

CANADA'S BIGGEST YEAR

The Budget Speech Makes Clear the Dominion's Development.

No Tariff Changes to be Introduced This Session.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 2.—The galleries of the house of commons were well filled today to hear the minister of finance deliver his budget speech. In opening Mr. Fielding said he had the pleasure of dealing with the most prosperous period in Canada's history. The operations of the past year had surpassed his expectations as outlined in the budget speech of a year ago. While a marked business revival had contributed to this he was convinced that the policy of the government was an important contributory cause. The revenue last year was \$40,555,293 or \$1,256,000 more than his estimate and \$2,125,000 more than the revenue of the previous year. Customs revenue showed an increase of \$2,228,645. There was a decrease in inland revenue returns but the net increase was \$2,725,455. Proceeding Mr. Fielding gave the details of the various articles on which there had been an increase.

The minister of finance next took up expenditure on account of consolidated fund. Last year it was \$33,832,525. This was \$738,000 larger than his estimate, and \$632,785 more than the previous year. The principal increases were on account of sinking fund, public works, mounted police, railways and militia and immigration. There were decreases in militia, militia and post-office department. Thanks to the business like management of the post-office department increased \$324,871 and the expenditure decreased \$214,666, a betterment of \$539,537. This improvement led to the reduction of the domestic postage rate and the introduction of the imperial penny postage. (Cheers.)

Taking up the consolidated fund figure the minister of finance said there was a surplus for the year ending June 30 last of \$1,722,712 made up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Revenue, Expenditure, Surplus, etc.

The minister of finance next dealt with the \$219,000 deficit of the previous year which was made up by a surplus in 1892-93, was more than made good. (Cheers.) The total capital expenditure of 1892-93 was \$4,166,696. To this \$1,414,924 for railway subsidies should be added, making a total capital expenditure of \$5,581,620. After paying for this outlay and making provision for \$300,482, representing the content and expenses of the post-office department, the net debt increase was \$2,417,802. The following statement was submitted to show the increase in the debt is accounted for:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Capital expenditure and railway subsidies, Discharge, etc.

The minister of finance next dealt with the figures of the present financial year ending June 30th. Up to April 30th the receipts were \$37,232,700 which is \$3,067,160 more than for the same period last year. Mr. Fielding estimated the receipts for the full year will be \$46,632,398 and expenditures \$42,029,025, which will leave in round numbers a surplus of \$4,603,373. (Cheers.) He said however, in consequence of the buoyancy of trade and the uncertainty of the Yukon gold royalty the surplus may be larger even than this.

Comparison With the Last Conservative Year. Mr. Fielding next took up the last year the Conservatives were in power and compared it with the expenditure of the present government. He said that the estimate which Mr. Foster gave for that year was \$36,949,000. He then proceeded to show that this estimate did not include any supplementary estimates, because the government had to dissolve parliament before it was possible to get the main estimates through. He then quoted the expenditure for the previous six years, which were as follows:

force in a more efficient state. Mr. Fielding explained here reasons which have already been published, that caused him not to reduce interest on deposits. If a reduction was made in the future, consideration would be made for small depositors by paying them a higher rate of interest.

Recent Loans. Touching upon the borrowing powers of the government he said that in 1897 in the fall of 1897 a loan of \$2,000,000 was made and on the 1st of January of the present year there was a loan of \$2,000,000. Owing to the buoyancy of the revenue the government did not find it necessary to exercise all borrowing power which it took. It has been represented, said the finance minister, that we are not in so healthy condition financially as we would claim. It has had a surplus they have found it necessary to make a temporary loan. When it was made in the most prosperous year. Loans have been made in years when there were handsome surpluses.

Dealing with the increase of debt Mr. Fielding gave the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Shows debt increase from 1894 to 1898.

Mr. Fielding showed that the increase for the two years of the present government was exceptionally low. During the 18 years of Conservative rule he said that the average increase was \$900,000, while the average increase for the two years of Liberal rule was \$250,000. Again the charge that has been made against the government that they had no surplus because when the capital and consolidated revenue was added together there was found to be a decrease. The present government treated the public accounts in just the same way as did their predecessors. Although the present government has shown that if capital and ordinary expenditures were included there would be a surplus of \$1,722,712.

After closing the subject of the increase in the life insurance in the light of the more and more regarded in the light of an investment, the minister of finance gave the following figures of the various countries. The United States exports per head last year were \$16.54, while ours were \$7.54. The total trade (foreign) of the United States for 1892 was \$23,322,000, while for 1893 it was \$22,200,000. The total trade of Canada for 1892 was \$44,69 and for 1893 \$56,29. Our increase was \$11.69 per head, while that of the United States was \$1.28. In 1897 the United States trade decreased \$24 per head and ours increased \$8.28.

West India Trade. The minister of finance did not take a very hopeful view of our trade with the British West Indies and British Guiana and said that for the preference trade with these provinces last year our trade with them would have been destroyed. A feature of the United States tariff had the effect of really giving these colonies as large and in some cases a larger preference than our 25 per cent. preference. This was caused by United States countervailing duties on "bonny fed" sugar. On "bonny fed" beet sugar there had to be paid an American duty and the amount of bounty as well. The Indies produced cane sugar which there was no bounty on and this went into the U. S. market at a great advantage, importers seeking it to avoid countervailing duties. Whether the U. S. can do a greater trade with the West Indies was a question of debate, and if we desired an increase, we would have to consider other means. In this connection Mr. Field-

Table with 2 columns: Year, Expenditure. Shows government expenditure from 1890 to 1893.

ing made an announcement that the U. S. had issued an order to permit foreign vessels to load in Porto Rico for American ports. After the Cuban war U. S. courts of law had been entered with regard to Porto Rico and this worked a serious injury to our vessel owners, many of whom were the habit of getting their return cargoes from there for American ports. The minister of finance referred to the changes the government had made in the tariff in order to refute the Conservative claim that the reductions made were few and unimportant.

ment and what the Conservatives would have spent would be \$995,000 in favor of the Liberals. So that no matter what way the result of 1896 was taken it was not meant to meet the actual expenditure. That an element was intended that year was stated by Conservative members of the late government.

Proceeding Mr. Fielding said there was a tendency among the opposition to say that they could reduce public expenditure, but that they did not always find themselves to carry out their expectations when they got an opportunity. (Conservative remarks.) Sir Charles Tupper, in 1878, said he could carry the government for less than Mr. Mackenzie did, but beginning with 1879 he increased it. Instead, Mr. Fielding reviewed the increase of expenditure per capita from 1867 to 1898. In 1868 it was \$4, in 1896 \$7.63 and in 1898 \$7.25. Canada, was left out of calculation. Last year the expenditure under the Liberal was \$739, which was lower than all other years except 1896 for 14 years. When the expenditure simply kept pace with population there was no ground for complaint. Even if there had been an increase under the Liberal a satisfactory reason for it could have been given. In connection with the expenditure Mr. Fielding referred to the theory for economy and pointed out the different meanings of the word, as a man wanted to do more work with the same money. For instance, the Toronto Mail and Empire in the same column scored the government for not having a million had not been put in the estimates for the Toronto harbor. He was afraid he would have to call all sorts of names, like charity, should begin at home and that if they wanted public works they must recognize the rights of others in this connection.

Canada's Prosperity. The minister of finance went into details to show Canada's prosperity. He first took up our total imports and exports, including transit, for 1892. Goods entered for consumption on and out of Canada were \$34,000,000. Canadian produce entered for export in 1892 was \$216,000,000 in 1893 to \$275,000,000 in 1898. A comparison of our imports for the first nine months of 1898-9 and the duties thereon to 1896-7 is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Imports, Duties. Compares 1896-7 and 1898-9.

He gave an interesting statement showing the reductions of duty on goods entered for consumption for the nine months ending 31st March, 1898-9 and 1896-7, and showing also the reductions of duty on the present tariff. During the same period 1896-7 the dutiable goods entered for consumption were \$66,722,597; free goods entered for consumption \$32,174,820. The dutiable goods entered for consumption were \$50,972,738; free goods for consumption \$32,174,820. Total - \$83,147,558. During the same months of 1898-9, the dutiable goods entered for consumption were \$45,017,419; free goods for consumption \$32,174,820. Total - \$77,192,239. During the same months of 1898-9, the dutiable goods entered for consumption were \$45,017,419; free goods for consumption \$32,174,820. Total - \$77,192,239.

The Per Centage of Tariff Reduction. The total duty paid was \$18,761,708. This was under the preferential tariff of \$40,000, which left \$21,238,292. The average rate on goods duties was 17.21 per cent. The average rate on duties on denials was 17.21 per cent. Deducting the coin and bullion, the value of goods entered for consumption was \$79,885,306, and the duty collected was \$13,433,213, or 16.83 per cent. The rate therefore for 1898-9 was 17.31, a reduction of 2.14 per cent. This reduction is equivalent to 11 per cent of the old rate, or in other words, one-eighth.

Calculating on this basis the reduction in duty for the whole year was \$1,640,000. This was under the preferential tariff of \$3,000,000, so that the reductions of the tariff for 1893 as compared with the average rate of the nine months of Current year there is a reduction of \$2,350,000, or about \$3,000,000 for the whole year. That was certainly a satisfactory measure of tariff reform, although it was said by some of his opponents that the N. F. was in full force and operation.

Referring to specific and ad valorem duties Mr. Fielding said that there were 59 items on tariff on which the duty was specific or ad valorem and 10 on which the whole duty had been removed. Mr. Foster—How many remain? Mr. Fielding—There are a number of items that we are gradually removing.

Proceeding Mr. Fielding took up the preferential tariff. He said that the opponents at one time accused them of not getting anything in return for the preference to British goods. Now he said that the preference to British goods had merely humbugged Great Britain. The Toronto Mail and Empire had even said that the tariff was to be reduced from 35 per cent to 10 per cent, but no one had ever said that. What he had said was that Great Britain was to be reduced 1 per cent on general tariff, and 1 per cent on specific tariff. No matter what the duties are Great Britain gets a reduction of 1 per cent on general tariff. That was the only advantage that British importers, and American manufacturers understood it also. If there were no preference British importers would have no chance in the Canadian market.

American and English Imports. It is said that while the British imports increased a little the American imports increased a great deal. It was exactly what had been expected, and that was material from the United States and Britain did the same thing. Canada brought over the same thing. English manufacturers were prospering as never before, and that was the only advantage that British importers, and American manufacturers understood it also. If there were no preference British importers would have no chance in the Canadian market.

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Independence . .

The man who buys Shorey's Ready Tailored Clothing looks and feels independent. His apparel is just as stylish as though he had paid a high price to a swell tailor. His appearance is a recommendation if he is seeking employment. The simple fact that he is wearing Shorey's Clothing is proof of his well-balanced judgement. And the guarantee card he finds in the pocket of each garment makes him independent of all risk.



The clothes must satisfy him, or he can have his money back.

had aroused a feeling in Great Britain which led old country people to buy Canadian goods in preference to other goods. Mr. Fielding read various resolutions of British manufacturers, organizations and interviews with old country traders.

Mr. Fielding said that the government had given the country a measure of tariff reform and fulfilled the pledge of duty on the present tariff. During the same period 1896-7 the dutiable goods entered for consumption were \$66,722,597; free goods entered for consumption \$32,174,820. The dutiable goods entered for consumption were \$50,972,738; free goods for consumption \$32,174,820. Total - \$83,147,558.

With regard to tariff, the minister of finance announced there would be no change. "I don't assume," he said, "that the tariff is perfect." Conservative voice—"No." Mr. Fielding—It is the same old N. F. The opposition have said it is, it ought to be. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fielding said the people did not want reciprocity with the United States. That was perhaps a stronger expression than some of the denials they used to be for reciprocity. They had become independent and getting a good foothold in the British market would be better able to do without the United States. However, one must always feel it was not right to remove trade relations matter intended.

An investigation was held Saturday into the stranding of the British liner steamship Flates on the Coffin Patches while on a voyage from Baltimore to Halifax, late of the S. C. City of Montreal. The examination was held before Captain George Bisset, of the Flaming, late of the S. C. City of Montreal, and Captain Harding, master mariner and port warden. After the examination of the steamer and the conclusion that the vessel had been navigated with every care and precaution, and ascertained the captain and crew of the steamer from all blame.

The schooner E. Carr is at York Point slip making extensive repairs. Her next will be put in at once, after which the vessel will carry lumber to ports in the United States.

The schooner Olo discharge her cargo of pulp into the steamer Halifax City and sailed for London.

A red flag with a yellow crown in the center is the new danger flag to be flown in future by a vessel in the service of her master's agreement carrying explosives. Official notification of its adoption has been made to the British mercantile service and to foreign governments.

There has been a fair business reported in all tonnage for the past few days, the bulk of which has consisted of fixtures for the new, large and comfortable lumber tractors. Rates in these departments have been steady, and there is yet a good inquiry for tonnage. The long voyage market demand has been limited and the tendency of rates easy.

account to anchor several times. Other vessels of the fleet report very few passages. The Montevideoan brought in 12 quick-drying 40 pounders from the Woolwich arsenal for the Canadian government. She also had among her cargo 2,000 packages of ammunition.

Barbentine Herbert Folger is loading a full cargo at Halifax for the steamer Philadelphia. Captain Krasch, of the steamship Bessing, at Montreal on Friday, visited a detailed bottom up and dangerous to navigation, about sixteen miles west by north from Cape Fin.

During the past 50 years there have been 10 built, 35 built, 1 barkentine, 18 built and 443 schooners owned and built in the United States. That has been lost.—(Boston Post.)

The Dominion liner New England, at Boston Friday from Queenstown, made her record run—6 days, 22 hours, and 54 minutes. She had 500 passengers, 101 second and 1092 steerage passengers.

The Hamburg-American steamer Bessing, due at Halifax the end of the week from Hamburg, has 1398 Gallies. The Bessing is a steel screw steamer, 10,000 tons gross, 7167 net, built by Harland & Wolff in 1891, she is 500 ft. long, 63 ft. beam, 34 ft. depth, and has 604 normal horse power and a speed of 13 knots. She is about the same size as the Barbentine.

Details of a serious accident, which happened to Capt. Bradford R. Hilton, of the day or two ago, while at Halifax, N. S., is as follows: Captain Hilton, with his daughter Marjorie, was walking up the wharf, and while crossing a railing, taking Captain Hilton got caught between some cars that were being shifted together. He was held for minutes before he could be extricated. We understand Captain Hilton had improved sufficiently to allow him to take passage on the Abyssinian as a passenger. The ship's doctor, Mr. Arthur, who was mate, leaving command of the ship. She is bound to Barbados for orders, leaving Halifax previous to the 15th March.—[Toronto Telegram.]

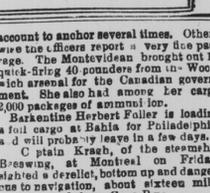
Halifax brigantine Endora arrived at Boston Thursday, 122 days from Manila. Last year the Endora proceeded to New Castle where she took on a cargo of 1,750 tons coal, which was taken up to Manila and distributed among Admiral Dewey's fleet.

M. F. Plant, second vice-president of the Plant and B. W. Wrenn, traffic manager of the same line, were in Boston Saturday on business connected with the summer service to the provinces. Business promises to be unusually heavy during the summer months. It will be better accommodated than ever before. With the steamer La Crosse and the Halifax line it will be possible to cut down the usual running time several hours, a fact that the traveling public will be glad to recognize.

The steamship Mandala is now on her way from New York for West Bay. Another charter is reported—a steamer to load at this port for the west coast of England, doing 25 shillings. Among the recent charters is that of the British barque Endora, which arrived at Boston last week from Manila with a cargo of hemp. She was loaded at a cargo of 1,000 tons for South America at \$10.50 per 1000 lbs. The gross value of the estate left by the late Mr. William L. L. senior partner of the firm of Laird Brothers, shipbuilders, Birkenhead, has been sworn at \$3,073,474.

Capl. William Oncombe, of the steamer Kaitia, favors the system of compulsory pilotage. He has recently made the following statement of his views on the subject: "My opinion is in favor of compulsory pilotage, when it is carried out through the long and governed by the state, as it is in most European countries, such as Germany, Holland, etc. It is bound to any difficulty in obtaining a pilot. "Where pilotage is not compulsory owners expect masters to take their own pilot, and a master may know the channel there is a certain amount of risk, as the following circumstance will show: "I was bound to London and proceeding up river had suddenly to bring my ship up as there had been a collision and both vessels had sunk in the channel. If the weather had been hazy I would probably have run on to it. Had I a pilot on board he would have known of this obstruction."—[Halifax Chronicle.]

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COLDS IN CHICKENS.

Some of the Old Theories May Be at Fault.

I have been experimenting somewhat with colds in chickens and by these experiments have proved to my satisfaction that some of the so called pot theories are at fault. I have especially demonstrated that common colds will not develop into roup, as a great many claim, but that if a fowl has the roup it comes entirely from contagion. I have had some of the worst cases of cold this season to deal with I have ever had, and I have placed those afflicted with those that were well to see if they would also take the disease, but they did not. I have also taken the worse cases and put them into places where the conditions were worse and did nothing for them in the way of giving them medicine and have not had any roup from this experiment. Others I put under better conditions and gave everything ever recommended for colds and even rop, and they did not get better. I made up my mind there was something wrong. I discovered the trouble after awhile. Previous to this and through all my various experiments they had been coddling together, as chicks always do, just as long as they are allowed to do so. So I separated them and made them good care and a good tight house, so no drafts could touch them, and they at once began to improve and finally got entirely well. Therefore I reasoned that by packing together at night they were spoiled and when they got up in the morning they were chilled by the sudden change and contracted cold. I am now convinced that the best way is to teach chicks to roost early, care being taken to give them a good, wide board to roost on until they are fully developed, and thus avoid crooked breasts, etc.—Henry Trafford in Feather.

Down With the Hatchet Doctrine.

It makes me "tired" to hear a man who professes to be a poultryman advocating the hatchet for sick fowls, says H. C. Austin in The American Poultry Journal. I have been raising poultry 40 years and have had to take the hatchet to but two birds. I have found roup and cancer in its worst form. It was the first I had ever seen, so I killed the two that showed the sickness first. In a few days there were 50 cases, but I succeeded in curing them, and when they were well they were well. There was a fine Leghorn cock among them. I used him for three years. He was never again sick, nor did any of his offspring have roup. I did not breed from him until he was well. The cause of this outbreak of roup, I believe, was my carelessness in their roosting quarters. During the very cold weather the wind blew through cracks in the house. Roup in fowls is like cold in the human system. If you neglect it, you will soon have a bad case. A true poultryman, when he sees his fowls have cold, will keep them up and give them a little tonic for a few days.

As for a chicken that has once had the roup being unfit to eat, that is all "hoax." In less than a year after a fowl is well of such complaint the disease is entirely out of its system. A cured bird is as good as one that has never had the roup. A house should be without cracks, without lice, and kept clean. Disinfectants must be used.

Blue Andalusians.

Breeders of the fancy and utility, why not try them? I have bred them five years, and for eggs I find they outclass the Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Leghorns 20 per cent by actual test. They are all year round layers, and lay larger eggs. They are much harder than either of the above mentioned varieties, mature as quickly as the Leghorns, and are as heavy as the Minorcas. They do not breed as true to color as most varieties throwing off black and white chicks, but you can get as many high scoring birds from the same number hatched as from almost any other variety. My birds have never failed to carry off a large per cent of premiums wherever shown, with scores cards from 93 to 94. They always attract attention in the showroom and certainly ought to be more extensively bred. From experience I have found them practically nonsetters. In the five years I have only had three hens to show the least sign of broodiness and I have seen 4 years old.—B. F. Parsons in American Poultry Journal.

Poultry Shows as Educators.

The poultry show should be regarded as an educational institution, a place where different breeds and varieties can be studied, where the most advanced results in breeding can be seen, and where many excellent and valuable lessons can be learned. This can be accomplished in a greater degree than it has ever been accomplished if the following plan is carried out: Every breed or variety entered alive should also have dressed representatives—at least one cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. With every breed should be exhibited at least one dozen eggs laid by hens and an equal number laid by pullets. If this were done, the department of dressed poultry, as well as the department of live poultry, would take on an additional meaning.—American Fancier.

Incubators For Early Chicks.

However resolutely a breeder may resolve to do without incubators, he cannot very well dispense with them if he wants the very earliest hatched chicks. Any one who has tried to get a hen to sit steadily early in spring for sufficient time to hatch out the chicks will know that it is impossible. The broodiest hen after two or three days on the nest will probably leave the eggs and go to laying again. Yet it is necessary to have the chicks hatched early, so that they begin laying next fall before the cold weather comes, in which case most of them, if well fed and given a warm, light room, will continue to lay through the winter.—Boston Cultivator.



DEHORNING.

Advantages of Using Caustic Potash Instead of Iron.

Veterinarian Niles of the Virginia experiment station is a strong advocate of dehorning by means of caustic potash instead of instruments. The caustic potash should be applied before the horn starts to grow, yet it may be effectually used after the horn is one or two inches long. Caustic potash is an alkaline caustic and for dehorning purposes should be got in the form of sticks. While not in use these sticks must be kept in a closely stoppered bottle or they will soon go into solution, as caustic potash absorbs moisture from the air very rapidly. The application is easy and can be made by any one. It is best applied when the calf is only a few days old. With a pair of scissors clip the hair from the young horn that the potash may come in direct contact with the parts to be destroyed. It has been recommended that the oily secretions of the skin be first removed with a little soap. This is, however, unnecessary.



Jersey calf dehorned with caustic potash.

As the potash will quickly saponify the oil on the skin. After clipping the hair, slightly moisten the parts to be treated. Wrap the stick of caustic potash in paper to protect the fingers, leaving one end of the stick exposed. Then apply the exposed end of the potash to the moistened parts to be treated for a few seconds. If the application is thorough, one treatment is sufficient, care having been taken to cover the entire young horn and its matrix. Where the horn has started to grow a thorough application at the base of the horn will be necessary. The writer has successfully dehorned calves with caustic potash when the horns were at least two inches in length. Care should be taken not to apply the caustic for too great a time or it will run down on the side of the face and make an unnecessary sore or may even enter the eye. Caustic potash has been used for this purpose for a number of years and has always given good results when used in a proper manner. Caustic soda may also be used for the same purpose and in the same manner, with like results. Many solutions have been placed on the market for the destruction of the horns of young calves. These solutions were sold at exorbitant prices and were no more effectual than the caustic potash or soda, all probably having one or the other of these agents as their base. The majority of these preparations were sold at \$1 per four ounce bottle, the cost to the manufacturer not exceeding 5 cents per bottle.

Churning Sweet and Sour Cream.

Quality of cream depends largely on its handling during ripening. Sour cream churns more easily than sweet cream. The reason for this may be that the presence of lactic acid has some effect on the surface tension of fat globules. Since sour cream churns more readily than sweet cream, it will not do to mix creams of unequal ripeness just before churning. The sour cream would churn first, and the sweet cream would be left as buttermilk. If it is necessary to mix cream of unequal ripeness, it should be done at least 12 hours before churning, and the mixing should be thorough. It is important to stir the cream while it is ripening for a similar reason. If the temperature of cream is not exactly alike throughout, as is nearly always the case, the warmer parts ripen more rapidly, and unless the cream is occasionally stirred it does not ripen uniformly. This leads to heavy masses of fat in the buttermilk. If cream has been handled exactly as it should be, the churn may be stopped when the butter is in granular form without loss of fat in the buttermilk, but if the cream is not uniformly ripened the churn cannot be stopped at this point without considerable loss.—Field and Farm.

Cold and Storms.

The Manhattan creamery received milk on Feb. 3 which, according to the usual calculations, would make 283 pounds of butter, but when the cream was separated and churned it yielded only 237 pounds, or over 21 per cent short of the usual run. In looking for the cause it was noted that on Feb. 1 the weather turned cold and it snowed for two days. This goes to show that dairy cows especially should be provided with conditions as nearly uniform as possible. Any sudden change in temperature, feed or care may not permanently affect the percentage of butter fat in milk, but it will cause a temporary change both in quantity and quality and may in a large measure account for the fluctuations in the butter fat experienced at so many of our creameries.—Professor D. H. Otis of Kansas College.

Testing Cows.

At the present time the most important single item in dairying is the testing of the cows. This may seem a simple matter, but, if rightly conducted, its influence is far-reaching. In every herd there are some cows better than others.

CAMBERT CHEESE.

Anybody Can Now Make This Famous Product.

The Camembert cheese, a well known article in all French hotels and restaurants, has now begun to find its way into England, Germany and the Scandinavian countries. The name of this celebrated product is derived from a village in the department of Orne, France, where, during the revolution, a woman, Marie Harel by name, first made it. The method remained a secret until 1813, when the children of Marie Harel became married and set up small factories in different parts of Normandy. At present there is no secrecy about the Camembert cheese. It is made in the following manner: Immediately after milking, the milk is set in a wooden bucket at a temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees F. In a few hours it is skimmed, whereupon a proper amount of rennet is added. The curd is formed after standing six hours, during which the temperature should be as nearly 90 degrees F. as possible, especially at the beginning. In the home cheese manufacture this is effected by placing a wet cloth over the bucket. When a curd has been formed, it should be taken out with a skimmer and placed in a cheese mold which stands on a slanting board in order that the whey can drain off completely. In two days the cheese will be ready to leave the form. Each loaf is then salted thoroughly on all sides, whereupon it is left thus for four days, when the drying begins.

In drying this cheese care should be taken that it is placed where the breeze can touch it directly, such as immediately behind the window screens. It must rest upon straw mats and be turned from day to day. In the course of five weeks, when sweating sets in, the so called refining begins. This means that the cheese is placed in a dark, dry cellar without ventilation, and where a temperature of 50 degrees F. is kept as nearly as possible. They must be turned every other day for about a month, and it is then ready for marketing.

This is the salted Camembert. It can be made without salting, but in that case will keep only a short time before decaying. A good Camembert is quite palatable. But here, as in many other cases, success lies in the touch with which it is done. J. Christian Bay in Farm and Fireside.

Adulteration.

Ernest Mathew writes as follows in the London Times: "During the past few years I have tested at various agricultural shows over 800 cows separately for butter production by the method which is now made in the color and quality of the butter produced, and from those notes certain conclusions have forced themselves upon my mind which would not in ordinary course present themselves to those who have been in the habit of testing their cows individually. One of such conclusions is that butter made from milk containing uniformly large fat globules is invariably of a higher quality than that made from milk containing small and irregular sized fat globules. The natural color of butter is affected by various causes, such as the season of the year and injudicious feeding, but it will be almost always found that the paler the butter the poorer the quality. To summarize, color and quality of butter go hand in hand. To color butter artificially, therefore, is a means of passing off an inferior article, although it may not be so intended by the party using the coloring material, and on this ground alone, if the coloring of butter and margarine is especially prohibited, at least such colored product should be labeled and sold as 'colored.'"

Butter Fat in Private Dairies.

Many dairymen are not aware of the loss there is in butter fat on all farms where cream is raised by setting in ice water, cold water or cold air varying with the season. The loss is likely to be very large in summer and less in winter. This loss, carried on year in and year out, amounts to a large sum when a whole herd is taken into account. The Kansas farm has been endeavoring, by a three days' test of a private dairy, to determine how much this loss is. They find that the skim-milk contains from 3 to 7 of 1 per cent of butter fat, or an average of 4.4 of 1 per cent, while the buttermilk tested 1.1 per cent of butter fat. The herd of five cows tested showed a loss of 129 pounds of butter per year lost in the skim-milk and 31 pounds lost in the buttermilk, a total loss of 160 pounds, or 23 pounds per cow. This, at 20 cents per pound, the price received from private customers, means a loss of \$6.40 per cow per annum. The farmer with 20 cows would at this rate save \$128 per year by using a farm separator, and we believe this estimate is not far from correct.

Scales Increase Milk Yield.

T. A. Borman of Navarre, Kan., says his cows actually give more milk when there is a pair of scales hanging in the barn. At first thought this may appear ridiculous, but upon a little reflection it is not hard to understand. When a cow gives less milk than usual the record shows it, and an attempt is made to discover the cause and remove it. On the other hand, when the yield is above normal the causes are searched out, if possible the same conditions are supplied to the rest of the herd. But I have not the time to bother with recording each cow's yield, says some one. Here experience comes to our aid and tells us that it takes about 12 seconds to weigh and record a cow's yield, or the milk of five cows can be weighed and recorded in one minute, and the extra pains that a milkster will take when keeping a record will more than pay for the time.—Professor D. H. Otis.

TRAINED SKIRTS.

The Manner of Making and Finishing Them.

Ceremonious costumes are made with a train, which is more or less long according to circumstances. A bridal gown, for example, has a more extensive train than any other toilet, but its length varies according to the richness of the material employed, the most costly goods permitting the longest train. If the wedding gown is of plain satin, the train is lined with the same fabric as the gown itself, but if it is of broche material the lining is still plain satin. No stiffening of any kind is used in the train. Where the lining is satin of a superior quality no frill is required inside the hem of the train.



PRINCESS COSTUME.

but otherwise a ruffle or accordion plaiting of silk, pinked at both edges, is placed at the inside of the edge.

In the case of a wedding costume it is necessary to have everything of the same tone of white—stockings, shoes, gloves, veil and petticoats may be cream if the gown is cream, dead white if the gown is dead white. The prayer book need not necessarily be cream or white; it may be of pale green, lavender, pink or coral moccasin. The illustration shows a reception gown in which the foundation is ruby velours, with rich incrustations of white cloth. The princess tunic of white cloth forms a sort of corset, the velours with its applications appearing as a yoke and also forming the sleeves. The velvet collar has cloth tabs, and the belt of ruby satin is passed through cuts in the tunic and tied in a bow at the back. JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION NOTES.

Items With Regard to Prevailing Styles.

Wedding veils are arranged in mantilla fashion if they are of lace and are kept at the back of the head. If they are of tulle, however, they fall over the face. The hair is placed at the top of the head, the little curls of orange blossoms passing around it, the veil lying over all. After the square of tulle is properly arranged it is sometimes necessary to trim off the points with scissors to prevent them from overpassing the edge of the round train. A novelty in parasols has but five ribs instead of seven, the number. This makes the breadth wider at the outer edge and therefore increases the curve of that edge when the parasol is expanded. As a



GIRL'S COAT.

consequence it assumes the shape of a five pointed star and looks odd to unaccustomed eyes. These parasols are shown in solid colored silks of bright hues and also in silks with wide, contrasting stripes, which run from the center outward and form V's at the ribs. Not merely toques, but large, round hats are entirely formed of flower heads set close together. Violets, cowslips and hyacinth bells are thus employed, being arranged upon the wire frame so that the shape is perfectly distinct. Of course the trimming of such hats is very slight and consists chiefly of gauze, tulle and flowers, lace veiling or spangled net. The girl's coat illustrated is of mastic cloth, it hangs straight at the back and in front, but is curved slightly under the arms. The trimming consists of stitched bands of cloth a shade darker, which outline a yoke, pass down each side of the front, around the lower part of the coat and up the back at each side. The revers and turnover collar are outlined by similar bands. The same trimming is arranged at the top and wrists of the sleeves and around the pockets. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SUMMER NOVELTIES.

What Fashion Provides For Summer Wardrobes.

There are many attractive novelties in wash fabrics for chemisettes, bodices, the fronts of shirt waists and trimming purposes. These goods, which are sold by the yard, are of the finest mussook or lawn, combined with Valenciennes lace in various ways. In one case there are bands of finely tucked mussook separated by bands of Valenciennes insertion, heading or embroidery; in another the tucked bands are replaced by puffings; in another little frills of lace are sewed on the goods between the tucks. Colored batiste is sometimes used instead of white goods, and narrow strips of trimming of the same character are also shown. Embroidered swiss muslin trimmings are revived from the days of our grandmothers, and are as attractive as they are fragile. A new fashion of retirement in favor of dark tan leather and kid, light tan shoes



FOULARD GOWN.

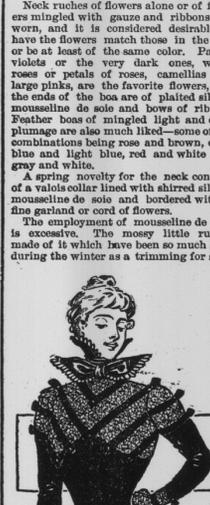
are again coming to the front and are to be worn with stockings of the same tint. Besides the usual laced low shoe, with a moderately heavy extension sole and a round toe, there are very attractive slippers with high heels, thin soles, a flap which comes over the top of the foot and a big, dull gold buckle. These are cool for summer wear and highly becoming to a pretty foot, although it is an open question whether tan or black stockings look better with them. There is a momentary fancy for tan openwork, consisting of fine lisle thread or silk. The foulard gown illustrated has a skirt draped at the left side under three crystal buttons. The bodice has a yoke of russet guipure over violet taffeta, and is tight behind, while in front it is draped at the left side with a crystal buckle. The

coquilles of the drapery are lined with violet taffeta and bordered with guipure. The collar is lined with puffings of white mousseline de soie. The tight sleeves have wrist frills of guipure, and the pointed belt is of violet taffeta. The hat of mauve straw is trimmed with a chon of tulle and a curling plume, the brim being lined with tulle ruches. JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION HINTS.

Ruches, Bows and Other Attractive Novelties.

Neck ruches of flowers alone or of flowers mingled with gauze and ribbons are worn, and it is considered desirable to have the flowers match those in the hat, or be at least of the same color. Parma violets or the very dark ones whose roses or petals of roses, camellias and large pinks, are the favorite flowers, and the ends of the bows are of plaited silk or mousseline de soie and bows of ribbon. Feather bows of mingled light and dark plumage are also much liked—some of the combinations being rose and brown, dark blue and light blue, red and white and gray and white. A spring novelty for the neck consists of a valois collar lined with shirred silk or mousseline de soie and bordered with a fine garland or cord of flowers. The employment of mousseline de soie is excessive. The mossy little ruches made of it which have been so much seen during the winter as a trimming for silk,



NOVEL BODICE.

satin and velvet, have now extended to woolen garments, and caps of heavy cloth are actually adorned with the design of this perishable and fragile looking decoration. The bodice illustrated is of turquoise bechoe silk and is very light fitting. It has a high, pointed corslet of black velvet, from the top of which bands of black velvet are carried obliquely across the bust and shoulders. These bands are fastened at the ends by steel buttons. The sleeves are of black velvet nearly to the shoulder, the upper part and a band at the waist being of the turquoise silk, crossed by velvet bands. The black velvet collar has flaring scallops at the top, and there is a black velvet cravat. Flaring cuffs of turquoise silk finish the wrists. JUDIC CHOLLET.

PRINCESS GOWNS.

They Are Employed For Weddings and Other Festal Wear.

Princess gowns are not to be worn by very plump or very slender women. A tall, well rounded figure is required for them and a graceful carriage. Without these accessories the princess gown loses its charm and is decidedly unbecoming. Wedding gowns are made in this style whenever the figure of the bride warrants it, and the lining, like the outside, must have no seam at the waist line, but extend unbroken from top to foot. Fuller or taf-feta is the usual lining chosen, and when



RED COSTUME.

the outside material is of but moderate quality an interlining of thin flannel is used to give richness. Where the princess gown is draped in front it is always easy to arrange the fastening, which may be concealed by the decoration or placed under the left arm. If the trimming does not admit of this, the fastening may be in the middle of the back by means of lacings or buttons and buttonholes. The latter method is the newest. The row of buttons is not carried up to the collar, a yoke, chemisette or fichu being so arranged as to break the line of buttons before it reaches the top. Today's illustration shows a costume of bright red cloth. The tight skirt is entirely plain. The coat bodice has long, square tabs or basques descending to the foot of the skirt and bordered with flat bands of velvet. Similar bands decorate the bodice, mingled with black velvet buttons. The bodice opens over a blouse front of red cloth, the pointed opening at the top of the blouse being bordered with black velvet bands. The collar and plastron are of white silk. The sleeves are trimmed with velvet and buttons at the top and the wrists. The hat of black chip is trimmed with black plumes and a knot of red velvet fastened by a gold buckle. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SPRING STYLES.

The Fancy For Long Neck Chains Still Prevails.

Accordion plaited skirts, although not the rule, are nevertheless sanctioned by fashion, and especially the flounce which now usually encircles the foot of the skirt may be accordion plaited with great propriety. Radiating or sun plaiting, as it is called, is the preferred kind and requires, of course, that the goods should be cut in a curved form. Long neck chains continue to be much worn, and the fashionable woman has a number of them, of varying styles, to go with different costumes. Those of gold, with infrequent studing of turquoise, diamonds and other precious stones, are less new, although more delicate than



CLOTH COSTUME.

ropes of beads arranged like a rosary. On crystals and amethysts are favorites. A simple chain is worn with a plain gown, the richer ones being reserved to accompany visiting and theater costumes and even ball gowns, for the chain may support a purse, a watch, a locket or a fan, as occasion demands. When the purse hangs loose and is light, it should be of an ornamental character. Pretty ones are made of gold, silver or steel links, with a round, jeweled top. The picture shows a charming gown of mastic cloth. The skirt is long and opens in redingote style over a horizontally plaited taffeta. The bodice is bordered with applications of white guipure. The tight bolero opens over a vest of white cloth, which has a short basque. There are double revers of white cloth trimmed with applications of guipure, and between them is a plaited plastron matching the taffeta. Fancy silver buttons adorn the front of the bolero. The sleeves are plaited horizontally at the top and ornamented with guipure applications at the wrists. The hat of mastic straw is trimmed with gray plumes. JUDIC CHOLLET.

BIRTHS.

McDonald—The Rev. H. H. Truro, on April 21st, to the wife of Murdoch McDonald, I. C. M., son.

MARRIAGES.

Bell-Anderson—At the home of the bride, Mrs. Anderson, on April 21st, by Rev. J. A. Cahill, Robert Bell to Nancy Anderson.

DEATHS.

One—At De Wolfe corner, on April 19th, Joseph Cook, aged 72 years and 7 months.

DEPARTURES.

Coastwise—Reba Albot, 20, Morris, from Advocate Harbor, Suite 24, Merriam, from Canaan.

ARRIVED.

Halifax, 2nd inst, schr Viola, from New York. Moncton, 1st inst, schr Adelaide, sailed from Boston, March 21, 1899.

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CATARH OF THE STOMACH.

Catarh of the stomach has long been considered an evil thing to incur. The usual symptoms are a full or bloated sensation after eating, accompanied with a heavy, aching, a flatulent or gassy, and a pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; head-aches, a loss of appetite, nervousness and a general weariness, loss of sleep.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

We constantly strive to have all departments in the store exactly right in every way—in stock, in system, in service, in quality and in lowness of prices. This policy has brought each department to its present state of efficiency.

TIDE TABLE. MAY 1899. HIGH WATER. LOW WATER. Table with columns for time and tide levels.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. ARRIVED. Stomper Cumberland, 145, Thompson, from St. John, N. B., on May 5.

ARRIVED.

Palmerston, 3rd inst, schr Mary A. Troop, Baker, from St. John, N. B., on May 5.

DEPARTURES.

City Island, 2nd inst, schr Sarah Potter, from St. John, N. B., on May 5.

REPORTS, DISASTERS ETC.

In port at Bermuda, 2nd inst, schr Clavola, Melrose, from St. John, N. B., on May 5.

ARRIVED.

City Island, 2nd inst, schr Sarah Potter, from St. John, N. B., on May 5.

OVER \$1,000.00.

Spent during 25 years' catarrh. Remedies and Specialists by a wealthy mill-owner of Port Eustace, B. C. at last cured.

Japanese Catarrh Cure.

Mr. Joseph Little's well known mill-owner of Port Eustace, B. C., formerly of Halifax, N. S., writes that he has been cured of his Japanese Catarrh.

EXHIBITION DIRECTORS.

Meeting of the directors of the Exhibition Association was held Thursday afternoon, Vice-president W. H. Thorne in the chair.

TOWN SITE TROUBLE.

Grand Forks complains that the Canadian Pacific has side-tracked it for the purpose of exploiting a town site.

FOR BELLELSLE.

Having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical government engineers, the Steamer Springfield will leave St. John for Bellefleur every Tuesday.

GREATER OAK HALL.

King Street, Corner Cornhill. SCOVIL BROS. & CO., St. John, N. B. MEN'S SUITS—We have the finest line of Men's Suits ever brought into St. John.

Intercolonial Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1899, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Express for Campbellton, Pictou, Pictou and Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou.

OUR STUDENTS.

Purchase a 12 months' certificate, covering both business and school courses. At an average time for either course is 6 months, students who are intelligent and energetic should have both diplomas at the end of 12 months.

TOURISM.

Tobacco is a native of Mexico and was introduced into this country in 1565 by Juan Ponce de Leon.

MILLIONS OF SLAIN. A VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE WOE OF DRUNKARDS. WORSE THAN ANY PLAGUE.

Intemperance Portrayed by Rev. Dr. Talmage in Bureaucratic Language—The Friends of the Vineyard, the Dairy, the Grain Field and the Music Hall Send Up a Great Cry.

Washington, April 30.—Rev. Dr. Talmage's text to-day was Exodus 21, 6. "And thou shalt be a great cry throughout all the land of Egypt."

This was the worst of the ten plagues. The destroying angel at midnight flapped his wings over the land, and there was one dead in each house. Lamentation and mourning went through all Egypt.

The first of the ten plagues was the death of the first-born. The calamity in America worse than the calamity in Egypt. Thousands of the slain. No arithmetic can calculate their number.

Once upon a time four fiends met in the lost world. They resolved that the people of our earth were too happy, and three infernals came forth to our earth on embassy of mischief.

The fiend of the vineyard came in one bright morning and the grapes and sat down on a root of twisted grapevine in sheer discouragement. The fiend of the dairy came and he clutched the grapes through it, how to damage the world.

The grapes were so ripe and beautiful and luscious! They bewitched the air with their sweetness. There seemed to be so much health in every bunch!

Then the second fiend came into the vineyard. He walked about in the shade of the grapevines, he clutched a cluster and squeezed it in perfect spite, and lo, his hand was red with the blood of the vineyard.

Then the third fiend came into the vineyard. He walked about in the shade of the grapevines, he clutched a cluster and squeezed it in perfect spite, and lo, his hand was red with the blood of the vineyard.

Then the fourth fiend came into the vineyard. He walked about in the shade of the grapevines, he clutched a cluster and squeezed it in perfect spite, and lo, his hand was red with the blood of the vineyard.

dreds of young men—and I say it not in flattery—splendid young men, who have their reputation as their only capital, their father gave you a good education or as good an education as he could afford to give you.

He could furnish you no means, but he has surrounded you with Christian influences and a good memory of the past. Now, young man, under the influence of your own right arm to achieve your fortune, and as your reputation is your only capital do not bring upon it suspicion by going in and out of liquor establishments or by an odor of your breath or by any glare of your eye or by any unnatural flush on your cheeks.

The inebriate suffers also in the fact that he loses his self respect, and when you destroy a man's self respect there is no more left of him. Then a man will do things he would not do otherwise, he will say things he would not say otherwise.

When I see this plague in the land and when I see this destroying angel sweeping across our great cities, an angry, indignant and sometimes humiliated man asks me, "What are you in favor of?"

But I must not dwell on generalities. I must come to specifics. I did like, it is a sermon on generalities. I want personalities. Are you a teetotaler? Have you ever been drunk?

But he suffers also in the loss of physical health. The people in this audience can remember Dr. Sewell going through this country electrifying great audiences by denouncing to them the poison of the grape.

See the attendants stand back from that ward in the hospital where the inebriate is dying. They cannot stand the sight of him. He is a pest to them.

But it plagues a man also in the loss of home. I do not care how much he loves his wife and children, if this habit gets the mastery over him he will do the most outrageous things.

Do Your Work. In all seasons and moods we are to do our work with unflinching courage; we are to be loyal to the highest truth, though our hearts be laid within us; we are to inspire and lead though we cannot see the way for the darkness of the man.

Every woman in America should own a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. In its 1,008 pages she will find plain talks about all sorts of ailments.

berment to there. I suppose when the inebriate wakes up in the lost world there will be an infinite thirst clawing upon him. In this world he could get strong drink, he could beg or he could steal.

If a fiend from the lost world should come up on a mission to a groshop and having finished the mission in the groshop, he would come back, taking on the tip of his wing one drop of alcoholic beverage, what would he do with it?

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KILLED AN OLD MAN. J. N. Plumb Shot Alexander Masterton Five Times in Succession—In a Written Statement He Claims Masterton Has Hounded Him for Years.

New York, May 3.—Alexander Masterton, a director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and 72 years of age, was shot and killed this afternoon by James Neale Plumb, in the Burlington Hotel, on West 30th street.

In his statement Plumb wrote the following: "The reason for taking this serious step was that for upwards of 35 years, commencing as far back as 1862, at the time of my marriage engagement, this man has followed me like a leech upon my back."

Plumb's statements, one of which was addressed to the Associated Press, dealt with a period of his career embracing the past 35 years, were rambling in many places and concluded with the statement: "No man has a higher regard for human life than I have, but the just and righteous punishment of Alexander Masterton is a duty which I cannot evade."

LOVE IN THE SCALE. "How much does the baby weigh?" is another way of asking, "Is he healthy and strong?"

A prospective mother cannot begin too early to look after her own health and physical condition. This is true, and it is reflected in the baby.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a medicine which promotes the perfect health and strength of the organism specially concerned in motherhood.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a medicine which promotes the perfect health and strength of the organism specially concerned in motherhood. It is a safe and comparatively free from pain; renders the mother strong and cheerful, and transmits healthy constitutional vigor to the child.

NEW ICE SMASHER. The Stanley Ice to Be Replaced by a More Powerful Craft.

The thirty-first annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1898—Marine Branch—gives the following particulars regarding the new winter steamer, which will be running on the Summerdale Cape Tormentine route next season:

The Stanley has been engaged in the winter service ever since the first steamer that service in 1857, and has proved to be a most excellent ice steamer. The severe strain which this steamer has undergone in battles with heavy ice in the Straits of Northumberland has had its effect.

The dimensions of the new steamer will be 225 feet in length between perpendiculars, breadth, moulded 32 feet 6 inches, depth, moulded 20 feet 6 inches.

The engines will be exceptionally strong of the triple expansion type, having cylinders 26 inches, 41 inches and 65 inches diameter, and to develop not less than 2,900 indicated horse power.

The stern has been specially designed for backing astern in the ice, and will have an ice cutter to protect the rudder stock; the rudder itself will be of solid cast steel. The vessel will be provided with water ballast tanks in the bottom and trimming tanks forward and aft.

The main objective, however, has been to secure strength of hull and machinery. The steamer will cost about £38,000 sterling without furnishing.

A Narrow Escape. George Clark, the caretaker of the Beacon light, and a well known oarsman, had a narrow escape from drowning Friday afternoon.

George Clark, the caretaker of the Beacon light, and a well known oarsman, had a narrow escape from drowning Friday afternoon. He had set sail on turning the lighthouse, and was coming up the harbor to Sand Point, when a squall struck the craft.

Over a Wharf. St. Andrews, April 27.—Mr. B. F. De Wolfe lost a valuable horse yesterday.

St. Andrews, April 27.—Mr. B. F. De Wolfe lost a valuable horse yesterday. While the steamer Viking was making her regular call at Mr. De Wolfe's wharf on the wharf, the horse and buggy was standing upon the wharf.

Make New Rich Blood. Parsons' Pills. BEST LIVER PILL MADE.

Remove impurities from the stomach, liver and bowels, by the use of the best blood purifier ever made. Parsons' Pills. One dose. Recommended by many physicians.

The smallest salary paid to the head of a civilized government is 3 pounds a year to the president of the Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees.

The election of officers for Riverside Council, Temple of Honor, a few evenings ago resulted as follows: James P. Wood, W. C. Wallace, D. U. H. Wall, J. P. Gallop, F. R. J. Roberts, treasurer; George Rice, chaplain; James Sear, J. B. Wallace, D. U. H. Wall, G. M. Burke, M. C. W. L. Roberts, G. M. Burke, M. C. W. L. Roberts, G. M. Burke, M. C. W. L. Roberts.

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's head. Each had turned a somersault...

in the Journal gives the following account of the mystic rites performed by a troupe of Siamese jugglers in the pagoda of Juitra:

By degrees I came to see the plan of this evidently subterranean vault, and to look with wonder upon the simple grandeur of its massive architecture...

A perfectly formed and most lovely Nautch girl sprang out upon the stage, and was hailed with universal exclamations of delight...

As if transfixed, she suddenly sprang to her feet, her face radiant, and began to spin giddily around...

As they retired the old woman came out, bringing a low couch, decorated with silver and gold embroidery...

Quickly, eagerly it seemed to me, the two men broke open the fastenings of the coffin, till the side next the audience falling off at last, a leak box was discovered...

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, Etc.

treble of the chorus of old women rose hideous. A breathless pause ensued—two, three minutes—and the mummy ceased, sneezed thrice, violently as to excite with the flame of the censor...

The show went on for some time longer with many curious feats. At the end of an hour the Phœnix processions returned, but this time the Bayadere led a strange triumph in her eyes...

The bill to legislate the election of the J. C. E. grain elevator and the bill to enable the assessors to obtain information in regard to real estate...

Supreme Court of Canada. Ottawa, Ont., May 2.—The May session of the Supreme Court of Canada opened today. Five judges were present...

The marines lit it was first taken up, the first case heard being the Commercial Union Assurance Company v. Margeson, on appeal from the superior court of Nova Scotia...

Washington, May 2.—The following cablegram was received by cable from London shortly before midnight: "Gen. Lawton's column, passing westward from Nonsargur, captured Baling and villages in vicinity yesterday, scattering and capturing 1,600 insurgent troops..."

That is Stang-Tsang's coffin," whispered Wonn to me. "The old saint has been dead more than half a millennium."

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

BOARD OF TRADE.

AN INTERESTING BUSINESS MEETING HELD TUESDAY.

As Usual Most of the Important Matters Are Referred to the Council—The Report Shows That the Board Got the Best of the Aldermen.

President J. M. McLaughlin, Secretary F. O. Allison and Messrs S. E. Hall, T. H. Hall, F. L. Potts, W. M. Jarvis, J. M. Sutherland and A. C. Currie of the D. A. R., attended the monthly meeting of the board of trade Tuesday afternoon.

The bill to legislate the election of the J. C. E. grain elevator and the bill to enable the assessors to obtain information in regard to real estate, both of which were advocated by the board, were being made law.

Secretary Allison read a letter from the Board of International Maritime Commerce inviting the board to permanent membership on its international advisory board.

Also, it will be held at the same time, the annual meeting of the American Manufacturers, which will run for two months from September 14. The St. John Board of Trade is invited to send delegates, and members are also invited to attend.

Mr. W. M. Jarvis moved that the matter be referred to the committee on the tariff, and the motion was carried.

Secretary Allison read a statement he had carefully prepared, giving the results of the winter season's shipments by the winter port lines. It showed that during the season just closed the grain shipped from the U. S. totaled 2,943,358 bushels...

NO BILL TAMPERING.

The Explanation of Mr. Hartney to the Railway Committee is Satisfactory.

OTTAWA, May 2.—At a meeting of the railway committee today a communication was received from Edward P. Hartney, secretary of the committee, calling attention to remarks made in the house that bills were apparently tampered with between the time they left the committee and went to the house.

Mr. Potts also said that in one instance he imported 44 crates of oranges. Half were left by mistake at Halifax. The other half had come here. Every one of the 44 had been robbed of some of its contents, the damage being particularly short.

Members of the board thought he should certainly have been recompensed; they also thought the same or better arrangements in connection therewith might be made.

Mr. W. M. Jarvis spoke of the board's committee on the tariff. He said the committee was well treated. He took up Aid. Millidge's statements as published in the paper, and stated that he had been advised by Mr. Jarvis that in the autumn, the public meeting to discuss the assessment should again be started.

Mr. Sutherland drew attention to the fact that grain shipments from Portland, Me., this season were less than from St. John, showing that this port was overhauling its competitor.

Mr. Sutherland read a letter from the Board of International Maritime Commerce inviting the board to permanent membership on its international advisory board.

Mr. W. M. Jarvis moved that the matter be referred to the committee on the tariff, and the motion was carried.

INDIAN AGITATORS.

Another One of the St. Regis Braves Scoured and Locked Up—The Inquest on the Dead Indian to be Held Today.

OTTAWA, May 2.—A message received at the dominion police office from C. I. Sherwood this afternoon, states that Louis David, another of the St. Regis Indian agitators, whom the police were after, was secured today at Hamilton when attempting to board a train. He was lodged in jail with the prisoners arrested on Monday.

The inquest on the body of John Joe, who was shot, died by Commissioner Sherwood, will, it is said at police headquarters, be held at Dundas tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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OTTAWA, May 3, noon.—The second conference held this morning between the Canadian and the Philippine Major Generals was held at the club house last evening and the following officers were elected: Patron, T. C. Allan; president, R. S. Barker; vice-president, J. S. Campbell; secretary, J. J. F. Winslow; treasurer, J. M. Aitken.

