the highest law of nature."

A LAST RESOURSE.

Reporters—I suppose the living skeleton married the mammoth woman for advertising purposes.

Museum Manager—"Not at all, sir. The doctor told him he had to get fresh, and that was the only way he could get it."

BRITISH NEWS.

Bondholders of the Grand Trunk After the Management.

The Welsh Disestablishing Bill Up for a Second Reading in the Commons.

Stock Brokers Arrested for Blockading a Street—A Liberal Elected.

London, March 21.—Sir Edward Grey, a parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, replying to a question, in the house of commons today, regarding the treatment of Chief Mataafa of Samoa, according to a recently published letter of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, said that when Mataafa yielded he was given no assurance except that his life would be spared. The cases of Chief Tamasee and Chief Mataafa, Sir Edward Grey said, were quite different. Chief Tamasee yielded peaceably on arranged terms, while Chief Mataafa yielded when in open rebellion.

In conclusion, Sir Edward said that according to the latest information the government had received from Samoa, Mataafa and his chiefs were well treated. Their communication with the outside world was strictly controlled, but arrangements had been made to allow the banished chiefs to be joined by their families.

The following is a passage in the letter Robert Louis Stevenson's letter pleading for Chief Mataafa, that gave rise in the house of commons to the question respecting the treatment of Mataafa. The letter, which was dated Vaillima (Stevenson's home in Samoa), Oct. 7, 1894, was addressed to J. F. Hogg, M. P., secretary of the parliamentary colonial party:

"My attention was attracted the other day by pertinent questions which you put in the house of commons and which the government failed to answer. It put an idea in my head that you were, perhaps, the man who might take up the task which I am almost ready to give up. Mataafa is now known to be my hobby. People laugh when they see my mention of his name over my signature, and the 'Times,' while it still grants me hospitality, begins to lead in the chorus. I know that nothing can be more fatal to Mataafa's cause than that he should be made ridiculous, and I cannot help feeling that a man who makes his bread by writing fiction labors under the disadvantage of suspicion when he touches on matters of fact. If I were even backed up before the world with one other voice, people might continue to listen and in the end something might be done. But so long as I stand quite alone, telling the same story, which becomes apparently not only more tedious but less credible by repetition, I feel that I am doing nothing good, possibly even some evil."

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Asquith, home secretary, moved the second reading of the bill disestablishing the Church of Wales. In speaking of his motion, he dwelt upon the fact that there were only 118,000 members of the Anglican church in Wales, while there were 81,000 dissenters. He said that 31 out of the 34 Welsh members of parliament favored the bill.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, a church estate commissioner, who has held several high positions under conservative administrations, opposed the motion. He declared that the bill was an attack on the Church of England in the guise of yielding to a national demand in Wales. Moreover, it was the first step in the direction of Welsh home rule. In 1889 Sir Michael voted against the bill disestablishing the Irish church.

London, March 21.—For three evenings past Throckmorton street, in the city part of London, a thoroughfare where a held, has been the scene of a disorder. Throckmorton street being quiet and narrow, the assembled brokers almost completely filled it from 4 p. m. Tuesday evening the police tried to clear the street and arrested a broker who refused to "move on." The crowd led to prevent the police from removing the prisoner, and a lively scuffle followed, during which several policemen were roughly handled and three other brokers were arrested. Two of the prisoners were subsequently fined. The police yesterday evening patrolled Throckmorton street and prevented the grouping of brokers. But there was no serious trouble, although the police were vigorously chafed.

This evening, however, when the brokers gathered, the police diverted vehicular traffic unnecessarily through Throckmorton street, and prevented the grouping of brokers. Mr. Paxton, a prominent member of the stock exchange, expostulated with a police inspector, and this caused a renewal of the disorder, resulting in the arrest of Mr. Paxton. The arrest caused great excitement in and about the street, and a crowd of brokers made ugly rushes and attempted to rescue the prisoner, who had to be taken to the police station through by streets and matters quieted down. The brokers seem pleased that a prominent member of the stock exchange was arrested, declaring that the question whether the Throckmorton street can be used after hours as a market will now be settled. The general opinion expressed is that the police will be worsted, as a market has been held in Throckmorton street without interference for years, the street dealing being chiefly American and South African securities.

A election was held today in the parliamentary district of East Bristol to fill the vacancy for the house of commons caused by the death of Sir Jos. Dodge Weston, who had for four years represented the district in the House of Commons. The candidates today were Sir W. H. Williams, Liberal, and Mr. Gore, Labor. The former was elected by a majority of 132, receiving 3,740 votes to 3,608 cast for Mr. Gore. At the general election Sir J. D. Weston was returned without opposition.

London, March 21.—A conference of the bondholders of the Grand Trunk

Railway company of Canada was privately convened in this city today. The meeting adopted a resolution declaring that on account of the suppression of important facts by the directors, and the disastrous position of the company revealed by the report of Mr. Barker, the proprietors had lost confidence in the management of Sir Henry Tyler, president of the company, and pledged themselves to do their utmost to secure a change. A committee was formed to submit these views to all the shareholders and to obtain their opinion at the next half yearly meeting of the company.

London, March 22.—In its financial article this morning the Times publishes the resolutions adopted by the Grand Trunk bondholders yesterday, and says: "We think these resolutions will meet the approval of all those having the real interest of the line in view."

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEMANDS.

A Semi-Official Statement of the Trouble With Nicaragua.

London, March 21.—The following semi-official statement was received by the Associated Press representative tonight in regard to the trouble between Great Britain and Nicaragua: General Barrios, the Nicaraguan envoy, with the British demands for compensation in the sum of \$15,000 for the expulsion from Bluefields of Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent there, and also for the appointment of a commission to adjust the damages sustained by the persons and property of British subjects expelled from the Mosquito reservation, has arrived. Gen. Barrios, it is understood, has since submitted the matter to the government of the United States, with the object to enlist sympathy and aid. The statement that Great Britain stipulated that no citizen of the United States should be a member of the commission mentioned is inaccurate. It is the opinion in diplomatic circles here that the demands of Great Britain are exceptionally small and that aggravation warranted even severer measures.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Japanese Fleet Reported off the Pescadore Islands.

London, March 21.—The Times has this despatch from its Shanghai correspondent, which will be published tomorrow:

A Japanese fleet is reported off the Pescadore Islands, which lies a short distance to the westward of Central Formosa, being separated from that island by the Formosa channel. Torpedoes to prevent the entrance of the Japanese vessels, have been planted in the harbor of Keelung, a treaty port in the province of Fuzhou, which is separated from the Pescadore Islands by the comparatively narrow Pescadore channel. Telegrams from the north report that many Japanese vessels are off Shanghai and Kinchow, on the Gulf of Pechili. It is expected that there will be an early landing of the Japanese at one or all of these ports. The Chinese defending the towns are on the alert.

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC.

Anna Shaw, D.D., was giving some advice lately to an assembly of women on how to talk in public. She said:

"Be concise, to talk as if you were scolding your husband." Kate Field said: "And as if every man in the room were your husband."

And you can talk loud by addressing one in the top gallery."

ROMANCE IN A SCHOOLS.

When the settlers' occupations of new seemed to have paled the site of Fry by Charles Wesley's inseparable company the English, included set about raising ured hills along the of Savannah. John some of the Germ begun the study of board the ship, as that study. Amid birds the fort at S and Wesley built schoolhouse.

Mr. Cranston, made chief manager, and his quite charming French and an of the exquisite pleasure.

Sophia was the place. She and most conspicuous and were consequence. Oglethorpe looked settled, and so colony. Oglethorpe settled, because Wesley at Savannah the young off, as had been and Delamotte ted and held long evening sang ps taught about for write and cast school in the mo in the evening, ed the "lower class endeavored to f own spirit in the their memories."

At night when still woods about no echo to the the women at the church from their Bible, from this teaching chma, teaching motto, helping the students and Sophia Cranston word picture. The two young under the trees walking together in the evening, the scene of classic faced strange, human But he was t see himself in himself quite b in which he ly continue water supply. Not bound to accept the highest or any tender. For further particulars apply to trustee.

W. A. TRUEMAN, Trustee. London, N. B., March 18, 1885.

TENDERS WANTED.

The trustee of estate of D. N. Baldwin offers for sale by tender the Albert Steam Sawery situated at Albert, N. B., including land, steam engine, boiler and plant.

Tenders will be received up to and including April 20th next.

The Tarry, comparatively new, in a good locality, conveniently planned, with continuous water supply.

Not bound to accept the highest or any tender. For further particulars apply to trustee.

W. A. TRUEMAN, Trustee. London, N. B., March 18, 1885.

JOHN WESLEY

A Newly Discovered

Why He Left America and His Aff

But He Held that the and so Bro

In an old library letters and papers away for nearly being more or less John Wesley's strange history with early religious and resolve. V the missionary, church, is the breast one would french such a all's told, it pres no light new or This is the tale thorppe sailed governor of a c convicts and the of the London of John Wesley with influence, Wesley man of brilliant Lincoln college, handsome, pure brother, Charles error's secretary. The ship was and the passenger their own resource. The most interesting so far as John Wesley was Miss Sophie's searchings, of the new world, cause young wo board the colonies this young woman inactive. She was highly educated; that fascinated tent of all, she ing interest to two became friend Wesley's hymns and all he had religion. Wesley was well pleased were talking, ar to throw the you One day a terr mast were bro gan to pray. Th sang solemnly. They were beating at it to pieces. Th Wesley cried out: "Am I res And Sophia Cran looked up at th evangelist and to preach to all craft?" In the while Wesley whs biographers the touching b girl who had m seem not too sh its soothing influence that by the time the boat had shipper, with wings at ROMANCE IN A

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W. A. TRUEMAN, Trustee. London, N. B., March 18, 1885.

ST. JOHN DYE WORKS,

86 PRINCESS STREET.
Gentlemen's Clothing
CLEANED OR DYED
at Short Notice.

H. BRACKET,

FOSTER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Steel and Iron Cut Nails
Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe
Nails, Hungarian Nails, etc.

JOHN, N. B.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

After Monday, the 1st October,
the trains of this Railway will
daily (Sunday excepted) as
follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes entries for Campbellton, Peggibay, and Halifax.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Table with 2 columns: Origin and Time. Includes entries from Sussex, Moncton, and Halifax.

Trains of the Intercolonial Railway
are to be run by the locomotives
between Halifax and Moncton via
the route by electric power.

D. FOTTINGER,

General Manager,
St. John, N. B., 27th Sept.

EQUITY SALE.

THE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC
AUCTION, at CHUBBY CORNER, in the City
of St. John, N. B., on the 27th day of
September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the
following real estate, to-wit:
1. A certain lot of land, situate in
the Parish of St. John, N. B., and
containing about 100 acres, more or
less, bounded on the north by the
road leading to the farm of the late
John C. E. Robertson, on the east
by the road leading to the farm of
the late John C. E. Robertson, on
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OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 19.
The parcel post convention between
Canada and Hawaii having been
signed by Sir A. P. Caron and trans-
mitted to Honolulu, the service is now
in operation.

The marine department has been
notified of the naval court held at
Hilo in January to inquire into the
charges of mutinous behavior pre-
ferred against seven of the crew of
the ship Honolulu of St. John, N. B.
Five men were adjudged guilty of
mutiny and two of insubordination
and had to endure terms of punish-
ment ranging from four to twelve
weeks. During the row the vessel's
master, Captain Dexter, shot one man,
Charles Drager, in self-defence. The
court adjudged that the captain was
quite justified in this action, owing to
the threatening attitude of Drager.

The government decided to suitably
reward the captain, first mate and
four seamen of the steamship Glen-
wood, of West Hartlepool, Eng., for
rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the
schooner St. John, of St. John, on the
29th September, about 250 miles east
of Cape Hatteras.

Ottawa, March 20.
The government has decided to call
for tenders for a mail service between
Canada and Antwerp for a period of
five years, commencing July next.
The service is to be fortnightly in
summer and monthly in winter, call-
ing at Havre. The carrying capacity
of the steamers is not to be less than
2,500 tons and the speed not less than
13 knots per hour. Tenders will be
received up to the 1st of May.

The fisheries department is arrang-
ing for a continuation of the work of
oyster culture, under the superintend-
ence of Mr. Kemp, the English ex-
pert who has been in the employment
of the department for the last three
years. The first bed planted by Mr.
Kemp at Shediac has been most suc-
cessful and the oysters will be ready
for gathering this year. It is con-
templated to put the bed in charge
of a committee of local oyster fishmen,
with a view to its being properly
cared for hereafter. Applications are
being received at the department for
fixing by order in council of a special
date for commencing the oyster fish-
eries. The present regulations pro-
vide that the oyster season shall be
commenced when the ice goes away.

Toronto, Ont., March 20.—The pre-
liminary trial of the Hyams brothers
closed this afternoon and resulted in
both being committed without bail for
trial at the next court of jurisdiction,
which will be held in April.

Ottawa, March 21.—The executive of
the Dominion Rifle association meets
on April 1st to arrange for the depart-
ure of the Bieleys team.

Sir H. Mulvey has remitted the
additional sentence of three years
passed on John Simpson by Judge
Crease of British Columbia for say-
ing "thank you" after the imposition
of a five-year sentence for burglary.

It is currently reported here to-
night that Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister
of militia, will shortly retire from
the ministry. He will be succeeded by
Hon. Mr. Dickey, Dr. Montague be-
coming secretary of state.

Announcement of the changes are
expected in two or three days.

Writs for Antigonish, Quebec West
and Vercheres will probably be issued
tomorrow. Polling in each case will
take place before April 15th.

Montreal, March 21.—This morning
Mrs. Edwards, whose son killed his
sister a short time since, died at her
home, Cutremont, and in the after-
noon the accused pleaded guilty. It
is believed the murderer is insane and
the judge is having him examined by
medical experts.

The father of Shortis, the Valley-
field murderer, arrived today.

Meredith & O'Brien have assigned;
liabilities \$75,000.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 21.—The
First Methodist church, at the corner
of St. George and Curtis streets, was
almost totally destroyed by fire this
evening, only the walls and tower re-
maining. The loss is \$20,000, with in-
surance of \$15,000.

Ottawa, March 22.—The proclama-
tion summoning parliament for April
15th was signed by Lord Aberdeen
today.

The Royal society meets here on
May 15th, a week earlier than usual.

Surveyor-General's report on the
Taku route to Yukon is not very favor-
able.

Dr. Bournot will shortly publish a
new work of great public interest. Its
title is How Canada is Governed. It
will be popular treatise upon the
political institutions of the dominion.

Advices have been received from
the high commissioner that dried codfish
from Canada, heretofore admitted in-
taxes duty, has been placed on the
tariff of these islands at the minimum
rate, that is \$1.50 in Cuba and 90 cents
in Porto Rico per 100 kilogrammes
gross, and that these rates apply to
all fish entering these ports after the
first inst.

It is announced here with a certain
amount of authority that Major
Markham of the Princess Louise Hus-
sars will be the commander of this
year's Bieleys team. Col. White, chairman
of the official committee, said today
that the official announcement of the
appointment had not gone forth, but
he fully recognized the force of the
contentions put forth that New Brun-
swick's turn had come for this position
and Major Markham's qualifications
for the post.

Ottawa, March 24.—The historical
electoral division of Haldimand is to
be the fighting ground upon which
the government will first ask the endorse-
ment of its policy. The acceptance
of Dr. Montague of the portfolio of
secretary of state, the seat for Haldimand
becomes vacant and a writ for
the new election will probably be is-
sued this week. It will be a red hot
fight from start to finish, but with
such a doubtful champion as Mr. Mon-
tague, the government have no fear
of the result. Hon. Mr. Patterson will
remain in the ministry without portfo-
lio until June, when he will be ap-
pointed lieutenant-governor of Mani-
toba. Mr. Patterson has not been in
good health lately and is anxious to
be relieved from the strain of depart-
mental work. As previously stated,

Hon. Mr. Dickey becomes minister of militia.

A few days ago your correspondent
announced that work on the Winni-
peg Great Northern railway (the Rud-
son Bay road) would be commenced
in April. I am now in a position to
explain the nature of the aid, after
which the construction will be imme-
diately pushed. It is in the nature of
a loan of two millions and a half,
which will be sufficient, with available
capital and land securities, to insure
the completion of the enterprise. The
company has a cash subsidy of \$30,000
a year for twenty years and a land
subsidy of 6,890,000 acres. The
government will retain these until the
loan is repaid, by the sale of the first
mortgage bonds of the company. As
soon as the loan is refunded the com-
pany will again secure its land grant
and the balance of the annual sub-
sidy, which will still be due it. Is-
buster and Mann, contractors for
building the line, leave for Winnipeg
in a few days.

The Quebec printer expects to have
the dominion voters' lists printed by
April 10th. Much difficulty is experi-
enced in connection with the print-
ing of the Montreal lists in that city.
The local offices do not seem to be
equal to the work.

A deputation from the Ottawa Min-
isterial Association awaited upon Sir
C. H. Tupper yesterday and urged
that the proposed Dominion reforma-
tory should not be erected at Alex-
andria, but in some larger city. They
think it not fair to locate an institu-
tion of that character in the midst of
an overwhelming Catholic population.

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is equally responsible with others; the
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TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, March 19.—On May first
the New York Central and Adirondack
railway will enter Montreal over the
Lachine bridge and Canadian Pa-
cific railway, instead of by the Grand
Trunk and Victoria bridges.

Lachute, March 22.—Hon. Geo. E.
Foster made a magnificent speech
here at the conservative convention,
when J. C. Wilson, ex-M.P., was cho-
sen to oppose Dr. Christie, the sitting
member.

Montreal, Que., March 22.—W. D.
McDonald, a traveller for the Davis,
Lawrence company, died suddenly
and mysteriously in his room last
night. He is the principal co-respon-
dent in the notorious Lear divorce case
of Halifax. Mrs. Lear, who is a con-
cert and chorus singer, is now spend-
ing with her relatives in Boston pend-
ing the trial.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 21.—The
great bear John and dominion, were
routed today in Stanstead, horse, foot
and artillery, Hon. Mr. Hackett's major-
ity being 641 over Mr. Coward, the
opposition candidate. The Montreal
Star and Mr. Rider, M.P., made the
fight very even, consequently the road
is clear for a great victory in Stan-
stead when the dominion elections
come off. In 1882 Mr. Hackett's major-
ity was 600, the vote being Hackett,
1673; Trenholm, 1073. Today Mr. Hack-
ett's majority is 641. The following
shows the vote by districts:

Table with 2 columns: District and Vote. Includes entries for Hackett and Coward across various districts.

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PROVINCIAL.

Parish S. S. Convention Organized at Blissville.

Funeral of the Late Jos Thompson of White's Cove.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

YORK CO. Fredericton, March 22.—The survey of the river in front of the city and between the railway and passenger bridges was finished today and George E. Day, engineer in charge, went to Oromocto this evening to examine the breakwater there.

WESTMORLAND CO. Moncton, March 22.—Joseph Bain, a printer, died here this morning at the residence of Mrs. Thomas McEwen. Deceased learned his trade at the Times office here and went to the States two or three months ago quite ill of consumption and never rallied. He was twenty-five years of age and an orphan, his father having died before his birth and his mother a few years afterwards.

W. Redden & Co. of Halifax, who opened a branch shoe store here five or six months ago to enter into competition of a Moncton firm, has packed up their stock and taken it back to Halifax, although they had a three years' lease of premises here. It is said they did not find their Moncton business very profitable, competition in this line being too strong for them.

ALBERT CO. Hopewell Hill, March 22.—Three candidates were baptized in the Saw Mill creek, here, yesterday afternoon, by Rev. Isaiah Wallace and received into membership of the Baptist church in the evening. The meetings will be continued at least another week, in view of the increasing interest manifested.

Capt. Albert Stiles, who recently discovered gypsum on his farm here, has sunk an eight foot shaft to some distance into the solid plaster rock, and has reasons to think the prospects good. From borings made at a distance of from fifty to a hundred rods in all directions, it is evident that the supply is practically inexhaustible. The plaster is found from five to thirteen feet from the surface. The situation is an excellent one in regard to shipment, the quarry being located within a few rods of the railway, and only a quarter of a mile from the Shepody bay. It is claimed a face of sixty feet can be opened up before getting below a drainage level. Specimens have been sent to Boston, and elsewhere, to be tested.

Invitations have been received by friends here for the wedding of Miss Laura B. Hamilton of Pencoals, daughter of Capt. J. B. Hamilton, formerly of Hopewell, to J. H. Burbridge, the evening of March 20th being appointed for the solemn event. The Sun joins the bride's many friends here in extending congratulations.

Rev. B. N. Hughes, pastor of the Hopewell Baptist church, who has resided at the Cape for the past two years, is moving this week to Riverside, where he will occupy the Edgett house.

Revival meetings, in which great interest is manifested, are being conducted at Roshea by the Rev. Mr. Wright, pastor of the Harvey Baptist church. A large number of candidates were baptized on Sunday.

Hopewell Hill, March 22.—The Albert train has been blocked for four days this week on account of the recent storm. Every day this week has had a veritable blizzard.

The schr. Susie Prescott came in the river last night, being the first arrival of the season. The Steer is loading laths at Harvey Bank for New York.

The plaster and deal trade this season promises to be of very large proportions. Miss Edna M. West is undergoing special treatment by Dr. McCully of Moncton for head and throat trouble. McLean's men leave the woods this week, after a fine winter's work. The mill is being repaired by L. J. Elliott preparatory to the season's sawing.

SUNBURY CO. Upper Manguerville, March 22.—About sixty-five members of Marysville division, S. of T., made a fraternal visit to Sunbury division, No. 384, on Thursday night. A well sustained literary programme was followed by refreshments and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Blissville, March 22.—On Thursday of this week, at the instance of Rev. A. Lucas, field secretary, a meeting of the Sunday school workers of this parish, was held at the Blissville hall for the purpose of organizing a parish Sunday school convention. The afternoon session opened at 2.30 o'clock, when County President Col. T. L. Alexander, was elected chairman. A normal lesson was taught to the children on "The Divisions of the Bible," by Rev. Mr. Lucas. Reports by the superintendents showed there were five Sunday schools in the parish, and three of these were kept open during the year. At the evening session the constitution of Parish associations was explained by Mr. Lucas. After discussion it was decided to confer with the Gladstone Sabbath schools and endeavor to form a district association of the two parishes. Mr. Lucas gave a normal lesson during the evening on "What is the Sunday School?"

Rev. W. Wass, Methodist, assisted by Peter Lines of Welsford, have been holding special meetings in the Methodist church at Juvenile settlement for the past three weeks. There has been quite a religious awakening as a result of their work.

The Sunbury district council, R. T. of T., will meet with Blissville Valley council, Friday, 29th inst.

Men and teams that went from here in December to work in the lumber woods in Nova Scotia returned last week.

KINGS CO. Havelock, March 19.—The Rev. N. Mathews and Rev. A. F. Brown were

unable to keep their appointments on Sunday, and yesterday the train had a hard time to get through with the aid of two engines. Today the train was cancelled and the mail sent to Petticoat by team.

The lumbermen are beginning to come home from the woods. Considerable lumber has been gotten out this winter. C. I. Keith got upwards of five hundred thousand feet, which he has sold to Mr. Hilyard of St. John. It will be stream driven to the city.

Miss Jennie Thorne of Canaan, who last winter while at the Normal school was thrown from a sleigh and badly injured, and who attempted to finish her studies this winter, has again been injured. Her mother went to Fredericton last week to attend her.

QUEENS CO. White's Cove, March 22.—Yesterday we consigned to its last resting place in the Church of England cemetery all that was mortal of the late Jos. Thompson. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. A. J. A. Gollmer, rector. The largest number of people that ever assembled in the church on such a sad occasion were there to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed.

Harry Orchard, H. E. White and P. S. Taylor have recently erected new ice houses. S. A. 3. is getting the frame for a new barn. B. L. White, who has the contract to repair the high water wharf, has the umber already on the ground. Mr. White also has the contract to build the bridge across Trout Creek.

Wm. Cameron, who has been pros- trated with la grippe, is convalescent.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. Northesk, March 20.—The weather has been cold and blustering since the first of March. The roads on the ice on this side of the river are in good condition, but on the south side they are impassable, having been blocked up all winter.

The bass fishermen are very much disappointed at not getting an extension of time. William Young has been put on as warden, but his work will be light.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nevil Whitney died last week of brain fever, and was interred in the New- castle cemetery. Much sympathy is felt for the parents in their sudden bereavement.

Thomas Tozier, son of Jared Tozier, who has been very sick of inflammation, at his sister's, Mrs. Arthur Russell of Newcastle, is rapidly recovering.

The Rev. J. D. Murray and his niece, accompanied by Inspector Menzies, went to Betchouche last week. Mr. Murray, who has had an attack of influenza, went for a rest. W. R. Robinson of Newcastle filled the pulpit both at Red Bank and Whitneyville in the pastor's absence.

Nathaniel Jordan, who has been visiting his parents in Maine, has returned home, bringing with him a fine young horse, sleigh, harness, robes, etc.

KENT CO. Richibucto, March 22.—The Acadian convention held at Buctouche today to select a candidate of oppose Geo. V. McInerney, M. P., was largely attended. Addresses were made by Geo. V. McInerney, M. P., John B. Gogaine, M. P., Hon. O. J. LeBlanc, Esq., Johnson and Peter Lesere, brothers of the late Dr. Lesere, M. P. One delegate was present from each French shore district. The names of Hon. O. J. LeBlanc and Basil Johnson came before the convention, the vote standing: LeBlanc, forty-eight; Johnson, twenty-three. There is friction among the delegates and Johnson declares tonight that he will run. In 1892 Johnson was selected at a convention, at which time LeBlanc entered the field, and now Johnson is going to give LeBlanc a dose of his own medicine.

BEHRING SEA AWARD. Preliminaries Being Arranged for the Signing of a New Treaty.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Preliminaries are being arranged for the signing of a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning Behring sea seizures. The negotiations will be carried on in Washington. Sir Charles Tupper, minister of marine for Canada, and other leading statesmen of the dominion, including, probably, Minister Foster, will come here to co-operate with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, concerning the terms of the treaty. The question of fixing the date for the meeting is under consideration. It would probably be at an early day if it were not for the fact that the prolonged siege of illness through which Secretary Gresham has passed may make it desirable for him to have a rest. In that case the negotiations probably will be deferred until later in the summer or fall. The gathering of prominent Canadian ministers will be an interesting occasion, although it is recalled with regret that Sir John Thompson, premier of Canada, who recently died suddenly in London, will not again be among those who have the projected treaty is rendered necessary by the inaction of congress on the Behring sea seizures claims. The original claims, which, with interest, amounted to \$750,000, were scaled down to \$425,000. President Cleveland advised payment in his message to congress, but an amendment to carry out the president's recommendation was defeated. It was then sought to provide for an international commission to adjust the terms of settlement, but this too failed, leaving the matter still open.

The purposes of the treaty will be, therefore, to present to the commission by the United States and determine the amount of indemnity to be paid the seized sealers.

After being signed the treaty will have to be submitted to the senate for ratification, and unless there is an extra session, this cannot be done before next September.

Constipation, Headache, Backache—the result of a disordered stomach and liver—cured by

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills

C. OF E. REVIVALS.

The Rector of St. Paul's Church Preaches on this Subject Last Sunday Evening.

Recent Evangelistic Services Highly Approved by Rev. Mr. Dicker.

At St. Paul's (Valley) church Sunday evening the rector, Rev. Mr. Dicker, preached an admirable sermon upon the teaching of the Church of England with regard to revivals. He took for his text Mark vi, 31st verse: "And he said unto them come ye yourselves apart into a desert place and rest a while." In opening his discourse the preacher referred to the recent revival meetings in St. John. He had known of the occurrence of undesirable scenes at revivals and therefore suspended judgment with regard to this one. As the meetings went on remarkable results began to appear. As he pondered his thoughts went to the passage of Scripture where John told of the difficulty experienced in casting out the devil. It was at Pentecost that the church was launched. All Christians were of that church. When differences appeared Paul was shocked. It was about to build a barn. John McAuley did not have the result of dividing God's church. When people were brought back to God by his means they were sent back to their own pastors, who were expected to give them a helping hand. There was no doubt but that a great deal of good had ensued. From the east end of the wilderness had been too hastily expressed. It would have been better if this had not occurred. Yet miracles had been performed. Devils had been cast out. He could give an instance. There was a factory in the city where swearing had been indulged in to a very great extent. Gambling had been carried on very largely. The workmen attended the revival meetings with the result that the swearing had ceased and gambling been discontinued. Where gambling and swearing used to be of such frequent occurrence prayer meetings were now held. This was only one instance. He could give others. It was evident that the men who conducted the revivals were not against Christ, but with Him. The question would be asked did he mean to say that the church approved of revivals. He would say yes it did. God himself worked by means of revivals. He might mention that great revival which still held good the giving of our Lord on Mount Sinai. There were the revivals which Joshua and others were the passovers, and still others which God used in His government of the world. Great national disasters had been used for the purpose, God seeing fit in this way to revive the slothful, careless hearts of his people. It was seen that in the great church founded by our Lord Jesus Christ, there were regular revivals; two every year, one in the fall and one in the spring. Our church was founded to follow and carry out the work first given to the church in the wilderness. The blood sacrifices had necessarily to be done away with. Christ had made the atonement for us. The law had not changed, so that the ordinances God had prescribed for the good of man were not to be altered. So our church went on and held its great revivals. We had one in the fall, which was called Advent. It was then that the awful thought of the day of judgment was brought before the people. What more terrible thought could be brought before us. We had given way to the sins which beset us and must stand before God, and that too after the day of mercy was past and the day of judgment was upon us. How strong was fear. What an awful weapon it was to use. The church did not use the weapon to the full. At Advent season the stern judge melted before the gentle smile of the little infant of Bethlehem. What would be thought of a clerk who was honest simply because he was afraid to do wrong. What a low motive to do what was right. The world would use the weapon than fear for use by the church. We acted upon the principle of love. The other great revival was the Lenten season, which was now half over. The argument of fear was not passed, but the fact that the love of Christ passed knowledge was impressed upon the people. We were asked to go with Christ into the wilderness and to watch him, to see the hardships and privations that He had to put up with. And all this was because of His love for us. After our Saviour had done all this for us, what were we doing? Were we drifting right along wherever the current of pleasure and love of the world would carry us, or were we using the talents God gave us and our influence to bring others to Christ? Were we with Christ, or were we not with Him? If we were careless we were setting a bad example. Our thoughtlessness would drive others away from Christ. If we were not with Christ we were against Him. There was no such thing as indifference, no such thing as not being concerned in it. A man could not keep away from church without doing harm to God's cause. Lent was the greatest revival season. If anything would lead us to God it would. Lent was half over. The lives of many present were half spent. What had we done? But half of the Lenten season still remained and the preacher called upon every one present to ask God to put into his or her heart what he or she could do for Him. It might be a very great thing. Begin at once. Let us ask God to guide and help us, and show us something to do.

Rev. Mr. Dicker will continue his discourse on revivals next Sunday night.

A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW. Jim Morrison Shot Dead After a Wild Experience.

Birmingham, Ala., March 22.—Jim Morrison, the most dreaded outlaw of this section of the country, was killed last night by Deputy Sheriff Henry Cole, in a remote part of this county, where the desperado has terrorized people, carried on a counterfeiting

den and plundered houses for months. A few years ago Pratt was sent to Pratt Mines prison for the murder of Tom Webb, but he soon escaped. He was recaptured, and after remaining in confinement a few months, again escaped, with six other convicts, by dynamite. Since that time he killed Deputy Sheriff Dexter, who was trying to arrest him, and established in the mountains and carried on his outlawry unmolested. Cole arrested the desperado, covered him with a revolver, and when the prisoner made a move to draw a weapon, shot him dead.

A SEVERE GALE. Great Britain Visited by a Storm Which Does Great Damage.

London, March 24.—A terrible gale set in last night and is still prevailing throughout Great Britain. There has been immense damage to property in many of the large towns. Pinnacles, roofs and chimneys of a number of churches were blown off, and many factories were similarly damaged. In many places church steeples were felled. A great number of trees were prostrated by the gale, and much damage was done to dwelling houses. In many parts of the country the telegraph lines are down. A few casualties are reported from along the coast.

Many people have been injured by falling debris. A wall collapsed in the east end of London, and three persons were crushed to death. Three turrets of the pinnacles on the west front of the Peterborough Cathedral were blown down. Every building in the town was more or less damaged and several persons were injured. The roof of the railway station at Stratford-on-Avon was blown off, and a number of monuments in the parish churchyard were damaged.

In Birmingham the gale was felt with exceptional severity. A man and three children were killed there. The property damage in the town is estimated at thousands of pounds. Two men and a girl in Leicester were struck by falling debris and almost instantly killed.

Every house in the Aylestone district was damaged. In Wolverhampton one person was killed and twelve injured. In Walsall two chimney stacks were blown over. They crashed through the roof of a hospital, broke through the flooring and carried nine beds with patients in them to a room beneath.

The work of clearing away the wreckage was commenced and it was found that nobody had been killed. At King's Lynn immense damage was done to property. A great number of fine trees and several farm buildings at Sandringham, the country residence of the Prince of Wales, near King's Lynn, were destroyed.

A BRITISH DEFEAT. Lieut Ross and Fifty-four Men Meet Their Death.

Calcutta, March 22.—Further details have been received of the fighting between the British forces and the Chitralis. Lieut. Ross, with sixty Sikhs, was on the way to reinforce the British post at Reshun, near Karagh. As the British force were proceeding to their destination they were unexpectedly attacked by a force of Chitralis, who were protected by a breastwork. The fire from the attackers was so hot that the British forces were compelled to retire. As they withdrew they found their retreat had been cut off by about a thousand of the enemy who poured a murderous fire from all sides into them. The British force fought desperately until most of them were killed, only fourteen of the Sikhs succeeding in cutting their way through. They left behind them dead, Lieut. Ross and forty-six Sikhs and eight followers of the column.

A relief column is being pushed forward to Reshun as quickly as possible.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

An Attempt to Shoot the Chinese Peace Envoy.

Li Hung Chang's Face Disfigured as a Result of the Shot.

Reported Repulse of the Japanese on Making a Landing on Pescadore Islands.

Yokohama, March 24.—It is stated that on Thursday last the Japanese occupied Fisher Island, one of the Pescadore group. Sailors were landed on the coast and these were followed by more. The Chinese made no opposition.

The newspapers here say the Japanese have purchased two warships from Chihli. An official return has just been issued showing that the total Japanese loss during the whole campaign has been only 1,654 men killed.

Hong Kong, March 24.—Advices received here confirm the report of the repulse of the Japanese force that attempted to make a landing on the Pescadore Islands. The point at which the Japanese attempted to land was Makung, on the southwestern part of the island of Poughan.

Simonski, March 24.—As Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, was returning to his lodgings in this place today, after having attended a conference with Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu, the Japanese peace plenipotentiaries, a young Japanese fired a pistol at him. The bullet sped straight, but most fortunately did no more harm than to inflict a wound in Li Hung Chang's face. At the time of sending this despatch it is impossible to learn whether or not the wound is serious. The attempt to assassinate the representative of the emperor of China caused the most intense excitement, and on every side there were expressions of deep regret. The would-be murderer was arrested. It is believed he was prompted to the crime by misguided patriotism.

Washington, March 24.—The news of the attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang caused a big sensation in diplomatic circles in this city. The opinion here is that the Japanese will suffer greatly as a consequence of the assault, and that the position of China will be so strengthened that she may be able to secure better terms of peace than she could otherwise have hoped for. The incident may lead to the breaking off of peace negotiations, which were proceeding so satisfactorily, or at least may postpone further action in this direction until Japan has guaranteed the safety of the Chinese envoy. No news on the subject has been received by the Japanese legation, and Minister Kurino was unwilling to disclose the occurrence. The members of the legation realize that it is a serious matter, but hope that the first report may prove to be exaggerated.

DIGBY CONSERVATIVES. Dr. J. E. Jones Nominated as the Standard Bearer of the Party.

Digby, N. S., March 21.—The convention of the liberal conservative party of the county was held here today, to nominate a candidate for the coming dominion election. The names of R. G. Munroe and Dr. J. E. Jones had been mentioned in this connection, but Mr. Munroe stated to the convention that his present poor health would not allow of entering the field at this inclement season, and while he thanked them, he would ask that they would not consider him in the matter. The convention then unanimously tendered the nomination to Dr. Jones, who accepted it in a rousing speech. He was followed by President Shreve, who was heartily applauded. Mr. Shreve was elected president of the party; T. C. Rice of Weymouth, vice-president, and Mr. Munroe, secretary. Representatives were present from all but three districts in the county. The meeting presented a marked contrast to that of the grils held here not long since, from which half the delegates withdrew before the candidate was nominated.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Against Annexation to Canada—More Goods From Boston.

St. John's, Nfld., March 20.—The Anti-Confederation league held a public meeting in Bishop's hall last night. Four thousand persons were present. Geo. Knowlton acted as chairman. Resolutions were adopted requesting the government to refuse to send delegates to Canada. Speeches were made by leading citizens against annexation to the dominion.

The schooner Jubilee, with a cargo of goods from Boston, arrived today.

ON AMERICAN IMPORTS. Washington, March 24.—There is an intimation of the levying of increased taxes on American imports into Jamaica in copy of the annual message to the legislative council of the governor of that island transmitted to the state department by the United States Consul Eckford at Kingston.

The significant paragraph reads: "The withdrawal of the government from the United States of America from the reciprocal arrangements with this colony entered into in 1891 and the imposition of the duty on sugar, leaves us free to restore to the tariff some of the sources of the revenue abandoned under the arrangement."

MARINE MATTERS. A number of schooners have come out of winter quarters. Ship Vanloo, laid up here, will reclass before taking in cargo.

Bark Siddartha has gone on Ring's blocks at Carleton for repairs.

Sch. Hattie C. is on Quin's blocks repairing. A new piece of keel has been put in along with a new hole.

A Vineyard Haven despatch of the 20th states the sch. Hazelwood, Capt. Dickson, from New York, of and for St. John, with a cargo of oak timber, encountered a heavy northwest gale on the night of the 17th, two miles north of Highland light, during which she lost a small portion of her deck load of lumber. The vessel leaked badly. She returned to Vineyard Haven yesterday. The schooner is now comparatively tight.

Sch. Gypsum Prince, from Havana for Boston, arrived at Provincetown of the 18th with the crew of sch. H. B. Jones (of Thomaston, Me.), Whittemore from New York for Portland. Capt. Whittemore reports that at 2 a. m. Monday the schooner was dismasted 25 miles S.E. of Teachers Island while carrying reed sails. The wind was blowing heavily at the time a very bad sea was on and the schooner's boat stove; set signals of distress, and were taken off by the Gypsum Prince. Nothing was saved from the wreck. The Jones was leaking badly, and the captain says had it not been for the timely arrival of the schooner they would have been lost.

Two have gone in a sloop for Jamaica. Bark Bremen, from St. John for Liverpool, is at Bermuda leaking. She will await orders.

Sch. Sarah Hunter goes over to Pickett's wharf, N. S., to load potatoes for New York. Brig. L. H. Munroe has sailed for City Island, and is ready to sail. She has yet to get a crew.

Brig. Edward D., from Meteghan, lumber laden, which arrived at Barbados Feb. 24, had a gale on the 4th and lost two men overboard.

Sch. Carle C. W., from Halifax for Victoria, B. C., in ballast, which arrived at Barbados March 13, during which lost a man.

Sch. Mary Mills, Capt. Williams, from Shippegan, N. B., which arrived at Barbados on the 20th officially posted at Lloyd's as missing.

Sch. Frank L. P., which went ashore on Mahogany Island, has gone on Caron's blocks. Her keel is pretty well gone.

Sch. Sainte Marie, from New N. S., for Mayaguez, with lumber, which put into Barbados Feb. 23 in distress, had a gale and lost deckload; is leaking. Her cargo is being discharged.

DUCHESS OF LEINSTER DEAD. The Famous Beauty and Leader of London Society Passes Away at Mentone.

London, March 20.—The Yorkshire Post announces the death at Mentone yesterday of the Duchess of Leinster, the noted beauty. The Duchess, who has died in her thirty-first year, had the reputation of being the most beautiful woman in the United Kingdom. Before her marriage she was Lady Hermione Duncombe, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Feversham, an impoverished nobleman with three sons and four beautiful daughters. At nineteen she was married to the Duke of Leinster, who was then Lord Kildare. Three years later Lord Kildare succeeded to the dukedom. He was quiet, unaffected and genial, and one of the few Irish landlords who never had any trouble with his tenants. He died in December, 1893, and was succeeded by his little son, then only six years of age, who became the premier duke, marquis and earl of Ireland. He is the head of the great Irish house of Fitzgerald, and traces his descent from the famous Geraldine, who with Strongbow and other Normans, invaded Ireland in the twelfth century. The late duke was grandpapa of the famous Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who conspired against the British government and was betrayed by Samuel Turner, an informer whose services to the government remained a complete secret until recent years.

Besides the young duke the duchess leaves three other children, a daughter, who is the eldest of the youthful family, and two sons, the youngest of whom is not yet three years old. The duchess, who was a tall, statuesque woman of the brunette type, was one of the most prominent leaders of London society, and engaged the warm personal friendships of the Duke of Wales. Besides Carlton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster's family at Maynooth, which is a large, imposing house, containing some good pictures and a good library, and has a splendid park attached, famous for some of the oldest and finest trees in Ireland, the duchess had another residence, Kilkenny, the dower house of the Fitzgerald family, and her income until her son came of age was fixed at nearly \$250,000 a year.

BREAKS A RECORD. A St. John Vessel, One of Troop & Son's Fleet, Makes a Great Trip.

(Newcastle, N. S. W., Gazette.) The bark Still Water, which arrived yesterday from Buenos Ayres, is believed to have broken the record for a sailing vessel from that direction to this port, having made the passage in the short space of fifty-one days. During the run in southern latitudes great quantities of ice were fallen in with. The first berg seen was in 46 degrees south and 40 degrees west. From there to 20 degrees east numerous bergs were passed daily, some of which were of enormous proportions. Ten days were occupied in travelling this distance, and during the whole of the time bergs were in sight. At night time the greatest care had to be taken to avoid coming into collision with these floating dangers of navigation. Captain Kites, who is in command, states that the ice fields presented a beautiful sight, and far exceeded any description he had ever read.

(The Still Water is one of the Messrs. Troop's fleet. A year ago this vessel during a heavy gale ran ashore at Splann's Cove. She was got off and brought here, and repaired at a cost of about \$12,000. She sailed from here in June last for Cardiff, where she was captured. She is now one of the finest wooden sailing craft afloat.

Another Hamilton. Mr. I. M. street, Ham. I suffered in them—was so tired to bust American RH. commendation was complete days by the. It is the best.

A Minister of the South A. Rev. James "I have used Cure with me all the many felt much remedy but taken in I have good from e.

RECTOR AN. Dr. Agnew's mended by D. C. L. this.

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Martin Barry did this morn. need Miss Sara. The store a. owned by C. destroyed by a. There was no James F. P. owned by him. uel Mills.

Hector McR. violator, yeste. the country t. Joseph Cove. was struck do. parallel stre. came on him. and striking h. severe wound. large quantiti.

HEART DISEAS. REL. Mr. Aaron Nich. Farm For 70. Dr. Agne.

"This is o. two bottles. of the Heart fo. troubled for. with heart. doses gave. more benefit. doctoring sha. acts like ma. I am pleased. AARON.

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NOVA Springhill, M. are at work. ference on Satu. nouncement of next month, o. workmen enga. work at the mill. work, and the disquietude ar. removed. It is slope will be full shifts dai. Halifax, N. Owers, Baptis who obtained the charges m. him, is in the Massachusetts persons cast. states that he that his wife is that his cond. simply that of minister, whoe. by the un. wife's mind, a. her sympathy. S. P. C. and with his wife waiting to hear which he cla. onerate his ch. The legislat. afternoon with Halifax, Ma. ber, Pottinger here today arr. facilities for p. plans submitte. Board of Tr. thoroughly sat. sea wall is to f. front half a m. to Cunard's w. will be filled i. commodation. Three plers will be mite nearer the city than before foundation ins.

NOVA SCOTIA.

SPRINGHILL.

Springhill, March 18.—All the men are at work again today. The conference on Saturday resulted in the announcement that at the beginning of next month, or early thereafter, the workmen engaged in the pits would work at the old time, namely full day's work, and thereby the cause for the disquietude and discontent would be removed. It is expected that the east slope will at that date be worked two full shifts daily.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., March 20.—Rev. Mr. Owers, Baptist minister of Onslow, who obtained notoriety on account of the charges made by his wife against him, is in the city. He comes from Massachusetts to clear himself of aspersions cast upon him. Mr. Owers states that he is prepared to prove that his wife is demented, and to show that his conduct all through was simply that of a consistent Christian minister, whose usefulness was ruined by the unbalanced state of his wife's mind, and the evil conduct of her sympathizers. He denounces the S. P. C. and those who have sided with his wife in this matter without waiting to hear his side of the story, which he claims will thoroughly exonerate his character.

The legislature was prorogued this afternoon with the usual formalities. Halifax, March 23.—Messrs. Schreiber, Pottinger and Archibald were here today arranging for new terminal facilities for the Intercolonial. The plans submitted to the members of the Board of Trade were well pronounced and thoroughly satisfactory. A crib work sea wall is to be built along the water front half a mile from the dockyard to Cunard's wharf. The area enclosed will be filled in and afford ample accommodation for tracks, storage, etc. Three piers will be run out for the accommodation of shipping. The freight stores will be erected a quarter of a mile nearer the business centre of the city than before, and will be a solid foundation instead of on wharves.

AMHERST.

Amherst, March 21.—The Amherst Liberal Conservative association was launched last night under most favorable circumstances. In response to the call for an organization meeting over one hundred young men presented themselves. J. M. Currie was called to the chair, and the meeting which followed was enthusiastic and brim full of loyalty to the liberal conservative party. The officers elected were: J. M. Currie, president; H. W. Rogers, vice-president; E. E. Hewson, secretary; C. S. Sturges, assistant secretary; executive committee, Jas. A. Morrison, Arthur D. Sharp, Michael Welsh, Wm. McCallum, Harry F. Black, W. A. Handright, A. G. Robb, H. Pipe, Frank McDonald, F. Tarrlo, Harold Mann. Among the speakers were: The president, vice-president, D. T. Chapman, R. C. Fuller, James Morse, Elmer Smith, James McKinnon, E. E. Hewson, and B. E. Patterson. Martin Barry, an old resident here, died this morning. He leaves a wife, nee Miss Sarah Ayer of Sackville, and one daughter.

The store at Wallace, occupied and owned by C. A. Scott, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. There was no insurance. James F. Foster has sold the house owned by him on Eddy street, to Samuel Mills.

Hector McRae, a Joggins Scott act violator, yesterday contributed \$50 to the country treasury.

Joseph Cove, an old resident here, was struck down today with a second paralytic stroke. When the stroke came on him he fell to the ground, and striking his head, inflicted a very severe wound, from which he lost a large quantity of blood.

HEART DISEASE OF 20 YEARS STANDING RELIEVED IN A DAY.

Mr. Aaron Nichols, Who Has Lived on One Farm For 70 Years. Tells What He Knows of Dr. Agnew's Cure For the Heart.

"This is to certify that I have bought two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart for my wife, who has been troubled for the past twenty years with heart disease. The first few doses gave relief, and she has had more benefit from it than from all the doctoring she ever did. The remedy acts like magic on a diseased heart. I am pleased to give this certificate." AARON NICHOLS, Peterboro.

Another Hamilton Citizen Cured of Rheumatism in Three Days.

Mr. L. McFarlane, 246 Wellington street, Hamilton: "For many weeks I suffered intense pain from rheumatism—was so bad that I could not attend to business. I procured South American Rheumatic Cure on the recommendation of my druggist, and was completely cured in three or four days by the use of this remedy only. It is the best remedy I ever saw."

A Minister of the Gospel is Pleased to Tell of the Wonderful Curative Power of South American Kidney Cure.

Rev. James Murdoch, St. John, N.B.: "I have used South American Kidney Cure with marked success. It will do all the manufacturers claim for it. I felt much benefited after taking the remedy but a couple of days. I have taken in all four bottles, and consider that I have received \$100 worth of good from each bottle."

RECTOR AND CURATE OF ONE MIND.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is Recommended by Rev. John Langtry, M. A., D. C. L., and also by His Curate, the Rev. W. R. Williams.

The kind words spoken of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, by that famous Episcopalian, the Rev. John Langtry, M. A., D. C. L., have already been recorded in these columns. He does not stand alone in the view expressed in this famous medicine. The Rev. W. R. Williams, Mr. Langtry's associate in church work, has also made use of the medicine, and quite wisely tells the benefit it has been to him.

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The kind words spoken of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, by that famous Episcopalian, the Rev. John Langtry, M. A., D. C. L., have already been recorded in these columns. He does not stand alone in the view expressed in this famous medicine. The Rev. W. R. Williams, Mr. Langtry's associate in church work, has also made use of the medicine, and quite wisely tells the benefit it has been to him.

for cold in the head, and as a means of giving relief in the case of catarrh. It is worthy of remark here that not alone have these two clergymen endorsed this medicine, but it has also received the endorsement of the Bishop of Toronto.

One short pull of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis, and deafness. Sixty cents.

Sample, with blower, sent free for 2 three-cent stamps.

S. G. DETCHON, 44 Church st., Toronto.

SUCKED BLOOD TO LIVE.

Horrible Story Told by the Survivors of a Shipwreck.

Thirty Men Lost at Sea—Only Two Lived to Tell the Tale of an Awful Ride of Weeks on the Open Sea Without Food or Water.

Portland, Ore., March 15.—The following despatch was received tonight from Marshfield, Ore.: Daniel Clark and Thomas Moore, supposed to be the only survivors of a crew of 31 persons from the British ship Yeoman, arrived here last night on the schooner Leeds. The Yeoman went down on Feb. 23 in lat. 34 north, lon. 45 west. She was bound from Antwerp to Redondo. Clark related the details of the loss of the ship and crew and his escape as follows:

"It was my watch on deck. The weather was perfectly calm, but I feared a heavy squall and began to shorten sail. I had ordered sail taken in, when a sudden squall struck us and the water became very rough. A heavy swell, like that of a tidal wave, struck us, capsizing the ship. I was forward all the time, and as the sea swept the deck I was carried with it overboard. A hull followed and the ship righted.

"I got on the ship again, to find no one on deck. The cook was lying in the galley with his head split open and hardly alive. Captain Ferguson and the second mate were drowned. I decided to abandon the ship, and cut loose a lifeboat from the davits, got the cook into it, and just got clear of the ship far enough to keep from being swamped by the suction as she went down.

"We were 14 days in the boat before the schooner Leeds sighted us, and picked us up, during which time we suffered more than language can express.

"We had to fare all the time on 16 sea biscuits, without a drop of fresh water. We ate two biscuits apiece each day until they were exhausted. When the biscuits were exhausted we became too faint to pull an oar or guide the boat, so we drifted and for a while we were picked up. We could not speak our names and our eyes were swollen shut. We were so hungry that we ate up pieces of our shoes and also sucked blood out of each other."

Here Clark exhibited his leg, which showed great red blotches, certifying the truthfulness of his story.

GRIT INSULT TO DOMINION OFFICIALS.

(Halifax Mass, 13th.)

In the house of assembly yesterday, Dr. McKay moved the second reading of his bill to repeal the law which disqualifies Dominion officials from voting at local elections. He urged the house to treat the matter fairly, and hoped that this bill upon our local statutes would be removed.

Attorney General Longley defended the present law, claiming that the men disqualified did not want the law repealed, and that in any event the Dominion government would not permit its officials to vote as they desired.

The debate was resumed in the evening by Mr. Dincock, followed by Mr. Wilcox. Mr. Fielding moved the third reading of the bill, without attempting to defend the present law.

Upon Mr. Tanner remarking that Mr. Fielding and his supporters were unable to defend the law as it now stands, Mr. Fielding replied in a short speech, taking the old grounds, similar to those mentioned by Mr. Longley, in support of disfranchisement.

The debate was continued by Messrs McCormack, Drysdale, W. A. Black, Wilckie, J. Allison, Longley and Tanner, a vote being taken about 11 o'clock, when Messrs. T. R. Black and W. Law voted with the opposition. Eighteen voted to continue to insult Dominion officials by excluding them from the provincial franchise, and 11 voted to restore to them the same rights enjoyed by all other freemen. Mr. Roche was present during the debate in the afternoon, but shirked the vote.

ENGLAND THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

Her Opposition Considered in Berlin Likely to Prevent International Bimetallism.

London, March 20.—The Morning Post's Berlin correspondent says: "During the state council's discussion of bimetallism Count von Mirbach's proposals for an 'initial understanding with France and the United States were not supported. The opinion prevailed that England and bimetallism would be impossible without her. The consensus of opinion was that if the conference should be held the only practical subject of inquiry would be, 'How is it possible to raise the price of silver without prejudice to the existing system?'"

Plan's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. (See E. T. Haseltine, Warren, Pa.)

AMONG THE INDUSTRIES.

St. John Factories that Employ Many Persons.

A Pointer From the Town of Truro Notes From Amherst.

A Sun reporter was down near the Ballast wharf last Wednesday afternoon and dropped into the mill factory of Messrs. T. H. Ross & Co. "Have you got a degrading industry about you?" queried the Sun man.

"Couldn't you call it some other day?" said Mr. Pender in reply. "We are very busy getting up a carload of nails."

But the Sun said on the busy man long enough to learn that the company have fifty-one employees, and that they expect to increase the force in April; that they make wire nails, wire, horse nails, etc., and ship the produce to all parts of Canada.

Then the reporter went in next door to call on Waring, White & Co. Here he found a mill that does wire and nails, and that the works are and have been very busy. There were fifty-seven employees, and the firm are putting in other new machinery, as well as such as shaper, planer, auto-matic lathes, etc. They are now fitted up to put on couplings or key ways in bright cast-iron. Their plant and buildings, for convenience and efficiency of equipment, are not surpassed by any other mill in the province.

Right in front of their place is the establishment of the Kingsley Boiler Co., where thirteen hands are employed, and where a Kingsley boiler is now being made for the new mill factory at Drover's Falls. The mill factory for Waring, White & Co., and a lot of other things are done at this place.

The three industries above referred to are located on what only a few years ago was a lowly and unproductive tract of land.

The man next sought the office of James Robertson & Co. (Ltd.), whose saw and lead works are near at hand. He learned that the works employ about 100 hands, and that the business this year is better than for a long time. They are now fitted up to cut and expect a better market in the limited market for lead pipe, and the remodelling of old ones. Their market is the maritime provinces, and they are now cutting lead pipe in large quantities. They are the only manufacturers of lead pipe in the maritime provinces, and are selling in St. John and Halifax chiefly. They also turn out wire, lead pipe, putty, and all kinds of colors, and supply can trimmings and tin for cheese and butter factories.

The works of Messrs. Leonard & Son, of London, Ont., Wednesday morning, and asked for any industrial notes that might be lying loose around there.

Mr. Evans said his company were supplying Hanzell & Miller's factory at Parville with a rotary sawmill and 75 h. p. engine and boiler, the mill being in course of erection at Spruce Lake, and to be ready for operation early in the spring. They are also putting in two of the latest style boilers in C. H. H. Peters' tannery, Union street, Malcomb Redstone, who has a grist mill at Queenstown, Queens Co., is putting in a steam mill outfit, with the very latest improved machinery to be got. Mr. Evans also mentioned a new boiler in a new steam boiler and increasing the facilities at their grist mill. An order has been received from Donald Fraser of Nashwaak for a 75 h. p. engine and boiler and complete works.

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B.B.B. CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

bridge bolts, employ about eighty men in their mills at Coldbrook. The number may be a little above or below that figure from time to time. They are full of orders at present.

T. S. Simms & Co., manufacturers of harness and boots, employ about 90 persons. They have put in several new machines in the last year. They ship their goods all over Canada, taking a full share of the trade in their line in British Columbia. They have had also a good trade with Newfoundland, but that is, of course, very dull just now. Mr. Simms says he can make goods as good and as cheap as any firm in Canada, or even in the states.

Foster's nail and tack works have been employing more hands in the new mill than ever before. They have now 68 persons on the roll. They have added some new machinery during the last year. Their trade is chiefly confined to the maritime provinces.

The Sun man called at J. T. Hurley's shoe factory and found between 80 and 85 persons employed. Mr. Hurley said they were turning out as much work as ever they did and were now replacing considerable of the old machinery with the latest improved machinery. He said trade was rather dull at present, but the outlook seemed to him to be much more encouraging. They are selling goods in Quebec as well as in the lower provinces. "Our car competes," said Mr. Hurley, "with any firm in Canada that has a reputation and anything at stake." He pointed out, however, that the keenness of competition in his line of manufacture, especially in the case of Quebec, sometimes made it difficult to sustain a fair ratio of prices. But he has unshaken faith in St. John as a suitable centre for manufacturing industries of all kinds.

The last issue of the Maritime Gyrator, a weekly paper published in Truro, is a circular issued regarding the importance and geographical position of Truro as a distributing centre. We note that already it lays claim to having within its borders fourteen distilleries, thirty-five wholesale establishments, three weekly and four daily newspapers, nine hotels, eight churches, and three banks, all (including churches) doing well. Since the first of January, a new factory and an additional wood-working establishment have been started. The Truro Condensed Milk Co. has in course of erection a building which will increase its capacity to nearly double the former size. Eighty-five thousand dollars worth of expenditure in building operations is promised for the spring and summer season; the summing up of which is a pretty good illustration of what can be done in hard times, by progressive people.

The Robb Engineering company has shipped the biggest steam boiler ever made in Amherst. It is of the Lancashire pattern and is for the Dominion Coal Company of Little Glace Bay. It weighs twenty tons.

Rhodes, Curry & Co. of Amherst have received an order from the Windsor Gypsum company for ten plaster cars.

"Look here," said a leading citizen to the Sun on Saturday, "I have something for you—something about industries. I want you to print it and after each of the two paragraphs put the initials 'D.D. the National Policy do this?'"

The following are the two paragraphs. They are quoted from the Scottish American:

"Of thirty leaf-sugar refineries which some years ago refined in Scotland 200,000 tons annually there is now one in existence."

"The depressed state of the British coal trade is forcing the coalmaster to plant to nearly double the former cost of production. In mining districts reductions in wages to the extent of about 6d. per day have taken place."

SOME GENERAL NOTES.

The Londonderry iron company's blast furnace was lighted on the 7th inst. It has been rebuilt on the most improved lines and is now 75 feet high and 18 feet wide at base. The whole plant has been put in excellent condition. The stock of ore, fuel and limestone on hand and contracted for are sufficient for twelve months' work, and a very successful year is expected.

The Transcript, Halifax, says: "Harvey and Biran Copp are putting new machinery into the factory at Sackville lately purchased from Chas. Doull and intend to fit it up in first class order, says a correspondent of the Transcript."

Albert Sanderson has been awarded the contract for building Messrs. Hoegg & Co.'s new cannery factory on King street, Fredericton, on the same site occupied by the old tannery, which was burned down some months ago.

T. E. Babbitt & Sons' saw mill at Gibson began operations last week, and will saw continually until next year. About fifteen men are employed and the season's output will be a large one.

To meet the requirements of the increasing business at the Rhodes & Curry car works of Amherst, another story is to be added to the moulding

THE SECRET Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obsolete Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

CANADA COUPON FOR BOUND VOLUME. Cut out this Coupon and bring it to the SUN office together with \$1.50 and get the best volume of Pictoria Canada yet issued. If sent by mail send 25c. for postage. NAME ADDRESS

IRELAND'S DESICCATED ROLLED WHEAT The finest Breakfast Cereal Food in the World; is made from the choicest Ontario White Winter Wheat thoroughly cleaned so as to remove all foreign matter of imperfect grains. In the process of manufacturing and preparing this food the grain is Desiccated to the extent that the Starch in it is mostly changed into dextrine (thus rendering the first act of digestion done before the food enters the stomach); by a further process of delectation all the outer woody fibre or coarse bran is removed, leaving only the perfect berry of the wheat and the finer inner bran containing the Phosphates, Nitrogen Gluten and other food elements so necessary to supply the wastes of the body. It is then Rolled into a convenient form for cooking and makes most delicious Porridge, Gems, Puddings, Griddle Cakes, etc. It requires only a few minutes to cook it perfectly. A complete food for man, woman or child for every day in the year. Delicious, Healthful, Nourishing, it becomes at once a favorite in every household. JARDINE & CO., AGENTS.

room and other additions made. The moulders are now at work filling an order for some heavy wheels for the Dominion Coal company.—Moncton Leader. The tannery at Hawkesbury, a short distance below Pokok, York Co., has been running full blast all winter, thirty-five hands being employed. Five or six dwellings will be erected during the early summer for the accommodation of some of the employes. Sorette & Co. recently advertised for seventy men to work in the granite quarry at Shelburne, N. S. They have a contract for 3,000 yards of granite paving for Halifax and have other large contracts in view. The Budget says it is estimated that a large amount of money will be spent there by this firm this year. Says the Truro News: Messrs. Leonard, Macdonald and Laurance, directors of the Nova Scotia Coal Mining Co., accompanied by Joseph Taylor, visited the works at Kempton on Friday last, and report that at 100 feet on the slope and not much more than 20 feet from the surface they had six feet of splendid coal, and that immediately the roads were in a fit quantity. The quality at the present time is as good as any other coal on the coast.

Says the Annapolis Spectator: "Sch. Canning Packet is being loaded by T. S. Whitman with lumber for Boston. Sch. Mary E. is expected here from Boston to load lumber for that port by T. S. Whitman. Sch. J. B. Martin is in port loading lumber for Boston by Pickles & Mills. Sch. Hettie May is due here from Yarmouth to load lumber for Porto Rico by T. S. Whitman. Sch. Victory is now in the conservative mood to be docked at Whitman's wharf, when she will be loaded with lumber for Boston. Sch. H. J. Cotterell is in port loading for Cuba by Pickles & Mills. Sch. Mary Standish is expected from Boston to load lumber for Boston by T. S. Whitman. Sch. Cygnus is loading lumber at Gilliat's wharf. Sch. Amy G. cleared at Parrsboro for the north side of Jamaica with cargo of hard pine, shipped by T. S. Whitman of Annapolis." The Boston & Nova Scotia Coal Co. (Ltd.) will make Mabou Harbor, 18 miles from the mines, their shipping port. A new railroad will be built to connect with the I. C. R. at Orangevale.—Pictou Advocate.

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 27, 1895.

ANOTHER SESSION AND MANITOBA.

(Daily Sun, March 22.)

The Sun today offers its readers two interesting items of political news. It gives the substance of the remedial order passed by the governor-general-in-council, in respect to the Manitoba schools, and it announces that at least one more session of parliament will be held before the general election.

The remedial order, if we may so designate it, marks an important stage in the constitutional history of the country. It is drawn in the least offensive form, as a recommendation to the Manitoba legislature, and is assumed by the government to be the smallest interference that is possible under the terms of the constitution as defined by the highest court in the empire. Many will regret that such a course has been found necessary, for there is a strong and sound feeling that it is safest and best to allow each province its own way as far as possible in educational matters. It would certainly have been much more satisfactory if the government of Manitoba had accepted the decision of the privy council as binding on the province, and had at least made some attempt to remove the grievances of which the minority complain. Doubtless an adjustment of the difficulty could have been reached which would have made further federal action unnecessary. The government of Manitoba may be doing a popular thing when it says that the province will not submit to interference, but that government should admit the necessity of submitting to the written constitution of the province. There is a way of changing the constitution. It is an imperial act and the imperial parliament can amend it. If the constitution is not consistent with the liberty of the province, repeal of the objectionable portion may be sought. But while the law exists it ought to be obeyed. This is the way one would expect a provincial government to view the case.

The position of the federal government is practically the same. The act creating the constitution of Manitoba imposes upon the dominion government certain duties in case the constitutional rights of the minority in Manitoba are taken away. It cannot be said that the federal government has displayed undue eagerness to exercise these duties. The school act in Manitoba was passed five years ago. The dominion government refused to veto the act, either on the ground of its alleged injustice or on the ground of its unconstitutionality. The government of Canada, following the practice provided for in a measure introduced by Mr. Blake, allowed all the legal and constitutional questions to be determined by the courts, and in the step now taken the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council seems to be followed as closely as possible. Grand Master J. L. Hughes of Western Ontario says that "Orangemen are bound to support the constitution of the empire to which they belong," and the same obligation rests upon her majesty's ministers in Canada.

Until official declarations were made on the part of Manitoba asserting that modifications would be allowed in the Manitoba school system there was strong ground for the opinion that the matter might be left for a time with that province. But after these declarations delay would seem to be another name for dereliction. If the thing was to be done at all it might as well be done at once. But as the matter stands the Manitoba government and legislature have in the first place all the time they want, and in the second place are left free to bring about in any way they choose the remedy which the privy council has decided that the constitution calls for. Practically the government of Canada has only repeated the declaration of the court that an appeal lies, and has recommended the policy of obeying the constitution as defined by the privy council. The judicial committee of the privy council of Great Britain may be wrong in its judgment, but its decision is the highest judicial authority that can be obtained in the domain of Queen Victoria.

Reports from Winnipeg give the impression that the government and legislature of Manitoba will not do anything in the direction suggested by the federal government. This gives jurisdiction to the dominion parliament to legislate for Manitoba in the premises. Such a result is much to be deprecated. The members of the dominion parliament will not relish the duty. They are not well qualified for it. The discussion will raise bitter questions of race and creed. It will drive good men of both parties out of public life at the next elections, and those who will suffer most will be the ones who are influenced by their sense of justice rather than by the

cries that are raised on behalf of one creed or the other in their constituencies. The honest man in such a struggle is apt to fare worse than the opportunist.

Then, as is pointed out in the report of the privy council committee, there are minorities in other provinces to be considered. If no interference with provinces is to be allowed, even when provinces go contrary to the constitution, what security have the Protestants in Quebec that a national system of Roman Catholic schools will not be established there? We know that the British North America act provides redress in such cases, and that such a law would probably be unconstitutional. But the determination of the Quebec majority to introduce and maintain such a system, whether constitutional or not, and to resist all interference, would not bring about a pleasant situation. Respect for the law and constitution is not only a duty, but it is the only way of peace.

There is still ample opportunity to adjust the difficulty, which is really not a serious one. The Roman Catholics in Manitoba are few and are mostly isolated. The present provincial ministry has dealt thenceforth with them, by obtaining their support on a solemn pledge that their schools would not be disturbed, and almost at once violating that pledge. The deceived people feel that they have been insulted, as well as injured. But they are not unreasonable people. They could probably be satisfied without seriously impairing the school system and without interfering with it except in a few places. The Roman Catholic population and the French people generally are no menace in the west. Their relative numbers and importance are diminishing. Time is altogether on the side of the Protestants. This being the situation it should be possible for the majority in Manitoba to relieve the rest of Canada of the responsibility of dealing with their case.

We think it would have been much better if every province had been left absolutely free in school matters, as they were before confederation. But it was the desire of the Protestants in the Roman Catholic province or of the Roman Catholics elsewhere that this should be. And now the constitution must be interpreted and carried out as it stands, or it must be changed by the same power that made it.

The determination to hold another session before dissolution probably grows out of the Manitoba case. The subject will be thoroughly discussed in parliament. The country will have an opportunity to know how the leading men of both parties regard it. Those members who seek re-election will have defined their position so that every man will bear his share of responsibility. If the question becomes an issue in the next election, which no one should desire, it will in that case be more honestly fought out than would be possible without a session. From a political point of view, as well as from the standpoint of high political morals, it is desirable that Mr. Laurier and his friends should be placed in a position where they cannot declare one policy in Ontario and the west and another in Quebec. All hands will after the session go into such a campaign on a fair and even footing. But as we look at it, a full discussion in parliament would do much to remove the question from a heated sectarian controversy on the stump. Except so far as these considerations go, it would probably have been better to have had the election as soon as possible. The only other reason for delay is the fact that the electoral lists are not ready. The liberal conservatives in the lower provinces were quite in the humor for the fight, and their opponents appeared to be in the same frame of mind. But both parties will manage to restrain themselves for a few months.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The importance of the cheese industry in Prince Edward Island is illustrated by a remark of Mr. Dillon at a recent farmer's meeting. Mr. Dillon said that one shipment of cheese from the island last year was of greater value than 140 cargoes of produce of 3,000 bushels each. The statement seems at first glance to be an exaggeration, but it is not so far out of the way as might be thought. The shipment was worth \$70,000, and possibly fifteen cents per bushel for potatoes at the farm might be all that the farmer would make out of his crop if he sold it for export. The dairy commissioner put the dairy matter in another way. He declared that last year the government of Canada spent \$4,800 on the island in trying to improve the dairy industry, and that in consequence the farmers got \$40,000 more than they got from the same cows in other years. There is no doubt that Mr. Robertson and his staff have done the maritime provin-

ces a great and lasting service by promoting improvement in dairy methods, and by creating enthusiasm in dairy farming. The farmers are rapidly learning that it is better to ship their produce in a more advanced form than in the shape of potatoes and grain and hay. The fact that a ton of butter can be produced without perceptibly impairing the fertility of the farm, while the corresponding value of direct produce of the soil could not be taken off the farm without great loss is one which the dairy commissioner and all other experts are continually laboring to make clear. Laboring at the same time for the instruction of the farmer in training men for the management of cheese factories and creameries, for the introduction of better methods of packing and shipping, and lastly to instruct the British dealer, and to educate the British consumer, the officials of this branch of the Canadian department of agriculture are doing a great work.

THE LITTLE ISLAND.

Hon. Donald Ferguson, as the government representative on Prince Edward Island, is able to present a complete list of candidates for his province. The island has five single member divisions instead of three double member constituencies, as formerly. For the most easterly district, that of Kings, Mr. McLean, one of the present members for Kings, was first chosen, but he retired in favor of his present colleague, Mr. MacDonald, who was then nominated. For East Queens, Mr. Martin, one of the leading merchants in the county, has been placed in the field. In West Queens, which Mr. Davies described as a liberal hive, Mr. Davies has himself taken shelter. He is opposed by Dr. Jenkins, a gentleman who commands a strong personal influence, and is a great campaigner. Mr. Hunt, the mayor of Summerside, is the government candidate in East Prince, and Mr. E. Hackett is in pursuit of Mr. Perry in West Prince. In 1887, Mr. Davies and five colleagues were returned from Prince Edward Island, and the opposition majority in three constituencies was over 1,200. In 1891, Mr. Davies got in with three assistants and two opponents, the net grid majority being over 400. This year the liberal conservatives claim that they will defeat all the opposition candidates, with the possible exception of Mr. Davies himself.

The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways each lost in the neighborhood of ten millions of dollars worth of traffic in 1894, as compared with other years. But they can find consolation by comparison with other American systems. The Pennsylvania system dropped over twelve millions, the Atchafalaya eight millions, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy nearly seven millions, the Philadelphia and Reading six millions, Delaware and Lackawanna nearly the same; likewise the Chicago and St. Paul. Fifteen other roads suffered a decline of two millions and over.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper gave Lord Aberdeen good advice when he remitted the three extra years' penitentiary given by Judge Crease of British Columbia to the burglar because the latter said "Thanks, your lordship," after he had been given five years. If a soldier is permitted to swear at his officers while he is being flogged, a convict might be allowed the privilege of one polite sarcasm.

For the second time in two years the imperial parliament has adopted a resolution in favor of the payment of members. This time the leader of the commons spoke and voted for the proposition. The government appears to be committed to the introduction of a sessional indemnity bill before the next election.

The Montreal council is engaged in an expert inquiry into the salt and sand street car question. At this time in the year the question is rapidly becoming a dead issue in our sunny climate.

Many railway men have envied Sir William VanHorn's large salary. But they will be comforted when they hear how hard the reduction in pay has struck him. It is said that the twenty per cent cut reduces his salary by twelve thousand dollars a year. Very few of us could stand that.

The empire moves. Australia has received from the imperial parliament the privilege of adopting a policy of preferential trade. Great Britain is rapidly acquiring useful information from Greater Britain.

Mr. Laurier is in trouble. He cannot employ meaningless phrases about the Manitoba case any longer. Nor can he say one thing in Quebec and another in Winnipeg. Mr. Laurier must face the issue.

When Sir Oliver Mowat won a constituency in a by-election it was hailed as a great liberal victory. What's the matter with Stanstead?

Still the Sun does not know when the election will take place.

SUNDAY MORNING SUICIDE.

John Foster, the Prince William St. Grocer, Takes His Own Life.

He Cuts His Throat With a Knife in His Own Shop—Had Been in Poor Health for Months.

(From the Daily Sun of the 25th.)

John Foster, the well known Prince William street grocer, is dead. He suicided in his shop at an early hour yesterday morning. His body was found, with his throat cut from ear to ear, weltering in his own blood on the shop floor a couple of minutes after the dreadful deed was done. News of the tragedy spread like wildfire, and it was soon the talk of the town. Wonder was expressed on every hand that Mr. Foster had come to such an end. He was regarded as one of St. John's cleverest and most level-headed business men. The fact that he had accumulated a large property shows that he was a man of more than ordinary business ability. The only reason assigned for the rash act is that Mr. Foster, who had suffered for months with dyspepsia, became desperate and determined to take his own life rather than suffer any longer. It may be that other things as well as grieved on his mind and had something to do with the commission of the fearful deed. While Mr. Foster had been in low spirits all along, he did not seem to be unusually depressed on Saturday. He was in the shop all day and he and Mrs. Foster closed it about 3.45 in the afternoon. They went home to their place of residence, being the wooden building on Queen street adjoining the store.

The family were up at the usual hour yesterday and breakfasted together about 8 o'clock. Mrs. Foster asked her husband if he cared for pancakes, and he said no, he would prefer to eat a slice of toast. He ate the toast prepared for him by his wife, and then started for the store. As Mr. Foster supplied some of the neighbors with milk out of the shop, he always opened it up for a short time on Sunday morning. His wife and family never saw him alive again. He was seen walking up and down on the sidewalk in front of his place of business. Then he entered the shop, never to come out alive. He made the fatal cut or cuts, for he must have slashed his throat at least twice, with a large sallor's pocket knife. He pulled it off a large card hanging in the window of the inner store, on which seven knives were displayed for sale. Then he set down on a chair and made the fatal cut, for he lost very little blood. He turned out through the back store into the front shop, leaving blood stains all along the floor passed over. Then he seated himself in a chair near the stove and made the gash or gashes which resulted in his death. The blood he spat out each side, leaving a large pool on the floor. He was, to say the least, in a state of delirium, for he again changed positions, starting, he is believed, for the place he died in. After getting a little over half the distance, he fell to the floor, face downwards. He must have staggered about considerably before falling, as is shown by the blood stains.

Dr. Hetherington, who examined the body, says Mr. Foster could not have lived many minutes after the last cutting. The windpipe and all the vessels were severed.

The gash was a very deep one, the head falling backwards when the body was lifted up. The quantity of blood found on the floor where the body lay was more than any one would have expected.

Chief of Police Clark says it was nearly a quarter of an inch deep and was thicker than one would have looked for. Some time after Mr. Foster left the house his wife sent one of her little boys to the shop for something. The lad saw his father's body on the floor, but did not know who it was. He returned to his mother with the word that there was a drunken man lying on the shop floor. Mrs. Foster was not slow to discover whose body it was. She called out to Miss Foster, sister of the deceased, who lived up over the store, that Mr. Foster had fallen to the portion of the house occupied by John Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey accompanied her downstairs. Here they were joined by Percy Scovill, who works in the store kept on St. James street by the deceased. Mr. Foster, brother of the deceased, entered the shop together.

Scovill said he thought Mr. Foster had bled to death, but Mrs. Humphrey rolled the body over, revealing only too plainly the cause of death. Then physicians were sent for, the body still being warm. It was apparent though that medical skill would be of no avail.

Arthur Foster, Dr. Maher and Patrick McDonald were the next to view the body. Dr. G. A. Hetherington, coroner, who was next on the scene, gave the family permission to have the body taken into the house.

The knife was found in the pool of blood near the suicide's head. His hands and wrists were covered with blood.

Mr. Foster, who was a St. Martin's man, was sixty-two years of age. He leaves a widow and three children, one girl and two boys. One of the young lads has always been badly crippled, scarcely having the use of his legs.

The other young fellow, who was smart and active up to a recent date, met with an accident which rendered him almost powerless to move about. He was playing near the shop and had one of his feet badly cut by a piece of glass. He has been laid up with it for a long time. These matters may have helped to drive Mr. Foster to do what he did.

Coroner Hetherington held an inquiry Monday afternoon into the case of John Foster whose body was found Sunday morning in a pool of blood in his own shop, corner of Queen and Prince William streets. The following gentlemen were empaneled as a jury: W. M. Hawker, Alfred Budd, S. T. Goding, J. A. Fowler, C. W. Sprague, C. A. McCoskey, and C. R.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It was originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned, noble hearted Family Physician, to cure all ailments that are the result of irritation and inflammation, such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cramps, cholera-morbus, diphtheria and all forms of sore throat, earache, fractures, gout, headache, influenza, la grippe, lame back, lame side, lame neck, mumps, muscular soreness, nervous headache, neuralgia, pimples, pains in chest, stomach or kidneys, ringworm, rheumatism, scalds, stings, strains, sprains, stiff joints, sore lips, sore lungs, toothache, tonsillitis, wind colic and whooping cough. The great vital and muscle nerve. For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL Use. Its special province is the treatment of inflammation. Its electric energy everlastingly eradicates inflammation without irritation. It is important everyone should understand the nature and treatment of inflammation. Send us at once your name and address and we will send you free, our new illustrated book, "TREATMENT FOR DYSPEPSIA." This book is a very complete treatise in plain language, which every person should have for ready reference. The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it sent to us. Price 35 cents; six \$2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

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. All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

D. R.—I have a pet spaniel that has not been well lately; seems very stiff and sore. The least movement causes him great pain. Would not like to lose him. What is the matter, and what shall I do?

Ans.—Your dog has rheumatism. Keep him warm and dry and regulate the bowels by use of moderate doses of castor oil, and give daily 25 drops of wine of colchicum.

L. S.—I see by the papers that horse smallpox is causing a great deal of trouble in Halifax. Can any precaution be taken to prevent horses taking the disease?

Ans.—Keep your stables clean and your horses in good healthy condition. The disease will find the greatest number of victims in weakly, out-of-condition horses.

R. O. M.—Your inquiry being similar to that of L. S. in this issue the answer would be the same.

P. Mc.—Have a young horse that lolls her tongue out of the side of her mouth, and as it spoils her appearance I would like to have it remedied, if possible.

Ans.—The trouble is somewhat difficult to remedy, but you might try the effect of some bit made for the purpose. All harness makers keep an assortment.

E. A.—I have a draught horse that has a very much enlarged hind leg. Found him in the barn one morning with left hind leg much swelled and very painful to the touch. He seemed quite sick with it for a few days. He appears all right now except that the leg is swelled.

Ans.—Your horse had an attack of lymphangitis, or inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the leg. The swelling has become permanent, but you might try the effect of following: Take of white veratrum, an ounce; divide into 20 powders and give one daily in feed.

YACHTING.

The Races Saturday and Sunday at Nice.

Nice, March 23.—The Nice International regatta, which opened this morning, in brilliantly fine weather. The Prince of Wales slept on board his cutter, Britannia, in the harbor. In the party that he invited on board the Britannia today were Prince Louis of Battenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. Oden Goell. The match today for the big yachts was for prizes given by the town of Nice, open to all yachts of over 20 tons, yacht club of France measurements, the prize being £200, £50 and £40.

The Alisa got away at 10.40 a. m., with a clever lead on the Britannia, and fast increased the distance between them. At the end of the first round the Alisa had a lead of 14 minutes, 20 seconds on the Britannia. The Alisa won easily, beating the Britannia by about three miles over the thirty-mile course.

Saturday's race between the big cutters Alisa, Britannia and Valkyrie I, which the Alisa won by about three miles over a thirty-mile course, has been annulled by the racing committee. The committee decided that both the Alisa and Britannia crossed the line before the firing of the starting gun. The Valkyrie I, which arrived at the finish at half-past seven o'clock, was disqualified for not carrying side lights after dark. The Corsair was entered, but gave up the race. The match will be re-sailed on Wednesday next, and everybody is wishing for plenty of wind that day, as yesterday, after the finish of the first round, was practically a drifting match.

Nice, March 24.—In the new French ten-rater Lucile II, owned by M. Louis Viton, again defeated Henry Allen's American built Dakota. Light airs and calms prevailed throughout the racing. It is said that Mr. Allen is trying to sell the Dakota. If she is not bought by an Englishman it is probable that she will be left on the Riviera, as Mr. Allen does not consider it would be worth while to take her back for the Clyde regatta.

THIS WOMAN GOT HER RIGHTS.

(Buffalo News.) He stood it as long as he could. But when his wife told him one evening that the horrid men were taking all the work away from women in all the avenues of business, he just dropped the hatchet and told her she might hereafter split all the kindling wood for the kitchen stove.

The wind at sea. (Mrs. T. H. Huxley in McClure's Magazine for April.) I woke in the night with the walling of voices, now shrill and now deep. I thought of the ships that were sailing. Of mothers and wives who must weep.

I saw the mad-ocean let fly its army of waters, and men dragged down in their error to die. Far, far away from our ken. Thousands and thousands of cries From ages ago I can hear In the shrieks of the wind as it flies: I shudder and tremble with fear.

Wild wind that but late was consenting With death in his dark jubilee; Sad voiced, you are surely lamenting The deeds you have done on the sea?

CITY

The Chief Week

Together With

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CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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

Rev. L. A. Hoyt, rector of Simonds, is ill at 37 Peters' street, threatened with pneumonia.

R. D. Wilnot, M. P., has succeeded in getting the gaspexes fishermen an extension of time.

The death is announced of Mr. Cunliffe, the well known Fort Kent, Me. lumberman. He was 70 years old.

Edward Carey of Fairville, charged with assaulting Lizzie Murphy, has been set at liberty for want of evidence.

Ship Marabout, Capt. McMurray, arrived at Santos on Saturday from Barry. She goes from Santos to the East Indies.

The liberal conservatives of Charlotte county will meet at St. Stephen on the 28th inst. for the selection of the party's candidate.

Geo. Robertson & Co. intend to retire from the retail grocery business, and after May 1st will occupy the Jardine building and carry on a wholesale business only.

E. B. Hardwicke of Annapolis has sold his fast racing mare Blackberry to E. LeRoy Willis. He took part in payment for his black mare Mr. Willis' fine Precceptor colt.

At Marguerite, Sunbury county, the other evening a young lady while yawning dislocated her jaw. Dr. Peake, who was called in, rendered the necessary surgical aid.

Capt. Andrew Norwood is at Swan Creek, Queens county, superintending the preparation of the steamer Aberdeen for the coming season's work on the Fredricton-Woodstock route.

Boston parties have been doing St. Stephen and Calais in search of fast horses. Fred Watson has sold a pair of pacers, and Mr. McCusack has disposed of Shore-Line, a fine Lumpa colt.

The various wells in the harbor have been put up and can be got in readiness for fishing in a couple of days. The weather is too cold for fishing; the gaspexes will not strike in till it moderates very much.

The Horticultural Association has received from A. O. Skinner \$110.10, being the amount of the net proceeds of the entertainment given by the Bicycle minstrels in the Opera house on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

One hundred and sixty-four English emigrants for the Northwest passed through the city on the I. C. R. fast express from Halifax on Saturday afternoon. They were an exceptionally fine looking lot.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending March 23rd were: Teething, 1; old age, 1; still born, 1; pneumonia, 1; premature birth, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; cancer of gut, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; total, 8.

The pilots' club room at Reeds Point is becoming more popular with the pilots every day. It is comfortably furnished and well supplied with reading matter. The pilots have elected J. H. Harding an honorary member of the club.

The members of the Campbellton Orange lodge have just received from Toronto fifteen brass instruments, which cost in the vicinity of \$200. The band will be under the immediate direction of the lodge. Organism is flourishing along the north shore.

Dr. Lawson of Norton, Kings Co., will move to Grand Manan soon. He has been at Norton for several years, and has many friends there. He is a skilful physician. It is understood that Dr. McIntyre will succeed him.

Writs have been issued in the supreme court against the vestry and corporation of Trinity church at Sussex, to show cause why Henry W. Little, their former pastor, has not received his back salary, amounting, it is said, to \$268. J. M. McIntyre is attorney for Mr. Little.

The monument that is to be erected by Americans at Louisburg, C. B., on the site of the old fort, to commemorate the adventurous courage of the New Englanders who captured the place in the old colonial wars, is being built by Epps, Dodds & Co. of St. George, and will be forwarded by them to Louisburg.

The Pictou Standard says: Capt. William A. Beattie has purchased the steam steamer Weymouth, 160 tons, built at Weymouth, Digby county, in 1891 by C. Burrill & Co., and used on the route between Weymouth, Bear Island and St. John. We have more than once seen her and know she is a daisy. Capt. Beattie will run next summer on the route from Pictou to Antigonish ports, Port Hood, Mabou, Margate, Cheticamp, Pleasant Bay and other Cape Breton ports, having secured the full subsidy from the local government for that route.

The Dominion Coal Co. are seeking accommodation for the handling of their coal business in St. John. They have already leased a large wharf, and will shortly build a trestle by means of which coal can be run into the sheds or hoppers and chutes after being unloaded from the vessel.—Syrone Reporter.

The funeral of the late Mrs. W. H. Travis of Hampton took place Thursday morning, immediately after the arrival of the Quebec express, from the I. C. R. depot. Rev. Mr. Howard of Hampton conducted the services at the Rural cemetery. The funeral was quite largely attended. There were no pall-bearers.

The members of the American colony of mill owners here do not take a very rosy view of the prospects of trade. It is not certain that all the mills will run, and there is not much money being spent in repairs and refitting by the majority of them. They hope for better trade, but are very far from anticipating a boom.

A letter received from E. H. Turnbull, who is now in England, states that the little mare Topsey's Baby won a race at Liverpool the other day. There were 23 starters in the race. Mr. Turnbull has sold the six Charles colt he took across with him for \$75. He says he hopes to be able to work up a good business in the horse line in England.

E. LeRoy Willis has secured a five years' lease of the Durbin hotel property and will open the hotel to the travelling public on May 15th. The building will be put in first class order and Mr. Willis proposes to give St. John an hotel the superior of any in the province. It is probable that E. M. Tree, steward of Union club, will be manager of the house.

Greenfields et al v. Alexander et al was before the equity court Saturday afternoon, upon an application for direction as to the disposal of the Alexander estate bank debts. The matter will be taken up at a future day. John Montgomery and William Pugsley for plaintiffs; L. A. Currey for defendants; E. H. McLean and J. E. Cowan for certain creditors.

Sackville is shipping pressed hay to all parts of the maritime provinces and to St. Pierre. Marsh hay was a good crop last season and the farmers in the vicinity of Sackville and Point de Bute had a large amount on hand at the beginning of the season, but have disposed of nearly all of it. The demand has been very good, but the price rather below the average.

The official announcement has been received of the appointment of Fred. J. Harding as agent of the marine and fisheries department, to succeed his father, who resides on a superannuation allowance of \$960. This change goes into effect on May 1st. Mr. Harding is to receive a salary of \$1,400. John Kelly, as Inspector of Light-houses, goes on duty April 15th, and his salary is to be \$1,200.

The Sun's Montreal correspondent says that Vice-President Shaughnessy of the C. P. R. says "he is not aware" of Mr. Stewart retiring from superintending the branch lines of the C. P. R. All the Sun can say is that if the statement is not technically true now, it would have been true a few days ago. It is understood the Bangor & Aroostook would willingly avail itself of Mr. Stewart's services.

At Chubb's corner on Saturday, W. A. Lockhart offered the schooner Grace Cushing, 150 tons, for sale, but withdrew her at \$375. George W. Gerow sold ten shares of St. John gas stock at par. No person was willing to take ten more shares at the same price. The McCready property on Millidgeville road was sold to the bid of A. W. Macdonald for \$2,700. The property was sold to satisfy a mortgage claim.

William Collins, Sons & Co., Ltd., the well-known stationery firm, Glasgow and London, have sent a circular to their customers notifying them of the death of their chairman, Sir William Collins. The firm has a large connection in this city and province, and many remember the kindness shown by them at the time of the great fire. The local dealers were promptly notified to order what goods they wanted and were given their own time to pay.

The old established grocery business of Jardine & Co. is in financial difficulties and has been compelled to suspend payment. The firm is one of the best known in the maritime provinces and has an honorable record. For years it was the largest and most successful wholesale and retail house in this city. The liabilities are said to be between \$40,000 and \$50,000. It is likely an effort will be made to compromise and carry on the wholesale business, but the retail will probably be closed.

The fourth industrial exhibition of Japan will be held this year at Kyoto, opening on April 1st, and continuing until July 31st. This is the Japanese national exhibition, also being held in commemoration of the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of Kyoto as the old capital of Japan. Kyoto is now known as the Western capital though in reality no longer a seat of government, and is the most fascinating city of the empire. Temples abound in and about Kyoto and it is the home of the finest products of Japanese looms.

C. F. Kinneer, Mrs. Cornwall, Dudgeon Breeze, Harrison Kinneer and Frank A. Kinneer have become incorporated as the Union Shipping Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$4,000 in \$40 shares. The object of the company is to purchase, acquire and own shares and interests in shares in British ships registered under the Merchant Shipping act, 1894, and to sell, mortgage, transfer or convey any or all of such shares or interests at pleasure, with power to manage, charter, control and sell any or all of such ships according to the interests of the company therein, and with such other powers, rights and things as are incidental thereto.

On Friday last Robert Watson was fined \$20 before Justice Bowles in the parish of Simonds for keeping liquor for sale without license. County Secretary Vincent prosecuted.

The Delinquent for April has been received by Macaulay Bros. & Co., King street. It is up to date in spring fashions for ladies, misses and children, and is profusely illustrated.

As Geo. McCutcheon of Patterson Settlement, Queens county, was driving to town yesterday one of his horse's feet was so badly cut in the ice near South Bay that the animal will be of no further use to him. The horse was a good one.

John Boggs, Jr., of Fairville received a letter yesterday from his aunt in San Francisco, containing the intelligence of the death of his father, John Boggs, which occurred at St. Luke's hospital on the 14th inst. Deceased was fifty-nine years old and formerly lived at South Bay. He leaves four children, two boys and two girls, residing in Fairville.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city from a friend living near Brandon, N. W. T., says: "We are farming here in good shape. The frost is not all out, but sufficiently to enable us to sow and plant. The weather is warm, much like you will have a month and a half or two months from now."

There passed peacefully to her rest on Saturday last at her residence, 136 Orange street, Jane, widow of the late Matthew Paul, aged 88 years. Mrs. Paul was hit for the last several years, and felt the loss of her husband four years ago very keenly, but had managed to keep a cheerful disposition through all her trouble. Mrs. Paul leaves four sons, William, who is in California; John T., in Waltham, Mass.; and James A. and Enoch W. Paul of this city. The funeral will take place from her late residence tomorrow (Tuesday) at 2.33 p. m.

P. E. I. DAIRY MATTERS.

Prof. Robertson of the experimental dairy farm, Ottawa, passed through the city on Saturday en route to the capital from Prince Edward Island, where he has been for some time developing the dairy industry of that province. The professor told a Sun reporter that gratifying progress had been made on the island and that several more dairies were in course of construction. He had just received word that the "farmers," whose portraits appear in this sketch have come out from the old country to settle in the northwest.

DEATH OF A MILLER.

A. Miller, senior partner in the wholesale dry goods house of Messrs. A. Miller & Co., died Monday morning. He was taken ill in October last with pleurisy and was confined to his bed several times. He was always well, but he was always suffering a relapse. Only about ten days ago he was talking of a trip to his old home in Scotland. Mr. Miller was born in Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire, 31 years ago. There he served his time in the dry goods trade and later worked at Glasgow, coming here to Messrs. Daniel & Boyd twenty-eight years ago in the same steamer that brought W. G. Scovill here. Mr. Miller continued his connection with Daniel & Boyd until they closed down. He was a faithful, hard working man, and rose steadily from one position to another. For many years he was the firm's trustee home for them and since in the interests of his own business. He was a member of St. David's church. Mrs. Miller, a daughter of John R. Marshall, and two daughters survive. Mr. G. W. Scovill, who has been in the employ of Daniel & Boyd, but some years ago returned to his old home.

"HANG A GOOD MAN."

If That's His Only Virtue The Modern Woman Has No Use for Him.

They sat opposite me on the elevated train one day—two Italian girls—and they chatted in musical Italian all the way up from Congress street until finally they got them dropped into every-day English with the expression: "Yes; he's nice," whereat her companion shrugged her shoulders and in deprecating tones responded: "Nice, but stupid—dead stupid!"

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TWO COUNTRY LADS.

Who Have Built Up a Splendid Business,

And Won a Prominent Place Among the Successful Merchants of St. John.

The farmer, or the farmer's son, when he visits the city, generally has some buying as well as selling to do. Possibly he wants a good many things, and very probably he does not know exactly where to go to get the most satisfactory bargains.

If he happens to know some reliable dealer he is more apt to take his chances in that shop than to take the other chance of being deceived or perhaps tricked by a dealer he knows nothing about.

Coming down to a special case, suppose he wants some clothing, either ready made or made to order. Now, if you dropped him down among a lot of seed samples, or a herd of cattle, or a group of horses, he could tell you off hand which he would take and which he would not; but get him rounded up among the countless samples in a modern clothing store, and unless he has given the subject special attention he is going to be a good

deal puzzled as to what he had better choose. Of course this is as true of other people as of the farmer or his son; but this article is written with special reference to the latter.

There can be no doubt that a great portion of the enormous trade of Oak Hall, St. John, with country people is due to the simple fact that the people have learned to rely on the farmer boys who conduct this store. "He's a farmer," is a remark sometimes contemptuously made with reference to one who came from the country, but the "farmers," whose portraits appear in this sketch have shown the city fellows a wrinkle or two in the clothing business in the last few years.

Messrs. W. G. and J. M. Scovill are Kings county boys, brothers of G. G. Scovill, M. E. E. of Springfield. They were born on the farm, grew up on the farm, then went into business and worked their way steadily along until today they are the proprietors of the finest clothing house in the lower provinces.

Oak Hall, on the corner of King and German streets, with its four stories, giving 10,000 square feet of floor space; its manufacturing de-

partment, its showrooms and its immense plate glass windows, stands easily first in its line.

As already noted in these columns, there has been a change in the proprietorship by the retirement of Messrs. Fraser and the return of W. G. Scovill, who for a couple of years has been building up a business in the same line in Halifax. The two brothers are now proprietors of Oak Hall, and are also interested in the firm of Scovill & Page, Halifax; and J. W. Scovill & Co., St. Stephen.

As they are country boys, and formerly kept a country store (at Collins, Kings Co.), and as both are well known through the province, it naturally follows that they draw a very large country trade. The country visitor who comes to town has learned that he will be well treated at Oak Hall whether he buys anything or not; and if he buys he can rely on what is told him about the goods. This simple fact means a great deal to the visitor, and he does not forget it.

Messrs. Scovill are to be congratulated on their personal success, on the extent of their trade, and the fine reputation they have built up in the city and the provinces.

TOO CUTE.

(Boston Transcript.) He—And so you saw Niagara Falls in their winter glory. How grand, how awful, how sublime is the picture! The swiftly flowing river, the great ice cakes tumbling about like so many devoted craft, the terrible plunge, the churning waters, the rush, the roar, the—She—Yes, it was awfully cute.

THE MAGICAL WORD "IMPORTED."

Why is it that the very name "imported" seems to add an intrinsic value of a garment to most feminine eyes as it does to its price mark. The thing may not be a bit prettier or even more stylish than could have been achieved by one's own dressmaker; indeed, it may be positively ugly from an aesthetic point of view, but the fact that it hails from foreign shores is enough to make it a thing of beauty to most feminine beholders.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY SUN

THE "LEADER" CHURN

WITH DOWSWELL'S PATENT GAS ESCAPE VENT.

ones stopping to remove the lid, and thus do your churning in one-third less time than with the ORDINARY barrel churn.

No 1 to churn from 1 to 2 gals. cream. No 2 to churn from 2 to 4 gals. cream. No 3 to churn from 4 to 10 gals. cream. No 4 to churn from 10 to 15 gals. cream.

MR. BIRRELL, manager of Farmers' Dairy Co. (largest butter makers in the city) is delighted with this churn, and says: "I have made a thorough test of the 'Leader' Churn, containing Dowswell's Patent Gas Escape Vent, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best Barrel Churn I have ever used. The butter was beautifully made and no stoppage was required to let off the gas. I believe it to be an economical churn that will be in great demand when its merits shall have become freely known by butter makers."

For Sale by W. H. THORNE & CO., - Market Square, St. John, N. B.

KINGSVILLE DISASTER.

Coroner Robinson Resumes His Enquiry Into the Cause of the Explosion.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Lee A. Wellington Smith, who lost his life on Wednesday last in the boiler explosion at S. T. King & Son's mill at Kingsville, was resumed at Fairville on Monday morning, before Coroner Robinson and his jury. The court room was the scene of the hearing, and it was their desire to see the matter thoroughly investigated.

It was 10 o'clock when the inquiry was proceeded with. A. P. Barnhill was present representing the crown.

Coroner Robinson made a few remarks in opening, referring feelingly to the death of young Smith. It was desirable, as there had been loss of life, that the jury should find if there was any one to blame.

MARINE MATTERS.

Barb Antoinette, now at New York, and ready to sail, has been ordered to Partridge Island for orders.

Barb F. B. Lovitt, Capt. Morrell, which was a sailing vessel, was ordered to leave for British schooner, while bound from Buenos Aires to Boca, and which put back to Buenos Aires, had its stem damaged and was leaking. On March 1 her cargo was partly discharged in order that an examination might be made of the cargo.

The following dead charters are reported: Barb Antoinette, now at New York, to St. John, N. B., 1,000 tons; Barb Antoinette, now at New York, to St. John, N. B., 1,000 tons; Barb Antoinette, now at New York, to St. John, N. B., 1,000 tons.

Letters have been received at Yarmouth from Barbados announcing the arrival at that port of the ship Onyx, Capt. Hiker, which was the first day after leaving Yarmouth from Barbados, and which was reported to have washed overboard, one of them, Peter Du-long, of Tusket, being drowned. The others succeeded in grasping ropes and getting on board again.

The recent charters include: Barb Antoinette, now at New York, to St. John, N. B., 1,000 tons; Barb Antoinette, now at New York, to St. John, N. B., 1,000 tons; Barb Antoinette, now at New York, to St. John, N. B., 1,000 tons.

WIDOWS COME HIGH IN PERSIA.

A young girl in some of the Persian tribes costs her first husband 100 to-mans, or about \$300. Should the husband die, the second suitor must pay 200 to-mans before he can make the widow his own, and so on each time she marries up to the tenth time. This ascending scale is because her value is supposed to increase as she gains greater experience as a carpet weaver and housewife. The money is paid to her father, and if he is not living, to her nearest male relative.

NO USE FOR A BATH TUB.

"When my houses were built," said an owner of several small New York tenements of the better class, "I put a bath tub in each apartment, but on going to visit one of the apartments afterward I found that the tenants used the tub and the bathroom as a storage closet for all sorts of things. It looked as if the bath tub had never been used for its legitimate purpose, and the tenants had evidently rented an apartment above their needs."

Little Sister—"Any new studies this term?" Little brother—"One—elocution." "What's that?" "It's learning to read a thing so it will sound as if you was at the other end of a drain-pipe."—Good News.

Known Everywhere. Sold Everywhere. Grow Everywhere.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Little Sister—"Any new studies this term?" Little brother—"One—elocution." "What's that?" "It's learning to read a thing so it will sound as if you was at the other end of a drain-pipe."—Good News.

WANTED—An soon as possible, Third class Female Teacher for District No. 134, Esprit, via Bristol. Address, stating terms, to SILAS GIBBERSON, Bristol, Carleton county, N. B.

RODYNE ANIMENT

an old fashioned, noble hearted Family ill of irritation and inflammation, such as this, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, etc. and all forms of sore throat, tonsillitis, same back, lame side, lame neck, bumps, pimples, pain in chest, stomach or kidneys, sprains, stiff joints, sore lips, sore lungs, etc. The great vital and muscle nerve.

as EXTERNAL Use

ation. Its electric energy everlastingly important everyone should understand the once your name and address and we will send you a bottle of this medicine.

actions are on every bottle.

ETERINARY 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.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

D. R.—I have a pet spaniel that has not been well lately; seems very stiff and sore. The least movement causes him great pain. Would not like to lose him. What is the matter, and what shall I do?

Ans.—Your dog has rheumatism. Keep him warm and dry and regulate the bowels by use of moderate doses of castor oil, and give daily 25 drops of wine of colchicum.

L. S.—I see by the papers that horse maulpox is causing a great deal of trouble in Halifax. Can any precaution be taken to prevent horses taking the disease?

Ans.—Keep your stables clean and your horses in good healthy condition. The disease will find the greatest number of victims in weakly, out-of-condition horses.

R. O. M.—Your inquiry being similar to that of L. S. in this issue the answer would be the same.

P. Mc.—Have a young horse that rolls her tongue out of the side of her mouth, and as it spoils her appearance would like to have it remedied, if possible.

Ans.—The trouble is somewhat difficult to remedy, but you might try the effect of some bit made for the purpose. All harness makers keep an assortment.

E. A.—I have a draught horse that has a very much enlarged hind leg. Found him in the barn one morning with left hind leg much swelled and very painful to the touch. He seemed quite sick with it for a few days. He appears all right now except that the leg is swelled.

Ans.—Your horse had an attack of lymphangitis, or inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the leg. The swelling has become permanent, but you might try the effect of following: Take of white veratrum, an ounce; divide into 20 powders and give one daily in feed.

YACHTING.

The Races Saturday and Sunday at Nice.

Nice, March 23.—The Nice International regatta, which opened this morning, in brilliantly fine weather. The Prince of Wales slept on board his cutter, Britannia, in the harbor.

In the party that he invited on board the Britannia today were Prince Louis of Battenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goell. The match today for the big yachts was for prizes given by the town of Nice, open to all yachts of over 20 tons, yacht club of France measurements, the prize being \$200, \$50 and \$40.

The Alisa, got away at 10.40 a. m., with a clewful breeze from the Britannia, and fast increased the distance between them. At the end of the first round the Alisa had a lead of 14 minutes, 20 seconds on the Britannia. The Alisa won easily, beating the Britannia by about three miles over the thirty-mile course.

Saturday's race between the big cutters Alisa, Britannia and Valkyrie I, which the Alisa won by about three miles over a thirty-mile course, has been annulled by the racing committee. The committee decided that both the Alisa and Britannia crossed the line before the firing of the starting gun. The Valkyrie I, which arrived at the finish at half-past seven o'clock, was disqualified for not carrying side lights after dark. The Corsair was entered, but gave up the race. The match will be re-sailed on Wednesday next, and everybody is wishing for plenty of wind that day, as yesterday, after the finish of the first round, was practically a drifting match.

Nice, March 24.—In the race here today for small craft, the new French ten-rater Lucide II, owned by M. Louis Vilton, again defeated Henry Allen's American built Dakota. Light airs and calms prevailed throughout the racing. It is said that Mr. Allen is trying to sell the Dakota. If she is not bought by an Englishman it is probable that she will be left on the Rivières, as Mr. Allen does not consider it would be worth while to take her back for the Clyde regatta.

THIS WOMAN GOT HER RIGHTS.

(Buffalo News.) He stood it as long as he could, but when his wife told him one evening that she was leaving him, he took the road away from the women in all the avenues of business, he just dropped the ball and let the whole matter hereafter split all the kindling wood for the kitchen stove.

THE REMEDIAL ORDER.

The News of the Government's Action in Winnipeg.

Greenway and His Supporters Will Resist Amendment of the Law.

Archbishop of St. Boniface Discusses the Question.

Winnipeg, March 26.—The announcement today that the government had passed a remedial order in the school appeal is the chief topic of conversation here and throughout Manitoba. Members of the provincial legislature, which happens to be now in session here, were greatly interested in the cabinet's decision and in the legislative chamber today there was much speculation as to the outcome. Several supporters of the Greenway government being interviewed, said that if the order sent from Ottawa really required the Manitoba parliament to adopt remedial legislation the local house may after debate define its opposition and communicate the same to the government at Ottawa. The opposition has been defined frequently before and will not be swayed from now. It is that Manitoba refuses to allow interference with her school act and will not suffer remedial legislation to be imposed upon her by the federal government.

The str and bustle which have been about St. Boniface for the past few days have ceased with the departure of the prelates and most of the clergy for their homes by the C. P. R. eastern train today. Today His Grace Archbishop Langevin rested at the palace quietly, receiving a few callers. On Friday and Saturday his grace will hold his first public reception. The archbishop's address to his old parishioners of St. Mary's last night was an eloquent one. He urged them to stand for their rights and never give up the battle for their schools. He also took occasion to thank the clergy and people of Quebec for the support they were giving Manitoba Catholics in the struggle. His Grace thus concluded his address: "We will continue together to fight for our schools, and I had to be for us the main point in our existence, our solitude day and night, I would never have consented to become bishop of this great diocese if I had not felt really and truly in my heart that I was ready to die rather than give up the cause of the schools. These are my dispositions, I know they are yours, because I can trust you. I know you are, and I think that a population that has fought during four years, giving so much money for the Catholic schools; I think they can go proudly before the whole dominion and say, 'Here we are, the Catholics of Winnipeg, we have been faithful to our Catholic programme.'"

Your correspondent today interviewed a number of prominent public men here on this new turn of affairs. Their views were divergent as to the wisdom of the government's course, and they were not agreed on the abolition of separate schools, but what was their common ground? The idea of the main questions at issue, they were unanimous as to what course Greenway's government would follow. There is probably not one individual in Winnipeg who has the remotest idea that the provincial government will grant remedial legislation. The almost unanimous view in the political circles here is that the following programme will now be carried out: The dominion government, having passed a remedial order, will at once transmit it to the provincial government; the provincial government will promptly lay the order before the Manitoba legislature, now in session, with the result that the legislature by an overwhelming majority will reject the order and again affirm its determination to stand by national schools as established by act of 1890; the dominion cabinet, receiving this answer from Manitoba, will at once summon a session of parliament and throw the responsibility of action on the house; the parliament having reached a decision and both parties being committed to some line of policy, an appeal will be taken to the country.

Winnipeg Orangemen at a meeting last night passed the following resolution: Resolved, That we have learned of the noble stand taken by our most worthy grand master, N. Clarke Wallace, on the all-important question to this province, namely, the maintenance of our schools as a lodge take this opportunity to express ourselves in sympathy with the noble stand he has taken, also that we esteem him as our grand master, and sincerely hope that his endeavors may be crowned with success. The Methodist Ministerial association of Winnipeg today telegraphed this resolution to Ottawa: The Methodist Ministerial association of Winnipeg to the dominion cabinet, Ottawa: Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier—Pleasing to hear of your noble stand on the all-important question to this province, namely, the maintenance of our schools as a lodge take this opportunity to express ourselves in sympathy with the noble stand he has taken, also that we esteem him as our grand master, and sincerely hope that his endeavors may be crowned with success.

Winnipeg, March 22.—Everybody in Winnipeg is now engaged privately and through the newspapers, giving their views on the remedial order in the school case, and nothing else is talked of. Premier Greenway was seen by your correspondent today, but wanted to wait until the order came before he gave an official interview. The premier, in reply to the question, admitted that if the provincial government refuses to do anything and submits that reply to Ottawa, then the dominion parliament, according to the privy council's decision, becomes vested with the supreme authority to pass the matter, and the jurisdiction passes from the provincial government altogether; but, added Mr. Greenway significant-

ly, "The dominion parliament has not passed an act yet." The correspondent then put this question: "Supposing the dominion parliament passes an act restoring to Catholics their former rights, and that on an appeal to the country, the liberals are elected to power, it would seem that, according to the late decision of the privy council, the dominion parliament would not have power to repeal the act so passed by the Bowell government." "Yes; they would consider it a part of the constitution," said the premier; "but that has nothing to do with us. Manitoba can repeal her act if the government of Manitoba considers it advisable to do so."

The correspondent then asked: "Will the government entertain the idea of a compromise?" The premier answered there is nothing to do but to accept or reject a certain proposition. The dominion government has said: "We wish you to do so and so; evidently there is no room for a suggestion here. Acceptance of rejection is all that is necessary." If the Bowell ministry find Manitoba determined not to accept the terms of the order, they may possibly modify them before going to extremes and passing the act. That is to say, they may send up another offer; really one can't say what they will do down there. Perhaps they have already done so.

Attorney General Sifton was asked: "What do you think of the remedial order?" "We expected that if the remedial order was made it would probably be such as to direct the restoration of those rights to the Catholics by the legislation of the local government in 1890. The fact that the order has been made makes it a straight issue now between the old and the new school system."

"Suppose the dominion parliament passes that order and makes it law?" "The dominion parliament has no jurisdiction until we make our decision." "When will that decision be given?" "Can't say, I'm sure." Hon. R. Watson and J. D. Cameron emphatically declared that their government would not accept the order and would consent to no compromise. R. P. Roblin, ex-leader of the opposition in the Manitoba legislature, made this statement: "I believe the remedial order is right and just, irrespective of its effect on political parties. I had to do with many matters and things connected with the Greenway government in their early history. I accompanied Joseph Martin and J. W. Dafoe, now editor of the Montreal Herald, to a meeting at St. Francois Xavier, where Mr. Burke was appealing to the electorate for his return, authorized by Greenway and the leaders of the liberal party to say to the French and Roman Catholic people of that division that if they would vote for our candidate, Mr. Francis, who was an Englishman and a Protestant, and against Mr. Burke, who was a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic, that their schools and language would not be interfered with. Mr. Martin made this pledge. The people took his word, elected the Englishman and Protestant and defeated the Frenchman and Catholic. The Harrison government was thereby defeated. Mr. Greenway being called upon to take office. Now with these facts I think any just man cannot help but think that the people who have been treated so unjustly deserve redress."

John Ewart, Q. C., who appeared for the Catholics before the privy council, in an interview last evening was asked: "Suppose that the dominion parliament passes a law and Manitoba refuses to recognize it?" "If Manitoba refused to recognize the sunshine," responded Mr. Ewart, "it would be nothing but a childish performance. If Manitoba refuses to recognize dominion legislation upon a subject within the jurisdiction of parliament, it would have no more effect upon the constitution than the sunshine. Sunshine and dominion laws require no recognition from any body or any legislature."

"Do you observe that a Montreal lawyer is said to have stated that the New Brunswick minority has as strong and probably a stronger case than the Manitoba minority?" "Yes," was the reply, "that is one of the many instances of lack of knowledge of the situation. New Brunswick never had a separate school system either before the union or after it, and the dominion government has not therefore, according to the constitution, any jurisdiction with reference to education in that province; no rights were ever interfered with in New Brunswick. It is absurd, therefore, to say that the New Brunswick minority have as strong a case as the Manitoba minority. The New Brunswick minority has no case at all, as was held by the same privy council that declared that Manitoba had."

The Northwest mounted police camp was burned last night. The barracks escaped with slight damages. The loss is \$3,000. Ogilvie's elevator at Methuen was totally destroyed by fire last night, with fifteen thousand bushels of wheat. Winnipeg, Man., March 24.—This season promises to be one of the earliest in Manitoba's history. Wheat seeding has actually begun in a few districts. Winnipeg has talked all week on the remedial order, and today several Winnipeg preachers discussed it from the pulpit. The majority of the people are viewing the matter calmly, but there are of course fiery individuals who talk of shouldering their muskets and doing other silly things. Major Stewart Mulvey, ex-grand master of the Manitoba Orangemen, said in an interview Saturday: "I will put this simple arithmetical problem to the government: If it cost \$3,000,000 to subdue about three hundred on the banks of the Saskatchewan, how many millions will it take to make slaves of the 200,000 inhabitants of Manitoba, the bone and sinew of the dominion, by subjecting them to the teachings of the hierarchy for another century? Let the government count the cost." In the scores of interviews which have appeared none have had the effect or carried as much weight as

that given by Hugh John McDonald, son of the late conservative chieftain and ex-member for Winnipeg. Mr. McDonald is so generally respected here that his dispassionate and statesmanlike utterances have done much to promote a spirit of moderation. As is well known both in and out of parliament, Mr. McDonald strongly favored national schools. Asked if the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council had changed his opinions in any respect, Mr. McDonald replied as follows: "No, not in so far as the religious merits of national and separate schools are concerned, but I must confess that it has totally altered my position. When I read the telegraphic reports of the privy council, I considered that there was nothing in it at all to alter my position, but when I read the full report of the judgment I was compelled most unwillingly to admit that the ground had sunk from under me, leaving me no foothold. It is only fair to myself to say that when I was in the house of commons, and in fact up to the time that I read the verbatim account of what took place before the privy council, it was under the impression that the bill passed on Mr. Blake's resolution giving the government of only power to refer to educational questions to the courts for decision, referred only to questions of law, and I thought that no matter what the judgment of the privy council might be on the question of law, the governor-in-council had to determine the question of fact."

On reading the judgment of the judicial committee, however, and on referring to the Hansard, I found that the act went much further than I believed, and gave the government power to refer questions, not only to the courts for decision, but that in pursuance of this power they had actually referred the whole matter to the courts for decision, and that the judicial committee, in their judgment had found not only that the Roman Catholic minority had a right, under the terms of the British North America Act, to educational control, but also that they, the Roman Catholic minority, had sustained a serious injury by the passage of the Manitoba School act of 1890.

"Such being the case, I do not see what course was open to the government of Canada, composed as it is of honorable men, than to carry out the judgment of the court, unless indeed they were willing to violate the constitution and to take the position of saying to the Roman Catholics, it is very true that the highest court of appeal to which a British subject can appeal has decided that you have sustained an injury of a grave nature, and that you have a right to redress, but notwithstanding this, we intend to go on the principle that might is right, and to refuse to make any move in the matter at all."

"As I have stated before, I have arrived at this conclusion most unwillingly and with great hesitation, but as a loyal British subject I see no course open to me but to bow to the constitution, and to take my medicine like a man, no matter how unpalatable it may be. When the earlier decision in the case of Barrett v. The City of Winnipeg was given, I took the ground that our Roman Catholic citizens were bound to abide faithfully by it, and now that the boot is on the other leg and they have come out victorious I am certainly not going to whine about it or refuse to recognize the force of a judgment which I would have made in any emergency of my power on their recognizing I had it always upheld."

"What course do you think will be adopted by the provincial government?" "I really am not in the confidence of Mr. Greenway or his colleagues, but I trust that in this matter they will be actuated by the spirit of patriotism and will as far as they conscientiously can meet the judgment of the judicial committee. I have no doubt that they may score a party triumph by appealing to religious bigotry and to the very strong feeling in favor of national schools, which undoubtedly prevails in this province, but knowing several of them intimately as I do I am by no means without hope that they will on this occasion rise superior to the temptation to adopt this course, and will take steps which will result in a groundswell of opinion in favor of national schools, and the passage of a remedial order, and by so doing take the control of education matters, to a certain extent at least, out of the hands of the provincial assembly."

As far as can be ascertained tonight the famous remedial order has not yet reached Winnipeg. It is expected by tomorrow's mail. W. B. Scarth of Winnipeg, who, it was thought, would be appointed governor, wired to friends here today stating that Hon. Mr. Patterson had been appointed. The announcement is a great surprise, Mr. Patterson being unknown to the people.

POWER OF FREEZING WATER.

The power of freezing water is one of the greatest in nature, and under its force the hardest rocks are constantly disintegrating. When the water in the crevices freezes it expands and often splits off boulders from the side of a cliff. It is said that in the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay rocks often burst from freezing "with a noise equal to that of heavy artillery."

DISCOURAGING THE MURDER INDUSTRY.

A jury has been discovered in Elgin county that will retain a criminal on the gallows. If this sort of thing becomes epidemic in Canada, the killing of folk order to get insurance money or for other charitable purposes will become unfashionable.

THE USEFUL HALL CLOSET.

Every entrance hall should be provided with a closet of considerable depth and width. This is invaluable to hold the multifarious wraps, overcoats and umbrellas which are required in a family, but which are not particularly slightly if left in evidence in the hall itself, and yet should be close at hand when needed.

JOY IN THE HOME.

THE LIFE OF A BRIGHT LITTLE BOY SAVED.

The Story Told by His Grateful Father—An Experience That May Bring Gladness to the Hearts of Other Parents.

Mr. David Thaler is a prosperous, well-to-do farmer, who lives near Centreville, on the main road from Berlin to Galt. He has a fine farm of 100 acres, and everything about his place has an air of neatness and prosperity. A representative of the Waterloo Chronicle lately had occasion to call on Mr. Thaler, and in the course of conversation came across one of those remarkable cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that has given this great life-saving medicine a world-wide reputation. Among Mr. Thaler's family is a bright, rosy-cheeked boy of four years, whose winsome manner attracted the reporter's attention and caused him to remark on his healthy appearance. "Yes," replied the farmer, "the little fellow looks well enough now, but two years ago he was but a mere skeleton and we were sorely afraid we would lose him, and I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life." Asked to give the particulars, Mr. Thaler said: "He was a strong and healthy child when born, and continued so until 15 months old, when unfortunately a servant gave him, without our knowledge, food quite unclean to eat. He had medical aid, but his stomach became deranged, and he began to pine away and no food would remain with him, but passed off like water. He could not sleep or rest, and cried day and night. He kept going down for six or seven months until the poor child was reduced to skin and bone. He had medical aid, but little or no good was accomplished. It was not until the little fellow was in this desperate strait that we determined to give him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I procured a supply and he was given them according to the directions on the box. Soon after beginning to give him the Pink Pills the change was remarkable, and from that he became stronger and stronger until he is now the healthy little chap you see before you. As I said before, I believe we owe his life, under Providence, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and if you feel that you have told you will benefit anyone else you are quite at liberty to publish it. The reporter has no doubt that the statement may point to some other parent the road to renewed health for such a child, and gives it as he got it from Mr. Thaler."

HIS FIRST ENCOUNTER.

Russian Tells of His Initial Experience With the English Language.

A Russian gentleman told me a funny story of his first encounter with the English language. The day after his arrival in London he made a call on a friend in Park Lane, and on leaving the premises went down in his notebook what he supposed to be the exact address. The next day, desiring to go to the same place again, he called a cabman and pointed to the address that he had written down. The cabman looked him over, laughed, cracked his whip and drove away without him. This experience being repeated with two or three other cabmen the Russian turned indignantly to the police, with no better results. One officer would laugh, another would eye him suspiciously, and another would tap his head and make a motion imitating the revolution of a wheel.

Finally the poor foreigner gave it up, and with a great deal of difficulty recalled the landmarks which he had observed the day before, found his way to his friend's house. Once there, and in company with one who could understand him, he delivered himself of a hot condemnation of the cabmen and police of London for their impertinence and discourtesy. His friend asked for a look at the birth provoking address and the mystery was solved. This was the entry: 546 RING THE BELL.

CARE OF THE EARS.

A prominent physician says that more than half of the ear troubles which people suffer during the winter can be traced to the habit of picking at the ears with the finger nails or hairpins or some other hard substance, which irritates the delicate inside of the ear. Instead of this "picking" the ear should be washed out with warm water and a little good soap, and thoroughly dried after the operation. If the ears are sensitive a little cotton may be put in before going into the open air, though this is apt to make them even more sensitive. In extremely cold weather before venturing out a good way to clean the ears is to wrap the corner of a towel around the finger, and with a little cold cream carefully wipe out the auricle. It will remove every particle of wax, and the ear will be comfortable from the cold, but it can scarcely be recommended for regular use.

\$30,000 FOR ACADIA COLLEGE.

Boston, March 26.—The annual meeting of the New England associate alumni of Acadia college in the United States hotel, Boston, Wednesday afternoon and evening, was an enthusiastic gathering of about seventy-five graduates and friends of the Wolfville institution. The guest of the occasion was president B. L. Whitman of Colby university. Professor J. P. Tutts of the department of political science and history of Acadia was present to represent her home interests. At the business meeting, presided over by the Rev. M. Hunt of Jamaica Plains, Boston, it was decided that the association should be incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and B. A. Lockhart and C. H. McIntyre were appointed as a committee to take active measures to have this accomplished at once. The object of the association is to endow a chair in Acadia college to be known as the New England Foundation, and it is understood that a gift of \$30,000 will soon be placed at its disposal by an Acadia graduate now resident in the United States. A committee was also appointed to make arrangements for an excursion to Wolfville at the time of the anniversary exercises next June. At 5:30 p. m. an informal reception was held, followed by the annual banquet.

Prof. and Mrs. Baldwin, the "White Mahatmas," who are engaged to appear at the Opera house this summer, opened a season of nine nights at Toronto on the 21st inst.

A \$100 GIFT TO THE DOUGLASTOWN SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Hugh Lamont of Douglastown wore a smile last Saturday afternoon, on his visit here, that told everybody he was immensely pleased about something. That something, it appeared, was a check for \$100, signed Adams & Co., which had come to him for the Douglastown School Library, and his pleasure could not have been greater if it had been a present for himself! The check came to him in the following letter: New York, March 11: Friend Hugh—I notice in a home paper recently that efforts were being made by citizens of my native village to establish a library for the use of the children attending the public schools there. Your name was mentioned as chairman of the meeting held for that purpose, and I therefore hand you my check for a small amount, which you will kindly endorse and pass to the committee in the good work, to invest in such books as they may deem best. And with my heartfelt wishes for the success of your laudable undertaking, I am, Yours truly, SAMUEL ADAMS.

Mr. Lamont has especial reason to feel pleased, because he can in a measure credit himself with having originated the meeting, the report of which suggested to Mr. Adams the making of this handsome contribution to the library fund. He and Joseph McKnight heard Mr. Stewart's lecture, "The Modern Moses," at the Y. M. C. rooms, and liked it so much that they invited him to deliver it in Douglastown. He consented. What were his terms? His reply was that he wished the proceeds to go to the library. Mr. Adams saw a report of the lecture in the World (the only paper that noticed the meeting in any way) and his generous check is the result.

PEN PICTURE OF A PRAIRIE BELLE.

(Canadian Gazette, London, England.) The belle of the western city, Macleod, is thus depicted by the chronicler of the Burns' hall in the far west prairie town on the anniversary of the birth of the Scottish bard:— was charmingly attired, from the crown of her exquisite frizzled hair to the sole of her elegant white satin shoes, in a heavenly combination of billous yellow and shag tobacco black. The undulating sweep of the cascade ruche, that fell like a peacock's tail from her alyp-like waist, was a dream. Two enormous puffs, replete with elegant taste, rose in horizontal union from her superbly modelled shoulder. The whole affair was greatly improved by a small patch of some feather-like coquettish play on the nape of her neck. The brand of the stuff was unknown to us, but it looked like a kind of feather-weight alpaca.

AND HE GOT THE QUARTER.

"Mister," he said plaintively, "I'm hard up, I am. I ain't had no place to sleep for three days." "What's that?" exclaimed the kind hearted man. "It's dead right," replied the Meandering Mike; "dead right, mister, an' I can prove it, if y'll gimme a quarter."

"Very well," said the kind-hearted man, "Here's 25 cents, and you can step around with me to the charitable authorities while I investigate." "There ain't no need ter go so fur. De reason I ain't had no place to sleep for three days is because nine or ten hours at a time is enough for me to sleep. I didn't wanter sleep for three days."

THE THREE FADS OF THE YEAR.

"The three fads of the year," summed up a bright young woman in a cable car the other day, "are Napoleon, Tribby, and violets." She was not far wrong, particularly as to the latter, for lovely women lately in the street, the shop, the theatre, the dive, at tea, balls, and the opera, wear nothing in the way of flowers save violets. In deference to their extraordinary popularity, it is even permissible to wear artificial ones in places where formerly men would sneer, and many women pin a mock bunch to a jacket lapel and leave it there indefinitely. The imitation blooms are very successful, and, for occasions, are quite as effective.

ANCIENT REMEDIES FOR HICCUPS.

The hiccough seems to be a modern and dangerous disease, but the ancients knew it and prescribed remedies that might now be tried advantageously. Galen's remedy was sneezing. Aetius approved of cupping instrument, with great heat to the breast. Alexander believed in an oxymel of squilla. Alsharavius made use of refrigerant draughts. Rhases put his trust in calefacients, such as cummin, pepper, rue and the like, in vinegar. Rogerius looked kindly on calefacient, attenuant and carminative medicines.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN HATS.

The latest hats are not perched on the extreme back of the head, as they have been all winter, with the effect of being about to glide backward. On the contrary, in the present headgear the pendulum has swung to the opposite extreme, and the dainty little confections of lace and jet are tipped down over the eyes. Even theatre bonnets are to be worn in this way—till a newer fancy strikes the maids and matrons who wear them.

FLORIDA'S RECUPERATIVE POWERS.

Florida has wonderful recuperative powers. When the last cold wave visited the peninsula, vegetation suffering from the preceding one had already greatly revived. Frost-bitten orange trees had put forth new leaves and were developing fruit buds, and early vegetables had been replanted and were in a flourishing condition. Frost that would leave its mark for years elsewhere is forgotten in a season down in Florida.

ANY JURY WOULD CONVICT HIM.

New York World. "Young man, what right have you to kiss my daughter on such short acquaintance?" "What proof have you, sir, that I have done any such thing?" "No young man, but that hairpin in your moustache is strong circumstantial evidence."

LAND OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

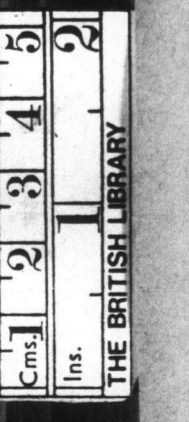
Land of the beautiful, land of the bliss, Tell me, oh, where is thy valley of rest? Do its flowery borders lie close to the gate For which in our journey impatient we wait? Is it where the white plianets of angels are furled, Keeping watch o'er a toiling and sorrowing world? Where the roses of heaven shine faint on the eye, As they dawn in their splendor like stars in the sky? Is it far in the land where the sunlight is born, A bliss to tint the fair valleys of morn? Where the rainbow of promise in colors of light, Turns the glory of day from the gloom of the night? Does the sweetness which breathes in the heart of the flowers, Drift down from thy gardens in night's silent hours, in the dew which the breeze Born hence in the dews which the breeze After leaving a kiss in each delicate cup? Or still where the faint ripples of light, Fade away in the sunset and vanish from sight, Where fair star of even dips into the blue, Does the summerland shine for the just and the true? Oh, tell me, sweet breezes that blow from the skies, Where the far land of beauty and happiness lies, The country where sickness and sorrow shall cease, And the fair flower will call me to gladness and peace.

Life's pathway is rugged; my spirit is worn With watching and waiting for heaven's glad morn, Tell me then, where is thy valley of rest? Land of the beautiful and the bliss? —Mrs. J. C. Berry.

BOSTON LARGELY INCREASED TIME PROVINCES LOCAL SUMMIT.

(From our own columns.) Boston, March 26. Indicate the near approach of a season's fashions have appeared on the street report trade improvement between here and the end of February dull and lifeless, but came in a considerable amount more or less until June. At present in the city and in the surrounding country, there is sufficient snow for roads, but very little. Another conference and steamboat men's senger traffic between maritime provinces. Young's hotel a few of those present were: and D. McNeill, of the Atlantic; J. F. S. Steamship Co.; D. S. & Maine railroad; the International Steam Agent Richardson. The representative companies again to sion as to the best of an equitable basis shall be conducted summer, when a travel to the provinces. The meeting did not definite decision, but outcome will be the association similar to relates traffic on the west. Every member something of this kind as in years past, the policy which character travel to the provinces reduced profits on thought that if such formed that it will all around. At the John, Halifax, and points was discussed favor of supporting a would divide traffic alike. Another meeting held, at which a drawn up, and it is lines will sign it. The sensation of Boston has been the side at the Adams heman shot herself in leaving nothing behind might be identified, search. It was a New York. In her true name was away. It is said the way of St. John as Lawyer Simon W. F street, this city.

J. J. Grace, a New York lawyer, who has been in the city for some time, a stupendous scheme the construction of Strait of Belleisle, venting the annual and bettering the coast of New Brunswick and other ada. Patrick O'Brien mott of St. John was land a few days stealing \$40. No one against the men. Hon. A. R. Dickson, speaker in Boston Worcester speech, Ottawa by a tele. Bowell. Headquarters the maritime prov will attend the In- Endover convention this city, July 10-15, in the Phi church, corner B chester street, Sou be given the full recording Boston. Mr. O. Fulton, ed ner, and J. D. Ch and L. C. Parker were in Boston th. The spruce sit more favorable more activity is nces. This is doubt nce weather and spruce dealers an ing to a better v Spruce Lumber s opening headquar The object of the s take care of the s her to the Bosto is for the excha lumber, obtaining for them and on usual commission formation regard the market and and will be given fr and were develop State street. Lo and other ester ced \$1 per thous is to put the p lock lumber is prices steady. Ce are in good q are quiet and the and clapboards a ged. Quotations Spruce—House under, ordered by \$15; random, \$14; months, \$16; 12-1 months, \$15; 10-12 boards, \$21; fram \$18; bundled r planned one side, -clapboards, \$30;



the beautiful land of the bliss, where is thy valley of rest? where borders lie close to the state in our journey impatient we wait? the white plations of angels are hatched over a toiling and sorrowing roses of heaven shine faint on the lawn in their splendid like stars in the land where the sunlight is to tint the fair valleys of morn? rainbow of promise in colors of glory of day from the bloom of the sweetness which breathes in the dew of the flowers from thy gardens in night's hours, in the dews which the breeze up, in the sunset and vanish from the fair star of even dips into the summerland shine for the just and true, sweet breezes that blow from the far land of beauty and happiness where sickness and sorrows and labour will call me to gladness and way is rugged; my spirit is worn and waiting for heaven's glad when, where is thy valley of rest? where borders lie close to the state in our journey impatient we wait? —Mrs. J. C. Berry.

PICTURE OF A PRAIRIE BELLE.

In Gazette, London, England, the picture of the western city, Macintosh depicted by the chronicler Burns' fall in the far west on the anniversary of the day of the Scottish hero, was charmingly attired, from her exquisite frizzled sole of her elegant white shoes, in a heavenly combination of yellow and shag tobacco. The undulating sweep of the ruche, the delicate cascade from her sylvian-like waist, stream. Two enormous puffs, with elegant taste, rose in al union from her superbly rounded shoulder. The whole affair was improved by a small "some feathery stuff" occupying the nape of her ivory brand of the stuff was un- up, but it looked like a kind of weight alpaca.

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THREE FADS OF THE YEAR.

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New York World.) man, what right have you to kiss a woman on such an occasion? I have no proof, you sir, that I have such thing." "I have no proof, young man, but that in your mustache is strong circum- evidence."

BOSTON LETTER.

A Brighter Outlook in All Lines of Business.

Largely Increased Travel to the Maritime Provinces Looked For This Summer.

The Spruce Situation Has Assumed a More Favorable Aspect—Coal Trade is Quiet—The Fish Market.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Boston, March 23.—All the signs indicate the near approach of spring, and already a small sprinkling of the season's fashions have made their appearance on the street. Business men report trade improving, and nearly every branch of business gaining. Up to the end of February business was dull and lifeless, but since this month came in a considerable improvement in the roads, and all centres. Traders expect more or less activity from now until June. At present there is no snow in the city and but very little in the surrounding towns. In Maine, between here and Portland, there is sufficient snow for skidding on the roads, but very little in the fields.

Another conference between railroad and steamboat men interested in passenger traffic between Boston and the maritime provinces was held in Young's hotel a few days ago. Among those present were: C. E. McPherson and D. McNicoll, of the Canadian Pacific road; J. M. Lyons, Moncton, Intercolonial; J. F. Spinney, Yarmouth Steamship Co.; D. J. Flanders, Boston, and the International Steamship Co., and Agent Richardson, of the Plant system. The representatives of these companies again took up the discussion as to the best means of reaching an equitable basis on which business shall be conducted during the coming summer, when largely increased travel to the provinces is expected. The meeting did not come to any definite decision, but one profitable outcome will be the formation of an association similar to that which regulates traffic on the railroads of the west. Every member agreed that something of this kind was necessary, as in years past the go-as-you-please policy which characterized passenger travel to the provinces has greatly reduced profits on all lines. It is thought that if such an association is formed that it will mean larger profits all around. At the meeting the question of routing passengers from St. John, Halifax and other terminal points was discussed, and all were in favor of supporting a proposition which would divide traffic, share and share alike. Another meeting will shortly be held, at which a rate sheet will be drawn up, and it is expected that all lines will sign it.

The sensation of the past week in Boston has been the mysterious case at the Adams house, where a heart man shot himself through the heart, leaving nothing behind by which she might be identified. After two days' search, it was learned that she came from New York. Her name was found to be Miss Clara Hathaway. It is said that she was a native of St. John and was related to Lawyer Simon W. Hathaway of School street, this city.

J. J. Grace, a wealthy native of Newfoundland, who has been in this country for some time, is the author of a stupendous scheme, which includes the construction of a dam across the Strait of Belleisle, as a means of preventing the annual Arctic ice flow and bettering the climate of the west coast of Newfoundland, the maritime provinces and other sections of Canada.

Patrick O'Brien and Frank McDermott of St. John were arrested in Portland a few days ago, charged with stealing \$400. No case was made out against the men.

Hon. A. R. Dickey intended to have spoken in Boston the day after his Worcester speech, but was called to Ottawa by a telegram from Premier Bower.

Headquarters have been assigned the maritime provinces delegates who will attend the International Christian Endeavor convention to be held in this city, July 10-14. They will be located in the Phillips Congregational church, corner Broadway and Dorchester street, South Boston, and will be given the full benefit of some real, scorching Boston weather.

G. O. Fulton of Truro, E. R. Spinney and J. D. Chambers of Yarmouth and L. C. Parker of Lunenburg, N. S., were in Boston this week.

The spruce situation assumed a more favorable aspect this week and more activity is noted in wholesale circles. This is doubtless due to the warmer weather and the action of the spruce dealers and mill owners coming to a better understanding. The Spruce Lumber association is about opening headquarters on State street. The object of the exchange will be to take care of the small shippers of lumber to the Boston market. The idea is for the exchange to handle their lumber, obtaining combination prices for them and only charging them the usual commission for selling. All information regarding the condition of the market and how to ship lumber will be given free upon application to the Spruce Lumber association, 39 State street. Logs on the Penobscot and other eastern points have advanced \$1 per thousand and the tendency is to put the price up still more. Hemlock lumber is generally quiet, with prices steady. Cedar shingles hold firm and are in good demand. Eastern pine is quiet and the market dull. Laths and clapboards are quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Spruce—House frames, 10 inches and under, ordered by car, Boston delivery, \$15; random, \$14; yard orders, cut to lengths, \$15; 12-inch frames, \$16; No 2 matched spruce boards, clipped, 6 to 10 inches wide, \$14; clean No 1 floor boards, \$21; frames, 13 inches and up, \$18; bundled furrings, \$14; boards, planned one side, \$13; four foot extra, planned one side, \$30; clear, \$28; second

clear, \$24; laths, 1 1/2 inch, car lots, \$2.25; 1 5/8 inches, \$2.40; shingles, \$1.50. Pine—Course No 2 eastern stock, \$18 to 17; refuse, \$12 to 13; outs, \$8.50 to 10; rough edge pine, box boards, etc, \$9 to 12.50; eastern clapboards, \$40 to \$45; extra pine sap, \$45 to 50; matched boards, \$19 to 22.

Hemlock, etc.—Eastern planed and butted boards, \$12 to 12.50; random, \$11.50; Pennsylvania grades, \$10.50 to 12; extra cedar shingles, \$3 per M; clear, \$2.60; second clear, \$2; extra No 1, \$1.75; No 1, \$1.50; white ash, \$35 to 45; butternut, \$55 to 60; plain oak, \$35 to 45; quartered oak, \$50 to 60.

The mackerel situation is still the feature of the fish market and offerings are not any heavier than they have been for the past few weeks. 160 barrels arrived from the provinces and about half that number from the local market and they were readily taken up at good prices by dealers. The codfish market is quiet and without special interest. Barrel Lerring continue in fair demand. Lobsters, both canned and live, are scarce and remarkably firm. The market on fresh fish is easy. Prices follow:

Fresh fish—Market cod, \$2 to 2.25 per 100 lbs; large cod, \$2.50 to 2.75; steak cod, 4 to 5; haddock, \$1.50 to 2.25; large hake, \$2.50 to 2.75; small hake, \$1 to 1.25; pollock, \$2 to 2.25; steak pollock, \$3; white halibut, 12 to 15c per lb; grey, 10c; chicken, 12 to 15c; frozen herring, \$1 to 1.20 per 100; fresh Oregon salmon, 12c; eastern frozen, 18c; roe shad, 40c; buck, 20c; frozen bluefish, 10c; frozen lake trout, 10c; eels, 8 to 10c; live and boiled lobsters, 20 to 25c.

Salt fish—Mackerel, provincial extra, \$13 per bb; Irish mackerel, \$16.50 to 18; No 1 mackerel, natives, \$16; large No 2s, \$15; No 2, \$14.50; large No 3s, rimmed, \$14; medium 3s, \$14; large George's cod, \$5.50 per qt; medium, \$4; large dry hake, \$4.50; medium, \$4; large pickled hake, \$3.50; medium, \$3; hake, \$1.75 to 2; haddock, \$2; pollock, \$1.75 to 2; medium scaled box herring, 8c; No 1, 7c; lengthwise, 6c; N B and N S split barrel herring, \$4 to 4.25; \$2.85; Newfoundland salmon, No 1, \$20 to 22 per bb; No 2, \$18 to 19.

Canned fish—Sardines, one quarter, \$3 to 3.10 per case; three-quarters, \$2.75 to 2.85; three-quarters, \$2.85 to 3; one-half, \$2.35 to 2.50; very choice canned lobsters, \$1.75 to 1.90; good, \$1.60 to 1.70; low grades, \$1.20 to 1.50; Columbia River canned salmon, \$1.75 to 1.85; Alaska, \$1.20 to 1.25.

The coal trade is quiet, with trade at first hands in bad shape. Circular prices are: Stove, \$7.75 per ton; chestnut, \$3.60; egg and broken, \$3.60. The receipts of provincial coal at this port since Jan. 1 amount to only 1,150 tons.

MORE C. P. R. CHANGES.

James R. Gilliland to Become Station Master at McAdam.

The Sun a few days ago created quite an amount of talk in the city when it announced that Alfred Seely, one of the oldest and best known men in the wood side by the C. P. R. This morning it is in the position to announce some changes and it is in a position to further state that the end is not yet.

Charles Calkins, and old New Brunswick railway employe and station master at McAdam has retired and James R. Gilliland, station master at Brownville, takes his place. Mr. Gilliland previous to his appointment at Brownville was I. C. R. operator in the station at Woodstock and is to be succeeded by E. T. Wetmore, who was in Mr. Seely's office as an assistant and as purchasing agent.

Alfred Seely has been offered and it is understood will accept the position of purchasing agent vacated by Mr. Wetmore.

John Stewart, one of the oldest and most popular railway men in New Brunswick, and now superintendent of branch lines of the C. P. R., with headquarters at Woodstock, is to be understood to retire on April 1st, with the train dispatchers in his charge. Mr. Stewart is another old New Brunswick railway official to fall under the C. P. R. axe. This announcement will be heard with regret, particularly in the upper part of the province, where Mr. Stewart is respected and esteemed by employes and the public alike.

The reduction of salaries which has been decided on by the management of the C. P. R. does not, as has been stated, apply to the entire employes, but only to those who earn \$1,000 per annum and over. All under this figure are untouched. He who has been earning \$1,000 will now suffer a reduction of ten per cent.; all over that, including the president, will have their salaries cut twenty per cent. The order takes effect upon April 1. It is not intended, of course, to be permanent, and in making it the hope was expressed that it might be removed within a year. This morning those affected by the new order received notice of its operation.

Again, the conductors and engineers are not affected by the order, which only applies to those who have a mileage system, under which they are able to make all the way from \$90 to \$200 per month. Some runs are worth \$3 a day.

On some divisions there will not be three men to whom the new order will apply. Roughly, the only men who get large salaries are the president, vice-president and the heads of departments. The great bulk of the men employed by the C. P. R. earn from \$600 to \$900 a year.—Montreal Witness.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

"What was the explosion I heard a few moments ago?" asked the head of a firm. "One of Miss Charlotte's pneumatic sleeves was blown up too tight and burst, air expelled, the servant. I've just telephoned two surgeons, the ambulance and seven repairers."

P. E. ISLAND

Possible Ministerial Changes at the Next Methodist Conference.

Summerside and Charlottetown Boys Trying Their Hand at Hockey.

Bedeque, March 16.—Bedeque Epworth League of C. E. held its second anniversary on the 14th. A union of the leagues of the circuit took place at 2.30, led by the president, Thomas Moyle, and was a season of refreshing. Our pastor, the Rev. W. J. Kirby, addressed the evening meeting on "How to lead the association members into active membership." Several members spoke on the subject afterwards.

The public meeting and supper of the Prince Edward Court I. O. F., Kensington, on Tuesday evening, had a success, about 400 attending. Besides the literary part of the programme, addresses on Forestry were delivered by Dr. Darrach, chairman, and Revs. W. J. Kirby and R. Ople and R. D. McDonald and Thomas Letourgey. Herbert Beer of Beer Bros., Kensington, is so sick that his recovery is doubtful.

The bridge crossing the Dunk river at North Bedeque is undergoing much needed repairs. It has been snowing all day today and the roads are very heavy. The ice between Bedeque and Summerside has not been travelled much since January. Ice is being hauled from Wright's mill pond, Bedeque, and thrown to Summerside. A great amount of ice is being stored by the factories and farmers, but it is not considered very good, it being covered so deeply with snow.

The Rev. Dr. Osborne, minister in charge of Summerside has captured one of Bedeque's most charming young ladies, and intends carrying her away before April fool day.

The many friends of the Rev. Mr. Maggs of Summerside regret to hear of his illness and hope for his speedy recovery. Mr. Maggs was not three years in Summerside without making some friends around the adjoining circuit.

Amongst the possible ministerial changes at the next Methodist conference, the Rev. A. D. McLeod of Hunter River has been invited to succeed the Rev. T. Stebbings on the Winsloe circuit; the Revs. R. Ople, Margate, E. C. Turner, Charlottetown, and Silas James of Little York for a fourth year. The Rev. Mr. Tippits has not yet accepted the invitation to Upper Prince street, Charlottetown, but has relieved the circuit for an obligation to wish to issue an invitation to some other minister.

Rev. G. C. P. Palmer is too ill to fill his pulpit tomorrow.

Summerside, March 15.—The past week has been rather of an eventful nature.

The I. O. F. of this town were invited to a social and entertainment by the Foresters of Kensington, Prince Albert lodge, last Tuesday. The entertainment consisted of musical exercises, several gentlemen on Forestry. There were about 400 people present. After the conclusion of the concert the Foresters adjourned to the lodge room, where a sumptuous repast was partaken.

The same evening at Summerside the Y. P. S. C. E. in connection with the Presbyterian church, closed their course of socials and entertainments by giving a grand concert at the theatre, under the direction of Mr. Eble came from Charlottetown to assist, and contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the audience, the former by her beautiful singing and the latter by his good playing.

The meeting of the new council took place Monday evening. As I said in my last letter, this council is a divided one, three to three, and consequently great interest was manifested in the meeting. Chairman Eble was absent. The meeting was proposed for acting chairman, one from each side. Both declined to take the chair, with the result that the meeting broke up without any business being done. The dead-lock still continues.

The Rev. Dr. Osborne, rector of Summerside and St. Bleaons, delivered a lecture in St. Mary's guild room the same evening, on The Moabit Stone. The Rev. gentleman is a forcible speaker and presents his subject in a clear manner. The lecture was both interesting and instructive.

Judge Hodgson of Charlottetown was here for a few days delivering a course of lectures before the law students of this town on matters relative to law and the duties of lawyers. The concluding lecture was entertained by his young friends to supper at the Clifton house.

The Summerside hockey club played their first match with the Charlottetown team a few days ago at the Crystal rink here. The game was very exciting and witnessed by a large audience. The score was: Summerside, 2; Charlottetown, 4. Our boys played well, considering it was their first match, and the team they played against was a veteran one. Tomorrow they go to Charlottetown to play a return match, and no doubt with more experience to go upon they will acquire themselves with honors.

Death has lately claimed some P. E. Islanders at home and abroad. J. W. Hillson, son of Solomon Hillson of Wilmot, died a few days ago at Concord, New Hampshire. The deceased left the island about five years ago to seek his fortune and was 24 years old. Then again at Toronto, on the 2nd March, B. Waugh died of inflammation. He is a son of Samuel Waugh of Wilmot and was studying for the Baptist ministry. He was a brilliant student and had bright prospects before him.

The death of Mrs. Robert Sharp of this town was a great blow to all. She was 41 years old and leaves a husband and two small children.

(Special correspondence of the Sun.) Charlottetown, March 15.—The coming political campaign promises to be a very exciting one in this province. Nominations are made in all the ridings and the fight is fairly on.

a week to consider. He asked the delegates to give the nomination to his late colleague, A. C. McDonald, but the choice of the convention seemed to be for McLean.

In East Queens Alexander Martin has been chosen as the candidate of the conservative party. He is a merchant of ability and an admirable speaker. Wm. Welsh, M. P., is the grit candidate. He is a very old man and would surely not be re-nominated by the grits if they had any hope of carrying the seat. It is dollars to doughnuts that Martin will win.

L. H. Davies has selected for himself what he calls a "sure seat" in West Queens. The conservatives will put a man up against him that will make him hunt for his "sure seat" in the East Prince by about 80 votes. There are several men available who can do it.

In East Prince John Yeo, M. P., is the liberal candidate. Richard Hunt, mayor of Summerside, is running in the conservative interest. He is a very strong man and on the very day in which he was nominated to contest the riding he was elected by acclamation mayor of Summerside for the fourth time. He ran against Yeo at the last election and beat him in the part of the riding which, now conservative it is expected would carry the seat.

On the whole the prospect for the island for the conservatives is never better. The reciprocity cry, which was music in the ears of the people here, is no longer and the people are beginning to see that the policy of the grit party is not to their interest, any more than to that of any other part of the dominion. Some of the strongest and most influential liberals on the island are deserting their old faith and joining the party of progress. Among others are R. T. Holman of Summerside and James Paton of Charlottetown. Holman is the Wannamaker of P. E. I. He does the largest general retail business in the maritime provinces and is interested in every product of the soil and fisheries of this province, and wields an immense influence. He has heretofore been a staunch and enthusiastic liberal and was a tower of strength to that party.

James Paton of Charlottetown has the largest dry goods business on the island and one of the finest stores in the maritime provinces. He is a Scotchman of the canniest kind and a liberal of the old school. But Canadian gritism is too much for him and he has now identified himself with the conservative party.

One of the most successful young merchants in the province is Bert Craig of Freetown. He has heretofore been a grit, but has given Mr. Hunt assurance of his support, and has secured hundreds of others. Many of the delegates at the nominating conventions of the conservative party were former grits.

Senator Ferguson, the conservative leader, is making a great fight. He has addressed already some twenty meetings and the party at his back is united and enthusiastic.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT THE SUN.

In remitting to The Sun from Ottawa, Illinois, an old Kings county boy writes: "Keep right on sending The Sun. I would feel lost without it. It is our only way of keeping posted on Canadian news. I take a deep interest in my old home and to day I am more loyal to the old flag than when I lived under its protecting fold. I hope that none of my friends will ever cast a ballot for a party that favors annexation to this country, which in my humble judgment is one of the worst governed countries under the sun—and poverty reigns supreme."

OF PERSONAL INTEREST.

The Bristol correspondent of the Woodstock Dispatch says: "On account of falling health Dr. Atkinson will leave on Monday for a trip to the west, probably to California. His many friends here regret the necessity for his going, but hope he may soon return very much improved in health. In his absence his office will be occupied by Dr. G. W. Somerville.

Rev. John B. Morgan, Jacksonville, and his two children were poisoned last Saturday by eating canned salmon. They are getting somewhat better.—Dispatch.

A GREAT HORSE.

A. B. Etter, who went to New York to attend the annual sale of trotting stock by Peter and Joseph Kellogg & Co. of that city, has purchased the yearling brother of the great colt Freedom, yearling record, 2:23 3/4, who was the first yearling to enter the list. Mr. Etter's colt is by Sable Wilkes, 2:18, and was bred at the San Mateo stud farm in California. This will be a valuable addition to the breeding stock of the maritime provinces.—Amherst Press.

BEST REMEDY FOR SABBATH BREAKING.

(Ottawa Citizen.) Sir Oliver Mowat told the deputation in effect that the government was not prepared to go any further in the direction of Sabbath legislation than it has gone already. We cannot but think that the deputation, the alliance virtually asks the legislature to attempt to make people religious, in a narrow and somewhat partial sense of the term, by statute. Such a conception of the principles of government is unsound.

Persons who stir and convey to services and sermons on Sunday have a right to their choice. If they are not to be troubled by those who are not of their faith, the remedy is not restrictive laws, but more earnest preaching and a truer zeal and spiritual life in the church.

Miss Pearl—"What should I say to Charley when he begins to kiss me?" Miss Bluster—"Tell him to stop, of course." Miss Pearl—"Gracious, girl, he might think I was in earnest." Philadelphia Inquirer.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

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

The states are moving to send some of their trusted white ribbon women to the World's W. C. T. U. The low price of two hundred dollars for the voyage out and back, including hotel bills throughout the convention for June 14-21, and a trip to Paris and Switzerland, has made a deep impression on the minds of our people, and Dr. Henry Lunn, editor of the "New Era" of the Churches, whose present address is 13 Astor place, New York city, says he has hundreds of letters on the subject. We should be glad if behind each of our thousand paid up memberships there might be a woman, good as true, seated as a delegate to the World's W. C. T. U. in Queen's Hall, London. There is no reason why this may not be brought about, for "where there's a will there's a way."—Union Signal.

(Published by request of the W. C. T. U.)

Notes of a mother's meeting, March 5th, on Proverbs xx. "Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work is good or whether it be evil." This true proverb recalls the well-known proverb in our Lord's sermon on the Mount, "Ye shall know them by their fruits." The chapter contains many warnings for us against envy and intolerance. We are all so familiar with the first verse, and have so often witnessed the fatal results from over-indulgence in "wine and strong drink" that I am sure we are, all of us, ready to set our seal that "this is not our rest, because it is polluted." We all know how readily we shirk hard work, how we seek to avoid difficulties, and how our selfish love of ease and comfort often thwarts our highest aspirations and desires to serve God, and in preference even with the performance of the very plainest duties of every-day life. It is these besetting sins that we see and deplore in ourselves, that we should endeavor to correct in our children. I was very much impressed by the beautiful illustration given by Mr. Hunter at a recent meeting of the way in which that passage in the Old Testament, "God is angry with the wicked every day," agrees with the glorious revelation of the New Testament, "God is Love."

It is the love of the Father with whom Jesus said, He was "one," which we see reflected in the Son of Man; when "He looked round about them with anger, being grieved for the hardness of their hearts." That is but a weak, foolish, selfish affection, unworthy of every father or mother, which allows anything really sinful in a child to pass unnoticed, be it indolence, disobedience, deceitfulness or ill-temper. Due allowance should be made for the ignorance of childhood, for the youthful flow of spirits, and for the variety of character or disposition in the different members of the family—boys and girls. That is, every little bit of noisy play, slight outbursts of impatience, and torn frocks and jackets, had better go unproved than to be continually nagging the lives out of the little ones by "don't do this, don't touch that," or even harsher invective.

We mothers, faintly, and perhaps only at intervals enter into the solemn responsibility of training up a child "in the way he should go; we need to have long patience," we may not see the fruits of our labor until "after many days," or years, but we have the promise on which faith can rest, that if we do our duty faithfully to the child "when he is old he will not depart from it." We must show them the more excellent way of love, the cross opposite of selfishness, to which all the sins we have been especially considering—self-indulgence, selfishness and falseness—are allied. Instead of choosing selfish ease and worldly pleasure, teach them to cultivate the love that "seeketh not her own," instead of letting them "stand all the day idle" help them to be actively "kind" to the poor and needy, and if we detect them in evasions or any other form of untruthfulness, endeavor to make them see how unlovely it is, and open their eyes to the beauty of the charity "that rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth," above all, lead them to the person of the Father, who is alone "the Way, the Truth and the Life," and "in whose light they shall see light."

Moreover, let us brace our energies and strengthen our hearts in God, to meet the daily, hourly need in thus leading our children heavenward. As there is no royal road to learning, we might almost say there is no easy way to attain to any good thing. If some day we find ourselves in conflict with a younger and perhaps a stronger will than our own, let us be firm, but patient; if punishment appears to be inevitable, give the child the choice of obedience or chastisement as the result of disobedience. We should not shrink from the use of the rod if need be, for we know our Heavenly Father chastens us "for our profit."

"Whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth." A. DAVIDSON, Recording Secretary W. C. T. U.

THE FRUITS OF THEIR WORK.

All the Churches Reaping the Benefits of Messrs. Crossley and Hunter's Labors.

(From the Daily Sun of the 26th.) Yesterday afternoon a meeting for men was held in Brussels street Baptist church. There was a large audience. C. E. MacMichael acted as chairman. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Carey, pastor of the church, and by Rev. J. J. Teasdale, of Centenary church. J. B. Hamm addressed the meeting briefly. Testi-

monials were received from several persons who came forward in the evangelistic services held in Centenary church. These Sunday afternoon meetings for men will be continued. The service consists of short, pithy addresses by city clergymen and by prominent laymen who take an interest in the work.

Thirteen persons were received into Brussels street church last evening. Rev. Geo. O. Gates baptized seventeen converts in the German street Baptist church Sunday morning.

At the close of last evening's service in Main street Baptist church the pastor, Rev. J. A. Gordon, baptized nine persons. Special services will be held in this church during the week.

Rev. E. E. Daley, pastor of Leinster street Baptist church, administered baptism to fourteen persons at the close of the service last evening. This church is increasing its membership rapidly, and will very soon occupy its old position.

Four persons were baptized in Waterloo street Free Baptist church yesterday by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Clarke.

In Centenary church last evening four persons were received into full membership, twelve were baptized and nine were received on probation. The pastor was assisted by Revs. Messrs. Daniel and Pope.

At the Methodist church, Carleton, the pastor baptized five persons last evening and received eight on trial for membership. Baptism was also held in Queen square church last evening.

Fifteen persons were baptized at the Old Port, Carleton, yesterday afternoon. There was a very large assembly of persons to witness the ceremony.

Portland street Methodist church was crowded last evening, when eight persons were baptized and eighty-two received into the church.

THE TURF.

Meeting of the New England Association.

Boston, March 20.—About two hundred members of the New England Horse Breeders' association, which has jurisdiction all over the New England states, eastern New York and the maritime provinces, attended a special meeting of the association at the American house today. The organization voted unanimously to organize a stock corporation.

Hon. W. C. Clarke, mayor of Manchester, N. H., presided. The committee appointed at the last meeting reported in favor of securing a charter for the association, and their report was adopted. The new move was made necessary by the large increasing business of the association, which amounted last year to nearly \$100,000. Under the old order of things each member was liable for the whole sum, but under corporation members will be liable only for their interest in the capital stock. Members will also derive benefits from all profits. Each member will be given two shares of stock as an equivalent for his membership. The amount of capital stock and all other changes will be decided on at a meeting to be held April 10th. It is expected that the association will secure the charter in two weeks' time.

Treasurer Graham, in behalf of the executive committee, reported that plans for the new track would be submitted at the next meeting.

The entries for the maritime province colt stakes, promoted by J. W. Power, Halifax, are now complete, says the Halifax Recorder, and although the nominations are not as numerous as in the past few years, which may in a measure be accounted for by the conditions that colts need not be named until the third payment, from the colts owned and controlled by the various nominators there is every indication that the colts to be started will be as interesting as ever before. Besides the falling off has principally been among the yearlings. As last year, the four-year-old stake lacks one of the necessary number of entries, and as it is considered advisable to have this stake continuous, it will be reopened, nominations to close April 15, other conditions being the same as the original. The nominations for the various stakes are as follows:

YEARLINGS. 1/4 mile heats, 2 in 3. J. L. Neary, Kentville, N. S. Newton Lee, Truro, N. S. R. B. Lamy, Willowdale Farm, Amherst, N. S. Chas. E. Beckwith, Kentville, N. S.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

There is no change to note in the price of meats or poultry. On these the market is quiet. The price of eggs is still hard to work off...

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.

Table listing prices for various grains and seeds such as Oats, Beans, Potatoes, etc.

LUMBER AND LIME.

Table listing prices for various types of lumber and lime.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various destinations like Liverpool, London, etc.

FISH.

Table listing prices for various types of fish.

ST. JOHN WHOLESALE MARKET.

Table listing prices for various commodities in the St. John wholesale market.

PRICES OF VESSEL.

Table listing prices for various types of vessels.

GROCERIES.

Table listing prices for various grocery items like Coffee, Tea, Sugar, etc.

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

Table listing prices for various types of flour and meal.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing prices for various types of provisions.

FRUITS.

Table listing prices for various types of fruits.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending March 26.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

March 19—St. Cumberland, 1,183, Pike, from Boston, C. E. Lasher, mds and pass. Sch Aya, 90, Black from Boston, Tutts & Co, gen cargo.

Departed.

March 21—St. Cumberland, 1,183, Pike, for Boston, C. E. Lasher, mds and pass. Sch Aya, 90, Black for Boston, Tutts & Co, gen cargo.

Foreign.

At Regal, March 15, ship Centurion, Forsyth, from Batavia, to load for Azores for Boston, C. E. Lasher, mds and pass.

Canadian Ports.

At Gaysboro, March 16, sch James Ryan, Harris, from Halifax—navigation open; harbor closed.

Deaths.

BOGGS—At San Francisco, Cal., March 24, 1895, of cancer, John Boggs, a native of N. B., aged 77 years, leaving 4 children to mourn their loss.

Sussex News.

Sussex, March 25.—Gabe Johnson, colored, previously referred to as being the father of a child belonging to a white girl, today withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, March 15, ship Servia, from Penarth. At New York, March 15, bark N B Morris, Smith, from Manzanilla.

Doing Splendidly.

Washington Star. "How is young Blagies doing in business?" asked her father.

19 Charlotte St.

This is the number you want to remember; not because it is No. 19, but because it indicates the place to buy

GOOD GOODS

REASONABLE RATES!

There is still some of that 27 inch

GREY FLANNEL

left. 20c. a yard now.

Cretonne, 9c. worth 11c.

Cretonne, 12c. worth 15c.

Prints, 5 1/2c. a yard up to 13c.

Ginghams, 5c.

Flannellettes, 5c.

Grey Cotton, 3 1/2c. a yard.

1 pair Grey Blankets, \$1.00, were \$1.75.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Li Hung Chang's Wound is Not Dangerous.

The Korean Government Refuses to Accept a Loan From Japan.

Washington, March 25.—The information coming to the Chinese legation is to the effect that Li Hung Chang's wound is not dangerous, except as complications may develop.

London, March 26.—A despatch to the Times from Shanghai states that the Korean government refuses to accept a loan from Japan with the condition attached to it that it be repaid in five years.

London, March 25.—The Times has published a charge of Conductor Gillis was running twenty miles an hour on a down grade three miles from this city.

P. E. I. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Mail Special Badly Wrecked by a Cow on the Track.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 25.—While a mail special in charge of Conductor Gillis was running twenty miles an hour on a down grade three miles from this city, Driver Armour noticed a cow on the track one hundred yards ahead.

London, March 26.—The Times has been extended to Shimonsu.

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