, 12c., worth 15c. 1/2 c. a yard up to 13c. S, 5c.

ttes, 5c. ton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. a yard. ey Blankets, \$1.00, \$1.75.

PARTMENT STORE

A AND JAPAN. Chang's Wound is Not

Dangerous.

Government Refuses to a Loan From Japan.

on, March 25.—The infor-ing to the Chinese legation ect that Li Hung Chang's not dangerous, except as s may develop. It is in art of the face, but forpart of the skull has been any vital organ reached. advanced age and several al disorders, which make rate an otherwise harmless his arrival at Shimonoseki ck to leave the ship which m. He had to be carried being a necessity in his as an honor due rank of the Japanese legation fender probably will be ith treason as the insult against the person of Li ng, but against the Japanent. It is probable that ill be by court martial. If law existing at Hiroshima extended to Shimonesiki. by court martial would the offender would be shot. ing would be the penalty if nunishment having been for decapitation in Japan. ection Japanese officials ord High Executioner of ne never had an existence

March 26 .- A despatch to from Shanghai states that government refuses to acfrom Japan with the conhed to it that it be repaid

farch 25.—The Times has tch from Kobe, which will hed tomorrow: Li Hung making good progress tovery from the effects of the nd in the face inflicted yes-Koyama Rokuos. The aseported to be a lunatic. He minal record and served a

Kong despatch to the Times precautions against a Japck have been taken at Foo ov and Swatow. The harnoy has been planted with and it is thought probable apture that place.

inese steamers are unable he harbor of Tamsui, in ormosa, owing to the torted there.

es employed on the wharves long have gone on a strike. of soldiers and convicts are in discharging and loading

in, March 25 .- The authoriave officially notified the their intention to block the iver on the appearance of warships.

HN L. SULLIVAN.

nampion Will be Able to be ound in a Few Days.

March 25 .- John L. Sullivan and chipper tonight and ole to be about in a day or said to a caller this afterre got to brace up and go ining again when I get out My few days' confinement ight me much needed rest, gin to feel the old spirit of gain. I can't say what my aining will be, but I think I ut to my farm for physical Keeley cure, did you say?

nat's a good thing." way said tonight that Sullifully recovered from his attack of pneumonia, and tchful for a few days he entirely well. Sullivan today bout' 270 pounds. He has his mustache, but he shows ace dark hair now being an

PAGES ST. JOHN WEREN SUN PAGES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895.

GREENWAY TALKS

VOL. 18.

And Then Adjourns the Manitoba Legislature to May 9th

The Grand Lodge of Orangemen Discuss the Question.

Strong Resolutions Passed Against Interference bý ne ominion.

a comment of the state of the

Winnipeg, Man., March 27.-The Tribune, which is the organ of the Greenway government, contains this editorial tonight. It is regarded as official and may be taken as Greenway's reply to the remedial order. It is headed "Manitoba's Answer" and clear three weeks of session before the

The remedial order has been read in the legislature. We are asked to ter before hearing from Manitoba?" restore the sechool system that was "None whatever," said the premie in operation previous to 1890. Let Que-bec and Ottawa rest assured that the restoration will never be made. Manitoba has too keen a sense of justice, too much regard for truth and equity, to recognize as a religious aristocracy an element of its popularity by no means the most worthy. As a civilized people attempting to realize in a measure the ideals of the nineteenth century Manitobans will not silently submit to the preposterous demand that they should turn back the wheels of progress three hundred years; they will stubbornly refuse to supplant modern civilization by mediaevalism. This whole question is not a quarrel between Manitoba and the dominion; it is not even a quarrel between races tions submitted and creeds—it is a struggle as to was odopted: whether the ideals of the nineteenth century or the ideals of the dark ages

"The act of 1890 was designed to give. to every child in the land the benefit Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince of a common school education. It recognized neither class nor creed, but placed all on the same level of coming in this noble land a unity of sen-timent, a strong reeling of protnerhood, and it sought to sink all prejudices and class distinctions through making all equal in the sight of the

"Could anything be more wise, could anything be more just, yet what was the attitude of the Roman Catholic church, standing aside wrapped up in its black mantle of arrogance; it de-manded that it should be considered a religious aristocracy. It refused to have the children of its members re-ceive instruction side by side with the children of those who were their superiors in intelligence and wisdom, and on what grounds? It is said Cath-olics were promised dimercial deatwhen shown that even if this were true, which it is not, no just citizen would claim a fulfilment of the promise since it would violate one of the foundation principles of state organi-

schools Protestant, then they are so; the responsibility of true citizenship, otherwise not a shadow of proof has educating a certain class in a manbeen advanced in support of this ner which tends to a positive hatred been advanced in support of this claim. Why does not the Roman Cachurch out with the truth at once? Why not advance the real rea- 1889 most emphatically refused to disson for discontent? Rome is not in allow the obnoxious Jesuit Estate act accord with the spirit of the age; it modern thought. In place of the act We are asked to set creed against which had been outlawed and supcreed, and race against race; to break up the unity tht should exist; to actually the should exist the tually support each other in wrongdoing; to make the state the teacher of religious truth. For, when Romanwealth and then draw from the joint partner in the work of the other. How can any Romanists, believing that Protestant schools are teaching error, conscientiously support them, ing that the religious teaching of the portion of his taxes should be devoted No, any one who has the least sense of justice; any one who is patriotic even in the slightest degree; any one who believes that all citizens are equal in the sight of the law, and that what is good enough for one is good of 1890. And this is our answer to Quebec. We shall not allow the state to support religion, which shall not We shall not return to the civilization of the dark ages; we shall not way different from others. We shall hold to the principles of equal rights and sectarian schools. for all, and that principle shall be dearer to us than confederation itself.

Winnipeg, Man., March 28.—The Nor'wester, organ of the local opposition, says tonight: The present attitude of the government on the school question is quite a contrast to the defiant tone in the speech from the throne and subsequent declaration of the attorney general and even of the and having naught to bind us to either Tuesday. This sudden change of front was earnestly discussed in the corridors this morning. The Catholic members and their friends in the house are not at all must be apparent to any statesma pleased, and say that the government is endeavoring to shirk the issue. The surprising and sensational feature of the school question difficulty today was the announcement that the government had decided to adjourn the legislature on Friday for the space of six

weeks or until May 9th. This afternoon, in moving the adjournment, Premier Greenway said

this in effect: "The government as yet has seen no reason to change its vol icy in respect to the schools in this province, but the matter is of the gravest importance not only to Maritoba but to every province in the con federation, and we therefore desire time to thoroughly consider what ac

definitely declare our intentions." The premier was asked today whe ther the dominion government would be likely to take this proposed adfournment of the local house as a refusal on the part of the province to act in the matter of the order. He replied that no such construction could be put upon the adjournment, inasmuch as the provincial government was taking the order into considera-

tion is best. When the house reas-

The correspondent asked this ques tion: "There is no likelihood then that the dominion government, having a provincial house meets again and sends its answer, will act in the mat-

"None whatever," said the premier "You can depend upon it," said Hon. Mr. Watson, "that the dominion government is not going to touch this thing any sooner than they have to."

A. F. Martin, a prominent member of the opposition, was asked how he thought the dominion government would construe the adjournment, and he replied: "As a refusal to act, of course. The dominion government will proceed at once to legislate, there The dominion government fore they will not wait to hear from Manitoba when the session at Ottawa would be half completed."

The Grand Lodge of Orangemen met here this morning, and lost no time in taking up the all-absorbing school questions. The committee on resolutions submitted the following, which

For the noble response given to the circular of our grand lodge we believe cur hearty and sincere thanks should be tendered to the Grand Lodges of Edward Island, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories and nearly every county and district lodge in Ontorio, all of which have enthusiastically promised us the na-tional aid and undivided support in maintaining our public school system against the encroachment of the Roman hierarchy and the people of Quebec; and we assure our brethren elsewhere that the Orangemen of Manitoba will do their duty to the utmost of their power. From all the correspondence submitted to us we learn that persistent and determined efforts are put forth by the Roman hierarchy toward getting control of our school system; and whereas, pressure is at the present time being brought to bear upon the centrol government to grant remedial legislation to the Ro-man Catholics of this province; and whereas, the Ottawa government has apparently yielded to such ecclesias-

tical pressure; and Whereas, the legislature of the province of Manitoba has in no uncertain manner declared for a public system of national schools, and the privy council of Great Britain has approved of the school act of 1890, and All right to all. It gave a second that it was intra vires of the Manireason, that the public schools are toba legislature; and, whereas, the Protestant. If the refusal of a Roman Catholic to act as a member of the archbishop to act as a member of the archbishop to act as a member of the advisory board could make the schools Protestant, then they are so:

of our national institutions; and Whereas, the Ottawa government in passed by the legislature of Quebe is wedded to a dead past. Mediaeval- by which payment was made for lands confiscated by the British governmen of 1890, what a substitute is offered. said lands were held by a society

Whereas, the Ottawa government took the view that provincial ists and non-Romanists combine their rights should not be interfered with, and whereas by a decision of the privy fund, it is clear as day that each is a council in 1893 the province of Manitoba is granted full and exclusive control of its educational affairs; Resolvtd, therefore, That we, the of the Provincial Grand and how can any Protestants, believ- lodge of the province of Manitoba view with the greatest alarm the pre-Romish church is false, agree that a sent state of affairs which exists between the dominion and local governowards the support of such teaching. ments, and we desire to express our approval of the stand taken by our esentatives in the provincial legislature in Manitoba, our rights and privileges in brooking no interference by the central government in our educational affairs. And we call upon enough for all, must stand by the act all Orangemen and Protestants to support no candidates for the house of commons or the legislature who will not openly and unqualifiedly pledge allow the church to control the state. himself to determinedly oppose any and all attempts towards the breaking up of our public school system and recognize Rome as better or in any the imposing upon us and our children the accurse system of separate

> Resolved, Further that on account of Manitoba's central location in the chain of provinces which compose the dominion, and separated from the eastern provinces by six hundred miles of rocks and lakes and forming an impassable barrier on its eastern boundary, and cut off from the Pacific provinces by the Rocky mountains save religion and language and that inherent desire to maintain the connection between the colonies of British America and the mother land, it British or Canadian, who endeavors to check Manitoba by illegal interfer ence either in the management of its schools or other internal affairs by breaking the central link of the chain,

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must naturally divide, if not endanger

TUPPER'S POSITION.

He is Still Minister of Justice and will Likely Remain.

sembles in May, we shall be able to Wanted Dissolution But the Cabinet Outvoted Him.

> Dr. Bourinct Discusses the Constitutional Aspect of the Situation.

Ottawa, March 26.-The cabinet reorganization which I announced last veek took place today, but it is comment that Sir Charles Tupper has resigned his portfolio of minister ity prevailed, and although the work of justice. He has not attended the of the campaign was well under way two or three days. Yesterday this a session, so as to be able to fact began to be commented upon and deal with the remedial order against he had tendered his resignation. Your correspondent set to work to verify the current rumors, and there seems to be good grounds for them, ter would be submitted to the people ence to the subsequent action. A gentleman said to be well posted in polground that the course the government should have adopted was to imother hand, it is urged that one of the as it now stands." prerogatives of the premier is that he shall decide when dissolution shall ing does not grasp the situation thortake place. In political circles the hope is expressed that Sir Charles may be induced to withdraw his resignation, as he is admittedly one of the strongest men in the ministry.

Ottawa, March 28.—The political atmosphere has been heavily charged all day, but there are indications tonight of its being relieved shortly. All sorts of rumors were in circula tion, but there is not much difficulty in sifting truth from falsehood. One report had it that after all parliament was to be dissolved, but there came programme at the coming session a quick refutation in the official announcement that writs for the byeelections in four vacant constituencies had actually been issued. Then there was a revival of yesterday's rumor that Hon. Mr. Foster had resigned. I saw the premier during the afternoon and he flatly denied the state- cial committee of the privy council. ment. Hon. Mr. Foster, he said, was

effectually disposed of.
Your correspondent has good reason remarked to your correspondent that he was still minister of justice, and that until he was not a member of the government he would decline to discuss his intentions or any subject which might now be under the consideration of the government. Sir Charles was at his office for two hours this afternoon. During the day Donald Smith called upon him, and the two gentlemen were in consultation for a long time. Rumor has it that Sir Donald has offered his services towards securing a compromise on the situation, There appears to be no question now that the reason asigned by your correspondent for Sir Charles tendering his resignation, viz., that parliament should have been dissolved immediately after the remedial order was passed, is the cor

rect one. I met Dr. Bourinot today and pu a few questions to him on the constitutional aspect of the situation, and his answers are interesting reading

at this juncture: "Does the recent decision of the government on the Manitoba school case involve the necessity of a prompt appeal to the country," your corres-

"Decidedly no; because this is only the initial stage of the matter. Only in case parliament refuses to pass remedial legislation, following a determination on the part of Manitoba to do nothing, might the ministry think it proper to ask for a dissolution. The government, of course, must await the decision of the Manitoba legislature before coming to parliament which is the court of last resort in this matter. In case parliament re-fuses to pass the remedial legislation to which the government is now pledged by their action of last week, then they might think it proper appeal to the country."

"From your constitutional studies, when would you think an appeal to the country imperative?" I asked. "When boundaries of the electora constituencies are so changed or the franchise is so extended that it be comes necessary to get a verdict from a new or enlarged contituency."

"But what about the representation act of 1891? No appeal to the country followed the passage of that measure."

come under the wide extension of the franchise or representation to which I have referred. The changes made then were comparatively so few that parliament could well run its course. refer to a very general change in the suffrage or of boundaries of con-

stituencies, as necessitating a prompt

"Is it a prerogative of the prime minister to say when parliament should be dissolved?" Dr. Bourinot

"It is his prerogative as first minister to advise his excellency, but I should say it ought first to be a matter of consultation in the cabinet. In making these observations. I am speaking simply from a general standpoint and without any reference to existing conditions, of which I am entirely ignorant."

Point is given to Dr. Bourinot's opinion by the following, which appears in tonight's Journal: "The question of a dissolution or a session was one which Sir Mackenzie Bowell, as premier, should have settled without direct reference to his colleagues. pletely overshadowed by the an- Having, however, referred the matter to the cabinet, the view of the majormeetings of the cabinet for the last the French-Canadian ministers forced today culminated in the report that Manitoba. When Sir Charles Tupper prepared his report on the school question it is said that he did so on the distinct understanding that the matvery different way from what he intended. It is even said that from the slon, he lacked the strength of his aditical affairs told me tonight that he strong views which the minister of versary in the closing rounds. Con-understood Sir Charles takes the justice holds on this question, and the manner in which it ought to be dealt ment to put out an ordinary man, but the would have to oppose parwith, he would have to oppose parmediately appeal to the country. On the liament dealing with his own report ily gained in strength. Until the

Evidently the writer of the foregooughly. He presupposes that parliament at its next session will be called upon to pass remedial legislation if Manitoba refuses to obey last week's order. Mr. Greenway is evidently playing a waiting game, but the re-medial legislation would hardly be asked from a moribund parliament. The indications are that Mr. Greenway may effect a com-promise on the school issue, but if l.e does not, then the question will one of the issues. The may be somewhat as follows: 'The speech from the throne will contain a reference to the issue of the remedial order, with the expression of the

hope that the Manitoba legislature will follow the constitutional course and carry out the finding of the judi-Joe Martin or some other firebrand when the first of the said, was something of the said finance at his home. He confirmed division the government will probably the premier's statement, intimating have a majority of eighty or ninety, that his illness had been brought on as it is impossible to conceive how all by a cold caught at the university the Quebec members can avoid sup-dinner. Thus was rumor number two porting the minsterial position.

At a meeting of the cabinet held this Your correspondent has good reason morning an order-in-council was for believing that Sir Charles Tupper passed authorizing the issue of writs will retain his portfolio as minister of justice. Tomorrow will see the matter definitely settled. I had a long chat with him tonight, but he would ultaneously. Nominations are fixed for not say anything for publication. He April 10th and polling April 17th, the day preceding the opening of the

THE TRANSFER ADOPTED.

The shareholders of the St. John Gas Co. met Thursday afternoon and decided by a very large majority to amalgamate with the Street Railway company.

2.30 p. m., and the matter was threshed out till 7 p. m., when the vote was taken. Of a total of 2,680 votes, no less than 2,600 were represented. The vote stood 1,930 for and 530 against, with the balance unrepre-

sented. The opposition was confined to a few shareholders. The basis of amalgamation as to capital stock stands: Street Railway Co., \$600,000; Gas Co., \$400,000. Each company keeps its own book debts and is paid for its supplies by the new company; which in the case of the Gas Co. equals \$33,000 in addition to the \$400,000. A proviso was adopted, however, to the effect that of the nine directors of the new company

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL.

four shall be shareholders of the

present gas company. The new order

The Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. Members Will Remove Their Hats.

Kansas City, Mo., March 28.—The non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union has made a decided stand on the "hat removal proposition." The organization declares against woman's headgear in churches and all in-door meetings. Here are the resolutions adopted at the regular meeting today:

Whereas, We the members of the Kansas City union of the non-partisan W. C. T. U. believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none; Resolved, That we will hereafter relove our hats at divine worship and all in-door meetings.

"I ask for bread," exclaimed the nendicant bitterly, "and you give me stone," The man glanced apprehenively in the direction of his young bride, who was bending eagerly over the cook stove. "Hush," he whispered, "that isn't a marker to what you'd have got if you had asked for custard

CONNOLLY LOSES,

Through Two Foul Blows.

Fifteen Wicked Rounds Fought Before the Suffolk Club of Roston.

One Thousand Persons View the Fight-Connolly Does Some Rapid Work.

THE RING.

Boston, March 28.—In the presence of one thousand persons at the Suffolk Athletic club exhibition held tonight, Paddy Fenton of East Boston was given a decision over Eddie Connolly, the St. John wonder, in the last round of a fifteen round contest.

Two minutes and thirty seconds had elapsed in the fifteenth round, when Connolly punished Fenton in the groin. Fenton staggered and let drop his arms and amidst cries of foul and excitement among the seconds, the geng clanged and Referee Spencer Williams announced that he had warded the contest to Fenton. There were hisses and applause, and Fenton is chair groaning with pain.

While Connolly was the favorite for alf a dozen rounds and in the third led such rapid work that he agency. The Connolly-Fenton Fight. Charles, it appears, has no and not to parliament. Some say that gong clanged and Referee Spencer difference of opinion with his col-leagues on the question of policy. He that such was to be the case. So that shaped the decision of the government on the Manitoba school question. It was his report in favor of a remedial not carry out his arrangements in reorder that was adopted by the cabinet. Where the minister of justice differs from his colleagues is with referschools is going to be dealt with in a

While Connolly was the favorite for
half a dozen rounds and in the third
did such rapid work that he floored

twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth rounds he did most of the leading and rushing, and at one time pushed the St. John boy so hard that it was almost over with the latter. Connolly was the cleverer and Fenton the stronger. So rapid did Connolly work in the first rounds that he was regarded as an easy winner, but the gameness of Fenton, together with his acceptance of punishment without apparent effect and his strong rushes weakened Connolly, but Connolly would doubtless have been awarded the fight had not he struck two foul blows. With Connolly were Dick O'Brien, Jimmy Kelly and Ed. Sears,

Before the fight there were two ex- bring the erring ones in to the fold ellent bouts between Muldoon's and make them true children of their Pickaninny and Andy Watson of Philadelphia; Sun Ashe of Boston and the Jim Baker of Providence. The If a nation, then, surely it would exformer was declared a draw, and in alt a city, a town, and men and wo

is as follows:

First round—Connolly led with his left and missed. Both clinched and Connolly got in his right on Fenton's neck. Both swung right and left, and in close infighting Connolly did effective work with short punches.

Second round—Both rushed and clinched, and in the break Connolly met Fenton's head with a right hand swing. Fenton put in a stiff right, and in a counter Connolly is nose got the worst of it. Connolly tried a quick upper cut, missed and Fenton jabbed his nose again, bringing the carmine.

Third round—Connolly started in to finish Fenton, and caught him on the chim with a wide swing, flooring his adversary. Fenton took advantage of the time, but on rising was called floating population; the influence of the army was far reaching ence of the army was far reaching. wide swing, flooring his adversary. Ferton took advantage of the time, but on rising was knocked down again. For the third time Connolly swung his left and caught Fenton a staggering blow, and he went down again just as the gong sounded.

Fourth round—Connolly had things his own way for two minutes, landing right and left. Fifth round—Fenton was gaining strength and rushed like a bull at Connolly. Trey clinched and punched with both liands, and Fenton landed a stinging right on Connolly's left eye—Connolly's optic puffed out like a toy baloon and Fenton went to his corner smiling.

smiling:
Sixth round—This round closed with even honors, but with Fenton apparently the stronger. Both did terrific punching and Connolly's eye was closing and the blood gushed from his nose.

Seventh round—Fenton rushed and caught Connolly in the wind. Connolly tried his left, missed; they countered and Connolly shifted and got in on Fenton's ear; tried an uppercut, both clinched and did rapid infighting.

Eighth round—Connolly's left eye was nearly closed and Fenton played upon it for two rough, turkes. Connolly rushes, but Fenton

Eighth round—Connolly's left eye was nearly closed and Fenton played upon it for two rough tuches. Councily rushes, but Fenton dodged cleverly, until stopped by two stout blows on the ear and chin.

Ninth round—Both sparred for an opening and Fenton caught Connolly with his right under the ear and almost knocked him down. Fenton followed up his advantage and with swift punches made Connolly dizzy. Connolly clinched to save himself, but got in a telling left as the bel sounded.

Tenth round—Connolly tried his "hook" Tenth round—Connolly tried his "hook" thrice and missed, and Fenton planted two bolws on s "eart, Connolly avoided punishment and was weak when he took his

ishment and was weak when he took his corner.

Eleventh round—Fenton showed his superior staying powers, and although Connelly put in his stiffest punches he falled to cause Fenton much anxiety.

Twelfth round—Both men showed great gameness, and Connolly fough with the disadvantage of having but one good eye. Fenton attacked him on the blind side and Connolly struck a blow below the belt, which called forth cries of foul. The round closed with both fighting fercely.

Thirteenth round—Connolly was cautious but got several straight drives from Fenton's right, and on the head from Fenton's right, and on the head from Fenton's left. Connolly got in two right swings, but Fenton took them like a brick wall.

Fourteenth round—Connolly let out suddenly and caught Fenton over the heart with a stiff right hander, but in return got half a dozen punches on the nose and jugular that staggered him. Fenton stepped to his corner sprightly, but Connolly was rather winded.

ed.

Fifteenth and last round was opened by flerce fighting; a breakaway, a rush, clinch, swings for the head by both and the trial of a right upper cut that failed. They clinched and in the mix up Connolly shot out and struck Fenton in the abdomen, Fenton dropped his arms and Connolly staggered away.

In the hubbub that followed, the voice of the referee was heard shouting with the clanging of the gong, that the fight was Fenton's.

BRIGADIER SCOTT WELCOMED. The Head of the Salvation Army in the Maritime Provinces Given a Big Reception.

Brigadier Scott, who was recently tion army in the maritime provinces Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN. come to the city Thursday night. The NO. 14.

reception was held in the Charlotte street barracks, and was largely attended. On the platform were officers and members of the various corps. In His Fight With Paddy Fenton Each was distinguished by the cos tume of its members. Those of No. 1 corps wore white sashes, upon which was printed "Welcome," in large colored letters. The members of No. 2 same word: those of No. 5 wore red sashes. The members of No. 3 corps were attired as Hindoos. The Carleton corps wore green sashes and

> Brigadier and Mrs. Scott, Major and Mrs. Sharpe, Staff Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Joseph and Mrs. Bullock also occupied seats on the platform.

turbans.

The following address was presented to the brigadier on behalf of the

and a manly lot of officers and soldiers, who believe in the principles of the army, and love the dear old general, and tonight say God bless you, Brigadier and Mrs. Scott.

We are full of hope for the future. God is with us; He has never lost a battle, and here in this city and distinct the shouts of victory shall be heard over sinners stepping out of darkness into light.

Again we say God bless our leaders. You can depend on us, our prayers, obedience and love; we are one with you to the end.

Signed—Thos. Coombs, ensign; W. R. Carter, captain; W. H. Byers, captain; A. Gamble, captain; Susie Johnston, captain; Francis L. Olarke, captain; A. Rufuse, captain; Olive

ble, captain; Susie Johnston, captain; Francis L. Olarke, captain; A. Rufuse, captain; Olive Clarke, lieut.; Susie C. Gibson, lieut.; Alf. Jennings, captain; Mrs. Jennings, captain; Bossie Campbell, captain; Annie Newell, lieut.; M. E. Stracey, lieut.

Staff Capt. Howell read several letters of welcome from various parts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.

Brigadier Scott, in reply to these kind words, thanked the officers the army in this jurisdiction heartily. He was pleased that God had sent was much work to be done here, and when he looked into their faces he felt that he could depend upon them to assist him in extending God's king-O'Brien, Jimmy Kelly and Ed. Scars, and Jack McGee, Doc O'Connor and to assist him in extending dots. To assist him in extending dots and Jack McGee, Doc O'Connor and dom down by the sea. By the help of Almighty God he would do every-of Almighty God he would do every-of almighty God he would do everything in his power to win souls—to Great Father in heaven. The Bible said righteousness exalteth a nation

men He hoped God would prosper him in his new field of labor. Mrs. Scott spoke briefly, thanking the officers and soldiers for their many

ence of the army was far reaching and could not be measured by the strength of the army itself. Short addresses were made by Major and Mrs. Sharpe, and by Staff Capt. and Mrs Howell.

JAPANESE WEDDING

Custom obliges every Japanese bride to have as her wedding portion a bu-reau, a writing desk, a workbox, two lacquer trays with dishes and chop sticks, and two sets of bed furnishings. Her trousseau should contain dresses for all seasons and very many handsome silk sashes; for styles never change, except the wife changes from

Japanese to European customs. Weddings are celebrated generally in the evening, often much as with us after the Christian formulas, often by the native ceremonial of holding a two-spouted saki cup to the lips, alernately, of bride and groom.

All Japanese matches are arranged by go-betweens or family friends, af-ter the French fashion, but their arrangements are not carried out unless agreeable to the young folks.

The wedding reception is usually third day after the ceremony, and on this occasion the young couple bring presents from the groom's family to the bride's in return for those sent

on the wedding day.

A Japanese marriage is legalized simply by withdrawing the wife's name from the official register of her family and placing it on that of the husband. Even this formality was not until recently necessary

In 1872, the right of securing a divorce was extended by law to Japanese wives, and thus the sexes were

THE POSTAL COMPANY.

The Capital Stock to be Increased Five Million Dollars.

New York, March 28 .- The stockholders of the Postal Telegraph Cable company held a meeting at their office, 253 Broadway, yesterday afterncon. Seventy-four thousand four hundred and forty-six shares were repre-sented out of 34,000. It was voted unanimously to increase the capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The received from the sale of additional stock will be used to pay for

Eighteen cars of cattle from Montreal for Halifax, for shipment to England, passed through the city

PROVINCIAL.

J. B. Babcock's House at Elgin Destroyed by Fire

John McKelvie Killed by a Train at Memramcook.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

KINGS CO.

Rockville, March 25.-C. P. Dole had a wood frolic Thursday, the 21st, at which quite a number were present. They spent the evening in dancing to music furnished by T. Murphy, H. Mills, A. Dole and T. Dole.

Hugh Aiton has sold his farm William Hamilton of New Line road. Mr. Aiton will move into part of Orin Hayes' house about the 1st of May. The home of Joseph Gulliver has been brightened by the arrival of a

CHARLOTTE CO.

Grand Manan, March 22.-Capt. Will Kent of the dominion government cruiser Kingfisher left the island to join his vessel at Shelburne on the 21st inst. On the 15th inst. the brigt Evange-

line of Kingsport, N. S., came into the bay at North Head. She was loaded with cordwood for Boston and had lost two jibs. Some fishermen are already begin-

ning the spring lobster fishing at

Dark Harbor pond is now full of very large herring, the first large fish for the winter. There is a good chance

to get bait there now. On the 16th inst. the schr. James A. Stetson cleared with a cargo of herrings and sardines, the herrings being the shipment of Lawton C. Guptill of Grand Harbor and the sardines shipped by B. M. Pike & Co. of Lubec,

The schr. Ella & Jennie also cleared with a cargo of herrings, shipped by master, Capt. Irvin Ingalls, for the New York market. On the 20th inst. Newton Brothers schr. Freddie A. Higgins cleared with

a cargo of herrings, shipped by the firm to New York. The str. Flushing is doing a fair business now, judging from the amount of freight she carries each

On Sunday, the 17th inst., Rev. W H. Perry, the F. C. Baptist pastor here, baptized five candidates. Rev. Mr. Perry is now carrying on revival meetings at Grand Harbor, and a interest is being awakened

Mrs. Cyrus Benson of Seal Cove who is quite an elderly lady, is now very ill and not expected to recover. Her son, George W. Benson of Boston, came on Wednesday's steamer to see

Will Welch of Deer Island has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Peter Russell, at Seal Cove. Dr. Lawson has returned to the island again, bringing with him a fine horse and buggy. The doctor will es-

tablish himself at the Noyes house for J. D. McDowell and Geo. W. Wilson returned from Portland, Me., on the 20th inst., where they had taken their

wives to the hospital for treatment. Both women are doing well, and Messrs. McDowell and Wilson speak in the highest terms of the institution. reached the Montreal general hospital all right and is doing nicely.

New mail bags provided with locks been supplied to the different offices on this island. They are much handier and more secure than the old

ALBERT CO

Elgin, March 23.-The large and com modious dwelling house owned by Joshua B. Babcock, about two miles from this village, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, and one of ocupants,, James Steeves, severe injured by a stone from a falling chimney. The fire broke out about moon from a burning flue, and before help arrived the flames were beyond control. A strong northeast wind was blowing, and it was with great difficulty that three large barns in direct line with the drifting sparks were saved. The greater part of the furniture and bedding was saved, but a large quantity of oats and vegetables was destroyed. Loss bout \$2,000. No Joseph D. Steeves lost a very valu-

able mare recently from lung trouble The steam mill of Steeves & Goddord is again sawing. They have a large quantity of logs to cut, which will be shipped from this station to St. John. The farmers are preparing for their spring harvest of maple sugar. The the method of work, discarding the axe and chip for the convenient spile, the primitive birch bark for the tin can. and the old-fashioned iron pot for the furnace and well equipped evaporator In this way the outlay of one hundred dollars makes work easier and the profit greater. Some have adopted the gallon can for preserving and shipping

On the 15th inst. W. H. Hopper was buried by the Independent Order of Foresters. Although a young man, he held a large place in the esteem of the people throughout the parish of Elgin, having ben collector of rates for some years past.

SUNBURY CO.

Maugerville, March 25.-Wm. Sewell of Lincoln had two barns burned, together with two pigs, a farm wagon and a quantity of hay and grain. A bottomed lantern caused the fire. The spring became detached and dumped the contents on the floor, setting fire to the hay. His loss is about \$1,500, with no insurance

R. D. Wilmot, M. P., is looking over the new electoral districts and will visit as many of his constituents as possible before the meeting of parliament.

KENT CO.

Bass River, March 23.-Influenza is quite prevalent here at present. Dr. Keith has been here nearly every day

for the past fortnight. All the sick

The Kent Dairy Co. have a number of men getting ice on Walker's pond They require about 60 tons and considerably more than half stored.

James Campbell of this place and Miss Maggie Stewart, who had just returned from Boston, were married at the manse last evening.

spring and prices rule low. The sewing circle of St. Mark's church, which meets weekly at the manse is promoting an autograph quilt and making up fancy work for bazaar in the early spring. They are meeting with good success Thomas Ward and family have re

Oats ond hay are very plentiful this

moved to Mortimore. Edward Walker proposes putting a planer in his mill The roads have been remarkably

good, considering the late blustery weather. The snow is about three feet deep in the woods Richibucto, March 23.—Richibucto

division, No. 42, S. of T., held a double celebration in the Temperance hall on Wednesday evening, when they observed the anniversary of Neil Dow's pirthday and the forty-first anniversary of the organization of Richibucto division. The programme had been under preparation for several months and opened with a play entitled The Host Unicle. The performers were Florence Caie, Gertrude Amireaux, Nessie Haines, Constance Beers, Odber Black, George Irving and Frank Pine This was followed by a farce called A Crowded Hotel, in which the parts were taken by Nessie Haines, Robert Barnes, Frank Pine and Robert Bell. The choir, under the direction of Avie Allen, rendered several pieces during the evening. Henry Phinney of Sackville, one of the three charter mem bers now living, was present, and delivered an interesting address. J. Y. Mersereau of the Chatham division was also amongst the speakers. substantial supper was served at the close of the entertainment, and another chapter was added to the history of

Richibucto division, No. 42, S. of T. The lobster packers have been notified that, commencing with this season, they will be required to pay license of ten dollars.

J. H. Abbott, the agent of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax in Kingston, is to be transferred to the Moncton branch next month. His place will be taken by Mr. Trainor, at present stationed at Moncton.

The Kent Northern railway was cleared late on Wednesday night. When Thursday's train was coming in from the junction it met with some heavy drifts about ten miles from The engine left the train, and after proceeding a mile or so came to a standstill, unable to go one way or the other. An engine with a snow plow and a crew of shovellers was sent from here yesterday morning and the train arrived in time to make her regular trip yesterday. This branch has made a good showing this winter, through the persevering efforts of Manager Brown and staff.

YORK CO. Fredericton, March 26.- Lemuel Hornton, Upper Caverhill, lost two barns, with contents, by fire the other No insurance. The dwelling of John Parker, of Parker's Ridge, near Boiestown, was burned Friday night last with nearly all the contents. The loss is about \$600. He is said to have no insurance.

City builders say that there is good prospect for a large amount of new work this summer. Already two contracts have been let, with several more to start soon. Hoegg & Co.'s canning factory has been contracted for by Albert Saunderson and Ald. Limerick has undertaken to build a residence for T. C. Allen.

The Fredericton Boom Co.'s work at St. Mary's are now busy pin making. Formerly all the pins were made by hand, but of recent date Mr. Hannebery has done the work by machinery, with a large saving to the company. Probably the busiest place one could find in this vicinity now is the factory of Walter McFarlane at St. Mary's, where all the force are now rushing out peevies to fill orders from

all parts of the dominion. The Queensbury maple sugar camps have great attraction for the youth of the city just now. Scarcely a day passes without a big sled load of people, bent on pleasure, drive up to one of these industries and gene ceed in eating all the maple candy they are able to buy.

J. G. McNally is preparing for a grand cheap sale of furniture, pets, crockery and glassware, to begin about 15th April and continue for thirty days. Three thousand dollars' worth are to be sold at auction prices for cash only. See advertisement in

this paper later on Fredericton, March 27.-Still another robbery was committed last night. The store of C. H. Thomas & Co., Oak hall, was entered and the cash register broken and \$11 taken, besides lot of cuff buttons, collar buttons, some clothing, and a number of small articles. The entrance was gained first into the cellar by a front win dow. To get into the main store the thieves had to break open a barred hatchway. After taking all they could

carry, they left by the back door. Maud Steadman, a notorious character about town, who hails from Moncton, was run in yesterday noon for being drunk on the street. She spent the night in the lock-up and this morning about 10 o'clock made an attempt to hang herself in the cell. Policeman O'Neill discovered her just in time to save her life. Col. March gave her two months' jail, with the option to leave the city twelve hours. She took the train for

her old home this afternoon. It is announced here that Finlow Alexander, ex-sub-dean of the Cathe dral, who, with his wife, has been in British Columbia for the last seven onths, will come east about April first, and on Holy Thursday Mrs. Alexander will be received into mem bership in the Roman Catholic church

at Montreal. Deputy Sheriff Hawthorn took Mrs. Lee of St. Mary's to the lunatic asylum today. This woman was discharged from that institution a short

WESTMORLAND CO. Moncton, March 26.-Additional in-

yard insurance cases today by the service of a summons on L. Wesley McAnn and Cornelius B. McDougall. commanding them to enter an appearance within twenty days in a suit in equity, brought by the Mutual Life ace company of New York, for the cancellation of their policy for one thousand dollars, alleged to have been obtained by fraud, concealment and misrepresentation. The policy in question is on the life of McDougall, and is now held by McAnn, who claims

terest was given to the alleged grave-

he obtained it regularly for an advance of money made to McDougall. It is said other suits will be brought for cancellation of policies held by Mc-Ann. The latter in an open letter to the press today challenged Attorney General Blair, who is acting for the insurance company, to bring an action, and also threatens suits against the newspapers, which he alleges have published false statements about him

in this connection. The city council last night decided to issue a new prospectus of issue of bonds for £70,000 sterling, required to purchase the water and light works, an irregularity having been discov ered in the bonds sent to England some time ago through the Bank of Montreal. It is not yet known whe ther the bonds will be issued again through the Bank of Montreal or put

up to public competition. cton, March 27. - Secretary Paver's report for the month of the I. C. R. relief and insurance association, ending March 25, shows that no deaths occurred in that time, but five claims on total disability account of total disability have been allowed These are Pierre Demers, trackman, Ludlow; Martin McDonald, carpenter, Moncton; Chas. Chestnut, retired memssex; R. C. Weyman, retired member, St. John. Demers will be paid in full \$250; McDonald and Chestnut receive first payments of \$500 each, and Weyman first payment of \$250. The assessment for the month is \$1.40 in Class A, 90 cents in class B, and 65 cents in class C. The total membership is now 3,512.

The King's Daughters, assisted by Miss Hudson, are preparing for a grand entertainment on April 16, in which about thirty-five people take part. Features of the entertainment are: "A Dream of Ancient Greece, including the dance of the Greeks and thirteen classical living pictures of young ladies dressed in Greek gowns; the first period Minute Dance, by Miss Hudson and Stead of the Bank of Montreal, dressed in 17th century costume, and Japanese dango by thirteen almon-eved beau-

A \$50 fine was imposed on Wm. Sea mans yesterday for Scott act viola-

A quantity of hose, ordered for the

fire department, has arrived.

John McKelvie, jr., while attempt ing to drive across the railway track ahead of a special in charge of Conductor Thos. Coffey, was instantly killed at Memramcook station this afternoon. McKelvie lives at Memramcook corner, and was returning home from Moncton. He had a few bunches of shingles on a sled, and the crossing being bare, the horse did not get across as quickly as was expected horse had just reached the oppo site side of the track when the engine struck the sled, knocking McKelvle on to the track. His head was complete ly severed from his body and his shoulders mangled horribly. His aged father was among the crowd when the body was picked up. Deceased was about forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and five or six children McKelvie was a farmer, but in winter worked at blacksmith and carriage making. An inquest will be held.

GARLETON CO. Hartland, March 25.-Rev. D. Brooks of Bristol has been holding special meetings in the Free Baptist (Orserite) church for several and as a result more than a score of converts have been baptized, while many backsliders have been reclaim-A few nights ago a donation was held for Mr. Brooks, at which nearly

\$50 in cash was received. C. B. Churchill, the old established tinsmith of Woodstock, has opened a branch store here in G. W. Boyer's building. This is the first industry of the kind to be established here, and the prospects of success are good. Mr. Churchill will manufacture all kinds

of tinware: butter tubs, pans, pails, etc.; do mending as well. E. M. Campbell, the well known pho tographer of Woodstock, will also open a branch establishment here in building of his own, which is under

construction at present.

Solomon McFarland is building a dwelling house. C. Humphrey Taylor is getting large quantities of ston the ground to lay the foundation of his big building.

Spurgeon Brown has opened a harness shop in Maj. Boyer's shoe shop. There is now talk of a cold storage building being built here, in which to keep over until another season the immense quantities of butter some of the merchants have on hand, and for

which there is no sale. The freight train from Woodstor came in the other morning minus the caboose and several cars, which had dropped off some where down the line. The engine went back and found the missing cars three miles down track.

ARKANSAS WISDOM

Sullivan bought a goat, for which he paid 35. Shortly after he received a tax bill on the goat of 38. He called on Rafferty, the assessor, and said: "Why do you tax me \$8 on my goat when I paid but \$5 for him?" "Well." said Rafferty, I have carefully read what the statute says, and it reads: "Whoever owns property abutting on the streets shall be taxed \$2 a running foot."

NEEDED MORE ROOM.

miss Buyem—I never haw talking and carpets so cheap. The papers are just crammed with bargains.

Mrs. Buyem—I know it, and there isn't room in the house for another thing.

Miss Buyem—How horrid! I will have to let all those lovely barbains go or get mar-

She (pointing to the door)-A man without money might as well pack up his things and walk. He (abjectly:-Well, you didn't expect to ride, did

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BURNING A WITCH.

A Curious Case Reported From Clonmel, Ireland.

A Woman Put to Death by Her Hus band in a Horrible Manner.

Eight Persons Witness the Torture Inflicte on Mrs. Cleary

Waterford, Ireland, March 26 .- A most extraordinary case of murder arising from superstition, was inquired into today by a special correspondent at Clonmel, twenty-five miles

Ten persons were arraigned before the court charged with murdering a woman named Cleary, because they supposed her to be a witch. The pris oners included the murdered woman's husband and father. The evidence showed that Mrs. Cleary was suffer ing from nervousness and bronchitis and her husband, believing her to be bewitched, and in order to exercise the evil spirit, obtained a concoction from a nerbalist in the neighborhood. Then while the other prisoners held the oman in bed, her husband forced the obnoxious concoction of herbs down her throat. After this the suffering woman was held over a fire and and dreadfully scared, until she declared in the name of God that she was not Cleary's wife. This tortur was repeated on the following day but the woman refused to conform to her husband's requests, whereupon he knocked her down, stripped off her clothing, poured parafine over her body, then lighted it and the woman burned to death in the presence of six male and two female relatives. Cleary declared that he was not

burning his wife, but that he was burning a witch and that she would disappear up the chimney. When the woman was dead her husband collect ed her charred remains in a sheet and buried them in a dyke beneath the mud, where they were found a week

The prisoners, who were remanded narrowly escaped lynching at the nancs of the excited crowd in and about the court room, and had to be taken to jail under the escort of strong force of constabulary.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY

An Actor Shoots an Actress and Then Takes His Own Life.

New York, March 27.-John Bige ow, an actor, shot and killed Amy Thrill, an actress, today in the fur nished room of the woman at 15 Wes 24th street, and then turned the weapon, a revolver af large calibre, to his own head and blew out his brains The double tragedy was not discover ered until almost evening, when both bodies were found to be cold. None of those in the house could assign a motive for the deed. Bigelow was about 30 years old and the woman was not more than 25. She had lived in a room on the third floor since last summer and was respected by all with whom she came in contact. By the appearance of the room it would seen that the two had partaken of a light breakfast together before the shoot ing occurred. It is thought that Bige low did the deed while insane.

PATENT RECORDS

The following list of United States patents is reported for The Sun by James Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo N. Y.

Robert S. Anderson, Toronto, ada, asignor to J. R. Barhite, Buck-eye, Iowa-Road grading machine. Edmond H. Casgrain, Quebec, Can da-Annaratus for casting metcalf. Edmond H. Casgrain, Quebec-Vul-

canizer. Thomas C. Edwards, Chatham, Can ada-Sad-iron George W. Green, Kingsville, Can ada, assignor of one-half to J. H. Her-denhall, Lexington, N. C.—Bed brace.

William B. Hamilton, Toronto, Can ada-Printing form. Newman H. Holland, Montreal, Can ada-Automatic telephone switch Stephen S. Kimball, Montreal, Can

ada-Street car fender. Samuel Knighton, asignor of one half to C. E. Kayanagh, Winnipeg, Canada—Bend tie. William Kyle, Brockville, Canada Torsion spring gear for vehicles.

B. Headowcroft, Montreal Canada—Valve. Andrew Schrag, assigner of one third to D. Dempster, Brantford, Canada-Grate.

John Velie, Winnipeg, Canada-Cook ing utensil. Oscar Beaudry assignor of one-half to C. Leblanc, Ottwa, Canada-Device or operating switches.

Frank P. Birley, Toronto, Canada-Paper box. Frank P. Birley, Toronto, Canada-Paper box.

Ferdinand P. Bruneau, Lyster Station. Canada-Nut and screw tighten-Joseph Carter, Blyth, Canada-Over

William A. Clark, Toronto, Canada Apparatus for purifying milk. Ethelbert M. Fraser, assignor of one alf to W. Georgeson, Winnipeg, Canada-Mechanism for operating eleva Edward Sevhold, asignor to Eclin

Office Furniture Co., limited, Ottwa Canada-Letter and bill file. THE LATE ROBERT CONNORS.

Some interest is being manifested

in the affairs of the late Robert Connors of St. Francis. He carried of very large lumbering operations, owna small town at the head waters of the river. What will become of his business is now the question. Short will, appointing as his executor W H. Murray of this city. By the will a donation of \$1,200 was left to com plete the erection of a Presbyterian church at St. Francis, small bequests

and employes, and the remainder of the estate was divided among two sisters and a brother. Mr. Connors left debts aggregating, it is under stood, about \$100,000. Of this \$60,000 is a claim of the Bank of Nova Scotia and is covered by a lien on his logs. There is also a \$17,000 claim of Mr. Murray's. How much the estate will pan out nobody can tell, but it is expected it will more than pay all lia hilities. Mr. Connors left no provi sion for continuing the business. J. Fraser Gregory, Mr. Murray's bookkeeper, is to be sent to St. Francis the executor to wind up the es tate, and it is likely application will be made to the courts to give him newer to continue the operations for the year at least. If this is not done the property will very much depreciate in value and no benefit would be derived from the extensive oprations that have been carried on this winter. It is quite possible an effort will be made to dispose of the whole property. It should prove bonanza in the hands of good man agers. Mr. Connors carried a large

BOTH HIS HANDS BLOWN OFF. An ex-English Soldier Who, Though Handless, wrote a Book.

insurance.-Globe

F. Gustav Ernst, a resident of London, makes a business of inventing ap-riances for the use of persons who have lost one or more limbs. Among the devices of which he is most proud is one gotten up for J. Cooper-Chadwick. This gentleman was one of regiment of mounted volunteers who erved in South Africa against the Trarsvaal Boers, In April, 1891, while out shooting, Mr. Cooper-Chadwick's han is were accidentally blown off. Or his return to London he applied to Mr. Ernst, who, after much pains, constructed two devices, by the use of which the afflicted man is able to get along very well. With their help has been able to write a book of his experiences in South Africa. In fact

he rarely calls upon anyone to assist

Among the usable apparatus invented by Mr. Ernst are the following A little crook, fitted with a small steel collar to prevent it from passing tco far through the button-holes, for buttoning the garments; an ordinary goose-neck hook that opens and shuts so that if when the person wearing it is riding he should unfortunately be thrown, it opens in the same way as a spring stirrup would open in the case of a lady being thrown from her horse; knife and fork; spoon, with improved lip to prevent fluids escaping; a new instrument for holding a glass; hairbrush; tooth brush; shaving imple ments; pipe holder; coin holder (this has an expanding slit in it which enables the wearer to pick up a small or a large coin); lavatory arrangements; apparatus enabling the wearer to open an ordinary door; writing materialsbesides other hooks for ordinary use.

QUEER KINDS OF RENT

Horseshoes, Nails and Bundles of Fagots Paid to the English Crown.

Suit and service for the desirable roperties known as "The Forge," in St. Clement Danes and "The Moors," in the county of Salop, were duly paid by the city of London to the crown, says the London Telegraph, the rent consisting of six horseshoes, sixty-one nails and two bundles of fagots, one of which has to be cut with an axe and the other with a bill hook. Mr. Crawford, the city solicitor, acted as wood cutter, the queen's remembrancer offciated as referee, and the interesting ceremony took place at the law courts in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen. For 600 years and more the rent has neither been raised nor lowered, but has always consisted of the same number of horse shoes, the same number of nails and the same number of cut fagots. queen' remembrancer, Master Pollock, explained to the company that, though paid in hard cash, originally it was some service or thing rendered, and in former days, when lands were granted by great lords and knights to tenants. it was on the promise to furnish horses, men and so on. In process of time these services came to be exceedingly irksome and troublesome and were commuted into a money payment. An ancestor of Sir Walter Scott held certain lands by payment of one red tose per annum. The rent paid by the city in the reign of King Heary III. for the properties mentioned had never been commuted.

GONE TO CALIFORNIA.

Dr. Atkinson, M. P. P., left on Mon day evening by the express for California. He will go over one of the American lines and locate in the vicinity of Los Angelos. In a conversation with a member of the Dispatch staff the doctor spoke in very warm terms of the kindness and generosity he had met on every hand and from all classe and conditions of men. The members of the local legislature had used every effort to procure him a pass on the C. P. R., and failing in that, they had, irrespective of party, made him up a purse of \$150. The money was contributed by nine members of the opposition and seven of the government party. He said almost all his patients had paid promptly and cheer fully, and he went away feeling well towards everyone. He sold out his good will at Bristol to Dr. Somerville and if he returns will practice in Woodstock.-Dispatch, March 27th.

BRINGING A DEBTOR TO TIME.

To extract a debt of \$13 which was still owed on a safe by a Shenandoah merchant, the salesman changed the locks and refused to tell him the combination. The debt was immediately paid.-Philadelphia Record.

Green-I'm dreadfully troubled with insomnia. I simply can't go to sleep at night. Brown-Why don't you make up your mind that you have eatch a midnight train and resolve to stay awake?-New York Herald.

Dyspepsia, stop-GRANGER page of water GRANGER page of water CONDITION er, worms, rough hair POWDER POWDER of everything. were made to several faithful servants

SMALL-POX SMALL-POX

HORSE SMALL-POX is raging in

Many horses and some men are reported to be dying from this terrible

It will doubtless prove very fatal at this season of the year, owing to the impure state of the blood in both man

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

MANCHESTER'S Tonic Powder,

The acknowledged superior of all Spring Medicines for horses.

For sale by all druggists and country

Wholesale: T. B. BARKER & SONS, S. McDIARMID,

THE SINKING SHIP.

See, out upon the stormy deep
The doom'd ship slowly salis,
And shows by her devious course
The force of acverse gales.
Her Brigg and Forfar sails are gone,
While some they thought so strong
Have grown so rotten, weak, and torn
They cannot last for long.

A short time since she started off,
Bedecked in newest paint,
Her crew,though mixed, all thought were well
And free from all complaint.
Her cargo of Newcastle planks
Completely fill'd the hold,
While some ware reled were Completely fill'd the nou, While some were piled upon the deck, In quantity untold.

They started well, but soon, alas!
Received a dreadful shrck,
For, steering on the Home Rule tack,
They ran against a rock.
Their aged captain landed soon,
While passing near the coast,
And left a smart, though untried, mate,
To fill the vacant post.

The storms then gathered from around,
And blew from every poll,
Her timbers started, and her freight
Gave her a dang'rous roll.
The captain lost his self-control
And knew not what to do,
To jettison his cargo would
Upset his motley crew. "Pump for your lives," is now the cry,
"The water's gaining fast,
We'll stick unto the vessel, lads,
Until all hope is past."
Deeper and deeper still she sinks,
No help is near to save,
And slowly, surely, must succumb;
And sink beneath the waves.
Brom'ey-by-Row.
—George Prescud.

P. E. ISLAND.

Montague, March 20.-Rev. Mr. Spencer wille in Charlottetown at the presbytery delivered his excellent lecture in the kirk (Rv. T. Fullerton, pastor), on Elements of Success in

Modern Life. There was a very successful social icert at Lower Montague on Tuesday last; proceeds for manse at

Montague. I. O. G. T. district division recently held at High Bank was a grand success. The committee on increase of prosecutor's salary reported they had orwarded the petition to the leader of the government. All lodges in the district were reported to be growing, specially Refuge lodge of Montague. Suggestions for lodge work were made

a paper by Miss Horton. March has been very unkind to us in bringing very severe storms and very cold weather, blocking up the rails and roads so as to make travel impossible. No foreign mail reached here for over a week All troins east and west had a hard fight with the storm.

Alexander McDonald suddenly died in the states the other day. He had been there for some time in good health, and his death was not expected. He was well known here. A Stewart Roseneath died after ome months' illness on Monday and

was buried at Brudenel by Rev. R. W. Stevenson. He was young, and his death is deeply regretted. Cardigan has lost an old resident in he death of Captain John Mason in his 70th year. He was a native of

England. Mrs. Large of Little York has been spending the past few weeks with her sister, Mrs. David Stewart of Lower Montague. Mr. Large also has been looking over the fine stock of the Lower Montague farmers.

Commercial Cross has a large singng school conducted by B. Davy. Rev. John Goldsmith of Vernon river had a happy surprise the other evening, when his kindly parishioners presented him with a fur coat, cap and

MT. ALLISON NEWS

Sackville, March 25.-Sedgwick Bayey, who was for a number of weeks so ill in the university hospital, has so far recovered that he was able on Friday to leave for his home in Elgin, Albert Co. The sum of \$80 toward defraying the expenses of his illness was presented to him by the students and some others. He expected to graduate at the end of his term.

On Friday evening Prof. Robertson of the Experimental form, Ottawa, gave an address before the students in Beethoven hall on Bread and Butter. It was a talk about the importance to the present and future genera-tion of the knowledge of the properties of what we eat.

"What an easy-going fellow Tom is! He makes the best of everything." "Or, rather, he takes the best

AMONG TH Another of the l

Axe Making Has John In

wton's Saw Worl

A Sun reporter

day in ,earch o

leton Industry-

axe factory. member of the f in the since of formed that the rhetoric had be rather early, ins much alive. T people in the turns out axes carriage and c Speaking of the the younger mer he had asked his put of axes in 1 they had estim output of the would not be over the two factorie than 5,000 dozen axes had been while the wages not. Campbell B to ship axes to till last year, business, and larger one there ped to Montreal Hypolite, St. Sav lette, Buckinghar Quebec, and Kle points in Ontario last year was 30 ever before. M number of firms Campbell axe,on stating that our dozen used he h gle complaint. now 35 per cent. erican factories pelled to unload stock on this sid were no duty th be snuffed out. duty on our axes ious feature of ness is that that the amount of ship as adzes, axes, Bath, Me., and Noank, Conn. So penters went th and when the Ar and make they the places name for the St. John trade in springs the lower provin making some springs for Hall booked an order ericton, chiefly f Business is good Alfred Edgeco Bros. office whe He said his firm in their employ. ing away. They they can from

other local firms springs from Car lower provinces lot now to Char their carriages v exhibition last Halifax show, sold. They had the West Indies, in from Nova ber they would ition and see w the upper provi were off they but mend Van The Sun man Ketchum man Saw Works, ar that establish nine men are are very busy out gang and kinds, manufa plate imported

carry a large a position to fill power is sup p. and a 5 is now being pu ed tooth saws. period for the new branch in the making of trade has been ing great satis Briar Island this winter, an all through th then a custom fashioned whip Cross-cut and Mr. Ketchum for saws vester men on the St other rivers, a trade, shipping where they do

The half year cent., which wa Manufacturing seems to indica -Dartmouth, The Truro

'ially at Halifa

water way, an

Canning compa ders for the er their factory. At a public n creamery, to b over the Joggi Trains are ru over the road

about 650 tons Junction daily. A former No residing in Bos in Halifax, say very quiet. have been cut (Frede

John L. Har Sumner of Mor Wright & Cus

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owledged superior of all dicines for horses.

by all druggists and country

St. John. N. B.

THE SINKING SHIP. n the stormy deep
I ship slowly saits,
y her devious course
of severse gales,
nd Forfar sails are gone,
e they thought so strong
so rotten, weak, and torn,
ot last for long.

since she started off. n newest paint,
ugh mixed, all thought were well
rom all complaint.
t Newcastle planks
fill'd the hold,
were piled upon the deck,

well, but soon, alas! dreadful shock, on the Home Rule tack, ing near the coast, nart though untried, mate, racant post.

then gathered from around. rom every poll, started, and her freight ot what to do

your lives," is now the cry, n's gaining fast, unto the vessel, lads, tope is past."
deeper still she sinks, near to save, surely, must succumb; beneath the waves.
Row. —George Prescud.

P. E. ISLAND.

March 20.-Rev. Mr. nile in Charlottetown at the delivered his excellent lece kirk (Rv. T. Fullerton, Elements of Success

a very successful social rt at Lower Montague on ast: proceeds for manse at

T. district division recently igh Bank was a grand succommittee on increase of salary reported they had the petition to the leader ernment. All lodges in the ere reported to be growing. efuge lodge of Montague for lodge work were made by Miss Horton.

s been very unkind to us very severe storms and weather, blocking up the ads so as to make travel No foreign mail reached er a week. All trains oust had a hard fight with the

McDonald suddenly died es the other day. He had for some time in good his death was not expectwell known here rt Roseneath died after the illness on Monday and

He was young, and his eeply regretted.

has lost an old resident in of Captain John Mason in ear. He was a native of

at Brudenel by Rev. R. W.

e of Little York has been past few weeks with her David Stewart of Lower Mr. Large also has been er the fine stock of the

tague farmers. onducted by B. Davy. Goldsmith of Vernon river y surprise the other evens kindly parishioners prewith a fur coat, cap and

ALLISON NEWS

March 25.—Sedgwick Bayas for a number of weeks he university hospital, has vered that he was able on eave for his home in Elgin, The sum of \$80 toward deexpenses of his illness was him by the students and s. He expected to graduate

of his term. ly evening Prof. Robertson rimental form, Ottawa, idress before the students n hall on Bread and Buta talk about the importpresent and future generaknowledge of the properties eat.

easy-going fellow Tom makes the best of 'everyr, rather, he takes the best AMONG THE INDUSTRIES.

Another of the Missing Axe Factories Has Turned Up.

Ave Making Has Greatly Increased in St John In Recent Years.

Lawton's Saw Works Very Busy-A Freder icton Industry-Some General Notes.

A Sun reporter started out the other day in .earch of th ruins of another axe factory. He ran up against a member of the fire v Campbell Bros. in the since of that firm, and was informed that the Telegraph's flowers of rhetoric had been laid on their tomb rather early, inasmuch as they were not yet dead. In fact they were very much alive. There are about twenty people in the establishment, which turns out axes and other edge tools, carriage and car springs, axles, etc. Speaking of the axe industry one of the younger members of the firm said he had asked his father about the output of axes in 1875 or even later, and they had estimated that the whole output of the houses then running would not be over 500 dozen. Last year the two factories turned out not less than 5,000 dozen. And the cost of the axes had been very greatly reduced, while the wages of the employes had not. Campbell Bros. did not commence to ship axes to the upper provinces till last year, when they did a large business, and they will do a much larger one there this year. They shipped to Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hypolite, St. Saveur, Shawbridge, Joliette. Buckingham and other places in Quebec, and Klock's Mills and other points in Ontario. Their trade in axes last year was 30 per cent. larger than ever before. Mr. Campbell showed the Sun testimonials from a large number of firms highly praising the Campbell axe, one operator, for instance, stating that out of an order of ten dozen used he had not received a single complaint. The duty on axes is now 35 per cent., yet some of the American factories have lately been compelled to unload part of their surplus stock on this side of the line. If there were no duty the factories here would be snuffed out. The United States duty on our axes is 45 per cent. A curious feature of Campbell Bros. business is that they export a certain amount of ship carpenters' tools, such as adzes, axes, slices and chisels, to

there has since been a demand from the places named. They supply axes for the St. John fire department. trade in springs is chiefly confined to the lower provinces. The firm are now springs for Halifax. They have just booked an order for 150 sets for Fredericton, chiefly for Edgecombe & Sons. Business is good at the present time. Alfred Edgecombe, of Edgecombe Sons, Fredericton, was in Campbell Bros. office when the Sun man called. He said his firm have about 63 persons in their employ, and are steadily working away. They buy all the material they can from Campbell Bros. and other local firms. They got 350 sets of springs from Campbell Bros. last year. Their carriages are sold all over the lower provinces. They are shipping a lot now to Charlottetown. Thirteen of their carriages were at the P. E. Island

Bath, Me., and New London and

Noank, Conn. Some St. John ship car-

penters went there with their tools,

and when the Americans saw the style

and make they liked them-so well that

exhibition last year and eleven at the Halifax show, and all of them were in from Nova Scotia. Next September they would do the Toronto exhibition and see what they could do with the upper province people. If the duty were off they would have little to do The Sun man also looked up E. B. Ketchum, manager of the Lawton Saw Works, and was shown through that establishment, where eight or nine men are employed. The works are very busy at present. They turn out gang and circular saws of all kinds, manufactured from steel say plate imported from Sheffleld. They carry a large assorted stock to be in a position to fill orders off hand. The power is supplied by a 25 h. is now being put in for making inserted tooth saws. They have done more work so far this year than in the like period for the last three vyears. A new branch in the last year has been

the making of ice saws and a good trade has been done, these saws giving great satisfaction. One man over Briar Island way took five of them this winter, and the demand extends all through the provinces. Now and then a customer is found for the old fashioned whip saw, but mot often Cross-cut and buck-saws are made Mr. Ketchum was filling a \$150 order for saws yesterday. They sell to millmen on the St. John, Miramichi and other rivers, and have a large local trade, shipping also to Nova Scotia where they do a good business, espec

water way, and to P. E. Island. The half wearly dividend of 2:1-2 per cent., which was declared by the Star Manufacturing company this year, seems to indicate that a new era of prosperity is dawning on the concern—Dartmouth, N. S., Weekly.

ially at Halifax and down Bridge

The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning company are asking for tenders for the erection of an addition to their factory.

At a public meeting held in Windso recently it was decided to start a creamery, to be located in that town Considerable coal is being hauled over the Joggins ralkway at presen Trains are running day and night over the road, and it is estimated about 650 tons are brought out to the Junction daily.

A former Nova Scotian, at preser residing in Boston, writing to a friend in Halifax, says: "Business here is very quiet. Wages of workingmen

have been cut down to the finest." (Fredericton Gleaner.) John L. Harris and Mayor F. W. Wright & Cushing, lumbermen, and representatives of several other lum-

bermen will visit Fredericton and points along the Canada Eastern railway, about the middle of next week, with a view of organizing a lumber and manufacturing company. The headquarters will probably be at Bolestown, if some of the prominent lumbermen along the line of the Canada Eastern R. R. can be interested. Edward Jack of this city is one of the

promoters of this project. Mr. Rearman, a well-known farmer of Sackville, Ont., is in town. His mission is to look the county over, with the view of establishing an extensive tannery business in this province. Already he has cruised along the line of the Canada Eastern, and it is said was so favorably impressed with the conditions in that section that he has about made up his mind to begin the erection of a tannery during the coming summer at a point between Boiestown and this city.

Thomas N. Burpee has been taken into the firm of Simmons & Burpee, and it will now be known as Simmons, Burpee & Co. The new firm will operate the sash and door factory on King street formerly controlled by Henry F. Blair. With an energetic firm like this at the head of affairs, the business of the sash and door factory on King street should

grow to large proportions. There is a very large quantity of and mortising machine being driven tan bark piled along the Canada Eastby horse power. His business grew ern R. R. for transportation to the so rapidly that two years ago he Boston market during the coming summer. Conservative estimates show a twelve horse power engine and boilthat the bark shipments over the C. er and the most improved machinery. day from now until the 17th of September next. The Canada Eastern railway runs through one of the richest sections of country to be found anywhere, and their business is in-

street, No. 240, that has in it a currier shop, a shoe factory, a knitting factory, a bottling establishment and a spice mill. It is the Wm. Peters block and is an interesting place to visit. the top floor is the factory of David L. Carmichael, who makes heavy leathers and calf skins from the rough, turns out oil tanned, lace and larragan leathers, lambskin sleigh robes and mats, etc. This is as yet a small industry, because it is a new one, only in its second year. Mr. Carmichael was for about thirty years in

creasing in volume every year.

There is a big brick block on Union

Wm. Peters' tannery and is a thorough master of his business. He began this business of his own in a small way and is working steadily along. There are four men engaged in the place, and they turn out a fine class of goods, that sell through this province and also in Nova Scotia, Mr. Carmichael's reputation being well established. He says the past year was a dull one in his line of business, but the prospect is better for this year. In the shoe factory below stairs the Sun saw som of his work in the tanning of what are styled in the trade unborn calfskins, which Cathern Bros. & Co. have made into slippers that sell at retail not get enough to fill the demand, and therefore had to call in their samples. On the floor below Mr. Carmichael is a factory that must cause grievous distress to the prophets of blue ruin It is the shoe factory of Cathers Bros. & Co. It was started last September, is now employing 27 hands, is running every evening as well as every day. and is still unable to overtake its or-ders. W. A. Cathers is traveller for the

Co. His brother B. F. Cathers, was for ten years with J. Bennett & Barnett of Lynn, Mass., and has all the skill and knowledge that a bright man could pick up in the foremost factories sold. They had just shipped one to of the United States. Last fall he and the West Indies, and had a large order his brother decided that a successful factory could be run under his management in St. John. They took their present premises, fitted them up with the very latest improved machinery to be had in the best markets, and set work. Their success has been re markable. Three men were brought from Lynn for special work, and five more are booked to arrive before May day. They are not Americans, but exodians returning to work in Canada. The firm confine themselves to hand turned work in men's, women's and misses' footwear of the latest and most fashionable styles to be found in America. They make a specialty of custom hand welt work, and also carry a full range of patent leathers of 'all patterns. The Sun was shown a lot of natent calf imported from Germany. and a general stock of samples of footwear that it would be hard to duplicate. They make boots at \$1 to \$3 for turned work, and among other goods a men's cork soled boot at \$6.50 and a plain hand sewed at \$5 that are the rfection of footwear. A specialty is a woman's boot with the Louis standard heel and Louis Quinze heel, Parisian boot not made elsewhere in Canada. "Show me a boot or shoe of American or other make," said B. F. Cathers, "and if I can't duplicate i in twenty-four hours you may have the

> of work this season, and talk of enlarging their premises. On the same floor with Cathers & Co. age Barker & Co., who put up Mc-Laughin's leather preserver, harness oil and axle oil, besides fruit syrups, a liniment and other liquids, the work of which of course needs only two or three people. They sell all through the provinces and have shipped goods to

shop." The business of the firm is in-

creasing right along. A full line of

their samples may be seen at J. M.

Humphrey & Co.'s, and they are also

carried by W.A. Cathers on the road.

They will put in plant for more kinds

Toronto. On the next floor below the Sun man found W. J. Parks, who has from 22 to 25 persons employed in his knitting factory. He started in a small way five or six years ago and now has factory run by steam power and turn ing out a large amount of work. He has been running full time for a year and has all the work he can attend and has all the work he can attend to now, making stockings, socks and what is called legging, a knitted material put up in lengths or rolls of 25 to 30 yards, which the housewife can buy, cut into lengths and hand knit the feet into it. It sells by the ton to the wholesale trade, and Mr. Parks has now an order for two tons for the fall trade, Among recent orders was one from Ottawa. Since adding steam powers the does more and better work and expects to still further enlarge his Sumner of Moncton, Alex. Wright of from Ottawa. Since adding steam pow-

output. His yarns are bought in Can ada, some from the upper provinces and some from lower province firms.

The best yarn made in Canada, he says, are turned out by Humphrey & Son of Humphrey's mills, near Mon On the same floor with Mr. Parks

is the spice mill of Dearborn & Co, who grind all kinds of spices and cream of tartar, and roast and grind coffee. Their business in this line is double that of last year. At their premput up syrups and extracts. They have some improved machinery for their spice mill now on the way here. In a ourse, need of but few employes, the machinery doing the work.

GENERAL NOTES. The Enterprise Foundry Co. of Sackville have added a nickel plating and coppering plant, costing \$1,000, to their establishment. Small & Fisher of Woodstock and probably Rhodes, Curry & Co. will have a plant put in by the same man. Alex. Gibson's new saw mill at Blackville is expected to be finished

by the first of May. the Newcastle Advocate: "Some years ago Henry C. Niven small scale, his circular saw, jig saws built a factory, and fitted it up with such as a planer matcher and mould-er, bolter, jig saws, jointer, mortising machine, and the usual cut-off saws, grinder, etc. To further improve his facilities for turning out good work he has just put in a hot plast driving kiln for seasoning lumber, using exhaust or live steam for this purpose. The kiln is 24x11x9, with a capacity for drying 12,000 feet of one-inch lumber in thirty-six hours' Thomas Dobson, manager of Wallace quarries, who lately leased the Kent quarries, near Moncton, recently, was in the city yesterday. He expects to commence operations at these

quarries as soon as the weather permits.—Leader. MR. HAWKE AND THE COTTON

(Woodstock Press.) At the liberal meeting last Monday Mr.Hawke, in a general tirade against monopolists, said the employes in the Moncton cotton mills were so poorly paid that they could not support their families comfortably, and consequently little children who could hardly crawl over the snow banks had to work in the mills when they should be at school. As we had very good reason to doubt Mr. Hawke's assertion, we wrote to the manager of the Monc-ton cotton mills and asked him how many children they employed under twelve years of age; how many between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, and how many of these were children whose parents worked in the mills. To these enquiries we received

the following reply: Moneton, N. B., March 21st, 1895. Geo. L. Holydke, Esq., Woodstock, N.B. Dear Sir—Your kind favor of the 19th inst to hand and contents noted. We do not employ any children under 12 years of age. We employ 28 children between the ages of 12 and 15 years; they have very light work, such as sweeping the floors, picking cotton threads; their wages are from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per week of 60 hours.

VICTORIA CO. CANDIDATE

WM. WILSON, Manager.

Halifax, N. S., March 26.-A liberal nservative convention was held in Baddeck stoday to nominate domincom candidates for Victoria county, C. B. John A. MacDonald, the present member, was unanimously nominated by a standing vote. Mr. MacDonald accepted in graceful terms, delivering a rattling speech in support of the dominion government's tariff and

The GRANGER CONDITION POWDER

Mr. M. A. Miler, the popular proprietor of that favorite hotel, the "Atlantic," of Shelburne, N. S., says, in speaking of Granger Powders: I run a Stage Line from Shelburne to Barrington, and use quite a number of horses in this way, and also in the delivery business. I find the Granger Condition Powders, fed judiclously, are very beneficial to my stock, and I am always careful to keep some on kand.

Mr. Geo. Stelling, of Massac Constitution

some on hand.

Mr. Geo. Stalling, of Messrs. Geo. Stalling & Son, proprietors of the Digby Livery Stable, says: In our livery business and Digby and Westport Coach Line we use about thirty horses and we find the Granger Condition to be of practical benefit to our stock—they are, we have proved, just what you claim them to be. Our stock looks better and are healthier since we began using them.

them.

From J. R. Murphy, Esq., Barrister, Woodstock, N. B., owner of Lord Dufferin (standard 1143), sine Endymion, record 2.234, by Dictator, dam Jessie, 2.244, by George Wilkes: Having used your Granger Condition Powders, I have much pleasure in recommending it to the public as the best Condition Powder or horse medicine I have ever used. It is a sure and safe cure for worms and indigestion in horses, and will remove all diseases out of the skin and give the horse a healthy look and the hair a natural gloss.

Mr. Newton Lee owner of Missish (days)

Mr. Newton Lee, owner of Allright (standard No. 5817), says: I have used your Granger Condition Powders and found them the best. They will put a better cost on a horse than any other powder I have used.

Your Granger Condition Powders are the cest we ever used or sold.
Yours truly, N. MILLER & SON.

HUNTING FOR MONAZITE.

A New Industry in the Piedmont Section of North Carolina.

It Contains Thorium, from which Incand cent Gas Burners are Made.

The enthusiasm with which the search for monazite is now being prosecuted in the Piedmont section of North and South Carolina is some-thing remarkable. Men, women and children talk about it, dream about it, business of this kind there is, of search for it, and would perhaps eat it if it could be prepared so that it would be palatable. For 200 years the planters on the coast stumbled over phosphate rock which had been brought to the surface, and considered it of no value. Finally, after the late war, a man of scientific turn of mind began to investigate this rock, and as a result an industry has sprung up that now amounts to millions of dollars annually.

In like manner gold miners year after year in their search for gold along the streams of the Piedmont section have been finding in their pans a heavy yellowish sand which they cast aside as worthless. This has all been completely reversed in the last twenty months, and nowadays a prospector will cast aside fair specimens of gold while prosecuting his search for monazite. To obtain monazite from the hundred little streams that are in the monazite belt the prospector sets out, provided with shovel a hole in the bed of the stream or near by it. He goes through the alluvial deposit until he strikes a whitish sand and gravel. Of this he takes a panful and washes it out, carefully examining quality and quantity. After prospecting in several places, he is able to decide whether the "branch." as these small streams are called in the south, is worth working. If it promises well a trial is made. The top soil is stripped off from a small area until the monazite stratum is reached. The sand is taken out and carefully washed, and if the results are satisfactory then work is begun. Contractors do most of the mining, taking leases and paying a royalty of from one-seventh to one-fifth. Occasionally the monazite privilege 's bought straight out, and in some instances \$200 an acre has been paid. Sometimes, however, the owners work

Common, unskilled laborers are employed to do the work. 'Strippers'" are the hands who clear away the top soil, removing all timber growing thereon. They go down to the sand and gravel. The gravel gang comes next. They carefully lift out all the monazite sand and turn it over to the washers, who get out all gravel, silver and clay, leaving a mixture of hevy material behind. This goes through a second washing, and the material left

is marketable monazite.

The washing is done in a wooden trough from twelve to eighteen feet in length, twelve inches wide, and in length, twelve inches wide, and twelve deep. There is a cast-iron per-forated plate at the upper end of the box, through which the monazite drops, while the lighter stuff and clay float away. A stream of water floats through the box. Expert washers re-ceive \$1 a day, but there are plenty of men who do this work fairly well, and are anxious to work at 65 cents per 275 hands. These are plain facts and you are at liberty to publish them or make use of them on the platform.

Yours very truly,

The all we employ dust, six cents a pound being the average of the area of the state ing information about monazite, and, judging by the number and character of these received by the geological survey from various European countries, the industry and the amount of oney brought into this Piedmont sec tion for monazite this year will hardly amount to less than \$10,000. Mona zite has been found in small quantities in Russia, Norway, Bohemia, and in gold washings in Brazil and in the nica veins of Quebec, but nowhere has

t been found in such enormous quantities as in this belt. A Gloucester, N. J., company is the only concern manufacturing monazite in this country. The value of sand depends upon the rare metal, thorium which it contains, which is separated from the associated material by complicated chemical processes, which are kept secret from every one except those who manipulate the operations. It is then used in the manufacture of ncandescent gas burners of different

orms. The finding of monazite is the best thing that has ever occurred for the poorer people of the section in which t is found. Hundreds of day laborers are now feeding their families with the money made in this industry.

HOW TO COOK EGGS May be Prepared for the Table in Five Hundred Ways.

Eggs are a standard breakfast dish and there are so many ways of serving them that they form an almost endless variety. They are a meal in themselves, containing all the elements of nutrition in a quickly available concentrated, or rather, compact, and most palatable form. They are strengthening and wholesome; taking, in a great measure, in the summer season at least, and to the benefit of the consumer, the place of meat, forming

not only a food, but a medicine as The daily consumption of eggs as food is something enormous. but those that are known to be perfectly fresh should be used in cooking. To discover whether they ar fresh drop them into cold water. If

a most excellent food for children, and

has gotten abroad that if cooked until Coughing. the yolks are firm they are indigest-ible. Those cooked thoroughly, or from eight to ten minutes, until the and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is

yolks have passed the waxy stage, and are friable and mealy, are as digestible as those only partially cooked To boil eggs-If put into boiling water, three minutes will boil them very soft. Four minutes will cook the white, leaving the yolk only partially fluid. Five minutes will leave the yolk waxy. Eight to ten minutes will cook it thoroughly, making it mealy and digestible. The water must be kept

boiling during the cooking. The following methods of preparing eggs for the table may be new to

Omelette—Six eggs, one tablespoor of flour, one-fourth teaspoon of salt, three-fourths teaspoon of baking powder, one cup of sweet milk. Beat the powder together. Mix it with a little of the milk, and beat it with the remainder of the milk into the eggs; pour all into a hot, well-buttered fry ng pan or skillet, and bake from five to seven minutes in a hot oven. addition of baking powder makes the melette lighter, and lessens its liability to fall when taken from the oven Ham, chicken, or veal omelette Mix a plain omelette as above, adding a trifle more baking powder, and add to it before baking one cup of cooked and finely minced ham, chicken or

Steamed eggs-Butter a deep pie tin, and break carefully into it as many eggs as needed. Sprinkle them with pepper, salt and bits of butter; place them in a steamer over boiling water until done. This will be found better than poaching them, especially if cooked for an invalid.

Poached eggs-Break the eggs,one at a time into slightly salted, scalding water and cook un il done sufficiently. Or ool in an ego poscher. If this is not obtainable, break the eggs into muffin ringe, set in the buttom of a tin containing salted water. The eggs kee, their shape beter if dropped into the rings.

Scrambled egs-Put a tablespoon of butter into a frying pan, and when hot break the eggs into it, and stir lightly until they are set. Another-Pour a cup of cream into

a frying pan, and when hot pour the eggs, ten or twelve previously broken into a dish, into it; stir lightly until the eggs are cooked. Season with pepper and salt, and serve hot.

BETH DAY.

THE ROYAL HOTEL. For years the Royal hotel of this city has been recognized as one of the leading hotels in the maritime provinces. Probably the late Thos. Ray-mond did more than any other man to bring the Royal so prominently before the notice of the travelling public and to establish the good na now bears. But since the Royal fell into the hands of Messrs. Raymond & Doherty it has increased in popularity. These gentlemen were per haps nearly as well acquainted with the hotel as the late Mr. Raymond himself, having been in his for years. It is certainly fortunate for the public that the Royal, after the death of its old proprietor, became the property of Messrs. Raymcnd & Doherty, for no other person or persons could have carried on the business nearly as well as they. These gentlemen have made several changes \$1.50 to \$3.50 per week of 60 hours.
Only four of these children's parents work for us. Our young women earn from \$4 to \$6.75 per week, and our The sand is about as current as gold.

The sand is about as current as gold ing hotel. Last summer the proprietors had to turn hundreds away after the sand is about as current as gold ing hotel. Last summer the proprietors had to turn hundreds away after the sand is about as current as gold ing hotel.

> When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoris.

the removal of the wash basins, etc.,

from the room at the rear of the office

down into the basement. The old

wash room will be fitted up for a writ-

ing room. This change cannot fail to

meet with the approval of their

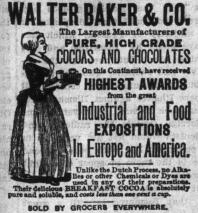
guests, as it will add much to their

comfort and convenience.

CAMPOBELLO HERRING.

Str. Flushing, which arrived on Monday afternoon from Grand Manan, etc., brought up some 4,000 froxen herring, which were taken on board at Campobello. When the steamer reachel port the collector of customs gave ructions that the fish could not be landed till the duty on them was paid. Mr. Ruel had been instructed by the collector at Campobello to take this course. Yesterday Collector Ruel gave directions for the release of the fish and they were at once placed on the wharf. They were sold in no time by the man to whom they were consigned. It is understood that he made a deposit covering the amount of the duty with the collector. The matter will now have to be inquired into by the proper authorities.

"Speaking of persistency," remarked the billposter, thoughtfully, "my trade is certainly one in which a man will never make a penny except by sticking at it."



WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Emulsion stimulates the appetite, aids the

digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength eggs well. Sift flour, salt and baking besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes Any Condition of Wasting.

palatable, easy on the most deli-

Scott's

cate stomach and effective

HUMPHREYS

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

Br. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, med for years in private practice and for over thrity years by the people wma entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

9-Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
10-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation.
11-Suppressed or Painful Periods.
12-Whites, Too Profuse Periods.
13-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.
14-Sait Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions.
15-Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.
16-Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.
19-Catarrh, Indienza, Cold in the Head.
20-Whooping Cough.
27-Kidney Diseases.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL, "The Pile Ointment."—Trial Size, 25 Cts.

SPECIFICS DID YOU EVER

Handle a Cigar that sold as readily DID YOU EVER Sell a Cigar that pleased your cus-

DID YOU EVER Carry a Cigar so highly spoken of. DID YOU EVER Smoke its equal for the money. DID YOU EVER

SOMETHING GOOD

The Best Five Cent Cigar on Earth.

See anything to touch the

Manufactured only by the EMPIRE TOBACCO CO MONTREAL.

Harper's Magazine

IN 1895. The Simpletons, a new novel by Thomas Hardy, will be begun in the December number, 1894, and continued to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelists, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in fiction, and The Simpletons master artist in fiction, and The Simpletons may be expected to arouse enthusiasm not inferier in degree to that which has marked Trilby—the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Sieur Louis de Conte, her page and secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the Maid of Orleans. In the January number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolinar, the first of a series of Southern Papers.

Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empires. The next volume of Harper's Magazine will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the magazine a series of eight stories depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners. Besides the long stories there will begin in the January number the first chapters of A Three-Part Novelette, by Richard Harding Dayls—the longest work yet attempted by this writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the magazine.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

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LADY ABERDEEN ON SERVANTS.

onistresses of well-ordered hou the victims of incompetent Mistresses of well-ordered households who are the victims of incompetent and impertinent pleasure-loving sirls who abuse their goodness, have often not a notion of the very real hardships endured by young servants at the hands of histresses who do not know themselves, and, therefore, cannot train others, or even discern between good and worries of their own and forget that their servants have any right to interests outside of their daily work, writes Lady Aberdeen in an article under the heading The Burning nestion of Domestic Service, and an Endeavor to Solve It, in the April Ladies' Home Journal, Many a bad servant and bad woman has been manufactured by such a mistress. Much depends on the first place. It is there where a girl learns to estimate the worth put on her service—and if she be there trained to realize the importance of her duties, if she is sure of a word of encouragement when she has done well, as well as the word of reproof in the contrary case, and if she can rely on her mistress' kindly interest in her life and outside occupations and pleasures, the probability is that all will be well and that one more self-respecting servant will have been added to the select number who bless the homes in which they minister. LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. gularly from the Post Office whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is

nsible for the pay. continued he must pay all arrearages, the publisher may continue to send until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

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THE WEEKLY SUN

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THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 3, 1895 CIVILIZATION AND DISCONTENT.

China is suffering from the results of too great self-sufficiency. The Chinese rulers have not allowed any uncomfortable ideas to possess them as to the possible inefficiency of the army and navy. Such doubts may have come by this time to those of the ruling class who have not as yet committed suicide. but even a Chinese mandarin could hardly retain confidence in the fleet after the fleet had been destroyed. An unwholesome sense of military security appears to be peculiar to the uncivilized or partly civilized peoples. The more enlightened nations are in a continual state of self-examination on this subject. 'A' European country which does not once in every two or three years discover that it is at the mercy of its

Germany, which is generally supposed to be in a good military position, has an army scare two or three times a decade. Great Britain, which perhaps may lay claim to naval supremacy, goes into frequent panics over the helpless condition of her ships. Once at least in each parliamentary discovered by some member of the house or some naval expert that crack ships of war are mere hulks, utterly useless for attack or defence, and scarcely in a condition

to be navigated from place to place.

neighbors is only a second or third

Mr. W. Allan, M. P., a marine engineer of fifty years' experience, is the last to expose the weakness of the Queen's Navee. The naval estimates were before the house a fortnight ago and a member demanded that all further expenditure be made under the direction of that naval officer who in case of war should have command of the fleet. The government opposed the motion, on the reasonable ground that no one could tell who would be found most capable of commanding the fleet in the next war. Sir Charles Dilke who perhaps knows more than any other civilian about the condition and relative strength of the navies of the world, criticised the political administration of naval matters. His rather pessimistic speech was followed by Mr. Allan's declaration that the royal navy was sadly defective in the matter of boilers.

Mr. Allan began with the assertion that a ship's fighting capacity did not depend on her armor, guns or crew, but on her boilers. Then he made the startling announcement that the hoilers were all too small, and that in order to get up speed "barbaric and surreptitious methods were adopted." According to Mr. Allan: "The "result was that the vessels were "practically useless for full speed "steaming. The boilers got burnt out, "and vessels like the Blake, the Vul-"can and the Blenheim, not more "than four years old, had to be re-"boilered at the cost of hundreds of "thousands of pounds. If the admir-"alty pursued their present course the "vessels in war time would neither "be fit to pursue an emeny nor to run "away from one that might be too powerful." This reflection on our friends the Blake and Blenheim is not comforting, and it was followed by the contention that the new ships Powerful and Terrible were being fitted out with water-tube boilers, whereby they would be made only powerful to destroy themselves and

terrible to their own crew. The watertube boiler Mr. Allan despises as I French invention, adopted for the new ships after a test in the Sharpshooter, which had broken down six times during her trials. "Then take the case of the topedo-catcher Sturgeon, built at Barrow to the admiralty's own specifications. That vessel's boiler tubes burst on her trial, and two men were boiled to death, 'and since then, when the Barrow people got up steam in her boilers they insured the engineers and stokers' lives for £400 each, and agreed to give £2 a week for six months in case of injury. How many vessels of the Sturgeon type had the admiralty, and would they insure the lives of their stokers and engineers?" Then there is the Hornet, which we have all been taught to be proud of as the fastest craft affoat. She was described as "lying up in a corner of Portsmouth dockyard, a mere shell after one year's service."

If this kind of speech had not been nade so often we would be tempted to believe that the \$100,000,000 a year which the British government is spending on the navy was thrown away. As it is, we will all continue to feel a certain confidence in the ability of the British ships to steam from place to place, and even, if occa sion should arise, to do some damage other than to their own crew.

The Inited States is becoming naval power. To this end her statesmen are cultivating a noble discontent. In Senator Higgins this trouble is intense. He sees nothing but disster ahead unless the nation provide 150 ships of war, and unless British power is banished from North America. Halifax and Bermuda and Esquimault must go, and the 150 ships must be built or the United States nation is doomed.

It is a pity that China could not ear or two ago have swapped statesmen with England and the United States.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

A question of, courtesy has brought about something like a political crisis in Germany. The president of the popular chamber has resigned and the vice-president follows his example. The empire is thrown into a condition of intense excitement. The emperor has gone so far as to call the conduct of the chamber scandalous. A disso lution is believed to be imminent. The appointment of a new chancellor and a change of government, so far as a change can take place under German institutions, is expected. And all be cause the Reichstag would not pass a resolution congratulating Bismarck on his birthday.

The emperor, who a few years ago parted with Prince Bismarck as his chief minister, and put another in his place, is the first to protest against the churlishness of his parliament. He has had occasion to differ from the trusted advisor of his father and grandfather, but he does not forget to the aged prince. In Germany the emepror has no dread of parliament and his message to Bismarck indignantly protesting against the action of parliament is not a revolutionary proceeding. But his angry words and his own long visit to the ex-chancellor immediately after the vote mean a declaration of war on his part against the majorty of the Reichstag. There is a feeling that in the end the Bismarck family, in the person of Count Herbert, the son of the prince, may take the old place beside the sov ereign.

The majority against the birthday congratulations represents the elements most strongly opposed to German unity. It includes the Poles, who have their own national ideas, the discontents from Alsace and Lorraine the Guelphs, the centrists, and one section of the radicals. One of the majority opposed the resolution because, as he said. Bismarck had transformed the kingdom of Hanover into a province of Germany. It is natural that the advocates, the little Hanover, the little Posen, French Alsace, and papal influence ideas should not feel well disposed toward the maker of the German empire. He represents the imperial idea. They are provincial and parochial in their sympathies

It will now be seen whether the heart of the country is with the man and the policy that made it great among the nations. The emperor professes to speak for Germany when he says that the Reichstag does not. There is no doubt that he speaks for the majority of Prussia, which has always stood by Bismarck and the imperial idea. But how far the socialists and radicals, who are so numerous in manufacturing centres, will support Richter against Bismarck re mains to be learned. If it were a time of foreign trouble the radicals and factionists would not get very far in the struggle. But with peace abroad there is the more prospect of a fight

Out of it all, however, emerges this fact, that Bismarck is still a great name in Germany.

at home.

THE VERDICT, date

The verdict from the Kingsville in quest deserves attention. It is practically an opinion that the explosion one under inquiry might cause as plosion, and the inspection of marine gineers is one which is is easier to make than to cary out in its entirety. There are many mills in this country, some of them rather small affairs. A sweeping order that every mill should have a certificated engineer might paralyze these small but important industries, which on the whole seem to be as safe as any employment. Large mills like those in this neighporhood could procure engineers technically qualified, but the general adoption of the recommendation might tring about some such state of affairs as the enforcement of the masters and mates act in respect to the little tug boats. The inquest has apparently been a thorough one, and this was evidently as much the desire of the mill management as of the coroner.

A SAMPLE INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of axes is not the but it is one that affords some lessons. It has been brought into public attention by a recent article in the Telegraph, which, attempting to prove the national policy a failure, pointed out that \$18,000 worth of edge tools were made in this city in 1875, and that the edge tool industry had no longer an existence. The Telegraph was not misled, because it knows that there are large establishments in this city where edge tools are made. But it supported its contention by the census returns of 1891, regardless of the fact that edge tools are produced in establishments which also produce other kinds of goods, as carriage springs and axles.

But now we have two statements which may be accepted. One is that be a popular dealer. \$18,000 worth of edge tools were made St. John ir. 1875. The other is that last year 5.000 dozen axes were made in St. John. Now 5,000 dozen axes are worth a great deal more than \$18,000. At the price which prevailed twenty years ago they would be worth some \$40,000. So we have now, of axes alone produced in St. John a much greater value, and at the old prices double the value that was produced of all kinds of edge tools in the Telegraph's glorious days of 1875.

There is another instructive feature about this axe business. It did not hold its own here under the Cartvright policy after 1875. Foreign axes began to come in. The local industries lost part of their market. In 1875 axes to the value of \$2,136 were imported into the maritime provinces. mostly from the United States. In 1876 the value was increased to \$2.851. The next year it grew to \$5,619, and in 1878 the value was \$8,463, or nearly equal to half the total St. John output of edge tools three years before In 1878 United States axes had largely captured this market, and the home trade had become demoralized. In 1879, a New Brunswick member, himself a lumberman, declared in parliament if he could get Canadian axes for nothing he would not send them into the woods.

Things have changed. Who now in this country thinks of using a United States chopping axe in the lumber woods? Where is the lumberman who does not admit that Canadian axes are as good as can be got anywhere? From this city. Nova Scotia and Prince Edwarad Island are largely supplied, and large consignments are sent to Quebec and Ontario. And more of these tools were made in this city last year than in any previous year in the history of the town.

THE REPORTS FROM OTTAWA

Referring to reports concerning the situation at Ottawa, the Globe mer tions the Sun as "the ministerial or gan." The Sun wants the fact understood that it has no official source of information concerning the ministerial situation at Ottawa. In respect to that matter this paper is on no better footing than an opposition journal. It publishes such information as can be obtained from unofficial sources, and gives the reports for what they are worth. It will be seen that the Associated Press agents in Montreal and Ottawa have been supplying some rather wild conjectures. The story about the offer of a seat in the cabi net to Mr. Stairs was read by the member for Halifax on the train yes terday, which was the first he knew of his connection with the affair.

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year

BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper will not suffer in the estimation of those who understand the trend of British was the result of want of care or want trade and commerce by reason of his of knowledge on the part of some per- oft quoted reference to England's loss sen or persons. It mentions no par- of former markets. Sir Charles mereticular individual as worthy of blame, ly repeated the statements of Lord except in so far as the recommendation Salisbury, and what Lord Salisbury about engineers may be taken as a said could not be contradicted. It There seems to be great may be an unpleasant fact, but it is force in the recommendation that mill a fact recognized in England by both boilers should be subject to regular traders and manufacturers that Enginspection. Such an explosion as the land is to some extent losing her old supremacy in foreign markets. She great loss of life as a steamship ex- has had, and in most things still has, a big lead. She has great wealth and engines and boilers is rigid. The immence powers of endurance. Her recommendation as to certificated en- artisans are among the best in the world. Her capacity for industrial and commercial organization is superfor to that of any country not peopled by the same race. But other nations by protecting their own industries have built up manufacturing interests equal to their home demand. In many cases they have reached a stage of development which enables them to enter into competition for neutral markets where formerly they had no chance. In some British in dustries, foreign countries are actual ly able to undersell British manufac tures in the British market. This is the situation and no one in England disputes it. The remedy, perhaps, cannot be agreed upon. But there is no disagreement as to the condition.

A SWEET DEALER.

Mr. W. H. Trueman explained in recent public meeting that he was converted to liberalism in the course of a walk and conversation with Mr. most important industry in this place, H. A. McKeown. If Mr. McKeown told on that occasion the sugar story which he gave the people of Kings the other day, the conversion may be explicable Mr McKeown stated that common sugar was sold by retail in Glasgow at three farthings per pound, or 66 2-3 pounds for a dollar, while here only 30 pounds could be got for a dollar. The public of Glasgow would doubtless like to discover this benevolent retailer. For the British wholesale price of common vellow sugar is twelve shillings the hundred weight, The or five farthings per pound. Glasgow grocer who pays a dollar for forty pounds of sugar by wholesale, and, after adding 26 2-3 pounds to the lot, sells the whole for a dollar, cannot make much money. But he must

MR. GLADSTONE AGAIN

Lord Rosebery cannot endure much longer the mental and physical strain that is upon him. With true Britishpluck he sticks to his post, suffering weary days and sleenless nights in the service of the country. But a man who cannot sleep cannot continue to lead a party and a government, especially when the ministers are of many minds, and the party is composed of many conflicting elements. The prospective retirement of Lord Rosebery brings once more conspicuously into public view his aged or. While Lord Rosebery has growing weak, Mr. Gladstone has been gaining strength. Already there are signs of renewed political activity in the veteran ex-leader, and the feeling grows that he will be the chief man in the house of commons as soon as he takes his seat there.

The Globe objects to cartoons representing Mr. Laurier smoking a cigar, and contends that such pictures are not true to life or art. The Globe has had great local educational advantages. A taste nourished on the products of the Telegraph's picture department cannot endure such violations of the true canons of art as are furnished in Toronto. After feasting the artistic sense on the Telegraph's bloody knife, one cannot endure the sight of a cigar-smoking Laurier.

The Orangemen of St. John are not passing resolutions about Manitoba. They are studying the Manitoba question. They have constituted themselves into a class, before which advocates both sides are presenting their case. When Mr. Skinner and Dr. Morrison have finished the debate the brethren in St. John will know the ase very well.

The Moncton Transcript has ourage of its convictions. It has ome out squarely in a long editorial gainst living statues, as represented n New York, by nude young women Brother Hawke does some posing at political meetings, but he never omits the drapery.

Rev. Fay Mills has been meeting with the same success in Bangor as Messrs. Crossley and Hunter had in St. John. Down to Tuesday night 2.000 names had been handed in to the Bangor committee which takes the record of converts.

Head of firm-Young man, I understand that you have been winning at oker lately. Steele Penn-Well, sir, hope you will overlook it this time. Head of firm-Certainly, but I want you to come around to the house to-night. My wife is getting up a little game.—New York Herald.

The Story of Yin Ling.

There once lived in the city of Canton, China, ton, China, a poor family named Tszun. The father had once owned many large and prosperous rice fields throughout the province of Quang but his grief at the death of hi wife had been so great as to cause him to neglect all his business for his opium pipe, and little by little all his possessions had been lost. Now he was compelled to work almost as a slave in one of the big

fields which had formerly belonged to him in order to support his two children. Yin Ling, a pretty dark eyed girl of 13 years, and his son, Ko Jou, 5 years of age But the terrible appetite for the opium often caused Tezun to neglect

his two little ones, and then gentle Yin Ying would weave a bambe and sell it to one of the neighbors that her darling little brother might not go hungry. Yin Ling even cut a hole in the

wall between the two little rooms of their home so one lamp would give light to both rooms, that her slender purse need not be overtaxed.

Finally the little family became so stricken that there were poverty many, many nights when the two children sought their little bamboo mats and cried themselves to sleep for the want of their supper of rice and tea; and, worse than all, the opium had caused a terrible change to come over Tezun, for he was no longer ever kind to his babies. One day he came to Yan Ling and told her that he was going to take her away and sell her. He said he would have to do it to save himself and Kou from starva-

Poor Yin Ling cried long and bitterly all that night, but she knew that her father's will must be done. last evening was a sad one for the little family. Early in the Yin Ling kissed Ko Jou while he was still asleep and went away with her

All day until nightfall they wandered about the streets. Tezun a length found a Tidoo general who paid 400 taels into his grasping hand The general was the commander of the troops of all southern China, and distant relative to the emperor. Hein Fung, had influence with the mperial family at Pekin. He was immediately fascinated with Yin Ling's pretty face and modest actions, and took her home to his wife as her special maid. The general's wife was greatly pleased with her gift, and at once ordered a set of pretty robes and gowns for her new maid servant She then put her in charge of the private boudgir, in which she received all the distinguished ladies who called upon her.

The sudden change from a life of pinching poverty to one of luxury and comfort brought out the gentle nature and true disposition of Yin Ling as fapidly as a sun scorched lily renews under the cooling drops of

a spring shower.

Her hands became white and soft and her amiability, as well as her radiant lace, soon became so noticeable ladies of the household became attracted to her and showered many gifts upon her.

The old general was especially delighted with her, and when a year had passed he and his wife decided not to have Yin Ling as a slave but as a daughter.

Yin Ling was summoned. "Yin Ling," said the general, "from this day you are no longer to be a slave in my household.'

The bright smile faded from the maiden's face and the tears gathered quickly in her eyes. Trembling she

"Stay, Yin Ling," cried the general, 'you must remain, not as my slave, but as my daughter." Yin Ling's face brightened, and

smiling through her tears, she ran to the general and fell sobbing on his He kissed her tenderly. "You have made me so happy," said

"that I would gladly die for The delighted general bought a complete new outfit of gorgeous silk robes for Yin Ling and a special tutor was provided to teach her how to read and write, accomplishments only by daughters of high officials.

Being naturally intelligent, Yin Ling progressed rapidly in her studies and in the meantime her newly adopted mother and other ladies of the household had not neglected her other ecomplishments, such as the broidery of the fine golden silk and the playing of the little two stringed

At the age of 16 years Yin Ling wa known as one of the most beautiful women in the province of Quang About this time the venerable old

Tidoo general, on account of his age and the great service he had been to the empire, was recalled to Pekin for promotion and honors as one of the heroes of the great Tai Ping rebel-

It was always customary for such distinguished officials when they were to receive new honors to take to the emperor some rare gift as a token of their respect and loyalty.

The general wanted to present to the emperor something especially fine, but he could not decide what it would

One day a happy thought flashed across his mind. And his face, which had been for some time clouded by lighted into a bright deep thinking. ile. He called his wife and told her he had thought he would present in Ling to the emperor as his token.
"It is well," said she, "what could be more honorable for our little daughter than a home in the imperial palace?

When Yin Ling was told what was equired of her she smiled, and there was a tinge of sadness in her face. though of becoming a member of the imperial family was a distinct tion of which she had never dared to

"If it is your desire, father," said

she, "I will go. My life and welfare are in your hands." answer pleased the general greatly, and he kissed his daughter

Preparations were immediately made for the journey to Pekin, and early next morning Yin Ling entered her

sedan chair and was carried rapidly away

After a journey of nearly three months over big mountains and across many rivers the Tidoo and his party arrived at the imperial palace. were at once admitted, and after the general had received his new orders stepped forward and presented the beautiful Yin Ling to the astonished emperor.

Hein Fung was almost bewildered by the wonderful grace and beauty of the blushing maiden who stood before

The emperor was charmed with the new addition to his household, notwithstanding the fact that he already had seventy-three wives and many. many children. But, strange to say, among all the children there was not one boy.

Yin Ling was given an elegantly decorated suit of apartments and named by the emperor "Que Fay," or "Exalted Auxiliary. Two years later a son was born, and

he event was heralded throughout the empire, as it was the first male child in the entire household. Yin Ling was his mother and she was immediately raised to the title

of "Wong Tai Ho," or "August Em-A few years after this she gave birth to a second prince and the entire king-

dom rejoiced. In the year 1865 the emperor Hein Fung died, and his son Tung Chee, who was but 5 years of age, asc the throne in the arms of his mother, Yin Ling, who became at once empres

Thus she continued conducting the affairs of the great empire for twelve years, when Tung Chee died.

Then her second son mounted the throne with his mother, who again resumed the title of empress regent, as the king was but 14 years of age. Yin Ling decided to find some trace

of her family and sent to the province of Quang Tung special envoys to look up her wretched relatives. The officer in charge of the envoy found that the father had died five

years after he had sold his daughter. and the boy was now grown up and living somewhere in the province. It took the mandarins many weary months before they could get any trail of Ko Jou. He was at length

found working as a farm hand in a small village. Although a stalwart, fine looking fellow, he was deplorably ignorant When he saw two handsomely dressed men, with long, black satin robes, heavily jeweled, with strange shaped hats, surmounted with big red coral buttons, and great, gorgeuos peacoek feathers dangling at their sides, coming toward him, he was terribly frightened, and turned and ran at the top of his speed. In a few minutes a dozen fleet-footed soldiers had sur-

rounded him, and he begged piteously to be let go. "What do you arrest me for?" he asked. "I have done nothing wicked

for years." Then one of the mandarins stepped forward, knelt low to the ground, and all the soldiers and guards same. The manarin finally arose told Ko Jou of his good fortune, and at once prepared him for a suitable appearance that would become uncle of an emperor

The meeting between the empress and her only remaining relative was an affeting but a joyful one, and Yin Ling ordered the entire city to cele brate for two days.

Vin Ling at once ordered an annual salary of 500,000 taels (\$750,000) to be paid to Ko Jou, who received the title of "Imperial Grand Uncle." He was also placed in the hands of experienced tutors, and today is one of the

Nor was the good old Tidoo general and his family forgotten. They were given apartments in the imperial palace, where they are living today. Yin Ling is now 45 years of age and

etains much of her youthful beauty. And this is the true story of the little slave girl who has rule for the past thirty years, and let us hope will continue to rule for thirty

FREDERICTON.

Death of Charles S. Ingraham a Well Known Citizen.

Fredericton, N. B., March 28.-Chas. S. Ingraham, formerly chief clerk and book-keeper for the legal firm of J. A. & W. Vanwart, and latterly with Judge Vanwart, who has been suffer ing from congestion of the lungs for the past week, died this evening. Yesterday his condition changed for the worse and since then he has sinking fast. His brother and sister arrived from Woodstock this evening Arthur G. Thomas, formerly Miss McMackin of St. John, is also dangerously ill, and fears are enter tained of her recovery.

David Estabrooks has purchased

the Geo. A. Stockford property on Maryland Hill, occupied by Captain Elliott, who returns to England in the spring

J. B. Benson, representing the Muskcka Timber company, is at the Queen hotel. Mr. Benson has for the past two or three weeks been cruising over the company's timber lands which cover a territory of 300 miles along the Restigouche and Kedgewick rivers, and about 100 miles Green River. The former territory will produce 200,000,000 of lumber,

about 10,000,000 per year.

Mr. Benson said that surveys have ecently been made for the Restisouche and Grand Falls railroad, and that a railway between these points would soon be running. This road culd connect with the Bangor Aroostook railway at St.Leonard and Restigouche would thus be brought much handier to the Boston market han at present. With the consequent reduction in freight rates their export of dimension stuff from Restiouche to the American market would be materially increased. The Muskoka timber company control a very large territory of timber lands and manufacture in the future both at Restigouche and Fredericton will be extensive. Mr. Benson leaves for other parts of the province tomorrow in connection with the company'

THE BOILER

Verdict of the the King's

Explosion Was I tion of Sal

Jury Recommend I

The inquiry rel

Boilers

L. A. Wellington life in the boiler mill of S. T. Ki ville on the 20th by Coroner Robin Fairville on Thu the jury is in boiler which exp crusted with salt kept away from course, got over finding is that t way down throu cracked as a reing and coming heated plate, cau eration of steam that the boiler extach no blame to their verdict says tion of salt was the boilers were off every day. In jury, Coroner Ro was that if a m what he was not and death resulte Then, if de of negligence on it was manslaug comments himsel jury to say how the jurors held Guire was to bla but the other f duced to look way. Then the was agreed upor

The crown rep the first witness foreman of A. Cu Union Point. His as follows: Am am superintende Visited King's sion, but did no amination of the would place me in the exploded think I have see before.
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s later a son was born, and was heralded throughout e, as it was the first male e entire household. was his mother and she diately raised to the title Tai Ho," or "August Em-

ars after this she gave birth d prince and the entire king

ear 1865 the emperor Hein t, and his son Tung Chee, ut 5 years of age, ascended in the arms of his mother

continued conducting the the great empire for twelve en Tung Chee died. second son mounted the his mother, who again reas but 14 years of age. decided to find some trace nily and sent to the prov-

wretched relatives er in charge of the envoy the father had died five he had sold his daughter, oy was now grown up and where in the province. e mandarins many weary efore they could get any o Jou. He was at length king as a farm hand in a

ang Tung special envoys to

was deplorably ignorant. aw two handsomely dressed long, black satin robes. veled, with strange shaped ounted with big red coral nd great, gorgeuos peacoek angling at their sides, comrd him, he was terribly and turned and ran at the speed. In a few minutes eet-footed soldiers had surim, and he begged piteously

do you arrest me for?" he have done nothing wicked

of the mandarins stepped nelt low to the ground, and oldiers and guards the manarin finally arose and ou of his good fortune, and repared him for a suitable that would become the

emperor. eting between the empress only remaining relative was but a joyful one, and Yin two days.

at once ordered an annual 500,000 taels (\$750,000) to be o Jou, who received the title rial Grand Uncle." He was rs, and today is one of the ien in the empire.

s the good old Tidoo general amily forgotten. They were rtments in the imperial palthey are living today. g is now 45 years of age and ich of her youthful beauty. is is the true story of the girl who has ruled China st thirty years, and let us continue to rule for thirty

FREDERICTON.

Charles S. Ingraham, a Well Known Citizen.

cton, N. B., March 28.-Chas. am, formerly chief clerk and er for the legal firm of J. nwart, who has been sufferweek, died this evening, Yescondition changed for the d since then he has been ast. His brother and sister m Woodstock this evening rthur G. Thomas, formerly sly ill, and fears are enterher recovery.

Estabrooks has purchased A. Stockford property on Hill, occupied by Captain ho returns to England in the

son, representing the Musmber company, is at the tel. Mr. Benson has for the or three weeks been cruisthe company's timber lands, ver a territory of 300 miles Restigouche and Kedgewick nd about 100 miles along iver. The former territory uce 200,000,000 of lumber, o

000,000 per year. nson said that surveys have been made for the Restind Grand Falls railroad, and ailway between these points on be running. This road nnect with the Bangor and railway at St.Leonard and e would thus be brought ndier to the Boston market resent. With the consequent in freight rates their ex dimension stuff from Restio the American market would rially increased. The Musber company control a very ritory of timber lands and nufacture in the future both ive. Mr. Benson leaves here parts of the province tomor-

nection with the company's

THE BOILERS AND SALT.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the King's Mill Disaster.

Explosion Was Due to the Encrusta tion of Salt in the Boiler.

Jury Recommend That an Inspector of Mill Boilers be Appointed.

The inquiry relative to the death of L. A. Wellington Smith, who lost his life in the boiler explosion in the saw mill of S. T. King & Sons at Kingville on the 20th inst., was concluded by Coroner Robinson and his jury at Fairville on Thursday. The verdict of the jury is in effect this: that the boiler which exploded became so encrusted with salt that the water was kept away from the plate, which, of course, got overheated. Then their finding is that the water worked its way down through the salt, which cracked as a result of the overheating and coming in contact with the heated plate, caused the sudden generation of steam to such an extent that the boiler exploded. The jury attach no blame to any person, although their verdict says that the accumulaof salt was due to the fact that the boilers were not properly blown off every day. In his remarks to the Coroner Robinson said the law that if a man undertook to do what he was not qualified to perform and death resulted, it was manslaugh Then, if death resulted because of negligence on the part of any one. it was manslaughter. He made no comments himself, but left it to the jury to say how Smith came to his death. It is understood that three of Guire was to blame for the explosion, but the other four could not be induced to look at the matter in this

The crown representative called as the first witness Albert Ferris, the foreman of A. Cushing & Co.'s mill at Union Point. His testimony was about as follows: Am not the engineer, but am superintendent of the machinery. Visited King's mill since the explo sion, but did not make such an examination of the exploded boiler as would place me in a position to say much about it. The quantity of salt in the exploded boiler was large, but think I have seen as much in boilers

water part of the time and fresh the balance. Have had a very large experience in the use of salt water. I years. The boilers were blown off at the front. Blew them off once a day and at night as well. When salt water was used we blew off as often is to lessen the density of the water. Randolnh & Raker for 18 years When fresh water was used in that mill we blew off every night. When salt water was used, we blew off twice a day, and oftener if we could. We ceaned the boilers at Randolph & Baker's water. If fresh water was used altogether there, we would only clean the boilers twice while running during the summer. The boilers at Randolph & Baker's were blown off at the frunt. It would be no advantage to pump dolph & Baker's. Cushing's boilers blew off at the rear. We pump while blowing them off, as there is an advantage in doing so. It is in this way, we pump in at the front and blow off at the rear. This keeps the water stirred up and the salt water goes out as the fresh comes in. Use all salt water at Cushing's mill. Use off once a day as a rule; sometimes oftener than that. A motion of the water in the glass is a reasonably safe indication of the water in the boiler. When using salt water I would like to blow off once during the day and once at night. I think it would be unsafe to run with salt water without blowing off once a day. The boil ers in Cushing's mill were cleaned last Monday after running 14 days. Found no exceptionally large quantity of salt in them. There was some scale salt, but no hard salt in them. In our boilers the salt is always thicker at the rear than in front. I have seen salt an inch thick on the rear sheet of our boilers, but it was a small area. It would be about a foot square The blow off on Cushing's boilers commences about two inches from the bottom. The scale salt in Cushing's boilers is usually found to be a sixteenth of an inch thick; sometimes a eighth, or possibly a quarter.

thick as rather dangerous.

boilers using salt water, the river being low. The majority of the mills run four weeks before cleaning. At freshet time the water above the falls is fresh and we don't have to clean so often. I prefer to have my boilers a little lower at the rear end than in

The coroner-Do you think it possible for an inch of salt to have accumulated in this boiler in 11 3-4 days if the boiler had been blown off as often as it should have been? I can't say. I always blow my boilers off as often as they require it. I

using river water I am very careful and blow off whenever the steam will To Mr. Barnhill-If there was a guage and a half of water and it was motion in the glass, I would take it that the boiler was sufficiently supplied. If there was anything the mat-

ter with the glass, the guage could

There are no glasses on

have a dread of salt. When I am

Cushing's boilers. Guages only are Daniel McLaughlin, the boiler maker, was then called. He said: Acting under Mr. Barnhill's instructions, I visited King's mill this morning and examined the bollers. No. 1 was about a quarter full of water, so that I was

unable to examine it. No. 2, the exploded boiler, was in several pieces. Made a careful examination of the portion of the boiler which went out and buried itself in the bank in front of the boiler house. Two-thirds of the head of the boiler was driven into the the feed valve wide open. This could as much as they would be able to be seen from the position of the nut stand. Would not say they would on the thread. This portion of the boiler is about 20 feet long. There is a light coating of salt on the inside 65 pounds. If given an order for a of it. It is only a light scale. Examined the other end of the boiler, that would test up to 90. Dug away the which rests on the engine. The plate front part of the boiler which was at the top is five-sixteenths of an inch thick. Underneath it is a heavy quarter of an inch. There is very little salt in No. 3 boiler. The first joint of No. 4 boiler is cracked for a distance of 12 inches round the bottom. There is a bunch of salt right about the crack. The salt at this spot is break was a new one. The valve was three inches thick. It is soft. It is broken when it struck the bank. Evfive or six feet from the front end. It erything went to show that the valve covers an area of five or six feet by three inches deep. It is so soft that a chisel can be pushed into it. This repairing boilers in which salt water boiler contains more salt than any of the others. No. 5 has some soft salt other boilers covering the whole in it. It is cracked on the fifth line boiler.. It was in the same mill, when of riveting. The crack is 18 inches long and is right through the rivet holes, where the plates are connected. No. 6 is cracked on the fourth line of riveting. The crack extends all the way round the boller except for 12 ches. No. 2 boiler, the one that exploded, did not crack from the weakness of the boiler. That was not the cause. Made a thorough examination of the portion of the exploded boiler which is in the engine room. Picked salt out of it which is at fferent places seven-eighths of an inch thick. At other places it was five-eighths thick, and in others three-quarters of an inch. The salt was not baked on the plate, but it was hard. There was lime in it as well as salt. It was loose underneath. You could run a piece the jurors held that Engineer Mc- of paper up between it and the plate. On the side there was even more space between the salt and the boiler. It was an eighth of an inch in places on way. Then the verdict brought in the side. It did not stick fast to the was agreed upon as a kind of complate at any place I could see. It think this space was caused by the water getting in underneath the salt. This end of the boiler was five-sixteenths of an inch thick on top and a little less than a quarter of an inch about the rivets, but it was not the corroded part which gave way. The corrosion, which was due to the wear of the salt, was on the inside sheet. It was the sheet which lapped over this which gave way. The boiler parted about the fifth or sixth line of rivets back from the front. Dug out some of the salt near the fractured part of the boiler to ascertain the ap-To Mr. Barnhill-I began as an engineer 30 years ago. Worked most of pearance of the plate under it. It was the time since in mills using salt a dark color and the salt was cracked all over. Don't know what caused the cracking of the salt. It might be due to persons thumping on the boiler to get the salt off. I cannot say that the explosion was due to negligence on

the part of anyone. To Juror Murphy-Noticed no old crack about the boiler where it was fractured. There was a patch on the boiler, but the break did not occur where the patch was.

AFTERNOON SESSION. After dinner Mr. McLaughlin re

sumed his evidence. To Mr. Barnhill-Have been engaged at boiler making about 35 years. Have had a good deal to do with boilers in which salt water was used. Salt is hard on the iron: it makes it brittle. and consequently weaker and less able to stand the strain. The boilers in the King mill would, if new, test at 120 pounds, cold water list. I think 80 bounds would be as much as they would stand now. With 60 pounds of steam on the pressure would be about 20 tons on each head. Found places on the bottom of No. 2 boiler less than a quarter of an inch thick. There was a place about a foot long which was pitted. It was less than a quarter of an inch thick. It was on the inside plate, the one that lapped inside. It did not break there, fire would strike the outside plate the heaviest. The thinnest part of the boiler where it was fractured was a heavy quarter of an inch. I examine the fracture thoroughly, as I was instructed to do. In repairing boilers using salt water above the falls I have found salt and lime. Have noticed that particularly. Lime hardens on boilers quicker than salt. An eighth of the curst would be lime which would make in hard. I account for the salt and lime in No. 2 being hard while it was not in the others by the fact that the fire was kept up under it while it went out under the others. The salt in No. 2 was, I think, hard when the explosion took place. Saw that the plates had been hot under the salt. The salt kept the water from getting to the plates, and that was why they got hot. If this water had been on the plates all the time they To the coroner—I would regard a would not have presented the appear-boiler with a coating of salt an inch ance the plates of No. 2 did. The plates present a dark appearance or To Foreman Cougle—At this season the inside. They are a little lighter the sediment creates faster in the outside and redder. There was a little soot in the bottom of the boller, but very little of it though. Where the fracture occurred there was no appearance of soot. If the water did not get at the plates and there was a hot fire under the boiler some soot would remain; all of it would not be burned off. The most of it was burned off. this boiler. Did not look at any of the other boilers for the soot. I examined the piece of the boiler which is sticking in the roof of the mill. It looks as if it had been hot too. The soot would be stuck right into the rust on the boiler, and would not be scraped off by the boiler passing out of its position. I examined the boiler this morning for the first time. Was out to the mill before, but did not examine the boiler. From what I have seen I think all the cracks in No. 2 boiler are new ones. There is a patch near where the fracture took place.

fracture followed the line of the rivet-

ing of the patch for about a foot.

Could not say where the fracture

the plate where the riveting of the

patch was. It was light five-six-

teenths of an inch. There was no cor-

patch itself was stronger, being of 2 boller with the water not at the new iron. The rivets were at the plate would be about 21-2 inches. With proper distance and the patch at the right pitch. The boiler was at the the expansion would be one-half that right pitch. The iron in the boilers amount. The result in No. 2 with this would not be as good as new iron. Think the boilers were safe to carry 60 pounds of steam. That would be carry 65 with safety. Am not prepared to say they would be unsafe at boiler to carry 60 pounds of steam. imbedded in the bank. The supply valve was all broken up. The spindle was broken off, but the thread was about 21-2 inches outside the nut. This indicated that the valve was open. All the valves were about the same. The valve was detached. The was open. Am not a practical engineer. Have had a good deal to do with is used. Have seen thicker salt in Mr. Lingley ran it. The boiler blew up. That was about 30 years ago. Saw salt thicker than this in a boiler in Stackhouse & McLaughlin's ship-yard. It exploded too. There was two inches of salt in that boiler and it covered the bottom of the boiler. This was over 30 years ago. With these two exceptions I never saw salt as thick as it is in No. 2 boiler at King's mill. Have seen a quarter of can be had. an inch of salt in boilers that I have repaired. It would be at different places and would not be a general scale. I repaired the boilers in King's mill many years ago. I remember them for 30 years. Can't say who built them or how old they really are. Do not think it safe to run boilers such as these for 30 years. They might run all right and not explode, but tt was not safe to run them so long. I mean with the use of salt water. Have seen large holes blown in boilers which were carrying 60 pounds of steam. Don't think the cracks in No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 were there before the explosion. I account for the cracks in these boilers by the water going out while the fire was still on. The boilers got hot and expanded. Some of the cracks are a quarter of an inch plosion. I account for the cracks in

and twice at night. When a mill is running the salt and scum is on top. to come to a verdict without any in-It should be blown off. At night what-structions. He thanked Mr. Barnhill It should be blown off, At night whatever remains settles on the bottom, for the valuable assistance rendered and it too should be got rid of. To Foreman Cougle-Think the explosion took place in the centre of the not exonerate any one. That was for the fury to decide.

water getting through the salt, came

The steam would be increased so

properly strung. The boiler which exploded in the King mill when Mr. is No. 5. It was about five years old when it exploded. That was 30 years ago. The Stackhouse & McLaughlin boiler burst when it was ten years old. Michael Hourihan, boiler maker of Michael Hourihan, bolier maker of this city, deposed: Made an examination of the boilers at King's mills this deceased, Wellington Smith, came to his death by the explosion of boller No. 2 in small eye, a protruding eye, a sunken the deceased, Wellington Smith, came to his death by the explosion of boller No. 2 in small eye, a protruding eye, a sunken eye, an eye that shows the white, and which indicates a Sympathizing Public His Griefs. the business ten years and have worked on boilers in which salt water was used. Never repaired a boiler that had as much salt in it as the exploded boiler contained. The fracture appeared to be new. Would not swear that it is all new. The thinnest part of the plates at the fracture is about a quarter of an inch thick. It is at the bottom and is a light quarter. A part of the fracture followed the riveting of the patch. The riveting was properly done. Should judge that the feed valve was open when the explosion occurred, the thread being out, as was

the case with the others. Joseph S. Green, sworn: I reside at Carleton. Examined the boilers at King's mill today. The feed valve on the exploded boiler was, I believe, open at the time of the explosion. Looked at the fractured part of the boiler. The breaks all appeared to be

To Mr. Barnhill-Am engineer Randolph & Baker's mill. When we used salt water we blew off once during the day and once at night. I looked carefully at the exploded boiler The iron is very brittle. The plates have the appearance of having been hot. The bottom sheets are red and the soot has been burned off. The plates are a quarter of an inch thick where the fracture occurred. I think the fracture was all new. The fracture ran along the riveting of the patch for a foot. All along the bottom it is broken along the line of riveting. That is for a distance of about two and a half feet. It was corroded along the riveting where it broke, and was considerably wasted away. There was a quarter of an incl. of good iron there allowing for the corrosion. It was the thinnest part at the fracture. I can't say that the corrosion would materially weaken the boiler. It would be weaker there than where i was not corroded. Once the skin of the iron was broken it would becom weaker, and the corrosion would go on much quicker. Taking the age of the boilers into consideration I would not like to put more than 60 pounds of steam on them. I have seen boilers as thin as this one is on the bottom running and carrying 60 pounds of steam. Saw one at Randolph & Bak er's mill. We carried 80 pounds of steam on it. The sheet was taken ou and replaced by a new one. ried 80 pounds of steam before this sheet was taken out. Afterwards 50 pounds split it. The result of the presence of salt in the boilers is this: started. Examined the thickness of The water will be kept off the plates, which of necessity become hot. Then if the water gets in through the salt to the hot plates steam is generated rosion where the patch was. The boiler was just as strong where the so suddenly that an explosion is patch was as at any other place. The bound to come. The expansion in No.

the water toughing the plate half way the expansion would be one-half that amount. The result in No. 2 with this expansion would probably be to buckle the boiler, that is the lower sheets would expand with the lower sheets but in the grass play making the lower sheets. would expand while the upper ones would not. Such a thing would be likely to crack the boiler. My theory is this: the salt did the mischief. It cracked and let the water in on the hot plates. I would not use salt water for 11 consecutive days without blowing off more frequently than twice or three times in day time. The fact that boilers were blown off twice at night would be salt water.

My country's flower, I love it well, For every leaf a tale can tell, and teach the minstrel's heart to swell in praise of Ireland's shannock; The emblem of our faith divine, which blest St. Patrick made to shine, and which shall last as long as time, and long as blooms the shannock. that boilers were blown off twice at night would be sufficient to do away with blowing in the day time, that is, if there was a good head of steam on when it was done. There would be sufficient steam between 6.30 and 7.30 in the evening. It would be no good to blow off when the fires were only sufficient to keep water water warm. The most so four early days, To write in many a glowing phrase, and sing, in powerful, thrilling lays, The virtues of the shamrock. ficient to keep water warm. That would only be letting in new water in place of the old. It would not be a sufficient blowing off to do it three times the clear blowing off to do it three times.

He who has left his man beneath a foreign sky to roam, and in a foreign clime unknown, How dear he loves the shamrock; when on the feast of Parick's Day in the day time during the eleven days and once a good blowing off at 7 or 8 in the evening. It would be or 8 in the evening. It would be When on the least of rautical to pray the kneels within the church to pray or 8 in the evening. It would be When on the least of rautical to pray the kneels within the church to pray or 8 in the evening. It would be When on the least of rautical to pray the kneels within the church to pray the church to pray the kneels within the church to pray the church to pray the kneels within the church to pray the church to a good head of steam. This is the sea-son when the water is the saltest. Boilers should be blown off twice dur-ing the day in addition to what might ing the day in addition to what might be done at night.

dence I have to offer.

Foreman Cougle was satisfied if the

The coroner—Yes; I am satisfied. We have, I think, got all the evidence that

a thorough examination of all the

The coroner then addressed the jury at some length. He said the matter being inquired into was one of those melancholy things which was liable to occur in any large community. Smith went to work that morning hearty and well, little dreaming that there was a volcano at his side which would in the course of a few short that the Messrs. King must be exonthings go wrong, it was manslaughter. in contact with the overheated plates. Mr. McGuire gave straightforward evidence, keeping back nothing. The in the morning and in the afternoon who was to blame. The jurors were sensible men, and he left it to them

Mr. Barnhill said the coroner could

To Mr. Barnhill—The boilers were properly strung. The boiler which exploded in the King mill when Mr. Lingley ran it is still in the mill. It is No. 5. It was about five years old when it exploded. That was 30 years

the jury sent for the coroner and re-ported having agreed upon the following verdict:

cause of said explosion was the encrustation of salt in the boiler, which would have a tendency to cause the boiler to get overheated under the encrustation, and the overheating would crack the encrustation and let the water suddenly strike the overheated plate, which would cause the steam to generate so suddenly. We believe this caused the explosion, We further believe that the accumulation of so much salt in the boiler was due to the fact that the boilers were not properly blown off each day. And we further believe that the boilers were not sufficiently strong to stand the pressure required of them, considering their age. We also recommend that the government appoint an inspector of mill boilers, to inspect them not less than once a year, and that no engineer be allowed to drive an engine in a mill without a government certificate as to qualification.

The verdict was filled in in the re-

The verdict was filled in in the regular form and signed as follows James Robinson, coroner; George H. Cougle, foreman: John Linton, John Gregg, Daniel Murphy, Daniel Dwyer Cephas Durdan and David Taylor. Thus ended the enquiry. The cor oner was hardly satisfied with the

verdict. HER ADVICE.

"I suppose," observed the tramp, bitterly, "you would like to have me get off the earth. But I cannot."
"Have you tried soap?" asked the woman in the blue gingham dress, dispassionately. Press Siftings.

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THE SHAMROCK. The spreding rose is fair to view.

He who has left his island home

to Mr. Barnhill—That is all the evidence I have to offer.

Sweet memories, like refreshing dew, The past with all its charms renew, The church, the spot where wild flowers go The faithful friends, the cherished few He left to cull the shamrock.

Land of the West, my native isle, May God forever cherisa ane May God forever cherisa and Fore and Indian and I

GOOD POINTS OF A HORSE.

Henry Childs Merwin has a paper in the March Century on The Horse Market, from which the following is

And this brings us to consider what are the marks of a good, serviceable hours put an end to his life. From horse, such as most people want to the evidence given, it seemed to him buy. The chief points are the eye and head; for, whether on the score the cracks are a quarter of an inch wide. The separation in these boilers was due to expansion. With 60 pounds of steam on, if the water got through the salt and on to the hot plate it the salt and on to the hot plate it and one of the plate it what had caused all the trouble. If face; although, as in the case of men, and he was, according to than stupid, for stupid increases the management. The coroner took up shows his character in his head, and commented upon some of the evidence given, saying that the salt was the character in his face; although, as in the case of men, and he was, according to than stupid, for stupid increases the management. The coroner took up shows his character in his head, and what he had caused all the trouble. If face; although, as in the case of men, and he was, according to the next than stupid, for stupid increases the most dangerous of all. Every horse was due to expansion. would raise steam very suddenly. I a man undertook to do a thing and he it is not always easy to read what is am of the opinion that this explosion was incapable, if a death resulted from written in the equine features. But was caused in this way: One half of his incapability it was manslaughter. as to horses of positive character, posthis boiler has got very hot and the If a capable man was careless and let itively good or positively bad, there need be no mistake. I once bought a mare of a dealer, for a woman's use, without even taking her out of the greatly that so safety valve would carry it off. Where salt water is cleaned out. That was the fault of I felt sure from her eye that she was used the boilers should be blown off seme one. It was for the jury to say unusually gentle and safe, and so she unusually gentle and safe, and so she proved to be. On the other hand, out of six or eight horses shown to me at a sale-stable, on another occasion, I rejected one—the best in the lot otherwise-because his eye, though

I mention these instances to show that any person of average intelligence can learn, by taking pains, to read the equine character. Horse dealers and trainers seldem make a study of this matter, because they do not care about it. What you should ative Syrup within easy reach. look for is a large, clear, luminous bad temper; and above all, a glassy, tremulous eye, which indicates stupidity. It is hard to describe, but by the correspondent of a "daily," easily recognized. There should be a onsiderable space between the eyes. The ears and the carriage of them are hardly less significant. Well-cut ward, indicate a good and lively disposition. Large ears, if well shaped, are better than very small or "mouse ears. Lop-ears, coarse ears, ears planted either very far apart or very close together; are to be viewed with

great distrust. Next in importance to the head com the feet. They should be of medium size, neither steep like a mule's nor fat, but sloping at a mdium angle The best feet are "cup-shaped," that is, so formed that when you pick them up they will hold water.

As to the other points of a horse, I shall not attempt to go into details, because I fear that they would convey information only to those who do generally by way of advice: Avoid a ong-backed or thin-waisted, still more a long-legged horse Look for a compact, rater low-standing beast, with shaped ears, and you cannot go far

THE WORST OF IT.

"Matrimony is a game of cards with the chances all one way," she observed, after deep thought.

"Yes?"

"Yes. A woman has a heart and a man takes it with a diamond, and after that her hand is his, and besides he can beat her with a club."—Detroit Tribune.

A SPANISH SANDOW.

Juan Diaz Faes died recently in the province of Asturias, Spain. He was a man of fierculean build and strength, a giant, who, with his bare fists was able to fight and subdue bears in the mountains. With one blow he once almost killed a famous English boxer, and bis hunting adventures formed the basis of novels and melodramas. Queen Christine, the duke of Montpensicr, young Carnot, and other great people were the friends and admirers of Faes. He was one of the simplest and most good-natured fellows in personal intercourse and a great favorite with all.

A gentleman living one summer in Father Healy's parish, remarked one day, when he met him: "I think I met your curate just now. Rather stout." He replied: "That's him. I send him out as a sample and keep the thin one at home."

He-Although you are engaged to me you don't treat me a bit better than you do Dick. She How selfish you are. I'm engaged to him, too.

Mrs. Quiggs—Your husband reminds me of somebody. Mrs Neighbours— He reminds me of his mother every time the cooking doesn't suit him.

PULL OF ALL DECEIT.

Napoleon L died of cancer of the stomach developed from acute inflam-matory dyspepsia—of which he had,in-his latter years, frequent attacks. Yet he was not a gourmand nor a drunkard. From this illustration which is but one out of thousands— the casual reader may judge what great oaks of suffering and death may grow from the little acorns of indiges tion, which most people think are merely matters of a day or so.

A prominent physician says: near relative of my own has for the past fifteen years suffered from dys-pepsia, complicated with pseudophthisis (fase consumption), and over and over again the best of doctors have predicted his early death. He has spent a small fortune at various resorts for consumptives, but is at present perfectly well, and has not the smallest sign of present or past disease of the lungs. Cases such as these I am constantly coming across.'

Mrs. Ann Lancaster, of Bradford, afew years ago used to have attacks in which she would fall to the ground insensible. Her nerves were so disfrom head to foot. Sometimes her nerves were so uncontrollable that the bed shook under her. Her sleep was, of course, disturbed and broken, and she became so weak that she could walk only a few yards at a time.

The malady first showed itself in the summer of 1887. She felt strangely tired and languid, and was not able to obtain rest either by the use of medicines or change of bodily posi-tions. Her mouth was filled with a thick, disgusting slime, which clung to her teeth so strongly that she was compelled to wipe it off with a cloth or a handkerchief. Her mouth tasted so badly that she fancied that such a taste might accompany certain poisons. She could eat but very little on account not merely of want of anne-

tite, but because of a resulting pain in the chest and sides. In October of the same year she went to the Bradford Infirmary, but received no benefit from the treatment at that institution, the physicians not seeming to know what her ailment really was, and finally she returned home discouraged and very feeble. Her mind suffered from that form of melancholia which the ancients considered to be due to the circulation of bile through the body.

These facts, thus hastily and crudely stated, will indicate in some measure her forlorn situation when-

But let her tell the rest herself. She says: "One day a book was left at my house describing the nature and Seigel's Curative Syrup. I procured a supply of it from Mr. Dobson, Bolton Road, and after a faithful use of it for a comparatively short time I felt better, and not long subsequently completely restored to health by it. caster, 16 Back Spinkwell Terrace, 1892.

The leading, and indeed the only, point we desire to make on these cases now is this: Indigestion and dyspepnot absolutly bad, was such as not appear an outcome of not absolutly bad, was such as not absolutly bad, was such as not appear an outcome of not absolutly bad, was such as not appear an outcome of all the ills we are heirs to. It killed Napoleon the Great and outcome of by producing cancer, an outcome of blood poisoning; if deluded the doctors who attended the relative of a doctor, and in Mrs. Lancaster's case it imitated epilepsy. Moral: Watch its first symptoms.

keenly, and keep Mother Seigel's Cur-

The new honeymoon, as described seems almost as intolerable as the other new things. The writer is a barrister, with chambers in the Tem ple. Thinking to find domestic comears that move continually, with a fort elsewhere than in those dreary general tendency to be pricked forintellectual as well as social companion for life, he wooed and was accepted by a charming lady doctor. He wooed her "in the interval between the classes she attended and the examination she passed with honors in London," and won her through the penny post, while she was taking a degree in Edinburgh. This took four years, and then a flourishing prac-tice in Yorkshire fell into her hands, and was too good to be refused. The patient wooer asked her to name the day; she consented. She was rather busy, but would spare time between her visits to patients to drive to the church and get married, if the bridegroom could run up to Yorkshire for not need it. But this may be said generally by way of advice: Avoid a snowstorm. But, "entirely ignoring the time-honored pleasures of the oldfashioned honeymoon, she has returned to her work, and has sent me back good head, good eyes and well- to the law, I am spending my honeymoon alone; it is dreadfully dull."-London Lady.

> PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES! STMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging: most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S CINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia; Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, whose-sale agents.

Wiggles-Why do they call it a charity concert, do you think? Wag-gles-I don't know. Possibly because it is so often necessary to be charitable toward the performers.-Somerville Journal.

He-Perhaps you are aware that most of the great inventions of the world are conceived by men. She--Oh, they are driven to inventing. They haven't any hairpins to do things with.-Indianapolis Journal.

"You have a bad cold," he said. "I have," she replied huskily. "I am so noarse that if you attempted to kiss me I couldn't even scream."

Jinkbots You complain of the expense of a typewriter; why don't you have your wife to do it? Henneckcan't dictate to my wife.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEVERLY SUN

IN BATTLE ARRAY.

Organization of the St John Evan gelical Churchmen

To Uphold the Principles That Triumphed a the Reformation.

(From the Daily Sun of the 27th.) There was a large attendance at St. John's (stone) church school room last evening. The meeting was in response to a requisition to Rev. J. deSoyres, rector of St. John's, signed by twelve clergymen of the diocese and over one hundred leading laymen of St. John, asking him to call a meet ing of those in sympathy with the recent conference, to consider what fur ther steps could be taken to advance reformation principles of the

Church of England. Sir Leonard Tilley presided. He re ferred to the report of the conference, and said that after reading it he felt more strongly than ever that evangelical churchmen were entitled to be called true churchmen. He espe commended study of the Thirty-Nine 'Articles, and thought no one carefully reading them could fail to see that the views of evangelical churchmen were those given expression to in the Articles. He was particularly sorry that any person should have so far strayed, as some evidently had done, from those truths upon which the Cuhrch of England is founded.

Rev. G. E. Lloyd, rector of Rothesay, moved the following resolution. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meet g it is desirable that an association should formed to promote the following object thin this diocese:

within this diocese:

(1) To maintain the Reformation principles and doctrines of the Church of England.

(2) To preserve the simplicity of her public worship, and the purity of her teaching, as derived from Holy Scriptures, and set forth in the Liturgy and Articles of the Book of Common Preserve.

Common Prayer.

(3) For mutual counsel and concerted action in all matters affecting the well-being of the church in this diocese.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd supported the reso lution in a vigorous address. were there, he said, to state their not to argue. Every Church of England clergyman had taken oath to teach the views, uphold the doctrines, and drive away all that is contrary to the book of con The question to be decided is, he said, whether the present prayer book is to be retained or laid aside and replaced by that thrown over three centuries ago-the first prayer book of Edward VI. reign. They were met to organize a society to do their share in combating the efforts of disloyal societies who labor to undo the work of the reformation. He said that the clergy were insufficiently educated in theology, for which a four or five years' course in arts could not ate. The laity were apathetic, some being too busy, and others owing to a false liberality. He believed the laity were staunchly Protestant to the core, as stated by the Bishop of Torin his first charge. They were not afraid that their people would b turned into Romanists, but afraid lest they be driven into the other Protestant bodies and their own church con-

The resolution was seconded by J. R. Ruel, who referred to a similar eting held 45 years ago. The circumstances were similar, the same erorrs had to be met, the same methods employed, and the result was that for many years the course of evangelical truth in the diocese was maintained. Mr. Ruel promised to do all in his power to promote the objects

sequently be the loser.

J. F. Robertson said he was there to show which side he was on. When from home he liked to go to the highest churches, to see what progress they were making. He expre sed the heartiest sympathy with the present movement, and predicted it would be beginning of a most useful and powerful society.

Rev. W. H. Sampson was the next speaker. Speaking of a letter writ-ten by a prominent layman some time ago, referring to the recent conference and asking what is the good of all this fuss, Mr. Sampson contended that they were not objecting to little trivialities of ritual, but the principl behind them. He quoted from his college text book, where in directions concerning the sick it was taught that "The best passport to the other world is the absolution of the priest that shall attend you." Against such teaching loyal churchmen were bound to protest.

S Schoffeld wished to sneak particularly with regard to the third section of the resolution. Objection might be made to the formation of an association in the diocese. He would to show the need and advisability. Within the recollection of some the time was when there was no distinction of high or low, but nearly fifty years ago objectionable things were These were vigorously protested against, and a contest enwhich lasted for years. About 1875 there were about sixty clergy, of whom, roughly speaking, half were high and the other half low. The synod was formed and it was thought all should work together; therefore the evangelicals gave up their organi-What was the result? were today seventy clergy, of whom, to say the least, fifty-six are not in sympathy with evangelical doctrines. The evangelical clergy have been reduced from thirty to fourteen. This one of the results of no organization. The effect on the laity may be figures for 1871 and 1891, showing the number of adherents of the churches

These figures, he said, speak for hemselves. In free will offerings n 1845 the contribution for diocesan purposes was \$4,500; in 1881 it was about \$9,000, the largest in their history; in 1894 it was only \$4,622.86. Surely there was something wrong. The present bishop in 1882 in preaching for the D. declared that there was a 'spiritual famine" in the diocese. He said "There is something wrong." Mr.

Schofield referred to the unsatisfa tory contributions from some of th churches and could only account for it by a dissatisfaction on the part of the people with the way things were mentioned. He called attention to the small number of bequests made to the society and pointed out that these had been mainly from evangelicals. He therefore contended that the sacerdotal movement was neither numerically nor financially in the interests of the church, and that it was neces sary for evangelicals to stir them elves and organize. He also advocated that they should control their

Rev A F Burt of Shediac gave in stances gathered from his own exper ience where errors were taught practices contrary to the formularies of the church were being carried on. R. B. Emerson wished to place himself on record, and called on the laity means.

Rev. W. O. Raymond, secretary of the D.C.S., thought the trouble was not with the society, which gave suport to parishes rather than to clergy The trouble was with not having the

right men. S. J. Kilpatrick thought it time for the laity to recognize their responsibility. He accounted for the little his congregation did for diocesan work by their lack of agreement with the views largely held throughout the diocese. He urged men to help in Sabbath school work and so train up the men who are to take their places in ound evangelical truth.

Rev. A. D. Dewdney thought that f a vote could be taken of the laity throughout the diocese it would be shown that the laity are solidly Prot estant and evangelical to the core. A. H. Hanington endorsed the move-

nent and would give it his support. W. M. Jarvis expressed his sym pathy and was glad that this was inaugurated. Erroneous literature was being sown throughout the dio ese, and he suggested the circulation of sound literature to meet and combat it. He thought they should support their educational istitutions, es pecially the Rothesay schools.

Rev. J. de Soyres said he had stood good deal of abuse and was ready to stand still more. What they wanted to do was simply to vindicate their liberty,

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously, after which the following was moved by G. E. Fairweather, onded by A. H. Hanington:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chairman for the purpose of prepar-ing a constitution and bye laws for the gov-ernment of the proposed association, which are to be submitted for approval at a meet-ing to be called by the chairman for that purpose whenever the committee is ready

This was adopted. The clergy appointed on this com mittee were: Revs. J. de Sovres. W H. Sampson, G. E. Lloyd and A. D. Dewdney. The laymen include S. Schofield, A., H. Hanington, J. F. Robertson, Mr. Cornfield and others, and the committee has power to add to its

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-As neither a "low" nor a "high" churchman, and a comparative new comer to the province, I noticed with surprise the statistics quited by S. ofield last night, which prove that the Anglican church, which in all other parts of the world is making such marked progress, decreased, under the "low church" regime, from being fully 85 per cent. of the population of this diocese early in the century, to an insignificant 14 per cent. in 1871; and that the decrease continued during the high church regime of which he speaks.

Surely the time has come for a regime of churchmanship which shall be characterized by brotherly love and mutual kindness, and whose motto shall be: "Let your moderation be

known unto all men." It is obvious that it is neither the 'high" nor the "low" parties which really damage the church; it is the quarrelling and division amongst us. As soon as people can say "How these churchmen love one another," our grand historic communion will looked at longingly by the great mass of English-speaking men and womer whose ancestors knelt side by side with ours in the old grey ivy-grown churches in the mother land, which we all love so well. Then, and only then will a new and prosperous era

open out before us. EIRENIKOS.

NEW RUSSIAN RAILWAY.

London, March 11:-Capt. Wiggins told his hearers at the Birmingham and Midland Institute the other evening that the railway system from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock the most marvellous system in the whole world. That trans-Siberian rail way will be 7,000 miles long, and as it is being constructed with marvellous rapidity he sees the prospect of its being completed in five or six years. The establishment of such a railway is being looked forward to with almost as great an interest by the people of this country as by the Russians selves. He found, both in England and in Russia, that the great question was whether the railway would damage their sea route prospects. He denied the probability of that result. It would open up immensely mining and agricultural industry, and the railway would never be able to do all that was required of it in the future. The relie must come for all the common product by means of the river system. That was the basis of his lecture a month ago at St. Petersburg, at which the prime minister and the grand duke attended, and in which he demonstrated how there would be an increase in the volume of trade.

CORNELL PROFESSOR DEAD.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 27 .- James Edward Oliver, the veteran professor of nathematics in Cornell university, died today.

The pleasant and beneficial effects of McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup Remedy for children. Make it the best Worm SIXTY YEARS AGO.

New Brunswick, When William the Fourth was King.

and the Bishop of Nova Scotia Had a Seat in the Legislative Council.

iome Interesting Personal Information About Church and State, Compiled from an Almanac for 1835.

The Sun is indebted to G. H. Brown of Brown's Flats, Kings Co., for a of a New Brunswick Almanac есру for the year 1835, which contains much historical information of interest. The governor of the province in that

was Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, and the legislative council was composed of Chief Justice Ward Chipman, president; the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Hon. William Black, George Shore, Thomas Baillie, Harvey Peters, Frederick P. Robinson, Richard Simonds, Joseph Cunard, William H. Robinson, John S. Saunders, James Allanshaw and

Amos E. Botsford. The house of assembly was made up as follows:

St. John city-Thomas Barlow, Wm. St. John county-Stephen Humbert, Chas. Simonds, John R. Partelow, John

Ward, jr. -John Allen, Jedediah Slason James Taylor, jr., L. A. Wilmot. Charlotte—James Brown, jr., Patrick Clinch, Geo. S. Hill, Thomas Wyer. Westmorland-Edward B. Chandler Wm. Crane. Rufus Smith. Robt. Scott.

Northumberland-Alexander Rankin, John A. S. Street. Kings-John Humbert, John C. Vail. Queens-Thos. Gilbert, Charles Har-

Sunbury-George Hayward, Thomas O. Miles.

Gloucester-William End William Crane was speaker of the house; Charles P. Wetmore, clerk, and Rev. Jas. Somerville, LL.D., chaplain. The principal officers of government were: Chas. Jeffrey Peters, attorney general; George Frederick Street, so licitor general; John Simcoe Saunders advocate general; W. F. Odell, secretary, register and clerk of the executive council: Thomas Baillie, commis sioner of crown lands and surveyor general: George Pidgeon Bliss, receiver general; Frederick P. Robin surveyor and auditor of the King's cesual revenue; Timothy R. Wetmore, collector of rents on coal mines, etc.

cil were Thos. Baillie, P. Robinson, William F. Odell, George F. Street and John S. Saunders. The supreme court judges were Chief fustice Ward Chipman, appointed Justice Sept. 29, 1834; William Botsford, April 2, 1823; James Carter, Oct., 1834; Robert Parker, Oct., 1834. Charles S. Putnam

The five members of the executive

was clerk of the crown. George Shore clerk of the pleas and Wm. Tyng Peters clerk of the circuits. The counsellors and attorneys then practising in the province were Fredericton-Atty. Gen. Peters, W. Tyng Peters, Hon. John S. Saunders,

Sol. Gen. Street, George P. Bliss, Daniel Ludlow Robinson, George J. Dibblee, Charles S. Putnam, Charles P. Wetmore George F. S. Berton L. Wilmot, Charles Fisher, H. Needham, George F. H. Minchin, Daniel Hailes Smith.

St. John-Henry Swymmer, Wm. B. Kinnear, Neville Parker, James Peters, jr., Francis A. Kinnear, Robt. F. Hazen, LeBaron Hazen, William Wright, H. N. H. Lugrin, Hazen, Richard Sands, jr., John Johnston, Jas. Wm. Boyd, Judah H. Hartt. St. Andrews-Harris Hatch, Alfred L. Street, Francis E. Putnam, H. Whitlock, James W. Chandler Richard M. Andrews, William Jack, George D. Street.

Miramichi-Thomas H. Peters, John A. S. Street, William End, William Carman, jr., George Kerr, Charles A. Harding, George Wheeler, James H. Peters.

Dorchester-Edward B. Chandler, James Stewart, Thomas Smith Sayre, Samuel Gay Morse. Bend of Petitcodiac-William Wiley. Non-residents practising in Dorchester-James S. Morse, Alex. Stewart, James Clarke Hall.

St. Stephen—George Stilman Hill. Peter Stubbs, jr., Alex. Campbell. St. George-Samuel G. Andrews. Gagetown-Timothy Robert Wet-

Richibucto-John W. Weldon, William Chandler. Kingston-William Simpson, Edward Sunbury-George W. Cleary

Woodstock—B. Crandall Beardsley, A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Nathanie Merrill Hazen, Alex. N. Garden, Chas. F. Ketchum. Bay Chaleur-William End. Andrey

Barbarie, Robt. H. Peters, Richard Carman, Chipman Botsford. The officers of his majesty's custom at St. John were Henry Bowyer Smith collector; J. Phipps Hood, landing surveyor; James Walker, waiter and searcher; George Hamilton Smith, do: Chas. Drury, jr., admeasurer of ships and yessels, and John Longmaid sur-

Wm. Hanington was sub-collector Shediac, Perry Dumaresq at Dalhousie, James Sayre at Dorchester, David Swayne at Richibucto, Henry E. Dibblee at Woodstock, and T. M DeBlois at Bathurst.

John Wright was collector at Mira michi and Andrew Grant at St. An drews. The sub-collectors in the St. Andrews district were James Campbell at West Isles and Campobello, T. Armstrong at St. Stephen, Wm. Faulk land at Grand Manan, and A. J. Wetmore at St. George.

THE CHURCHES.

The Right Rev. John, Lord Bisho of Nova Scotia, exercised by his majesty's letters patent episcopal juris diction over this province. The resi dent clergy of the Church of England were:

Venerable George Coster, A.M., arch. deacon.

Rev. Benjamin G. Gray, rector of St. John; Rev. William Gray, assist-

ionary at St. John; Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins, assistant do., officiating at Portland.

Rev. Frederick Coster, rector Carleton Rev. George Coster, M. A., rector of Rev. Abram Wood, rector of Water

Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D., rector ci St. Andrews.

Rev. Skeffington Thompson, LL.D. ector of St. Stephen. Rev. James Somerville, LL.D., recto of Douglas.

Rev. Raper Milner, rector of Mauger ville Rev. Samuel D. L. Street, rector of Woodstock. Rev. Samuel R. Clarke, rector lagetown.

Rev. Nelson Arnold, assistant mis ionary at Sussex. Rev. Elias Scovil, rector of Kings Rev. Christopher Milner, rector of

Rev. Samuel Bacon, rector of Mira mich. Rev. Samuel Thompson, rector of St George. W. Walker, rector of Hamp

of Bathurst. Rev. George Townshend, officiating t Westmorland Rev. George S. Jarvis, rector of

ton.

Rev John Black rector of Shediac Rev. George McCawley, occasions visiting missionary.

The clergy of the established Church of Scotland were: Fredericton-Rev. John Birkmyre

St. John-Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M.

St. Andrews-Rev. Alexander Lean. St. James-Rev. Peter McIntyre. Newcastle—Rev. James Souter, AM Chatham—Rev. Robert Archibald. Richibucto-Rev. James Hannay. Restigouche-Rev. James Steven Tabusintac and Bay du Vin-Rev

meon Fraser. Rev. Alexander Farquharson, mis sionary at Cape Breton, in connection with the presbytery of New Brunswick.

(The Presbyterian church of Nove Scotia, in connection with the United Associate Synod, Scotland, had ministers in this province as follows: Chatham, Rev. Benjamin McCurdy New Mills and Bathurst, Rev. James Waddell; New Carlisle, etc., Bay Chaleur), Rev. Anthony F. McCabe.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY. Right Rev. AEnas B. McEachran Bishop of Charlottetown, and Vicar Apostolic of New Brunswick. St. John-Rev. James Dunphy; Rev Richard Vereker, missi Fredericton-Rev. M. McSweenev Miramichi-Rev. Michael Eagen.

St. Andrews-Rev. J. Cummins. Richibucto-Rev. Mr. Tetrau. Nepisiguit-Rev. Mr. Naud. Caraquet-Rev. Mr. Fortier. Shediac-Rev. Mr. Gagnon. Madawaska-Rev. Mr. Sirois. Chimigoui-Rev. Mr. Paquet. Village of Savages-Rev. Mr. Bel

The Wesleyan missionaries in the New Brunswick district were: St. John-Rev. Enoch Wood and

Rev. Arthur McNutt. Fredericton-Rev. Samuel Joll: Rev. Vm. Bannister, assistant missionary. Sheffield and Gagetown-Rev. Alfred

St. Andrews-Rev. Richard Sher St. Stephen and St. David's-Rev Sampson Busby; Mr. Peter Sleep, as-Westmorland-Rev. John B. Strong

Miramichi-Rev. Richard Williams Bathurst-Rev. George Johnson. Sussex Vale-Rev. Mr. Pickles Petitcodiac-Rev. A. W. McLeod. Woodstock and Wakefield - Rev Henry Daniel. Annapolis and Digby, N. S.-Rev. William Smithson. Bridgetown, N. S.-Rev. George

The Baptist ministers in New Bruns wick were: St. John-St. David's and St. phen-Rev. Thomas Magee. Fredericton-Rev. F. W. Mues. Brighton-Rev. Gilbert Spurr. / Waterborough-Rev. Benj. Coy.

Prince William-Rev. L. Hammo nd Rev. Thomas Saunders. Norton and Upper Hampton-Rev S. Bancroft. 2nd Springfield-Rev. J. Blakeney. Miramichi—Rev. James Towzer. St. George—Rev. S. Robinson.

Honewell-Rev. James Stevens Dorchester-Rev. William Sears. Salisbury—Rev. Joseph Crandall, Sackville—Rev. Robert Davis. L. Hampton—Rev. D. Crandall. Sussex Vale—Rev. Titus Stone. New Canaan-Rev. Chas. Lewis.

P. O. DEPARTMENT. John Howe, jr., was deputy post naster general for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the postmaster n this province were: Charles Drury, St. John. W. B. Phair, Fredericton.

F. Campbell, St. Andrews. T. Armstrong, St. Stephen. Gideon Knight, St. George. Thomas Keillor, Dorchester S. Gore, Petitcodiac Road. James Caie, Miramichi. Asa Davidson, Kingston. John C. Vail, Sussex Vale. W. Weldon, Richibucto. T. M. DeBlois, Bathurst.

CITY OF ST. JOHN. Benj. L. Peters was mayor; Willian B. Kinnear, recorder; John R. Partelow, chamberlain; James Peters, jr., common clerk, and Joshua Bunting, high constable. The city council was onstituted as follows: Aldermen—Kings ward: Benjamin Stanton; Queens: Daniel Ansley; Dukes, Thomas Harding; Sydney, Geo. VanHorne; Guys, William Brooks: George Bond. Assistant aldermen-Kings: John Assistant aldermen—Kings: John Knollin; Queens: —; Dukes: John Hooper; Sydney: Ewen Cameron; Hooper; Sydney: Ewen Cameron; Guys: William H. Craft; Brooks: Ed. rard Toole. Robert F. Hazen, Moses H. Perley

and George Bond were trustes of

schools: Thomas Robson was harbon master. Robert C. Minnette was city surveyor, Fyler Dibblee, chief engineer of fire engines and superintendent of carts; Robert W. Nowlan, pound keeper, and Roland Bunting and Wm Aikins, hog reeves.

James Reed was keeper of the Part-ridge Island lighthouse and George Lane of the Beacon light.

The branch pilots were: Reed, John Wightman, John Leavitt, John Reed, John S. Anthony, George Thomas, John Murray, John Woodley, Daniel Hatfield, Alex. Mills, Abraham Beattey, John Leavitt, jr., William Seely, Edward Murray, Wm. Leavitt, James Reed, jr., John Spears Price Thomas.

St. John had a Chamber of Commerce in those days. William Walker was chairman, James Kirk and John Rob ertson, deputy chairmen: Isaac Wood. ward, jr., secretary-treasurer; William Leavitt, John V. Thurgar, James T. Hanford, Elisha DeW. Ratchford and Angus McKenzie ordinary members of the committee.

The officers of the St. John Society Library were William Scovil, president; James White, vice do.; Thomas Millidge and George D. Robinson, com mittee; Robert F. Hazen, secretarytreasurer, and Anthony R. Truro, librarian. The library hours were from twelve to one o'clock every day.

The Philharmonic society, "for the ncouragement of one of the most delightful branches of the fine arts," had for its officers: James William Royd president; Andrew Garrison, vice-pre-sident; Thomas McAvity, secretarytreasurer, and Arthur Corry, conduc tor. Mr. Cory was likewise conductor of "The Musical Society," of which Daniel Jordan was president.

Robert F. Hazen was president of St. George's society; John Boyd, M.D., of St. Andrew's society; John Kinnear of St. Patrick's society; George Bragg of the Albion society; William Mullin of the Friendly Sons of Erin; Rev. Benjamin G. Gray, D.D., of the Temperance society; Robert W. Crook-shank of the Friendly Fire club, and Daniel Leavitt of the Union Fire club

YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY

He Hailed from Apohaqui and Was Relieved of Forty Dollars.

Will young men coming into the city from the country ever learn to take care of their money? Will they ever learn to shun and distrust all person who are over anxious to make their acquaintance and to be of particular service to them? Whether or not they will finally become convinced of the necessity of "keeping themselves to themselves," the undisputable fact is many of them are learning slowly. On Tuesday, 27th ult., a young man from Apohaqui, Kings county, came to the city. He had \$40.20 on his person. During the day he fell in with a stranger, who talked pleasantly and made himself very agreeable. During the conversation he informed the young man that he had forty horses which he was shipping to Prince Edward Island. He wanted a man to go with them, he said, to see that they were not abused in any way. The conversation ended by the stranger offering the young man \$15 to go to the island with the horses. The latter accepted the offer and they parted, the young man promising to meet his acquaintance at the depot at 5 o'clock the same evening. At the designated hour the countryman was at the depot and met his friend of the forenoon The stranger seemed pleased to see the young man on time. They would go up town to his office, he said, to arrange matters. But they never reached the office. Shortly after they left the depot they were met by a man, who informed the countryman's friend that the horses were all on

board and ready to be shipped. The man addressed expre sure upon receipt of this information. and was about to move along when the first speaker said: "Pardon me, sir, but I would like to have a little The other quite readily noney now." acquiesced, and, drawing a check book from his pocket, began filling it out. He was interrupted by the first speaker, who declared that he did not want a check, as the banks were closed and he had to have money that night. But the young man's friend did not have any money, and in order to satisfy the demands of his employe he secured a loan of \$40 from his young friend. The countryman was then told depot. The latter said he had a little running around to do before he could leave the city. His wife was at the depot waiting for him; he would therefore transact his business as rapidly as possible and join her, when he would pay the \$40 back and arrange with the young man for his trip to the island. The countryman very foolishly did as he was bid, and he has not seen his friend or his \$40 since. There was no "wife" at the depot, nor were there horses to be shipped to the island. The police were put in possession of the facts and are at work upon the case.

"ONLY A LONDON TOM CAT."

There was a curious scene at the Bloomsbury county court on Tuesday. The point in dispute was whether a cat sold to the plaintiff was "dark sable tabby Persian stud cat," or an ordinary London tom cat. The plaintiff, Miss Ursular Cockburn Dickinson, of Worcester Park, declared it was the latter, and sued for the return of f2 2s. she paid for it, to Mrs. Sarsh Clements of Rochester place, Camden road, Kentish town During the case the plaintiff called her maid, who placed on the table in front of the judge three baskets. The first being opened, a fine Persian cat stepped out, which was introduced as "Queen May." The second basket was then opened, and the plaintiff said, "This, your honor, is the miserable specimen she sent me." Defendant (picking up the rejected cat and balancing it in her hand: Miserable! Yes, he isn't half the cat he was when he left his home. Plaintiff: If it han't been for the kindness he has received from me he would have been dead long since. The third basket was then opened, the occupant being another cat which the plaintiff said was caught on the walls—an ordinary London tom cat—and she appealed to the judge to say whether the defendant's cat was not of the same breed. (Laughter.) The judge, after inspecting "Queen May" and her companions, said he did not know very much about cats. He could, however, see that the one sold to plaintiff was not of Persian breed, and gave judgment for plaintiff.—London Telegraph, March Sth.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"Best Liver Pill Made." 'arsons' Pills

First prescribed by Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its worth, merit, excellence, have won public favor in a way that is wonderful. CROUP. My children are subject to croup. All that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the chest and throat with your Liniment, tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic. E. A. PERRENOT, Rockport. Tex. The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Ill'st'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price, 35 cents. Six bottles, \$2.00. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

A Most Daring Attempt to Rob a Train Unsuccessful.

The Trainmen Were Prepared and Three of the Gang Were Shot Dead.

Greenwood, Ky., March 27 .- One of

the most daring at the same time most

unsuccessful attempt at train robbery

occured at 2.30 a. m. today in the southern portion of Kentucky, when bound No. 3 Queen and Crescent train. which left Cincinnati at 6 o'clock last night. One of the six was killed out-right, another died at 4 o'clock this morning, a third giving the name of Miller, died later, and the other three have not yet been heard from. The train was delayed not more than ten minutes, and reached Chattanooga at 3 a. m. today on time. The reason for this disposal of a body of train robbers is bound up in the fact that some intimation of their purpose had been given to the railroad and express authorities, and T. R. Griffin, who serves as a superintendent of police on the southern road, had with him two trusty assistants. The train had just reached the south end of tunnel No. 9, which is a mile north of Greenwood, when the robbers signalled it to stop. They had scarcely disclosed their purants on the train beganocneahmhmhh pose until Mr. Griffin and his assistants on the train began offensive operations and in ten minutes three of the robbers had bitten the dust, the other three had flown and the train was speeding on its way. Not a single injury was sustained by anyone on the train. Of course the treasure car of the Adams' Express company was entirely safe. Engineer 'Tim Springfield had been running on the road for a number of years and is rated as a very trustworthy engineer. This is his first experience with train robbers and to a reporter he told the following story:

We were coming along on time. The engine is a humper, and Rankin, my fireman, was keeping her hot. We had a mail, express and baggage car, a smoker, two day coaches and two We left Somerset on time. I slowed down a little as we ran through the tunnel, about sixteen miles south of Somerset, in Pulaski county, Ky. About 300 yards this side of the tunnel a man stood on the track waving a flag. This is one of the loneliest spots on the entire road. You know it is up in the rough and rugged mountain districts of tucky. There is not a house within two miles of the place. In fact. I don't know of a house that is nearer than Greenwood. That little station was about five miles south. The road somewhat curves too and altogether a better place could not have been selected for a train robbery. The fellow in front kept swinging his lantern. He stood in the centre of the track. I did not see anybody else. When I stopped to see what he was swinging the lantern for, the fellow climbed into the cab and said: "Stand here till I tell you to go on," and pointed a pistol at me. He stood on the left hand side of the cab. He looked like a desperado. The fellow did not say another word, but just kept his pistol pointed at me. Rankin, my fireman. continued Springfield, "looked out of the cab on his side and said: 'They have killed two of them,' but the fellow kept me covered with his big by his acquaintance to return to the pistol and did not say a word. Two more shots were fired in the front and the fellow dropped from the cab and said, 'Go ahead.' I opened the throttle and we ran on to Cumberland Falls, about, about four miles further

down.' When asked why he did not shoot the robber when he left the engine. Mr. Springfield said that neither he nor his fireman had a revolver. "After he told me to go ahead, we had gone but a short distance when Rankin found a wounded man on the track. We stopped at Cumberland Falls, four miles from the tunnel, and put him off, leaving him in the telegraph office. They say he was badly shot in the arm and side. He said he was a tramp stealing a ride, and that he was not a train robber, but we did not believe it. We were not stopped by the robbers more than 10 minutes. We came on to Chattanooga and got here on time. That's all I know about it, and I don't want to experience any more fellows standing at my cab and

pointing a big pistol at my head." P. E. ISLAND DEFICIT.

(Special to The Sun.) Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 26-The previncial auditor's report was tabled in the legislature today. The year's expenditure was \$302,632; receipts, \$282,468; deficit, \$20,164.

JAPANESE LAUNCHINGS.

The Japanses apply one of their many "pretty ways" to the launching of ships. They use no wine. They hang over the ship's prow a large pasteboard cage full of birds, and the moment the ship is afloat a man pulls a string, the cage opens, and the birds fly away, making the air alive with music and the whirr of wings. The idea is that the birds welcome the ship as she begins her career as a

THE LITT

Once a mouse, a from Together kept shou The frog was the laz And lazier still was The work all fell on Who had to get the And build the fire an

One day as she went She found a bag of Said she: "Now who Said the lazy mous

And sometime hu

"Nor I!" croaked the shade.
Red hen made no But flew around with And mixed and stir

"Who'll make a fire Said the mouse aga And scarcely opening Frog made the san The little red hen sa But a roaring fire And while the bread "Who'll set the tab

"Not I!" said the sl
"Nor I!" said the
So the table she set
"Who'll eat this br "I will!" cried the f

As they near the to

And away with the

CONKY

As near as I co ever knew how Co know as much of Thirty years ago were much better Bible than folk there wasn't anoth whole Connecticu Canada line to t stand up 'longside quote Scripture. whole thing by chapter 1, to the the Revelation of That's the whole shell!

His name wasn him Conky for si was Silas Stiles, Sunday school co bell, the minister, veritable concord tures," and so we call him Concord that name got Conky, and Conk the rest of his lif for him, neither, more dignified that My father alway ky got his start

this way: Conky's five years (while the old Ransom neighbors were th over across the roa Maybe you've hea Kelsey debate? N how soon folks epochs and things nothin' else but debate was talked county, and yet he this intelligent st its dollars to doug people never heard

r of Deacon Cool You see, the dead the Congregational lieved in "baptyz Greek for the Co Greek for the trine of sprinklin' had never been a brother who wa in Pennsylvania, l the Baptists, too, a Baptist if he though, like as no argument by sayi folks you ever was the worst fo red up. One time Lawyer Kelsey Lawver Kelsev word wasn't or tyzo," but "hanti know, of course,

terence between tidzo" as there is Well, for about it up hill and dow meetin' houses an vestry rooms and country, and it die learnin' they go and dictionaries, mons they made, tion there was a as well as the have been arguin hadn't come an

tention by carry ampton bridge an It happened tha logical cataclysm Conky Stiles bei born again, and made a profession that time he ne slided, but was al and devout follow daily walks (as minister, said) th which had illum his Grandmother teemed not more piety than by

When Conky w the prize at our havin' committed Bible verses in the line of the Acts out havin' to be the time he was the whole Bible the hymnbook, have said, the faced, studious b of it! He took tion in playin' ball and hockey us boys, and fishin', although cause he learnt on his bait from

Conky was cheery. We all f he had of quoti Bible. We'd got be it was a de any rate, we all But perhaps what I mean wh

who was consid

those days.

send?

rsons' Pills

NSON'S 14 LINIMENT orth, merit, excellence, have in a way that is wonderful y children are subject to croup.
ccessary is to give them a dose,
st and throat with your Liniment,
bed, and the croup disappears as
E. A. PERRENOT, ROCKPORT. Tex. signature and directions on every bottle. let free. Sold everywhere. Price, 35 cents. 00. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

ROBBERS FOILED.

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ISLAND DEFICIT.

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ANESE LAUNCHINGS.

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THE LITTLE RED HEN.

Once a mouse, a frog and a little red hen Together kept ahouse; The frog was the laziest of frogs And lazier still was the mouse.

The work all fell on the little red hen, Who had to get the wood, And build the fire and scrub and cook, And sometime hunt the food.

One day as she went scratching around, She found a bag of rye; Said she: "Now who will make some bread?" Said the lazy mouse: "Not I!"

"Nor I!" croaked the frog, as he dozed in the shade. Red hen made no reply. But flew around with bowl and spoon, And mixed and stirred the rye.

"Who'll make a fire to bake the bread?" Said the mouse again: "Not I" And scarcely opening his sleepy eyes Frog made the same reply.

The little red hen said never a word, But a roaring fire she made; And while the bread was baking brown, "Who'll set the table?" she said.

"Not I!" said the sleepy frog with a yawn "Nor I!" said the mouse again.
So the table she set and the bread put on—
"Who'll eat this bread?" said the hen.

"I will!" cried the frog. "And I!" squeake the mouse.
As they near the table drew.
'Not much you won't.' said the hen.
And away with the loaf she flew.

—Exchange.

CONKY STILES.

As near as I could find out, nobody ever knew how Conky Stiles came to know as much of the Bible as he did Thirty years ago people as a class were much better acquainted with the Bible than folk are nowadays, and there wasn't another one of 'em in the whole Connecticut valley from the Canada line to the sound that could stand up 'longside of Conky Stiles and quote Scripture. Well, he knew the whole thing by heart, from Genesis, chapter 1, to the amen at the end of the Revelation of St. John the Divine. That's the whole business in a nut

His name wasn't Conky We called him Conky for short. His real name was Silas Stiles, but one time at a Sunday school convention Mr. Hubbell, the minister, spoke of him as a "veritable concordance of Holy Scrip-tures," and so we boys undertook to call him Concordance, but bimeby that name got whittled down to Conky, and Conky stuck to him all the rest of his life. Not a bad name for him, neither, as names go. Heap

more dignified than Si! My father always insisted that Conky got his start in the Scriptures in is way: Conky's folks lived for about five years (while Conky was a boy) in the old Ransom house. Their next neighbors were the Cooleys, and just over across the road lived the Kelseys. Maybe you've heard of the Cooley-Kelsey debate? No? Funny, isn't it, how soon folks forget events and epochs and things! Fifty years ago nothin' else but the Cooley-Kelsey county, and yet here we are livin' in this intelligent state of Illinoi, and its dollars to doughnots that half our people never heard of Lawyer Kelsey

You see the deacon was high up in the Congregational church, and he believed in "baptyzo," which is the Greek for the Congregational doctrine of sprinklin'. Lawyer Kelsey had never been converted and had brother who was a Baptist minister in Pennsylvania, he was counted with the Baptists, too, and I guess he was a Baptist if he was anything, although, like as not he'd have s was a heathen if he could get up an argument by sayin' it, for of all the folks you ever saw Lawyer Kelsey was the worst for keepin' things stir red up. One time Deacon Cooley and Lawyer Kelsey came together and locked horns on that word "baptyzo," Lawyer Kelsey maintainin' that the word wasn't or shouldn't be "bapbut "baptidzo," and, as you know, of course, there is as much difference between "baptyzo" and "baptidzo" as there is between a fog and

a thunder shower. Well, for about six months they had it up hill and down dale, in all the meetin' houses and schoolhouses and vestry rooms and town halls in the country, and it did beat all how much learnin' they got out of the books and dictionaries, and what long sermons they made, and what a sensa tion there was among the unbelivers as well as the elect! I guess they'd have been arguin' yet if the freshet hadn't come an distracted public attention by carrying away the North-

ampton bridge and the Holyoke dam. It happened that while this theo logical cataclysm was at its height Conky Stiles bein' 6 years old, was born again, and repentin' of his sins, made a profession of faith. And from that time he never lapsed or backslided, but was always a conscientious and devout follower, illustratin' in his daily walks (as Mr. Hubbell, the minister, said) those priceless virtues which had illuminated the career of his Grandmother Cowles, a lady esteemed not more by the elders for her piety than by the younger folks for er cookies and squash pies.

When Conky was 8 years old he got the prize at our Sunday school for havin' committed to memory the most Bible verses in the year, and that same spring he got up and recited every line of the Acts of the Apostles without havin' to be prompted once. By the time he was 12 years old he knew the whole Bible by heart and most of the hymnbook, too, although, as I A detachment of cavalry went out have said, the Bible was his specialty. Yet he wasn't one of your palefaced, studious boys; no, sir, not a bit of it! He took just as much consola tion in playin' three old cat and barn ball and hockey as any of the rest of us boys, and he would beat us all fishin', although perhaps that was because he learnt a new way of spittin' on his bait from Uncle Lute Mason, who was considerable of a sport in

those days. Conky was always hearty and cheery. We all felt good when he was around. We never minded that way he had of quotin' things from the Bible. We'd got used to it, and may be it was a desirable influence. At who could swear a new and awful way

any rate, we all liked Conky. But perhaps you don't understand Conky Stiles ain't goin' to die, for I cial position what I mean when I refer to his way shan't let him!" and he bent over and improving.

of quotin' the Bible. It was like this: Conky, we'll say, would be goin' down the road, and I'd come out of the house holler: "Hello there, Conky!

Then he'd say, "John xxi., 3." That would be all he'd say, and that would be enough, for it gave us to understand that he was goin' a-fishin'. Conky never made a mistake. His quotations were always right. He al-

ways hit the chapter and the verse

The habit grew on him as he got older. Association with Conky for 15 or 20 minutes wasn't much different from readin' the Bible for a couple of days, except that there wasn't any manual labor about it. I guess he'd have been a minister if the war hadn't

come along and spoiled it all. In the fall of 1892 there was a war meetin' in the town hall, and Elijah Cutler made a speech urgin' the men folks to come forward and contribute their services—their lives, if need beto the cause of freedom and right. We were all keeyd up with excitement for next to Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher I guess Elijah Cutler was the gretest orator that ever lived. While we were shiverin' and waitin for somebody to lead off, Conky Stiles rose up and says, "First Kings xix., 20," says he. And with that he put on his cap and walked out of the

"Le: rie," I pray thee, kiss my father and my mother, and then I will fol-

That's what Conky said-or as good as said—and that's what he meant too. He didn't put off his religion when he put on his uniform. Conky Stiles, cldier or civilian, was always a livin', walkin' encyclopedy of the Bible, a human compendium of psalms and proverbs and texts. And I had that confidence in him that I'd have bet he wrote the Bible himself if I hadn't known better and to the contrary!

We were with McClellan a scell. There was a heap of sickness among the boys, for we weren t used to the climate, and most of us pined for the comforts of home. Lookin' back over the 30 years that lie between this time and that, I see one figure locmin' up, calm and bright and beau-tiful in the midst of fever and sufferin' and privation and death. I see a homely, earnest face radiant with sympathy and love and hope, and I hear Conky Stiles' voice again speak-in' comfort and cheer to all about him. He stood next to Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan in the hearts

of everybody in the regiment! They sent a committee down from our town one Thanksgivin' time to bring a lot of good things and to see how soon we were goin' to capture Richmond. Mr. Hubbell, the minister, was one of them. Deacon Cooley was another. There was talk at one time that Conky had a soft spot in his heart for the deacon's eldest girl, Tryphena, but I always allowed that he paid as much attention to the other daughter, Tryphosa, as he did to her elder sister, and I guess he hadn't any more hankerin' for one than he had for the other, for when the com-mittee come to go home Conky says

bor in the Lord"-that was Conky's message to the Cooley girls.

He wrote a letter once to Mr. Car-ter, who was one of the selectmen, and he put this postscript to it: "Romans xvi., 6." You see. Mr. Carter's wife had been Conky's Sunday school

store the other day I heard Elnathan tell how Conky clerked it for him a spell and how one day he says to Conky: "That Baker bill has been runnin' for more'n six weeks. We can't do business unless we get our money Conky, I wish you'd just kind o' stir Mr. Baker up a little."

So Conky sat down on the stool at the desk and dropped Mr. Baker a short epistle to this effect: Romans 1.. 14: Psalms xxii., 11; Psalms cxlii, 6." Next day who should come in but Mr. Baker, and he allowed that that letter had gone straighter to his conscience than any sermon would have go and he paid his bill and bought a kit of salt mackerel into the bargain, so

Elnathan Jones says. I could keep on tellin' things like this day in and night out, for lots of just such stories are told about Conky all over Hampshire county now. Som of 'em doubtless are true, and some of 'em doubtless ain't. There's no tellin' but it can't be denied that most of 'em have the genuine Conky flavor.

The histories don't say anything about the skirmish we had with the rebels at Churchill's Bridge along in May of 1864, but we boys who were there remember it as the toughest fight in all our experience. They wer just desperate, the rebels were, andwell, we were mighty glad when night came, for a soldier can retreat in the dark with fewer chances of interruption. Out of our company of 150 men, only 60 were left. You can judge from that of what the fightin' was at Churchill's Bridge. When they called the roll in camp next day, Conky

Stiles wasn't there. Had we left him dead at the bridge, or was he, wounded, dyin' the more awful death of hunger, thirst and ne-

glect? -!" says Lew Bassett, "let's "By go back for Conky!" That was the only time I ever heard

an oath without a feelin' of regret. precedin' day remained where we boys had stood and stood-only to be repulsed at last. Bluecoats and greycoats lay side by side and over against one another in the reconcilin' peace of death. Occasionally a maim ed body, containin' just a remnant of life, was found, and one of these crippled bodies was what was left of

Conky When the surgeon saw the minie hole here in his thigh, and the saber gash here in his temple, he shook his nead, and we knew what he meant. Lew Bassett, a man who had never been to meetin' in all his life, and every time-Lew Bassett says, "No,

lifted up Conky's head and held it, so, and wiped away the trickles of blood, and his big, hard hands had the tenderness of a gentle, lovin' woman's.

We heard Conky's voice once and only once again, for when, just at the last, he opened his eyes and saw that we were there, he smiled feeblelike, and the grace of the book triumphed once more within him, and he saysit seemed almost like a whisper, he spoke so faintly and low: "Goodby

boys. Second Timothy iv., 7."

And then, though his light went out, the sublime truth of his last words shone from his white, peaceful face. "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith."—Eugene Field in Chicago Herald.

THE MARCO POLO.

Some Facts About This Famous Old Time Vessel,

fold to the Sun's Readers by James T. Smit Whose Father Built the Great Clipper.

Writing from Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., to the Sun, under date of March 22nd, James T. Smith says: Living as I am in a retired place do not know much of what is pass ing in the world except through the papers and a letter from a kind friend now and again. One of these kind friends thought I would feel an interest on "Shipbuilding Industry," "Old Time Glory of the Port of St. John,' so they sent me the Daily Telegraph of 18th inst., and I read the article, and there are some things in it which, according to my recollection , are not altogether correct, and as I am an old if you see proper, publish this communication.

I might state that while William and Richard Wright were apprentices company will be completed. Among with George Thompson, in Portland, my father, James Smith, was building ships at Courtenay Bay, and not until some years subsequent did the bro-thers W. and R. Wright occupy the ground to the south of my father's as the company has been organized yard. At that time the high tides washed over the most of the ground they rented from Richard Simonds and I know something of the hardships they as well as my father had issue of the Timber News, Liverpool. to endure before the place was made comparatively safe to build ships

Many years previous to the building to Liverpool in fourteen days. The Marco Polo was not built for the purnot lost sight of in modelling her. At that time there was an enquiry for three-decked ships to carry passengers to Australia, and my father made the ship thirty feet deep, with three decks, high main rail, poop and forecastle, and large house on the upper deck. Up to sixteen feet water mark the to Deacon Cooley, "Well, goodby deacon," says he, "Romans xvi., 12."

We had to look it up in the Bible before we knew what he meant. "Salute Tryphena and Tryphosa, who late the tryphena and Tryphosa, who late Tryphena and Tryphosa, who late the tryphena and tryphena and Tryphosa, who late the tryphena and try

When ready for launching she had her lower masts in their places, and they were the largest masts ever built in St. John up to that time. Her top-masts of pitch pine were also on end, other masts and main lower yards and other yards on the upper deck, anwhen she left the launching ways, and as soon as she became water borne she fell over on starboard side, doing no damage to any person or thing, further than the main rail on the lee side being shoved up out of place, caused by the ship grounding on a broken spile. This was soon remedied

when the ship became upright once It is not true that the ship stuck in pened to any ship my father built. might state that the first voyage the ship made to Melbourne. Australia, she left Liverpool, England, on the everal orders for duplicate Marco

There are many things I nor any other person can tell concerning the good qualities of many good ships built in St. John and also in this prov ince. And as iron and steam ships have been produced so plentifully and cheaply, driving out our wooden ships the enterprising young men of our country should devise some means of building iron ships in St. John.

TOMMY ATKINS OF THE FUTURE.

Among the British parliamentary papers issued during March was the report for 1894 of the inspector-general of recruiting. Maj.-Gen. Grenfell states that it may be laid down oughly that the number of recruits required annually to keep up the regdar army to establishment is from 32,000 to 36,000. During the year 33,698 recruits joined the regular army. The social position of recruits was steadily improving, and more men of the middle classes were now joining the army, with the view of rising to the higher non-commissioned ranks or to warrant officers, and retiring on a good pension. The spread of education, too, was naturally having an effect, and the cases were now rare in which a recruit could neither read nor write The number of men who had learned trades was diminishing, but the number who had been employed as clerk was increasing. This was, no doubt, owing to the wages of the former having of late years increased, while the vages of clerks were now extremely low. There had been no difficulty in keeping the Household Cavalry and cavalry of the line up to establishment with a good stamp of recruit, as service in this arm was popular. The army was becoming more popular with all classes, and consequently the social position of recruits was gradually &Liver Pills small, Sugar Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE PULP INDUSTRY.

Canadian Spruce the Best in the World,

So Says Senator Warner Miller to the Montreal Star.

St. John, N. B., March 26. To the Editor of The Sun: Sir-Would you kindly copy the enclosed references to pulp mills. There are now 50 pulp mills in Maine. Last year upwards of \$850,000 worth of pulp was imported into the United States. How much does N. B. Yours truly, W. F. BEST.

(Bangor paper, March 22.)
"The Howland Falls pulp mill, which has just been completed after being once destroyed by fire, is about ready for business once again. Some of the machinery has been run independently for trial purposes or preliminary work, but the whole plant will, it is reported, probably resume operations this week or next.

"A new saw mill in a Bath shipyard will derive its power from a 40 h. p. electric motor, one of the largest in the state. There will be no engineer or firman in this mill, but the wheels will be ready to move whenever the button is pressed. Who is ready to believe that the big Maine saw mills

will not yet be operated by electricity? "A company is being organized in Bangor to build a pulp mill in Milford this year. The mill will be located on land now owned by the Bodwell Water company, and will be one of the largest in the state. It is expected that i will cost about \$200,000 when complet man now, you will bear with me, and ed. Of this amount \$100,000 has already been subscribed. A meeting of those interested will be held in a few days, when the organization of the prise are Hnry Rollins of the firm of E. H. & H. Rollins, Brewer, and prominent Bangor manufacturers. Work on the mill will be commenced as soon and the location secured.

> In connection with the above the following paragraph from the last is of interest:

"The returns for the week ending March 8th show a total import of wood pulp into the United Kingdom of 48, of the Marco Polo my father built a 449 bales and 259 tons. Of these no ship called the Swan, which made the less than 31,034 bales arrived in Manpassage, timber laden, from St. John chester, via Ship canal, the consign ments comprising shipments from Christiana, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and pose of fast sailing, although that was Rotterdam. Some idea of the enormous quntity of this material which is consumed by paper mills may be formed from the fact, vouched for by a recent lecturer at the Imperial stitute, that in order to manufacture the paper used in each day's issue of a leading journal in New York seven acres of an "average forest" are ab-

> There have been several pulp mills erected in Nova Scotia (Sissiboo Falls. Milton, etc.,) during the last few years, the product of all of which goes to the

Senator Warner Miller of Nicaragua canal fame was in Montreal recently, along with his friend, Warren Curtis, treasurer and general manager of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Co. In freight trains the preceding day as it teacher, and Conky did not forget to to teacher, and Conky did not forget to and eighty fathoms of chain on the bor on us."

Hudson River rup and raper Co. In an interview with the latter gentleman, he stated to the Star that they were in Canada on private business the preceding day as it freight trains the preceding day as it f connected with the purchase of supplies of wood for their mills. find," he said, "Canadian spruce about the best material in the world for the manufacture of pulp, and will use about 3,000 carloads of it this year. We take it all down by train, so that it arrives at our mills in a dry condition, which gives it a decided advantage over the Adirondack wood which is floated to us, and consequently comes to us thoroughly soaked. I do the mud, as such a thing never hap- not understand," he went on, "why Canada is not doing more in the manufacture of paper. You have every advantage as regards material, power and cheap labor. We are shipping 4th of July and arrived back in the day 25 per cent. of our product to Mersey on the 25th of December, being England, supplying as we do Pall one hundred and seventy-four days, Mall Gazette, World and Echo of Lonincluding discharging and loading in don. We also ship extensively to Melbourne. My father never received Australia, sometimes as much as 200 tons a week. As things are at present it costs 50 per cent. more to make paper in England than it does in the states, and considering the extent to which we have to depend upon Canada for our supply of wood it as if with some enterprise Canadians ought to be able to compete with us. Paper is manufactured today on so close a margin that steam power can not be used, and that is a powerfu factor in favor of the makers on this side. In Canada you have plenty of water privileges ready to be utilized and I should not be astonished to see some Englishmen establishing plants here. As regards American capital coming here for the purpose, the chances of tariff changes form a detrimental element and make capitalists timid, but I know that if there was any certainty that no adverse legislawould take place Americans would be quick to avail themselves of

cation of their mills would give them. CHICAGO MEATS GO UP.

the advantages which a Canadian lo-

Chicago, March 27.-The Post says The prices of all kinds of meats will be higher this summer than they have been for ten years past. Even the high price made by small dealers in World's Fair period will be exceded. Prices have already advanced about 25 per cent., and an additiona advance of about the same proportion is almost certain. The cause of this is the short supply of cattle for the world by the necessary increase in the value, which forced dealers to raise prices to consumers.

A mild laxative, do not sicken-the best

Beach's Stomach She wears them now on what her lit-

OUR RUTTER IN ENGLAND Another Shipment from P. E. Island-

Good Reports Received. An Island paper says: Over three tons of butter from the Tryon and Crapaud creameries were taken acress by the steamer Stanley to the main land on Thursday for the Liverpool (Eng.) market. The consignment was

valued at \$1,498, being at the rate of 22 cents per lb.

The Montreal Star, in an interview with Prof. Robertson, says:
Prof. Robertson passed through Montreal today on his return journey from the maritime provinces. He attended conventions at several places

in New Brunswick. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The prospects are good for a large extension of dairying there during the summer. About thirty new factories are being put up and will be in operation after When asked as to the shipments of butter to the old country, the professor replied: "The shipment of butter under the government auspices is

meeting with excellent success in Great Britain. This week's shipments will number over three tons in nine teen different lots. Reports to hand merchants in Manchester that our butter is meeting with an excellent reception there. The fear was expressed by some of the Montreal butter merchants that wintermade creamery butter from Canada would not compare favorably with the fresh made butter from Australia and New Zealand. The facts quite justify the statement made by the dairy commissioner, that the Canadian butter when known would more than hold its own. The following are extracts from the report on the first experimental

"The high color of Australia is against even the best qualities. The paler the color the better the demand in this market." "We are much pleased with the quality."

"These will sell in preference to Australian in this market, being paler in color, and at least equal in flavor For these we made 86s. to 90s., which is more than Australian brought. Mos of our customers were surprised at the quality of this parcel, as they expected Canadian to be something in

"If you can ship quality equal to 'Chesterville' (one of the government dairy stations) we can handle all you

COLD STORAGE FOR FRUIT. From the Annapolis Valley to Boston

Wm. Rand writes as follows to the DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal. Middleton Outlook:

"Will you permit me to state through

your columns a few facts regarding the cold storage line between the Valley and Boston, which is to be established in connection with the small fruit trade. I may state that arrangements have been made to carry out the undertaking, and that the growers may depend upon a line of properly constructed refrigerator cars which will place the fruit on the market in good order. Our ice storage has been erected on the line of the D. A. R., near Canning, and the ice is secured, and the cars will run directly into Boston via Windsor Junction. It is our intention to run them on alternate days, but this may be changed to suit the circumstances and demand. If run on alternate days we will endeavor to make arrangements to start the cars does not go forward till next day. There has been some question as to the choice of routes between Yarmouth and the all rail line, but aside from the fact of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. being indisposed to give cold room, there is the fact of an extra landing at that place, and the necessity of transferring fruit from the extrem cold to extreme heat the moment it reaches Boston, a feature which to those acquainted with the action of fruit on leaving cold storage, is a serious one. Putting it in by the caline the fruit is retained in storage until sold; almost in fact until ready for the consumer's table. It is probable that cars will go as far w Middleton, or if a sufficient quantity offers at any one station for a ful car, it will be sent ready iced whenever called for, the parties guaranteeing that it shall be filled, or if growers wish to extend their area of planting we will arrange to have a car at station regularly. This I think will answer most of the several inquiries made by various parties, and in due time we will furnish further particulars.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

An extraordinary affair occurred early in March at Moravicza, near Temesvar, Hungary. The spring thaw having set in, the rivers and canals have become greatly swollen, and the peasants saw their crops in danger of being destroyed by floods, especially from the Bega canal. They resolved therefore, to cut the dykes of the canal, notwitstanding that by so doing they would inundate the lands of the Van Royal Dutch company. The directors of the company, hearing of the intentions of the peasants, resolved to prevent by force the threat ened destruction of their property. The two parties met on the banks of the canal, and, after a short fight, in which nobody was seriously hurt, the company's posse was driven off. peasants then pierced the canal banks and dykes, and the water rushed out in tremendous volume. Many thou sands of acres were soon under water and the peasants themselves had to fly for their lives. No fewer than 7,500 pigs perished in the flood, and sands of cattle were in imminen danger of a similar fate. The Hungarian government will institute an official inquiry into these strange proceedings, and the Dutch company will claim compensation from the state.

Gone are the days when the man's amaze Aroused is by the bustle;

Tle brother calls "me muscle."

KENDALL'S SPAYIN CURE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. KENDALL'S SPAYIN CURE. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs—I have used several bettles of your Kendall's Spayin Cure" with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. However, the several courts, one Blood Spayin and killed two Hone Spayins. Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with and keep it.

Respectfully,

S. R. RAY. P. O. Box 348. S. R. RAY, P. O. Box 348. For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,

SAFE AND SURE: SEND 40. FRR "WOMAIN'S SAFE GUARD?" WILGON SPECIFIC CO., PHILA, PA

ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.



See that off Horse?

Only three weeks ago we began mixing a little of Dick's Blood Purifier in his feed, and now look at him. I tell you there is no Condition Powder equal to Dick's. - Am going to try it on the nigh one now. Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c., Dick's Blister, 50c. Dick's Liniment, 25c., Dick's Cintment, 25c.

TENDERS WANTED.

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

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

The Tannery is 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

Albert, N. B., March 16, 1895.

Farm For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable farm in Richmond, Carleton County. It contains one hundred and fifty acres, about eighty of which are cleared, and the rest heavily wooded, all hard wood land. A new two story house, well finished, and carriage house attached. Two large barns, and horse barn, granery, etc.

Running water in the house and in the barn yard.

Eight miles from Woodstock and five miles from Houlton.

This 'is an excellent opportunity for any one desiring a good farm.

Farm implements and stock also for sale. Richmond, Carleton Co., March 22nd, 1895. WILLIAM STOKES.

FOR SALE

Valuable Mill Properties and Lumber Lands.

Water Power Saw Mill, in excellent repair, situate on the Kouchibouguac River, Kent Co., with Wharves, Booms, Etc., Blacksmith Shop, Fine Store, Manages's House, with Sarns and Outhouses; seventeen Workmen's houses and Farming Land, and about 70 square miles of License Ground.

Also, Water Power Saw Mill, in excellent repair, situate on the Kouchibouguacis River, Kent Co., with Blacksmith Shop, Wharves, Booms, Etc.Store, Houses and Farm, and about 65 square miles of License Ground.

Liberal terms will be given.

For further particulars apply to GEORKE K. M'LEOD,

392 St. John, N. B. Water Power Saw Mill, in excellent regituate on the Kouchibouguac River, F

APPLE TREES

Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley. York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

HENRY T. PARLEE,

Westfield. N. B.

TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS.

The American Geologist for March contains an article by Dr. Geo. F. Matthew of St. John, in which the researches of Mr. Cayeux of Paris among the early protozoa are described. Mr. Cayeux's discovery of those early forms of life in the precambrian rocks of Brittany has been received with the same cold skepticism which met Sir Wm. Dawson when he announced to the world in 1865 the organic nature of eozoon. Nevertheless, his discoveries are genuine, and it is now found that that foraminifera, sponges and other protozoa occur in the pre-cambrian rocks of St. John.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

UNHAPPILY MARRIED.

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES UPON AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

urdy Blows in Behalf of the Home and Against the Dissoluteness of Medern

Rev. Dr. Talmage chose as the subject of his afternoon sermon in the Academy of Music a topic of national interest, viz.: "Wholesale Divorce." The great audience repeatedly showed its appreciation of the sentiments expressed by the reverend speaker, and his sturdy blows in behalf of the protection of the household and against the dissoluteness of modern society were received with marked appreciation. The text selected was Matt. 19, 6, "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put as

That there are hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt, If there were only one skeleton in the closet, that might be locked up and abandoned; but in many a home there is a skeleton in the hallway and a skeleton in all the apart-

ments.

"Unhappily married," are two words descriptive of many a homestead. It needs no orthodox minister to prove to a badly-mated pair that there is a hell; they are there now. Sometimes a grand and gracious woman will be thus incarcerated and her life will be a crucifixion, as was the case with Mrs. Sigourney, the great poetess and the great soul. Sometimes a consecrated man will be the great poetess and the great soil. Sometimes a consecrated man will be united to a fury, as was John Wesley, or united to a vixen, as was John Milton. Sometimes, and generally, both parties are to blame, and Themas Carlyle was an intolerable scold, and his wife smoked and swore, and Froude, the bit tails a wife smoked and swore, and Froude, the historian, pulled aside the curtain from the lifelong squabble at Craigenputtock and Five, Cheyne Row.

and Five, Cheyne Row.

Some say that for the alleviation of all these domestic disorders of which we hear, easy divorce is a good prescription. God sometimes authorizes divorce as certainly as He authorizes marriage. I have just as much regard for one lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married. But you know and I know tha wholesale divorce is one of our nationa scourges. I am not surprised at this when I think of the influences which have been abroad militating against the marriage relation.

For many years the platforms of the country rang with talk about a free-love millennium. There were meetings of this kind held in the Cooper Institute, New York; Tremont Temple, Boston, and all over the land. Some of the women who were most prominent in that movement have since been distinguished for great promiscuosity of affection. Popular themes for such occasions were the tyranny of man, the oppression of the marriage relation, women's rights. and the affinities. t speakers were women with short curls and short dress and very long tongue, everlastingly at war with God beanse they were created women; while on the platform sat meek men with soft accent and cowed demeanor, apologetic for masculinity, and holding the parasols while termagant orators went on preaching the doctrine of free

The campaign of about twenty years set more devils into the marriage relation than will be exorcised in the next fifty. Men and women went home from such meetings so permanently confused as to who were their wives and husbands that they never got out of their perplexity, and the criminal and the civil courts tried to disentangle the Iliad of woes, and this one got alimony, and that one got a limited divorce, and this mother kept the children on condition that the father could sometimes come and look at them, and these went into poorhouses, and those went into an insane asylum, and those went into dissolute public life, and all went to de struction. The mightiest war ever made against the marriage institution was that free-love campaign, sometimes under one name and sometimes under

Another influence that has warred Another influence that has warred upon the marriage relation has been the polygamy in Utah. That was a stereotyped caricature of the marriage relation, and has poisoned the whole land. You might as well think that you can have an arm in a state of mortification, and yet the whole body not be sickened, as to have those territories polygamized and yet those territories polygamized, and yet the body of the nation not feel the pu-trefaction. Hear it, good men and wo-men of America, that so long ago as 1862 a law was passed by Congress for-bidding polygamy in the Territories, and in all places where they had jurisdiction. Twenty-four years passed along and five administrations before the first brick was knocked from that fortress of libertinism

Every new President in his imagural tickled that monster with the straw of condemnation, and every Congress stul-tified itself in proposing some plan that would not work. Polygamy stood more entrenched, and more brazen, and more pulsaant, and more braggart, and more infernal. James Buchanan, a much abused man of his day, did more for the extirpation of this villainy than most of the subsequent administrations. Mr. Buchanan sent out an army, and although it was halted in its work, still he accomplished more than some of the administrations which did nothing but alk, talk, talk! At last; but not until it had poisoned generations, polygamy has received its death-blow.

Polygamy in Utah warred against marriage relation throughout the land. It was impossible to have such an awful sewer of iniquity sending up its miasmi, which was watted by the winds, north, south, east and west, without the whole land being affected

Another influence that has warred against the marriage relation in this country has been a pustulous literature, with its millions of sheets every week choked with stories of domestic wrongs, and infidelities, and massacres, and outrages, until it is a wonder to me that there are any despress. there are any decencies, or any common sense left on the subject of marriage.

sense left on the subject of marriage. One-half of the news-stands of all our cities recking with filth.

"Now," say some, "we admit all these evils, and the only way to clear them out or correct them is by easy divorce." Well, before we yield to that cry, let us find out how easy it is now.

I have looked over the laws of all the States, and I find that while in some States it is easier than in others. in every State it is easy. The State of Illinois, through its Legislature, recites a

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

long list of proper causes for dividend then closes up by giving to and then closes up by giving to a courts the right to make a decree of vorce in any case where they desire the pedient. After that you are not a prised at the announcement that intenunty of the State of Illinois, in on year, there were eight hundred and eighty three divorces. If you want to know how easy it is, you have out to look over the records of the States. In the city of San Francisco three hund e and thirty-three divorces in one y ar: and in twenty years in New Excland twenty thousand. Is that not easy

If the same ratio continue—the ratio of multiplied divorce and multiplied causes of divorce—we are not far from the time when our courts will have to set apart whole days for application, and all you will have to prove against a man will be that he left his newspaper in the middle of the floor, and all vou will have to prove against a woman is that her husband's overcoat is buttonless. Causes of divorce double in a few years—doubled in France, doubled in England, and doubled in the United States. To show how very easy it is, I have to tell you that in Western Reserve, Ohio, the proportion of divorces to marriages celebrated is one to eleven; in Rhode Island, is one to thirteen; in

Vermont, one to fourteen. Is that not easy enough? want you to notice that frequency of divorce always goes along with the dissoluteness of society. Rome for five hundred years had not one case of divorce. Those were her days of glory and virtue. Then the reign of vice began, and divorce became epidemic. If you want to know how rapidly the empire went down, ask Gibbon.

What we want in this country and in all lands is that divorce be made more and more difficult. Then people before they enter that relation will be persuaded that there will probably be no escape from it except through the door of the sepulchre. Then they will pause on the verge of that relation until they are fully satisfied that it is best and that it is right and that it is night and that it is right and that it fully satisfied that it is best and that it is right and that it is happiest. Then we shall have no more marriage in fun. Then men and women will not enter the relation with the idea it is only a trial trip and if they do not like it they can get out at the first landing. Then this whole question will be taken out of the frivolous into the tremendous and there will be a more righting about the block. will be no more joking about the blossoms in a a bride's hair than about the

cypress on a coffin.
What we want is that the Congress of the United States changes the national constitution so that a law can be passed which shall be uniform all over the country and what shall be right in one State shall be right in all the States and what in one State shall be wrong in is wrong in or all the States.

How is it now? If a party in the mar-riage relation gets dissatisfied, it is only necessary to move to another State to achieve liberation from the domestic tie and divorce is effected so easy that the first one knows of it is by seeing in the newspaper that Rev. Dr. Somebody, on March 17, 1895, introduced in a new marriage relation a member of the household who went off on a pleasure excursion to Newsport or a business trip. excursion to Newport, or a business trip to Chicago. Married at the bride's house, No cards. There are States of the Union which practically puts a pre-mium upon the disintegration of the

mium upon the disintegration of the marriage relation, while there are other States, like our own New York State, that had for a long time the pre-eminnent idiocy of making marriage la wful at twelve and fourteen years of age.

The Congress of the United States needs to move for a change of the national Constitution and then to appoint a committee—not made up of single gentlemen, but of men of families, and their families in Washington—who shall prepare a good, honest, religious, compre pare a good, honest, religious, comprehensive, uniform law, that will control everything from Sandy Hook to the Golden Horn: That will put an end to brokerages in marriages. That will send divorce lawyers into a decent business, That will set people agitated for many years on the question of how shall they get away from each other to planning how they can adjust them-selves to the moro or less unfavorable

More difficult divorce will put an estoppel to a great extent upon mar-riage as a financial speculation. There are men who go into the relation just as they go into Wall street to purchase shares. The female to be invited into the partnership of wedlock is utterly unattractive, and in disposition a sup pressed Vesuvius. Everybody knows it, but this masculine candidate for matrimonial orders, through the com-mercial agency or through the county records, finds out how much estate is to be inherited, and he calculates it. He thinks out how long it will be before the old man will die, and whether he can stand the refractory temper until he does die, and then he enters the rela-tion; for he says: "It I cannot stand it, then t then through the divorce law I'll ek'out." That process is going on all the time, and men enter the relation without any moral principle, without any affection, and it is as much a matter of stock speculation as anything that transpired yesterday in Union Pacific Illinois Central or Delaware and Lacka

Now. suppose a man understood, as he ought to understand, that if he goes he ought to understand, the goes he goes he ought to understand, the goes he ought to understand, the goes he ought to understand, the goes he ought to understand the goes he ought to understand the goes he can be goes he ought to understand the goes he can be goes he ought to understand, that if he goes into that relation there is no possibility of his getting out, or no probability, he would be more slow to put his neck in the yoke. He would say to himself, "Rather than a Caribbean whirlwind with a whole fleet of shipping in its arms, give me a zephyr off fields of sunshine and gradens of neace."

and gardens of peace."
Rigorous divorce law will also hind r
women from the fatal mistake of marrying men to reform them. If a young man by twenty-five years of age or thirty years of age have the habit of strong drink fixed on him, he is as cer-tainly bound for a drunkard's grave as tainly bound for a drunkard's grave as that a train starting out from Grand Central depot at eight o'clock to-mor-row morning is bound for Albany. The train may not reach Albany, for it may be thrown from the track. The young man may not reach a drunkard's grave for something may throw him off the iron track of evil habit, but the probability is that the train that starts morrow morning at eight o'clock for Albany will get there, and the proba-bility is that the young man who has the habit of strong drink fixed on him before twenty-five or thirty years of age will arrive at a drunkard's grave. She knows he drinks, although he tries to hide it by chewing cloves. Every body knows he drinks. Parents warm neighbors and friends warn. She will marry him, she will reform him.

If she is unsuccessful in the experi ment, why then the divorce law will emancipate her, because habitual drunk nness is a cause for divorce in Indiana Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

with your lifelong happiness. ple brought up in ease will go and starve in a hovel.

By the wreck of ten thousand homes, by the holocaust of ten thousand sacrificed men and women, by the hearthstone of the family which is the corner stone of the state and in the name of that God who ham set up the family institution and who hath made the breaking of the martial oath the most appalling of all perjuries, I implore the Congress of the United States to make some righteous, uniform law for all the States and from ocean, to ocean, on this subject of marriage and divorce divorce.

Let me say to the hundreds of young eople in this house this afterno fore you give your heart and hand in holy alliance, use all caution; inquire outside as to habits, explore the disposition, scrutinize the taste, question the ancestry, and find out the ambitions. Do not take the heroes and the heroines of cheap novels for a model. Do not put your lifetime happiness in the keep-ing of a man who has a reputation for high of a little loose in morals, or in the keeping of a woman who dresses fast. Remember that while good looks are a kindly gift of God, wrinkles or accident may despoil them. Remember that Byron was no more celebrated for his heavily than for his deprayity. Remembeauty than for his depravity. Remember that Absalom's hair was not more splendid than his habits were despicable. Hear it, hear it! The only toundation for happy marriage that has ever been or ever will be is good character.

Ask God whom you shall marry, if you marry at all. A union formed in prayer will be a happy union, though sickness pale the cheek, and poverty empty the bread-tray, and death open the small graves, and all the path of life be strewn with thorns, from the marriage altar with its wedding march and orange blossoms clear on down to the last farewell at that gate where Isaac and Rebecca, Abraham and Sarah, Adam and Eve, parted.

And let me say to you who are in this relation, if you make one man or wo man happy you have not lived in vain. Christ says that what He is to the Christ says that what He is to the Church you ought to be to each other; and if sometimes through difference of opinion or difference of disposition, you make up your mind that your marriage was a mistake, patiently bear and forbear, remembering that life at the longest is short, and that for those who have been badly mated in this world, death will give wrisk and immediate lift of disposition. will give quick and immediate bill of divorcement written in letters of green grass on quiet graves. And perhaps, my brother, my sister—perhaps you may appreciate each other better in heaven than you have appreciated each

can poet puts into the lips of a repent-ant husband, after a life of married per-turbation, these suggestive words: And when she dies I wish that she would be laid by

If we love each other better because we quarreled

And let me say to those of you who are in happy married union, avoid first quarrels: have no unpleasant correidence with former admirers; cul tivate no suspicions; in a moment of bad temper do not rush out and tell the neighbors; do not let any of those gad abouts of society unload in your house their baggage of gab and tittle-tattle do not stand on your rights; learn how to apologize; do not be so proud, or so stubborn, or so devilish that you will not make up. Remember that the worst domestic misfortunes and most worst domestic misfortunes and most scandalous divorce cases started from little infelicities. The whole piled-up train of ten rail cars telescoped and smashed at the foot of an embankment came to that catastrophe, by getting two or three inches off of the track. track Some of the greatest domestic misfor-tunes and the wide-resounding divorce cases have started from little misunderstandings that were allowed to go on and go on until home and respectability and religion and immortal soul went down in the crash, crash!

And, fellow-citizens as well as fellow-And, fellow-chizens as well as fellow-Christians, let us have a Divine rage against anything that wars on the mar-riage state. Blessed institution! In-stead of two arms to fight the battle of life, four. Instead of two eyes to scrutinize the path of life, four. Instead of two shoulders to lift the burden of life, four. Twice the energy, twice the courage, twice the holy ambition, twice the probability of the worldly success, twice the prospects of heaven. Into the matrimonial bower God fetches two souls. Outside that bower room for all contentions, and all bickerings, and all controversies, but inside the bower there is room for only one guest—the angel of love. Let that angel stand at the floral doorway of this Edenic bower with drawn sword, to hew down the worst foe of that bower—easy divorce. And tor every Paradise lost may there be a Paradise regained. And after we quit our home here may we have a brighter home in heavy at the city. brighter home in heaven, at the windows of which this moment are familiar

Old Gruffpop (sardonically)—Yes; and pretty soon, I suppose, I shall be having a would-be-son-in-law to boot. Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

goes to the altar of sacrifice. If you will show me the poverty-struck streets in any city, I will show you the homes of the women who married men to reform them. In one case out of ten thou sand it may be a successful experiment. I never saw the successful experiment. But have a rigorous divorce law, and that woman will say: "If I am affianced to that man, it is for life.

A rigorous divorce law will also do much to hinder hasty and inconsiderate marriages. Under the impression that one can be easily released, people enter the relation without inquiry and without reflection. Romance and impulse rule the day. Pernaps the only ground for the marriage compact is that she likes his looks and he admires the graceful way she passes ground the identical results. ful way she passes around the ice cream at the picnic! It is all they know about each other. It is all the preparation for life. A woman that could not make a loat of bread to save her life will sweat to cherish and obey. A Christian will marry an atheist and that always makes conjoined wretchedness; for if a man does not believe there is a God, he is neither to be trusted with a dollar nor read much about love in a cottage, peo

other on earth. In the "Farm Ballads," our Ameri-

And, lying together in sileuce, perhaps we will agree.

And if ever we meet in Heaven, I would not think it

faces watching for our arrival, and wondering why so long we tarry.

Nipping It in the Bud.

Dick Darleigh—You ought to be the happiest of fathers. You have a beautiful daughter that everybody ad-

EFFECTUALLY CURES CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL HEAD-AUHE AND DEAFNESS, INFLUENZA. ETC.
Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents. M'(d. by THEH WKER MEDICINE CO'Y., L'td., St. John, N.B.

THROUGH YANKEE EYES.) One of Sir Richard Cartwright's Favorite Statements Criticized.

(New York Press.). Sir Richard Cartwright of Canada has been studying William M. Springer's and Grover Cleveland's speeches, and evidently thinks the revenue re form game can be made to win there as it did here. He therefore tells the Canadians in his speech at North Perth that under the protective po-licy which Canada has pursued for years, the Canadians have been taxed 60,000,000 a year and more "not counting the sums which are partly paid into the public treasury and partly into the pockets of private manufac turers." Here is \$1,000,000 paid in sixteen years, according to Cartwright, not counting the sum "paid partly into the treasury and partly into the pockets of private manufacturers." This is \$1,000 a year for sixteen years, or about \$60 a year for every Canadian family

As there is no hint by Sir Richard that there must be an income to some portion of the people of Canada from protective tariffs equal to \$60 a year for the whole population of the country. Who gets this increased income? As the productive classes and protected industries embrace nearly everything the Canadians are doing it would seem probable that as many receive these supposed taxes as paid them. If so, who is hurt? There are no Carnegies in Canada, no multi-millio aires. The woollen, cotton, iron, steel, wcodenware, furniture and clothing factories employ small capitals and their wage bills feaves only a small margin for dividend and hire of super intendence

Moreover, Sir Richard Cartwright may not know that free trade orators in the United States come back from their summer tours in Canada under the impression that they have been basking in a land of pure delight where tariffs never reign. There is not a free trade stump in the United States from which the orator has not exhibited his woollen suit bought in Canada to prove how cheaply clothing can be produced in that country. The nterval of sixteen years since Canada adopted protection has not sufficed to bring that fact to the notice of the average American advocates of free trade.

If prices of Canadian manufctured products are so low that American free traders will make their summer tour through Canada in order to buy them, what becomes of Sir Richard Cartwright's estimate that they are made so high by protection that their 1 75 Bbls. Squire's Heavy Backs. ncrease in price amounts to a tax of \$60 a year to every Canadian fam-

Why not call for an international conference between Canadian tariff reformers and United States tariff W. F. HARRISON & CO. shriekers, so as to prevent the two standards? If our American buyers of Canadian-made suits are to be let loose, Cartwright must be chained up. If Cartwright is to go at large, free trade orators from the United States

WHAT A SOLDIER CAN CARRY.

Professor |Zuntz and Staff-Surgeon Schumberg, who were ordered by the German minister of war to make a series of experiments with regard to the weight that can be carried by soldiers on the march, have contributed to the Army Medical Magazine an account of these experiments. Five students of the Friedrich-Wilhelm institute volunteered as subjects for the two doctors, and always undertook their marches in full marching order The marches undertaken were all of the same length, viz., 24.75 kilometres (15 miles 82 yards); the weight carried was varied, viz., 22, 27 and 31 kilogrammes (48 2-5 lbs., 59 2-5 lbs., and 68 1-5 lbs.) (1) It was found that , with 48 lbs, and a moderate temperature, the man could march the required distance, and even further, without any distress or ill effects whatever In very hot and close weather slight inconveniences, such as very profuse perspiration, high pulse and hurried breathing, were experienced, but these soon disappeared when the march was over, and no ill effects remained, so that such marches could easily be undertaken several days in succession.
(2) With the next weight (59 2-5 lbs.), during favorable weather no ill effects ensued, but in hot weather fatigue was produced, which was felt the next day, so that the next day's march was begun under worse conditions than that of the first day. (3) With the third weight (651-5 lbs.) the ill effects produced were decided. It was found that several days' practice with the lightest burden (48 2-5 lbs.) caused the carrying of it and the marching with it to become much more easy and convenient; whereas practice with the highest burden headly active with the file of it the day before I took out the nighest burden hardly reduced its inconveniences at all. At the close of these experiments others on the same lines were tried with several Landwehr and Reserve men, who were out of military training, and also several in active service. The results obtained agreed with those in the case of the institute students.

Tommy-Do you say your prayers every night? Jimmy—Yes. "And does your ma say hers?" "Yes." "And does your paw?" "Naw, Paw don't need to. It's almost daylight when he gits to bed."—Cincinati Tri-



physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine disred. Beware of unprincipled druggists wh offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose \$1 and 6 cents in postage in lett and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sea ticulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 mps. Address The Cook Company,

Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market Square, and G. W. Hoben, Union Hall, Main St., N. E., druggists. Orders by mail prompt-ly filled.

50 YEARS

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but dur-

Sharp's Balsam of Horehound

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle. Ten

ARMSTRONG & CO., Proprietors,

Shorthand and ... Typewriting.

The necessity of these branches in a "Business Education" is becoming more apparent every day, and no office is complete without its stenographer.

This department in our college is in charge of an expert reporter with over ten years' practical experience. The course is the shortest, consistent with first class work. No large classes. Special attention given to the interests of the individual pupil.

CURBIE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

198 Union street, St. John, N. B.

NOW IN STORE:

100 Bbls. P. E. I. Heavy Mess Pork,

FOR SALE BY

WOMEN ARE STRANGE BEINGS.

(London Telegraph.) Women are strange beings, and there is no accounting for their tastes. The loveliest queen that France ever saw surreptitiously kissed the ugliest man in her dominions while he lay asleep; John Wilkes, who was the antipodes of an Adonis, wagered that in the race for a woman's affection he would. with half-an-hour's start, beat the best looking man in London; and in the highest society of Saffronhill it is known that the most eligible candidates for the favours of young mar-

riageable ladies are organ-grinders who can boast a wooden leg Mrs. Audaine is another instance of eccentricity in affection. She is white, and has £200 a year, and married a black man, whose Christian name is Cyril. He is a music-hall comedian when he works, and when he doesn't he fills up his time by refusing to pay the rent. Mrs. Sparkes, a former landlady, sued Mr. and Mrs. Audaine in the Shoreditch county court for £7 16s, the value of board and lodging sup-"Why do you sue them plied to them. both ?" asked Judge French. to make sure of getting paid," plied the landlady: "they're an artful lot" But you must choose one," his honor explained, because he could not give judgment against both. I'll go for the wife," cried Mrs. Sparkes, sturdily; "she has money, he has none"—and then she added, in a tone of utmost surprise, "What a white wants to marry a black man for I'm sure I don't know !" she recovered from her astonishment it was explained that if she got judgment against Cyril and he didn't pay he would have to go to prison. Perhaps his wife would "stump up" rather than lose him. "I'm not so sure of that," was the landlady's remark, "perhaps she might be too glad. He never does a stroke of work, summons. His wife always paid me when I did get anything out of them." In reply to the judge Cyril said he was out of work, and his wife had "Then your wife must £200 a year.

Judgment against her with costs. Spacer-What can I say in this obituary of Lusher, the bartender? Liner —Work in something about his "having a smile for everybody."-Truth.
Old gentleman-What? Marry that young pauper! Why he can't even af-ford to buy coal. Daughter—But he won't have to buy coal, pa. We're go-

pay," said his honor.

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS.

86 PRINCESS STREET.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED OF DYED at Short Notice.

C. E. BRACKET

S. R. FOSTER & SON.

MANUFACTURERS OF Wire Nails, Steel and Iron Cut Nails and Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails, Hungarian Nails, etc. ST. JOHN, N. B.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday, the 1st October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run dally (Sunday excepted) as

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.					
Express fo Pictou an	d Halifa	X			7.00
Express for					13.50
Express for Express for	Quebec Sussex.	and Mon	treal.		16.30 16.40

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and fontreal take through sleeping cars at Monc-on at 19.30 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN			
Express from Sussex	3.3		
Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted)	10.3		
Express from Moncton (daily)	10.3		
Expres from Halifax Expres from Halifax, Pictou and Camp-	15.5		
bellton	18.3		

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are by steam from the locomotive, and between Halifax and Montreal via are lighted by electricity. trains are run by Eastern Standard

D. POTTINGER Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 27th Sept.

EQUITY SALE

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the first Gay of December next, at the hour of twelva o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1894 in a cause therein pending, wherein Charles A. Palmer is Plaintiff and William Esson and Juffa E. Beson. bis wife, Charlotte Romans, James C. Robertson and Calista C. H. Robertson his wife, John N. Thornton and Annie G. Thornton his wife, James Mowat and Laura P. Mowat his wife, Louisu E. Wilson, Augusta J. Harris, and Julia E. Esson. Executrix and Trustee, Laura Pauline Mowat, Executrix and Trustee, and James C. Robertson and Dudne Breeze, Executors and Trustees of a Laura P. Mowat his wife, Louisu E. Wilson, Augusta J. Harris, and Julia E. Gecased, are de-Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, duly appointed in and for the said City and County of Saint John, all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of James Stanley Harris, deceased, and also all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, and also all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, so to be sold as atoresaid, is situate in the City of Saint John and comprises:—

comprises:—

1.—All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate
on the corner of Paradise Row and Harris
S'reet, having a frontage of two hundred
and twenty-seven (227) feet, two (2) incae.
on Paradise Row, and three hundred and
one (301) feet eight (8) inches on Harris
Streat

A.—All those three several freehold and leasehold lots, with the ruildings thereon sixate on the west side of Water Street, and the north side of Peters' Wharf (so called), having a frontage of fifty (50) feet on Water Street, and extending back therefrom ninety (90) feet (90) feet, more or less, and a frontage of twenty-four (24) reet on Peters' Wharf (se called); the leasehold lot being under a re-newable Lease subject to a ground rent & Two Jundred and Sixty-four (\$264.06) Dollars

newable Lease subject to a ground rent of Two Jundra'd and Sixty-four (\$264.06) Dollars per annum.

Also, Four (4) shares of the capital stoca of the Central Fire Insurance Company.

The said freehold, leasehold and personal property and assets of the firm of J. Harris & Co. so to be sold as aforesaid is all in the City of Saint John, and comprises:—

3.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land, with the buildings and machinery thereon, known as the Portland Rolling Mills, having a frontage of four hundred and fifty-seven (457) feet on the Straight Shore or Short Ferry Road, and extending from said Road southerly to the harbor line; two hundred and twenty (220) feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remaindred being held under renewable Leases subject to a ground rent of Three Hundrd and Twenty-Eight (8328.00) dollars per annum.

4.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land with the buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, known as the Foster Nail Factory, situate on the western side of George Street, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet on said street, and extending back westerly eighty (80) feet more or less; sitty-four feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remainder being held under renewable leases, subject to a ground rent of One Hundred and Thirty \$(130) dollars per annum.

The property known as the Portland Rolling Mills and the Foster Nail Factory will be sold en bloc, the stock of raw and manufactured materials to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitor.

Dated the 24th day of September, A. D., 1894.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON M. G. B. HENDERSON,

Plaintiff's Solicitor. W. A. LOCKHART.

By order of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is postponed until SAT-URDAY, the fifth day of January, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 24th day of November, A. D. 1894. CLARENCE H. FERGUSON,

By erder of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is further postponed until SATURDAY, the Second Day of March, 1885, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 28th day of December, A. D. 1894.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON

By order of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is further postponed until SATURDAY, the first day of June next, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 23rd day of February, A. D. roof.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON, Referee in Equity

Sweet girl-Oh, papa, I have found way for you to escape the inc tax. Father-Guess not. Sweet girl-Yes, I have. You give half your stocks to Mr. Slimpurse, and then I'll marry Mr. Slimpurse, and so all the money will be kept in the family and the government won't get a cent.—New York Weekly.

The Repairs to th treal Lad

Major Markha

to Comr

Dr. Montagu retary of sta ceeding Hon. to the militia is now in Nov the illness of sworn in as mediately on Patterson rem goes to Mani The prem slightest trut ences betwe himself. Mr. by his docto tendered his Sir John Tho premier left f A recent cus horse and ha as tools, n. cente duty. Surgeon Wi promoted to general of mil

Major W. A colonel. Ottawa, Mar have been rece authorities power" in the be applied to other words. making prefer ments with France, under rangement wit our markets sister colonie

Major McL the attempt proposed dom from Alexand objection that points out the per cent of garry county represent only eight priests twenty-three The splendid Canada, Johnson, has

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is officially an Marjoribanks, general, to Mi ville, Tenn. The rumor Lord Aberdee house his ex Gordon, said whatever in Ottawa, Ma evening. Sir decided to re ister of justice expressed in

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The British has discovered creased subside

BUTEKIR SUPPLIED FOR W. R. J. LEWIT & 1895.

T JOHN DYE WORKS.

86 PRINCESS STREET.

and Gentlemen's Clothing EANSED or DYED at Short Notice.

E. BRACKET FOSTER & SON.

-MANUFACTURERS OFails, Steel and Iron Cut Nails Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe ls, Hungarian Nails, etc. JOHN, N. B.

RCOLONIAL RAILWAY,

after Monday, the ist October, the trains of this Railway will daily (Sunday excepted) as

NS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

for	Campb	ellt	on,	Pugwash,	7.0
					13.5
for for	Quebec a Sussex	ınd	Mon	treal	16.8 16.4

gers from St. John for Quebec and take through sleeping cars at Monc-

WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN

om Sussex..... 3.30 m Halifax..... 15.50 om Halifax, Pictou and Camption from Moneton..... 24.00

ins of the Intercolonial Railway are y steam from the locomotive, and tween Halifax and Montreal via b lighted by electricity. Ins are run by Eastern Standard

D. POTTINGER,

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WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in of Saint John, in the City and Saint John, in the Prevince of nswick, on SATURDAY, the first seember next, at the hour of twelveston, pursuant to the directions of a Order of the Subreme Court in nade on Friday, the 24th day of the Louise A. Palmer is Plaintiff am Esson and Julia E. Beson, bis ariotte Romans, James C. Robert-Callsta C. H. Robertson his wife. Thornton and Annie G. Thornton, James Mowat and Laura P. swife, Louisa E. Wilson, Augusta, and Julia E. Esson, Executrix and Laura Pauline Mowat. Executrix tee, and James C. Robertson and keeze, Executors and Trustees of the the last will and testament of tanley Harris, deceased, are dets, with the approbation of the un-Referee in Equity, duly appointed of the said City and County of Saint the freehold, leasehold and personal remaining of James Stanley Harris, and also all the freehold, leasehold and property and assets of the firm rifis & Co.

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OTTAWA.

Hon. Mr. Dickey Sworn in Minister of Militia.

Major Markham Formally Appointed to Command Bisley Team.

The Repairs to the Rustico Breakwater - Montreal Lady Captures the Medal.

Dr. Montague was sworn in as secretary of state this afternoon, succeeding Hon. Mr. Dickey, who goes to the militia department. Mr. Dickey is now in Nova Scotia, called there by sworn in as minister of militia im-mediately on his return. Hon. Mr. Patterson remains in the ministry without portfolio until June, when he

goes to Manitoba.

The premier authorizes the announcement that there is not the slightest truth in the report of differences between Mr. Patterson and himself. Mr. Patterson has resigned by his doctor's orders, and actually tendered his resignation to the late Sir John Thompson before the late premier left for England.

inveiling on 24th May. A deputation from Montreal will see the government and urge a grant to the international exhibition next year.

(Special to The Sun.) Ottawa, March 31.—A meeting of the cabinet was held yesterday afternoon, at which all the ministers in town were present. Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Caron, Foster, and Haggart were appointed a sub-committee to meet the Newfoundland delegates and

iscuss the terms of union.

The premier told me tonight that the cabinet had not yet considered the question of the leadership of the

The letters received at the experimental farm last week averaged over five hundred a day, and over two thousand samples of seed grain for testing purposes were sent out.

Sir C. H. Tupper leaves for Nova Scotia tomorrow. He will visit Halifax and other points, and before returning here will address meetings in Antigonish county in the interests of Mr. Chisholm, the liberal conservative

The British Columbia government has discovered that its claim for in-creased subsidy on the alleged ground

that 11,959 Indians in the northern portion of the province were not enu-merated in 1891, is unfounded, and has sent a revised claim for an in-crease of subsidy on 2,724 persons, said not to have been enumerated.

A deputation representing the Mon-treal International Exhibition associa-tion, saw Premier Bowell yesterday and asked for a dominion grant of a next year. They said the city would lars. The premier was non-committal in his reply, and told them to put

their request in writing.
Ottawa, April 1.—David Creighton,
late manager of the Empire, has
been appointed assistant receiver general of Toronto, vice Campbell, super-

An order in council has been passed to steamship companies.

Hon. Mr. Dickie was sworn in min-

ister of militia this afternoon.

The council of the Dominion Rifle association met tonight and arranged for the departure of the Bisley team. Each man is required to send a me-dical certificate that he is in good health. Major Markham of St. John was appointed commandant of the team, and Capt. Coulson Mitchell of

their numerous friends, to their future home in Summerside. No young lady of Bedeque will be missed more, as she always rendered cheerful service in the church and every good institution in the community.

NOVA SCOTIA CAPTAIN ARRESTED

Capt. Foster of Salmon River, Digby crunty, N. S., was arrested shortly before midnight on Thursday on papers sworn out by W. J. Duen, an insurance agent. Mr. Duen, it is said, claims \$250 from Capt. Foster for breach of contract, or something of that sort. Some time ago Capt. Foster received letters from Mr. Duen stating that he had a woodboat in good repair, which he degired to sell for \$500. The vessel, if she had been what she was reported to be, would have been a great bargain. Capt. Foster was not in a position to purchase her for him. Capt. Foster came to St. John in the sch. J. D. Payson and was driven out to St. Martins by Mr. Duen to look at the woodboat. Capt. Foster found her to be an old hulk, through which tide ebbed and flowed. Some of her planks were gone, her mainmeast was rotten, as were also her mainboom and main gaff. The sails were in a bad state. Of course Capt. Foster refused to buy. On their return Capt. Foster refused to buy. On their seturn Capt. Foster will swear out and then institute proceedings against Mr. Duen for damages.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ONTARIO.

Cornwall, Ont., March 31-A \man named Gleason, belonging to the Cornwall lacrosse team, who once worked at the Valleyfield cotton mills quarter of a million dollars in aid of the proposed world's fair at Montreal to him several months ago that they should fix the paymaster and secure give a hundred thousand dollars and the \$20,000 generally in the company citizens four hundred thousand doloffice on pay day.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, March 26.-Godfrey Laviolette, ex-warden of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, died today. Deceased became famous by quelling a riot at the penitentiary on the 24th April, 1886, when one hundred stone An order in council has been passed cutters tried to escape. Laviolette educing the space for cattle on the was riddled by balls, but finally respar deck of steamers to two feet six covered, and was retired, the house inches. The change is a great boon of commons readily voting him \$4,000

yearly. Hon. J. C. Patterson was a success. Col. Butler of the Prince of Wales rifles presided and about five thousand were present. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper had accepted the invitation but wired at the last moment, stating that he could not leave the capital. Hon. A. J. Ouimet, who is in Ottawa today, telephoned a friend here that

ness and greatly needs rest, replied in

a feeling speech. There was little or no disc when the premier moved the adjourn ment of the legislature. In a brief speech he pointed out the necessity and advisability of delaying action, and he was followed by the leader of the opposition, who concurred that the school question was too important to

decide hastily. It is reported that leading conservatives here have received assurances from Ottawa that W. B. Scarth of Winnipeg will yet be appointed governor of Manitoba.

Winnipeg's four per cent bonds, run 30 years, have been purchased by a Montreal firm for \$96,76, an amount largely in excess of what the city had anticipated. The libel suit brought by City En-

gineer Ruttan against the Tribune newspaper, which was alleged to have made statements detrimental to his reputation, resulted in a verdict of 400 damages. Winnipeg, April 1.-The court house

at Regina was completely destroyed by fire last night. The lands office

and public works office were also lo-

cated in the building, and everything was lost. The government law library of twenty-five hundred volumes, valued at ten thousand dollars, went up in smoke with the rest. Suspicious circumstances indicate that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Tim Rigney, a pioneer of Winnipeg and one of the most conspicuous fig-gures in the palmy days of the boom, is dead.

The Maritoba Board of Education has adopted a text book on agricultural subjects for use in the public

At the Winnipeg trades and labor convention, prohibition was rejected as a plank in the platform of the labo party, and a memorial was adopted opposing General Booth's colonization

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo, B. C., March 29.—It is re-ported that Dunsmuir has purchased the East Wellington colliery from Chandler of San Francisco, and will operate it shortly. Inspector of Mines Dick reported that a five and a half fcot seam of coal had been struck in the new shaft at Union, a few days ago, at a depth of 270 feet. Winnipeg, Man., March 31.—The ex-

citement over the famous remedial or-der has at last cooled down and peothing else beside the school question. Nearly all the legislators left for home

The state of the s

unlooked for degree of depression. The new butter policy of the Cana dian government was made a point of special interest in the house of con ons today, when John Kenelm field-Digby, member for Dorset, north drew the attention of the members what he termed the "unequal comp tition to which home farmers are sub ject, owing to the large imports of cheese and butter which were greatly assisted by bounties." He urged the British government to impose equivalent import duty on produc thus bonused.

Right Hon. Herbert Gardner, predent of the board of agriculture, in reply flatly refused to embark on such a policy of retaliatory tariffs, urged the members to consider the effects of such bounties in France.

"Well," she said sadly, "If we mus part, let us part friends. Good-bye and may all that's good go with you "If all that's good went with me, replied, you would not remain here. Then she smiled and laid her head his shoulder, and he remained.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUR

MARINE MATTERS.

which arrived at New York, March 23, from Dublin, reports: Had strong westerly gales, with snow and sleet, from the Banks, during which sprung the main yards and lost and split sails. with snow and sleet, from the Banks, during which sprung the main yards and lost and split sails.

The four-masted steel bark Balasore, Capt. Lloyd, arrived here on March 27th, from New York to load timber and deals for the U. K. The Balasore is the largest sailing ship that ever visited this port. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 311 feet; over all, 330 feet; breadth of beam, 43 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 24 feet. Her registered tonnage is 2,562 tons, She was built at Glasgow a year or so ago. She went from the U. K. to Calcutta, then to France, back to Calcutta, and then to New York, from which port she came shere. Her carrying capacity is great. She took 5,362 tons of cargo to New York. She has 1,400 tons of ballast now, which will be discharged at the Corporation pier. Alex. McDermott will load the bark, which he says will carry a cargo equal to 1,350 standards of deals. The Balasore carries a crew of 38 men as a rule. She has 33 men on board now.

The following deal charters are reported: Ship Coringa, Hopewell Cape to W. C. England, deals, 36s. 3d; barks Veronica, St. John to Limerick, 37s. 6d.

Schs. Helena M., Trader, and Alice, of Parrsboro, have been chartered to load potatoes at Canning for Boston.

The steamer Evangeline will resume her daily service between Parrsboro and Kingsport about the 22nd of April.

Schs. W. R. Huntley and Iona are fixed to load laths for New York for Young Bros. & Co. Huntley & Epps have their new schooner in frame, Thos. Trahey has part of the frames up for his new schooner.—

Bark Hawatha loads deals here for Londonderry at 40s.

Sch. Alaska is out of winter quarters. She takes lumber to Boston at \$2.

Sch. Elma, Capt. Baker, at New York March 27 from Santa Cruz, lost and split sails on passage.

The steel bark Muncaster Castle, 1,992, now at New York Work for the game of the sails on passage.

The steel bark Muncaster Castle, 1,992, now at New York Wich is coming here to lead

and became its editor and proprietor, and when Elbow Lake became the shiretown of Grant county, he remov ed his paper to that city and con-tinued its publication under the name of The Grant County Herald; he held several important offices in the gift of the state legislature until his appointment as clerk of the state legislature. which position he held at the time of his death. Two brothers of deceased reside in St. John, Theo. H. of the revenue department, and Arch. purser of the steamer Star. Geo. H. Belyea, barrister, of this city, is a

BURNED THE CHURCH.

Omaha, Neb., April 1.—Father Kar nisski and twelve members of St Paul's Catholic church were arrested tonight, charged with burning that church building last week. It is alleged that the prosecution has a large number of witnesses, who will swear that the fire was set by them in the upper part of the building.

nephew of deceased.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN



This is it.

This is the new shortening or cooking fat which is so fast taking the place of lard. It is an entirely new food product composed of clarified cotton seed oil and refined beef suet. You can see that

Is clean, delicate, wholesome

Tilley's Landing, died on Tuesday afternoon at the home of his mother, after some weeks' illness. mains were interred today in the cemetery at Little River, the Rev. Mr.

McCully officiating,

John O'Brien was before Judge Wallace in the Thirty-fifth street police court.

"Have you told your wife about this?" inquired the police judge.

"No, sir," answered O'Brien.

"Well, I will fine you twenty-five dollars," said his honor, "and I will suspend the fine providing you will tell your wife all about it. Will you do it?"

O'Brien cast a sorrowful look at the judge, shrugged his shoulders, and with a mournful shake of his head, said:

"Well, I guess, judge, you had better let the fine stand. You don't know my wife."

The fine was suspended.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Bilken modestly declares that he owes the immense fortune he has accumulated all to others." "Yes, the noney was made chiefly by Bilken's failures in business.

Little Georgy-Papa, why do you say that the pen is more powerful than the sword? Papa-Because checks without a sword -Revue Anecdotique.

PROVINCIAL.

(Continued from page 2.) CHARLOTTE CO.

St.Stephen, March 28.—On Sunday ight some miscreant used a diamond very freely on the fine plate glass front of Ross Bros.' jewelry store. He afterwards crossed to Calais and re-peated his operations on a jewelry store there. The police arrested the man, who proved to be one recently discharged from an insane asylum. Councillor Thos. R. Mitchell, of the firm of Mitchell & Ross, recently purchased the neat little residence joining the rink and will move into

it at an early date. Dr. J. Walker Moore, who has been ill for some time, will resume his pro-

Home made candy sales have become quite popular here of late. One will at the store of R. S. Daggett on Saturday by members of the Young

The river steamer Standish has been towed up from Eastport, where she has undergone extensive repairs during the winter, and will resume her place on the route about April 8th. The travelling public will be glad to see her. If it were not for the accom-modation afforded by the Arbutus and the Flushing, Uncle Sam's people would find travel very uncertain between Calais and Eastport in the win-

ter season.
The Union street Baptist church is experiencing quite an extensive revival. Some members of the young people's union, connected with this church, drove to the Ledge on Tuesday evening and organized a union in connection with the Baptist church

Loren Thompson, an enterprising farmer at St. David's, made extensive experiments with silo building during the winter and has found it quite pro

H. H. McBean and Miss Emma L. Travers, two popular young people be-longing at the Ledge, were united in marriage on Saturday evening last by Rev. Thos. Allen.

The board of directors of the St Stephen Driving Park association announce that they have decided to offer three colt stakes, guaranteed at \$200 each, one for four-year-old trotters, for four-year-old pacers, and one for three-year-old trotters. The entry fee was fixed at 5 per cent, \$3 due on May 1st, when cold is named, \$4 due on June 1st, tnd \$3 due on July 1st. The events will be held on Sept. 10th and 11th, when the fall meeting

By an accident in his laundry on Monday, Geo. E. Eye had several fingers of his left hand crushed and his right hand badly burned.

A Mr. Myrrick of Boston visited the St. Croix valley last week and took away with him some gilt-edged horse flesh, consisting of Lindsay and Lady bought from Fred Waterson; Line, a Lumps colt, bought from M. McCusack; an Olympus grey n bought from Hon. John G. Murchie and an Olympus colt bought from Sam Harris. There have also been some local changes in ownership of well bred ones. E.W.Thompson has bought from the St. Croix stock farm Simco handsome six-year-old bay stallion Lumps out of Rachael C .: Fred Andrews has bought from the same farm Silver Thaw, three-year-old fillie by Sphinx out of Kate Taylor, and Taylor has bought from Frank Todd the six-year-old gelding Brion, by Lumps out of Alice Tyng. It is understood that Simco and Silver Thaw were bought at bargain prices. Percy H. Gillmor and wife, former-Miss Julia Kelley of Calais, are visiting at Hon. A. H. Gillmor's St. George

a student at the Boston museum of fine arts, has been advanced to the "life class" of that institution, much to the pleasure of her many friends. The electric street railway has pass-ed into the hands of local owners,

Hon. George Curran of Calais having purchased the interests of Messrs and Gerrald of Fairfield, Me. and the Worcester construction com-The change has already resulted in a greatly improved service The company is anxiously awaiting a decision on their application for the right to cross the new bridge.

Dr. F. J. Blair has recovered from his recent illness and has resumed

Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley are the guests of Mrs. Z. Chipman.

YORK CO.

Fredericton, March 31.-The new city council held their first meeting for business Friday evening. The ses sion was a special one for the purpos of fixing the assessment for the year. The total assessment to be raised by taxes was fixed at the same amount as last year, \$42,500. The following statement shows the amounts of assesment for the different services, as compared with last year:

English the second of the second of	1894.	1895.
Schools	\$16,000	\$16,000
Interest on county debentures	2,450	2,250
Interest on alms house debt		250
Interest on city debentures	1,250	1,450
Public health		500
Victoria hospital		300
Roads and streets	2,500	3,000
Supporting of poor		2,750
Fire department		3,500
Administration of justice	1,000	750
Street lighting		3,500
City government, etc		4.150
Sewerage and water		1.000
Funded debt	850	
Public works	. 3,600	3,100

..... \$42,500 \$42,500 The funeral of the late Charles S. Ingraham took place this afternoon from the Queen hotel and had a very large attendance. The members of Hiram lodge of Masons, of which the deceased was a member, marched in body in the procession. After services at the hotel, conducted by Rev. J. D. Freeman, the remains were conveyed to Forest Hill cemetery for

Large quantities of potatoes are daily shipped from here to the Boston The princi and New York markets. pal shippers here are Wm. T. Estey, E. Estabrooks & S. Dayton's Sons cf St. Marys. The market still contin-nes firm, and the demand bids fair to exhaust the supply.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY SUN

WESTMORLAND CO

Moncton, March 31.-An unfortunate case came up in the police court on Saturday. Some time ago Mr. Wilbur, principal of the Central school, was charged before the board of trustees, with ill-treating one of the junior pupils, a boy named Bleakney. The matter was fully investigated and the principal was completely exonerated the trustees ordering that the boy must apologize before being re-instated to the school. The father of the boy then laid a charge in the police court against Mr. Wilbur. The boy's was examined on Saturday and the boy himself started to give evidence, but he had not progress far when he partly broke down and the adjourned until Wednesday court

next. The cotton mill, which has been closed down since Monday last for repairs, will resume operations tom The ice is going out of the river rapidly and navigation will soon be

Eighteen cars, containing 322 head of Manitoba cattle for England, passed through yesterday for Halifax. Among the lot was a Holstein bull weighing 2.200 lbs.

J. L. Harris and ex-Mayor Sumner left last night for Bolestown, where they expect to meet a number of prominent gentlemen interested in formation of the proposed lumbering and manufacturing company.

church has returned from his trip to the upper provinces, and occupied own pulpit again today as usual.

will be gone several days.

Pastor Weeks of the First Baptis JOHN WESLEY'S ROMANCE. To the Elitor of The Sun: Si -In your issue of the 22nd inst, there ppears a somewhat lengthy and not uninter sting article under the above heading, pur orting to be a late discovery of facts in connection with the life of the late Rev. long W. ey. The article is very well written We ey. The article is very well written and contains enough of fact to give it credence with the masses. It is but fair to state, too, that there is in the article nothing calculated to reflect on the character of Mr. Wesley, and consequently nothing worthy of serious consideration, and, yet the question arises, is it a record of facts? If so it is a valuable addition to the history of a great man, and is worthy of being incorporated in the narrative of his life as an evidence of his views concerning the matters spoken of at that time. If it is not true it is unfair to the memory of the dead man; unfair to his followers and unfair to history, to perpetuate the story. After reading the article over carefully I, am convinced beyond a doubt that it is a "romance" and nothing more—a"comance" not of but about Mr. Wesley—and the romancer, whoever he is, is so ignorant of the history of that great man that he gives his case away. Like the goodle good story book, it is a "fiction founded on fact," It is true that John Wesley, in company with his brother Charles and others, came to America as stated in the article; it is true that there were yeoman Moravians on board the ship and that they experienced a terrible storm; it is true that in accordance with his high church principles at that time that he disciplined a young lady, which act did not meet with the public approval, and it is also true that long after this he returned to England. While this is all well, yet, as the biblical critic would say, it bears both internal and external evidence of being spurious. In the first place we must remember that Mr. Wesley was a most careful and trushful narrator of the facts of his own life, and he makes no reference to any such experience, while he makes ample reference to from the Lord's supper, and gives his reason for so doing. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Wesley, even at that time, would lie to explain away what, according to the "romancer," was known to everyone. Again, the article states that during the great storm i and contains enough of fact to give it cred ence with the masses. It is but fair to state their proposition. The car works yard presents a busy scene these days. The coal hoppers spiritual birth, because Mr. Wesley himself speaks so clearly on that subject. Mr. Wesley says on his return from America: "Alas' I who went to America to convert the heathen find that I myself have need to be converted." This was in Jan., 1838. Five months later we find him speaking just as plainly concerning his spiritual birth, which took place on the evening of May 24 at a Moravian, meeting in Aldersgate street, which, in his own words was as follows: "As one was reading Luther's preface to the Romans, about a quarter before nine, while he was describing the change which God works in the heart through faith in Christ, I felt my heart strangely warmed. I felt I did trust a Christ, Christ alone, for salvation; and an assurance was given me that He had taken away my sins, even mine, and saved me from the law of sin and death." This places his spiritual birth three years later than the storm incident, Again "romance" speaks of Mr. Wesley as frequently nolding "love feasts" while in America. This alone is sufficient to, condemn the story. The love feast was not then and is not now observed in the Church of England, and it is doubtful if Mr. Wesley ever knew of the existence of such a service at that time. If was after his conversion when on a visit to Herruhut in Germany, the seat of the Moravian church, that he probably first saw the love feast or agapai, and not until the following year is there any mention of one being held in connection with Mr. Wesley's services. So we might go on showing the absurdities and anachronisms of the article, but taking these as a sample of its general thankfuness (?) we have no hesitation in assigning it to the limbo of all such romances, with the feeling that it will never find a place in any authentic history of Methodism's founder.

Thanking you for space for so long a letter, I am yours truly. for the Dominion Coal Co. are being

ng you for space for so long a letter
I am yours truly.
F. A. WIGHTMAN.

Sleep fails to refresh you, your sys tem is beyond nature's restorative powers. It demands assistance. Haw ker's nerve and stomach tonic will promote healthy, refreshing sleep, re lost energy, revitalize the blood aid digestion, and make the weak an nervous strong and vigorous. Sold by all druggists, 50c. a bottle, six bottle

Travellers, away from the comfort of home, will find in Hawker's live pills a speedy cure for all disturbances of the stomach

That stuffed up feeling in the head is instantly relieved by using Haw ker's catarrh cure.

That tickling cough is instantly re-lieved by using Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry.

THREE OF 'EM.

A little Brooklyn girl astonished her mother the other day by her proficiency in philological pursuits. "Mamma," said she, "there are three kinds of 'bys,' aren't there?" "What do you mean, my dear?! responded the mother insurprise. "Well," sweetly lisped the little one, "there's one 'by' when you go by some one on the sidewalk, and there's another when you go to the store to buy something, and then there's by gosh!" The mother was not long in reaching the conclusion that her daughter needed a little careful instruction in the minor morals.—New York Tribune.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

AMONG THE INDUSTRIES.

A Figurishing Confectionery Establishment That Wants to Enlarge.

Machine That Can Cut a Ton of Lozenges a Day.

The Sun did not need any lamp to show him that there was an industry at the corner of Dock and Union

streets, where the sign of White, Colwell & Co. is hung out. This company are not only manufacturing confectionery up to the limit of their present facilities, in fact have not room enough on their premises, but would like to make arrangements for building a new and much larger factory. They employ from 40 to 45 hands, and their output has been steadily increasing in last few years. turn out all kinds of confectionery work, such as chocolate, cream, gum lozenge, Jap, and pan work, and hard beiled goods from the highest quality of tablets to the cheapest mixtures Daisy chocolates are their specialty and they make thirty varieties. They have a great variety of penny goods, including some novelties of their own. They also put up fruit syrups, and a specialty in powdered sugar in five pound packages not elsewhere made in Capada. Their trade in fruit syrups runs from 600 to 800 cases per year Among other things they use about 2,500 bbls. of sugar, 20,000 cocoanuts and 25,000 lbs. of chocolate for coating purposes. Formerly they imported chocolates for coating from states, but now get a fine article from Toronto. Formerly they got their cocoanuts by way of the states, but now the West India steamers bring them direct, both for this firm and Ganong of St. Stephen. There has been considerable new machinery put in during the last two years, this year lozenge cutting machine from England that works by steam and cuts 14 lozenges per stroke, 70 strokes per minute. To put it in another way, the machine will cut a ton a day. A man and two girls with this machine will do as much as a man and six girls under the old system. The company's market is the maritime provinces, but with improved facilities they could do business with the upper provinces, and will probably go into Quebec this year as it is. Speaking of trade with the United States Mr. White said he believed if they had absolute free trade they could compete and live, because

of cheaper facilities here for manufacturing. But a revenue tariff would kill them out. They wanted either free trade or protection. And the free trade could not be extended to Europ ean goods either, for he did not think they could compete at all with the European factories. With regard to enlarging their business Mr. White and also Mr. Wheeler stated that if the city would exempt them from taxation they would put up a five story brick building, 40x100 feet, giving them 20,000 square feet of space. They would employ about sixty hands, which with the newest improved labor machiner would enable them to greatly increas their output. They point out that Ganongs of St. Stephen and their com-

petitors in Toronto are exempt from taxation and are therefore better able to compete in markets that are competing centres for them all. They say that they could manufacture cheaper in some of the smaller towns, which would give special inducements to get them, but they prefer to stay here and think that under the circumstances the city should favorably consider

turned out at the rate of about five a day, and the yard is filled with them getting the finishing touches. Rhodes, Curry & Co. are completing an order for fish cars for the domin-ion Atlantic Railway Co. These cars car trucks and springs under them. They will travel on express trains and will be used in sending fish to the American market. They are painted erim-

son lake and present a striking appearence.-Press. The Provincial Chemical Fertilize Co. (Ltd.), of this city are doing a good business. They employ from 12 to 15 persons. Most of the material, except, of course, the chemicals, is got near at hand. Their trade is increasing as the farming community become more alive to the advantage of using fertilizer on their lands. But there is a very large proportion of farmres still who have neve yet used any fertilizer other than that produced on the farm. The company sell their product in the maritime provinces and have also sold considerable in Newfoundland, besides making shipments to the West Indies. This industry is a comparatively new

one, but one that stands to grow steadily from year to year.

The Welcome Soap Co. and J. T. Lo gan's soap works each employ in the neighborhood of a dozen persons, the number varying from time to time. They market their product in the maritime provnces, some in the upper provinces and some in Newfoundland

NOTES. A new dye works is soon to be started in Moncton by J. G. Francis, now of Humphrey's mills.

The drafting room of the Robb En gine works, Amherst, is busy turning out drawings for a line of side crank engines, the first of which goes to the Dominion Coal Co., C.B. The object of this new venture is to turn out heap, strong engine for mild work, but in the above case the engine will engines are to be graduated in 6, 12

and 15 inch strokes The Victoria mills at Fredericton Hale & Murchie proprietors, have been extensively repaired and improved during the winter, some new machin ery being also put in.

The G. & G. Flewelling Manufactur ng Co., Hampton, are so rushed that they intend running their mill night and day as soon as the river opens. The Moncton cotton mill, which has been closed down this week for re pairs, will resume work on Monday Times, Saturday.

McLeod Bros. of Truro, who have amalgamated their wire mattress business with the Casket Co., are busy moving their machinery to the new

The Shulee Lumber Co. have finish

ed their season's work and the teams are about all out of the woods. During the winter 40,000 piling have cut, and 25,000,000 feet of deals, scantling, etc.
The Record Foundry and Machine

Company have issued a calendar showing a bird's eye view of their work and office in Moncton and branch depot in Montreal. The view gives good idea of the extent of the works which now rank among the largest in Canada. The indications are that the output of this company will be still further increased in the near future in fact the works are being steadily enlarged to enable them to meet the increasing demand for their goods.

Moncton Times. Says the Fredericton Farmer: The savings of the people give some indication of the general prosperity. By a table kindly placed at the Farmer's disposal by A. F. Street, collector of custems and manager of the dominion government savings bank in this city we find that the balance to the credit of depositors July 1st, 1873, twenty years ago, amounted to the modest sum of \$37,000. What is it today? No less than the magnificent sum of \$577, 430.55, or an increase of more than half a million dollars. During the past year there has been a substantial increase

NE "FOUNDLAND DELEG "ES. They Reach Halifax on Their Way to Ottawa

An Interview With Hon. Mr. Morris as to the Entry of the Colony.

Halifax, March 29.-The Newfoundand confederation delegates arrived this evening by steamer Grand Lake. They are Hon. Robert Bond, E. P. Morris, G. H. Emmerson and W. Horwood. They will remain in the city till Monday morning, when they leave by the I. C. R. fast express, to connect with the C. P.R. express at St. John, for the capital. Hon. Mr. Mor. ris was seen by your correspondent tonight. He characterized the des patches sent from St. Johns regarding the hostile demonstration when they ieft for Halifax as foundationless ex aggerations. The alleged demonstra tion was got up by three or four persons, their ringleader a barber name Collins, whose grievance is that a year ago he presented a bogus claim against the government, which was thrown out of court. The anti-delegation demonstration represented no essociation or league, but merely themselves. The crowd at the wharf was attracted simply by a rumor that something might happen, and was made up largely of people assembled to see their friends off, as the passen gers numbered about two hundred. Mr. Morris also stigmatized the anrexation despatches as largely fabrications. The disloyal placards that were recently posted in St. Johns were cut up by unknown persons, even the office that printed them is a secret. There is no public sentiment regarding the United States other than a friendly feeling for the people of the repub ic, who have ever displayed a ness and sympathy to them in trouble, be it occasioned by fire or by con ercial panic. .

"What is the public sentiment regarding confederation?" was asked of Mr. Morris.

"It is impossible to tell what the sentiment of the whole country is. The question of confederation has not been a political issue since 1869. Since then a new generation has arisen. Much of the objection to confederation is hereditary. Many who oppose it do so without a full knowledge of facts, not having the terms of union before them. It cannot be said that the recent commercial troubles have altered the opinion of the people on this question. He had been one of the representatives of St. Johns for ten years and he knew the people so well that he could say that no mere troubles or financial difficulties would influence them in favor of confedera tion or any other constitutional was in the best interests of the whole The government in powe country. The government in power on the other hand, seeing that confederation is likely soon to become a issue on its merits, or, as opposed to any other political scheme, think it is due to the people that the terms on which confederation can be accom-plished should be learned and laid before the country. Our mission to Ottawa is to discuss with the Car dian government the terms on which a union of the two countries on mutu-

ally advantageous terms may be brought about." Mr. Morris stated that he hoped the delgeation would get through its business at Ottawa and be back in Newfoundland in less than a month Boston, March 29.—The fund for the relief of the destitute in Newfound-land, which has been contributed to from all parts of the state during the past few weeks, now amount \$12,000. The Plant Steamer Halifax which sails for Halifax tomorrow, will carry a large amount of provisions supplies, etc., which have been purchased at cost from wholesale dealers in the city and vicinity. Thomas Mitchell, representing a large busi-ness firm in Halifax, who is in the city, says that the city of Halifax has responded liberally to the needs of Newfoundland. It has sent large shipments of provisions and clothing. and has now a subscription fund of \$1,500, which it will immediately use for further relief.

POLICEMAN KNEW HIS DUTY.

The othen night a St. Louis policeman arristed a somnambulist who was wandering about the streets in his nightdress. When the somnambulist awoke he exclaimed: "Surely, you are not going to arrest me: I am not responsible, as I am a somnambulist." "I don't care what church you are a member of," said the officer. "You can't walk the streets of St. Louis in your shirt tail if you belong to all the churches in the city."

ENVIOUS.

you told your old friend about my hours' speech," said the emancinaled

"Yes," replied her husband.
"What did he say?"
"He said his wished his wife

BOSTON LETTER.

The A. P. A. Making Itself Felt in Massachusetts.

Boston Ranks Next to New York in the Value of Her Foreign Commerce.

The Lumber Trade and Pulp Mills-Fresh Fish Lower Owing to Large Arriva's

(From our own correspondent.) Boston, March 31 .- The members of the American Protective Association, better known as the "A. P. A.," were very prominent throughout the state this week, and demonstrations were made in about every city and town of importance. Boston seems to have been the storm centre, and on Wedresday night the secret organization made things very lively indeed. On Thursday the new A. P. A. organ, the Daily Standard, was launched upon the sea of journalism, thus giving the New England states their first official A. P. A. daily organ. The paper was read by nearly everybody as a distinct curiosity, consequently the circulation grew to remarkable proportions, but like all other innovations it will experience the change that ensues at the close of the proverbial period of nine days. The paper, however, will probably enjoy a fair circulation, and may possibly prove a success finan-cially, although Boston has long been

over-supplied with newspapers.

Collins McNicoll of Calais, Me., has been appointed a special inspector of the United States treasury department. He will act under instructions from Converse J. Smith, and lay for smugglers on the New Brunswick border. The customs officials have determined to use more vigilance than ever

to prevent smuggling. Rev. B. Fay Mills, the well known evangelist, is holding revival meetings at Portland with great success. It s said the meetings are thronged to a degree such as Moody never saw. The New Haven News says :"Per-

haps Canada can read us a lesson on the currency problem. Elasticity with sefety is what we all want. Canada eems to be enjoying it, and we have the safety indeed, but without the

The Boston chamber of commerce has issued a yearly statement of Boston's trade for the year 1894. It shows that the growth has been larger than that of New York, and that this port ranks next to the metropolis in the value of her foreign commerce. Excorts during 1894 amounted to \$84,656. 636, and the imports to \$53,398,848. There arrived from foreign ports 2,078 vessels of 1,749,058 tonnage. There cleared 1,913 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,459,907. Boston is still the largest wool market in the country, and next to Chicago is the largest pork packing centre. Boston also does a larger trade with the maritime provinces

than any other port in the country. Another large consignment of pro visions, clothing, etc., left Boston today for Newfoundland. As in the last shipment, the Newfoundland destitute will have the benefit of profits, dealers having sold the provisions at cost. The consignment left on the steamer Halifax and will be transferred to one of the Coastal steamship company's vessels at Halifax. Transportation is granted free. It is estimated that over \$15,000 has been raised during the pas month or two in this state for the

Newfoundland destitute. Tribune assembly, Sons and Daugh ters of the Maritime Provinces, will hold an entertainment April 4 for the benefit of the Newfoundland fund. John Carter of Cape Canso, N. S., and Miss Olinda Daley of Digby were united in marriage at the Ruggles street Baptist church a few days ago. Another wedding was that of David W. Moffatt of Sydney, C. B., to Miss Lucinda Johnson last night at the Columbus Avenue Presbyterian church. Dr. C. W. Bradley, Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. J. L. Harris of Moncton and Arthur F. Williams of Halifax were

among provincial visitors in town this Dominion coal shares are quoted at \$15 and \$16 common stock just now. The spruce situation is still the strongest feature of the lumber marret and dealers are more contented than they have been for months. Prices of spruce are better maintain ed at association prices, as the trade in this vicinity is gradually becoming more centralized. The pulp manufacturers are taking large quantities of spruce, and if the price of lumber was lower than at present prevailing it would pay better to sell spruce to the A syndicate composed of pulp men. Vandyke of this city and the Cookshire Mill Co. of Cookshire, Queec, recently purchased 250,000 acres of forest lands in the province of Que bec. The land contains some of the finest lumber in the province, much of

which will be used in the manufacture of pulp. Two members of the Canadian end of the syndicate Hon. W. B. Ives, Canadian minister of trade and commerce, and R. H. Pope, M. P., who was recently in this city on business connected with the Northwestern Lumbermen's association. In addition to the pulp mills aleady in the eastern townships and vicinity, other mills will be erected by the syndicate, and it is expected that the pulp industry there will receive a decided impetus. The sales of lands there also includes many saw mills, and this will give the Northeastern Lumbermen's association practical centrol of the Quebec lumber trade r will also stimulate trade in the region at the head of the St. John river. Wm. Haskins & Sons of 75 State street, this city, will be the Bos ton agent of the new syndicate, and will handle about all Boston sales Geo. Vandyke, one of the members of the syndicate, offers to buy any part of 50,000,000 feet of standard spruce lumber by rail sawn to order at association prices, less 5 per cent commission. It is expected that this will keep up the price of spruce lum-

ber shipper by rail from all points. Attention will also be devoted to the cargo lumber from the lower provand a strong effort will be made to keep the price up considerbly above that of last season.

Hemlock is in better demand, which indicates that the spring trade is beginning. Eastern pine is unchanged and lacks life. Cedar shingles hold firm and are in good demand. Other departments are quiet. A large banking firm, under direction of a leading New England pulp manufacturer, is furnishing capitol to buy and control all the pulp mills east of Niagara Falls. If the deal is carried out, it will require \$30,000,0000. This week's quotations are as follows:

Spruce—Spruce house frames, 10 inches and under, ordered by car, \$15 per M; random do, \$14; yard orders cut to length, \$15; 12-inch frames, \$16; No 2 matched spruce boards, clipped, 6 to 10 inches wide, \$14; clear No 1 ficor boards, \$21; 1½ inch laths, car lots, \$2.25; 1% inch, \$2.40; 4-foot extra clapboards, \$30; clear, \$28; second clear, \$24; shingles, \$1.50.

Pine—Coarse No 2 eastern pine, \$15@17; refuse, \$12@13; outs, \$8.50@9; rough edge stock, box boards, etc, \$9@12.50; eastern pine clapboards, \$40@45; pine sap extra, \$50; matched boards, \$19@22.

Hemlock, cedar shingles, etc—Bastern planed and butted boards, hemlock, \$12@12.50; random do, \$11.50@12; Pennsylvania grades, \$11@13; extra cedar shingles, \$3 per M; clears, \$2.60; second clears, \$2; extra No 1, \$1.75; No 1, \$1.50; white ash, \$35@45; butternut, \$55@60; plain oak, \$35@45; quartered oak, \$50@60. Spruce-Spruce house frames, 10 in

Fresh fish are somewhat lower now.

owing to large arrivals. The mackerel situation is very firm and prices are wandering upward. Codfish are in fair demand, with prospects of prices going up. Lobsters and Newfoundland salmon are in strong demand, with many orders unfilled. Pickled herring are quiet. Prices are:

herring are quiet. Prices are:

Salt fish-Provincial extra mackerel, \$18
per bbl; No 1, \$16; large No 2s, \$15; common,
2s, \$14.50; large oN 3, \$14; large Georges
cod, \$5.50 per qtl; medium, \$4; large deorges
pank, \$4.50; medium, \$4; large pickled cod,
\$3.50; medium, \$3; hake and pollock, \$1.75@
2; haddock, \$2; medium scaled box herring,
8c; No 1, 7c; lengthwise, 6c; provincial split
herring, \$4@425 per bbl; large Scatteree, \$7;
Labrador, \$5.50; bay shore, \$3@3.49; round
shore, \$2.45; Newfoundland salmon, \$20@22
per bbl; No 1, \$18@19; Cape Breton fancy
split herring, \$7@7.50. The above are wholesale prices.

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Fresh fish—Market cod, \$2@2.50 per 100 lbs:
large cod, \$3@3.25; steak cod, \$4@4.50; haddock, \$1.50@2.50; large hake, \$3@3.25; small,
\$1@1.25; pollock, \$2@2.75; steak pellock, \$3@
3.50; white halibut, \$14@16c; gray, 12c;
chicken do, 12@16c; roe shad, 40@50c; buck,
20@30c; frozen herring, \$1@1.15 per 190 count;
Oregon salmon, 12c; eastern frozen salmon,
16@18c; lake trout, frozen, 10c; eels, 9@10c;
live and boiled lobsters, 20@25c.

Canned fish—Choice canned lobsters, \$1.75
@1.85; good, \$1.60@1.70; low grades, \$1@1.40;
Eastport sardines, quarter oils, \$2@3.10 per
case; three-quarter mustards, \$2.75@2.80; onehalf oils, \$5.20@5.40; Columbia river canned
salmon, \$1.75@1.80; Alaska, \$1,29@1.25.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Death of Little Corinne, in an Albany, New York, Hospital.

Something About Plays and Players More or Less Known in St. John.

Dick Golden, in Old Jed Prouty, is booked to appear at the Opera house

May 20th and 21. During the performance of Richard III. at the Castle Square theatre, Boston, Mass., March 22, Joseph Haworth had the misfortune to injure the end of his right thumb during the duel scene with Howard Gould. The sword nearly severed the thumb and made a very painful wound, but Mr.

Haworth finished the scene.

The Sawtelle Dramatic Co. did a big business last week at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. This is one of the best 10, 20 30 cent companies in the United

States.

The Bubb Comedy Co. was at Elizabeth, New Jersey, all last week. The Baggage Check is doing a good

s in Ohio towns just now Willie Akerstrom, who is booked to appear at the Opera house for two weeks, commencing May 27th, has been playing for the past fortnight to excellent houses in New Haven, Meriden and other Connecticut towns. The Grau Opera Co. was at Waco

Texas, last week. Corinne, the merry burlesque actress, died on Friday last in an Albany, New York, hospital. She was in her 24th year and had matured rap idly of late. Her voice had lost the richness that so charmed the thousands who saw her, years ago, on the Mechanics' Institute stage as Little Buttercup in H. M. S. Pinafore, but she was still the graceful dancer and winsome actress of yore. Her stage success was almost entirely due to the business management and personal training of her mother, Jennie Kimball, a woman well known to the old time patrons of the Dock street Opera house in this city. Corinne nade her first stage appearance in Rhode Island, but when soon after she appeared in New York city in the Pirates of Penzance, the Geary society stopped her on the score youth, contending that she was only seven years of age. Corinne po sessed about \$50,000 worth of jewelry and had a magnificent home in Philadelphia. She never married. Since 1893 she has been starring in a three act burlesque opera-bouffe, entitled Hendrick Hudson, which treats of the discovery of America by Columbus, the discovery of Columbus by Hen-drick Hudson (Corinne) and the Chi-

cage World's Fair. He-"What? You can't go to the opera with me tonight? You promised to." She-"I know it, but it is impos sible." "Ha! I see it all. You love another." "Oh, no-no, indeed." "Then you have determined to trample on your own heart and marry some man for his money. Aha! You shrink! You expect him to call this evening! Per-fidious—" "Please, please don't. It is not so." "Then why won't you go?" 'I-I can't get my new coat on over the sleeves of my new dress."

King Oscar of Sweden once passe through a little town which was festively decorated for the occasion. Among the rest, a huge transparency, affixed to a gloomy looking edifice, attracted his attention. It bore the in-scription, "Welcome to Your Majesty!" in gigantic characters. "What building is that?" the king inquired. "That is the county prison, your majesty," replied one of the aldermen. The king laughed and was heard to observe, "Isn't that carrying hospitality a little too far?"

HORRIBL

New York Detect Mysterious

Body of a Colored Mutilated

The Victim First Stra Remains

New York, Mar most mysterious in this city since of old "Shakespe low resort near t for whose bute "Frenchy" is now tence, was discor six o'clock this was a young c dismembered body ped in pieces of hidden from view building of the N pany, corner of Waverly place. ly remains had be known. As yet clue to the perpet the bundle there. the discovery of t of the central offic a half dozen of

were detailed to if possible. The body was same time by two Joseph Phillips, is and the other P Kysmare of the The bundle in

was found was with pieces of the middle porti Patrolman Kysm side and drew a human leg. murder had bee hastily placed again and repor remains were to street station The body proved known colored

25 years old. Around the ne double knot a l cloth. This had that it had cause had forced the cut off just abou of them lay on with its foot to the other was body.

The only cloth on were a chem white material. the body was w some thought t piece of carpet the bundle ther of note paper clot of blood these words, so made out: "Ma J., James (or Rahway, N. J." Beneath wer and also the v tween then by Coroner I deputy corone careful invest nation of the man, in order how she came lin first remo bound the ha had been tied great eneases

> by a sharp as There was ev cut on the had used a sever the w but had give a more powe evidence of a the weman. sion caused the strangula a slight abras the neck. positive that not more tha she had prob

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ie trout, 1702en, 100, 100 inied lobsters, 20@25c. dsh—Choice canned lobsters, \$1.75 l, \$1.60@1.70; low grades, \$1@1.40; ardines, quarter oils, \$2@3.10 per quarter mustards, \$2.76@2.80; one-constant of the company of

MATIC AND MUSICAL.

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HORRIBLE MURDER.

New York Detectives Have a Most Mysterious Case in Hand.

Body of a Colored Woman Found in a Mutilated Condition.

The Victim First Strangled to Death and the Remains Then Cut Up.

New York, March 31.-One of the most mysterious murders committed in this city since the mutilated body of old "Shakespeare" was found in a low resort near the East River front for whose butchery the Algerian "Frenchy" is now serving a life sentence, was discovered shortly after six o'clock this morning. The victim was a young colored woman, whose dismembered body was found wrapped in pieces of carpet and partly hidden from view in the area of the building of the New York Note Company, corner of Sixth Avenue and Waverly place. How long the ghastknown. As yet the police have no clue to the perpetrator who deposited the bundle there. Immediately upon the discovery of the crime, the police a half dozen of the best detectives were detailed to fathom the mystery.

The body was found almost at the same time by two men. One of these, Joseph Phillips, is a young electrician, and the other Patrolman Edward S.

The bundle in which the remains was found was bound at either end with pieces of clothes line, leaving the middle portion somewhat loose. Patrolman Kysmare put his hand inside and drew out the lower part of a human leg. Then he knew that murder had been committed, and he hastily placed the leg in its place again and reported the matter. The remains were taken to the Charles street station house on a stretcher. The body proved to be that of an unknown colored woman between 21 and

Around the neck was tied in a double knot a long piece of cheese cloth. This had been tied so tightly that it had caused strangulation and had forced the tongue to protrude from the mouth. Her legs had been cut off just above the knees, and one of them lay on the top of the body, with its foot toward her head, while the other was found underneath the

The only clothing the woman had on were a chemise and chemisette of white material. The stuff in which the body was wrapped was composed of an old brown table cover, which some thought to be a piano cover, a piece of carpet and an old rug. In bundle there was found a piece of note paper On this paper was a clot of blood, and written in pencil these words, so far as they could be made out: "March 23rd, Rahway, N. J., James (or Jane) E. Surindell,

Beneath were the word "Solomon" and also the word "Brother," while the word "Ditto" was written between them. The body was vie by Coroner Debbs and also by the deputy coroner, Conlin, who made a careful investigation and an examination of the wounds and of the woman, in order if possible to determine how she came by her death. Dr. Donlin first removed the stout cord which bound the hands together. This had been tied so tightly as to make great escases in the flesh. He next inloosemed the long piece of cheese cloth with which the woman had been choked to death. He found that this had been tied in a double knot and that it had been the direct cause of death. The other mutilations, he said, had been made after death had come.

The deputy coroner said he had no doubt that the woman had been cut by a sharp axe or a butcher's cleaver. There was evidence, however, in the cut on the thigh that the murderer had used a knife at first, in order to sever the whole leg from the trunk, but had given that instrument up for

There was nowhere to be found any evidence of a struggle on the part of On the neck was an abrasion caused by the cloth with which the strangulation had been done and a slight abrasion on the other side of the neck. The deputy coroner was positive that the woman had been dead not more than twenty-four hours before the body was found, and that she had probably been dead not less than fourteen hours, although the time might have been less. He said also that the woman had been a mo-

Among the slight clues which may eventually lead to the identification of the body are these furnished by a plain geld ring the woman wore on the third finger of her left hand, and by the fact that she wore a porous

plaster on her left breast. The remains were visited by many hundreds of colored people living in the vicinity, but none of them could identify her, although Henry Allen, a house cleaner, thought he recognized her as a woman who had once worked in his employ, but he could not tell her name. It is the opinon of the police that the woman is a member of that class of colored women who live on streets running out of Sixth avenue. They make no attempt to explain the motive for the crime.

McSwatters—It's very funny. Mrs. McSwatters—What is? McSwatters— Why, when the doctor treats me I alto pay for it.—Syracuse

NOVA SCOTIA.

The East Slope Pit to be Worked Two Full Shifts of Ten Hours Each.

On the Dangerous Nova Scotia Coast -Crew in the Rigging With No Means of Escape.

WEYMOUTH.

known two-masted schooner foun-dered at 9.30 this (Sunday) morning, niles off Cape St. Mary, situated near twenty feet of masts could be seen out of the water, and the crew were in the rigging, with no means of relief near at hand. An endeavor will be made to obtain a tug boat at Yarmouth, but being Sunday it is very doubtful if this can be accomplished in time to rescue the unfortunate seamen. It is also feared the tide will have ebbed before relief arrives, in which case little hopes of saving the crew are entertained. The schooner struck on the ledge at low tide.

Amherst, N. S., March 29,— The members of the Young Men's Liberal ly remains had been lying there is not | Conservative association held their first meeting tonight since the organization. It was a rousing meeting, brim full of enthusiasm. J. M.Currey, president, was in the chair, and the large hall was crowded. Hon. Hiram of the central office were notified and Black and Hon. A. R. Dickey were the speakers of the evening, and in stirring addresses urged the young men to attend the club and study the political issues of the day, and for themsee which party was steering for the welfare of the country, the berals or conservatives.

In the course of his address Hon. Mr. Dickey said he was in a position Kysmare of the Mercer street station. to say that at the present moment there was no division in the government upon the Manitoba question. Charles H. Tupper goes to Antigonish, and that county, when asked, will give a good account of itself. The other speakers were Jas, Mc-Kinnon, H. W. Rogers, H. Pipes, Jas. Morse and E. E. Hewson. A hearty vote of thanks and three cheers and a tiger to the speakers brought the

> NEW GLASGOW. New Glasgow, N. S., March 28.-The electric railway connecting Trenton, Stellarton and Westville with New Glasgow is now an assured fact, and work will be commenced in the

A new grain elevator, 80 feet high, is being erected here.

A Y. M. C. A. building costing \$10,-000 is to be erected here this spring. Hon. Arthur Dickey passed through here today en route to Ottawa. He will remain over at Amherst a couple

is the representative of this county Sun won on its contemporaries in lower Canada. It was the only morning paper that contained the announcement of the resignation. Everybody is enthusiastic over the enter-prise of the Sun-first to don the eight page form; first to secure the Associated Press despatches; first in the hearts of the people, and last but not least, always first in the dissemina-

SPRINGHILL.

Springhill, March 29.—The collieries, menth. If work remains steady, this change will mean full time for the men instead of three-quarter time, which they have recently been working. Mr. Cowans has sent a request to the union asking the miners to begin the first shift at six o'clock in the morning. The men, in return, ask that the management stop the union dues in the company's office and hand the same over to the treasurer of the union. No answer to the union men's

The company intend to erect the bank head at the north slope with all possible despatch. It is stated that the trestle work which was burnt down, and which connected the north and west slopes, will not be built by

Special memorial services were last Sunday evening at the Methodist church in memory of the late lament-ed Mrs. Alex. Dick. The church was appropriately and tastefully decorated, and the special music was solemn and well rendered. The Rev. Mr. England preached from the text: "She hath done what she could." The church was crowded. Mrs. Dick was a former member of this church, and was much beloved, especially by the younger members of the congregaion. Mr. Dick returned to the Joggins last Tuesday.

A. M. Hunter has purchased the feed store formerly conducted by H. Hunter. The friends of the latter gentleman will regret to learn that he has been confined to his home by serious sickness since Christmas.

The opening of two new general stores in town has had the effect of cutting the price of groceries, and lively competition is now being made for the cash trade of the town. A young men's conservative asso clation is soon to be formed in town.

HALIFAX. Halifax, N. S., March 27 .- One of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions of the liberal conservative party ever held in Guysboro county met there today, despite the bad state of the roads. Delegates from nearly every district of the county attended, and those who could not attend telegraphed their wishes. Ernest Gregory, barrister, of Antigonish, was the unanimous choice of the convention, and accepted the nomination in a short, but forcible speech, exposing effectively the falacies of the grit policy.

The local bicyclists today were surprised when they heard that one of the most prominent wheelman in the city was missing. The young man was a clerk in S. Cunard & Co.'s ofventions of the liberal conservative

is understood he is now in the United

pensive living. Halifax, N. S., March 27.-William Gibson, son of the city tax collector, of Halifax, is missing and fears are expressed that he has met with foul play. Some weeks ago Gibson received a letter from his son, who was in Boston, stating that he was coming home. He fixed the date of his departure and advised his parents that

he was coming by the Yarmouth line. Weymouth, N. S., March 31.—An un-If is known that he purchased his ticket and placed his luggage on board the str. Yarmouth at Boston, on the Trinity Ledge, about thirty but that he failed to board the steam er himself. Gibson had a large sum the extremity of Nova Scotia in the Bay of Fundy. At 3 p. m., about rise to the theory he has met with rise to the theory he has met with foul play. He is twenty-five years old. Inquiries have been made in Boston and elsewhere, but not a trace of the missing man has been found. Halifax, March 28.—Percy Lear was today granted a divorce from his wife by Judge Graham.

Premier Fielding left today by str. Duart Castle on a trip to the West Indies. His health has not been good this winter. The Duart Castle took 250 soldiers for Bermuda.

(By the Associated Press.) Halifax, March 28.-The Allan line steamship Carthaginian arrived here today from Glasgow and Liverpool. She brought one hundred British menof-wars men, whose destination is Bermuda. Augmented by two hundred others, who had arrived previously, the British tars left for their destina-

tion this afternoon. A heavy easterly gale with snow has prevailed throughout Nova Scotia today and is still raging. An immense from the northern entrance. Wild fowl are on the ice in great numbers.

GRIPPE IS WITH US.

Numerous Families in the City are Afflicted

Some Pointers as to the Manner in Whien it Should be Treated.

There are numerous cases of La Grippe in the city. There are indi- Hung Chang at Chimonesiki. vidual cases, and cases where whole families are afflicted. Every day or two one misses a familiar face, and is told that the person is laid up with the Grippe.

This disease should be grappled with of days.

Sir C. H. Tupper's resignation is all those in a weak or debilitated condition. One of the worst features is that it leaves its victims, those who in the commons. What a "scoop" the survive, in very many cases so prostrated that they easily fall a prey to other forms of disease. This is true even where a person has only had a slight attack of grippe. Of course much depends upon the care that is taken. Unnecessary exposure and the failure to take proper steps to re-store the system to health are chiefly responsible for the ills that follow. As soon as the symptoms appear the patient should take a dose of Hawker's Liver pills, and continue taking them from time to time as directed. ker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry should be freely taken to break up worked two full shifts of ten hours each from the beginning of next care, will cure the Grippe. Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry is especially helpful in the case of children, who are very fond of it, and

For persons who may have had a bad case of grippe, and are badly run down, nervous and depressed, there is no remedy can surpass a course of and Hawker's liver pills to restore the from la grippe will notice that the tongue is furred and coated, indicating debility and a disturbed state of the stomach and liver. It is essentially necessary therefore, before commencing tonic treatment, in or to obtain its 'full cial results, to regulate the stomach and liver by the use of Haw

ter's liver pills, which are unequalled as a liver or stomach regulator. Haw ker's nerve and stoma certain sure, when faithfully used, for all diseases arising from nerve exhaustion, weakened or impaired digestion, or an impoverished or impure condition of the blood, such as nervousness, weakness, nervous headache sleeplessness, neuralgia, loss of appe tite, dyspepsia, hysteria, and the pros-trating effects of La Grippe or any nerve weakness of heart or brain arising from worry, overstrain of mind or body, or excesses of any nature. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills can be obtained from all druggists and dealers. Tonic, 50 cents a bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50. Pills, 25 cents a box. They are manufactured by the Hawker Medicine Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B., and New York City.

States. It is the old story of too ex- Emperor of Japan Has Declared an Unconditional Armistice.

> All on Account of Attempted Assassination of Li Hung Chang.

British Warships Leave for Formosa-Foreign Women and Children Advised to Leave.

Tokio, March 29.-The Emperor of Japan has declared an unconditional

St. Petersburg, March 29.-Advices received here from Tokio say that the decision of the Emperor of Japan, who declared an unconditional armistice, was greatly due to the extreme in dignation aroused by the attempt on Viceroy Li Hung Chang's life. Washington, March 29.-The news

that an unconditional armistice had

been declared by the Emperor of Japan was confirmed at the Japanese legation, and it was stated that a cablegram to this effect had been received from the home government. China made the offer of the armistice and the peace plenipotentiary of Japan was empowered to accept with out condition. This was done in view of the "unexpected event" that hap pened, viz., the attempted assassin ation of Li Hung Chang. The armis tice, Minister Kurino of the Japanes legation said, would be effective unti the peace negotiations are concluded After a meeting of the peace ambas-sadors had been decided on, China requested the declaration of an armisday and is still raging. An immediate the description of the series from Point Tupper to Hawkes- acted upon favorably by Japan. His bury, across the Strait of Canso, was struck by a large cake of ice, and the scow was so badly damaged that it erations except on certain conditions. government, Minister Kurino said, had is unfit for further use. North Bay is These conditions are not known, but full of ice, and the ice extends in a it is suggested that probably the oc solid field as far as the eye can reach cupation of Taku might have been one, Japan wishing as a guarantee of the willingness and earnestness of the Chinese for an amicable settlement of the war. China evidently could not arrive at a conclusion to agree to the stipulation demanded by Japan, and the attempt on the life of the Chinese for the time being and hostilities will be suspended. There will be no with-

Chinese territories, however.

London, March 29.—The Times will tomorrow publish a despatch from Pekin saying that further excitement

The Times' correspondent adds that he learns that Li is now able to continue the peace negotiations though he still remains much disturbed by panese officers are now very watchful from the start. It is of an epidemic to prevent any further trouble. Had it not been for the assault upon the Chinese plenipotentiary, the conditions would have been closed ere this. It is reported in Pekin that the attack upor Li was made by Koyama Ro kunosuki in revnge for the execution of his brother in Tien Tsin at the begirning of the war.

The war officials in Pekin hold few

conferences. On the whole a settle-ment of the war appears dubious Prince Kung, who has charge of all the war operations, is much worn. A Hong Kong despatch to the Times says that the general commanding the Chinese forces on the Pescadore islands telegraphed on March 23rd, that

Later he telegraphed that the Japanese had captured two forts.

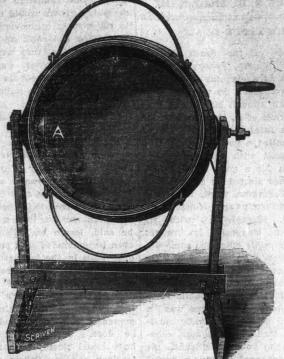
A Shanghai despatch to the Times says that nine Japanese cruisers and der the command of Admiral Ito, bombarded the east forts on Penghui is land on March 23rd. One thousand troops were landed from five transports and an attack was made on the fort, which dominated the others. The Chinese evacuated the position dur-ing the night and the Japanese entered on the morning of March 24th. They then turned the guns on the other forts, which made no reply. The magazines of one of the eastern forts exploded before the positions were evacuated. Only one thousand prisopers were taken, the other Chinese being allowed to escape to the banks off shore. The Japanese loss was one killed and twenty-seven wounded. The victors will leave three thousand men to garrison Penghul island. Provisions for four months will also be left there. The Japanese have now secured a southern base for their operations and the fleet is about leave in view of peace having been

established on the island. The British cruiser Leander and Spartan have arrived at Takow. British despatch vessel Alacrity, with the admiral on board, left Shanghai today for Formosa. Nine Japanes warships, which steamed down the east coast of Formosa, passed South Cape on March 27. A junk was cuptured by the Japanese and those of board were questioned as to the lo cality of the British warships, afte which the junk and its crew were re The British consul has ad vised that all foreign women children to leave Formosa. A number have already gone to Amoy and Hong

The black flags in southern Formo are very insolent to the forty whites who compose the foreign population of that part of the island. Hong Kong, March, 29.-The Japan ese are now bombarding Tai Wan, the

capitol town of Formosa London, March 30.—The Times thi morning says editorially: "Official news of the declaration of an armistice by the Emperor of Japan has als been received in London. It will be hailed everywhere with general satis faction. The more prudent Japanes statesmen have probably become con vinced that the occupation of Pekir would entail momentous consequence which they are not prepared to deal with. The idea that the Mikado's action was to result in this generous in pulse connected with Li Hung car hardly be accepted as probable. It cannot be hastily assumed that the war will end until Japan's demands

fice. His employers were not given the usual hotice, and are making enquiries regarding his whereabouts. It



A. Patent Gas Escape Vent, which, being in two pieces. can be taken apart and quickly cleaned.

No 1 to chura from 1 to 6 gais, cream. No. 3 to chura from 2 to 10 gais, cream. No 2 to chura from 1 to 8 gais, cream. No. 4 to chura from 2 to 13 gais, cream.

MR. BIRRELL, manager of ramers' Dairy Co. (largest butter makers in the city) is delighted with this chura, and says: "I have made a thorough test of the "Leader" Chura, containing Dowswell's Patent Gas Escape Vent, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best Barrel Chura 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 chura, and one 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.

GROWN IN CANADA. MANUFACTURED IN CANADA. USED IN CANADA.

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 or 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 decortication 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 has been caused in that city by the reports of Japanese advances on Shan Hai Kwan and the island of Formosa and the attempt to assassinate Li is then Rolled into a convenient form for cooking and makes most delicious 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.

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CANADA

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Cut out this Coupon and bring it to the SUN office together with \$1.50 and get the best volume of Pictorial Canada yet issued. If sent by mail send 25c. for postage.

NAME

ADDRESS

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of J. HORNCASTLE & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Catherine Horncastle and Wellington L. Hamm under the same firm name They will pay all claims against and collect all bills due the late firm.

CATHERINE HORNCASTLE, WILLIAM J. FORBES,

WELLINGTON L. HAMM. Referring to the above notice, I beg to thank my numerous friends for the liberal patronage extended to the firm of J. Horncastle & Co. during my 27 years connection therewith, and would ask a continuance of their support to the new firm.

W. J. FORBES.

We tender most sincere thanks to our many friends everywhere for their very cordial support during the fortyone years of our existence, and while announcing the retirement of Mr. W. J. Forbes, so long and favorably known in connection with our business, we take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that he will shortly open a well stocked boot and shoe store on his own account, and trust that he may be freely patronized in his particular

BISMARCKIAN FETES.

Berlin, March 31.-Telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the empire, announcing that the Bismarckian fetes have been commenced with great spirit. There was a specially interesting gathering at the national nonument of Germania in the Niederwald, to which thousands of persons travelled from all parts of the Rhineland. Among those present were representatives of thirty-six cities in the Rhenish district. Professor Aucken of Giessen university, delivered an oration at the foot of the monument.

DEAN OF CANTERBURY DEAD.

London, April 1.-The Times this morning announces the death of Very Rev. Robert Payne Smith, dean of Canterbury. He was born in 1818. Dr. Smith was at one time under-libra-rian of Bodlian, at Oxford university, and was the author of many works. He was a member of the Old Testament revision company In 1865 he was appointed to succeed Dr. Jacobson as regius professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and in 1871 was raised to the deanery of Canter-

Here is a Russian story: A young widow put up a costly monument to her late husband, and inscribed upon it, "My grief is so great that I can bear it." A year or so later, how-ever, she married again, and feeling a little awkwardness about the inscription, she solved the difficulty by adding one word, "alone." ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 3, 1895.

THE CITY'S DEAD.

The news of the death of Mr. Thomas W. Peters, ex-mayor of the city, comes as a surprise to many of his fellow citizens. It was not generally known, though his friends were perhaps aware of it, that he was the victim of a fatal disease. Mr. Peters would be called a young man, but he claim that there are a few men in was connected with the government of St. John for a good many years. Several times elected as a representative of Wellington ward, he served the city faithfully and honestly in acter. The fact that these men have the council. Elected, and twice reelected to the mayoralty, he brought be said, lessen the offence. It may to that responsible office the same diligence, prudence and reliability. He held positions in connection with numbers of public trusts and leaves an unblemished record as a public servant. Personally, Mr. Peters was a genial man, possessing kindly qualities which made him popular, especially with the younger citizens. At his age he appeared to have a useful career before him, and his friends had reason to expect that he might reach positions of wider responsibility and influence.

If Mr. Peters did asomething to build up the city in one way, the late Willian Causey did much to establish it in visible form. The old town which passed away in the great fire was to a considerable extent his workmanship The calamity of 1877 destroyed some magnificent structures of Mr. Causey's building, and in the city as it stands, his memory is preserved by many noble edifices. Good, honest work of this kind is a substantial testimony to a man's character, and such work Mr. Causey produced during a career of over half a century as a contractor and builder.

PREACHERS AND POLITICIANS.

It is well that public men should know that they are not exempt from criticism, even that of the pulpit. The contention that a preacher should refrain from political controversy may be pressed too far. It is the duty of clergymen to preach public as well as private morals and to reprove public as well as private immorality. Their responsibility to truth and right is of the widest application.

But the preacher's responsibility truth and right imposes upon him certain limitations. He is under obligation to thoroughly inform himself on a public matter before he makes asserinquiry into the conduct of a public man before he presumes to attack him from the pulpit. And he is not Take true to his sacred office if he uses his influential position to do an injustice to a fellow man, whether that injustice is done through extravagant or careless language, conveying more young men will testify to the with the circumstances which he dis

cusses. Moreover, the ordinary principles of fair play require that a minister who cpens up the discussion of controverted political subjects must expect to be treated as a party to a political controversy. The politicians or their friends have the right of reply or counter-criticism. Only a man who is at heart a tyrant will open up a controversy from the pulpit and then claim clerical exemption from the consequences which would follow the same utterances from other quarters. This principle seems to be generally accepted, for as a rule the preacher who discusses politics does not stand on his ministerial dignity against those who disagree with him. The latest case in point is that of Rev. W. W. Brewer, one of the Methodist preachers in Moncton, who spoke some vigcrous words last Sunday and has been criticised for them. So fan as we have seen, the criticism is at least as calm as the language criticised, and there is probably no resentment on the part of the preacher or his friends. Mr. Brewer's reflections on politicians had no more apparent reference to provincial than to federal public men. There is no reason to suppose that his strictures on govern ments were directed more against the administration at Fredericton than that at Ottawa, or the one at Mr. Brewer's late home in Prince Edward Island. His main attack was on bribery, which ought to be attacked, and which is not a vice confined to either party. Such language as the following need not apply to one party mor

than another: Is it not true that public money is spent to buy votes? Is it not true that public men flaunt their villainy in our faces? Oftawa hat been the ruin of many a stalwart business man, who, if he had kept out of politics would have been a blessing to their homes. The prison cells are filled with men not halt so guilty as men who sit in our legislative halls and frame the laws.

But is the language itself justified? It has become somewhat fashionable for the pulpit to pronounce sweeping condemnation of legislators as a class. Formerly the party press, more bitter than it is now, might occasionally say of an unusually obnoxious or unde-

serving member of the other party that he ought to be in the peniten

tiary. But campaign speakers and campaign papers would not now, even in the heat of controversy, say of the leaders or the rank and file of the other party that they were worse than the average convict. Can it be that as the press corrects its bad habit of personal abuse, the pulpit is to take it up?

The language quoted above may be defended in a technical way by the some parliaments who are understood to have been guilty of public or private theft, or perhaps of perjury or some other offence of a criminal charnot been convicted does not, it may even be contended that men who have once been in the legislature have become convicts. But there are men in the penitentiaries who were once preachers. Mr. Brewer's own church has convicted of criminal conduct preachers who once stood as high as he does. Juries in this province have found clergymen guilty of penitentiary crimes. Others of the holy calling have confessed their criminality and renounced their profession Shall we, then, say that "the prison cells are filled with men not half so guilty as men" who stand at the sacred desk and preach the gospel? Such language might be defended as not literally inaccurate. Yet how grossly untrue how cruelly unjust it would be to the most noble of all vo-

Probably Mr. Brewer did not mean to say more than that many men were elected to legislatures who should be left at home, and that sometimes a criminal got there. The words used to express this idea were rather infelicitous, but there is no denying that the electors sometimes make bad selections. On the other hand it is only fair to say that in the selection of representatives the people generally chocse one of the most trustworthy men in the community. The preacher is a man of observation and he knows that the average member of parliament is one of the most respected. reliable, and honorable men in the neighborhood from which he comes

By way of test, take the federal representatives of the counties nearest Moncton, beginning with the member for Westmorland. Mr. Wood is an official member of the same church to which Mr. Brewer belongs. He holds a most responsible trust in connection with Mt. Allison college. In the religious, social and business circle where he moves, he stands free from reproach. We are sure that Mr tion in respect to it. He is by all Brewer would meet him frankly any moral laws compelled to make careful day as an equal from a moral standpoint and would say that in his reflections he did not mean Mr. Wood. Albert. Weldon. Dr. former professor in the Metho-

dist college, has had to do with the training of the ministers of Mr. Brewer's church. These high than the facts warrant, or through a ideals which pervaded his teaching failure to make himself acquainted and were exhibited in his life. As ead of the Dalh as a citizen of the country, in private life, and as a politician, Dr. Weldon stands for all that is best in the intellectual and political life of this country. Mr. Brewer would say that he does not mean him. The representative of Kings is another man whom the preachers of his church are proud to meet as an equal in ecclesiastical gatherings. He has been honored by religious universities. He is regarded by friend and foe as an honest man and a Christian. His rigid integrity in public affairs may have lost him friends, but it has preserved the respect of those whose respect is worth the most. Of course, Mr. Brewer does not mean him. Then take Mr. Dickey of Cumberland. If Mr. Brewer should go to Amherst and ask his fellow clergymen there to name half a dozen of the younger citizens of that town, who were the most trusted, in whose integrity there was the most reliance, who exhibited the highest sense of honor, and who had the most concern for the intellectual and moral well-being of the town, he would be pretty certain to hear the name of Mr. Dickey among the first He would at once declare he did not mean Mr. Dickey. We believe that an enquiry at Richibucto and elsewhere in Kent will convince Mr. Brewer that Mr. McInerney is a man of unblemished personal and professional character, and of high repute. He will freely declare that the member not open to personal

demnation. If these five public men, taken thus at hazard because they are nearest. were gathered about Mr. Brewer he would not be ashamed of his com pany. On the contrary, he would be well pleased to be one of so fine a group, and would consider that it no way resembled a like gathering pro niscuously collected from the prison cells at Dorchester. And when Mr Brewer is transferred to another field of labor he need not be astonished if he finds himself where a similar test would produce like results.

An esteemed correspondent at 'Annandale writes, March 23, to the Charlottetown Examiner: "We bury William Blackett this evening. He was born in 1792-never sick, never spared tobacco or liquor.'

BISMARCK'S BIRTHD AY.

The Eightieth Anniversary Celebrated.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of Germans in London.

ene of Unparalleled Beauty Around the

London, April 1.-An enthusiastic meeting in honor of Prince Bismarck was held in this city tonight and was attended by over 1,500 Germans. Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, was unable to be present. owing to his indisposition, which has for some time compelled him to abstain from all social functions, but the other members of the German embassy were present. Baron Schroeder and Baron Deichtmann and all the leading members of the German colony attended. The house was decorated with German and British flags. and busts of Emperor William I., Em peror Frederick, Emperor William II., Prince Bismarck and Field Marshai

ount Von Molike were displayed. Speches nighty eulogistic of the old half of German unity were made and were received with the utmost applause. During the programme of the meeting a congratulatory despatch was sent to Freidrichsruhe, an in a very short time a reply was received from the prince, expressing his thanks for the hearty well-wishes expressed in the telegram.

One featurre of the celebration was the singing of patriotic songs by the German choral societies

Berlin, April 1.-All the public and most of the private buildings are decked with flags in honor of the 80th birthday of Prince Bismarck. The school pupils were then given a holiday. Most of the business houses were closed, and the streets are crowded with sightseers.

The emperor and empress were present this afternoon at a grand banquet given in the white hall of the castle n honor of the prince.

All the royal princes and princesses, court officials, generals, members of the Bundesrath, chiefs of the different bureaus of the Reichstag and the diet and other distinguished officials were

Emperor William in toasting Prince Bismarck said: "His Serene Highness, Duke Von Lauenbury, Prince Hock, Hock, Hock." The followed by a flourish of toast way After the banquet the com trumpets eded to the Court theatre. where t e was a special perfor-

Empere: William has sent a long congratulatory telegram to Prince Bismarck, and the King of Wurtemburg has sent a cordial letter.

Friedrischsruhe, April 1.-It was not very late hour tonight that the last of the visitors had taken their departure for their homes. In the early evening the spectacle at the Bismarck house and grounds was one of unparalleled beauty. As soon as darkness set in lights began to burn here, there and everywhere about the inds, and the lake in the rear of the Schloss gave back from its waters the deflection of hundreds of bright lights. Eevery window of the Schloss there gleamed a light, until from the distance the residence looked to be one glowing fire. Round about the castle every person had entered into the plan to nake the day and night memorable, and the illumination was general. The villa Herr Sprecht, the famous Rose grower, which is near the castle, twenty masts had been erected in a semi-circle and from them floated many flags, a number having been by the Hamburg shipping companies, gaily colored festoons and inble Chinese lanterns. In the gardens there were 6,000 lights. In one place the lights had been so arranged that the words "Hoch Bis-marck" appeared in a gigantic blaze

Thousands of torches and a display of fireworks added to the brilliancy of the spectacle. The railway was also brilliantly ated. The feature of tonight's celeoration was a torchlight procession, in which several thousand persons took

After marching through the grounds the procession arrived in front of the When the crowd had taken up its position, the many torches ade everything around about almos

light as day. Quietness, save for the low hum of many voices, prevailed until Prince Bismarck stepped from the castle and appeared on the terrace. Then thundering volley of cheers ascended from thousands of throats, repeated again and again, until it appeared as though vocal cords would be snapped in twain. Bowing and smiling, Prince Bismarck stood until quiet was restored. Then Herr Semler stepped in front of the prince, and in the name of the society of Hambury, delivered an oration, in which he lauded the prince and his services to Germany, and expressed the hope that he would live for many years to come, secure in the love and esteem of his country-

The speech was greeted with prolonged applause, which was renewe even greater vigor when the prince arose, he having seated himelf during the delivery of the speech, and stepped forward to express his Having at last obtained a degree of silence, he feferred to the great importance of Hamburg and of their Hanse towns for the maintenance and consolidation of Germany's relations with countries beyond the

The moose hides recently seized wer sold Saturday at Grand Falls and realized \$40. Legal proceedings will be taken against some of the parties connected with this slaughter

AMHERST.

Two Elderly Residents Pass Away-Mrs. W. J. Moran and Mrs. Dickey Ill.

(Special to The Sun.) Amherst, April 1.-Two more of Amherst's elderly residents have passed away this last week end. Early or Sunday morning, Mrs. Amanda Coulter, widow of the late Archibald Coulter, Salem road, died from inflammation of the lungs, aged 68 years. She leaves no children. She was a sister of Joshua, Charles and Logan Fuller and Mrs. Robert Coates of

On Saturday night, Mrs. Alex. B. Black passed away, aged 68 years, after a long and painful illness. Her maiden name was Carolina Cross combe, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Crosscombe, Methodist minister on this circuit. She leaves six sons: Revs Arthur, Starr, Fred and Frank Black low located in Iowa; Howard Ernest Black of Amherst. Mrs. W. J. Moran, nee Miss Dar

ling of St. John, has been seriously but is improving. Mrs. Dickey, wife of Senator Dickey, s invery poor health.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

St. Louis Sunday Association After the Law Violators.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1.-Eleven members of the Sunday association, among whom were several ministers, emulated Dr. Parkhurst's Sunday night idea, and made a round of the districts in the district bounded by Clark avenue and Market street, Fourth and Seventh street. Their object was to procure the evidence on which Attorney General James Hopkins this morning swore out warrants against Dive Keepers Bryant, Feely, A. J. Summers, Lizzie C. Esher, Lon C. Thompson and K. L. Carleton. Two warrants were also sworn out agains Sigmund E. Freund, who keeps a clothing store, one charging him with Sabbath breaking and the other with selling goods on Sunday. The retail clerks composed the evidence. detective entered and secured the names and addresses of nine clerks of the establishment; who will be as witnesses, while a second pur chased several articles of goods.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Armistice Will Last Twenty-one Days Unless Sooner Terminated.

Washington, April 1.-Now that the limited armistice has been proclaimed in the Japan war, and Lung Chang's wound is improving, i is anticipated that the resumption of peace negotiations will follow speedily and will be pushed with the view to securing the treaty of peace as early as possible.

The indemnity and form in which it should be paid is one part of the terms of peace which is being watched with interest. The money indemnity Japan will ask will be very consider able. There is no information to be had concerning the mode or -manner of payment, nor whether it will stipulate the metal in which it shall be raid, assuming that gold or silver or both must be paid. One suggestion is made that it may be payable in "Credits" or largely in bonds.

The financial probity of the Chinese is of the highest, and the nation's rep utation for prompt settlements of its pecuniary obligations is so high that it is believed its promises to pay would easily pass current with the Japanese or with others in case the indemnity were arranged through private fiscal agencies.

News came to the Japanese legation today confirming the Associated Press despatches respecting the terms of the armistice. It stated that it would last twenty-one days, unless sooner terminated by the breaking off of peace negotiations.

Love's Young Dream

A Springtime Hint to Young Men, and Old as well.

In the spring the young man's fancy Lightly turns to thoughts of love. So wrote Tennyson. But the poet might have gone a step further. may not be poetic, but it is a fact that when the young man's thoughts turn in the direction noted, or whether they do or not, he thinks a good deal about his personal appearance at this sea-

son of the year.

In short, he thinks it is about time he had a new suit of clothes. And he is right. Especially is he right if in line with the poet's suggestion, his fancy turns also toward some gentle maid. His progress in her affections will be heightened if he is well dressed. There is no doubt about that. Scovil Bros. & Co. of Oak Hall, St. John, may have had this in mind when they put in the magnificent selection of stylish spring suits they are now showing, and which are marked at prices within the reach of any and all. Or they will make up a suit to order from one of the finest selections of cloths to be found in the provinces. This firm are in special favor country people, for they are country boys. Any customer who cannot visit the city should write to them. They have regular customers who have never seen them, but who have tried them by letter and found them the right sort every time. Every mar who reads this, whether he be young or old, should make a note of it. may be greatly to his advantage whether now or in the future.

TOTE ACROSS THE BAY

A Most Serious Case to be Tried in the Annapolis Courts.

Joe Edwards Gets a Large Chew of Gum*

To Build a chooner-A Trotting Park -Valuable Old Books-Moose and Deer Plentiful.

Middleton, April 1.-One of the most serious cases ever in Annapolis county is about to be aired in the courts. A well known M. D. of Middleford and young man from Aylesford have been arrested on the addice of Miss Sterling of Hillfort farm, Aylesford, who claims that these two are guilty of one of the grossest crimes in the calendar on a young girl whom Miss Sterling brought out from England. The girl ing. is now lying in a very precarious condition, and, though two doctors are attending her, it is not thought possil le she can live. Dr. Miller and Charles Parker, the alleged guilty ones, were taken to Annapolis on Saturday and came up before Stipendiary Magistrate Leavitt, who has remand ed them until next Saturday. No bail is allowed, and they must needs wait for me week in durance vile. Feeling runs very high, not only here but also in Aylesford and Annapolis. For additional news see page ix.)

Annapolis, March 30.—Shafner Brcs. of Clementsport have been doing a big business during the winter months Last fall they launched a fine schooner, to be used in the coasting trade between here and Boston, and have ever since that been buying piling and shipping it to Boston. They have now over one hundred and fifty thousand feet ready for shipment. Their business has so increased that they find it necessary to build another schooner of the following dimensions: 80 feet keel, 27 feet beam, and depth of hold about 9 feet, and the vessel will be commenced as soon as the weather permits.

Clements lost three of its leading citizens during the week, in the persons of Whitfield Chute, Simon Whitman and Israel Balcolm Mrs. Eliza Young of Parker's Cove has also passed away, at the advanced

age of 82 years. Moose have never appeared to be so plentiful as this season. On Thursday three were seen at Sawmill Creek, quite near a farm house. The children of Perotte were dismissed

school a few days ago, so as to have a good look at the monarch of the Nova Scotia forest. The deer brought from New Brunswick are often seen by sportsmen, but the law, so far as is known, has been upheld. Capt. Starratt of the ill-fated

schooner Granville, arrived home from Barbados on Wednesday. He that on February 3rd, three days after he left Annapolis, he began to encounter gales, which continued until the crew were rescued on the 12th by the American brig Sullivan. The Granville could not have been as staunch as was supposed, for on the 7th a heavy sea struck her and broke a plank about twenty feet off her causing the vessel in about twenty minutes' time to fill with water. The crew were to leave Barbados in the Taymouth Castle on the 24th, and are expected home next week.

Rogers, an Englishman, who some years has sailed out of St. John got off very easy in the assault case on Policeman Dever. He was made to pay the nominal fine of two dollars. Although the citizens of Annapolis like to see the law upheld, they claimand that the policeman, without any although the fight and wounds might necessity, ill-treated one who was a stranger.

The Bridgetown people have pushed their trotting park for all it is worth, and intend to open it on July 1st There will be a big bazaar on that day, and in consequence the Masonic bazaar which was to have taken place on the same day at Annapolis has been indefinitely postponed.

Joe Edwards seems to pick up all the novelties going. The other day he was given a bit of gum, nine inches long and two inches in circumference picked near the home of Evangeline on the Gaspereau mountain

The Valley Telephone Co. have purchased the extension from Digby to Pt. Prim. The Annapolis exchange now extends 45 miles, while for ter cents we can send a message as far as Windsor. It is doubtful whether any telephone company is as generous to its patrons as our own.

Edmund Brown of Stronach Mt. has very ancient piece of furniture in a good state of preservation. It is a table that was manufactured in Holland, two hundred years ago or more and brought to the United States, and from there to this country in 1812 by the Von Buskirk family.

It is questionable if a more valuable and ancient list of curio is to be found in the province than those left by the late Judge Cowling, and which are now being sold at very low prices. Books dating back to 1650 are also to be found in the collection, and the same are being sold at very low figures. Many of the old officers' names are to be found on the fly-leaf, which should make them all the more valuable

Harry Darling of West Inglesville had his new residence burned to the ground on Monday evening, causing a loss of \$1,000. The insurance ran out a few days previous, and consequently it was a total loss

FOR DISESTABLISHMENT.

The Government Had a Majority of Forty-Four on the Question.

London, April 1.-The bill for the disestablishment of the church in Wales passed its second reading the house of commons this evening. The government had a majority of 44, the vote standing 304 in favor of measure and 260 against it.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

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 where it is asked for through the columns of the Sun. All enquiries must be addressed:

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. Weekly Sun St. John N B

R. Willet-I have a horse eight years old, in good condition. He has no use of his hind legs and his fore legs are also effected. Lies down, but has hard work to rise; appetite, fair; no swell-

Ans.-From your description of the case I think the trouble is in the back, either a partial fracture of the vertebrae or sprain of the lumbar muscles. Melt some Burgandy pitch and spread over cotton strips, then apply these strips over the small of the back. When one strip adheres firmly apply another on top of it, and continue this until the small of the back is covered with pitch and cotton to the thickness of half an inch. Do not allow the horse to lie down, but keep in sling at night. Feed well and take general care of the horse.

A. M.-I have a valuable blood mare eleven years old, which seems to have something wrong with her head. see no sign of it when in the stable but when in harness she takes violent spells of shaking her head and jerking her eyes, with ears laid back. and seems stupid for a few minutes She is in fine condition and her coat haul her hard, and I feed her on good oats. At present I am giving Manchester's condition powders. can give the cause and treatment would be very much obliged

Ans.-Your horse is probably suffering from incipient poll evil. Would strongly advise you to see a qualified veterinary surgeon and take his advice. An operation would in all probability be required in order to effect cure. Be careful about driving and working her, as she may prove a dangerous subject to you. Medicinal treatment would be of little or no avail.

W. S. McB.-I have a draught horse six years old that takes sick occasionally. It commenced during last winter. Symptoms, tramps about the stall, kicks with hind legs; inclined to lie down and roll. What would you advise?

Ans.-Your horse appears subject to spasmodic colic. See that his teeth are in good shape. Feed rather lightly on oats, wheat and bran. Do feed meal, heavy feed, corn meal, flour, etc.; keep bowels relaxed by use of raw linseed oil and give regulating tonic medicine.

W. E. Cow calved a month ago, in good order both before and after calving. A week after she fought with another cow and got hooked slightly on the sides and badly under the tail A few days after failed in appetite and ed to swell on breast. swelling is soft: when punctured water drops from it, but remains about the same in size. Eats very little; bowels very loose; failing rapidly in flesh and milk. Please give opinion as to whether caused by fighting or disease and remedy, if any?

Ans .- I think the trouble with your is from a retention of afterbirth have had a weakening effect. The absorption of the decomposed matter in the womb into the system would ac count for the symptoms given. Syringe out the womb with carbolic acid lotion (one part of carbolic acid to sixty parts of water) repeat this twice daily. Also give following: Soda sulphate.one pound; gentian, ounces six; Ferri sulphate, ounces four; mix and give a tablespoonful twice daily.

Subscriber-Have a valuable spaniel dog with rheumatism; is very sore and lame. Can anything be done for

Ans.-Keep bowels relaxed and give thirty drops of of colchicum.

vent spread of horse smallpox? Am very much afraid of the disease, as I have some valuable horses? Ans.-Keep stables clean and well ventilated, your horses well fed and groomed, and their blood free of im-

purities

R. L.-Can anything be done to pre-

W.-Have a well bred horse, seven years old. On hind leg is a small lump; came on about a year ago. Another came on about six months after; does not make the horse lame six quarts of oats and what hay he can eat enough for a horse that is not worked very hard? Is sulphur a good thing to feed a horse

Ans.-Blister lumps with strong liniment, or with the following: Hydrag. Binicdide, drams two; lard, ounce one Six quarts of good oats and plenty of hay should keep the horse in fine condition. I do not care to use much sulphur.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, April 1.-The charter of the new electric street railway forbids the running of cars through Lockman street until it is widened. The company, which will begin construction in a couple of weeks, intends to use on Lockman street between Cornwallis and North streets

John Woodill, one of the oldest citizens, died today. He was senior past master of St. Andrew's Masonic lodge. Sir Herbert Murray, who will investigate the condition of affairs in Newfoundland on behalf of the British government, leaves here tomorrow by steamer Grand Lake for Newfound-

Mrs. John Keith of Windsor, who was a native of Richibucto, N.B., died today. She was the wife of a wealthy retired shipowner.

CIT The Chie

Wee Together

from Co

When orde WEEKLY SI the NAME o which the p that of the it sent. Remember Office must ensure prom request.

Lettuce wa Royal hote grown in the strong's fari road.

Bradstreet' open an offic house, R. W that purpose The followi for councillor caster: R. Ce till and Rob lives in Pisari

The Domini it is understo wharf proper they will sen during the co The follow

ments are ar be a coroner codiac, and be justices o A telegram day annound

B. Burpee, s this city. Mr

in poor heal a husband an Tenders ha public works for the constr at Burnt Chu contract has work will be

The causes Board of He ending March old age, 1: empyema, 1; disease, 1; co liver, 1; para

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The plaster on more exte company will to New York pany expect gregating tha The Cumbe

> 40,000 tons of this year for way. This me so that the kept pretty k ing the sum Tittle man ders of a big length touch Big man (t see anythin

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The death Conductor occurred at on the Loc afternoon. T of the late the 94th year had many of whom death.

The Royal Hayward of Hayward, G G. H. Burn the purpose capital sto thousand de lars each.

Richard Grand Har the Montre treal, Marc was sevent to the hosp treatment. to St. And press on the to Grand M the steame

> Notwithst maple cand the market manufactur just begun. little like a the Sun's r difficulty in yesterday ! to run nice tinued, he s to give th 'real old s

ERINARY

DEPARTMENT.

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

Weekly Sun takes pleasure in its readers that it has perrrangements with J. W. Man-V. S., whereby all questions spect to diseases of the lower will be answered by him, and nt prescribed in those is asked for through the colf the Sun.

iquiries must be addressed TERINARY DEPARTMENT, eekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

illet—I have a horse eight years good condition. He has no use aind legs and his fore legs are ected. Lles down, but has hard rise; appetite, fair; no swell-

From your description of the think the trouble is in the back, partial fracture of the verte-sprain of the lumbar muscles. me Burgandy pitch and spread otton strips, then apply these wer the small of the back. When p adheres firmly apply another of it, and continue this until all of the back is covered with and cotton to the thickness of inch. Do not allow the horse down, but keep in sling at Feed well and take general care

-I have a valuable blood mare years old, which seems to have ing wrong with her head. I sign of it when in the stable, en in harness she takes violent of shaking her head and jerkeyes, with ears laid back. ms stupid for a few minutes. in fine condition and her coat oth. I don't drive her fast or hard, and I feed her on good t present I am giving Man-s condition powders. If you we the cause and treatment every much obliged.

Your horse is probably suffern incipient poli evil. advise you to see a qualified ry surgeon and take his adoperation would in all probe required in order to effect Be careful about driving and her, as she may prove a us subject to you. Medicinal us subject to you. would be of little or no

McB.-I have a draught horse s old that takes sick occasioncommenced during last winymptoms, tramps about the cks with hind legs; inclined to n and roll. What would you

Your horse appears subject to lic colic. See that his teeth are shape. Feed rather lightly on wheat and bran. Do al, heavy feed, corn meal, flour, ep bowels relaxed by use of ed oil and give regulating

Cow calved a month ago, in der both before and after calweek after she fought with cow and got hooked slightly sides and badly under the tail. ays after failed in appetite and ed to swell on breast. The is soft; when punctured watfrom it, but remains about in size. Eats very little; bowloose; failing rapidly in flesh k. Please give opinion as to caused by fighting or disease,

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CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When erdering 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

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all eases to ensure prompt compliance with your Lettuce was served at dinner at the Royal hotel Sunday which was

strong's farm on the Loch Lomond Bradstreet's commercial agency is to open an office in St. John very soon, the Toronto representative of the house, R. W. Teskey, being here for

grown in the open air on Chas. Arm-

The following have been nominated for councillors for the parish of Lan-caster: R. Catherwood, W. F. Barntill and Robert Evans. The latter lives in Pisarinco.

The Dominion Coal company have, it is understood, leased the Robertson wharf property, and it is understood they will send coal here in steamers during the coming summer

The following provincial appointments are announced: In the county of Westmorland: James T. Purdy to be a coroner; Samuel Barnett, Petitcodiac, and Charles F. Hanington, to be justices of the peace.

A telegram from Philadelphia, Friday announced the death of Mrs. T. B. Burpee, sister of Judge Barker of this city. Mrs. Burpee, who has been in poor health for some time, leaves a husband and two daughters.

Tenders have been received by the public works department, at Ottawa, for the construction of the new wharf at Burnt Church, near Chatham. The contract has been awarded and the work will be begun as soon as pos-

The causes of death reported at the Board of Health office for the week ending March 30th, were: Suicide, 1; old age, 1; phthisis, 1; anaemia, 1 empyema, 1; malnutrition, 1; heart disease, 1; convulsions, 1; disease of liver, 1; paralysis agitans, 1; congestion of brain, 1; total, 11,

The plaster business will be carried on more extensively at Windsor this year than ever before. The Wentworth company will ship about 100,000 tons to New York, and the Windsor company expect to make shipments ag-gregating that quantity.

The Cumberland Railway and Coal company have contracted to deliver 40,000 tons of coal at Portland, Me., this year for the Grand Trunk railway. This means some 50 barge loads, so that the tug Springhill will be kept pretty busy at this business during the summer months.

ing to catch a glimpse over the shoulders of a big man in front of him, at length touches him on the shoulder. Big man (turning round)-Can't you see anything? Little man (patheti-cally)—Can't see a streak of the stage. Big man-Why, then, I'll tell you what to do. You keep your eye on me, and laugh when I do.

Rhodes, Curry & Co. of Amherst, the owners of the car works, are import-ing large quantities of oak via St. John. The Viola brought a cargo from New York the other day, and now the schs. Garfield White, Ulrica and Hazelwood are in with cargoes that aggregate 400,000 feet. It is being discharged at the government pier for shipment to Amherst.

The death of Mrs. Kelly, mother of Conductor Wm. Kelly of the I. C. R., occurred at her daughter's residence on the Loch Lomond road Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was the relict of the late John Kelly, and was in the 94th year of her age. Mrs. Kelly had many friends in the province, all of whom will regret to hear of her death.

The Royal Gazette contains a notice of the incorporation of the Hayward company, consisting of S. Hayward, G. C. Weldon, H. N. Coates, G. H. Burnett and W. C. Pitfield, for the purpose of carrying on a general wholesale and retail business. The capital stock is to be two hundred thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars each

Richard E. Foster, postmaster at Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, died at the Montreal General Hospital, Mon-treal, March 21st. The deceased, who was seventy-two years of age, went to the hospital a few weeks since for treatment. The remains were brought to St. Andrews by the Dominion Express on the C. P. R. and were taken to Grand Manan on the 29th ult. on the steamer Flushing.

Notwithstanding the fact that "real maple candy" was offered for sale in the market several weeks ago, the manufacture of this commodity has just begun. The above may look a little like a paradox, but it is thought the Sun's readers will experience little difficulty in understanding it. An old candy manufacturer told a reporter yesterday that the sap had just begun to run nicely. If the fine weather con tinued, he said, he would soon be able to give the city folks some of the

"real old genuine stuff."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OUTSIDE FOUR CITIZENS PASS AWAY. ST. JOHN CITY.

Jones and Mrs. Kearns.

Representative of the City for Thirte

Years-A Centractor for Over Half a

Century.

St. John has lost one of her be

citizens in the person of Thomas Wil-

liam Peters, who passed away at his residence on Paddock street, early on

Saturday evening. Mr. Peters had been ill for weeks, but his death was

a surprise, as he seemed to have im-proved considerably of late. The de-ceased gentleman was a son of the

late Col. T. W. Peters, who was a one time in business with Sir Leonard

Tilley. Their drug store, which was

Tilley, was on King street, above where Messrs. McAvity's establish-ment now is. Col. Peters, who came

of United Empire Levalist stock, had command in the militia for years. The

deceased, whose mother was a daugh-ter of the late Hugh McMonagle of

Sussex, was born in 1848. He was educated in St. John and graduated

at Harvard, when quite a young man

Returning to St. John, he practiced

law for some years; in fact, he al-ways had an office, although he did

not give much attention to the prac-

tice of his profession. When his fa-ther died he left a large property,

which was divided between the de

ceased gentleman and his brother

fornia. In 1881, Mr. Peters was elect-

ed councillor for Wellington ward, C.

turned. A year or two later he was

sat in the common council continually

as one of the representatives of that

ward up to 1891, when he was elected

mayor of the city. He was again

chosen as the chief magistrate of the city in 1892 and 1893, an honor few

men have enjoyed, particularly in re-

cent years. Mayor Robertson defeat

tion, During all the years that Mr.

Peters sat at the council, he gave up

the greater part of his time to the city. He became thoroughly conver-

sant with civic affairs; in fact, no

man was regarded as a better author

ity on such matters. He was a goo

alderman and a good mayor, and everybody knew it. He never allow-

ed anything to stand in the way of his doing what he considered in the

best interests of the city, which he

loved and served so well. As a citizen, Mr. Peters was respected by all

classes. He had no enemies; every-body was his friend, and when the news of his death came to be known

on Saturday there was a general expression of regret. Mr. Peters was

twice married. His first wife was a

Miss Sullivan, and his second wife,

who, with a young daughter, survives him, a Miss Thomson. Mr. Peters was, while in the council, chairman

of the finance committee for years, and after the union, of the treasury board.

He went to Ottawa some years ago to ask that justice be done St. John

in the matter of the fast Atlantic mail service. He was always on the

bill committee while a member of the council, and the various committees

of the legislature before whom he ap-

peared, never considered the time he

occupied as lost. He was a member

mission. In the Masonic fraternity he

of Perfection, and Harrington Rose-Croix, A. and A. S. R.; He was also

a member of St. George society, and

was connected with the Knights of

The death occurred on Saturday morning of William Causey, of the

firm of Causey & Maxwell, contractors

and buildings.Mr. Causey came to this

city from Plymouth, England, when 33

years old, and immediately started in

business as a builder and contractor.

After the fires of 1837 and 1849 he con-

structed a very large number of

buildings. He was the contractor for the Victoria hotel (which stood on the

corner of Germain and Duke streets)

the Congregational church, St. Ste-phen's Presbyterian church, Calvin

church, alterations to St. John's (Stone) church, St. John's church school

nouse, Centennial school building, Bap

tist seminary and dozens of other buildings about the city. Since 1883

deceased had as a partner Robt. Max-

well, and the firm have put up many

large buildings. For over half a cen

tury deceased has had extensive oper

ations as a contractor, and always

bore the reputation of being honest

upright and honorable in all his deal

ings with the wealthy man as well as

the mechanic or laborer. He was the oldest surviving member of St. John's

Masonic lodge. Mr. Causey was twice

married, his first wife being dead ten years. By this marriage there

were six children, all of whom are dead. His second wife, a Miss Reed,

survives him, together with three chil-

dren. Charles McKee, manager of the

Western Union telegraph company

Halifax, is a grandson of deceased. Miss Della McKee of Truro is a grand-

daughter. There are two or three grandchildren in Ottawa and three in

William H. Jones, the figrist, died Surday at his home at Torryburn. He has been an invalid for years. Mr.

Jones, who was born at Upton, Nor-

folk, England, was at one time the pro-

prietor of the biggest tailoring estab-lishment in St. John. Later on he was

the senior member of the firm of Jones

& Welch, merchant tailors. On his re-tirement from this business he became

The death is announced of Mrs. Wm

Jacob Tobin,sr.,a well known resident

Australia.

three daughters

Pythias and the Odd Fellows.

in; St. John lodge

nt of St. Jo

We shall be glad if subscribers will please examine the date printed on their papers, and if is not changed within ten days of a payment made to any of our col ectors kindly send postal to Sun office stating the facts. SUN PRINTING CO. (LTD.)

J. A. Campbell & Sons is the name of a new dry goods and grocery firm soon to open up at Apohaqui.

An immigrant train with two hun dred and eleven persons on beard arrived in this city about 2.30 o'clock this morning. A C. P. R. special was made up shortly after, and proceeded to Montreal. The immigrants are for the Canadian Northwest.

S. Gardiner, immigration agent, is in receipt of a letter from the Church Emigration society, London, asking what chance New Brunswick offers for a young fellow, 17 years of age, used to general farming, who wants to get a place on a farm where he will have a good home. Two gentlemen's sons, 19 and 22 years, also want to come to Canada and go on farms. Mr. Gardiner will answer any enquiries for further particulars.

The Sun's St. George correspondent writes: Epps, Dodds & Co. are nowat work on a large monument to be erected by the Society of Colonial Wars at Louisburg, to commemorate the capture in 1745. The monument is made of the celebrated Lily Lake red granite, except the ball on the top, which is of the dark red. The bottom base, column base and column cap will be axed, and the die, base, column and ball finely polished. It will be a little over 26 feet high and let-tered on four-sides. It will be unveiled June 17th, 1895

A quiet wedding took place Wednesday morning at seven o'clock in St. David's church, when Rev. George Bruce joined together in the bonds of matrimony Miss Gussie Cruikshank, daughter of Robert Cruikshank, to Odbur H. Sharpe, of the Bank of B. N. A., Fredericton. Only the near relatives of the bride and groom were present, and there were no bridesmaids. Immediately after the cere-mony the young couple left by the western train for Montreal. They will visit Toronto before returning to their home in Fredericton.

The annual meeting of the 8th Hussars was held on Saturday last in the Vendome hotel at Hampton. As the egiment was not called out for drill last year, the reports of the regimen tal and mess committees were very brief. Major Campbell, Capt. McRobbie and Lieut. Skinner were elected regimental committee; Surgeon March, with the paymaster and quartermaster, were elected on the mess mmittee. Some of the officers present stated that if a Canadian officer is succeed Major General Herbert, Lt. Col. Irwin, inspector of artillery, is the man best fitted for the position.

W. Gerow sold the Hugh Morris lease-hold lot, with building thereon, situate on Main street, near the McElroy property. The property was sold to satisfy a mortgage claim, and was knocked down to the bid of G. R. Vincent for \$300. T. T. Lantalum sold the cent for \$300. T. T. Lantalum sold the more representations of the trustees of St. Stephen church, and also of the Industrial School comproperty. The property was sold to Morrison farm property, containing 130 acres, situate at Black River. This property was also sold to satisfy a was a very prominent man. He was mortgage claim and was knocked down a past master of Albion lodge and a to the bid of J. King Kelley at \$130. member of Carleton chapter; the En-Mr. Lantalum also sold three shares in a club and fishing privileges in Long and Rocky lakes, comprising five lakes known as the Head Waters of the Lepreaux, to Clarence H. Ferguson, at \$44 for the three chares.

Mr. Smith, of Heney & Smith, the Ottawa contractors, is at the Victoria. He is on his way to P. E. Island, where his firm have a big governmen job on hand. They are to repair the old breakwater at Rustico and build an addition to it. The present break-water is 589 feet in length. It will be extended out 140 feet further, and then an ell 60x30 feet will be put on the end of it. The new work will be con-structed of good sized timber and will be sheet piled on all sides. Work will be begun in May and the breakwater will be completed in about three

nonths.—Daily Sun, 28th ult. Judge Barker presided at an equity hearing at Garland's hall, Elgin, Albert county, last week. The plaintiff in the suit is Elisha Milton of Prosser Brook; the defendants are Messrs Wright & Cushing, mill owners. The action arises for alleged damages done the plaintiff's interval by reason of the overflow of water caused by the defendants' driving dams. Messrs. White and Allison appeared for the plaintiff, and E. McLeod of this city and Mr. Teed of Dorchester looked after the interests of the defendants. All the evidence is in and argument in the case will be heard in this city on April 30th.

The following is from the Mail and Empire: "The investigation into the truth of charges preferred against Rev. E. W. Sibbald, Anglican clergyman, of Lloydtown, by his wife, alleging the use of abusive language, was concluded Tuesday evening at the synod office. The evidence has all been taken, and the finding of the court will shortly be presented to the bishop. As an outcome of the case a writ for \$10,000 damages has been issued, on behalf of the accused clergyman, against Capt. Armstrong and Miss Janet McIntyre of Lloydtown, who are accused of circulating reports detrimental to the character of Mr Sibbald." Rev. Mr. Sibbald, it will be remembered, was for a time rec-tor of St. Luke's church, north end. It is stated that Mrs, Sibbald has separated from her husband, and with her youngest child is living with her mother. The other two childrenboys-remain with Rev. Mr. Sibbald, who resides with his sister

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

Ex-Mayor Peters, Wm. Causey, W. H. Hundreds of men who are impossible to fit "-few at a time have lately become acquainted with our new sort of Ready-made Clothing, better

every year. We confess we're rather impatient; we should like more hundreds of them to realize all of a sudden that here are the sort of clothes they try to get of their tailors every seasonwith varying success. But bear in mind how slow all growth has been since the world began-and so we wait and keep on advertising.

Our business is founded up-



on honesty and good judgment. The test-your money back if what we sell you turns out to be not as you think it ought to

Satisfy yourself as to both honesty and good judgment; but be sure of honesty, for that protects you against loss if judgment should fail.

Now, at this time of the year, when everything, even the trees, put on new dress, we call your attention to our clothing and the way we sell it.

You can expect to get a suit for ours. of clothes here to fit. \$7 to \$10. Higher if you wish it.

Easter Says Put on Something New

Get acquainted with ou Clothing.

> It's long time since had the pleasure of offering SO much for SO

thing that we desire so much

little.

BOYS' CLOTHES.

At the beginning of this new season we invite you here to see what we have for you this spring and coming summer.

The most important thing of all you must not forget: We are in business to make money, and we'll sell you all the clothes we can, and yet we want you never to be sick of your bargain-that is to say, "sick" of us-for we want to see you again and again at our store.

Your money back if you want it.

Why not have that boy's clothes good? Why not have them stay good?

Good clothes cost less than any other kind, because you

buy less of them. Our spring stock is ready.



Full of new suits that boys like to take care of.

'All of last year's suits are reduced in price, some a dollar,

But, come, see what we have done for our boys this year, little boys especially.

We can brag about our boys' suits (two pieces) for \$2 and

\$2.25. That Homespun suit, \$2.25, ever saw.

These prices "talk out loud," but don't tell it all by any Only this let us say: This means. Don't express our carein selection of material. Don't show the manner of making. is as much for your good as Don't describe the general effect. You've got to see these clothes—yes, and wear these clothes, to grasp the whole idea.

SCOVIL'S. St. John.

OAK HALL

King Street, Corner Germain

\$100 Reward

T. & B. MYRTLE NAVY.

The genuine plug is stamped with the letters "T. & B." in bronze. Purchasers will confer a favor by looking for the trade mark when purchasing. OUR NEW PLUG "T. & B." COMBINATION 14s.

50., 10c. & 20c. PIECES. is stamped with "T & B." Tin Tag and is the same stock as the larger 25c, plug bearing "T. & B." in bronze.

A reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given to anyone for information leading to the conviction of any person or persons guilty of the above fraudulent practices, or infinging on our trade mark in any manner whatsoever.

The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co. Ltd.

The Digby schooner E. A. Horton Capt. Jos. E. Snow, arrived at Yarmouth Monday last with a fare of over 10,000 lbs. halibut and 20,000 lbs. cod,

HAMILTON, ONT.

caught a short distance off Yarmouth. This was the result of four days' fish ing with a crew of 15 men. The proceeds of the catch amount to about Says a Kingston, Ont., despatch:

'There have been quite a number of desertions from A battery during the past two months. The latest to go are several men drafted from the Fredfled on Monday. It is said there are various parties in town who aid batterymen to escape."

A correspondent writes to The Sun nder Monday's date: Referring to the death of the late (ex-mayor) T. a florist and lived as such up to the W. Peters, Esq., in this morning's time of his death. He was 67 years of issue of your paper, you state that his mother was a daughter of the late Hugh McMonagle, Esq., of Sussex. The late Hugh McM. was her brother, Kearns, who resided on Queen street. and their father the late Cornelius McMonagle, Esq. It may also inter-est your readers to know that the exof Millidgeville, died Friday evening after a short illness. Deceased was a native of England, and had been a remoyor's father, the late Col. T. W. Peters, was an uncle of Sir Leonard sident of Millidgeville for half a cen-tury. He was eighty-four years old. Tilley, with whom he was associated He leaves five children, two sons and in business, as you mention in your

FERTILIZERS!

Imperial Superphosphate, Potato Phosphate,

Fruit Tree Fertilizer. Bone Meal.

IMPORTERS OF FERTILIZER CHEMICALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. AT SEND FOR PAMPHLET. TO

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

THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE ENGINEERING MINING JOURNAL

RICHARD P. BOTHWELL, E. M. E., Editor. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor. Subscription Prices, \$4 a Year, \$2.25 for 6 Months; Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, \$7 a Year.

THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box, 1833, New York, 27 Park Place.

provincial office holder from 'Albert county, recently delivered an address in Moneton in which he pointed out that the conservatives have always in all countries been the foe of human liberty and progress. That may account for the fact that the great majority of the old New Brunswick conservatives became grits. It also explains why the true old liberal whose name Mr. Dickson bears opposed the grit conservatives and joined the liberal conservative government soon after he went to Ottawa.

AGENTS WANTED for our new book, Flowery Kingdom, or History of China and Japan, giving full account of the war. Selling fast (one man took 18 orders one day). Agents you can make money fast selling this book. Write for terms. A. H. MORGAN & CO., Halifax, N. S.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

Mr. Joseph Howe Dickson, a bloated Do You Know

JAMES G. M'NALLY, FREDERICTON, N. B.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

All persons having any claims against the estate of Alexander Walker, deceased, late of Petersville, Queens county, will please hand them in duly sworn to, and all persons indebted to said estate in any way will make immediate payment to the undersigned.

REBECCA A. WALKER,

ROBERT CORBETT, Executor.

By The Women's Christian Temper ance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignor-ant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the

At the 19th anniversary of the W. C. T. U. of Moncton, Mrs. Harvey Atkinson read the secretary's report for 1894, which said:

"Our union has held forty-six meetings during the year. Our work has been classified into four divisionseducational, social, evangelistic and literature, Mrs. Wilbur has been head of the educational department, Mrs. V. Forbes of the social, Mrs. Henry of the literature and Mrs. Atkinson of the evangelistic. Under educational department we group the Industrial school, Band of Hope, S. T. I., in schools and department of narcotics. The attendance at the industrial school has been highly satisfactory. The children seem interested in the work and show encouraging progress. The school meets every Friday afternoon, when the children sew for an hour and a half. Then a short practical talk is given them on Bible Temperfollowed by singing and prayer. Giving them the garments when ished is found to be a great incen tive to careful and constant work. The progress of the Band of Hope has not been so cheering as in former years. Since beginning the work after the summer holidays the attendance has not been above 53. This we feel to be a great oversight on the part of the parents, who surely do not give the matter careful consideration and do not realize that the future drunkards of our town will come from those who are our little children today. It is in their hands to crush the social

In the department of narcotics w have distributed a number of copies "the act relating to the sale of tobacco to minors" among the merchants of the city and have petitioned the council to have the law enforced. They instructed the marshall to carry out its provisions, but we have not heard of him doing anything.

The social department reports one parlor meeting at the residence of Mrs. G. V. Forbes, and addressed by Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. E. H. O'Neill and Mrs. S. C. Wilbur. A very pleasant time was spent and five ladies joined the union. Five socials have been held during the year, the object being to raise funds for the work; we are grateful to all who assisted in making them

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

The evangelistic department is in a been effected in the Vulcan street Mission hall. The past four months has seen the fulfillment of what has been the mision hall open every night. Hitherto we have had a gospel service on Friday evening and a Sabbath school on Sundey. Now we have a gospel service on Sunday evening, a night school on Monday and Thursday evenings, social for grown up people on Wednesday and one for the hildren as well as grown people on Saturday evening. These services make the hall an off-set to the barroom. This work has been accomplished by the Young People's society of the different churches. Mesdames colpitts, Huntley, and Henry and Misses Lea, Cochrane, Taylor, McKay and Bailey have carried on the school so far. Some of these teach in the day schools and so we wish to indicate that if any one feels like doing to mething real practical they will find their help will be gladly received. our earnest desire for years, namely the mision hall open every night. Hitherto we have had a gospel service on Friday evening and a Sabbath school on Sundey. Now we have a gospel service on Sunday evening, a night school on Monday and Thursday evenings, social for grown up peo-ple on Wednesday and one for the Saturday evening. These services make the hall an off-set to the barroom. This work has been accomplished by the Young People's society Colpitts, Huntley, and Henry and Kay and Bailey have carried on the the day schools and so we wish to intimate that if any one feels like doing ample opportunity in the night school and their help will be gladly received. Our Sunday school has met 51 times. We still go to the alms house right after Sunday school and there give the International lesson. Visits are still made to women in the jail. The relieving of temporal wants is not by any means neglected. As much help as we can possibly give we do. Several hundred visits have been made to the homes of the poor and sick. We also paid our usual visits to the alms house, where we had a pro-gramme and passed around refreshments. Two concerts were given by the mission in Glad Tidings hall, at which the sum of \$3.42 was raised and given to the W. C. T. U. mission fund ton union to this department. monthly gospel temperance meeting has been held in this hall during the year and is always largely attended. In June last a Y. W. C. T. U. was organized in the city. Railway wor forms an important part in the Maritime W. C. T. U. evangelistic work. summing up of the evangelistic department is as follows: Thirty-eight gospel temperance meetings, 35 evan-gelistic meetings, 51 sessions of Sunday school, 43 services at alms house Among the many practical expres sions of good will received during the the gift of \$3 from the Presbyterian Young People's society and of \$20 from the Bethany circle of the Central Methodist church for the benefit of the mission. We joyfully record the fact that our ranks have not been broken by death, our principles remain as before; our aim is total ab for the individual, prohibi tion for the state. There were present on the platforn

at this meeting Revs. Robinson Brown and Weeks. All these gentle men gave addresses, after the report intendent of literature had been read stating clearly their sympathy wit the prohibition movement.

HOW TO MAKE BREAD.

Use the best flour; have the year sweet and fresh. Scald the milk and let cool to be just warm. Put the yeast to soak in a little of the milk. This is a good proportion: One quart of sifted flour; one pint of warm milk; half cake of compressed yeast; one teaspoonful of salt. Make a hollow in the flour, add the salt, milk and yeast. Mix to a firm, smooth dough; then take on moulding board and knead twentyfive minutes. Keep warm while knead-ing. Place in earthen bowl, cover with cloth, and wrap closely with paper. This will exclude the air. In the morning push the dough down from the

sides of the bowl; let rise again; then knead ten minutes lightly; shape into loaves; rise and bake.

The degree of lightness and the heat in baking are very important matters. A loaf should be nearly double in size; it will feel aerated or light all through Test the oven, counting twenty it is too hot. Experience will teach you just how hot the oven should be. The bread must be heated through before it is crust-bound. Then increase the heat; bake from forty minutes to an hour. Take out of the pan; leave where the

pure air can surround it. Bread should be kept in an earthen jar with a close fitting cover. Every other day the jar should be scalded the pieces of bread carefully looked over.

NATURAL HISTORY ITEM.

A blue eyed Pisarinco man who may be seen any day around South wharf, tells a very good squirrel story. He was in the woods and standing beside a small tree, with one foot elevated on a branch. A squirrei came chattering along, leaping from branch to branch, until it stood just beside him. It looked him over carefully, then sprang without hesitation on his knee, ran up his arm to his shoulder, got on top of his hat and peered over the rim into his eyes, chattering all the time. Presently it leaped to another tree and pursued its way merrily through the wood. The supposition of the Pisarinco man's South wharf friends is that the squirrel was looking for gum.

DOING UP MEN'S LINEN.

Many a husband, easy to please in all other respects, has had his weekly grumble over "the way this collar sets," or "how this bosom bulges out!" And many a housewife has tried again and again to remedy these faults. A lady writing to the New York Evening Post explains the difficulty in the following language:

Some time ago my husband used to complain that his linen collars did not set nicely in front. There was always a fulness, which in the case of standing collars was particularly trying to a man who felt a good deal of pride in the dressing of his neck, as it spoiled the effect of his cravat, and often left a gap for the display of either the collar band of the shirt or a half inch of bare skin. While talking with a practical shirt-maker one day, he mentioned his grievance, and inquired if there was any means of relieving it. "Yes," answered the man, "the fault lies with your laundress. While doing up your collars she stretches them the wrong way. Damp linen is very pliable, and a good pull will after a fourteen-inch collar in the twinking of an eye. She ought to stretch them crosswise, and not lengthwise. Then in straightening out your shirt bosom she makes another mistake of the same sort. They, also, ought to be polished crosswise instead of lengthwise, particularly in the neighborhood of the neck. A engthwise pull draws the front of the neckband up somewhere directly under your chin, where it was never meant to go, and of course that spoils the set of your collars. With the front of your neckband an inch too high, you have a most undesirable combination."

The speaker was right. As soon as my husband ordered the necessary changes made

undesirable combination."

The speaker was right. As soon as my husband ordered the necessary changes made in the methods of our laundry, a wonderful difference manifested itself in the appearance of that most important part of his clad anatomy, the neck. Let me commend the shirt-maker's hint to other distressed women.

TURKEY ONCE A WEEK.

on rare occasions, like Thanksgiving day or Christmas, but this year turkey has become a staple article of food, and makes its entrees weekly, and in some quarters much oftener, and this in spite of very high prices, which ought to check the consumption of turkey and goose meat on the score of economy. This greatly increased consumption of high-priced poultry and eggs would seem to indicate that a large proportion of our city people are not seriously affected by the so-called hard times."

Hurrah for the Witness' farmin' editor, the N. P. and turkey once a week!

On the 22nd of April, 1873, as the steamship Russia was proceeding on her voyage from New York to Liverpool, with a stiff breeze blowing and the ship cutting through the water at the rate of 14½ knots an hour, a seaman named Michael Heines, who was up in the rigging in performance of his duty, fell overboard. Immediately on this being perceived a shipmate named Matthew Webb jumped overboard and swam to the place where the poor fellow had disappeared. He was too late, however, to recover him, seeing nothing but the man's cap, which he brought on board. The steamer was stopped, a boat lowered and sent to the rescue, and after cruising about for half an hour, returned to the ship, with Webb, who was found swimming nearly a mile astern of the ship, not at all exhausted, though suffering somewhat from the cold.—Badminton Library.

STOPPED BY SNATLS.

Mr. Laille, an engineer in the em Mr. Laille, an engineer in the employ of the Tunisian railway, writes: The train coming east from Sukel-Arbas recently was two hours late for a very singular reason. The road was literally covered with snalls, the wheels of the locomotive crushing these mollusks into a pulp, which destroyed all adherence rnd caused the locomotive wheels to skate, so to speak, in their places. We have seen flocks of locusts stop trains, but I think the fact that snalls can stop a train is without precedent. These snalls are very general all through Tunis, especially during the rainy season; the smallest remainders of green on field or tree are covered with them, so much so that they appear like a bunch of grapes hung up, only that their white shells produce a curious effect,"

THE LAST REQUEST.

The doomed Queen alighted from the tumbrel with a firm step.
"Good sirs," she said, "may I not beseech you to permit me one of my own sex to wield yon fatal axe?"

Nor did she fail to notice their look of wonder and amaze.
"I should like to die," she exclaimed, "with the thought that no man ever got a head off me." one, a beardless conscript, had to be conveyed to the rear and pounded on the back.—Detroit Tribune.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Little Elsie came home overjoyed from a children's party. "Just think, auntie, what good things we got. We had cherry cake with cherry pits already spat out!"—Fliegende Blatter.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Signs of Improvement More Satisfactory.

The Supply of Cotton Now in Sight More Than World's Requirements.

Bradstreets Report of Business in Leading Canadian Centres.

New York, March 29 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: Signs of Amprovement are all the more satisfactory because neither are apparently produced by a speculation craze. Dealings in stock, cotton and wheat are not diverting all the interest and capital from the protective industry and legitimate trade, though these products are all a shade sironger. But railroad earnings, bank clearings and industrial indications ere more encouraging this week. It is a remarkable feature that the lifting this year begins at the bottom, so to speak. Raw materials are raised before there is any larger demand for their finished products, a thing not often done with success. Hides rose, then leather, and then shoes; cotton and afterwards some goods; coke was advanced, and afterwards Bessemer pig. In all these cases it is reasoned that the large defor consumption, though yet wanting, must come when it is that prices are going up. The hoisting of prices from the bottom seems measurably successful in leather shoes. The combination of leather producers has been strong enough to resist the prolonged delay in buying by shoe jobbers, and most of them have made contracts for a part advance in prices demanded by manufacturers. Their orders are as yet smaller than usual, while some heavy orders have been taken at old prices Raw cotton has been hoisted until a stronger market for goods resulted, with some advances in price. The tone of the dry goods market

has been decidedly improved, though it does not appear that retail distribution was correspondingly increased. But the stocks of the retail dealers are light, and when they feel that the prices are bound to rise the demand may grow rapidly.

the woolen business, cancella-

tions in some lines have been startling in magnitude, many mills which supposed their whole products old finding themelves in great need customers. This seems to be mainly in low grade goods, the inferior quality being the common complaint, but delays through strikes also play a part, while offers of cheap foreign goods are not to be overlooked. Quite large orders have been taken by foreign agents for finer worsteds woolens, and all the way from the pocrest shoddy to the best goods the competition will doubtless be sharp for more than one season. The sales of wool for the week have been quite large, 5,829,800 pounds against 4,078,-200 last year, partly because a quantity held for a loan was forced to sale. But the sales in four weeks have been 19,546,200 pounds, against 17,919,000 last year and 21,133,400 in 1892.

Cotton speculation reached a halt with the enormous realizing of last week, and sales have been a third maller, with no advance. The season is really late, and there

are solid reasons for reducing acreage, factories and traders being able to exert a powerful influence if they in sight, or in spinners' hands, is over 2,200,000 bales more than the world's shipments for this year, with receipts for five months yet to come. Gues about the condition of wheat have varied widely this week, and prices not much, the net odvance being 1-4 cent. Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 1,390,144 bushels agains 1,446,613 last year, and for the month 6.511.708 bushels against 8,099,734 last year, and meanwhile western re for the month have been 7,460,361 bushels against 7,084,513 last year.

Corn is a cent lower, while pork is 75 cents per barrel and lard and hogs 15 cents per 100 pounds higher. The failures this week have been 234 in the United States against 238 last year, and 42 in Canada against 30 last year. But the recent increase indicates the past rather than the re cent conditions of unsoundness.

New York, March 29.—Bradstreet's review tomorrow will say: At Toronto husiness is unchanged, being characterized by only a fair demand for

orting up goods. Manufacturers and jobbers at Mont real report business quiet, and do not expect activity until navigation opens. Business is quiet at Halifax also and throughout Nova Scotia, where collections are slow.

The output of lumber is heavy in New Brunswick, and it is of interest to note there is some revival of trade in Newfoundland, the sealing indus-

try having been successful. The bank clearings at Winnipeg. Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$15,261,000 this week, a falling off of obout 14 per cent, from last week, and practically the same total as was recorded in the week a year ago. There are 581 business failures reported to Bradstreet's from the lominion of Canada during the past three months, contrasted with 583 in the first quarter of last year. There were two more this year than last in the province of Ontario, and ten more reported from the province of Quebec. The favorable feature, however, is

found in the total liabilities for the dominion, which are only about twothirds the amount in the first quarter

The condor, the largest bird of prey, can devour a full grown calf inside of 30 hours, eating at intervals of three hours until it is gorged. Its flight then is slow and difficult until it has gained a height of 200 yards by gliding up and down aerial planes. The condor can then hover on the wing and float for half an hour in circles without moving

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

 $B \cdot B \cdot B$ CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA

CONSTIPATION

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, Constipa-tion, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate 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

The Power of Kindness.

BY EDITH J. LUSTY.

Poor Pierre! His life was indeed a dreary one. Dreary, at any rate, as others saw it-those who could feel for and pity him. As for himself, his memory was incapable of travelling back to those happy days when he had played and laughed in sunny France beside his young mother; so as a rule he took it all very unconcernedly-the cross words and taunts, unkind looks and jeers, and of the latter he got plenty, especially from his boy neighbors, to whom "Silly Pierre" was a source of continual amusement. was at his happiest when he could do as he was doing now; sit in a quiet corner of the great churchyard near his own court in hot summer sunlight, the low branches of the willow trees drooping near, and whis-pering gently in the breeze, the fairy network of quivering shadow from the rustling trees, at his feet, the great purple pansies and the forget-mé-nots on the graves around him.

There he would sit and stare at it all with his dark bright eyes, at any rate as long as his tormentors would let him, humming as usual a mono-tonous and meaningless tune, and drumming on his naked knees with gathering crowd, and in less than a his hands. When he got hungry he minute he was down the stairs and would get up and dart off home to search in the nearly empty cupboard for two or three crusts. were to him an unknown

luxury. His grandfather had brought him to England after both parents were dead, and when Pierre was only four years old. Then he was a bright, intelligent, winsome boy, and was the idol of his grandfather. But, one sad day, Pierre was climbing along the railings of the churchyard, some distance from the ground, when he fell, and fell on the back of his head. A long, weary illness followed, and since then he had been a hopeless idiot.

From that time his grandfather's health gave way, partly from grief and partly from old age, and when he gave the boy into the care of his only English friend-for he had been an unfriendly, reserved man, and made no friends but this one entrusting him also with a certain sum of money for the boy's benefit, money baby, her baby, in the topmost room which he had carefully saved and of the burning house. The nurse girl

scraped together for years. The old man willingly took charge of the poor idiot, thinking, because of his infirmity, to make a good profit out of him, and almost as soon as Pierre's grandfather was buried, sent him to beg of passers-by, and poor Pierre, who could not understand, got many a thrashing and supperless night when he returned home emptyhanded. As for the money-the possion of more than he had ever seen only intensified the man's love drink, so that it rapidly melted, and his wrath against unoffending Pierre as rapidly increased. The old man's violence terrified poor Pierre more than anything; often he would wan der off all night; afraid to go to his miserable home, unless he was sure of being alone, and often, for several days at a stretch, tasted nothing but crusts. But in the cool, green, quiet churchyard, which somehow held such an attraction for him, he was happy enough; singing and watching the many colored flowers, and hearing the birds chirp and sing. But at certain times his peace was roughly disturbed, for a cluster of his enemies let loose from school would hang on to the railings and hoot and jeer at him, until occasionally he was worked into

One sunny day he had sat in his favorite corner, and the boys, as powers of endurance, and just as he was starting off in pursuit, a lady passed by leading a little fair-haired child, and stopping in pity, spoke in a low, gentle voice to his tormentors so that one by one they slunk off with shamed faces. Then she turned to Pierre, who stood gasping and stamping on the other side of the railings. "Poor boy," she said in tones of deepest pity and tenderness, stretching forth a gloved hand, and laying it gently on his ragged arm, "poor boy." And the little child, too, murmured after her mother in baby

tones, "poor boy."

They passed on slowly, looking back at him with kind and pitying faces. It was all over in less than a minute, and Pierre stood still, grasping the railings in his bony hands, pres his face between, to catch the last glimpse of them, with his bright unwinking eyes, until they turned the corner and he could see them no more. Then he sank down to rest again on the cool, green, waving grass, and a sigh, a long deep sigh of content, broke from his parted lips, and a strange sweet smile crept like a gleam of sunshine over his white face.

Every day since he had waited there patiently—he had something to

he scanned untiringly the face of each passer-by he saw them no more. Still, though he had seen them but once, their faces were vividly imprinted on his memory; there he could always see them, their tones of love and pity were always sounding gently in his "Poor boy!" He repeated it to himself, just those two words, over and over again, and each time that sweet smile dawned slowly, and slowly

At night he often lay awake on the hard floor, staring out through the small broken window at the stars that twinkled and shone in the skies, but now he was always thinking of them. their gentle faces, their sweet eyes that had shone on him softly and clearly as the stars always did. Three months after he had seen them, when ummer was drawing to a close, and the nights were hot and sultry, he lay awake, strange and restless, unable to compose his wild brain to any sort of repose. As he gazed up at the stars through the half-open window, a dull red light flashed up on the midnight sky, now glowing, now paling, gradually brightening and spreading until the square of sky framed by the window sash was a dull dusky red. He leaped from the floor and looked out of the window, his wild eyes gleam-

faded on his face.

ing with excitement. A fire! and not far off. He could see the volumes of smoke and the showers of sparks over the intervening house tops, and hear dimly the voice of the out, racing madly along in search, of it. He soon found it, and with some difficulty and delay elbowed his way to the front ranks of the rapidly-increasing crowd, who stood with upturned faces, eagerly, yet fearfully, watching the fierce flames and clouds of dense, suffocating smoke. In he pushed-his frame trembling, his eyes burning with excitement-until suddenly a calmness fell upon him. For there, at the end of the long garden in front of the house, was huddled to-gether a group of half-dressed, frightened, sobbing children, who had been hurried out of their beds at that first terrifying cry of "Fire" that had given the alarm. And kneeling among them, with clasped hands, set white face and upturned eyes of agony, was the poor

Somehow wild, silly, mad Pierre had grasped the truth from the broken sentences around him, from the agony of the mother somehow, there was a had rushed down without thinking of filled with doubt and darkness, it in her sudden terror, and there it beholding visions of beauty, things he lay in its little cradle, dying, perhaps The firemen had not yet arrived, but they were on the way, the tramp of the horses and the roar of the wheels could be heard drawing nearer and nearer. Pierre alone heard or heeded them not. His bright eyes his dying face, and suddenly the still glanced over her as she knelt there bright, dark eyes opened and fixed wringing her hands in anguish. "Poor boy," he whispered to himself with a low laugh. "Poor boy," and he sprang to her side and looked into her face.

She looked at him, but not as she had looked that morning in the quiet churchyard, with eyes full of love and pity; they were filled now with an awful fear—dilated with anguish. He took her clasped hands in his, and smoothed them gently. "Me go!" he whisperd, smiling at her, "me go."
She looked at him, his white, eager face framed by long dark hair, and lit up by gleaming, wonderful eyes; and a sudden recognition leapt into hers. She noted it instantly. he said, softly, "poor boy! poor boy!

Me go!" And then he let go her hands suddenly and darted up the path, through the people and into the burning house. Then a commotion arose outside. "Stop him!" cried one, "it's silly Pierre!" "Here's the firemen!" sho usual, rushing by, had found him out, ed another. "Come back, stupid!" and teased him almost beyond his And then a great silence fell on the And then a great silence fell on the waiting, watching crowds who had seen it, for all knew it would be death

"If God a taken awa' hers brains," commented an old countryman to his neighbor, "'e awe gien 'un pluck enuf to mak up. Ne'er fear, the bairn'll cum oot a' right yet."

Meanwhile Pierre struggled on up the burning, smoking staircase, scorched, blinded, singed; up he crawled on all fours. The fire's hot breath singed his skin and burnt his hair, the smoke blinded and almost choked him. The woodwork cracked and bent beneath his feet, still he struggled on. At length he had reached the top of the the crowd fell on his ears, as mechanically he groped his way into the front room where lay the baby, perhaps already choked by the black smoke.

He crawled along the hot floor, panting for breath, choking and nearly blind with smoke, feeling all wound him, as he wriggled along, with his long arms, until in the corner he came upon something, a heap of something, wreathed in smoke-a cradle! He had her in his arms, a little

warm, soft bundle, her tiny soft face

to the window. He flung up the sash and looked down, down on the myriad of faces looking up into his own, through the smoke and flame. A sheet was spread out below; eager faces looked up. The crowd had broken into a great, roaring cheer suddenly, and

as suddenly subsided.

"All right," shouted the stentorian voice of a fireman; "let go mate; all ready" Pierre stood out on the sill. holding to the window sash, which was smoking and bursting into flame, and held out the little bundle at arm's length cautiously.

"Now." roared the same voice, and amid a breathless silence the living bundle fell. Pierre stood still-still watching. He saw it caught safely, saw the half frantic mother clasp it. Then suddenly a giddiness came over him; suddenly the pains of his burns made themselves felt. He gave a scream of pain; the burning sill gave way, and with a smothered cry he fell,

"We don't think he can live through the day, but you can see him; he's quite conscious." It was the hospital nurse who spoke. Poor Pierre lay in the hospital, burnt and bracea limbed, bandaged and padded from head to foot. The pain was gone and in its place had come a nameless peace. He lay with closed eyes and calm features, and as he lay there visions of bygone things flitted through his brain. The quiet churchyard, the blue summer sky, the warm air and soft breezes, the flowers he had so loved-purple pansies, starlike daisies, golden sunflowers. He smiled as he saw them, the things he loved so well. Then the fire, the deadly smoke, the fall, the ageny. A cool hand was laid gently on his brow. He opened his lips wear-

ily: "Here is a lady come to see you," said the nurse in low, sweet, but distinct tones, "the lady whose baby you

He smiled a bright, glad smile, and looked up at her, as she bent over him and kissed his cold forehead. She had burst into tears and sobs. "I came to thank you, dear boy," she said; "how can I-what shall-I say?

You've lost your own life." Pierre's dark eyes were fixed on her face. He smiled again; he did not comprehend what she said, his ears were growing dull to earthly sounds, but he knew she was blessing him, and he felt more than repaid. He was intensely happy and satisfied as she sat by his bedside, holding his left, unhurt hand, her warm tears dropping on it,

her sweet, soft voice in his ear. His body was free from ache or pain, and his mind, instead of being had seen in his life with their beauties and pleasures intensified twofold. His pulse was growing feebler, his did not stir or speak, only lay with themselves full of love and gratitude on her face. Then they closed gently

in death—but the smile still lingered.

And so Pierre, the despised, uncared having reached the highest standpoint of human charity in giving his own life to save an-

A SMUGGLING SCIENTIST.

A Berlin periodical has the following: In 1805 Humboldt and Gay Lussac met in Paris to pursue their investigations as to the compression of air. The two men of science found it necessary to obtain a large number of glass tubes. These were very fear in France at th: time and the enormously high duty forbade their introduction from abroad. But Humboldt was nothing daunted. He ordered the tubes from a German glass works and instructed the manufacturer to close them up at both ends and affix to each a label with these words: "Deutsche Laft" (German air.) The air of Germany was an article which did not appear on the tariff, and the custom house officials allewed the tubes to pass, and they were thus delivered free of duty into the hands of the two men of science.—El Porvenir.

THE BRITISH COMMONS.

Motion Passed Favoring Home Rule for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales

London, March 29 .- In the house of comons today, James Henry Dalziel, liberal member for the Kirkcaldy district, moved the adoption of a resolution to give home rule to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Mr. Redmond, the well known nelite, who sits for Waterford city, opposed the resolution, declaring that it meant the shelving of Irish home staircase. Dim and confusedly as in rule until the house of lords shall a dream the shouts and surging of have been abolished. John Dimons supported the resolution

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the conservative leader, appealed to the house not to make itself ridiculous by voting in favor of a policy that was exactly opposite of that which had been taken up the great empires of the world.

A vote was then taken and the resolution was adopted by a majority of twenty-four, the vote standing 126 in favor to 102 against.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

MUCH LIKE

A STATEMENT KNOWN BER

How His Daughter Terrors of St. One of the Worst Recovered Her H

(From the

The readers of

made familiar

William's Pink

through the arti

time to time in

while the druggis this vicinity hav benefit from their recently that we in Berlin of suc take rank among yet published. or woman in th the county of W know Mr. Martin marriage license chant, King street Mr. Simpson wi upon. A day or to with him in refe year old daughte two years been St. Vitus' dance. was the worst ca did not sleep for helpless, and co drink unless ad: her parents. The ance was had, bu kept getting wo finally, when in menced to froth parents believed her mind. Thou about eight mon spells have fits. above her coucl dition, the worst place, Mr. Simp purchased some them to his si daughter. He as hours she found week the "dance ped and she wa was rapidly r strength. Some of the Pink Pills again had touc few doses of the for the last eigh tirely free from cover, and her pected, are wa the wonderful such great rest known to all with the family, wholly anne Wholly such st can be had to

> for locomotor a St. Vitus' dans rheumatism, ne ter effects of la the heart, nerve in the blood, su erysipelas, etc. fic for trouble suppressions. forms of weak fect a radical from mental cesses of any These Pills Dr. Williams' Brockville, Or Y., and s

Pink Pills, it is are the favor

classes They

form by the do public are cau imitations in box, or six box had of all dru from Dr. Will at either addr SU

Sussex and S ciety

Sussex, Ma other of his bulls to the cultural socie by I, C. R. to quite a numb Ontario, Nov our own prov

The last which have of the R. E. was held la largely atten praise cannot ley and Mrs. wardens an such excelle tertainment

the shipping and Nova S by a fall du week, and odist, who bed for seve ed as being S. H. Wh ceived a ve bond today, dominion b An alarm this aftern out with t Happily th ed, the fire

occupied

without a done. of your cit number of here from bellton, N. on a visit At no ti

yard in

SECRET

success of Burdock n its specific curative organ of the body. neys, the Skin, the parts of the human lated, purified, and t natural action by hus it CURES all these or other parts yspepsia, Constipa-Biliousness, Head-1 Liver Complaint Old Sores, Scrofula vous or General irregularities of the Bad Blood or dis-

Thousands of testithe assertion that BEST SPRING OR YOUNG OR

ne Stomach, Bowels,

ow. He flung up the sash down, down on the myriad moke and flame. A sheet out below; eager faces The crowd had broken into ring cheer suddenly, and subsided.

shouted the stentorian reman: "let go mate; all re stood out on the sill, the window sash, which and bursting into flame, the little bundle at arm's

pared the same voice, and athless silence the living Pierre stood still-still He saw it caught safely, f frantic mother clasp it. enly a giddiness came over nly the pains of his burns selves felt. He gave a pain; the burning sill gave

ut you can see him; he's ous." It was the hospital spoke. Poor Pierre lay in l. burnt and broken limbed, and padded from head to pain was gone and in its ome a nameless peace. He sed eyes and calm features, lay there visions of byflitted through his brain. churchyard, the blue sume warm air and soft breezstarlike daisies, golden He smiled as he saw them, loved so well. Then the eadly smoke, the fall, the cool hand was laid gently w. He opened his lips wear-

a lady come to see you," urse in low, sweet, but dis-"the lady whose baby you

d a bright, glad smile, and t her, as she bent over him his cold forehead. burst into tears and sobs.

thank you, dear boy," she can I-what shall-I say? your own life." lark eves were fixed on her led again; he did not comhat she said his ears were all to earthly sounds, but he

was blessing him, and he han repaid. He was intensee, holding his left, unhurt warm tears dropping on it, his mind, instead of being

doubt and darkness, was visions of beauty, things he in his life with their beaueasures intensified twofold was growing feebler, his brow colder and colder. He tir or speak, only lay with ht, sweet smile stamped on face, and suddenly the still rk eyes opened and fixed full of love and gratitude Then they closed gently but the smile still lingered. Pierre, the despised, uncared having reached the tandpoint of human charity his own life to save an

SMUGGLING SCIENTIST.

periodical has the following: In oldt and Gay Lussac met in Paris their investigations as to the composition of air. The two men of aclence ecessary to obtain a large number tubes. These were very fear in the time and the enormously high de their introduction from abroad. The production from abroad the first introduction from abroad to the manufacturer to close at both ends and affix to each a h these words: "Deutsche Latt" air.) The air of Germany was an ideh did not appear on the tarist, custom house officials allowed the pass, and they were thus delivered ity into the hands of the two men.—El Porvenir.

E BRITISH COMMONS.

Passed Favoring Home Rule England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales

, March 29.—In the house of today, James Henry Dalziel, nember for the Kirkcaldy diswed the adoption of a reso give home rule to England, tland and Wales.

edmond, the well known Partho sits for Waterford city, the resolution, declaring that nt the shelving of Irish home til the house of lords shall en abolished. John Dimons ed the resolution.

Hon, A. J. Balfour, the con e leader, appealed to the house make itself ridiculous by votfavor of a policy that was expposite of that which had been p the great empires of the

e was then taken and the re n was adopted by a majority nty-four, the vote standing 126 or to 102 against.

cribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

MUCH LIKE A MIRACLE.

A STATEMENT FROM A WELL KNOWN BERLIN MERCHANT.

How His Daughter was Restored From the Terrors of St. Vitus' Dance-Her Case One of the Worst Ever Known Has Fully Recovered Her Health.

(From the Berlin News.) The readers of the News bave been made familiar with the virtue of Dr.

William's Pink Pills for Pale People

through the articles appearing from time to time in these columns, and while the druggists say that many in this vicinity have received undoubted benefit from their timely use, it is only recently that we have heard of a cure Berlin of such importance as to take rank among the most remarkable yet published. There is hardly a man woman in the town of Berlin, or the county of Waterloo, who does not know Mr. Martin Simpson, issuer of marriage licenses and general mer-chant, King street. Anything said by Mr. Simpson will be implicitly relied upon. A day or two ago we had a talk with him in reference to his fourteen year old daughter Helen, who had for two years been a great sufferer from Vitus' dance. He tells us that it was the worst case he ever saw. She did not sleep for whole nights and was an intense sufferer. She was totally helpless, and could neither eat nor drink unless administered to her by her parents. The best medical attendance was had, but all to no avail. She kept getting worse and worse, and finally, when in the paroxysms, com-menced to froth at the mouth, and her parents believed she was going out of her mind. Though unable to walk for about eight months, she would in her spells have fits, making her jump high above her couch. While in this condition, the worst case ever seen in this place, Mr. Simpson, as a last resort, purchased some Pink Pills and gave them to his suffering and afflicted daughter. He assures us that in thirty hours she found some relief. In a week the "dance" was entirely stopped and she was able to sleep, and was rapidly reguining her former strength. Some months after the use of the Pink Pills was discontinued she again had touches of disease, but a few doses of the pills stopped it, and for the last eight months has been en-tirely free from the terrible malady from which no one who knew the cir-cumstances expected she would recover, and her parents, as may be expected, are warm in their praises of the wonderful remedy which worked such great results. These facts are known to all who are acquainted

with the family, and further comments wholly annecessary.

When such strong tributes as these can be had to the wonderful merits of Pink Pills, it is little wonder that they are the favorite remedy with all classes. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a speci-fic for troubles peculiar to females, suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising

and sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations in this shape), at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, at either address.

SUSSEX NEWS.

Sussex and Studholm Agricultural So ciety Annual Dinner.

Sussex, March 29.—Thomas Roach of Roachville, near here, has sold another of his famous breed of Ayrshire bulls to the Clifton, Kings Co., Agricultural society, which will be shipped by I. C. R. today. Mr. Roach has sold quite a number of his stock this spring to parties in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, as well as in our own province, realizing fair prices

The last of the series of socials which have been held at the rectory of the R. E. church at Upper Corner largely attended, and a rare treat was had by those present. Too much praise cannot be given Rev. Mr. Hubley and Mrs. Hubley and family, the wardens and teachers, for making such excellent provisions for the entertainment of the young.

Capt. Peter McKay, well known in the shipping ports of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, so seriously injured by a fall during the early part of last week, and Rev. Mr. Maggs, Methodist, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks past, are report-

ed as being no better.

S. H. White & Co., merchants, re ceived a very large lot of tobacco in ond today, which was stored in the inland revenue warehouse in the dominion building today.

An alarm of fire was given at 2.30

this afternoon, the brigade turning out with their customary smartness Happily their services were not needed, the fire being in the flue of a house occupied by Mrs. Geo. Cougle and family, and was quickly extinguished without any or little damage being

Samuel Gardner, immigration office of your city, was in Sussex yesterday, having been visiting the homes of a number of boys and girls sent out

here from Bristol and Glasgow. James Sproul, hotel keeper at Camp bellton, N. B., was in Sussex today, on a visit to his brother, Conductor

At no time was the I. C. R. freight yard in Sussex so well filled with goods awaiting shipment to your city

and other places, and many teams are employed in increasing the quantity

(From a special correspondent.) On Thursday evening last a number of the members of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural society, together with a number of invited guests, assembled in the spacious and comfortable dining room of the Depo-house to enjoy their annual dinner speech making, etc. The bad roads and somewhat unpleasant evening kept many away who, no doubt, would have been glad to be present, particularly as Col. Blair, superintendent he experimenal farm at Nappan, was present as the guest of the society There were present: Thos. Roach, Maj Campbell, J. A. Freeze, R. D. Robinson, S. A. McLeod, Col. E. B. Blair, S. C. McCully, E. McIntyre, John Richmond, Jesse T. Prescott, Byron McLeod, S. F. McCully, Rev. J. S. Sutherland, D. Hall Fairweather, Murray Huestis and others, which space

prevent from naming. Col. Beer, as president of the society, presided, and after the grace offered by the Rev. Mr. Sutherland those present enjoyed the bountiful supply of good things provided, which were not wanting in quality or quantity, as those who patronize the Depot house

After the repast the toasts of Her Majesty the Qeuen and the Dominion and Provincial governments were enthusiastically drunk, and the toast of the Department of Agriculture was then proposed, coupled with the name of Col. Blair, who in a masterly and lucid address briskling with facts and information held the attention of those present for some time. He referred to the good work done by the dominion government and the local government of New Brunswick in advancing the farming interests of the country and hoped it would continue.
The province of Nova Scotia was falling into line and legislation had just een perfected that would admit of the farmers of that province receiving rore encouragement and aid than they had hitherto done. He referred to the magnificent farmers' convention at Fredericton a short time ago, at which three hundred and fifty farmers from all parts of the province assembled, and felt cheered and encouraged by what he saw there. His practical utterances on the cultivation of the various soils, uses of manures and fertilizers, ensilage for cattle, raising of roots, and experiments on the farm at Nappan were listened to with the clesest attention. Afterwards the Col. had a number of questions asked him on many points, all of which he answered to the satisfaction of his en-

Following this were the toasts of The Press, responded to by R. D. Rob-inson of the Sussex Record; a song by John Richmond; The Bench and Bar, ably replied to by J. A. Freeze; Commerce and Trade, responded to by G. S. Moore, agent of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and Murray Huestis of Huestis & White; The Clergy, responded to by Rev. J. S. Sutherland; The Ladies, by Capt. D. Hall Fairweather; The Militia of Canada, by Major Campbell, Col. Blair and D. Hall Fairweather; Insurance, by S. A. McLeod. All brought out pleasant and applicable speeches, among which one by Col. Beer, who is always the champion of the ladies, in which he intimated that probably at the next annual dinner the interest of the occasion would be further en hanced by the presence of ladies, which

idea was heartily applauded.
The meeting broke up by t ing of Auld Lang Syne and God Save from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont, and Schenectady, N. Y. and sold in boyes (never in loss). a still more active part in advancing the interests of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society and of the farmers of the community generally.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.

The Capital Stock of the Big Corporation.

Albany, N. Y., March 29.-Superintendent of Insurance J. P. Pierce to-day sent to Attorney General Hancock the following letter in reference to the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance corporation of New York city:

ance corporation of New York city:
Hon. T. E. Hancock, Attorney General, Albany, N. Y.:
Dear sir—I beg to report to you that an examination just made by me reveals the fact that the capital stock of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New York city has not been padd in, as is required by law. I am satisfied that gross deception was practised at the time of this company's incorporation.

Corporation.

I advise that the corporation be proceeded against at once and application for a receiver of its affairs made at the earliest possible mement.

Very respectfully yours, JAMES F. PIERCE, supt.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

London, March 30 .- The Times this norning publishes a second instalment of the report of the Armenian atrocities, the first part of which appeared in that paper yesterday. The report confirms the story of an alleged, but probably exaggerated massacre of from 4,000 to 5,000 Armenians, who had taken refuge in a hollow of an extinct volcano in the Andoke mountains. After the people had been killed the corespondent says their bodies were heaped together with wood between them. Oil was then poured over the whole mass and set on fire and

REV. MR. OWERS' CASE.

Halifax, March 29.—Counsel repre senting Rev. Edward Owers and Mrs. Owers, in their now famous divorce suit, met today to discuss the matter of giving the custody of the younges child to Mrs. Owers, on the ground that her mind is impaired. It was finally decided to have Mrs. Owers examined by two medical experts, and if they find Mrs. Owers is all right mentally, the child will be handed over to her and \$15 per month paid for the maintenance of her and the THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year. OXFORD AGAIN.

The Great University Boat Race on the Thames on Saturday.

The Dark Blue Boys Easily Defeat Cambridge by Three Lengths.

London, March 30 .- The usual immense crowds of people of all classes and conditions thronged the banks of the Thames this morning to witness the fifty-second race between the crews of Cambridge and Oxford. The race was rowed over the championship course from Putney to Mortlake, four

and a half miles. As in former years the start was made from a boat moored just above Putney bridge, and the race was finished at the ship hotel at Mortlake. The boat houses were gaily decorated with flags of all descriptions, but club colors predominated. Cam-bridge launched their boat first and were followed almost immediately by Oxford. Both crews were heartily

Cheered.

The weather was cold and raw with squalls of drizzling rain. There was also a changeable southwest wind, which put the water in a pretty bad condition.

Every bit of available space along the river was packed with people, who cheered their respective favorites. The river was alive with eyery conceivable kind of craft, but arrangements for keeping the course clear were perfect and no boat was permitted to obstruct the way to the goal at Mortlake.

The starting signal was given at 4.08

Says the Carleton Sentinel: One day last week W. N. Raymond of Simonds brought in a half ton of smoked hams and shoulders.

Mr. Raymond of Simonds brought in a half ton of smoked hams and shoulders.

Mr. Raymond this season has sold besides about a ton of york.

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Mr. Ray the way to the goal at Mortlake. firm receive the starting signal was given at 4.08 this way.

p. m. As the pistol was fired both crews got well away. Opposite the boat houses the Oxfords had already got the bow of their boat in front of the Cambridge boat. For the first minute Oxford rowed 38 strokes and

Oxford was drawing ahead rapidly, and at Bishop's Creek was leading by half a length. Favored by the shelter afforded by the Surrey shore, which the Oxf. rds selected after winning the toss, their boat was rapidly increasing its lead over the Cambridge shell and they were rowing easily.

At Craven Cottage Oxford was ength ahead. Cambridge was spurting, but could not gain against Oxford's long, sweeping stroke. At Hammersmith bridge, Oxford was still ength ahead. Cambridge made another spurt with

the same result as before. At Thorcycroft's rough wa'er bothered both crews, and Cambridge had a shade the best of it, Oxford being barely a length ahead at this point. This was more than two-thirds of the distance, but the Cambridge par-

tisans had not given up hope. From this point, however, Cambridge fell be-hind, and at Barnes Bridge Oxford was three lengths ahead. From Barnes Bridge to the ship Oxford practically maintained that lead, and won easily by about three lengths.

Time, 20m. 50s.

8	The names and weights of the cam
	bridge crew are:
盎.	To The Control of the
a	1. T. B. Hope (Trinity Hall), bow
8	2. F. C. Stewart (171mty) 123. 3. H. A. Game (first Trinity) 164. 4. W. S. Adie (first Trinity) 167. T. J. C. Dureenson (Emmanuel) 187.
ā	A W S Adie (first Trinity)
	F T C Duncanson (Emmanuel)18
8	4. W. S. Adie (Irst Trinity) 5. T. J. G. Duncanson (Emmanuel). 6. R. V. Bonsey (Lady Margaret). 7. A. S. Bell (Trinity Hall). 8. D. A. Wauchope (Trinity Hall), stroke: 10
7	7 A S Bell (Trinity Hall)
櫊	& D A Wanchope (Trinity Hall), stroke. 16
L	9. F. C. Begg (Trinity Hall), cox1
•	l the nemed an
1	The following are the hames
Z.	weights of the Oxford crew.
	Lb
	1. H. B. Cotton (Magdalen), bow
0	o as C Dillington (Mazdalen)

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Merchants Object to the Action of the Common Council.

Shipment of Potatoes to the States - Pointer for Country Dealers.

The molasses that came up on the Duart Castle is about all gone to the retail trade and the market is pracically bare of Brbados again. Another lot is due April 15th.

Among Halifax exports to Boston by steamer last week were 1,022 bbls. and 1,293 bags of potatoes. Messrs. Jardine & Co. have made their creditors a cash offer of twenty

cents on the dollar or twenty-five cents in quarter payments extending over twelve months. The shipment of potatoes over the Canada Eastern has been increasing every year. This season they are moving very freely over that road, being largely in excess of former years. These potatoes are all reshipped over

the C. P THE MERCHANTS OBJECT.

The action of the common council on Thursday, in subjecting to top vharfage apples and dried and pickled fish that are landed at market slip is resented by the merchants doing business there. One of them put it thus to a Sun man: "A Nova Scotia schooner man can come into the slip with a load of stuff and peddle it out under our noses, competing with us who are heavy tax-

But the very goods that we payers. buy and handle, such as pickled and dry fish and apples, are now to pay a top wharfage tax. Whoever pays the tax, it will ultimately fall chiefly on us. But it may have another effect. It is another tax on goods coming in by vessel. The schooner men say this is a dear enough port now. This action will not make it any cheaper. If the council had taken the trouble to get the opinion of somebody affected by their action they might have come to look at this thing in a different way. It is unfair to the men who pay heavy taxes and do business on the wharf." POINTER FOR COUNTRY DEAL-ERS.

A merchant on the wharves recently remarked to the Sun that city traders in trouble. The country dealer, seeing the quotation at which an article was sold in a wholesale way

to the trade here, sometimes forgot that for packing up and carting a small lot to the freight shed for shipment the city merchant should charge a trifle, and have a fraction of profit besides, and perhaps got angry cause he was quoted a higher rate for the small lot than the city merchants paid wholesale for a large lot. The city man's complaint no doubt had some grounds, but most country dealers probably recognize the fact that the same rules apply to busines in town as in country. Nobody makes a practice of doing business for noth-

A SPRINGHILL FAILURE.

Says the Amherst Press: Wednesday Messrs. Horton & Scott, grocers, the town of Springhill, made an assign ment for the benefit of their creditors The liabilities of the estate are about \$2,000 and the assets will probably realize from \$1,200 to \$1,500. C. M. Bostwick & Co. of St. John, who have been supplying the firm, are preferred ton McKay for \$100 each for cash lent Percy B. Evans of St. John, N. B., is the trustee of the estate.

The re-shipment of Manitoba wheat from Montreal to Ontario milliers continues. There still appears to be considerable in farmers' hands, however, both in Ontario and Mani-

hands, however, both in Ontario and Manitoba.

Those Manitoba farmers who have wheat in store are in for a good thing. A large quantity was recently bought at 10 to 12c. per bushel over the prices of last fall.

A Chicago despatch says: Price of dressed beef is advancing rapidly, owing to short cattle supply. The market has gone up as far \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred. The causes of the present situation are to be found in the results of the corn crop of last year, the effect of hard times on the business of raising range cattle , and other conditions.

CONFEDERATION TERMS.

Arrival of the Newfoundland Delegates at Halifax.

To Confer With the Dominion Government Regarding the Terms on Which "The Ancient Colony" May Become a Province of Canada.

(Saturday's Halifax Herald.) The Newfoundland confederation deegation arrived by the steamer Grand Lake at 8 o'clock last evening. The delegates are: Hon. Robert Bond, Hon. G. H. Emerson, Hon. E. P. Morris, and Hon. W. H. Herwood.

The steamer was ten hours over The passage up was declared by Capt. Delaney and the chief officer to be the roughest in his experience on the Halifax service. This morning at 5 o'clock the steamer encountered a snow storm and gale, with heavy The Grand Lake stood it well, and Hon. Mr. Morris and the other delegates speak in high terms of cap-

Herald reporter at 11 o'clock last night at the Halifax hotel, were the delegates are stopping. He said the personnel of the delegation had been finally decided upon only three days before the steamer left. Sir William Whiteway's illness had prevented his coming, as it had been intended that he should have been the chairman of

There were lively time John's when you were leaving for Halifax," said the reporter. "I am told that sensational de-

patches have been sent out, and I have seen some of them. There is no foundation for the "sensations." The demonstration as our steamer sailed was got up by three or four persons, and the alleged procession, headed by a band, numbered less than forty people. The moving spirit was a man named Collins, who has followed several occupations and is now a barber He is against the government because a bogus claim he put in a year ago was thrown out by the courts.
"demonstrationists" represented sociation or league and stood merely for themselves, responsible to no or else. The crowd on the quay number ed thousands, but they were attracted there simply by a desire to see the delegates and their friends off, and by

rumors that possibly there might be eme hostile demonstration.' "So much for that. What about the annexation sentiment in Newfound-land, of which we read in despatches evidently intended for United States

eaders ? "Up to the present time there has been no movement whatever towards annexation in Newfoundland. The placards that were posted not long ago were put up by no one knows who. They were not the outcome of any known organization, and even the office where they were printed is a secret. There is no annexation party in Newfoundland. At the same time there is a great regard for the people of the United States, who have been on friendly terms with us. They have been prompt in expressions of sympathy when we were in trouble. Their sympathy has taken tangible more than once, notably on the occa-sion of the great fire and during the present commercial crash with its con-sequent suffering. There are many Newfoundlanders in the United States, but this friendly feeling is not confined to our own people and their kinsmen abroad. It is shared by the people of the United States generally. Annexation has never been a practical issue with the people of New-What is the sentiment regarding

ecnfederation?"
"It is impossible to say what the sentiment of the whole country may be on this question. Confederation has not been a political issue with us since 1869. Since then a new genera newspaper quotations sometimes got tion has grown up. Much of the objection to confederation is what I may call hereditary. Many who oppose

for Infants and Children. HIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have semething which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a

CASTORIA

child's medicine. Castoria destroys Worms. Castoria allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd. Castoria cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles. Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcetic preperty. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels,

giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A. is on every The fac-simile

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

full knowledge of the question. They have not the terms before them. recent troubles have not altered the opinion of the people on this constitutional question. I have been one of the representatives of St. John's for ten years, and I know the people sufficiently well to be able to say that mere troubles or difficulties woold not influence them in this matter. They would never support for mere personal reasons confederation, or any other constitutional change, which they did not believe to be for the best interests of the country as a

whole."
"The government now in power, on the other hand, seeing that the question of confederation is likely soon to ecome an issue on its own merits or, as opposed to some other political scheme, think it is due to the people of Newfoundland that the terms on which confederation could be accomplished should be learned and laid be fore the country. Then the people can intelligently consider the subject. We are going to Ottawa for the purpose of discussing with the Canadian gov-ernment the terms on which union, nutually advantageous to both countries, may be brought about. No proposals have yet been made on either side, and we begin de novo. Nothing has passed between our government and that of the dominion beyond the correspondence necessary to arrange for the conference that is to take place

at Ottawa." "Are you recovering after the com-

mercial crash?"
"Matters are straightening out a little. The seal fishery shows excellent prospects. The Aurora was in before we left with 40,000 on board, and she reported other steamers with goood loads. The price of seal oil is higher by \$30 a tun this season than last, the rise accounted for because of scarcity last year, and that new uses have been found for the product This will help to improve times. Between 5,000 and 10,000 men are engaged in the sealing industry. This number has been rarely exceeded, and certainly not since the introduction of sealing steamers. In reference to the commercial crash, it is a fact that the temporary embarrassment of the government was due to it, though it was in no way induced or brought about

by the government." 'We leave for Ottawa by the C. P. R. train on Monday morning. A stop will probably be made in Montreal, so that we shall not likely reach the capital till Thursday. We hope to be back in Newfoundland in less than a month from the time we left."

Hon. Robert Bond is a son of a former merchant of Newfoundland and wealthy. He was speaker of the Newfoundland assembly at one time and was afterward leader of the opposition opposed to the government of Sir Robert Thorburn, and later was colonial secretary in the government of Sir Wm. Whiteway. This portfolio he retained until a year ago, when he was unseated and disqualified with his leader, Sir William, and other colleagues. The disability under which Hon. Mr. Bond rested in consequence of the disqualification was remove by act of the Newfoundland legislature, and he again took the position of colonial secretary, which he at present occupies. He represents Trinity district. Hon. Robert Bond is Premier Whiteway's first lieutenant. He is a brother of Rev. G. J .Bond, formerly pastor of Brunswick street

Hon. E. P. Morris is a lawyer. He represents St. John's west in the legislature. He and Hon. G. H. Emerson are Roman Catholics. He is a member of the government without portfolio. He has been about twelve years in parliament, the last six being as member of the Whiteway government. He is the leading Roman Catholic politician in the colony.

Hon. George H. Emerson, a leading lawyer of St. Johns, represents Twillingate in the Newfoundland legislature. He is a member of the government without portfolio. He was speaker of the assembly for five years. Hon. Mr. Emerson was one of the confederation do not oppose it with a delegates to Great Britain in connec-

W. H. Horwood first appeared as a politician less than a year ago, being one of those elected to represent Trinity in consequence of political troubles by which the seats became vacant. After the resignation of the Goodridge government he performed the duties of acting colonial secretary during the last session of the legislature, after which he resigned his position and seat in favor of Hon, Robert Bond. Mr. Horwood is a member of the Church of England. He is a lawyer by profession, and the youngest mem-ber of the present delegation.

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. I. McFarlane, 246 Wellington street, Hamilton: "For many weeks I suffered inter tism—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 Powers of South American Kidney Cure.

Rev. James Murdock, 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 benefitted 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 of this famous medicine. The Rev. W. R. Williams, Mr. Langtry's associate in church work, has also made use of the medicine, and quite willingly 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, tonsilitis, and deafness. Sixty

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

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

NO TIME TO LOSE. muclage?
Little Dot—I haven't seen it, but I guess maybe you'd better look in the nursery. The boys is getting up a dime museum, and I heard Johnny tell Ethel she might be the Circassian girl.—Good News.

These o

tia bark J. from Whites day on her v to port yeste British ensignation in that she was a sa McNeil's ho voyage, the aboard his was Miss E ter, at No. and City, wh Rev. Father The captain

ors say that heur attemp ing officer, a that the fello conduct befor does not jus those of his other vessels more of a lur that ever liv He refuses shooting, an gives the in

This much

bark, which be manged k men, had or mast. Every their torn and They say the chance to tak the time the board watch, charge of the decided to ta the trip he died in St. lyn, five ye his way to with him o

thirty years hetter not ac went to vi The bark yard, Green dry goods was stowed lead of lum hired. It co A. Chisholm, Baker, who ard D. L. F Lahdi, Cha Martin Haw The last

not impress

one of them the other a

aboard whe said last nig he did not She remarke boarding brought him strange that where his he Second Offi however, an bright, capat proved. He a sailor on Monocacy, menths ago being on the from Shangh where she cargoes of the ocean. trip, arrivin ago. Baker he said that by every one

Weighing day, the bar far as Whit chored for who weighs pounds, was retailed stori about his tw live in Glace Mrs. Cadiga Neil, whose the Masters The vessel

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for th Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET. Butter and eggs have declined in price. There is too much old butter in sight, and the market for all kinds except the gilt edge article is de-pressed. It is said some grocers are retailing eggs as low as 15c per dozen and 20c is the top figure for benery stock. Potatoes have a lower range, Poor apples are about cleaned up, and those offering are higher in price Squash is higher owing to scarcity. Chickens and fowl are higher. Calf-Chickens and fowl are higher, Car-skins are marked up a little. There is a better quality of veal offering now. Lamb is in better demand. While prices generally have had a low range there has been a fairly good business done lately in the country

business	done	lately	in	the	COL	intry
market.		Sales and the				
Augustia Talla		Wholesal	e.			
Beef (butch	hard) n	or carca	99	\$0 06		0 07
Beef (coun	ter) no	or ner		0 04	**	0 07
Voel care	agg		1000	0 06		0 09
Veal, carc Pork, fresi				0 06	**	0 07
Shoulders	., (00.			0 08		0 09
Hams, per	1b			0 10	**	0 12
Butter (in	tubs)	per lb		0 14	**	0 16 0 22
Butter (rol	I), per	lb		0 18	**	0 22
Butter (rol Spring chi	ckens.			0 70	**	0 80
Fowl		*******		0 70	"	1 00
Turkeys. I	er lb			0 14		0 16
Geese		********		0 60	**	0.80
Ducks, per	pair.	*******	***	0 60 0 70		1 00
Cabbage, per	per doz	*******	****	0 14		0 16
Mutton, per	T lb (or	arcage)		0 07		0 09
Potatoes, p	er hhl	in car l	ots.		45	1 25
Lamb .				0 09	**	0 10
Lamb Parsnips,	per bbl			1 00	**	1 15
Lomb akin	a each			0 50	**	0 60
Calf skins,	per lb			0 07		0 08
Calf skins, Hides, per	lb			0 02		0 05
Celery De	r doz			0 00	44	0 75
				0 60	**	1 00
Carrots, p	er DDI.	********	***	0 90		1 00
Beets, per	bbl		****	0 90	**	1 50
B'wheat m	lear (r	gn) per	CWL	9 00		4 00
B'wheat m Squash, po Cheese	er cwit.			0 091/4		0 11
Cheese	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••		2 00	44	3 50
Apples						
Beef, corn Beef Tong Roast, per Pork, per Pork, ber	-d -	Retail.		0.06	**	0 10
Beel, Corr	rice, per	e Th		0 08	**	
Boost ner	th (cho	rice)		0 10	14	0 10 0 14
Pork per	lb (fre	sh)	and the same	0 08		0 10
Pork, per	lb (s	alt)		0 08	**	0 10
Hams, pe	r 1b			0 10	**	0 13
Chauldorg	ner 1	h	2000 EA	0 08		0 10 0 12
Bacon, per	r 1b			0 10	-	0 12
Bacon, per Sausages,	per lb.		• • • •	0 10		0 12
Butter (in	tubs).	per 1D		0 17	**	0 17 0 19
Hutter no	9W			0 20		0 25
Butter (c)11)		••••		**	0 25
Butter (C	doz	,		0 15	44	0 18
Eggs, per	MUZ. TOO	doz		0 18	- 44	0 20
Eggs, hence Lard (in	nihe	doz	3030	0 12	**	0 13
Wintton De	ar ID			0 07	el	0 10
				0 10	"	0 12
Veal. per	lb			0 05	"	0 14
Veal, per Potatoes,	per bu	shel		0 50	**	0 80
				0 05		0 12
Clalamy me	m hond		C. B. C. L.	0 06	"	0 10
Fowl, per	pair			0 90	**	1 10
Beets, per	peck	********	••••	0 35		0 18
Fowl, per Beets, per Carrots, I Parsnips,	er pec	K	• • • •	0 18	- 44	0 20
Parsnips,	per pec	E		0 00	**	0 05
Squash, p Turnips, 1	er ID			0 12		0 15
Turnips, 1	per pec	K		0 45		0 17

no change in quotations A few small dry cod and some Grand Manan finnen haddies were landed Manan finnen haddles were landed Monday. The gaspereaux catch fell off during the recent cold weather. Some cod are being taken off Digby, and cod and halibut off Yarmouth, but fishing in the bay is practically at a standstill just now. Bait is available at Dark Harbor pond. As regards prices here, while no change is noted it is a question if fresh arrivals of cured fish would realize former prices ex-vessel. The markets all round continue dull. Prices of several sorts of dry and pickled fish have declined in Halifax during the last St. John Wholesale Market.

medlum dry...... 4 00 " 4 10

Codfish, per 100 lbs.large.dry	0 00	Rose in	4 25
Codfish, small	3 25	**	3 50
Haddock	0 00	**	1 75
Pollock	1 75	44	1 85
	1 50		1 60
Bay herring	0 00		4 00
Shelburne, No. 1, large, bbls.	2 40		2 50
	0 00		5 00
Canso, per bbl	0 00		5 00
Grand Manan, med, scaled,		"	0 00
ber box	0.08		0 09
Lengthwise	0 07	**	0 08
Digby chickens, per box	0 10		
Gaspereaux, per 100	0 00		1 25
Retail.			
Codfish, per Ib	0 00		0 08
Haddock, per lb		**	0 08
			0 15
Halibut, per lb			0 07
Finnen Haddies, per lb			0 01
Prices ex Vess	el.		
Cod (med) per qtl	0 00		4 00
Small		44	3 00
Large	0 00	**	4 10
Pollock (new), per gtl		**	1 75
Hake (new), per qtl		.50	0 00
Haddock, each,	0 06	**	0 07
Cod, fresh	0 00		0 011/4
Halibut	0 00	4.6	0 08
Grand Manan herring, hf bb			1 40
Smoked herring (medium)	0 00		0 0514
Smoked herring (lengthwise)		14	0 05
GROCERIE	8.		
There is no change in	quota	tion	s this
week. Business is fair			
	rry 8	Jour	anu
prices steady.		7 100	
	ET STATE SALE	N 10 4	EXE.

Smoked herring (lengthwise). GROCERIES.		" (05
There is no change in qu	iotati	ons	this
week. Business is fairl	y go	bo	and
prices steady.			
Coffee.	1	A A A A	
Java, per lb, Green	0 24		26
Jamaica, per lb	0 24		26
Matches, gross	0 29		30
Barbados, new	0 32		0 33
Porto Rico (fancy)	0 39 -		0 41
P. R. (New York grade)	0 30	TORONIOS.	31
New Nevis	0 814	SSSSSSS.	30
Batt	V		Contract of the last
	0 58	". (. 10
Liverpool butter salt, per			
bag, factory filled	1 00	** 1	1 10
Spices.			
Cream of tartar, pure. bbls.	0 17		171/2
Cream of tartar, pure, bxs.	0 20		25
Nutmegs, per lb	0 60	(3) 10 h	0.80
Cassia, per lb., ground Cloves, whole	0 12	4927000	0 20
Cloves, ground	0 20		25
Ginger, ground	0 18		0 22
Ginger, ground	0 12		0 16
Bicarb soda, keg	2 35	40	2 40
Sal soda	0 01		0 0114
Bugar.			
German granulated	3 45	**	0 031/2
Standard	0 03%	1200E	0 03%
Canadian. 2nd grade	0 03%	\$700 CO 100	0.031/2
Yellow, bright	0 02%		0 03
Dark yellow	0 02%		0 02%
Barbados 0	0314		0 03%
Paris lump, per box	0 04%		0 05
Pulverized sugar	0 04%		0 05
Tea.			
Congou, per lb., common	0 15	16	0 16
Congou, per lb., finest	0.28	**	0 38
Congou, good	0 18	Thomas .	0 24
Seuchong	0 25	***	0 45
Oolong	0 85	100	0 45
Tobacco. Black, 12's, long leaf, per lb	0 49		0.44
Black, 12's, short stock	0 41		0 44
Plack Solace	0 47		0 49

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. Flour is marked up a little for On The market west appears to be firm and sellers less eager, as telefrom several city firms on Monday morning for quotations had not been answered by any of the up to five o'clock in the after Considerable sales of flour have

-	
8	been made by local wholesalers in the
8	last few days. The other items in the
	list are steady.
	Manitoba Hard Wheat 4 40 " 4 50
	Can. High Grade Fam 3 60 " 3 75
8	Medium Patents 3 45 " 3 60 Oatmeal Standard 4 15 " 4 25
額	Oatmeal, Standard 4 15 " 4 25 Rolled Oatmeal 4 15 " 4 25
30	Tronger Carlingation

PROVISIONS. P. E. Island mess pork is marked up ic. A wire from Charlottetown on Monday quoted \$16 landed at St John after opening of havigation. Pure lard is

packages of this article now			
market. Beef is reported very	2	str	ong
in the west.			
Clear Pork, per bbl 18 00		18	
P. E. I. Mess 16 00	**	16	50
P. E. I. Prime Mess 12 50	"	13	00
Plate Beef 13 25	**	13	50
Extra Plate Beef 13 50	**	13	75
Lard, pure 0 09	66	0	101/2
			09
Cottolene 0 091/4			
FRUITS.			

Cheap apples are out of the market. Blood oranges have a lower range. Two kinds of Californias are quoted. Onions are in ample supply for pres-

er	nt needs.		
	Raisins, Cali'frnia Muscatels 0 Raisins, Sultana 0 0 Malaga L. L. 2 2 California London Layers. 2 00	63/2	0 06½ 0 07 2 25 2 10
	Valencias, new 0 0 Valencia Layer, new 0 0 New French Prunes,per bx 0 00 Currants, per bbl. new 0 033	5½ ·· 5½ ··	0 04% 0 05% 0 10 0 04
	Currants. cases. new 0 04 Dried Apples 0 00 Evan Apples, new, per 1b 0 00	5½ " 8½ "	04 1/4
	New Figs, per fb 0 1 Clarified Cider, per gal 0 2 Honey per lb 0 00	3 "	0 18 0 25 0 20 0 15
	New French Walnuts 0 1: New Chill Walnuts 0 1: New Naples Walnuts 0 1:	2 "	0 13 0 12 0 14
-	Almonds 0 12 Brazils 0 12 Filberts 0 0	1 "	0 14 0 12 0 10 0 00
	Pecans 0 12 Peanuts, roasted 0 0 Apples, new, per bbl 2 5 Messina oranges, per box 3 0	9 "	0 18 0 10 3 50 3 25
1	Blood oranges, per hf box. 2 5 Cal. navels 4 2 Cal. seedlings 3 0	0 " 5 "	2 75 4 50 3 25
	Prunes, choice	9 "	0 06 0 091/4 0 101/4 0 051/4
	Valencia Oranges, case 4 7 Extra large, case 0 0 Bananas 2 2	5 "	5 25 6 50 2 50 3 00
	Onions, per bbl	ETC	

Beans and pot barley are further advanced, with market very firm There is no other change in the list. Oats (local) on track...
Oats (Ontario) on track...
Oats, small lots...
Beans, (Canadian h p)...
Beans (prime)...

LUMBER AND LIME.

oner cargoes of deals, etc. ow coming down from the head of the bay, and large quantities have been arriving by rail for shipment to the British market. Brokers say there is nothing new to relate in regard to contracts or prices. The Bangor Com-mercial says the cut of logs is short on the Kennebec and Penobscot, and prices of logs have advanced. It further says: "Some very tempting offers were declined by several Bangor operators, because the output on the Penobscot is so short this winter that the Bangor mills cannot be fully stocked this year, and it is expected that spruce will command \$12 per thousand in a few weeks. Saw mill men on the Kennebec are declining orders for Long Island Sound and New York, the places which Bangor lumbermen most desire to ship to, at an advance of \$1.50 to \$2 over last spring's prices," This is good news as far as it goes, but the St. John market has not yet felt any stimulating influence, though

shipments to U S ports are increasi	16
as the season advances.	
Birch Deals 10 00 " 0 00	
Birch Timber 6 00 " 6 60	11
Spruce deals, B. Fundy Mls 8 75 " 0 00	13
Spruce Deals, City Mills 0 00 " 9 00	
Shingles, No. 1, Extra 0 00 " 1 30	85
Shingles Second Clears 0 00 " 1 80	
Shingles, Glears 0 00 " 2 2	5
Shingles, Extras 0 00 " 2 60)
Aroostook P. B., shipping 0 00 "14 00	
Common 12 00. " 13 00	
Spruce Boards 6 00 ' 7 00	
Common Scantling (unst'1) 6 00 " 6 50	
Spruce, dimensions 11 00 " 14 00	
Pine Shippers 12 00 " 13 00	
Pine Clapboards, extra 35 00 '40 00	
No. 1 0 00 ' 80 00	
No. 2 0 00 " 20 00	
N. 3 11 00 " 12 00	
Laths, spruce 0 00 " 1 00)
" pine 100 " 100	
Palings, spruce 6 00 " 6 00	
Lime (casks) 0 90 " 1 0	
" (barrel) 0 60 " 0 6	5
FREIGHTS.	

The last charter reported on British occount is at 37s 6d to Belfast. This shows no improvement. Coastwise freights are as dull as ever, with no

active enquiry for vessels.	
Liverpool (intake measure).	
Bristol Channel	
Clyde	
West Coast Ireland 37 6 "39	
Dublin	
Belfast	
Cork Quay	
New York, laths 2 50 " 0 00 Boston 0 50 " 0 00	
Boston 2 00 " 2 00	
Sound ports, calling VTfo 0 00 " 2 25 Barbados market (500 r) nem 0 00 " 5 50	
Barbados market (50c,x) nem 0 00 " 5 50 N Side Cuba (gld), n'm 0 00 " 4 50	
New York, piling 0 00 " 0 021	ć
Boston, piling .nominal 0 01% " 0 02 Boston, lime 0 18 " 0 00	
New York, lime 0 21 " 0 00	
OILS.	
There is no change in quotations this	s

Water White (bbl. 0 18 | Canadian Water White | 0 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/2 | 15/ Prime White (bol-

Cod oil	0 28	100	0 30
Seal oil (steam refined)	0 40		0 45
Seal oil (pale)	0 58	4.5	0 43
Olive oil (commercial)	0 85	**	0 90
Conten of (Commercial)	0 061/4		0 07
Castor oil (commercial) pr lb.			0 70
Extra lard oli	0.65		
No. 1 lard oil	0 60	95	0 65
COAL.			
Old Mines Sydney, pr chald.	0 00		6 00
Victoria (Sydney), per chald.	0 00		5 25
	0 00	-	5 50
Spring Hill Round, pr chald.	0 00		0 00
Glace Bay	0 00		
Caledonia, per chald			0 40
Acadia (Pictou), ped chald	0 00	**	6 50
Reserve Mines, per chald	0 00		5 25
Joggins, per chald	0 00	"	5 25
Foundry (Anthracite), p ton	0 00	**	5 50
Broken (Anthracite), p ton	0 00		4 60
Egg (Anthracite), per ton	0 00		4 60
Stove or nut		tr:	4 75
Stove or nut	0 00		- 10

Townson Street	IRON, NAILS, ETC. Refined, per 100 h or ordin-
	Galvanized, 2c per lb, net extra Ship spikes
	Patent Metals, per lb. 0 00 " 0 12 20 Anchors, per lb. 0 00 " 4 10 Chain cables, per lb. 0 08" 0 06 Rigging chains, per lb. 0 0344" 0 07
	Rigging chains, per 10 0 03½ 0 07 Nails: Steel cut nails, 50d and 60d per keg
	TRADE OF ST. JOHN.
	The customs receipts for the month of March show a decline of \$18,502.54 as compared with the same period last year. Appended is the statement:
	Customs\$82,898 41 895.

	pended is the statement.		
뎔		1894	1895.
	Customs\$8	82,898 41	\$64,754 8
	Copyright		8
S	Seizures	51 82	7 5
g	Steamboat inspection		
	Sick mariners' fund		
Š	Warehouse fees		20 0
		to a training	-
ş	Total\$	83,546 54	\$65,044 0
	The revenue for March of \$7,158.29 compared with last year. The figures are:		
8		1894	1895.
	Spirits\$	12,675 09	\$8,150 1
	Malt		T,593 3
	Tobacco		9,419 1
ă	Cloure	496 80	972 0
g	Petroleum inspection fees.	222 72	243 8
		48 00	CONTRACTOR STATE

SHIP NEWS.

Total\$27,587 21 \$20,378 92

For Week Ending April 2.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Arrived.

March 26—Str State of Maine, 1146, Colby, rom Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass, Sch Rebecca W Huddell, 243, Tower, from Boston, D J Purdy, flour and salt.

March 27—Bark Balasore, 2562, Lloyd, from New York, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.
Sch Maggie J Chadwick, 349, Comeau, from St Andrews, Driscoll Bros, bal.
Sch Lizzle Cochran, 174, Kelley, from Mahias, D J Seely, & Son, bal.

Coastwise—Sch F & E Givan, 98, Melvin, rom Lepreaux; barge No 3, McNamara, from Parrsboro. Parrsboro.

March 28—Sch Nellie Clark, 159, Gayton, rom Gloucester, J A Gregory, bal.

Sch Garfield White, 99, Leonard, rom ttonington, John E Moore, cak.

Coastwise—Schs Rebecca W, 27, Gough, rom Quaco; Bear River, 37, Woodworth, from fort George. from Quaco; Bear River, 37, Woodworth, from Port George.

March 29—Sch Quetay, 129, Hamilton, from New York, J M Taylor, coal.

Sch Hazelwoode, 124, Dickson, from New York, Puddington & Merritt, oak.

Sch Sabrina, 223, Barton, from New York, N C Scott, coal.

Sch Shafner Bros, 147, Lecain, from Boston, Merritt Bros & Co, sait.

Sch Ulrica, 298, Patterson, from New York, John E Moore, oak.

Coastwise—Sch Princess Louise, 20, Watt, from Grand Manan.

March 30—SS Halifax City, Newton, from London via Halifax, S Schofield & Co, (ltd), gen cargo.

Str New Brunswick, 869, Hilyard, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdee and pass.

Bark Veronica, 1,093, Bagles, from New York, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

Coastwise—Sch Beulah Benton, 30, Mitchell, from Weymouth. York Wm Thomson & Co, bal.
Coastwise—Sch Beulah Benton, 30, Mitchell, from Weymouth.
Ard at the Island March 31—Sch Ira D Sturgis, 223, Kerrigan, from Bath, bal.
Sch B R Woodside, 535, McLean, from Bath bal.
April 1—Str Finshing, 126, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan via Eastport, Merritt Bros & Co, mdse and pass.
Sch Ella H Barnes, 178, Price, from Boothbay, John E Moore, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Bertha Maud, 82, White, from Harvey; Jessie, 72, Kinnie, from do; H R Emmerson, 98, Christopher, from Hillsbore; Mystery, 14, Theriault, from Back Bay.

26th—Sch Lady Ellen, Britt, for Boston: Sch Rewa, McLean, for New York. Sch Georgia E Barton, for Boston. Sch Tay, Spragg, for New Haven.

Sch C(ra May Harr.ngton, for City Island
fo.
Sch Beaver, Huntley, for New York.
Sch Prudent, Dickson, for New York.
Coastwise-Schs T W McKay, Bullerwell,
for Parrsboro; Porpolse, Ingersoll, for Or North
Head; Porpolse, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan;
Nancy Anna, Ogilvie, for Parrsboro; Rex,
Morris, for Quaco.
27th—Str Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand
Manan via Eastport.
Sch Maggie Miller, Miller, for Gloucester.
Sch Energy, Cook, for New London.
Coastwise-Schs Maggie Lynds, Cameron,
for Annapolis; Laconic, Dixon, for Grand
Manan; J D Payson, Nickerson, for Meteghan; Myra B, Olmstead, for Musquash;
Hazel Dell, Shaw, for Yarmouth.
Coastwise-Schs Edith R, Paul, for Deer
Island; Florence Guest, Robinson, for Annapolis.

29th—Sch Viola, Forsyth, for Hamilton, Bermuda,
Sch Frak W. Cole, for Boston.
Sch Gladys, Slocomb, for New York.
Sch Sea Bird, Andrews, for Rockland.
Sch Comrade, Akerly, for Rockland.
Coastwise—Schs Levuka, Roberts, for Parrsboro; Maudie, Sims, for Digby; Temple Bar, Longmire, for Bridgetown.
March 30—Sch Ina, Hanselpacker, for Vineyard Haven fo.
Sch Bethel Granville, Howard, for Boston.
Sch A Gibson, Stevens, for Rockport,
Sch George E Dale, Speight, for New
York. York.

Coastwise—Schs T W McKay, Bullerwell, for Parrsboro; Rebecca W, Gough, for Quaco; Bear River, Woodworth, for Port leorge.
April 1—Bark Paramatta, McDonald, for

ssie Parker, Lewis, for New York. o. wise—Schs L'Edna, Day, for Quaco; Leonard, for Alma; Princess Louise for Grand Manan; Joliette, Evans, for Temperance Bell, Weldon, for Bives

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived.

At Bear River, NS, March 28, barktn Primrose, Beattle, from Boston—34 hours.

At Hopewell Cape, March 25, bark Albert, Rice, from Ayr—the first of the season.

At Annapolis, March 28, sch Stephen Bennett, Glass, from St Andrews.

Halifax, NS, March 31—Ard, str Halifax, Pye, from Boston; schs Francis, O'Neill, from Darien, Ga; Vivian, Sponagle, from St Kitts, WI. At Quaco, March 30, schs Rex, Norris, from St John; Harry Morris, McLean, from Rockland. Cleared.

Halifax, March 27—Cld, sch Mellacorce, Thorburn, for Ponce, PR. Sld, sch Kalevala, Mann, for British West Indies.

At Annapolis, March 28, sch J B Martin,
Berry, for Salem.

At Quaco, March 27, schs Abana, Floyd,
for Boston; Karsile, Harris, for New York;
25th, sch Uranus, Springer, for Rockport.

At Quaco, March 30, schs White Cloud,
Torry; Charley Buckl, Jenkins; Karsile, Harris, for New York; Abana, Floyd, for Boston;
Rex, Norris, for St John.

Sailed. From Halifax, March 26, s s St John City, Harrison, for London.

From Digby, March 27, schs Geo H Mills from Bear River for Baltimore; Rushlight for fishing.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

At London, March 25, s s Damara, from St John via Halifax.

At Liverpool, March 26, bark Artisan, Purdy, from Manila—109 days.

At Barbados, March 6, brig Red Rose, Williams, from Rio Janeiro; 10th, sch Olive, Lavash, from Halifax; 12th, ship Lizzle Burrill, Rice, from Rio Janeiro; brig Ora, Davis, from Demerara (and sailed 14th for Cuba; schs Dove, Firth, from Lockport, NE (and sailed 14th for Jamaica; Gold Hunter, Page, from Liverpool, NS (and sailed 13th for Trinidad),13th, Donald Cann, Welch, from Harbor Grace; 14th, brig Kildonan, Langelier, from Santos,14th, sch Faune, Walters, from Demerara.

At Newcastle, NSW, March 22, ship Cumberland, Irving, from Rio Janeiro.

rara, March 5, schs Harry W Lew-Parker, do.

At Fleetwood, March 28, bark E A O'Prien,
Pratt, from La Plata.

At St Ann's Bay, Ja, March 8, sch La
France, Barnes, from Lunenburg, NS.

At Demerara, March 6, sch Mary P, Benoit, At Demerara, March 6, sch Mary P, Benoit, from Halifax.

At Barbados, March 13, sch Donald Cann, Welsh, from Harbor Grace, NF; 29th, bark Antigua, Holmes, from Santos.

At Jersey, March 27, brig C R C, Romeril, from Rio Janeiro,

At Kingston, Ja, March 16, brig Kathleen, Haley, from Jacmel; mainmast requires repairs; could not make Porto Rico; now seeking cargo.

At London, March 25, bark Corryvrechon, Abbott, from Victoria, BC.

Sailed.

Sailed.

Tom Barbados, March 8, bark Egeria, r. for Cuba; Carrie L Tyler, Lancaster, Herbert Fuller, Nash, do; sch Bessie Bee, Backhouse, do; 12th, brig Lydia Car-Todd, for Guadaloupe; sch Jennie R dinson, Gaskill, for Georgetown.

Todd, for Guadaloupe; sch Jennie R dinson, Gaskill, for Georgetown.

Todd, for Guadaloupe; sch Jennie R dinson, Gaskill, for Georgetown.

Todd, for St Thomas; Blanche M Thora, Harding, for Lockport, NS; 26th, brig fiet, Longhurst, for St Martins; March Ch Boniform, Potter, for St Martins; March Ch Boniform, Potter, for St Lucia.

Tom Bermuda, March 20, str Alpha, Hall, a Halifax for Turk's Island.

Tom Queenstown, March 19, ship Shan-Harris, from San Francisco for London.

Tom Gueenstown, March 19, ship Shan-Harris, from San Francisco for London.

Tom Manchester, March 26, brig Carrick, witon, from Sydney, CB.

Tom Dundalk, March 26, brig Carrick, witon, from Sydney, CB.

Tom Shanghai, March 21, sch Americana, th, for Tien Tsin.

Tom Kingston, Ja, March 15, sch Nyanza, Kinley, for Lunenburg, NS, via Turk's Ind.

Turk's Ind. Hansen,
From
Knowlto
From
Smith,
From
McKinl
Island. From Yarmouth, March 26, bark Dun-raven, Faulkner, (from Middlesborough), for

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived. Arrived.

At Boston, March 25, schs Lillie Bell, Erb, from St, John; Sarah C Smith, Wood, from Port Reading.

At Portsmouth, March 25, in lower harbor, sch Hazelwoode, Dickson, from New York for St. John.

New York, March 26—Ard, strs Mohawk, from London; Alecto, from London.

Cld, bark Antoinette, for Partridge Island, NB; schs Bonnie Doon, for Yarmouth, NS; Arthur M Gibson, for St John.

Portland, Me, March 26—Ard, schs Francis R Baird, Cole; and Maggie Ellen, from New York.

Keene, for New York: Howard W, Middleton, for do; David, Baird, for do; T W Allen, for Eastport.

At Dutch Island Harbor, March 25, sch Cathie C Berry, from New York for Boston.

At Cardiz, March 18, bark Robert Ewing, Irving, from Gibraltar.

At Guantanamo, March 14 bark Egeria, Kerr, from Barbados; 15th, sch Newburg, Marsters, from St Thomas.

At Delaware Breakwater, March 25, bark L M Smith, from St Jago.

At Gloucester, March 25, sch Neilie Clark, Gayton, from New York.

At New York, March 25, bark Hannah Blanchard, Atkins, from Dublin.

At La Plata, Feb 8, ship Albania, Brownell, from Buenos Ayres.

At Rosario, Feb 8, bark Kildonan, Davis, from Bienos Ayres; 1th, bark Auriga, Richards, from Rio Janeiro.

At Delaware Breakwater, March 25, bark L M Smith, Smith, from St Jago (ordered to New York.)

At Salem, Mass, March 25, schs Lygonia, Whelpley, from Elizabethport; Lizzie D Small, Lawson, from Port Liberty, Quetay, Hamilton, from Port Johnson for St John; Sabrina, Barton, do for do; Modoc, Perry, from St John for New York; Hattie E King, Collins, do for do.

Portland, Me, March 27—Ard, sch Bessie

Sid, sch Abby K Bentlewy, Price, for Boston.

Boston, March 27—Ard, str Cambroman, from Liverpool; schs Heather Bell. Lillie Bell, E H Foster, and Cordie, from St John; R Carson, from Quaco, NB.

Cid, schs Genus, for Annapolis, NS; Arona, for Windsor, NS; Gypsum Prince, for Sagua; Emma E Parker, for Clementsport, NS.
Sid, str Bostonian, for Liverpool; Schs D J Sawyer, for Boothbay and St Andrews, NB; Wm Keene, for Machias.

At Vineyard Haven, March 25, schs Carrie Belle, W H Waters, from New York; Thistle, from Providence; Olivia, from New Haven; Osceola, from Fall River—all from St John.

At Port au Prince, Hayt, March 12, sch Allen A McIntyre, Sommerville, from New York—12 days.

At Matanzas, March 17, str Beta Hockins, from Havana (and sailed 19th for Halifax.)

At Rio Janeiro, March 27, barkth Hector, Caddell, from Mobile; Feb 23, bark Yuba, Boulanger, from Leith; brig Westway, from Cape Town.

At Providence, RI, March 24, sch Plata, Sloan, from Bonair via New York.

Boston, March 28—Ard, str Halifax, from Halifax, NS; Yarmouth, from Yarmouth, NS; bark Peerless, from Clenfuegos; brig Onolaska, from Baltimore; schs Garner, from Ponce, PR; L T Whitmore, from Perth Amboy; A P Emerson, from Elizabethport; Abby Bentley, from Staten Island via Portland.

Cld, strs Norseman, for Liverpool; Norse

Belle, W H Waters, from New York; Thistle, from Providence; Olivia, from New Haven; Oncoola, from Fall River-all from St John.

At Port au Prince, Haytt, March 12, sch Allen A McIntyre, Sommerville, from New York—I days.

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At Rio Janeiro, March 27, barktu Hector, Caddell, from Mobile; Feb 23, bark Yuba, Boulanger, from Leith; brig Westway, from Cape Town.

At Providence, RI, March 24, sch Plata, Boulanger, from Bonalr via New York.

Boulanger, from Bonalr via New York.

Sark Pereless, from Clentuegos; brig Onolaska, from Baltimore; sche Garner, from Phaleldaphia for Liverpool; Norsa King, for Antwerp via Baltimore.

Portland, sir Norseman, for Liverpool; Norsa King, for Antwerp via Baltimore.

Portland, Me, March 28—Ard, sche Georgia, Longmire; Carrie Walker, Sbarkey, from St John for New York.

Cld, str Mongolian, Barrett, for Liverpool; Norsa King, for Antwerp via Baltimore.

Portland, Me, March 28—Ard, sche Georgia, Longmire; Carrie Walker, Sbarkey, from St John for New York.

Cld, str Mongolian, Barrett, for Liverpool; Name A Stetson, from Grand Manan, NB.

At New York from Beston; Onward, from Galais.

City Island, March 28—Ard, sche James A Stetson, from Grand Manan, NB.

At New York from Stantiago; sch Elma, B.ker, from Port Spain, and State Hallface.

At New York from Statiago; sch Elma, B.ker, from Port Spain, and State Hallface, and State Ha

Me.
At Pasages, Spain, March 25, bark Alex Black, Buck, from Pensacola—45 days; will proceed to Bay of Fundy to load deals.
At Antwerp, March 27, ship Androsa, Morgan, from Tacoma.
At Samarang, Feb 11, bark Australia, Korff, an, from Tacoma,
At Samsarang, Feb II, bark Australia, Korff,
from New York via Anjer.
At Vineyard Haven, March 27, schs Seth
W Smith, from New Bedford for Calais; Ada
G Shortland, from St John for New York;
28th, schs Bonnie Doon, Chapman, from New
York for Yarmouth; Modoc, Perry, from St
John for New York.

At New York, March 30, sch Neilie J Crocker, Henderson, from St John.

Cleared

At Portland, March 25, sch Alaska, Libby, for Advocate Harbor and New York, At Havana, March 21, sch Onora, Berry, from Pensacoia.

At Vineyard Haven, March 24, schs Hunger, State, Salina, Salter, for Curacoa.

At Pensacoia, March 25, ship Beethoven, Thomassea, for Beifast.

At Philadelphia, March 26, barks Salina, Salter, for Ivigut; Strathern, Fleming, for Havana.

At Pensacoia, March 26, barks Salina, Salter, for Ivigut; Strathern, Fleming, for Havana.

At Pensacoia, March 27, bark Guiana, Foote, for Ivigut; Strathern, Fleming, for Havana.

At Pensacoia, March 27, bark Guiana, Foote, for Dublin.

At Boston, March 27, shes Gypsum Princess, for Sagua; Aurora, for Windsor.

At Darien, March 28, bark Alice M Clardess, for Sagua; Aurora, for Windsor.

At Darien, March 28, bark Alice M Clardess, for Sagua; Aurora, for Windsor.

At Darien, March 28, bark Alice M Clardess, for Sagua; Aurora, for Windsor.

At Darien, March 28, bark Alice M Clardess, for Hallkin; seh Keewaydin, for St John.

From St Kitts, March 7, Vivian, Sponagle, for Xarmouth.

From St Kitts, March 7, Vivian, Sponagle, for Xarmouth.

At Malike Rodes, and Carrie Belle.

City Island March 31—Ard, sche W H Waters, Thiste, Molile Rhodes, and Carrie Belle.

City Island March 31—Ard, sche W H Waters, Trom St John; Ada G Shortland, from Routh Head; S E Nightingale, from Gaustas, and the school of the sc

Cleared. At Philadelphia, March 36, bark Lancefield, Brown, for Buenos Ayres 18 at Jacksonville, March 36, sch Gazelle, Christiansen, for Halfar, St. At New York, March 29, schs Mola, Parker, for St Kitts; Keewaydin, McLean, for St John; 30th, bark Calburga, Douglass, for Adelaide; sch Laconia, Card, for Manzanilla. At Boston, March 30, sch Vamoose, Ryder, for St John.

At Rotterdam, March 30, bark Severn, Reid, for Rio Janeiro.

Arthur M Gibson, for St John.

Portland, Me, March 28—Ard, schs Francis R Baird, Cole; and Maggie Ellen, from New York.

Sid, schs Clara E Randall, Clark, for Clenfuegos; Mary C, Stewart; Alaska, Libby, for Advocate Harbor, NS.
Boston, March 26—Ard, strs Cydonia, for Mediterranean ports via Bermuda (where she was towed in with loss of propeller, by British steamer Norano, as previously reported.); Georgian, from Liverpool; Sarmartian, from Glasgow; schs Vado, from St John; A Holder, from St John via Machias.

Cld, bark Primrose, for Bear River, NS; schs Trader, for Shelburne; Shafner Bros, for St John; Ella and Jennie, for Grand Manan, NB.
Sid; strs Sagamore, for Liverpool; Pomeranian, for Glasgow; Boston, for Yarmouth, NS; Italia, for Hamburg via Philadelphia and Baltimore; schs Trader, for Shefburne; Shafner Bros, for St John; Lizzie Lane, for Westport; Wm Mason, A Heaton, Jno From Pordeaux, March 25, bark Muskoka, Crowe, for Barry.

From Pordeaux, March 25, bark Muskoka, Crowe, for Barry.

From Pordeaux, March 25, bark Muskoka, Crowe, for Barry.

From Guatanamo, March 14, bark Egeria, At Dutch Island Harbor, March 25, sch Cathie C Berry, from New York for Boston, At Cardiz, March 18, bark Robert Ewing, Irving, from Gibraltar.

At Dutch Island Harbor, March 25, sch Cathie C Berry, from New York for Boston, At Cardiz, March 18, bark Robert Ewing, Irving, from Gibraltar.

At Dutch Island Harbor, March 25, sch Kelwing, from Gibraltar.

At Quantanamo, March 14, bark Egeria, At Guantanamo, March 15, sch Newburg, Marsters, from St Johns, Sch Newburg, Marsters, from St Johns, Sch Newburg, Marsters, from St Jago.

At Gloucester, March 25, sch Neillie Clark, Glyton, from New York March 25, bark Lawan, At Rotterdam, March 21, ship Country of Yarmouth, for Liverpool.

From Mobile, March 21, ship Country of Yarmouth, for Liverpool.

From Portland, Me, March 24, sch Sopter, from Portland, Me, March 25, bark Kelvin, Cockhart, for West Bay.

From Pordeaux, March 25, bark Julian Haven, March 25, bark Julian Haven, March 26, Heims, for Cork or Falmouth.

From Salem, Mass, March 26, schs Adā G
Shortland, Modoc, Hattie E King, Centennial,
Quetay, and Sabrina, bound south.

From Vineyard Haven, March 26, sch Ulrica, for St John; 25th, schs Hunter and
Pefetta.

From Dutch Island Harbor, March 26, schs
Cathle C Berry, A P Emerson, from New
York for Boston; Benj T Biggs, do for Provincetown. York.
From New York, March 26, brig G B Lock-hart, for Curocoa.
From New London, March 26, sch Can-aria, Brown, from New York for Berbice. From Vineyard Haven, March 26, sch Olivia.
From New York, March 27, sch A M Gib-son, for St John.
From Mobile, March 26, ship Austria, for , March 26, ship Austria, for

From Whitestone, Li, March 27, bark J H Marsters, McNeill, from New York for Demerara.

From St Thomas, March 4, schs Molega, Ross, for Fajardo, PR, to load for Yarmouth, NS; 14th, brigs Ida Maud, Bever, Ponce, to load for N of Hatteras; Moss Glen, Iverson, for Mayaguez, to load for N of Hatteras; 18th, Resultado, Smith, for Arroyo, PR, to load for N of Hatteras.

From Boothbay Harbor, March 29, sch Walter M Young, for St Andrews, NB.

From New York, March 30, ship A G Ropes, for San Franciscos: MEMORANDA.

Bark Mary A Law from Pensacola for Rio Janeiro, Nov 20, off Capes of Florida. Ship Hillaria, Allen, from New York for Melbourne, March 11, lat 39 N, lon 67 W. Ship Brynhilda, Graham, from New York for Chittagong, Feb 11, lat 2 N, lon 29 W. Bark Abyssinia, Hilton, from La Plata for Hamburg, Feb 13, lat 14 S, lon 35 W. Bark Alexander Black, Buck, from Pensacola Feb 9, for Pasages, March 22, lat 41, lon 10,

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Portland, March 25—Moose Peak Light Sta-on, Maine—Moose Peak Whistling Buoy—

19 Charlotte St.

House cleaning time is now upon us. We keep everything

Hand Brushes, - - 2 for 5 10c Scrub Brushes, - - 5c Clothes Brushes, - 8 and 10c Whisks, - - - - 5e Curtain Poles, - - - 10c Window Blinds, with Spring Rollers all complete from 29c up

All little incidental necessities kept on our Bargain Counters.

CRAIG W. NICHOLS.

FREE 175 COMPLETE STORIES Pack of goods worth \$2, and a large 100p. Picture Book, that will surely put you on the road to a handsome fortune. Send 5c. silver to pay postage. A. W. KINNEY, S. J. S., Yarmouth, N. S.

which drifted from its position on the 14th inst., was replaced in position on the 22nd inst.

Tompkinsville, NY, March 25—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the red ecectric buoy, No. 12, on Southwest Split, New York lower bay, was relighted on March 23.

A red and black horizontal striped spar buoy has been established in sixteen feet of water, on General Rock, Wickford Harbor, Rhode Island. The least water on the rock is 10 feet, and it lies about ½ mile SW by S14S from James Ledge buoy. Wickford Harbor Lighthouse WNW½W; beacon on South White Rocks, NW by N%N; Quonset Point (tangent), NE by N¾N.

Portland, March 26—Notice is hereby given that Sheep Porcupine Bell Buoy, Frenchman's Bay, Maine, has been replaced for the summer season. man's Bay, Maine, has been replaced for the summer season.

Portland, March 28—Moosabec Beach, Maine—Moosabec Beach Beacon Light, which was discontinued Dec 28, 1894, was relighted March 22.

Portland Harbor, Maine—The Fairway buoy, Portland harbor, iron spar, with black and white perpendicular stripes, has been changed to a first-class can, with same marks, for the summer season.

LATE SHIP NEWS.

BRITISH PORTS Halifax, April 1—The sch Levas of Anna-polis was wrecked today near Port Gilbert, but her crew were saved. The Levas was engaged in the coasting trade between Bos-ton and Annapolis. She was insured in Hali-

Boston, April 1—Ard, str Michigan, from Liverpool; brig Jane Adeline, from Turk's Island via New York and Bermuda.
Cld, April 1, str Oranio, for London; Camroman, for Liverpool; ship Landseer, for Portland; hark Adderley, for New York; schs A P. Emerson, for Boothbay; Lillie Bell, for St John; L T Whitmore, for do.
City Island, April 1—Schs Centennial, from St Lohn; Eraulsin, from

MARRIAGES.

SHARPE-CRUIKSHANK—On 27th March, at St. David's church, by the Rev. George Bruce, D. D., Odber Herbert Sharpe of Fredericton, to Augusta, fourth daughter of Robert Cruikshank, Esq., of this city. DIMOCK-HYDE—At St. John's Episcopa church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, March 21st, Edwina Hyde, daughter of the late George Hyde of Truro, N. S., and Frank W. Dimock of Hamilton, Ont.

DEATHS.

O'NEILL.—In this city, on March 24th, Michael O'Neill, aged 72 years. Michael O'Neill, aged 72 years.

RIGBY.—In this city, after a lingering illness, Geo. R. Rigby, of H. M. C., aged 59 years, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

PAUL.—On the 27th March, after a lingering illness, Charlotte, beloved wife of James A. Paul, and fourth daughter of the late Christopher Noble.

Christopher Noble.

PARKER—At Whitehead, Kings Co., on March 28th, Eva Catherine, second daughter of Benj. W. and Georgia Parker, aged 14 years.

PETERS—On Saturday evening, at his residence, Paddock street, Thomas W. Peters, (ex-mayor), aged 47. KEARNS-In this city, March 30th, Ann, wife of William Kearss, in the 76th year of her age.

CAUSEY—In this city, on March 30th, William Causey, in the 87th year of his age. JONES—At Torryburn, Saint John county, N. B., on the 31st March, William H. Jones, florist, a native of Upton, Norfolk, Eng-land, aged 67.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

The citizens were surprised on Saturday to learn that early in the morning James Bond, who at one time was connected with James Harris & Co., had attempted suicide. Mr. Bond has been in poor health for some time and his mind had become affected. It appears he got out of bed about seven o'clock in the morning and went to the bath room. Mrs. Bond got up a few minutes later and going to the room, found her husband had inflicted an ugly wound in his throat with a pair of scissors. She took the scissors from him and got him back to his room, and Drs. H. G. and G. A. Addy were summoned. The wound was found not to be a very serious one, and was soon closed up with a few stitches. Owing to Mr. Bond's mental condition and on the advice of the physicians, he was placed in a private ward in the asylum. Last night his condition was unchanged.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY SUN