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TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

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

DOMINION W. C. T. U.

The Annual ession Opened at London, Ontario.

The seventh convention of the Dominion W. C. T. U. met in the First Congrega-tional church, the attendance being rather

The convention was called to order by Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, the president, and proceedings began with devotional exercises. Mrs. Williams gave a short Bible reading, the deminion vice-president, Mrs. Tedd, St. Stephen, N. B., leading in

prayer.

The roll of officers was called by the recording secretary, Mrs Rutherford of Toronto, the following responding: President, Mrs Ella F M Williams; vice president-atlarge, Mrs Todd, St Stephen, N B; corresponding secretary, Miss Tilley, London; treasurer, Miss Tilton, Ottawa; recording secretary, Mrs A O Rutherford, Toronto. Vice-presidents, ex offic'o-Ontario, Mrs May R Thorniey, London; Quebec, Mrs Sanderson, Danville. Superintendents of departments-Scientific temperance instruction, Mrs J P Noyes, Cowansville, Que; franchise, Mrs Elwards, Ottawa; kitchen garden, Miss Faircloth, Toronte; Weman's Journal, Miss Scott, Ottawa; soldiers' volunteer camps, Mrs R Wheeler, Paris; Mrs

Following are the committees appointed: Plan of work—Maritime, Miss Bullock; Quebec, Mrs Moodie and Mrs Sanderson; Ontaric, Mrs Wright and Mrs Maxwell.
Rest autions—Maritime, Mrs Todd; Quebec, Mrs McDenald and Mrs Fisher; Ontario, Mrs Livingstone and Mrs Bascom.

F. ance—Ontario, Mrs Tilton, Mrs Thornley and Miss McArthur.

Curtesies—Mrs John Cameron and Miss Coford, Lendon.

Uredentials-Miss Tilley and the provin-

there has been a decided growth, and the people were never so thereughly reused to the importance of the work. In Quebec three new unions have been added, but a decrease of membership of about 100 occurred. This decrease has been counterbalanced by the addition of nearly 100 "Y" workers. In the maritime provinces—Nova Socia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—three unions were formed with a slight decrease in memwere formed, with a slight decrease in mem-bership. The Band of Hope members have been increased by 1,204.

Mrs. Williams referred with pleasure to

tne fact that the bill asking for incorporahouses and was now awaiting the governor

general's signature. THE FINANCES.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs Tilten of Ottawa, showed that the general balance on June 5, 1893, was \$351.45. The receipts at the Dominion convention at Winnipeg were \$58 90, and the affiliation fees were as follows: Ontario, \$230 70; Quebec, \$95 37; maritime previnces, \$75; British Celumbia, \$25; N W T (for 1893 and 1894). \$8.45; a total of \$434.52. The sales of reports were acknowledged; by Miss Tilley, \$10.48; Mrs Rutherford, \$14.75; Miss MacArthur, \$7.50, and Mrs Leake, \$7.05. The interest account netted \$13 22. The World's W C T U account netted \$102 75. From the N W T was a balance last year of had added sufficient to swell the account to \$110.61. Various other items had brought the total receipts up to \$1,232.35. The expenses left a handsome balance with which te start the new year. The expense of the Dominion convention at Winnipeg last year was \$260.03; affiliation fees for the World's W.O.T. U, \$38.95; Woman's Journal, \$20; I.J. Crahb & the \$142; recording secretary. J J Crabb & Co, \$143; recording secretary, \$20; S P Leake, Montreal, \$52 60; making a total general expense of \$534 58. The expense of officers amounted to only \$64.61, as follows: President, \$38 20; recording secretary, \$7.04; corresponding secretary, \$14; treasurer, \$5.37. The expenses of the departments secretary, \$14; treasurer, \$5.37. The expenses of the departments were very light, the largest amount to any one branch being \$5. The literature department also involved but light expenses, the largest item being for printing. The missionary account for the World's W. C. T. U. was \$102.75; for the Northwest territories, \$50; and expenses for Miss Phelps, \$18. Together with other miner items the total expenses amounted to \$854.81, which left a balance of \$377.54.

A short discussion followed each report. A short discussion followed each report, all being adopted.

all being adopted.

Mrs. Tilley, dominion secretary of the
King's Daughters and Sons, London, was introduced to the convention.

The final hour of the opening session was occupied by Miss Dougall of Montreal with a Bible reading.

This afterneon's session was marked by a largely increased attendance of delegates, the business consisting chiefly of reports.

Mrs. Whitman of Canso, N.S., stated that the work among Nova Scotia's sailors and fishermen, though in its infancy, was vigorous and far-reaching. Good results had also been achieved in other prov-

ent of the kitchen garden department, claimed that the importance of work in that section could not be overestimated, its influence on the home being most effective. Cooking classes have been formed in St. John; Torento has two and London one.

The trouble is to find young ladies willing to learn the work. Miss Fairclough strongly urged the promotion of this depart-

Mrs. Atkinson of Monoten, N.B., reported on juvenile and Sunday school work. All the provinces have been increasing their membership. Ontario has 6.578 members in the Band of Hope, Quebec 1,978, maritime provinces 1716, Maniteba 1,150, British Columbia 95, Assinibola 40. The various schemes of the bands were successful.

ful.

Miss Scott gave a faverable report in regard to The Women's Journal, which has a menthly circulation of 3,500.

Mrs. Todd, St. Stephen, reported for her half of the literature committee. They had done considerable work in circulating leaf-lets, etc., and had a balance on hand of

"Heredity and hygiene" were dealt with

"Heredity and bygiene" were dealt with by Mrs. Craig, Compten, Que.; Mrs. Sanderson reading the report.

Mrs. Edwards of Ottawa read the report on "Franchise." Mrs. Brascom of Toronto reported on "legislation and petitions," referring to Mr. Charlton's bills in parliament on Sabbath observance and better protectection for girls, also Mr. Dickie's bill to extend the franchise to widows and spinsters. A memorial was then read from the Prison Aid association, containing the recommendation of the prison reform commissioners. Mrs. Currie called attention to the fact that the commission had made no recommendation in mission had made no recommendation in their report regarding the drink habit, al-though they had been told everywhere that though they had been told everywhere that the great cause of crime was intemperance, and the only remedy was prohibition. After some discussion it was decided to sign the memorial. Mrs. Wheeler of Paris, superintendent of the soldiers and volunteers camp department, said little had been done among the redcoats. In reply to a communication regarding prohibiting the sale of liquor in camps, Major General Herbert had promised to do what he could to check liquor selling in all the camps. (Applause.) Miss Tilley of Torento read a lengthy report regarding the World's Fair.

Wedding Bells.

Miss Fannine Barnes, daughter of the late T. G. Barnes, was married at Hampton on the 5th to R. LeB. Tweedie in the

Credentials—Miss Tilley and the province of presidents.

The two pages, Miss Ida Adams and Miss Ethel Parker, and the ex deminion president, Mrs. Fawcett, were introduced by Mrs. Williams. A message was also read from the honorary president, Mrs. Letitia Yeumans, Teronto, who expressed regret at being unable to be present. She said that, although shut in from the activities of life, her heart was as full as ever in the work. She wished the convention success.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Miss Tilley, corresponding secretary, read her report, showing that since the last annual meeting thirteen new officers had been appointed. Three departments remained without superintendents. The W. C. T. U. meeting at the World's Fair was touched upon, Miss Tilley stating that Canada was

meeting at the Werld's Fair was touched upon, Miss Tilley stating that Canada was well represented. The growth of the union throughout the provinces had been satisfactory. In Ontario great work has been done. There were 29 unions added do ling the year. The increase in membership was \$56—by far the largest increase in any previous year. In temperance sentiment there has been a decided growth, and the people were never the theory like the centracting parties being present. Arm rong. Rockland road. Rev. Canon Develor officiated. Miss Bessie Myles acted as bridesmaid and W. J. Simpson as Chorus—Over ti groomsman. The wedding was quietly celebrated, only the immediate friends of the centracting parties being present.

St. Andrew's church was filled with a fashionable audience on the 7th, when Miss Nellie Cushing, daughter of the late Gee. Byren Cushing, was married to Alexander Wilsov, of Halifax, now in the agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia in this city. The

the Bank of Nova Scotia in this city. The choir of the church supplied appropriate music, and the church was beautifully decorated, the decorations being the work of the Young People's association. The paster, Rev. L. G. Macneill, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was attired in white, was attended by her sister, Miss Edith Cushing and her cousin, Miss Annie Scammell. Ohas Hare, of Montreal, supperted the groom. After the ceremony the perted the groom. After the ceremeny the wedding party, with relatives and some immediate friends repaired to Mrs. Cushing's residence en Queen square, where a recep-tion was held. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left on

the night train for North Carolina.

A very interesting event eccurred at the residence of Thes. Ames, Baie Verte, on the 4th inst., occasioned by the marriage of their daughter, Lizzle, to Dr. Blenkhorn, of Princeton, Maine. A large number of friends were present to witness the marriage ceremeny, Rev. Wallace Themas officiating. The bride was attired in a grey travelling suit trimmed with navy blue velvet, with hat and cape to match, carrying a fine bouquet of natural flowers. After partaking of a sumptuous breakfast the happy couple, \$79.75, and to this amount the past year amid showers of rice, old boots, etc., left had added sufficient to swell the account to en a wedding trip through Nova Scetia, en a wedding trip through Nova Scetta, taking in Windsor, Annapolis, thence by steamer to St. John, whence they will proceed to their future home in Princeton, Maine, U. S. The presents were many and beautiful, shewing the high esteem in which the bride was held by her many friends who regret to lose her from the social circle.— [Sackville Post.

Rev. W. W. Brewer Has a Caller.

city, says the Charlottetewn Patriot, en city, says the Unariottetown Patriot, en account of a very much over-married man named James McMahon, who came from the United States recently, and who was closely followed by his second wife, his original spouse remaining behind. Wife No. 2 called on Rev. Mr. Brewer, who kindly assisted her. The details of the circumstance being published in the Guardian, McMahon visited Mr. Brewer on Sunday morning somewhat under Brewer on Sunday morning somewhat under the influence of liquer, and, shaking a copy of the paper containing the article in the clergyman's face, accused him of giving publicity to the affair. He contended that his real name was McMahon—net Mullin as published. Mr. Brewer tried to reaas published. Mr. Brewer tried to reason, but McMahen was intent on a quarrel; but considering the rev. gentleman as his equal physically, decided to refrain. He left the parsonage and crossing the street halted, and in strong language informed Mr. Brewer that "he would look out for him." He, however, kept a safe distance, no doubt considering discretion the better part of valor. We learn that McMahon has since left the Island to escape the lot of the bigamist. the lot of the bigamist.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases." Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter. eczema itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMEET. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

ACACIA VILLA SCHOOL

Forty-Second Anniversary Exercises at Horton Landing, N. S.

The Programme of Literary and Musical

HORTON LANDING, N. S., June 7 .- Mr. Patterson's well knewn and popular school at Horton Landing, N.S., has just closed its forty-second year under the most satisfac-tory circumstances. The closing exercises ook place on Wednesday, May 30th, and were of more than usual interest locally because of the large number of day scholars in attendance. The people of Lower Horton use Mr. Patterson's school to a high school when their children are ready to leave the public achoel, and during the past winter thirty day scholars were enrolled. The number of bearders, forty-one, was smaller than last year, but the average attendance than last year, but the average attendance for the year will compare favorably with that of other private schools and academies in the province. The whole of Wednesday was spent in the examination of the various the subjects, but we were particularly pleased with the mathematics of the school. There was a large class in Euclid, almost any member of which could demonstrate any proposition in the first two books with a correctness and promptness which proved that the boys had been taught to think out the problems and get hold of the preofs and principles which underlie them all. Some had also mastered the first four books in a like means. in a like manner. Mr. Tait, a graduate of Mount Allison, has charge of the reading and rhetoric, and the standard of the school and rhetorio, and the standard of the school in this department has gone up 100 per cent. His class in reading and a class of little ones taught by Miss Kempten did wonderfully good work, showing that they had got hold of the idea of entering into the spirit of the author, and bringing out his meaning, by correct prenunciation, distinct enunciation, emphasis, inflection, etc., etc. In spelling, Eoglish grammar and natural philosophy there was the same excellence displayed, and in geography, under the management of Principal Pattersen, the whole school seemed to have a perfect knowledge of the many maps on the wall,

PART II.

Dialogue—Very Bashful...

Mirses Stewart, McIntosh, Taylor and H Shaw.

Plano duet—Opera of Martha...

E Bauckman, W A Slipp.

Recitation—Thanatopsis...

F Curry.

Recitation—Elder Lamb's Donation...

Miss M Eldridge.

Sextette—Silver Chimes...

McMann, Mitchell, Woolnough, Kinney, Sutcliffe, McGurk.

Recitation—Burial of Moses... Miss B Taylor.

Recitation—Adam Never Was a Boy. H Shaw.

Plano—Alpine Glow...

E Bauckman.

Recitation—The Diver...

A Full Jr.

Solo—Anchored....

F McMann.

Plano—Caprice Brilliant... Miss E Palmeter.

Chorus—Good-bye, Dear Boy; Good-bye...

The Boys.

At the close short addresses were given by Principal Patterson, Rev. T. H. Wright, Dr. Chipman, Rev. Mr. Crowell of Sackville Prof. Frank Eaten, Kentville Advertiser. After all that there was an adjournment to the dining hall, and about seventy sat down to the tables and enjoyed the good things provided by the kind and efficient matron, Mrs. Dodge. In due time the inner man was refreshed, and then there was the "feast of reason and flow of soul" and the inspiration of music by Prof. Morse, the Misses Jones and Fitch and a good chorus. Auld Lang Syne ended one of the most successful and pleasing examinations ever held at Acacia villa. The old school is new Acacia villa. The old school is new equipped and prepared to do better work than ever before. The school is unique. There is no other school in the dominion where a young boy can be instructed so thoroughly, well-grounded in first principles, and at the same time enjoy all the kindness and care and insight of a perfect home. As a home-school for boys it is well nigh perfect. "Poets nasoltur non fit." This is equally true of the best endowed teachers, and Mr. Pattersen has had half a century's experience and bis assistants bring in young blood and the latest methods of the schools, and there is success. Acacia Villa has been, is now, will be, and ought to be, well patronized. Success to it, and long life to the worthy principal!

TYNAN WAS NOT NO. 1.

He Has Been Dead for Two or Three

Years, Says the St. James Gazette. The Widow of Frank Byrne Reported to Have Made Some Important Statements.

LONDON, June 7.-The St. James Gazette this atternoon publishes an article written by a person who claims to have been ac-

before Carey's arrest. New York, June 7.—The World tomor-

row will say: "Lying in a darkened room, on the ground floor of a tiny frame nouse in Providence, R. I., is the helpless body of Mrs. Mary Byrne, the whow of Frank Byrne, of the 'Invincibles,' the woman who

Exercises - A Well Equipped School

is generally soonsed of having carried from Lendon to Dublin the kuives that were driven by Brady and Keliey into the bedies of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in the Prænix Park affair." For three years she has been dying literally by inches of creeping paralysis, and life has almost left her. A party who talked with her on Wednesday night stood aside a curtain that cencealed the bedroom from sight, while her daughter bent over her bedside and caught the faint replies and interpreted them. Her first reply, when Tynan's stery was read to her, was: "I will say nothing in answer to the man who has betrayed us."
"She was asked a word in defence of Par-

thirty day scholars were enrolled. The number of boarders, ferty-one, was smaller than last year, but the average attendance for the year will compare favorably with that of other private schools and academies in the province. The whole of Wednesday was spent in the examination of the various classes in the work of the year. There was a not No. 1; he never had anything aleasing readiness and thoroughness in all the desired as a desired with the directions. I know who had to do with the directions. I know who had, but I won't tell you. It is wrong to say that Carey got his pardon on condition that he would implicate Parnell. He knewnothing about Parnell to tell. He was simply to in-form on Brady, Kelly and the rest, and he did it to save himself.

"After I am dead the world shall have all t wants to knew. Then the truth can be

BRITISH NEWS.

PART I.

Chorus—Over the River, over the Dee....

The Boys
Recitation—The Engineer's Story. W Scribner Recitation—The Pop corn Man. Miss G Curry Duet—No Sir. ... Miss M Patterson, E McGuck Recitation—Clost Tommy. ... Miss L Rathburn Piano—Blu menlied. M & Slipp Recitation—Lost Tommy. ... Miss L Rathburn Piano—Blu menlied. Miss E Palmeter Quartette—We'll be Right Instead of Wrong. Miss E Palmeter Quartette—We'll be Right Instead of T Woolnough, D Kinney, L Sutcliffe, E McGurk.

Recitation—Cardinal Wolsey on his Fall... L Foster queen, thanking her majesty for the exceptional privileges that had been granted to them. Count Bernstorff seconded the resolution and expressed the gratitude of all the foreign delegates for the hearty reception which had been accorded to them by the English Christians, from the Queen to the

people.

The resolution was carried unanimously

The resolution was carried unanimously. A telegram was then read from Prince Oscar of Sweden, expressing hearty thanks to his Eoglish brethren for their generous hespitality.

John Wannamaker proposed that a message be sent to President Williams saying that though the sun shone and the birds and and the quaen walcomed them his sang and the queen welcomed them his absence had cast a shadow over their joy. They prayed for his speedy recovery and wished him a long life and hoped that even wider blessings might attend his work. Howard Williams, thanking the assembly on behalf of his father, said that, happily, his father's illness was not of a serious na-ture, and he hoped to meet them all again Rev. Dr. Cuyler prenounced a benediction

CAUSED A SENSATION.

The Dead Body of an Infant Found the House of the President of a Female College.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 7.—The report that the dead body of a fully matured infant had been found in the attic of the heuse of Rev. Rutus Green, president of the Elmira Female college, caused a sensation here today. Dr. Green lives in a large house just opposite the college campus. Yesterday a woman employed by Dr. Green's family to do some heuse cleaning noticed a strange, effensive odor in the attic, and, proceeding to investigate, in a small place between the ceiling and the reof found the dead body of an infant child, wrapped in a lot of bloedy clothes. The coroner was in a lot of bloody clothes. The coroner was immediately notified, and he found the remains to be those of a ten pound male child, but could not tell how long the child

ONE MORE CRANK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7 .- The perennial crank turned up at the executive mansion today. He was a young man of distracted appearance, who announced that his purpose was to convert President Cleveland to ways of righteousness. This was this atternoon publishes an article written by a person who claims to have been acquainted with J. P. Tynan, the father of "the Irish national invincibles and their times," in which the writer says that he believes that Tynan has been dead for two or three years. He adds that the copyright on Tynan's book having expired, the present book is probably the work of a penny-a-liner, who is a burly, good-looking ruffian, knowing nething about the invincibles, and was sermons on the street corners for some time.

wanted on other charges and fled to America MINERS SHOWING FIGHT.

Little Prospects of a Settlement Yet in View.

The Situation at Manown Very Serious Last Night.

Thousands of Miners Turn Out to Resist th Importation of Negro Labor.

IRONTON, O., June 7.—Between 10 and 11

o'clock Wednesday night an attack was made upon three Norfolk and Western track walkers on guard near the bridge ever track walkers on guard near the bridge ever Little Creek, seven miles above the city, and two of the railread men were badly bruised with stones. The deputies on guard at Lick Creek bridge opened fire on the unknowns with guns and revolvers, firing about fifty shots, and one of the assailing parties is supposed to have been weunded. Sheriff Ward of this city took charge of a freight spring and havened to the agenc of the engine and hastened to the scene of the trouble, but the rioters had dispersed. As more brouble is expected, the torce of guards

will be increased tonight.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—A special to the News from Huntington, W. Va., says: The story that the guards on the Norfolk and stery that the guards on the Norfolk and Western bridge at Koneva were assaulted and fired en by a gang of strikers last night is without foundation. Two deputy sheriffs of Lawrence county, however, guarding a treatle at Coal Cove were everyowered by a mob this merning and terribly beaten. Both may die frem their injuries. None of their assailants were hurt. No attempt was made

assailants were hurt. No attempt was made to destroy the trestle. As the Keneva bridge is securely guarded by a big force of detectives, it is not probable that any assault will be made on it.

Peoria, Ill., June 7.—Few of the strikers have today visited the scene of yesterday's hostilities. The village at the Little mine is quiet and deserted. The people moved out en masse last night and came to Peoria for protection. It is thought they will return to-morrow, when active steps will be taken toward the rebuilding of the burned shaft.

It will be a number of weeks, however, before operations can be resumed. William Dicksen, the colered man shot during the

whole school seemed to have a perfect knowledge of the many maps on the wall, pointing out quickly almost any spot on the globe, and giving its position and characteristic. It was wenderful how proficient even the little fellows had become! A. H. Patterson's class in Latin and Mr. Tait's class in French were very creditable. It was the opinion of one and all a mere satisfactory examination had never been passed at Acacia Villa.

Mr. Tait and Miss Kempten, teacher of vocal music, and Miss Ida Jones, plane music teacher, had prepared a school exhibition for the evening, and frem 8 o'clock to 10 an audience that filled the large hall were well entertained by the boys and girls of the school.

The following programme was rendered the school.

The following programme was rendered in a very pleasing manner, reflecting much credit upon both the scholars and their inspected the Albert mausoleum, the Reyal gardens at Frogmore, the late Prince Consort's model farm, the Royal stables, and their inspected the Albert mausoleum, the Royal stables, and miners, it became necessort's model farm, the Royal stables, and their regard and authorize district consorting to the stable stables.

The following programme was rendered inspected the Albert mausoleum, the Royal stables, and miners, it became necessort's model farm, the Royal stables, and their regard and authorize district consorting to the stable stable stables.

The following programme was rendered inspected the Albert mausoleum, the Royal stables, and their inspected the Albert mausoleum, the Roy sary to change the policy of the committee in this regard and authorize district conventions in order to facilitate a settlement. We do not instal upon anything. We now consider that as local conferences are to be the order of proceedings each region can act for itself." Mr. Wilson was asked what

music was heard, shots were fired and sig-nal lights began flashing from both hills. Everything was in an uproar about the mines Everything was in an uproar about the mines and the deputies at once set about barricading themselves in anticipation of war. It is a hard matter to get news from Manewn without delay, as the enly telegraph effice there is in the coal company's building, and Supt. Young has established a press censorship. As the matter stands new, correspondents are compelled to go to Monongahela City to file their news. It is reported that Mr. Young says the news could be sent from the Manown office if it was such as he would dictate.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, June 7.—Adjt. Gen, Howe, with 1,200 men, arrived at ten o'clock on a special train of eighteen cars. They proceeded at once to Scott's mines, on Mineral siding, four miles east of Cambridge, where no resistance was shown by

Mineral siding, four miles east of Cambridge, where no resistance was shown by the miners, who had taken to the woods to avoid summons and injunction proceedings. The trains that had been held up there for two days were found to be in a bad condition.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Boston, June 7.—The United States Secret Service Officer Bagg unearthed another supposed member of a gang of counterfeiters who have been floeding eastern Massachusetts with spurious coin recently. Wm. F. Bartlett, living on Chadron street, at the west end, was arrested on the charge of passing the queer, and it is alleged that Bartlett is the Boston agent of the gang recently captured by Bagg up in the little backwoods town of Ashby, where an extensive plant for the manufacture of bogus money was seized. Bartlett was sent to jail in default of bail.

APPRAL TO THE FRENCH.

QUEBEC, June 7 .- James E. Lector today has another frantic appeal to the French Canadians for the preservation of their nationality, as follows: The English fanatics ought to remember that in Quebec we have over a million patriots, who belong heart and soul to France, and who have nothing in common with the English nothing in common with the English.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.—[Bacon,

To the infinite variety and picturesque inequality of nature we owe the great charm of her uncloying beauty.—[Whittier.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Yachting.

MIRAMICHI YACHT RACE.
The Miramichi Yacht club opened the season by a race last Saturday. There were five entries - Learig, Alex. Burr; Maude, J. C. Miller; Ociana, J. L. Stewart; Kittech, Dr. Pedelin; and Kilbride, Charles Sargeant. The day was fine, and there was a good breezs. The course was from New-castle to Chatham and back—twelve miles. It was a run down and a beat back. The race was sailed in the fast time of 1 hr. 54 sec. Learig, a much larger boat than either of the others, led at the finish by nearly nine minutes, with Oriana second, Maude third, Kittech fourth, and Kilbride

TWO DAYS' MEETING AT MONCTON. Monoron, June 5.—Passal Hebert, pro-prietor of the Queen hotel, is preparing for two days of grand racing on the Monoton driving track June 15 and 16. He will offer \$825 as follows:

First Day.

No. 1-County race for trotters owned in Westmerland county, without record; purse,

No. 2.—2 38 class, purse \$150. No. 1—3 minute class, purse \$1 25.

Second Day.

No. 4—2 50 class, purse \$125.

No. 5 - Running race, weight for ages, thoroughbreds, 7 pounds extra; purse \$175.

No. 6 - Free-for-all, trotters only; purse

The purse will be divided, 58, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Entries to close June 11th.

London, June 6 .- The destiny which London, June 6.—The destiny which Lord Rosebery mapped out for himself when at college has been fulfilled. He married the richest girl in England, Miss Hannah de Rothschild; he is prime minister of Eogland, and he won the Derby today with his bay colt Ladas, the winner of the two thousand guineas on May 9th, and the winner of the Newmarket takes on May 23rd. The Derby, the greatest of all horse races, is of 6.000 sovereigns, the winner to receive 5,000 (\$25,000), the nominator of the winner 500 sovereigns, the owner of the third 200 sovereigns out of the race. The event was for three year-old colts to carry 9 stone, and fillies to carry 8 stone, 9 pounds; entrance fee, five sovereigns; distance, about one mile and a half.

The following were the starters, with the

ene mile and a half.

The following were the starters, with the betting late last night: Lord Rosebery's colt, Ladas, 11 to 4 on; Lord Arlington's Matchbex, 100 to 14 against; the Duke of Westminster's Bullingdon, 8 to 1; T. Cannon's Reminder, 24 to 1; Lord Bradford's Hernbeam, 50 to 1; Douglas Bard's Galleping Dick, 50 to 1; Lord Scarborough's Clwyd, 100 to 1.

It was some minutes after the time fixed for the great Derby this afternoon before the seven runners left the paddeck.

The starting flag was heisted at 3 17 p. m. Ladas was the quickest in getting away, but Watts soon steadled the colt and at a slow page Matchbox made play for Hornbeam and Bullingdon, with Reminder and Cluyd next and just in front of Ladas. consider that as local conferences are to be the order of proceedings each region can act for itself." Mr. Wilson was asked what the chances for an early settlement of the strike were. He said he could not say.

WASHINGTON, Ind., June 7.—The mine workere strike is virtually ended as far as this section is concerned and the miners will probably resume work Monday, as they have no grievance and only quit work in order to help the movement along. A meeting is to be called Saturday, and prominent will be the result. The three miners who were arrested as accessories to the riot at Cannellsburg, Sunday, were tried today, and Judge Hefron acquitted ene and witheld sentence on the other two.

Monongahela City, Pa., June 7.—The situation at Manown, where the Youghing heny Gas Coal company introduced negro laborers, protected by deputies, today, has entirely changed from quiet to the liveliest kind of _excitement. About 8 o'clock tonight it was rumered that a crowd of 3,000 to 4,000 miners would march on Manewn at ten o'clock. At about that hour martial music was heard, shots were fired and signal lights began flashing from both hills. the premier from the pressure of the crowds. As it was the policemen had all they could do to make way for the triumphant

Mr. Doesticks Ruminates.

(Doesticks in Halifax Recorder.) Every now and then we hear indistinct Every now and then we hear indistinct rumors that "business is bad in St. John." Visitors from there will tell you that themselves, and like a clap from a clear sky there is a collapse in this er that unexpected quarter in eur sister city. I think there is far less real capital in St. John than in Halifax, but the people of the former place have more confidence in each other, and its Promises are a large circulating medium. I remember years ago having pointed out to me, in a leading residential neighborhood (as Shand would say) of St. John, rows of stately residences, and the names rows of stately residences, and the names were enumerated of occupiers, seme of which struck my ears as those of parties who had made big collapses there recently. "Oh, that deen't make any difference," said my that deem's make any difference," said my friend, "hardly any of these people own anything of the houses." "Did they build them?" "Yes, but about all the money was borrewed." And this difference was developed between St. John and Halifax. If a man wanted to erect an expensive dwelling in the former place he need have very little meney; in Halifax he would require to have it nearly all in pash available. He could it nearly all in cash available. He could not build it en mertgage—wouldn't be able

not build it en mertgage—wouldn't be able to get the money.

The same thing appears in business eperations; and whatever there is of apparent solidity in Halifax is likely to be nearer the real thing than the same appearance in St. John. Still, our neighbors in this way are more enterprising, and give an idea to lockers-on of "pushing" to the disadvantage of this city. But no great "transactions" ever emanate from St. John, and it may be that its capacity in this way has suffered from want of development, and there is a stagnation in business with is at times of a nature which is not met with in Halifax; truly, with us, frequently, trade is "quiet," but then we are a very quiet people.

Should Prof. Garner, in his simian studies, go so far as to get at the monkey / literature, a collection of their tales might catch en.—[Philadelphia Times.

The most costly medicine in the world is metallic gallium, which is worth \$100,000 a pound.

with any hope of being adopted. It had

been moved for the purpose of getting political revenge for Mr. Ellis by using invec-

tives seldom heard in this house. (Hear, hear). This talk about Mr. Baird had not

the house erroneously by the returning of-ficer. He (Sir John) had never hesitated

with the case of the member for Lunenburg, who was kept out of his seat one whole year owing to two deputy returning officers declin-

ing to count 400 votes. The opposition mem-

ber who sat in that seat for one year was

not called a conspirator or a thief, but he

was cast out of that seat by the courts of

Sir John then recited the facts of the

case of Mr. Eilis, and showed how Mr.

oppesite view.
It being six o'clock the speaker left the

Atter recess Sir John Thompson continued

his argument as to the question of the juris-diction of the court in sentencing Mr. Ellis.

interference with the proceedings and a violent attempt to prevent Mr. Baird get-

way, and the person making the charge ought to go on and have the courage to prove it. It was beneath the dignity of this house to go outside of its legitimate

power to assault the characters of the

judges who sentenced Mr. Ellis, and should

the house do so it would deserve the con-

tempt which would fall upon it. (Hear,

the opposition, realizing that no reply was

possible, put up Casey to speak against time. He was followed by MoLeod and Davin against Davies' amendment, after which Mr. Laurier spoke briefly en the general question of the right of judges to purish for contempt.

punish for contempt.

Mr. McCarthy closed the debate, taking

strong ground against the amendment and

supporting the contentions of Sir John

Chompson.

The division was then taken, with the

Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien voted with

following result: For, 66; against, 110.

B.B.B

CURES

CONSTIPATION

AND

SICK HEADACHE.

MRS. FISHER. A Splendid Remedy.

Srms.—I think it my duty to make known the great benefit I received from B. B. B. I was troubled with constipation and debility, and used three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, which relieved me from suffering. I esteem this splendid remedy above all others and recommend it to all suffering from constipation.

MRS. E. FISHEB, Brantford, Ont.

Take B. B. B.

After Sir John Thompson took his seat

hear and loud cheers)

justice at the hands of the court.

the land.

Mills of Bothwell Concludes His Speech on the Resolution.

Sir John Thompson Makes an Able Address on the Question.

The Vote Taken and the Davies Motion Defeated by a Vote of 66 to 110.

OTTAWA, June 5 .- In the house today Mr. Daly introduced his bill to amend the Northwest territories act, and a bill entitled "The Dominion Irrigation act." He prem

ised explanations on the second reading. On motion to go into supply Mr. Davies rose for the purpose, as he said, of calling attention to the punishment inflicted upon John V. Ellis, of the St. John Globe, last summer, by the supreme court of New Brunswick for contempt of court. It soon became obvious, however, that he was merely making Mr. Ellis a hedge on which to hang an exceedingly violent partisan attack. not have refused to sign it.

Mr. Mills had mentioned a great number of hang an exceedingly violent partisan attack. He commenced with the Queens county election of 1889 and exhausted the abusive epithets in the language denouncing the returning officer Dunn, and the present member for Queen's. One would have imagined by the virtuous indignation which he simulated that the grits had never stolen a seat or that King, who lest the seat on a technicality had no means of legal redress if he really was wronged. When he came to the articles written by Mr. Ellis, he said he justified every word in them. Mr. Ellis, he continued, had good reason to believe that the order made by Judge Tuck was illegal for Judge Steadman treated it with contempt, and was only prevented from making the recount which Tuck's order forbide by the refusal of the returning officer to de-liver up the ballots. He subsequently that the Supreme Court of New Brunswick had unanimously sustained Judge Tuck's order, but he said that fact had nothing to de with the proceedings against Mr. Ellis, who, no doubt, honestly believed what he wrote. He described Mr. Ellis as a mild mannered man, incapable of that there was no doubt that Judge Steadwriting anything he did not believe, or of man had no right to make a recount, and treating an oppenent unfairly; yet this man, who was simply vindicating what he believed to be right, was dragged before the court at the instance of George F. Baird, one of the culprits. On this point Mr. Davies became very elequent, and wanted to know why Baird had not instituted a libel suit instead, and answered his ques-tien by declaring that so outraged did the people of New Brunswick feel action of Baird, his allies and fellow conspirators that he could get no jury anywhere in the province to listen to him. As to the rights of the court to punish for centempt, he took the ground that it was an awful power, which should only be used when there was no other remedy. He thought that in all cases of construsive contempt judges should be left to pretect themselves by instituting civil or criminal preceedings, the same as anybody else. He queted at considerable length from English authorities to sustain this point, but it was when Davies came to describe the sentence passed on Mr. Ellis that he rose to the full which he (Hazen) strongly resented. As to height of his lung and tongue power. He described it as "a most disgraceful the first part asked a condemnation of sentence," one that could only be John R. Dunn for acts committed seven passed by a court actuated by vindictiveness. Called to order by Dr. Welden for using such language about the supreme court of New Brunswick, Mr. Davies explained that he was alluding to Judge Palmer, who was ne lenger a judge, having left the bench to avoid impeachment. The severity of the sentence was due, he went on no say, to the fact that resolution when Mr. Davies move that resolution; but Mr. Davies had not dared to de it then, but brought it in now when the facts have largely faded out of largely and the facts have largely faded out of largely and the facts have largely faded out of largely largely went on to say, to the fact that Chief Justice Allen was in feeble health and was under the centrol of an able mind, that of Judge Palmer, who in turn wanted to nunish Mr. Ellis for an article that appeared in the Globe exposing Judge Palmer's misconduct. He read this article, and, accepting all the Globe said as truth, made a loud out-cry about the eutrage of such a judge sentencing while the man outside in a newspaper office, such a neble man as Mr. Ellis to a prison or with control of a newspaper, could say cell. He said the outrage was resented by the whole newspaper press of the country, quite irrespective of party, and quoted as conservative opinion the views expressed by the Fredericton Gleaner and Farmer, the Montreal Star and Witness and the Toronto Mail. He concluded by moving a long resolution, which, after reciting facts, real and unreal, concluded as follows:

unreal, concluded as follows:

That in the opinion of this house the action of the returning officer, Dunn, in refusing to return George G. King, who had polled a large majority of the vo es at an election duly held, and in returning George F. Baird, the minority candidate, instead, was a gross violation of law and justice, a wicked and indefensible outrage upon the rights of the electers of Queens county, N. B., and a precedent pregnant with such danger to the future political government of Canada as to have demanded and justified on the part of the new paper press, the severest possible condemnation and censure.

That in the jurther opinion of this house, the jurisdiction claimed by the judges of the superior courts of record of punishing by fine and committeent to prison for censtructive contempt being practically arbitrary and unlimited and exercised by judges, who are at the same time judges of the law, of the fact, of the intention and of the sentence, and whose decisions are given without the did of a jury and without being subject to review, is opposed to the genius and spirit of constitutional liberty, and ought never to be exercised where any other pertinent remedy can be found or re-

the genius and spirit of constitutional liberty, and ought never to be exercised where any other pertinent remedy can be found or recourse be had to any other method of obtaining justice.

That the punishment inflicted by the supreme court of New Brunswick upon John V. Ellis in the month of October, 1893. for an alleged constructive contempt of court contained in articles published by him on the Queens county election herein referred to, was arbitrary, excessive, infinical to the public interest and deserving of censure, and in so far as it added costs to the fine and imprisonment without precedent.

Mr. Hazen of St. John replied. He called attention to the fact that although this mo-tion related solely to judicial proceedings, and Mr. Davies was a leading barrister, he had chosen to discuss the subject in a gressly partisan manner, indulging in unmeasured abuse of men as honorable as himself, and using language better fitted for a fish wife than for a member of parliament. He had sought to cast edium on the supreme court of New Brunswick, and had shown remarkable ingenuity in doing so, but he signally failed to produce a scintilla of evidence that that court had in a single particular done anything but its duty. The attack on Mr. Dunn was unfair. Some seven years ago that gentleman had been called to the bar of the house and examined as to his conduct of the Queen's election, and after full examination was allowed to depart without a vote of censure being passed or even proposed.

Mr. Davies, interrupting—I meved a vote

of censure myself. Mr. Hazen—You certainly did not, nor did anyone else. (Cheers), But the member for Queens, Prince Edward Island, comes here seven years after and denounces Mr. Dunn as a scoundrel, and uses language cencerning him that could not be justified. In the case of Mr. Ellis, the house is asked to remember that he was sentenced six years after the offence, but Mr. Davies does

Baird. They were both well able to defend themselves, but he would say this for the former that having known him as a fellow student at the university, and later as a fellow practitioner at the bar, he knew him to be wholly undeserving of the abuse that had been shewered on him this afternoon by Davies, and that while his decision in the Queen's county case might be wrong there was no reason to suppose that in coming to the conclusion that he did he was actuated by improper motives. As fer Baird he had since 1887 been elected by a decieive majority in this very county where these alleged outrages were said to have been committed. (Cheers.) Today no man stood higher in the commercial circles of St. John for integrity and ability than George F. Baird, the man whem Davies had denounced as a criminal.

At this point six o'cleck was called.

Immediately following the signing of that order Mr. Ellis commenced abusing Judge Tuck in the Globe in language that could not be defended and which Ellis' ewn counsel had admitted was deplorable. It had been urged in excuse of Ellis that he thought

throughout New Brunswick, that the court was willing from first to last to accept any reasonable explanation from Eilis and let him go, and it is also well known that Ellis at one time had agreed to make such an explanation, purge himself of the contempt, but was prevented by doing so not by his political opponents, but by his political friends of the St. John Telegraph, which came out and charged him with going on his knees to the judges.

Mr. Hazen then reviewed at some length.

the point of law involved in the granting of the order nisi for prohibition,; and showed that there was no doubt that Judge Steadthat the supreme court was bound when applied to to prohibit him from going beyond an ample remedy still epen, the right of

been taken not by Judge Tuck, as some newspapers had charged, and not by the supreme court, but by ene of the litigants, and Judge Tuck never took any part in the prosecutions either as prosecutor or judge. The judgments of the court finding Ellis guilty of contempt were given, not just be-fore the recent illness of Chief Justice Allen, as Mr. Davies pretended, but in 1888 and 1889, when the chief justice was in perfect health.

In the second part the house is asked to condemn the power of committing for con-tempt of one kind, namely constructive contempt. If the resolution were to pass, to have any effect, neither of which happily was possible, we would have the strange anomaly of a barrister being summarily fined or imprisoned for some hasty remark, what he pleased and the court could only proceed by libel suit.

The third part was a vote of censure the Supreme Court of New Brunswick for a sentence which it had imposed.

ed to pass judgment upon a man who was not heard in his own defence. (Hear, hear.) ce which it had imposed.

Did this house intend to set itself up as court of review of all sentences passed in the deminion? If se, what would be the result? We should certainly present a bad spectacle, trying to decide which sentences were too heavy and which too light, and it we did not intend to review all sentences. why should we review any? (Cheers.)

As to the statement contained in the las

few lines of the resolution, that in awarding costs the sentence was unprecedented, it was not true. In numerous cases, beth in England and the United States costs had been awarded, and he cited a dezen or more of them. For these and other reasons he should ask the house to vote down the resolution.

In resuming his seat, Mr. Hazen was Mr. Fraser supported the resolution in a moderate speech. His main point was that it looked bad for the supreme court of New funswick that within a few years it had had to imprison two editors for contempt, while in Nova Scotia such a thing as imprisoning an editor was unknown in modern times. For his own part he believed in giv-ing the editors full liberty, for he did not think there was any better class of men in

the world. Mr. Baird said he took the full responsibility for the proceedings against Mr. Ellis. He consulted nebody but his counsel and no judge of the supreme court had anything to do with the institution of the proceedings. What he had done he had done

Dr. Weldon made an excellent summing up of the case, which no telegraphic summary can do full justice to. He took the ground that Mr. Davies had no right to attack any court in the way he had unless he was prepared to proceed to impeachment, and he fortified this position by telling quotations from Gladstone and other English parliamentarians.

Mr. Mills followed in a short speech in which he appressed regret that Mr. Davies

Mr. Milis followed in a short speech in which he expressed regret that Mr. Davies had spoken of Mr. Baird and others as he had. He thought enough had been said about the Queens county election case.

Mr. Milis of Bothwell moved the adurnment of the debate, and the house ad-

ourned at midnight.
OTTAWA, June 6.—In the house today reply to Mr. Flint, Hon. Mr. Foster said that an interim report from the commission on prohibition was now in the hands of the printers and would be laid before the house

in a tew days.

Mr. Mills of Bothwell resumed the adyears after the offence, but Mr. Davies does not hesitate to denounce Mr. Dunn as a criminal seven years after Mr. Dunn had appeared at the bar of the house, answered the questions put to him, and then henerably discharged. He (H.z.21) did not feel called on to defend either Dunn er journed debate on the Ellis case, and spoke

right to hold the recount as he proposed, and that Judge Tuck's order was an interference with the privileges of parliament, for which he could be cited to the bar of the house. His theory was that the county court judge, in being given power under the Election act to make a recount, became thereby an efficer of the house, and was only responsible to the house. On these grounds he justified the action of Ellis in imputing corrupt motives to Judge Tuck, and wendd vote for the Davies resolution.

of parliament that Mr. Ellis should have been tried by his accusers, but Mr. Dunn was not even tried by his accusers, and sentence was moved without his being tried, in spite of the fact that he had been discharged before, except by epithets, as bad as the English language afforded, used by his accuser who was about to vote as his judge amid the wild cheers of his fellow judges. (Loud cheers) Such was the kind of procedure that this bouse was asked to adopt. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir John) felt

corrupt motives to Judge Tunk, and weuld vote for the Davies resolution,

Sir John Thompson arose at half past rive o'clock amid the rousing cheers of his supporters. When he had heard the speech of the mover of the resolution (Mr. Davies) he was entirely convinced that the resolution ought not to pass. If there had been any hesitation or deubt in his mind that doubt would have been removed by the speech of the contempt of the country. (Hear, hear). This house, with no other powers in which metter than that of a debring clob would have been removed by the speech of Mr. Mills, which they had just heard, although it was directly opposite in form to that of the mover. The speech of Mr. Davies was so extremely violent that the house might have been misled, but Mr. Mills' speech, although more temperature.

This house, with no other powers in this matter than that of a debating club, was asked today to enroll upon its journals judgments of a character which would reduce the prestige and honor of this house was asked today to enroll upon its journals judgments of a character which would reduce the prestige and honor of this house in this matter than that of a debating club, was asked today to enroll upon its journals judgments of a character which would reduce the prestige and honor of this house. After recess Mr. Hazen resumed. He first queted from the journals of 1887 to show that he was right and Davies was wrong on the question of fact concerning wrong on the question of fact concerning the action of the house toward Dunn at the time he was brought to the bar. He then the facts which led up to the order which the facts which led up to the order when this question either in tones nist for prohibition signed by Judge Tuck, and showed that not only was Judge Tuck of invective or in a logical speech, the house Mr. Mills had mentioned a great number of cases in which the conduct and language of judges had been brought into question in parliament, and he had illustrated well the sphere of parliament in regard to an inquiry He had, Sir John believed, been returned to sphere of parliament in regard to an inquiry into the conduct of judges. He (Sir John) asked every member of the house who had been urged in excuse of Ellis that he thought the rule was absolute, not understanding that it was simply a rule to show cause, but if that was se why did not Ellis make that explanation when brought before the court. (Cheers.)

The fact was, and was well known asked every member of the house who had listened to the cases cited whether the range to say this, but the man did not live who had not been absolutely limited to the questions such as to fitness of the judge, his temperament upon the bench, the partisanship of his cenduct or the conduct of the judge in addressing that the fact was, and was well known the partisanship of his cenduct or the conduct of the judge in addressing the fact was absolute, not understanding that it was seem by did not Ellis make that to the questions such as to fitness of the judge, his temperament upon the bench, the partisanship of his cenduct or the conduct of the judge in addressing the fact to indicate that Mr. Baird had been a party to his return. There was not a tittle of evidence against his character to brand him a conspirator. (Hear, hear.) invers in such a manner as to show that he was departing from his business of laying down the law and dealing with politics instead of law. This was the entire range which the discussion had taken in the par-liament of England. Mr. Mills asked the heuse today to commit the very offence the judges had been censured for in parliament,

business of pelitics and go into the business of judgment. (Hear, hear.) While the heuse remembered the range of the discussion with regard to the conduct of judges challenged the supporters of resolution whether there an instance in British hishis powers. Mr. Davies had speken of this prehibition as depriving Mr. King of his cussion which took place in parliament was remedy. That was not so. Mr. King had in view of a judgment where a judge was of a court. In the range of discussion which had taken place in all the instances enumer filing an election petition, which, strange to say, he carefully avoided. (Cheers.)

Coming to the proceedings against Mr.

Ellis for centempt, he showed that they had idity of a sentence in point of law given by a judge on a British er a colenial bench. He wished to ask the supporters of this resolution if they could point out an instance in British or colonial history in which criticism

they being censured for having left their business of judgment and gone into pelii-tics. The house was invited to leave its

was made ending in a resolution of censure upon the judgment of a court composed of four or five judges constituting the supreme court of the country in which it sat. (Hear hear.) Such a question could not be found in the British tangange or in any other where such British language or in any other where such The path of the judges was clear and distinct. Their business was to administer the law. (Hear hear.) When they deal with politics this house in its sphere of politics could censure and criticize them and prenounce its opinion upon them. The business of the house was confined to the politics of the country. He used the word politics in the larger sense, embracing legislation as well, and when the house undertook to administer jud, ment on such a reference as this it was open to the very centempt which this resolution would very centempt which this resolution would proneunce against the court. (heers.) He took it that the censure of this house was worth something or it was worth nething. If it was worth nething, it was not worth while spending a day or two discussing the matter. (Hear, hear.) He ventured to say if this resolution was passed it would be held in utter contempt by every reasonable man. (Hear, hear.) It proceeds reasonable man. (Hear, hear.) It proceed-There was a time, seven years ago, when that man steed at the bar of this house in his own defence. At that time he was interrogated, and had he been guilty this house could have punished by imprisonment if necessary. Seven years ago he was heard, and what action did the house take

after interrogating Mr. Dunn? Mr. Davies, who moved the resolution, sat there then. Today, many members of the house then had gene out of the house. The man was discharged. As far as Mr. Dunn was concerned, that was the close of the transaction with him. Now, seven years afterwards, according to this resolution, a new house was to pronounce judgment upon his conduct and prenounce him guilty of the most dishonest and improper conduct with regard to this house. In the meantime was he summoned back and given the opportunity of making a de-fence? Not at all. When he was before the bar seven years age he was only allowed to have an advocate on a division of the house. The same policy of attack was pursued today, and the house was asked to condemn him after a lapse of seven years without hearing him. The house was not only to condemn him, but it was to be done without giving him an opportunity to answer one syllable of the resolution, or answer one syllable of the resolution, or appear either personally or by counsel. All this was to be done in pursuance of a speech by the mover of the resolution, which was, forseoth, in the line of practice of the Star Chamber of old. (Hear, hear and cheers.) There was not a feature connected with the objectionable practices of the Star Chamber of old that ceedings. What he had done he had done for his own pretection. He amused the heuse and made some of the opposition very angry by reading the articles of the St. John Telegraph denouncing Ellis as a traitor, a perjurer and a conspirator.

Dr. Weldon made an excellent summing up of the case, which no telegraphic summary can do full justice to. He took the ground that Mr. Davies had no right to attack any court in the way he had unless he tack any court in the way he had unless he was prepared to proceed to impeachment, to was prepared to proceed to impeachment, lenged Mr. Mills to show on the pages of the Hansard of England an instance where in parliament a member had opened a law book to show that a judge was wrong in law, as Mr. Mills had done today. (Hear,

near.)
Sir Jehn then said he weuld not waste the Sir Jehn then said he would not waste the time of the house by arguing whether Judge. Tuck had or had not jurisdiction. In any case it was not an interference with the privileges of this house, because the house had no jurisdiction at all in the premises. He then referred to the language of Mr. Davies regarding Mr. Dunn. Mr. Dunn had been called a scoundrel and a conspirator, and it was attach that he should be in tor, and it was stated that he should be in the penitentiary. It had been stated that there was not a word to be uttered in par-liament to justify his course. All these things had been said in introducing this resolution. But it had been said also that it was a most shocking thing, and a thing requiring the intervention labors under the impression that somebody else is always in his way.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Interment of Mrs. J. R. Hopkins.

To the Editor of The Sun:

SIR-And but a little whilesince the morta remains of this much beloved lady—yes, the kind, unassuming and benevolent Mrs. Hopkins-were conveyed to their last, quiet, undisturbed resting place-"to that bourne frem whence no traveller returns,' in St. Machutus (Arthurette) churchyard. Yes, here is the place where rich and poor, high and low, king and beggar—all, all in a state of stupor and blessed equilibrium, meekly and patiently waiting until that glorious day; yes, as a friend of ours whispered in our ear:

When li e shall vitalize the tomb, Immortal shalt thou rise; And dwell in everlasting bloom, Eternal in the skies,

This we hope will be the portion of poo Mrs. Hopkins, who, we have every reason to think, died in full assurance of a glorious resurrection in that great and awful day. A deep gloom has been cast over the vicinity, and expressions of deep serrow abound at the less of one who so genially and so well had discharged the duties of the important position she had to fill as the wife of a dergyman. She preved herself a true and conscientious friend, a genuine, sincere and earnest Christian. She had lived to a purpose, a purpose worthy of a life, a life hat was a credit to her home, to herself and to her Master. She ever manifested Christian goodness. Her genial society will be greatly missed by a large circle of sympathizing friends—she had won- ter herself a heat of friends among all classes, no matter what party, sect, or body they belong In character and in common life she com

Mr. Baird had resigned his seat and had been re-elected. Mr. Baird was under no legal obligation to resign his seat, but he had done so. What a contrast this was love her, and these who knew her best leved her mest. Her magnanimity found out-come in that calm dignity and Christ like tenderness which so distinguished her. We would not say but that we had women to follow in her footsteps, but sone could find h human form a better medel and a higher incentive to do good work than in the person of our deceased sister. Let us tegether strive to secure the blessings she labored for. The whole community will sing Mrs. Hopkins's requiem.

bined the innecence and gentleness of the

brand him a censpirator. (Hear, hear.) deve. Her life was peaceful in its course,

Ellis had himself admitted that he had been mistaken in libelling Judge Tuck, but he had not given one word of apology for this offence. As against the argument of Mr. We may have a deep sense of less and be-reavement at her withdrawal from us, but "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; Mills, that the county judge was an officer of the house in an election case, Sir John quoted the words of Hon. Edward Blake in they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." She was willing to spend and be spent for the glory of Ged and the the Bothwell case, which took directly the edification of His people. She wished and longed to serve her God. Ner did her aspirations evaporate in mere wishes and lengings. For she had an eminently practical and what we should call constructive mind, which led her to form plans of usefulness and to embedy her wishes in action. Some are full of good and noble impulses, Mr. Ellis had not recognized the principles of fairness when Mr. Baird was applying for easily meved to contemplate great enter-prises by an appeal to their higher feelings; but semetimes I tear their goedness is as the morning cloud and the early dew which passeth away. But the friend we have lost Mr. Baird was justified in asking for an attachment against Mr. Ellis for libel. The act of Mr. Ellis was a wanton and wilful interference with clung to her purpose with unyielding tenacity, plodding on in pursuit of her object through times of depression and discouragement, and had the faculty of believing all things and heping all things that tended in the direction of what she aimed

body contended that the press was not perfectly free to criticise the judgments of the judges day after day, to show the count to turn their services to account. She had in point of law; but they may ments might be found for any work in which and was interested, and she had a persuasive power by which and could win them to be contended for, and this was the principle which should guide the house in this resolution. If a charge was made against a judge it ought to be made in the regular way, and the person making the charge of the decrease for the decrease for the countered to turn their services to account. She had keen eye to discern where useful instruments might be found for any work in which she was interested, and she had a persuasive power by which she could win them to be come fellow laberers. There are a great many who have thus been drawn in by her influence, or have been meved by the contagion of her earnestness and enthusiasm into courses of usefulness. It is not necessary for me to course for the decrease for the de for me to enumerate the numerous acts of kindness, fer the benefit of the church she so loved. They are familiar to the minds of all in the vicinity. No one can question that in most of those works she was among the most strenuous, devoted and persevering laborers, whose united efforts accomplished such benefits to our neighborhood. To the such benefits to our neighborhood. To the cause of religion, charity, and—especially and emphatically—education, she was ever true and constant. But our friend is gone; gone within the veil! Ah! what an expression that is; within the veil! How thick that veil is. How vainly we gaze and peer to try to penetrate through it with eur eager vision, or to lift a corner of it, that we might gain a glimpse into the solemn mysteries beyond. But while enveloped in what Milton calls "the muddy vesture of decay," we cannot see, or can only see in a glass darkly. But she is gone into the light. Much that is dark to us has now becom clear to her. The shadow cloak'd from head to foot, Who keeps the key of all the creeds,

has unlocked the mysteries for her, and among others, to some extent, "the prime unfathomable mystery of God." Better than all worldly comforts and honors is it for us to remember teday that she was a humble, devout believer in Christ. What lightens the darkness of the grave to us as we consign our friends to its gloomy recesses is the "hope that is full of immortality." That hope was to her, we have no deubt, as an ancher to the soul, sure and steadfast. May we live in the light of that hope, and feel its serene and unquenchable radiance shine upon us when the dread moment comes, as it must come to all, when we shall sail into that silent sea, the dark, shoreless

sea of eternity. It was but a few days previous to the awful summons Mrs. Hopkins was quite well, cheerful and happy when an authoritative and unmistakeable voice said: "Haste, haste, he lies in wait, he's at the door, Insidious death! should his strong hand arrest. No composition sets the pris'ner free."

Such was the shortness of netice to quit that the frail tenant was at once obliged to succumb and render an account to that iron-handed and foy grasp of the grim King of Terror—Death, who is no respecter of persons, ner is he a regarder of circum-

We must not dwell too long on this sad and melanchely picture, but hurry on and

I pass with melancholy state,
But all these solemn hea s of fate;
And think as soft and sad I tread
Above the venerable dead—
"Time was, like me, they life possessed,
And time will be when I shall rest." Such was the respect to the memory of Mrs. Hepkins that hundreds attended the

Mrs. Hepkins that hundreds attended the funeral, all abxieus to show the last token of regard to the memory of departed worth and appreciated virtue.

The Rev. J. R. Hopkins is the object of very great and general sympathy in his great affliction. Every heart in the community must deeply sympathize with him in the terrible grief into which he is cast, and this feeling is, deubless, intensified by the grievous and sad personal loss which he and his dear little children have sustained.

The mournful cartege having left the late.

The mournful correge having left the late residence of the deceased lady shortly after two o'clock, a large concourse assembled in the precincts of the church to pay the last tribute of respect to one whose many ben-eficent actions will be remembered and de-servedly cherished. It must have been no ordinary feeling of respect which drew to-gether in the church se large a congregation

CAUGHT ON!

To purify your horse's blood and clear his system of worms use

MANCHESTER'S CONDITION POWDERS.

Awarded Diploma of merit. Provincial Exhi-

If your druggist or merchant has not got them will send package on receipt of the price in stamps. Demand the best. Take no other.

J. W. MANCHESTER,

Veterinary Surgeon. St. John, N. B.

as that which assembled there, for the reads -being early spring-were very muddy and rdinary circumstances As has been said, it must have been some extraordinary occa sion which made it incumbent upon those who attended the service to sacrifice their personal convenience and comfort in order that they might testify by their presence to the esteem in which they held the indefatig-able lady who had passed from among them, and take part in the general obsequies so far as circumstances permitted; and these were of a most affecting character. Not a few of the congregation seemed thrilled by the solemnity of the proceedings, and though he service was short the strain was suffitently great to induce a feeling of relief when it came to a conclusion. The church was appropriately draped in black, and a ushed silence pervaded the wershippers.

The funeral service was most impressivey conducted by the Rev. Scovil Neales, M.

The coffin containing the body of the deceased was rested in the chancel, and the mourners having taken their places the cer-mony proceeded. The usual psalms were read; hymn 264, "My God, my Father, while I stray," after which St. Paul's sublime description of the resurrection was read, and then the choir sang hymn 400, "Christ will gather in His ewn." At the conclusion thereof sympathizing friends took their last farewell glance at all that remained of the beloved lady.

The floral tributes, which were numerous, included a beautifully executed design, wrought in the choicest flowers, in the form of a cross, and other handsome wreaths o flowers and mottoes. The coffin was literally covered with appropriate flowers. Mrs. Wm. Hoyt most ably presided at the organ.

The arrangements of the funeral were en trusted to and were admirably carried out by Messrs. Tweeddale & Leonard. The Sunday following, a most elequent funeral sermon was preached, by the rector of Andever, to a crowded and sorrowing

ongregation.
The parishieners purpose erecting a monu-The parishioners purpose ment in memory of Mrs. Hepkins. X X X.

The Supreme Court Docket.

HILARY TERM. Special Paper. The Pictou Bank v Pugsley et al—Mr Gregory, Q C, to show cause.
 The same v the same—The like,

Equity Appeals. 1. Kelly, appellant, and the New Brunswick Railway company, et al, respondents—Mr C E Duffy to support appeal from judg-ment of Mr Justice Fraser.

TRINITY TERM. Crown Paper, 1. Ex parte The Turnbull Real Estate Co—Mr
Jack, Q C, to show cause.
2. The Queen v Jacob Wortman ex parte Seaman—D I Welsh, the like.
3. Ex parte Cassidy—L A Currey, the like.
4. Ex parte Bird—Mr Gregory, Q C, the like.
5. Ex parte Doherty—Mr McCully, the like.
6. The same—The like.
7. The same—The like.
8. The same—The like.
9. Ex parte Whalen—The like.

Special paper.

1. Crilley v the municipality of the city and county of 8t John-Mr. Jack, Q C, to support demurrer to declaration.

2. Baird, administrator, v Dunn, et al-W B Wallace to move to enter a verdict for the plaintiff or for new trial.

3. The Dominion Type Founding Co v Gazette Publishing Co-L A Currey to move for new trial.

new trial.

4. Hovey v Long—Mr Gregory, Q C, to move for new trial.

5. Pratt v The Consolidated Electric Co (limited), et al, in re the claims of John Grant, et al, The Molson Bank, et al—Mr Mc-Leod, Q C, and Mr Palmer, Q C, to move, the attorney general and Mr Weldon, Q C, contra.

APPEAL PAPER. Equity Appeals.

Equity Appeals.

1. Burns, et al, appellants, and Chisholm, et al, respondents—Mr Gilbert, Q C, to support appeal from the decision of his honor Mr Justice Fraser.

2. Elizabeth Ann Bradshaw, administratrix, etc, appellants, and The Foreign Mission board, respondent—O A Stockton to support appeal from the decision of his honor Mr. Justice Barker. County Court Appeals.

1 McAleer, appellant, and Reed, respondent—
L J Tweedle, to support appeal from
Northumberland county court.
2 McQueen, appellant, and Ward, respondent—
R B Smith, to support appeal from the
Westmorland county court.

Westmorland county court.

Of the above docket the special paper and equity appeals of Hilary term are all withdrawn. No. I en the crown paper is argued; Mr. McCully's cases, Nos. 5 to 9 on the crown paper are off, and Hovey v. Long on the special paper is withdrawn. The term will probably be remarkable for its brevity.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The New York Churches have at Last Arrived at an arrangement.

New York, June 6 .- The movement of the liberal element in the Presbyterian church has at last crystallized into a formal declaration of principles which has been privately circulated until a sufficient number of names endorsing it have been secured to justify its publication. It is intended to form within the member ship of the Presbyterian churches of New York and its vicinity a league of workers who, while defending no individuals, insist on the maintenance of liberty within con-stitutional limits in the church. The Pres-byterian league expects to heal differences instead of dividing the church, and make it possible for all to remain in common loyalty to the church.

She-Kiss me again. He-My dear, I've just kissed you seventeen times in seventeen seconds. She — (representation) — Harold, you love another!—Philadelphia Record. ACADIA

WOLFVILLE,

of the senate of

sisted of an ad

Senior Class

The Programm Athletic Ext

D. D.; aubject People. The very interestic ing the hour president, he d and the benefit from the unive probable benefi ddress was fin the library, wh June 5.—The day by the exe at 10.30 a. m. to the doors, n Among the vis General Longl Carey of St Jot ton Centre, Re W H Robinson Westport; T A taux; Wm Sm Marple, H P Antigonish; A Stephen; Alb meon, Dartmo Cummings, T the second c taken place a being head b was expressed the entertains good time were gramme, althouseling. A. M. salutatory add welcome to all refined p per P. Bale m, of call of the cl dences and occ had lett the c Dawson, of tion by Rev b.v. His sub de in the a fl ed, leads on gest my subject us, the tide an make it. He the birthrigh head spoke of head was "Ti win success." conviction an vate self-relia self-advertisin The Class which came picturing befo each classmat of class dis fer Acadia, classes gradu in the world re awarding prize next, was some awarded to gentleman: M two medals; I necktie; J Min and pistol; H pinchers; H M

> ing is the poer Sad, sad to se From the fr Heart strings Fall the bli But the gloon By the hope Every prospe Riftless frie

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So we love an These swee The closing came next in mencing at 2 was crowded essays prepared dene this year shows, as in postaff of teacher this year num whem received ing is the pro Processional-Piano solo,

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9 Essay, Tobe
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N S,
11 Essay, Katri
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12 Essay; The
Laurie Hal
13 Essay; Stea
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15 Essay; The
Vaughe, G
16 Essay; Cou

Vaughe, G 16 Essay: C ou port, N S. Presentation God Save the Mr. Corbe

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My dear, I've e in seventeen ly) — Harold, ACADIA INSTITUTIONS.

Senior Class Day Exercises at Wolfville Last Week.

The Programme of the Academy Closing-Athletic Exhibition - Seminary Closing Exercises.

WOLFVILLE, June 4.-A public meeting of the senate of the university took place at 7.30 this evening. The programme censisted of an address by Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D. D.; subject, The University and the People. The subject was ably handled, and very interesting to the large audience. During the heur that was taken up by the president, he discussed the great advantages of the university to the public generally, and the benefits the people have received from the university in times pas., and the probable benefits for the future. After the ddress was finished the senate retired to the library, where the business of the college was transacted.

June 5. - The public exercises opened today by the exercises of the senior class day at 10.30 a. m. The assembly hall was filled to the doors, many present being strangers. Among the visitors present are Attorney General Longley of Halifax, Rev G M W Carey of St John, Rev Dr Thomas of New-ton Centre, Rev W H Warren, Sackville; W H Robinson, Yarmeuth; C C Burgess, Westport; T A Blackadar, Great Village; Chas Henderson, Tancock; C E Pineo, Nic taux; Wm Smallman, Newton Centre; J A Marple, H P Whidden, Antigonish; H P Easterbrooks, Andover; Mrs C B Whidden, Antigonish; Mrs Gilbert White and Mrs G J C White, Annapolis; Miss Ganong, St Stephen; Albien Payzans, Halifax; M Hemeon, Dartmouth; J Parsons, Halifax; Wm Cummings, Trdro, and others. This was the second class day celebration that has taken place at Acadia, the previous one being held by the class of '91. Curiosity was expressed by many as to the nature of the entertainment, and these expecting a good time were not disappointed. The programme, although unique, was very interesting. A. Murray, of Yarmouth, gave the salutatory address, which expressed a hearty welcome to all assembled in a polished and refined poper of seven minutes length. M. P. Balo m, of Paradise, then gave the Roll call of the class, telling the different resi-dences and occupations of the members that had lest the class. Music then intervened Dawson, of Welfville. Then came an oration by Rev W C Vincent, a St John b.v. His subject was Success, and in the o velopment of his paper he said: "There is a de in the affairs of men that, taken at the

us, the tide and the man must combine make it. He then spoke of success being the birthright of all men, and under this head spoke of seeking success. His second head was "The times and the man unite te win success." The times require culture, conviction and character. Try and cultivate self-reliance, originality, and a little self-advertising.
The Class Prophecy, by Miss Parker, which came next, was original and witty, picturing before the audience the future of ploturing before the audience the future of each classmate. Mr. Ferguson then gave with a valuable liner. The Manual Trainan address to the under classes, speaking of class distinction, but all united Acadia, and as the cases graduate '94 would be as the other in the world ready to welcome them. The awarding prizes by Mr. Danlop, which came next, was semething entirely new to Acadia: the affair was with one or two exceptions

satrical and real appropriate. Prizes were awarded to the following: A Murray, a gentleman; M Whitman, all-reund athlete, two medals; E H Caheen, dude, cellar and necktie; J Miner, night inspector, candle and pletol; H Herman, wrister twister, pair pinchers; H M Pride, musician, cellection of musical instruments; F M Ferwick, Montana cow boy, brace pistols; Mr. McFee, vocal musician, singing tablets; Mr. Mc-Nally, ministerial sport, Bible and waltzes. After the awarding of prizes Mr. Blackadar gave a poem on the class of '94, and the valedictory, which were both highly polished and contained excellent thought The exercises closed with a class song of

which the words were composed by a mem-ber of the class, E Blackadar. The following is the poem: Air-Juanita.

Sad, sad to sever
From the friends we love most dear;
Heart strings must quiver,
Fall the blinding tear.
But the gloom is brightened
By the hope we'll meet again;
Every prospect brightened,
Riftless friendship's chain. Chorus—Parting, yes parting
From the scenes our love that bind
Leaving, yet casting
Lingering looks behind.

Still in full splendor.
As of old the sun shall shine, foons beam as tender, Stars as now divine. But those years advancing
Us shall many changes bring,
And of youth entrancing,
Age shall droop the wing.

Changeless for ever Gleams the lamp of memory; True love may never
From the bosom flee.
So we love and cherish
These sweet days and scenes and friends,
Love that shall not perish
Till life's throbbing ends.

The closing exercises of the Academy The closing exercises of the Academy came next in order on the programme, commencing at 2 o'clock. The Assembly hall was crowded again and all enjoyed the essays prepared for the occasion. The work dene this year has been very creditable and shows, as in past years, the efficiency of the staff of teachers. The matriculating class this year numbered twenty-three, sixteen of whem received their diplemas. The following is the programme: ing is the programme:

Processional—Prayer.
Piano solo, Sonatine—Miss J Blanche Burgess.

1 Essay, Joseph—Isaac A Corbett, Five Islands, N.S.
2 Essay, The Expulsion of the Acadians—Arthur S Barns, Kingston, Kings Co, N.S.
3 Essay, Cultivation of Character—Carrie W Blair, Wolveille, N.S.
Quartette, Rustic Dance, Misses Shand, Shaw, Quirk and Gates.
4 Essay, The Grand Old Man—Arthur H Whitman, New Albany, N.S.
5 Essay, Electricity—W Harry Muirhead, Chatham, N.B.

5 Essay, Electricity—W Harry Muirhead, Chatham, NB.
6 Essay, The Inter-Collegiate Y M C A—Nathan B Rogers, Springhill, NS.
7 Essay, The Teuton—Sebra C Freeman, South Brookfield, NS.
Piano solo, Les Adieux—W J Morse.
8 Essay, Dux Femina Facti—Miss Evlyn F Keirstead. Wolfville, NS.
9 Essay, Tobacco—Ernest H Johnson, Wolfville, NS. ville, N S. 10 Essay, Paul—George C Durkee, Westport N.S.

11 Essay, Katrina—Miss E Irene Burgess, Westport, N.S.

Vocal solo, Storm and Sunshine—Miss Annie

Shaw.

12 Essay: The Constitution of Canada—W Laurie Hall, Halifax, N.S.

13 Essay: Self Education a Duty—Harry S Erb, Long Point, Kings county, N.B.

14 Essay: Steam—Haward Blain, Avondale, 15 Essay: The Age of Pericles—Clement L Vaughn, Grand Pre, N.S.

16 Essay: Gouds—Miss Blanche Burgess, Westport, N.S.

Presentation of diplomas, addresses.

which was very interesting and drew from thence many useful and practical lessons. Mr. Whitmen in his essay on the Grand old Man, gives the career and principal qualities of Mr. Gladstone, and shows where he had

Miss Keiratead, daughter of Prof. E. M. Keirstead of this college, referred to the many notable women of antiquity as well as modern women of fame, and from the past history draws a glowing picture of the sphere and qualities of the future woman.

W. Laurie Hall shows the character of the constitution of Canada and its superiority over that of the neighbouring republic.

ity ever that of the neighbouring republic.

Miss Burgess deals in a scientific manner
with the clouds, and shows good thought
and careful study. Mr. Oakes in presenting the diplomas congratulated the matricu-lating class and wished them a successful and useful career. He spoke to the audi-ence of the sickness that had taken place this year; but, netwithstanding, good work had been done, and all those matriculating were well worthy of the success that they had attained. Mr. Oakes has done excellent work this year, and the esteem in which he is held was expressed recently by the senior class presenting him with a fine crayon picture of Mrs. Oakes with an ad-

No valedictory address was given, as Mr. Erb, who was to have given it, was prevented from doing so by pressure of work. Attorney General Longley was the only one that addressed the audience at the close of the academy exercises. He spoke of the pleasure he experienced in listening to the exercises and congratulated Principal Oakes. He spoke of the preficiency of their work and of their future on the tone and matter of the essays. He was satisfied that all the instructors were good and felt that this was a very interesting time for the matriculates. He encouraged them to begin as early as possible to do semething practical. He spoke of their making history, and of the ambition that each one should have. He teld them not to laber for their ewn success alone, but to work for a cause, and closed his remarks in speaking of anguage as the result of the school commenced about the first school commenced about the school comm speaking of success as the result of honesty.

At five o'clock, the exercises having closed, all adjourned to the Edward W. Young Manual Training hall, where an exhibition was held of the work completed luring last term. All the visitors were much surprised at the work dene here by the boys. Here were tables, Indian clubs, dumb bells, small cups and saucers, napkin rings, wine glasses, watch cases, pin-cusions, and numerous other articles, all made of good material and exhibiting very fine workmanship. In fact one could hardly believe that boys who had worked at the school for so short a time could accomplish such work. Besides this work in weed, exhibits were made of work in iron censist-ing of felding chairs, hooks, chains, tengs, shevels, etc., of which two much cannot be and the affairs of men that, taken at the said of the articles displayed. The drawing sets my subject. A fortune is for each of CA McDonald. At the close of the exhibition the articles were sold, the preceeds to go to the furnishing of the Manual Training hall. The students in this branch of the work worthy of mention are A. Cobb M. Bishep, B. Bishep, E. Johnsen and J. Harper. Mr. McDonald, the instructor. after two years' work in this department, i retiring to continue his course at Cornell iniversity. Mr. McDenald has certainly been very energetic in his efforts on behalf of this work, and the students showed their

gathered to witness the closing exercises of the seminary. In this institution 111 pupils have been studying this year. Of these eight belong to New Brunswick, two to Cape Breton, one to the United States and one hundred to Nova Scotia. Sixty-three of the above are hearding in the heilding and the above are boarding in the building and forty-eight reside in the village and vicinity. The graduating class numbers five, of whem three have taken the classical course, ene the course in plane and harmony and the other the course in voice. One member, Miss Harrison, expects to go te India as foreign missionary after further preparation in a School of Christian Workpreparation in a School of Christian Werkers. The junior class numbers fifteen, the largest in the history of the school. Eight of these expect to graduate in piane and harmony, after having completed a three years' course under the accomplished training of Fraulein Suck. The number studying plane at present are 65, voice 25, violin 7, French 25, German 6, drawing and painting 25, elecution 39. In the studio particularly good work has been done from casts, models and still life. Many also have studied china painting. The following is a pre-gramme of the closing exercises:

Processional march—Misses Olive, V O'Key and Myrtle Seely.

1 Trio: Sleep, Royal Child — Misses Shand, Quirk and Gates.

2 Essay: The Art of Conversation—Miss Helen Rose Quirk, Bridgebown, N S.

3 Aria from La Favorita—Miss Florence Mary Shand, Windsor, N S.

4 Piano: Les deux Alonettes — Miss Lulian Grace Saunders Shaw, Halifax, N S.

5 Essay: The Origin of Strikes — Miss Julia Eunice Rebecca Gates, Digby, N S.

6 Duet: Serenade—Misses Shand and Quirk, Piano, Sonate op 2. No 2—Miss Lilian Saunders Shaw.

ers Shaw.
8 Song, Thou Charming Bird, from La Perle du Bresil—Miss Florence Mary Shand.
9 Essay with valedictory, Hero Worship—Miss Mary Maude Elizabeth Harrison, Maccan, N S. resentation of diplomas, awarding of prize addresses. God Save the Queen.

The reading prize of \$10 was divided bethe reading prize of \$10 was divided between Misses Harrison and Quirk of the senior class. This course comprised history, biography, essays, literature and art.

Prize in German was awarded to Miss Chalener. Short addresses given by Rev. Mr. Carey of St. John and others, were very complimentary and interesting. complimentary and interesting.

It is understood that W. C. Archibald of Wolfville, will present the N. S. Horticulture school with a building site for a school after the closing exercises. The site is facing University park and splendidly situated for the purpose. Building will be commenced immediately. The site is valued at about

WOLFVILLE, June 6. - The annual convocation of the University teck place at 10.30 a. m. The crowd has been very large all the week and today was no exception. Wolfville is leeking its best now, and with the beautiful scenery and interesting exercises all are enjoying the closing. The programme for the closing exercises of the college was:

Prayer.
Orations by members of the graduating class, viz: Phiosophy and Faith—Harold S. Davison. Wolfville, N.S.
Macninery and the wage earner—Melbourne P. Balcolm, Paradise, N.S.
Probibitory Legislation—Harry King, Chipman N.B. Balcolm, Paradise, N. S.
Prohibitory Legislation—Harry King, Chipman, N. B.
Turgot—Frank C. Ford, Port Williams, N. S.
Science and Public Weal—Bradford S, Bishop,
New Minas, N.S.
The University, as the Fortress of the Higher
Life of the Nation—James E. Ferguson,
Hantsport, N. S.
The Times—Edward Blacksdar, Wolfville,
N. S.

N. S.
The Last Twenty Years of Gladstone's Career—
Melbourne B. Whitman, New Albany Vaughn, Grand Pre. N.S.

Essay: C ouds—Miss Blanche Burgess, Westport, N.S.

Presentation of diplomas, addresses.
God Save the Queen.

Mr. Oerbett in his address which came first gave an analogy of the life of Joseph

Music. Civil Liberty—Archibald Mason, Tancock, N.S.

Music. College City, California.

The Main Features of Roman Worskip—Elisha H. Cahoon, White Rock, N.S.

Adaptation of the Earth to Man—Fred W. Young. Paradise, N.S.

Civil Liberty—Archibald Mason, Tancock, N.S.

The Christian Element in Plato—Lindsay J
Slaughewhite, Tancook, N.S.
Tyndall's Contribution to Science—Archibald
Murray, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Prospective Reorganization of Society—
Hattie E Morton, Bridgebown, N.S.
Music.
Rhythm as a Means of Culture—Bradford K
Daniels, Paradise, N.S.
Emerson and Carlyle-Mary H Blackadar.
Great Village, N.S.
Emerson and Carlyle-Mary H Blackadar.
Great Village, N.S.
Governmenu by Party—Warren I Moore, Wolfville, N.S.
Recent Economic Movements—Mary A Parker,
Wolf ville, N.S.
Ethical Import of Darwinism—Allen E Dunlop,
Jordan, N.S.
Evolution by Blind Force and Evolution by
Intelligence—William C Vincent, St John,
N.B.
Awarding Honor Certificates.

N. B. Awarding Honor Certificates. Music. Conferring Degrees—Addresses, National Anthem. Benediction. The speakers were Harold S Davison, Jas E Ferguson, Estelle A Cook, Hattie E Morton, Wm C Vincent, all of whom were well received and handled the subjects assigned o them in a masterly and echolarly manne Honor certificates were awarded to the fol-lewing students: Harold S Davison, Estelle A Cook, Edward Blackadar, Warren I Meore and Mary A Blackadar in the class of '94; Margaret Coates, E K Patten, H A Stuart, D P McMillen, Malcolm A McLear and Nathan J Lockhart of the class of '95: Sadie P Durkee, Ingram Oakes, A HC Morse, Wylie Margesen and Charles W Jacksen e the class of '96. The conferring of degree

sefulness to society and themselves.

In the evening the class of '94 held a con-cert. The "Old Homestead Quartette" was employed and much enjoyed. The house was crewded, over four hundred reserved seats being seld. The exercises then closed, and tomerrow the visitors will depart. This school commenced about the first of January, 1894, and since then has done very proficient work under the instruction of Prof. E. E. Faville. The school has been well attended, having an enrollment of over sixty, and about forty certificates for procy were granted. The following was

the programme: Music.

J. W. Biglow, in his opening address welcomed all to the first closing exercises of the N. S. School of Horticulture, and briefly narrated some of the necessities and advantages of the school. He spoke of the great profit in truit growing and of the chances of the young men of the provinces, if they would only avail themselves of them, of Prof. E. E. Faville, in presenting the certificates, complimented the students on the work accomplished. After giving a brief outline of the working of the school, he

spoke of the unanimous support of the fault growers and cluizens of the province; of the judicious aid from the government, and the support that Acadia university had given. He related the prospects for the next year with the new building and modern appliances, and impressed upon the audience the fact that the success of the school depended largely on the support it received from the government and people of the province.

In Mr. Longley's address he spoke for a few minutes concerning herticulture, the benefit of it, the great need and use of this school of herticulture, and especially of the help granted to it by the previncial govern-

ment. His remarks were interesting, and shewed his ideas on the subject. Dr. Sawyer spoke on horticulture generally, and gave an address much appreciated by the audience. He referred especially to the benefit that the present school was to the people not only in this vicinity, but also to the way the whole province. he whele province. Prof. Keirstead in his address dwelt more

particularly on the educational benefit of the school, rather than the financial benefit eceived from Horticulture. He considered the school a great benefit to the prevince.
W. C. Archibald spoke from a practical standpoint, saying that he hoped the Hortisulture school would solve the many preb ms that orchardists had in hand, that it would be et seme immediate use, and that it would have the effect of keeping our boys at home. The other addresses were all in-teresting and instructive, giving the audi-ence a new and clearer idea of horticulture

and the purposes of the school.

The senate of the colleges have bee searing the committees of the academy, eminary and college, and not much outside business has been attended to. They have recommended the appointment of an elecu-tion teacher, and also that the matricula-tion standard be higher. The fine arts exhibition held yesterday and today was attended by a large number, all of which were well pleased with the exhibit. Besides the twenty-two de-grees of bachelor of arts conferred. Meetas of grees of bachelor of arts conferred, the following were also conferred: Master of arts, in course—A T Kempton, Wm Hitchins, Zenas Fash, H Y Corey, F H Beals, Geo A Chipman, Rev W B Hutchinson, Alc Kempton, J L Masters, Rev W Tingley, Rev R O Morse, Rev H F Waring, Misses Mamie Lean, J M McLean and M B Bishop.

Honorary master of arts—G U Hay and Rev J A Gordon; doctor of philosophy—Prof A J Eston; doctor of divinity, D A Steele, G M W Carey, S B Kempton.

Short addresses were made by Dr. Kemp-

Short addresses were made by Dr. Kempton, Dr. Carey and Attorney General Longley, all of whem were much pleased with the exercises.

THE BEN BUTLER ESTATE. Boston, June 5—The jury in the case of Edward C. Machen of New Yerk against Paul; Butler and Adelbert Ames, administrators of the estate of Benj. F. Butler, returned a verdict of \$16,695.31 in favor of the plaintiff in the United States circuit court this afternoen. This was the amount which the plointiff claimed Mr. Butler owed him for certain bonds at the time of his death. Counsel for the defendant will file a motion for a new trial, and June 20 is motion for a new trial, and June 20 is named as the limit for filing exceptions.

Bragging isn't a very commendable quality, of course, but the fellow who can step out and raise the wind at any time has semething to blow about.—Buffalo

"Commend



to Your Honorable Wife"

and tell her that I am composed of clarified cottonseed oil and refined beef suet; that I am the purest of all cooking fats; that my name is

that I am better than lard, and

more useful than butter; that I am equal in shortening to twice the quantity of either, and make food much easier of digestion. I am to be found everywhere in 3 and 5 pound pails, but am Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Stses MONTREAL.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Senate Meets at Oshawa and Ranges Itself on the Side of Prohibition-Important Business Transacted.

OSHAWA, June 2. - The minth session of USHAWA, June 2.—The ninth session of the synod of the Reformed Episcopal church was opened on Thursday morning (May 31), in Christ church, Ushawa. The delegates represent the churches in Ontario, Quebec, and the maritime provinces. Bishep Campbell, D.D. of Torente, is presiding in the synod, and the Rev. J. B. Donaldson of Ottawa, secretary. At the morning session, after morning prayer, an address was deafter merning prayer, an address was de-livered by the Rev. J. E. Brewn of Moncten, N. B., and the Rev. J. S. Tretter effered an extempore prayer for all the

churches.

The bishop's report was the first business of the afterneon and told of his visitations among the churches, and the confirmation services he had held. The report was en-

dectrine and worship.

In the evening a suitable sermen was preached by the Rev. W. Wilton of Emmanuel church, Ottawa, and the holy communion was administered by Bishop Camp-

bell.

The second day's sittings opened in Christ Church on Friday morning at ten o'clock, a prayer meeting having been held at nine. Bishop Campbell presided at all the sessions. The catechism of the church was reviewed at some length at the morning service and a revision of some miner parts was suggested.

In the afternoon session, the raising of

moneys for missionary and church extension purposes by the Sunday-schools was discus-sed, but it was left to the schools to decide upon the methods to be employed.

The report of the committee on the state of the church was very interesting, and emphasis was laid upon the forming of confirmation classes by the recters, and having more frequent confirmation services. The temperance question had a place in the orders of the day, and upon motion of Rev. T. H. Cuthbert, it was resolved That, whereas the traffic in strong drink

That, whereas the trainc in strong drink is responsible for the intemperance to which is traced a large proportion of the crime, disease, insanity and social diorders that afflict and disgrace ehe community; and Whereas, all efforts to remedy these evils by moral sussion have been comparatively

Therefore, be it resolved that in the judgment of the syned & law previding for the tetal prohibition of the sale of intexicating total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors for other than medicinal purposes should be enacted by the legislative authority having the power; and we further urge the members of our church to use their moral and political influence for the accemplishment of this desirable legislation; and Be it turther resolved, that we express our hearty approval of the prohibition convention to be held in Montreal in the month of July, and that four delegates be appointed to represent this synod at that meeting. The fellowing delegates were then appointed to attend the convention: The Right Rev Bishop Campbell, Toronto; the Rev W D Stevens, Montreal; Mr. Slean, Montreal;

D Stevens, Montreal; Mr. Slean, Montreal; E Carswell, Oshawa.

A recommendation was made to the general council to so change the canons of the church regarding communicants as to define when a name should be dropped from the roll for failing to partake of the Lord's supper. A recommendation was also sent on to the general council in favor of appointing delegates to the council from synods instead of from parishes. The Rev. Mr. Watch was introduced by the bishop and briefly

was introduced by the bishop and briefly addressed the syned.

A public meeting was held in the evening.

Topics had been assigned the speakers and addresses were delivered on missions by the Rev. J. S. Trott, Barrie, a returned mission. ary from Western Africa; Church work, by the Rev. A. M. Hubley, Sussex, N. R.; Our work among Children, by the Rev. W. Fred Allan, Toronto, and on the Church and Allan, Toronto, and on the Church and Temperance, by E. Carswell, Oshawa. At the closing session of the Synod the following officers were appointed: Vice-president, the Rev J E Brown, Mencton, N B; secretary, the Rev T H Cuthbert, Oshawa, Ont; treasurer, E Botterell, Ottawa, Ont; standing committee, the Revs A M Hubley, Sussex, N B; W D Stevens, Montreal; W W Quicke, Ottawa; T H Cuthbert, Oshawa, and Messrs C C Mitchell, Toronto; T W Williams, Mencten; J W Dunnett, Belleville; J Regerson, Barrie; E Betterell, Ottawa.

Our greatest glory consists not in never failing, but in raising every time we fall.—[Oilver Goldsmeth. As a rule sarcasm is a beisterous deman for liver medicine.

Children Cry for | Pitcher's Castoria.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. "Verfiv Your References."

To the Edstor of The Sun: SIR-In this case it is your Anglican Ref-

erence:—but that is not now the point; in your celumns it is a point of morals. The methed et 'quetation' which the Lambeth librarian, Dr. Maitland, exposed in his "Dark Ages," appears still to have its day. Do your readers recollect how that Anglican scholar exposed the quetting from St. Eligius by Mospeim by Repertury and by White? by Mosheim, by Robertson, and by White? What these writers did was to pick out from the Saint's sermon the parts given below without brackets, and se, by suppress-ing the rest, prove how un christian it all was, and therefore all middle-age religion: "[In order that you may be true Christians, always meditate in your hearts on the comnands of Christ, and fulfit them in your practice;] redeem your souls from punishment while you have the means in your pewer; [give alms according to your means, naintain peace and charity, restore harmony mong these who are at strife, avoid lying, abhor perjury, bear no false witness, commit no theft,] effer eblations and gifts to churches, previde lights for sacred places according to your means, [retain in your memory the Creed and the Lord's Prayer, and teach them to your sons]." And so on

'queting.'
Now take two medern books. One is The
Cathelic Religion, a Manual of Instruction
for Members of the Anglican Church, by the Rev. Vernon Staley; (London: Mowbray & Co., 1894). The writer wisnes to prove that the Anglican church holds just seven sacraments. And so, on pp. 239, 240, he 'quotes' the Homilies, Bp. Jeremy Taylor and Abp. Bramhall, as if these authorities gave just seven, suppressing the words in which they speak of many more than seven. and in which they condemn just seven sacra-ments as semething "Roman." This is not the place to discuss the accuracy of the au-thorities themselves, or their limiting a voice of the church to this or that selected

There is quotation and 'quotation.' Let yeur readers judge—as moralists, meta-physicians, enthusiasts or cynics. 1 A. (From the Hemily on the Common

Prayer and Sacraments). "As for the number of them (the sacraments), if they should be considered according to the exact signification of a sacrament, namely, for visible signs, expressly com-manded in the New Testament, whereunto is annexed the promise of free fergiveness sins, and of our holiness and joining in Christ, there be but two; namely, Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord. For although Abselution hath the promise of forgiveness of sins, yet by the express word of the new testament, it hath not this promise annexed and tied to the visible sign, which is imposition of hands; for this visible sign is not expressely com-manded in the new testament to be used in Absolution, as the visible signs in Baptism and the Lord's Supper are; and therefore Absolution is no such sacrament as Baptism and the Lord's Supper are, and though the ordering of ministers hath this visible sign and premise, yet it lacks the promise of reon of sins, as all other sacraments besides the above named do. Therefere neither

te the other five, commonly of late years taken and used for supplying the number of the Seven Sacraments, but also to diverse and sundry other ceremonies, as to oil, washing of feet and such like; not meaning thereby to repute them as sacraments, in the same signification that the two fore-

named sacraments are."] Mr. Staley leaves out the part in brackets. B. (From Jeremy Taylor: Of Traditions, vol. x., p. 438).

Again, the part in brackets Mr. Staley eaves out. He is "queting" in support the other exactly five sacraments, and implying that Bishop Taylor speaks of them.
"It is none of the dectrine of the Church t England that there are two sacraments

only; but that [of those rituals commanded in Soripture, which the ecclesiastical use calls sacraments, (by a word of art)] 'two enly are generally necessary to salvation.'
[And although we are able to prove this by a tradition much more universal than by which the Roman dectors can prove seven, yet we rely upon Scripture for our doctrine; and though, it may be, I shall not dispute it with this gentleman that sends his cartel, unless he hath given better proof of his learning and his temper; yet I suppose if he reads this book over he shall find something first or last to instruct him, or at thing first er last to instruct him, or at least to entertain him, in that particular also. But for the present, lest such an unconcerning trific be forgotten, I desire him to censider that he hath little reason to consider himself in the just number of seven sacraments; for that there are brought in amongst them some new devices, I cannot call them sacraments, but semething like what they have already forged, which being but external rites, yet outdo mest of their

sacraments."]
C. (From Archbishop Bramhall, vol.

pp. 55 56; and vol. ii, p. 35.)
Again, the same 'quoting,' without the part in brackets.

["Your next article of the septenary number of the Sacraments is not much elder; ber of the Sacraments is not much elder; never so much as mentioned in any Scripture, or Council, or Creed, or Father, or ancient author; first devised by Peter Lombard; first decreed by Eugenius the Fourth; first confirmed in the provincial Council of Sens, and after in the Council of Trent. Either the word 'sacrament' is taken largely; and then the washing of the Disciples' feet is called a Sacrament; then the college of the confirment. and then the washing of the Disciples' feet is called a Sacrament; then the only sprinkling of ashes on a Christian's head is called a Sacrament; then there are, God knows how many more than seven; er else it is taken strictly for a visible sign, instituted by Christ, to convey or confirm grace to all such partakers thereof as do not set a bar against themselves, according to the analogy between the sign and the thing signified; and in this sense] the proper and certain sacraments of the Christian church, commen to all, or (in the word of our church) 'generally necessary to salvation,' are but two, Baptism and the Supper of Our Lord. [More than these St. Ambrose writes not of in his book De Sacraments, because he did not know them. These we admit for genuine and general sacraments. Their sacramental virtue we asknowledge, I The rest we retain [more purely than yourselves], though not under the notion of such proper and general sacraments."

proper and general sacraments."

And Bramhall continues:

"Wherein then have we forsaken the communion of the Roman Church in sacracommunion of the Roman Church in sacra-ments? Not in their ancient communion of genuine sacraments, but in their septenary number, and suppositious sacraments; which yet we retain for the most part as useful and religious rites, but not under the notion

and religious rices, but not under the notion of sacraments."
Mosheim, Robertson and White certainly bave found a modern equal. And yet this clergyman has an honored position; and his book has a preface by an English clergyman who is greatly honored, Canon Carter. Happily it does not preve them dishonest. But the blind 'quoting,' if such be the ex-

planation, is dishenest, and is a comme

II. The other book is a Low Church pendent to the High Church one—'The Church of England, Her Principles, Ministry and Sacraments,' by the Rev. William Olom. (London: Nisbet & Co., 1885.) It is dedi-

cated (by permission) to a late Archbishop (Thomson) of York.

The method of 'quoting' authorities in this book is different. It consists, not in garbled passages, but in really giving one passage as it stands from an authority, while refraining bowever from giving complementary pas

[It is taken for granted here that the one report is not garbled, and that it would bear the test of the original, with which I have not compard it]

This is the passage—(from p. 38)—"What Dr. Dellinger says of the Churca of Eag-land. and. "No church is so national, and firmly rooted in the affection of the people, so grown together with the institutions and

oustems of the nation." Here is what Dr. Dollinger also says—again the quotation is not from the

original:

"There is no church that is so completely and thoroughly as the Anglican, the pro-duct and expression of the wants and wishes, the modes of thought and cast of character, not of a certain nationality, but of a fragment of a nation, namely the rich, enable and cultivated classes. It is the religion of deportment, of gentility, of clerical reserve. Religion and the church are then required to be above all things, not tronbleseme, not intrusive, not presuming,

not importunate." And as to church and state: "The laws from the time of the Tudors. Henry, Edward, and Elizabeth, declare the supremacy over the church to be an inalienable prerogative of the crown. These statutes still exist in full force The king, or the reigning queen, is in possession of the church's ecclesiastical power; and that ef the bishops is only an emanation of the royal

authority."
And also as to inconsistency, comprom and continuity, he quetes approvingly from

The Times: "It ought to be considered that this church to which the parliament had given its present form possesses every attribute, every advantage and every disadvantage of a compromise. Her articles and authorized fermularies are so drawn as to admit within her pale persons differing as widely as it is possible for the professors of the Christian religion to differ from each other. Unity was neither sought ner obtained, but com-Therefore we have within the Church of England persons differing net merely in their particular tenets, but in the rule and ground of their belief.'" Anglican dectrine ground of their belief." Anglican doctrine
is "a collection of heterogeneous theelogical
prepositions, tied together by the Act of
Uniformity; propositions which in a logical
mind cannot exist by the side of one another, and whose effect upon the English
Churchman is that he finds himself involved

ontroman is that he finds filmself involved in contradictions and disingenuousness, and can escape the painful conscieueness of it only by sophistical reasoning."

"The inextricable centradiction between the XXXIX Articles which are essentially Calvinistic, and the strengly Cathelic Litof this work, and the students showed their appreciation of his labers by presenting him with a valuable liner. The Manual Training hall has certainly been a great success and help to the institution here, and students completing next year's course will be awarded diplomas for the three years' and a 7 30 p. m. the usual large number at 17 30 p. m. the usual large number against the contract of the character of soil, etc, in all the counties of the province; in all the counties of fruits; and the strengly Cathelic Liture, and the strengly Cathel hely would attend the service, that their re-ligion had not been sensibly altered, and that the old Oatholic church still really ex-isted." ('The Church and The Churches.' pp. 45, 155, 157, 159.)

Yours truly, N. O. D. HAILS FROM FREDERICTON.

Charles Russell in Bangor Jail for Making Too Free with Livery Stable Outfits.

(Tuesday's Bangor News.) Charles Russell of St. Michael's court is in Banger jail awaiting trial for the free and easy manner in which he has been approitating livery outfits for long jaunts privating livery outlits for long jaunts through the country without paying a cent for them. His son Harry would be keeping him company but for the fact that he got a friendly tip and dusted out before detective Harriman could lay hands en him. It all happened in this way:

On April 5 Charles Russell hired a horse

On April 5 Charles Russell hired a horse and buggy at the stable of Griffin & Bither, Cross and Columbia streets, for a few days. After twenty nine days absence the outfit was driven into a stable in Brewer and left there—the horse being utterly fagged out and the carriage almost a wreck. Mr. Griffin went ever and got his rig, but could find neither of the Russells. Nothing was dene about the matter, as the Russells kept out of sight, and the stablemen were glad to get the horse back again.

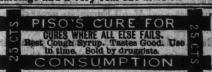
On May 21 Harry Russell hired a herse and carriage at the stable of Charles S. Jones in Pleasant street, saying that he would be gene two day. When he had been absent nine days complaint was made to Detective Harriman and an investigation was begun. Mr. Harriman gation was begun. Mr. Harriman had learned that the Russells had driven Bither & Griffin's horse all through Arosateok county, en a peddling tour, and so he went up there in quest of the Jenes outfit. He found that the Russells had been outht. He found that the Russells had been touring the county peddling dress goeds, and followed them to a point near Houlton. Knowing that they had ne money and that they were headed for Banger, Detective Harriman teck the train and came home to wait for them. They reached here Sunday night, and at four e'clock Monday merning the elder Russell was arrested at his house in St. Michael's court. Harry had been warned by his sisters that there was trouble warned by his sisters that there was trouble in the air and he fied to parts at present un-

known.

The horse was in a very bad cendities the norse was in a very bad cendition, being worn and jaded, while upon his flank were no fewer than twenty-five punctures, evidently made with a brad or the point of a knife. The carriage was nearly a wreck. While in Arcestook county Detective Harriman learned that the Russells had beat landlords, stable keepers and everybody else, one hotel man in Fairfield having folelse, one hotel man in Fairfield having followed them over the line to Andover, N. B., after a bill of \$15, and taking a package of goods valued at \$13 for his pay. On the first trip to Arcoatook Harry had deserted his father and driven home alone. When he returned, on the second trip, with the Jones cutfit, Harry brought his 14-year-old brother along, and all three came home on Sunday together.

n Sunday together.
The elder Russell is 55 years of age, s The elder Russell is 55 years of age, a tinsmith by trade, and came from Fredericton, N. B. Harry is 22, and has been employed in years past as bell boy in the Bangor house and Bangor Exchange in this city and in the Quincy house, Boston.

Every woman has an ideal husband before marriage and a very real one after it.



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THE WEEKLY SUN

8T. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 13, 1894.

-- (From the DAILY SUN. 7th inst.) THE ELLIS CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

clients that in parliament he always impairs their case by his inaccurate and exaggerated its working out. The substance of his statements, and by the undue violence of story is that the Invincibles who his language. If he would spend one-half planned the murder were acting with the the energy in learning the facts that he full knowledge of the chief men in the nawastes in mis-stating them he would come | tionalist party, including the late Mr. Parout of his discussions in a condition much nell and Mr. Davitt. Tynan asserts that more consistent with his admitted ability as | the programme was made known in advance a public speaker. But he invariably puts to Parnellite members of the British parliawrong, even when they start ou were to be removed as well as how, and this young man's meetings, so far as we where they are wrong at the cutset he The scheme had at first contemplated the makes their case worse. Yesterday he did butchery of the late Mr. Forster, who pre-Mr. Baird, Mr. Dunn and Judge Tuck a ceded Lord Cavendish as chief secretary. service, and Mr. Ellis and Mr. Davies an Once the plot failed by reason of a mistake injury. He made it possible for Mr. Hazen in signals, and a second time by the presto show to a body of men, many of whom ence of ladies. Before the murder could be had not previously understood the matter, effected the Kilmainham treaty was made. exactly what had transpired in the Queens Mr. Ferster resigned, and his successor county case. So much want of information went to Ireland to take his place and met has been displayed by a part of the Ontario press that it may be presumed there was a like of the details of Tynan's story which is unwant of clear knowledge on the part of some of the Ontario members of parliament As the subject appears to be a perennial theme of discussion is is well enough to put this body of Intelligent men in the position other member objected to his full discharge. They did not propose any action in respect to him and have not since done so until new Mr. Dunn's case, Mr. Davies has been rather negligent in leaving it in obeyance parliament, and if he were he would prob-For accepting the strongest adverse view of sure than the counting out of Dr. Atkinson-The action of the supreme court in sent

from the original Queen's county case. It on its roll. is a transaction recently completed. But Mr. Davies showed an unfortunate lack of correct information in dealing with it, and a singular want of courage in singling out as the blameworthy parties some members of the bench, while others, who were equally concerned, were freed by him from respon sibility. Sir John Allen, as the head of the court, would be the last person to thank Mr. Davies for this distinction, equally insulting to the chief justice and to one of his fellow judges. If the judges did wrong in committing Mr. Ellis to prison they all did wrong, and if the high character or ancient political affiliations of the chief justice makes it impossible for Mr. Davies to accuse him of injustice or partisanship, he should consider whether it is not possible that the whole course of the bench is consistent with high

character and fairness. GREAT BRITAIN AND PRANCE.

It is pointed out that the new ministry of France is strongly anti-British in its sympathles. Mr. George W. Smalley, whose weekly cable letters to the Tribune are the best read of all European general despatches, states that the denunciation of England is the surest ground of popularity in France. If this is generally the case,

and the testimeny of Sir Charles Dilke, given some months ago, is to the same effect as that of Mr. Smalley, it would be especially true new that France has been foreministry which loves to denounce England, populace that loves to hear England denounced, and an occasion for national jealousy of England, the result will probably be many high words. It is represented that a French expedition was in preparation. with the missien before it of entering the rear of the Congo Company's territory and seeking to establish a French interest there. The occupation of the eastern border of the Congo country by Great Britain makes a great alteration in these plans. A policy of excursions and expeditions, such as has led to the theoretical occupation of the Upper Niger by France, may prevail against native tribes or Arab slave traders. It might even proceed against the territeries under the care of the venerable king of the Belgians. But it cannot be made effective against Great Britain. The present ministry, with its five members classed as Anglophobians by Mr. Smalley, must proceed by some regular diplematic method if it desires to offset the recent British accession. But at present it does not appear that there is any ground for diplematic

PARNELLISM AND CRIME AGAIN.

The contribution of Mr. P. J.P. Typan to

the literature of "Parnellism and Crime" is not producing the sensation that the writer probably anticipated. The collapse of the London Times case in defence of its course in publishing the Pigott revelations has created a presumption that any further statements in the line of Pigott's forgeries are untrue. Had Tynan's book appeared before the Times printed its Parnellism and Crime articles it would have created an immense sensation. Yet there is much in the story as teld by this one of the participants in the Phœnix park conspiracy which is of interest apart altogether from the connection which he seeks to establish between Invincibles and the leading nationalist membors of parliament of that day. It is now twelve years since the Phœaix Park murder took place. The man who tells the story, and who escaped to France and then to America, did not himself stab Lord Cavendish or Mr. Burke, but he was represented It is the misfertune of Mr. Davies political as one of the four or five men who matured the plans and took charge of the fate intended for him. Such are a few successfully claiming attention and cre-

COLLEGE HONORS. Acadia college has added twenty-two to to discuss it with intelligence. So far as the list of maritime province bachelors of Mr. Dunn's conduct goes the last house of arts. This is a larger number than were commons seven years ago had a pretty full graduated at Fredericton or Sackville, but investigation and debate. Mr. Dunn was not so many as received their degree at Dalcalled to Ottawa to answer fer himself. housie. Dalhousie this year graduated 27, Mr. C. W. Weldon, then a member of par- Acadia 22, Mt. Allison 16, and the Univerliament, conducted the examination. All sity of New Brunswick 14, making 69 in all, the questions that Mr. Welden asked Mr. with Memramooek and Windsor yet to Dunn answered. When he had finished come. Acadia has recognized the merits of neither Mr. Welden nor Mr. Davies, ner any a St. John teacher, who is a high authority in at least one branch of natural science, and on two clergymen of this city, both of whom are well known throughout and beyond after a lapse of seven years. If it was Acadia's constituency. Dr. Steels of Annecessary to take any further proceedings in herst has also a wide reputation as a man of broad culture and refined literary bastes. and not less as a devoted and useful minisso long as this. Mr. Weldon is not now in | ter of the Word. The temptation to bestow honorary degrees somewhat profusely is ably in view of his own advice in the great, but after all it appears to be resisted Carleton county local election case, be with some success. The University of New very slow to reflect on Mr. Dann. Brunswick, which is exceedingly conservative in this respect, could hardly do less the course adopted by the Queen's county than it did this year in bestowing its token returning officer, it was far less open to cen. of appreciation on the finance minister of Canada and Mr. Parkin. Neither of these gentlemen is more honored by the distinctencing Mr. Ellis is another matter distinct tion than the cellege is in having their names

THE CRITICS OF MR. ELLIS.

The Ottawa despatches stated that Mr. Baird in the course of the discussion of the Ellis case read some extracts from the Telegraph of this city. It is not stated which particular articles were quoted, but perhaps one might be the tollowing, from the Telegraph of December 22, 1887. The date is not very recent, but is later by some months than the Queens county election case:

Messrs. Ellis and Knapp want the stars and stripes. Let the stripes be laid on an 1 they will seek the stars on the other side of the line. Resign? Of course not. Any other than an annexationist would do so rather than held on to office in dish nor, but it cannot be expected of the class we are now dealing with. They may be expected to pocket the last dollar they can obtain of fees and indemnity from the respective offices to which in the guise of true and fair allegiance they have a tained. Cupidity and cowardice are both native to the annexationist's heart. They will take the last dollar they can get from the Canadian people, uneer their oaths of all glance, and who will say that they do not even n we receive other moneys from across the border as the price of their perfidy.

Or perhaps Mr. Baird read this passage Or perhaps Mr. Baird read this passage

from a leading article published in the Telegraph a few days later: We sub vit that both treason and perjury We sub it that both treason and perputy he unconce led in the advocacy of annex tion by a man who has taken the oath of all giance. We do not know at present what inducement from across he border is the motive power behing this infamous course. What we do know is that if Mr. Eliis' devotion to a foreign power

is not paid for by that power it is a remarkable instance of a man engaging voluntarily in a very dirty business without remuneration. But since the Queens county case was under discussion possibly Mr. Baird read

stalled in Central East Africa. Given a from the Telegraph the views it expressed during the Queens county by-election contest in the early part of 1888, of which the following is a specimen:

following is a specimen:

Why should the St, John Globe burden Mr. G. G. King with the weight of its endorsement at the present time? Such a course is most unfair to the liberal candidate in Queens. The county is comparatively even in its division upon party issues. It is true that Mr. King has the special advantage that his opponent has been guilty of usurping and holding a seat and the ideemity which of right belonged to Mr. King. That charge should be an effectual bar to support of Mr. Baird among honest conservatives and liberals alike. In would seem that nothing could weaken its force. And we can imagine that nothing is fitted to do so except Mr. Ellis' endorsation of Mr. King. Mr. Ellis himself is holding a seat obtained by deception, and pocketing the sessional allowances under conditions which no honorable man can approve. He has himself repeatedly called upon Mr. Baird to resign, as the Telegraph did. His own traitorous de larations have led to his former supporters calling upon him to resign has seat the seams approve to the seams ap ormer supporters calling upon him to re-ign his seat. The same newspapers he so freely quoted as calling upon Mr. Haird to resign have by the dozens called upon Mr. Elis to resign. Mr. Baird has resigned. Mr. Elis refuses to

esign. It was not charged against Mr. Baird that he It was not charged against Mr. Baird that he was untrue to either his oath or his natural obligations of allegiance. Both these grave charges have been madejagaisnt Mr. Ellis, and they have not been met or answered. They cannot be answered. It was not charged against Mr. Baird that he had deceived his own party. This charge lies in full force against Mr. Ellis. When, therefore, Mr. Ellis comes into the arena to ask the electors of Queens to support Mr. King and reject Mr. Baird, he furnishes the ministerial party the most damaging canvas that they have.

We submit that Mr. King cannot be held responsible for Mr. Ellis course. It ought not to be thrown as a weight upon him that an annexationist is supporting him. Mr. King has always been a loyal subject, and his personal integrity and ability are beyond question. He is a valued member of the liberal party, whose good service at Ottawa has always received recognition at the hands of the liberal leaders. He ought on all grounds to be elected, and we trust he will have, as he should have, an increased majority.

There are other and more violent passages which Mr. Baird may have read from the chief organ of Mr. Ellis' party, but these are goed average samples.

THE CASE OF AN EVANGELIST.

The Methodists of Montreal conference have had trouble with a minister who refuses to take a circuit or to resign. He considers himself called to evangelistic work, and persists in journeying about instead of remaining where he is placed. His methods as an evangelist do not commend themselves to the mere staid brethren, who do not approve of some of the manifestations which eccur at his meetings. Convicted hearers fall on the floor, break into convulsions of laughter, or are subject to spasmodic contortions. Some ministers say that the evangelist has meameric power. He says that he does not encourage the demonstrations, but does not feel it his duty to suppress them if he could. The conference decided to ask him to withdraw from the connection. He declined to do so. So he was placed once more on a station. If himself and the cause he advocates in the ment. The latter he declares knew who for disobedience. The scenes that occur at the chamber above is an immense inside have read. are not different from these described in Wesley's journal as having taken place under his preaching.

THE Weedsteck Dispatch is authority for the statement that the county of Carleton will turn out this year 180 tens of cheese worth \$36,000. This is the prospective product of the nine factories now in operation. The largest operator, Mr. Tilley. says that there is room in the coun v thirty such factories. If this is so, and it doubtless is, there should be opportuory in the province for 150 to 200 factories and an output of not less than \$1,000,000 worth of cheese every year.

THE Telegraph reports that Mr. Baird, in his speech on Tuesday, "abused Ellis." It dees not remark that the abuse consisted of the reading of extracts from the Telegraph's denunciations of Mr. Ellis. Mr. Baird would in most passionate mements be incapable of such frantic abuse of Mr. Ellis as he can find in the editorial columns of the St. Jehn Telegraph.

THE British government has not abandoned its national policy in regard to cattle. Live cattle are met with something worse than a high tariff, namely, absolute prohibition. The claim that this prohibition ts for the pretection of English cattle from disease is an efficial fiction. The real purpose of the prohibition is the protection of the home market in cattle.

THERE is probably no ground for sympathy with Mr. Foster because he has not been knighted. The finance minister is more concerned about the management of his department than he is about knighthood. It is a greater henor to be the second man in the ministry than to belong to the brotherhood of Saint Michael and George, though the other is not to be despised.

Albert Co.

HOPEWELL HILL, June 6 .- Gideon D. Reid, formerly of Caledonia, has rented the blacksmith shop of J E. Moore at Riverside. J. S. Atkinson has begun the building of his new wharf at Albert, on the opposite side of the creek from Prescott's

whari.

The sch. Luta Price, Copp, arrived in the river yesterday from Boston; sch. Glide sailed yesterday's tide for St. John with deals from Turner & McCielan, Riverside.

The Glide had her mainsail badly torn by The Gilde had her mainsail badly torn by swinging into the stern of the Jessie while getting under way yesterday. The Jessie was carried aground by the collision, where she lay until next tide, but sustained no material damage. The schooner H. R. Emmerson, Oristopher, recently reported in collision, has arrived at Hillsboro, and will probably lie up.—The Victory is on the blocks at the Cape, having repairs made to her bettern Cape, having repairs made to her bettem.— Capt. Wood of the schooner Lyra came to his home at Hill-boro last week, having given up the vessel for a time on account of injuries received from falling down the companion way while the schooner was in Boston. Capt. Engene Wood has taken charge of the Lyra. It is learned that Capt. J. B. Tingley of the bark Latena is now on bie way home from Valparatso, the vessel having been condemned there.

No woman is capable of inspiring so in-tense and lasting a love as one who feels that she is unlovable.

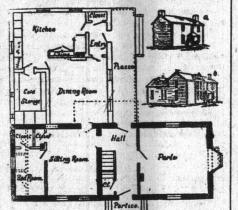
IT CAN BE ALTERED TO DECEIVE THE UNINITIATED.

Plans to Show the Work Can be Done Convenience and Economy Demand ar Enlargement and Remodeling of the

Among the wooded mountains and plains log cabins are still frequently seen. To the resident in other localities the term log house is suggestive of such primitive frontier life that little idea of omfort or civilization seems to be associated with such a domicile.

To those who have been guests in many such homes the name brings to mind not only the average comforts of country life, but ofttimes some that are not experienced in the house built after the more frail construction of modern days. When weather-boarded outside and well-finished within, the appearance is such as would entirely de ceive the uninitated, who would be im pressed only by the solid, substantial construction everywhere manifested. Those who have lived for years in such a home dislike to exchange the timetried shelter for an entirely new abode, while convenience, as well as economy, demands a compromise by enlarging and remodeling the old house to adapt it to the present needs and style.

The accompanying illustrations show how such log houses may be re-modeled. In the plans the walls which are solid black are the old walls which remain unchanged in the reconstruction; the dotted lines show where

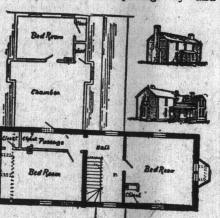


FIRST FLOOR OF REMODELED HOUSE partitions, windows or chimneys have een removed, and the outlined walls indicate the new parts of the buildings. Two views of the old house are given at a and c (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2), with two corresponding views of the remodeled dwelling, which are presented in b and This is a very simply constructed two-story house with the unusual pro-portions of 16x42 feet; a gives the western frontage, which is still farther drawn out in length by an outside chimney at the south end, shown in c. Front and rear torches afford entrances to the broad hall, which separates the two large rooms on either chimney with a clothespress on each de. Every room is lighted by a front

The log partition between the sitting-room and hall seems to indicate that the house has been at one time smaller than the plans given. To begin the repairs necessary to bring it to the domestic requirements, a story and a half ell is first erected, running back twenty-four feet from the sitting-room, with a width of twenty-two feet, and a piazza along the south side (d) five feet wide; the old back porch being removed, this piazza affords an entrance to the main hall, as well as to the entry of the new part.

The first floor of the addition (Fig. 1) contains a pleasant dining-room opening out of the sitting-room through the former porch door. Beyond the diningroom is the entry with a closet and th kitchen with a stone hearth for the range, and a china cupboard in one corner; the sink, set tubs and a low closet or cupboard are ranged along the opposite side: On the north side, log partitions and double doors enclose a cold storage room, with shelves and bins around the sides.

On the second floor (Fig. 2) the old back window is cut down to form a doorway into a large open chamber with a closet, and beyond is a bedroom also having a closet. The new ell being finished, it will accommodate the family while the old part is being renovated A new chimney flue is built between the parlor and hall, and the old outside chimney torn away to give place to a sunny bay window below and a mullion window above. The rear window in the sitting-room, being now enclosed, is walled up. The old stone chimney and presses are removed, leaving very large rooms on both floors at this end of the house; north windows are put into each room in place of the chimney, a small bedroom is partitioned off the sittingroom and a chimney built in the angle of the partitions, and a second front window put in to light the sitting room. Two closets and a passageway are cut off from the bedroom on the floor above. The door between this passageway and



SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF NEW HOUSE. the hall may be removed and a portiere take its place. The parlor would be plastered if the door was replaced by folding doors or a portiere.

The outside appearance is already much improved, but still the front is too long and bare in outline; this can be somewhat relieved by putting in a second story front window over the new one in the sittingroom and putting a gable on the roof over these windows, with false postboards running down each side to break the monotony of the clap-boards, thus forming a bay or panel of this section of the front. These changes will modernize the old home in appearance and provides conveniences for omestic comfort and hospitality such as every farmer's wife desires.

WHIPCRACKS.

Young Lady (in music store) -- Have you "A Heart that Beats with Love?" Clerk (blusningly)—No, miss; I would

consider it highly imprudent at a salary of 21 marks a week.—Wespen, Berlin. Humane officer-Why do you tile confload on the front of the cart? Lazy man-So th' hoss won't have so far

t' pull 't, uv course. Think I ain't go: no feelin'?-Cleveland Plam Dealer. Customer-You are sure that this is the same spring water that we had last summer; Dealer-er-well, I think it's taken from the lake about two

blocks farther north.-Chicago Inter

Emily—I am so unhappy. I begin to see that Arthur married me for my money. Emily's dearest friend-Well you have the comfort of knowing he is not as simple as he looks. - Caricaturen,

Little Emile (as his sister Elli enters the room with an apple in her hand)-Let's play Adam and Eve, sis. Elli-Emile-You tempt me with the apple, and I eat it.—Fliegende Blatter,

She-You are sure there is no evening papers? He-Yes. She-Horrors! think having to wait until morning to find out what kind of a dress I wore at my own reception. - Chicago

Ethel-Why are you always complaining because I have other admirers? George-Oh, if you wish to make a syndicate of yourself, I suppose I must not growl. Good evening.—Boston Home

Guest-What possessed you to move away off here to the extreme edge of the Host-The trolley cars stop running at 10 p.m. "What of that?" "Wait till you see my pretty daughters."—New York Weekly.

"Josiar," said Mrs. Corntossel, "this industrial army business gits me," 'It do me too," he replied. Ef er feller, is goin't ter walk jis fur the sake of walkin' an' gettin' nowheres. he might jes' ez well do it behind er plough ez any other way."-Washington Star.

It was a busy night in the barber's shop. It was a cold night, too. Which shows how versatile a night can be. The scrape, scrape, scrape of the razors was interrupted only by the head barber's sapient remarks; also by several customers who had entered and departed, invariably leaving the door open. Patis ently had the head barber gone and closed it each time. A close observer would have noticed, however, a growing vigor in the movements of the head bar ber and a deepening frown upon his forehead. At last his victim was released from the chair. Donning his hat and coat, the victim walked to the door opened it, but instead of passing out, he turned for a moment to draw on his gloves, leaving the door open.

ber : "this ain't no sawmill." The victim seemed surprised. "Isn' it?" he retorted. "Your razor made me think it was," And he fled into the night, leaving the door open behind him.

An Anecdote With a Moral.

A party of ladies were talking over their tea cups, yesterday afternoon about an eloquent and enterprising wo-man of their acquaintance. One woman spoke rapturously of the paper she had read at a woman's club on "Equal Standard for All." Another referred in the most laudatory way of her lecture on "Egypt," It was recalled that she had herself obtained over 200 signatures to the woman's suffrage petition and that her voice was always raised for the best interest of municipal reform, The testimony agreed, it seemed, that she was a model woman, of rare qualities of mind and character. The subjece was about exhausted, apparently, when a quiet, demure, gray-haired lady over in the corner among the pillows, and who had not yet spoken, asked in-

nocently:
"Wasn't she away from home delivering her lecture on 'Egpyt' when her daughter eloped?" The hostess changed the subject --New York Press.

Collapse of a Betrothed Pair,



New Servant-The dentist has just ent the false teeth, madam, which you ordered from him last week.

In China

"We find," reported the Royal Comnission, "that the contractor has, in several instances, been patching up our new armor plates with putty."
"Very well," said the Royal High
Panjandrum, "the proper thing to do is
to cut off his pigtail." "But, your Royal Immenseness, his life will not be worth living without his queue."

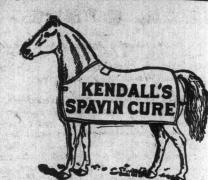
"That's so. I guess you better cut his head off along with it."

Why She Had Done It. "You don't mean to say that you have gone back to kerosene?" exclaimed the

"Yes," replied the housewife, "I had to do it."
"Economy?"
"No. It was to keep my husband ou of St. Elizabeth's. He got an idea that to do it."

the bills were not being made out correctly, and was putting in six hours a night, when he should have been sleep-ing, trying to read the metre for him

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain in its effects and never blisters.

Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE BLUEPOINT, L. L. N.Y., Jan. 15, 1894.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gentlemen—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a Spawin. I got him for \$30. I used Kendall's Spawin Cure. The Spawin is gone now and I have been offered \$150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got \$120 for using \$2 worth of Kendall's Spawin Cure.

Yours truly, W. S. MARSDEN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE SHELBY, MICH., Dec. 16, 1893.

Strs-I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best Liniment I have ever used.

Yours truly, AUGUST FREDERICK.

Price \$1 per Bottle.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address.

Price \$1 per Bottle.
For Sale by all Druggists, or address

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,

ASK FOR "CANADA."

The Finest Collection of Canadian Views Ever Issued.

Part 2 Now Ready—How to Obtain It for 10

Readers of THE SUN have an excellent opportunity of securing at nominal cost a splendid portfolio of original views of our country. The aim of the publishers is be furnish an up-to-date scenic and descriptive production of the superb natural and aradians at home, our neighbors across the line and our kinemen across the sea, halftone views of our rivers, lakes, mountains, forests, cities, towns and numerous other picture que features of the land we live in, chosen here and there, extending from the fog banks of Labrador on the east to the soft breezes of the Pacific in the west, and

from the neighboring States northward.

The work will be executed in the best manner known to the photographic, engraving and printing arts. The views are accompanied by a brief but accurate description of the subjects presented. Part 2, which is now ready, contains the tollowing

views: Among the Thousand Islands, Lake Ontario. Falls of the Chaudiere, Ottawa.
Wellington Street, Ottawa.
Steamer Passport in the Lachine Rapids.
Toronto University.
Buylington Reach. Toronto University.
Burlington Beach.
Yale, B. C., and Frazer River Canyon.
Mountain Elevator, Montreal.
Bow River and Banff, N. W. T.
Winnip g Fair Views.
Volunteers' Monument, Toronto.
East Toronto Views.
Stoney Creek, B. C.
St. Johns, Newfoundland.

How to obtain this number: Out one to this office, and Part 2 will be mailed you direct from the publishing house.

Trade With Havti.

The Halifax Chronicle has an article on West India trade in general and trade with Hayti in particular. It recalls the old time glory of the West India trade enjoyed by Halifax merchants, both direct and through Woodruff of New York. Of the Hayti "Hayti has always been a very uncertain

commodity, and to successfully do business with its people it was necessary to know the country and the merchants personally. Halifax merchants tried to do business in Hayti, but they never made a formula of the state of the s tune out of their ventures.
Woodruff of New York, it be remembered, failed some time ago. One of his leading salesmen, or gents, in Hayti was a Mr. Butler. atter spent about twelve years in that country and naturally acquired a knowledge of the peeple, their wants and their busi-ness methods. He is as well known in Port an Prince as Hon. A. G. Jones is in Halifax, and he knows the merchants far better than they know him. Therefore it was only na-tural that Mr. Butler should take up the Haytien trade and try to develop it. He came to Halifax about a month ago and bought quite a bill of goods. He did not confine himto fish, but purchased horses, wagons, harness, porter, whiskey, flour, and even doge. On that occasion he left in Halifax about \$29,000. The goods went to Hayti in the Beta and Mr. Butler went with them The Beta is back again and so is Mr. Butler. He arrived here Sunday afternoon, and since that time has been busy looking up a similar lot of geeds to send by the next boat. Yesterday he purchased seven handsome carriages from DeWolf's. He will also send out a large

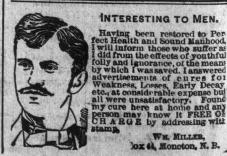
lot of flour. The new channel of trade will not officet the loss of the West India business, but nevertheless it cannot help being of advantage to Halifsx." THE COXEY LEADERS.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- Coxey, Brewne and Christopher Columbus Jones will be released from jail Saturday. Coxey has paid the fine of \$5 each for himself and Browne, notwithstanding the announcements herete-fore made by them that they would not pay, but would stand the additional ten days' imprisonment instead. Jesse Coxey has been attempting to get a permit from the authorities for a parade of the common-weal in honor of the liberation of its leaders, but as yet has not succeeded. but as yet has not succeeded.

"What did Mangle receive that medal fer that he now wears?" "He has run over more people than any man in our bicycle club."-[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The most modest Il to pind can reflect a leture of the sun—if it is absolutely at rest n itself. -[Carlyle.

It is not always the longest speech in a contest that merits the most profound consideration. If every man were to heed his ewn mistakes he would not find so many to censure in others.



THE CITY

The Reyal Gof incorporation White, Colwell Campbellton W

The board of ters on the pertion of the were in session tion of the fast This resulted in delegation, con Ottawa and opp President

Mr. Came, Bridge Co., arri structure on th car leads of the way; so the pro bridge complete

The first me Street Railway office. Owing t Van Horne and journment was t when Mr. Ross expected from I and the werk menced at once The new cars rails are laid posed extension this summer, bu Fairville this ye

The Bangor Co John fires Sun ing illustration themse what emerger the second city commanders of and Tartar, lyin men, who gave their fire appara have been more ance. The mari were armed with fire, lines leaving save stock. This valuable and Queen's subject metropolis.

A BIG R Sam Davis, of well known as a spertsman. He New York, and Montreal, are a weeks' fishing at gouche, near Me ntly are having Mr. Davis' prow length, yesterday of ice, as clear a merly sported, i genals' stere. 41 pounds, a wei was the admirat St. James street. to give the publ

Charles M. Gar lage, Kings coun the 74th year of a New Brunswi brether of Sam agent. He wa engaged in the business here, bu valuable propert a competence, went on. Forty most active men an active membe and was one of where he lived f an authority on a the duties of a lo dignity and imps

DEATH (

Messrs. W. H office furniture a mate their loss at Messrs. Manch estimate the loss They have settle panies for \$15 00 of making up the Charles W. P with the insuran and a settleme between that su move to Hawker Messrs. A. Mill

been appraised.

Messrs, E C. Melrose have b he Daniel & Boy A young fellow a native of Gra working for Thon ton station, for a it is feared that tune. Mr. Hum unexpectedly and away in the same left his clothing, shind him, and been made no theard, has led to

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STEAL Havelock, Kings fire early Wedne the second mill w the second mill w was situated far mill which was b was built years ago ar largest and province. A man about a mile But Mr. Keich w a railroad buil erminus of the I by Corey Bres. mil. The owne buiness this at ewnd by the mill to the time of originof the fire eral stoppetition in boiler. The bu

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bay horse some for \$30. I used S. MARSDEN. CURE

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THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

tion of the fast Atlantic steamship service. This resulted in the determination to send s delegation, consisting of four members, to Ottawa and oppose the \$750,000 subsidy. President Hatheway occupied the chair.

Mr. Came, fereman of the Canadian Bridge Co., arrived here last week and has a crew at work preparing to put the super-structure on the bridge; they have several car leads of the iron here, and more on the way; so the prospect seems fair to have the bridge completed this season.—[Weodstock

The first meeting of the new St. John Street Railway company was held on the 6 h inst. at Messrs. Weldon & McLean's office. Owing to the absence of Sir W. C. Van Horne and James Ross, of Montreal, adjournment was taken until the 13th inst., when Mr. Ross will be here, and perhaps Sir William also. The new steel rails are expected from England by the 10th of July, and the work of laying them will be com-menced at once and rushed through quickly. The new cars will be here by the time the rails are laid—early in August. The pro-posed extensions in the city will be made this summer, but the road will not be taken to the Rural cemetery or to Carleton er Fairville this year.

THE RECENT FIRES.

The Bangor Commercial says: At the St. John fires Sunday there was an interesting illustration of the unfailing tendency of the British naval forces to make themselves useful, no matter what emergency may arise. When the second city alarm was sounded, the commanders of the British cruisers, Blake and Tartar, lying in the harbor, landed 200 men, who gave valuable assistance with their fire apparatus. Indeed, the fire might have been more serious but for their assistance. The marines of the landing party were armed with rifles and patrelled the fire, lines leaving the salvage corps free to save stock. This object lesson was no doubt a valuable and appreciated one to the Queen's subjects in the New Brunswick

A BIG RESTIGOUCHE SALMON. Sam Davis, of S.D. vis & Sons, is not only well known as a good fellew, but also as a sperssman. He and a party of friends from New York, and his friend, Mr. Swain of Montreal, are at present enjoying a few weeks' fishing at his camp on the Resti-gouche, near Metapedia station, and apparently are having good sport. As a result of Mr. Davis' prowess, a salmon, 3½ feet in length, yesterday ornamented a large block of ice, as clear as the water in which it formerly sported, in front of Dufresne & Mongenais' stere. The fish tipped the scales at il pounds, a weight above the average, and

DEATH OF C. M. GARDNER. Charles M. Gardner died at French Village, Kings county, on the 6th of June in the 74th year of his age. Mr. Gardner was a New Brunswicker by birth, and is a half brether of Samuel Gardner, immigration agent. He was at one time actively engaged in the dry goods and clothing business here, but he became heir to some valuable property en King street and was able to retire a number of years ago with a competence, and his visits to the city have become more rare as time went on. Forty years ago he was one of the most active men in the place. He was also an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the charter members of Carleton Union lodge. At French village, where he lived for some years, he was quite an autherity on all matters, and discharged the duties of a local magistrate with great dignity and impartiality. He leaves a wife.

Messrs. W. H. Thorne & Co. lest their office furniture and stationery. They esti-

mate their loss at \$250. Messrs. Manchester, Rebertson & Allison stimate the loss to their stock at \$20,000 panies for \$15 000, and have taken the risk of making up the balance from the salvage. Charles W. Parker has offered to settle with the insurance companies for \$2,500, and a settlement will probably be made between that sum and \$2,300. He will remove to Hawker's old store on Prince Wm.

mated their loss. Neither has Mr. McCullough, who will be the heaviest loser.

The damage to the buildings has not yet

been appraised.

Messrs, E. C. Bates, R. Cassidy and R. Melrose have been appointed arbitrators on the Daniel & Boyd building.

ANOTHER DISAPPEARANCE. A young fellow named George McIntosh, a native of Grand Manan, who has been working for Thomas Humphrey, near Norton station, for some time, went away on Sunday last without leaving any word, and it is feared that he has met with misforit is feared that he has met with mistortune. Mr. Humphrey says he came there
unexpectedly and may have simply gone
away in the same way, but the fact that he
left his clothing, except the suit he wore,
behind him, and that though enquiry has
been made no tidings of him have been
heard, has led to fears for his safety. Some think he went among the logs in the river and was drowned, but a search in that direction has not revealed any trace. It is enly knewn that he is gone, and apparently nebedy has seen him since Sunday.

STEAM MILL BURNED. The steam mill owned by Corey Bros. at Havelock, Kings county, was destroyed by fire early Wednesday night. This makes the second mill which these gentlemen have lost by fire in that locality. The other mill was situated farther up the stream. The mill which was burned on Wednesday night was built by C. I. Keith some years ago and was one of the largest and best equipped in the province. A match factory was run in connection with the mill, which was situated about a mile from Havelock station. But Mr. K-ith was instrumental in getting But Mr. Keith was instrumental in getting a railroad built between his mill and the terminus of the E P. and H. line. When he failed in business the mill was purchased by Corey Bros. It was a saw and grist mill. The owners have been doing a good business, this acress the contract of the core. business this spring They had about all their lumber sawed, but a quantity of grain, owned by the farmers, which was in the mill at the time of the fir-, was burned. The origin of the fire is not known, but the general supposition is that it caught from the boiler.

The building was partially insured.

The damage by the fire to the Manchester, Robertson & Allison building has been appraised at about \$7.000, not including the fixtures and elevator. Matters are at a The Royal Gazette anneunces that acts of incorporation have been granted the White, Colwell company (Ltd), and the Campbellton Water Supply company.

The board of trade discussed several matters on the 5th inst., but the greater mortion of the two and a half hours they considerate the consideration of the two and a half hours they ewn appraisement and make claims accordingly for their insurance.—[Globe.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON AND ALLISON ALL

An erroneous impression having get abroad that the disastrous fire early in the morn-ing of Sunday, 31 June, on Market square and Chipman hill had destroyed our place of business, we beg to correct the error, and would say that the buildings Nos. 27 and 29 King street, where our business premises are situated, are intact, and that the warerooms destreyed are only used for the storage of full packages and reserve stock. MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

The Bell Cigar Co. have put in a plant in their establishment for the manufacture of German mustard. The plant consists of a orusher, a mustard mill weighing 1,800 lbs., pumps, tanks, etc. The machinery was in pumps, tanks, etc. The machinery was in operation yesterday. The company have the raw mustard, grind it themselves, mix it with English malt vinegar and spices, and put it through the mill. Their bettles are made in New Glasgow, N. S. The capacity of the present plant is 100 gallons per day A Sun man sampled the pro-duct yesterday, and found it to be of fine

U. S. PATENTS TO CANADIAN INVENTORS. The following list of United States patents to Canadian inventors granted May 15th and 22nd, 1894., is reported by James Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for The Sun:

Hand lasting-teol—Isaie Frechette, Mon-

Car brake—Thomas H. Allen, Toronto.
Automatic telephone system—Louis E.
Simonean, Montreal, assignor to the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of Canada, aame place,
Multiple electric fuse box—Edward A.

Parson, Ottawa, assigner of one half to Haldane Miller, same place. Garbage cremating furnace—Jean F. Chezotte, Montreal, assignor of two-thirds to Gustave des Trois Maieone and Antoine

THE LATE MRS. JOHN SOMERVILLE. The funeral of the late Mrs. John Somer-The funeral of the late Mrs. John Somerville of Norton Station, Kings county, took place on the 5th inst. The attendance was very large, embracing many friends from many miles distant, as well as the people of the village. Rev. David Long conducted the services, and at the church he was assisted by Rev. Mr. McNairn, Presbyterian, After a short service at the house the funeral procession marched behind the hearse to the F.C. Raptist, church, which hearse to the F C. Baptist church, which was crowded. Rev. Mr. Leng, whe observed that he felt more like being one of the mourners than the speaker of the day, was the admiration of many passers by on St. James street. Mr. Davis had sent it as a present to J. M. Dufreane, but he decided to give the public a chance of viewing the beauty.—[Montreal Gazette.] the mourners than the speaker of the day, preached a deeply sympathetic sermon from the words of Paul, "To die is gain." He alluded feelingly to the labors of the deceased lady on behalf of the church whenever it was in her power to de so, and be the ever it was in her power to de so, and to the had won for her upon all. At the close of the service a long procession of carriages fel-lowed her remains to their last resting place beside the old River Meeting House. The late Mrs. Somerville was in her 43rd year, and her death at this comparatively early

Great Britain has long had the unique

distinction of being the only nation which does not display the national flag over the houses of parliament. FOR CHOLERA MORBUS, Cholera Infantum For Cholish Morroes, Choices interesting. Cramps, Code, Discribes, Dysentery, and Sumarer Complaint Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wildstrawberry is a prompt, 8 ife and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for over 40

Most women are inclined to be very lenient to any offence on the part of a man which he can make them believe springs from their attractiveness.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup cures and removes worms of all kinds in children or adults. Price 25c. sold by all de lers.

An equal division of property in the United States would give every man, woman and child \$1,039.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhes, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it, Price 3.c.

The German mile of teday is 24.318 feet in length—more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as

Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the blood from a common pimule to the worst sor fulous sires or ulcers. Skin diseases, b ils, blotches and all blood humors cannot resist its

It is reported that the Yale students are about to petition for optional prayers and compulsory base ball.—[Life.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

If we cannot claim all men as our friends. Nothing is less in our power than the neart; so far from commanding it, we are The sky, unlike man, is most cheerful



THE FEEDING OF SWINE. SURPLUS MILK SHOULD BE CON-

VERTED INTO PORK.

The Latest Method of Feeding Produces the Best Results-What the Experiment Stations Have Proved in Regard to the Different Kind of Foods,

One of the most economical methods of disposing of the surplus milk or coin is to make them into pork. But with the change in the fashion—a good one it is too—the excessive fat formerly desired is no longer popular, and tender meat intermixed with fat is wanted. This necessarily calls for a corresponding change in the feeding. Many experiments have been recently made by which it has been found that the exclusive corn feeding is not profitable and a more mixed food is needed to produce the kind of pork now called for. The tendency to quick growth in all animals that are intended for meat, has some considerable effect on the present ful feeding, the present methods are to feed only young pigs and feed them from birth with the constant end in view of making tender meat instead of grease. The extensive substitution of cotton seed oil instead of lard, has also made a great change in the manner of feeding swine. It is not now so much the effect to get rid of unsaleable grain, but to make pork of the most economical materials and to make flesh instead of fat. Thus an entire change has come over this important farm industry and to get the most profit from the pigs the feeding must be adapted to this new demand.

Pigs are now fed from birth with

such food as will lay on good flesh, and secure a healthful constitution. The healthful development of the vital organs is one of the most important objects in view, and to secure this result the food must have now a much larger proportion of nitrogenous matter in it, all of which goes to make muscular tissue. The previous effort to make a lump of fat with as little offal as possible in the shape of liver, lungs and stomach, is now obsolete, and a pig having much more offal has been shown to be far more profitable simply because the larger development of internal organs tends to a more rapid growth of meat, than the system previously in vogue. And to effect this result the food must be such as will furnish the materials for all this tissue which consists largely of nitrogenous matter. Experiments in feeding swine on this principle go to show that the more nitrogenous matter there is in the food, the more the internal organs are healthfully developed, and the carcass consists more of lean meat than of fat. The present system of feeding includes clover pasture for the summer, with as much skimmed milk as may be procured, and in place of this a liberal proportion of bran given with only a moderate supply of corn or other starchy or fatty foods. And when the pigs are thus fed it is an easy matter to keep them always in fit condition for slaughter, thus securing the advantage of

tory. This is a most important matter, for when one can choose his own time to sell he can always secure the highest prices, and is not caught in the crowd when pork is rushed in for sale. Be-sides, there is now a constant demand. for small light meat all through the year, as the modern application of refrigerating apparatus for the safety of the meat until it reaches the consumer enables the butchers to supply the con-tinuous demand for pork that is not all fat, but is mostly tender lean.

This new method of feeding has been justly thought to be of such importance that some of the Experiment Stations have given considerable attention to it, and have carefully tested it with most satisfactory results. One of the Stations has published a report which is in every way corroborated by the results in other similar experiments. The following table shows the two methods of feeding with the results, and the drawing shows the comparative size and appearance of sample pigsof each lot. The evidence cannot fail to be entirely convincing. The table gives the weights of the twolets of pigs and the different periods of the feeding with the gain per day and the total

Lot 1.
Carbonaceous, 29.5 30.5 45 38 62 52 87 79 106.5 94.5 187.5 160 108 129.5 1.13 1.7 Weight Nov. 12

" 16

Dec. 21

Jan. 25

Feb. 12

Apl. 12 Gain. Oain daily.

The result was that the nitrogenous fed lot made a much better growth than the other lot, and by reference to the picture of two of the pigs one of each larger and heavier, but that from the shape of the carcasses it is evident that the meat of this lot was of far better quality as regards lean in the meat, and in the less waste of fat in the cooking. This matter is of unusual importance at this time when wheat is lower in value civilized world, and since records have been kept. Now wheat is as fully nutritious a food as milk is, that is, it contains all the nutriment needed to support animal life, and this is the precise proportion that is required. Thus, while milk is the natural nutriment of the young animal, wheat is the staff of life to the full grown one. And thus wheat may easily take the place of the milk usually fed to pig, making due allow ance for the loss of the fat in it by the skimming. And experience has shown that wheat meal socked in water and reduced to the consistence of a mush, makes an excellent food for pigs on the basis of this improved system of feeding, and that really cheaper meat and better in quality may be made from wheat

MANITOBA NEWS.

Report Concerning the Wrecking of a C. P. R. Excursion Train Without Foundation.

Patrons of Husbandry Candidates - Wheat Coming Up Well, But Rain is Needed.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 7.—Today par-ticulars reached Winnipeg regarding the reported wrecking of a C. P. R. express reported wrecking of a U. F. R. express train near Vancouver, carrying the Raymond and Whitcomb excursion party from Boston. The party passed through Winnipeg a few days ago. The head officials of the Canadian Pacific here were at ence asked as to the truth of the report, and they have it a most emphasic and resitive they gave it a most emphatic and positive denial. They were utterly at a loss to understand how such a story could have originated. Owing to the floods the Raymond and Whitcomb party are delayed at present at Field Station, B. C., where they system of feeding, and instead of half starving the pigs and then loading the scanty frame with thick fat loading the scanty frame with thick fat railroad officials here had communication the carcass by wastewith the party today. It is confidently expected that through service will be established by Saturday morning at the latest, when the excursionists will proceed on their journey. The Canadian Pacific is in no worse condition from the floods than its compatitors, the Grand Vanilla Compatitors. competitors, the Great Northern, Union Pacific, and Northern Pacific. Latest reperts state that it is new raining in the mountains, with cooler weather, and that

the water is receding.

At a convention of the Patrons of Industry of Marquette, Charles Brathwaite was chosen as a candidate for the commons.

Jas. Morrow has been selected by the

Patrons of Lisgar.
Governor Mackintesh, of the Northwest, is here en private business. He gees to Pert Arthur tomorrow, and may extend his trip to Ottawa.

An anonymous eastern friend of the Presbyterian church in this country has sent five theusand dollars in aid of the church and manse building fund, and another five thousand for home mission work.

The provincial by-elections in Brandon and Beautiful Plains will not take place until after the harvest.

The clearing house returns for the week are \$817,178; balance, \$131,879. The crop reports state that wheat is coming up well, but that rain is much needed in

IRON HALL DIVIDEND.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 7. - Judge Winters declared another dividend in the Iron Hall receivership today. The attorneys for the receiver met with the court and advised with him as to the practicability of declaring the dividend. It was the intention of the court to declare a 25 per cent. dividend, but after hearing the attorneys he declared the dividend to be 10 per cent.

Contracts made en Sunday cannot be en-

Canada

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NOTICE

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can print cards showing the type of almost

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(CHAPTER VI-Continued.) "What place is this?" "Providence, I think." "Providence?

"Why, yes. You seem surprised." "I thought we were going direct to New

'No; we will stay in Boston to-night, and in a day or two go on to the White Mountains, and then to Saratoga, and down the Hudsen to New York. I want you to see a little of the country, and so I planned this trip for you. Would you not like to see the White Mountains?"

"Why, yes. I never saw a mountain." "I'm very glad, as it will give me the pleasure of showing you some wonderful scenery and the added pleasure of seeing how much you will enjoy it." "Then we shall not reach New York for

several days?"
"No, not for a week or ten days. Ah Royal has ordered a little supper for us. Let me arrange the table for you.'

Already a shadow had come over her pleasure trip. Sam would get her letter and go to New York-and miss her. She would write that very night and tell him of the change in their plans.

One step taken, the next is easy. That night at 11 o'clock young Mr. Royal Yardstickie called at his mother's room at their hotel in Boston.

"I'm glad you're up mother. I've planned a little trip out to Cambridge for Miss Johnson to-morrow. They tell me it is the correct thing to do; and, as the Judge wishes to visit some of the courts, you and I and Miss Johnson might tak a little

drive."

"Very good idea, my son. I'm glad you are so thoughtful for the dear child. She's a fresh and charming girl and she entertains me. We will all go to ride right after breakfast. Oh, by the way, give these letters to the hall-boy. I've written to Mademoiselle Rochet to be ready to come to our house as soon as we return. The Judge wishes her to make a complete set of robes for Miss Johnson. It's very thoughtful in the Judge, because the girl's things are just a little, a very little, out of

The young man took the letters and said he would go himself to the office with them. On his way down the elevator he turned over them. There were two in Miss John son's handwriting—one to her father, one to her lover. He would not leave them at the office; he would put them in a street-box He walked along the brightly-lighted streets, looking for a mail box. He passed two without seeing them. He was hesitating again, but with weaker will this time.

Never before had the vacht made such held good, and they passed Execution Light and came through East River to the bay with a fair wind and a swift tide. The moment the yacht had come to anchor off the steamboat landing at Bay Rdge Skipper Johnson had out a boat, and i and the yacht's pass ngers were row ashore just in time to catch the boat for New York. Arrived there the skipper took a car for the postoffice.
"You are sure there is no letter for me?"

he asked of the sleepy clerk. "Sure. None here."

"There are no other places in town-no branch offices 9" "Lots of 'em : but you wouldn't find it a

any of them unless it was so directed. Al letters directed 'city' would be here.' It was too late to do anything now. Ma

had not written here. Why, of course no His letters were at the light. He mu telegraph, He found a telegraph offic and with trembling fingers wrote a vague uncertain message to his father. With rural ignorance and pride of heart, he would not let these heartless operators see how deeply he was hurt.

by 8 o clock the next morning he was back in town from the boat, where he had spent a sleepless night, asking at the tele graph office for a reply, and there was none. For three hours he wandered about the streets, waiting for word that came not. To think Min was in this very city and he could not find her! At noon he returned to the yacht, and found this message from

"Don't know what you mean. Mai is i New York. How strangely stupid he had been ! should have telegraphed for her New York address. Back again to the city, for he did not think it advisable to telegraph from Bay Ridge, lest further confusion should arise. He telegraphed this time careless of who might read, and found the message would cost nearly two dollars. He paid it, for he begrudged a single word. He would wait in town for the answer, and it came in about five hours, -a bitter commentary; he thought, on the speed of the

telegraph:
"Mai is with a Judge Gearing. No letters here from her.' His pride was gone, and he boldly said to the young girl at the telegraph office that he wished to find Judge

Gearing's, for a friend of his was staying

How stupid in him! He searched the big book with nervous haste, and then started up town by the elevated railroad. Never before had any railroad train seemed so slow. He seemed to be hours in reaching Forty-second street, and then preciou

Mothers

suffering with weakness and emaciation, who give little nourishment to babies, should

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It will give them strength and make their babies fat. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. &\$1.

minutes were lost in finding the right num ber on Thirty-ninth street. It was so strange, almost heartless, that people did not put the numbers on their doors where they could be seen. At last, by dint of counting the doors, he found the right number, and rang the bell. The house seemed dark and deserted, and the maid

who opened the door did not unfasten the "No, sir; no such person staying here. The family? No, they are not at home.
Where are they? White Mountains. Won't be home for two weeks or more." Discouraged, and alarmed at Mai's ilence, he returned to the boat, only findng a note calling him back to the city. By 3 o'clock he was in his employer's office on

Pearl street. "Fact is Johnson, business is booming. Must lay the yacht off for the present." It was all arranged in a few moments, checks drawn to pay off the crew and wind up the season afloat. Everything was done on a generous scale, wages paid for a month ahead, and tickets provided to take the men to their homes. Skipper Johnson was the last to leave, and it took two days to wind up all accounts and turn the boat and

her stores over to a keeper. Every hour seemed a day, and only when he was, at last, on the New London boat bound east did he feel at ease. At least he was going home; that was something. Recognizing that the delay in reaching New York would not be long, and that it had been kindly meant for her own pleasure,

Mai Johnson put away all fears and gave herself up to the enjoyment of the hour. It was a new experience to have everything made so smoom and pleasant. All trouble was saved, it seemed to her. She did not have to think what should be prepared for breakfast, or even to look out of the windew to see if it would be a good day for the wash to dry. The homely routine of her life seemed far behind her. Then, too, it was a new experience to receive such kindly attention at every step from one so much older and wiser than herself. began to take great pleasure in the Judge's society. His learning and wide experience stimulated her naturally active mind, and she found herself talking with him with a freedom and confidence that surprised herself. Everywhere they went they met people of distinction, to many of whom she was presented by the Judge much as a father might present a daughter.

With new pleasures offered to her e hour, and constant change of scene, the days flew quickly, and a week had passed before she noted it. Still they were among the mountains, and another week passed before they reached Saratoga. Mrs. Gearing was an industrious letter-writer, and had every day one or more letters which she intrusted to her son to put in the mails. So it happened that, without attracting the slightest attention, young Mr. Yard-stickie mailed Mai's letters also. She wrote frequently, directing all to Wilson's Holl, knowing that, if Sam had not yet returned, her father would send them to him. By the third week she began to be impatient to get to New York. There must be many letters waiting there for her, and yet she did not like to ask to be taken there. The Judge seemed to be enjoying the trip greatly, and she was unwilling to ask him to

shorten it on her account. At last the day came for the trip down the Hudson. It was a beautiful day, and the voyage was a wonder and delight, and yet she envied Mr. Yardstickie, who went on in advance in one of the trains that flew along the shore. At last the boat reached town, and in half an hour the family were

Not a letter there. Skipper Johnson was a changed man. Every one in the village had remarked on his silence, his indifference to the ordinary interest of the sea and shore, since he had come home. The old light-keeper was also changed. He sat long in gloomy silence in his big chair by the door, and the clock called in vain to duty. He even forgot to ight the lantern till minutes past the apinted time. Far out on the horizon lay a light-ship. On this the light-keeper ob served the delay at Hedgefence, and made a note of it in his log-book. Twice every day young Sam Johnson went to the little postoffice for letters, and there were none. Day by day his spirit was bent ith grief and indignation. At last it ake-broke under four lines in a news-

The newspaper had come by mail directed in a strange hand. He had opened it are essive it was one of those journals whose typography is a mesaic of little paragraphs. He had never seen a paper of its nd, and hardly knew what to make of it, Reading a few of the paragraphs, he found they were all personal in their character, describing the movements or doing of this or that more or less unknown person. While no single paragraph was marked to attract attention, he guessed that in some way it might give him a hint of Mai's absence and silence. He began to read it through systematically, reading every para-graph, beginning at the top of the first col-umn on the first page. On the second page

he found something. "Judge Gearing and wife, with Miss Johnson, who is traveling with them, are at the Profile House. Miss Johnson is a protege of Judge Gearing, and is very greatly admired. Mr. Royal Yardstickle is also of the party, and rumor has it that there may be congratulations in a certain

Unfamiliar with the peculiar English o such journals, he saw nothing in this except the fact that the Miss Johnson must be Mai, and that she was still at this hotel, wherever it might be. He read two columns more and then the paper suddenly fell from his nerveless grasp. His head bowed upon his breast in the silence of a broken heart. The little clock ticked loudly in the darkening room, for the night was drawing near. After a while the elder man came in, listless, sore at heart, and forgetful of all save the one grief that had invaded the house. He paused in surprise at seeing his son, but, observing the newspaper on the floor he picked it up. There were spots upon it as if wet, and near one stain he read these words:

"Among the engagements on the tapis is that of Mr. R. Yardstickle to Miss Johnson, late of Wilson's Holl."

"What shall you do, Sam?" The young man with an effort rouse himself, but did not look up. "I shall do nothing-except go to work,

morrow."
Unconsciously this young soul in its trial repeated the saint's words, "I go a-fishing."
He look to labor and to the sea—he looked te duty-for the cure that work and nature alone can give.
"Yeu're right, my boy. She ain't my
darter—never was nor never will be. Let

Just at that moment the clock struck, and the old man with a start opened the door and ran up the iron stairs to his duty

The captain of the light-ship made another entry in his log-book. Being a man of narrow and selfish mind, he copied, that night, two items from the log-book, and the next day rowed ashore and sent a letter to the Light-House Board at Washington. Thus it is a trifle is like a pebble thrown in calm water or a sudden note on still air; it spreads in a ring-like wave, widening and widening, till, lost to sight or ear, it breaks n distant shores in vast disaster.

The steamer was already six days from Queenstown. The Grand Banks were far behind, and the southern corner of Cape Cod lay beyond the horizon to the north of west. Four months had passed since Mai Johnson had left the shelter of Hedgefence Light. She sat in a steamer chair on deck. wrapped in a sealskin cloak-a changed and yet an unhappy woman. Everything the world considered good had been bestowed upon her-all the advantages of wealth, travel, beautiful apparel, personal



"HIS HEAD BOWED IN GRIEF."

sase and comfort, and, more strange than all, the love of a man who wished to stand to her as a father. She had been to London and Paris, and was coming home. Coming home! To a new home which she had already begun to love-a home filled with all that heart could wish-a home in New York, with this kind, wise, already dear old man who insisted on being her father. Why should he not be her father Her real father was as completely unknown as her dead mother. Her other father, at the Light, had abandoned her—had never written to her since she went away.

The voyage had been delayed by storms and this was the first pleasant morning on deck. Many faces she had not seen before appeared from below, and there were evident signs of approaching land. The brilliant sky, the soft warm air and the smooth water told of the American coast—dear land just under the rim of blue where that low strip of fog lay like a bar of soft silver on the horison. It was a perfect Indian summer morning in young November. Just then the captain of the steamer pas

ed leisurely along the deck, bowed politely to her, and remarked pleasantly upon the weather. This was indeed an attention, and she sat up and asked him where the ship might be. He seemed quite willing to talk to this apparently rich and certainly handsome American, and, drawing a stray stool nearer her chair, sat down by her side.

"We are crossing the Georges Banks. It is the bank that gives this green color to the water."

"The Georges. O, I remember. My— my brother used to go fishing on the Georges." He seemed somewhat surprised, and she added-

"I once lived on this coast. I suppose we shall look for a Samdy Hook pilot tonorrow.'

"We have been on the lookout for one since daylight.' "I remember-I've heard my-I mean I've heard that they are very enterprising in searching for European steamers, and go as far east as Montauk, or even farther."

"Yes, miss, I have picked them up 400 hundred miles east of Sandy Hook. I am in hopes we shall sight one soon, before we run into fog, for otherwise we may not find one till we are close up to the Highlands." "It's rather unusual to have fogs this time of year, is it not?" "Well, we look for clear and colder weather now, but still there are fogs at all

times. They are the greatest trouble we have in approaching this coast." "I suppose so. You have to run slow."
"No; we usually drive right ahead. It's too expensive to run slow, unless we are

very near the coast or are doubtful of one "Is not there great danger of collision?"

"Yes-for the other boats; I mean the fishermen. We do not always hear their little horns, and are close upon them so quickly it is often to late to save them. The steamers we do not fear, as they can make themselves heard. It is the fishermen that are in danger.' The fishermen! And the man who was

ouce her lover and who had so cruelly abandoned her was a fisherman, on these very banks. He might be even now in some boat with other men whom she had known as boys and school-mates, just beyond that white bar of mist. Should the mist spread its gray veil wider over the sea they too might be in deadly peril from the very ship on which she sailed in such comfort and luxury.

The Captain had the sense to see that

in some way he had started a melancholy train of thought in the fair American's mind, and with a few commonplace re-marks he withdrew to his duty and the

bridge.
In spite of herself, a tear rolled down her cheek, and she drew her veil and lay back in the chair to think—perhaps to mourn for the dead past. Home lay off there over the blue water. The very sea was homeso near, and yet so far away—so easy to reach in a good schooner across this very water, and yet so difficult. Was he still there-her father? And Sam? He did love her once. Did he love her now? No, it could not be. He had surrendered her to these friends without a word or a sign. And these new friends—this new father -were they not already dear to her? She knew not why, but she had come to love the Judge as if he were indeed her

own father. Thinking much of these things, she sat there for some time bathed in the salt, familiar air, warmed by the old home-like sun of her youth. She recalled the warm yellow stone at the stile where, as a child, she had sat on April days in the warm sun-shine, watching the restless sea. Thinking

Work's the only cure. I go a-fishing-to- nuch of these things, she did not notice that many people were coming up from the stuffy, ill smelling saloons to breathe the pure air on deck, till two women passed her whom she had not seen before. Both were closely veiled and were talking in French. One, evidently the maid, helped the other to a steamer chair and wrapped her snugly in abundant robes, then left her

to rest or sleep in the open air. "Some poor traveler who has been confined to her room so far. A stranger, too, going perhaps to America—dear America! how I love it now!—for the first time." The lady had hardly been settled by her maid in the chair before Mai saw the Judge

approaching.
"He's coming to talk with me again.
What can I say to him? what can I say?" "It's a lovely morning, Mai, and our little pleasure trip is coming to an end. We shall be at home soon and can settle down for the winter."

He took everything for granted, seemed to think she would accept his home and be for years his guest. What could she say or do? She could not go home. They had cast her off there—had let her go for weeks and months without a word or sign, not even answering her letters appealing to them to tell her why they had so changed, so cruelly abandoned her. She knew of no way in which she could earn a living herself, and besides, if she could, this new father would never consent to it.

He let her rest in her chair for a few moments. guessing, perhaps, something of what passed in her mind. He had already asked her to become his daughter, to accept his protection and care, and she had, without accepting his hospitality, held back her consent to become permanently a guest in his home. It was now a good time to have it settled, that they might fully understand each other before they returned to his home.
"I know of what you are thinking, my

child. Naturally, your thoughts turn to your old home at the light. Only the fact that Capt. Johnson was not really your father could possibly excuse his neglect of

you."
"Who is my father?" she exclaimed, passionately. "I do not know; but, if you will con-sent, I should like to have you for my

He had taken the seat by her side, and poke quietly; yet she was sure he was deep y in earnest.

Why? You do not know who I am. Nooody knows. You forget that I am without name, parentage, or country." "What do you mean? Captain Johnson said he adopted you. I supposed that he meant you were the child of some friend or eighbor.

"Oh, no, no! Did he never tell you?" "Tell me what?"
"Where and how he found me."
"No. Tell me about it." "I came from the sea."

"From the sea?" "Yes, yes,-from a wreck,-trom ar unknown ship on which every soul was lost save an infant abandoned in the ship's "And you were that child?"

"Yes. The men from the beach found me at the last moment, just as the ship was breaking to pieces. The captain was the first to find me, and I fell to him by right of discovery."

The Judge had risen, and stood looking down upon her with a strange, half-anxious, half-hopeful expression on his face.

"Ves. sir: it is true." "And did no one know where the ship ame from or where she was bound? "No. The wreck lay with the stern t the sea, and was so broken up when I was

"Is this true?

rescued that it was not safe to row round t through the surf and find its name. I was frightful weather, and the only wonder s that I survived that night. Even now I sometimes start in my sleep, dreaming of that dreadful roar of the sea that stormed ound my cradle."

"That came so near being your grave." "Yes, sir. That is the pity of it. If I only could have died with the others—with my father, who was perhaps Captain of the

"No; that could not be. He would not have left you to perish. You must have been a passenger."

"I have thought of that. The ship's company tried to get ashore, and were all

"Do you mean to say they left you on the ship to die?" "So I was told. And do you wonder that hesitate to accept all that you offer? Who m I? Where is my native land? Some



WITHDREW TO HIS DUTY. -some day I shall know, I feel sure of it, and then some one-I know not whomsometimes dread to know-may claim

"And were there no women among the ship's people?"
"Not one. Nor were there any children

found among the dead."
"Your mother may have died on the voy-"I have thought that must be so. There is no other explanation. She was a pas-senger, and died and was buried at sea, and I being only an infant, was forgotten in the selfish haste of the others to save them-

"I thought you knew." And then a great fear seemed to enter her heart, and she sat up and motioned him to come nearer. He sat down again, and gently took one of her hands in both of

"Mai, you should have told me this be

"What is it, my child?" "You will not think ill of me? You will not send me away? I could never go back now—after they have been so cruel. I remember now, there is something more."

"Something more?"
"Yes. He—the Captain—never told me but I remember hearing, when a girl in the village, that, as the village gossip said, 'Captain Johnson never did right not to let on all about that wreck.' I never asked him. If he thought best not to tell me, it was not for me, who owed him so much-ny home, my life—to ask him.

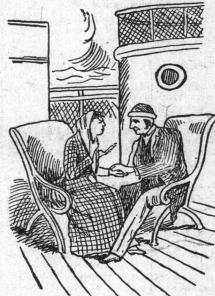
"Do you think he knew the ship's name?"

"No. Nobody knew that."
"My child, let us think no more about it. There are certain reasons why I wish to have you near me as long as you live, to stay always in my home. I, too, have a sad memory of the sea."

He let fall her hands, and, rising, went

to the ship's side and looked off over the water. She knew that he had lost the wife of his youth. Perhaps something that she had said had brought back some memory of her. Trying to recall all that she had said, she wondered if it would be right or proper to asked him more about his dead wife. He must have loved her dearly and lost her under some distressing circumstances in some way connected with the sea. Thinking of these things, she waited patiently till he should return. Then she would ask him what were the reasons that led him to offer so much.

At that moment she saw Mrs. Gearing approach from the door of the saloon an lvance along the deck towards them. As she came nearer she passed the veiled, lady who had sat during all this time just where the maid had placed her. The



'MAI, YOU SHOULD HAVE TOLD ME THIS BE-

FORE. strange lady seemed suddenly to be awake, for she rose abruptly and spoke to the Judge's wife. That lady seemed to recog-nize her, and both shook hands and spoke cordially and then came nearer. tinctively Mai threw aside her wraps and

stood up.
"Judge," said Mrs. Gearing, "congratu-late me! I have re-discovered Mademoi-"Ah, Mademoiselle, this is a surprise! Where did you come from? Glad to see

"Thank you, sir. I have been very ill. come aboard at the last minute, and go to my room and stay there in great trouble till to-day. The voyage is terrible."
"Miss Johnson, Mademoiselle Rochet,

Miss Johnson is traveling with us. Madenoiselle Rochet, Mai." The woman had come nearer, and now steod regarding her with black, piercing yes, and for some reason her heart seemed

beat fast and her knees trembled 'What is the matter, Mai?" said the Judge. "Are you ill?"
"No, sir. It is the fog. I'm cold. Perhaps I'd better go to my room." Almost unperceived, the silvery mist on the horizon had spread over the sea, blotting the sun from sight and changing the

sea from blue to cold gray. At that instant the deep booming note of the ship's whistle startled her. The sound seemed to recall the sounds of her youth, to suggest danger near. It rang in her ears like a hoarse cry from a wreck. It was a warning to-to fishermen on the sea. "Let me escort you downstairs, Mai.

Take my arm. Why, my child, you are trembling with the cold." "Yes. Take me away. Take me away."
"It has grown very cold. It will be safer

or you below." "Thank you, sir. Yes,—much safer." "You must excuse the Judge, Mademoi-selle. He has taken a great fancy to this Miss Johnson and invited her to travel with ns. He looks upon her almost as his own

daughter."
Mademoiselle Rochet lifted her eyebrows as if a trifle surprised, and Mrs. Gearing felt a touch of resentment. Why should this dressmaker be surprised at anything they, the Gearings, did? Was not her husband Judge of the Supreme Court? Was not their social position in New York of the best? What was it to her that they had invited a young girl to travel with

Mademoiselle Rochet had the sense to see that she had gone a step too far, and hastened to make amends:
"My dear madam, I mean no offence. I

remember seeing the young lady at the lighthouse at that place—last summer what you call that place?"
"At Wilson's Holl?" "Yes. It was there I saw her, at her

father's house, at the lighthouse."
"Why, certainly. Didn't you hear! It is cold hear. Come down to my stateroom, and I'll tell you all about it." Mademoiselle would be charmed to hear more, and for half an hour sat on a stool in

Mrs. Gearing's stateroom while that worthy lady, who had taken possession of the lounge, related in full detail the accident, the rescue, and all that had happened since. Mademoiselle heard it with only appreciative comments, as if it were a tale of merely passing interest.
"And now the Judge wishes to make her

his daughter?"
'Yes. The girl does not seem to care to go back to her friends, for she does not write to them, nor have they written to her for a long time. I don't understand why, and I am sometimes afraid she had some trouble at home that she is trying to for-

"And your son, Mr. Yardstickie-he is pleased at the prospect of so charming a lady in the family?" She said this with a little 'laugh in the

most natural way possible.

"Oh, Royal! Yes, dear boy. He seems to like Miss Johnson greatly, and goes everywhere with her." Yes. They are, of course, very much boy already; and then, too, he owes his mother's life to her, which, of course, makes him very grateful to her."

"He could not marry her?" "Well, no, perhaps not—not now."
"He certainly could not, madame. you not know her parentage?"
"Why, I think she is the adopted daughter of the lighthouse keeper. I have a ver asked who her parents really were. I think they are both dead."

It will be very fortunate if they are. "Why, what do you mean, Mademoi "Ah, well, in France it might not mat ter. In America it makes a great difference who they are. Americans are some. times so strange.'

"What do you mean? What do you know

bout the girl ?" "Nothing, madame; only what I hear in the little place—this Wilson's Holl, where we were last summer. You should warn your son, madame, lest he be greatly disappointed some day. It would be a great mistortune if he marry her. You will believe me if I tell you as a friend your son

cannot marry this Miss Johnson."
"Perhaps he never thought of it." "They are much together."

The poor lady sat up on the lounge, hor-ified and yet thankful.
"I can never thank you enough, my dear Mademoiselle. I do not know what it is, but I shall warn dear Royal at once. This comes of bestowing favors on unknown upstarts without parents or name. I hope the girl is innocent herself, whatever her father may have done." "Oh, her parents were respectable; nothing that I hear is against their char-

cters "What do you mean, then?" "Listen. The child came from a wreck a ship on which there were—it was before your great civil war-some slaves from Savannah.

"And the girl was the daughter of one of "Yes. I am sure of it. I had it from the young man who lived at the light-"You astonish me, Mademoiselle. It

must be perfectly true. No doubt these people knew perfectly well to what race the girl belonged, and were quite willing to throw her off upon us. This comes showing too much gratitude. We should have paid the girl a few dollars for saving my life and let her alone. I am deeply grateful to you for telling me, in time. Dear Royal shall instantly break off all attentions to the wretched hussy, and the moment we land the Judge shall dismiss her from our house. A colored girl, in-deed! I wonder I didn't think of it before. She is certainly very dark and shows her

race plainly. At that instant there was a knock at the "Who is it?" said Mrs. Gearing.

"It is only me," replied her son, with refrest ing disregard of grammar. "Wait a moment, Royal, dear. I'm busy now. Mademoiselle Rochet is here." "Mademoiselle Rochet!"

"Yes. Didn't you know she was on She's been confined to her room till to-day. And Royal, dear, please ask our steward to set a plate for Mademoiselle at our table at lunch. And Royal, dear, one thing more. Please find your tather and send him to me."

It was fortunate for the young man that the door was closed between him and the

two women. If they had seen the mingled surprise, anger, and alarm upon his face, they might not have gone on, as they did immediately after, chatting carelessly of robes and habits and the latest modes. Fortunately for the young man, he was quite alone in the narrow passage-way outside the state-room. She had come back. She had been to Paris,—was on her way to New York, -with his own mother, -on the same ship. She had come back, too, just when he had, after some fearful risks, nearly reached his prize. She had come back he had learned that the prize was of far greater value than he had ever dreamed. Only that morning, in a talk with his step-father on deck, the "Governor," as he called him, had said he intended to settle \$50,000 on Mai Johnson when she came of age. He wrenched open the

round light at the end of the little passage

and let the damp fog drift in and cool his

hot face. He must recover himself before meeting people in the saloon or on deck.

Presently he felt stronger, and

to the saloon and found their steward. It would be useless to oppose his mother, and if Julie insisted on sitting at their table he must submit and say nothing.

His next step was to look about and find his step-father. Knowing that he sometimes sat in Mai's room, he knocked at her door. The Judge himself opened

"What is it, Royal?" "Mother wishes to see you, sir, in her "Tell her, please, I am busy with Mai. I'll come presently."

The young man saw by the partly-opened

door Mai seated by the berth and evidently in tears. "What's up now?" said the young man, as he walked back towards his mother's om. "Governor closeted with Mai and Mai crying. Wonder what she's been doing. She can't know anything about Julie. Cut her up, of course, if she did know. Dare



"WHO IS IT?" SAID MRS. GEARING run risks enough for her anyway; however, nothing succeeds like success, and all's fair in love and war. I'll settle that Julie be-

fore we get ashore, and then for Mai."

The Judge closed the door upon his unworthy son with a sigh. If only this young man to whom he had become a second father were like this strange girl to whom he would so gladly be a fathe As he turned again towards her and sat down by her side, she said, slowly— "I thank you, sir, for telling me. I'm sure I feel for your great loss. It must have been sad for you to have her die in a

foreign land among strangers. I wish I had known where she was buried. I would have gone to the place with flowers."
"We do not know where she is buried. thrown together, particularly on board ship. If the Judge should decide to adopt her and make her his daughter it might be a good thing for Royal. I must say, she is a good girl, and under my guidance is rapidly becoming quite a lady. She has had a very good influence over the dear how elresdy, and then to how a leastly a leastly and then to how a leastly a leastly and then to how a leastly a leastly a leastly and then to how a leastly In her sickness she tried to reach home, and on for weeks, and she stayed with him for six months. Then when he died she was taken ill, and it was then she tried to come back to me in New York. We were young then, and very poor, and it was for that reason she came by sailing vessel. A friend of her father's—an English sea captain— offered a free passage home, and she accept-

ed the offer-and never arrived." "And was their no woman with her?" "Only the captain's wife."
"And my voice is like her's?"

"Yes, my child; that is the reason I wish you to become my daughter. Your every tone, every syliable, is like my dead wife's voice. Sometimes, when I hear you speak in another room, I think my wife must be there, and I long to go to her, and do—only to find you."

"It is strange-very strange. (Te be Centinued.) THE RED MA

A Chat With Mi the Young

"White Men May Indians

(London ("You ask me wh land," said Miss young Ircquois po ceme here because very much misund lish. You do not artistic, and as bea ligion as they a idea of the grander and you do him a "An injustice? were to well tr c aimed.

"Yes, the Canad with the greatest United States gov the Indians at all. tribe—that is, the Seneca and Tuscar ernment. We are law, but the Can does a thing with Irequois in coun pass a bill in our c never any net impose net impose en th one reserve out of

'You speke of a "You do the I way you think, him. I am an I think the Iroquei think you are bet you know that the n the last hundr native Britons all families who fit shipping the old Indian rofessional me romen who hol professional One of the best go Canada has is a f and one of the best partment at Ottas You cannot, perh scores, but they s is capable. He is

chance."
"How is he han "Fer one thin white people nes Indian mixes in c becomes, in five When I was a chi have any white fr missionary's fami dewn. Yet I Indians have ance, se far as th though they had west rebellion. Suppose we came ful people. Supp to English soil, we worshipped croached and en land and dreve yo said, 'Oh, well, t few acres'—a fer land. What wen we think. We I cannot say The whole by right of lineas friends, we wors us into a little co They but forget we From ocean unto o Upon a soil that of Was our sole king They never think
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"Still that poe Wife, does not st Go forth nor ber Perhaps the white "And again-Forgive the wron And we the redsk

graves.

"But you, whi you know that t most marvello world has seen? that dear dead but the greatest tion ever produce in eternal feud each other out, s of making one va quois to sweep as Napeleon swej two representati Disraeli gathere gether. He got malgamated and of fighting am for the British. tribes together censtitution whi

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ied she was vas for that

Your every dead wife's

of it."

"White Men May Well Think Better of the Indians Than They Do." (London Canadian Gazette.)

THE RED MAN AND HIS FATE.

A Chat With Miss E. Pauline Johnson.

the Young Iroquois Poetess.

"You ask me why I have come to England," said Miss E. Pauline Johnson, the young Ircquois poetess and reciter, Teka-hionwake, to the writer last week. "I have come here because my Indian people are very much misundersteed among you English. You do not believe them to be poetic, artistic, and as beautifully moral in their religion as they are. You have a poor idea of the grandeur of the red man's nature, and you do him an injustice." An injustice? I thought the Indians

were so well treated in Canada;" I ex-'Yes, the Canadian government treats us with the greatest consideration, while the United States government does not study the Indians at all. We of the Six Nations tribe—that is, the Irequois tribe made up of the Mohawk, Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca and Tuscarers—have eur ewn government. We are, of curse, under white law, but the Canadian government never does a thing without asking the chiefs of the Iroquois in council, and when the chiefs

pass a bill in our council it is submitted to the Canadian parliament. But there is never any dissension. They de net impose on us, and we do net impose en them. But, then, we are one reserve out of hundreds." 'You spoke of an injustice."

"You do the Indian an injustice by the

way you think, and speak, and write of him. I am an Iroquois, and, of course, I think the Iroqueis are the best Indians in civilization and birth, just as you English think you are better than the Turks. Do you know that the Ircquois have done more in the last hundred years than it took the native Britons all their time to do? Indian families who fifty years ago were worshipping the Great Spirit, in the old Indian way, have turned ent professional men and finely-educated women who held responsible positions. One of the best government land surveyors Canada has is a full-blooded young Indian, partment at Ottawa is a little Mehawk lady. You cannot, perhaps, count such cases by scores, but they show of what the Red Man is capable. He is no savage if only given a

"How is he handicapped new?" "Fer one thing, by the awful class of white people near our reserves. When an Indian mixes in cultured white society, he becomes, in five years, a cultured man. When I was a child, I was never allowed te have any white friends except those of the missionary's family. They drag the Indian dewn. Yet I would not say that the Indians have now any real grievance, se far as the government is concerned, though they had at the time of the Northwest rebellion. The only thing is this Suppose we came over to England as a powerful peeple. Suppose you gave us welcome to English soil, wershipped us as gods, as we 'worshipped you white people when you first came to Canada; and suppose we encroached and encreached upon your home-land and dreve you back and back, and then said, 'Oh, well, we will present you with a few acres'—a few acres of your own dear land. What would you think of it all? So we think. We are without a country.
I cannot say America is my country.
The whole continent belongs to us
by right of lineage. We welcomed you as
friends, we worshipped you, and you drove
us into a little corner—

They but forget we Indians owned the land
From ocean unto ocean; that they stand
Upon a soil that centuries agone
Was our sole kingdom and our right alone.
They never think how they would feel today
If some great nation came from far away,
Wresting their country from their hapless
braves,
Giving what they gave us—but war and
graves.

"Still that poem, A Cry from an Indian Wife, does not stop there. It counsels the Indian not to revolt at the Union Jack— Go forth nor bend to greed of white man's hands,

Perhaps the white man's God has willed it so. "And again-

Forgive the wrongs my children did to you, And we the redskins will forgive you too. "But you, white men may well think better of the Indian than you do. Why, do you know that the Iroquois have one of the most marvellous constitutions that the world has seen? Hiswatha—not the god that dear dead Longfellow painted him, but the greatest statesman Indian civilization ever produce d—he found the Indians in exempland with in eternal feud with ene another, killing each other out, and he conceived the idea of making one vast nation called the Iroquois to sweep the continent of America as Napeleon swept Europe. He get fifty-two representatives of each tribe, who were all fighting with one another, to meet, as Disraeli gathered the Berlin conference together. He got them to agree, and they amalgamated and fought en masse. Instead of fighting among themselves, they fought for the British. To get quarrelling Indian tribes together to do that, and give them a constitution which has lasted for 400 years,

"I will read you what Heratio Hale, the American historian, says: 'The laws and policy framed by Hiawatha and his associates more than four centuries ago are still in force among their descendants on the Grand River reserve, near Brantford, Outarie. The territory has shrunk by many sales made at the well-meant instance of the protecting government to an extent of little more than 50,000 areas, with a population of some 3 000 000 acres, with a population of some 3,000 souls. But in this small domain the chiefs are still elected, the councils are still con-ducted, and the civil policy is decided as nearly as possible by the rules of their ancient league. Net many persons are aware that there exists in the heart of Canada this relic of the oldest constitutional government of America—a free commonwealth, older even than any in Europe, except those of England and Switzerland; and perhaps two small semi-independent republics which lurk in the fastnesses of the Pyrenees and the

"That was what Horatio Hale wrote, and he and Parkman and, of course, Thoreau are the most accurate recorders of Indian affairs, though Parkman did abuse the Irequeis

somewhat unjustly.
"And it makes one feel sad
to think that, despite all these
historic associations and national character, historic associations and national character, the Indian is going to die out like the Pole and the Jew. Yes, I know the Iroquois are increasing in numbers a little now; but while we are today, say, 5,000, there must have been 30,000 of us a hundred years ago. The same sad tale must be told of the Crees, the Blackfeet and the Sioux—all of splendid linesgs. The Onendaga are blueblooded—not a drep of any other blood in them, and they generally remain conservathem, and they generally remain conservative in their habita. They will not embrace Christianly. I know an Onondaga family which can count back nine hundred years in direct line, and a great many Crees and —[N:non de Lancios.]

The new archieacon is one of the oldest with the various colonies. One cannot study the statistics for 1893 without real lzing what an excellent opportunity Canada has if she cultivates more closely this market. There are now direct steamship

Sloux Indians are the same. The Tuscaroras have a little Osaga blood in them, I think—some Florida Indian blood."
"But come, Miss Jehnson," I said, rallying her; "you yourself would hardly be leading your present life of culture had it not been for the white man's invasion." "Perhaps not the same kind of life; but there are two of me. Sometimes I feel I must get away to the Highlands among a people who seem somehow akin to me."

And the truth of this dual existence came home to me when Miss Johnson went on te recall bits of two of her typical poems. Here they are: As Red Men Die, and Wave

Won. In the first a "soion of the deadly Iroquois" is in the "hated Huron's vicious clutch": FROM "AS RED MEN DIE. Then flung they unto him his choice: "Wilt Walk o'er the bed of fire that waits thee now—Walk with uncovered feet upon the coals Until thou reach the ghostly Land of Souls, And with thy Mohawk death-song please out

ears?
Or wilt thou with the women rest thee here!
His eyes flash like the eagle's and his hands
Clench at he iasult. Like a god he stands,
"Prepare the fire!" he scornfully demands. Contrast that with this little cance lyric

WAVE-WON. Tonight I hunger so,
Beloved one, to know
If you recall and crave again the dream
That haunted our canoe,
And wave its witchcraft thro'
Our hearts, as 'neath the northern night
sailed the northern stream.

Ah, dear, if only we
As yesternight could be
Afloat within that light and lonely shell— To drift in silence till,

Heart-hushed, and lulled, and still,

The moonlight through the melting air flung
forth its fatal spell.

Then Miss Johnson went on to show me the precious wampum belts which form a part of her Indian costume in recitals. "The white wampum," she explained, "always signifies peace, and is far more valuable and rare than the purple. Wampum is the history, literature, seal, and coinage of the Iroquois. The art of carving the head from he shell is lost, and the art of reading the belts is also lost, save in one or two instances where a pupil has learned by rete the meaning of certain belts. The diagonal lines on a beltalways preclaim it as Iroqueis.
This purple wampum, the 'Belt of Hospitality,' signifies the freedom of the camp or settlement or lodge to a visitor. The circles are emblematic of the polished basswood bewl wherein is served the national dishbeaver-tail soup. No, I have never tasted our national dish. You have killed off nearly all our beavers. This white wampum here, the 'Ladies' belt,' is one that has seen service in its own peculiar capacity. In a case of murder the eld Indian law of bleed for bloed' is invariable, save in some instance where an unmarried female relation of the murderer presents this belt to the avenger and petitions that he allow the offender to go unavenged; the avenger is bound to accept the offering of peace." This meaning of the white wampum is brought out in one of Miss Johnson's own

And she hears her mother saying:

"Take thy belt of wampum white;
Go unto you evil savage,
While he glories on the height.
Sing and sue for peace between us;
At his feet lay wampum white."

Among other treasures at Miss Johnson's studie is the copy of the Toronto Globe of October 2ad, 1869, bearing a superscription With kind regards

From your brother chief, when the Duke of Cennaught was made a chief of the Iroquois by Miss Johnson's father and grandfather in full Indian conclave. I wonder whether H. R. H. ever wears the woollen and red-beaded scarf with the contract of indicate his Inhis ribbon of the Garter to indicate his Indian chieftainship. He is one of the twe white men who were entitled to sit in the council of the Six Nations. There was, too, an autograph photograph of Prince Bismarck presented to the chief of the Six Nations, and much else to recall with pathetic interest the glories of the Indian past.

BRITISH AFFAIRS

Government Powerless to do Anything for Ireland-Will Not Adjourn for the Derby.

DUBLIN, June 5.—John Redmend, M. P. for city of Waterford, in a speech at a meeting of the Irish National League in this city today, declared that the government was powerless to do anything for Ireland. The country, he said, had nothing to gain by a delay of the dissolution of parliament, and it was the duty of the Parnelliite members to do their best to force a dissolution, which could not best to force a dissolution, which could not in any case be postponed beyond the open-

LONDON, June 5 -In the house of commone today John William MacClure, member for the Stretford division of Lancashire, conservative, moved that the house adjourn for the Derby, which is to be run tomor-

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, ex-president of the board of agriculture, conservative, seconded the motion.

Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer and liberal leader in the house, exchequer and liberal leader in the house, said that the government had obtained the whole time of the house, and the members were therefore in the position of trustees in discharging a trust, and he regretted he could not accede to the motion, which was eventually rejected by a vote of 246 to 100.

London, June 6.—A statement issued today regarding the bankruptcy of Baron Thurlow, formerly paymaster general and at one time attached to the British legation at Washington, shows that his liabilities are £427,457, of which £254,015 are unsecured. His assets are stated to be £29,980. The His assets are stated to be £29,980. The

His assets are stated to be £29,830. The insolvency of Baron Burlow is mainly due to the falling value of various shares.

Mr. Gladstone's sight is improving steadily, and he is now able to see small objects with the aid of glasses. On learning of the result of the Derby, Mr. Gladstone sent a message of congratulation to Lord Resebery.

CATTLE DISEASE.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 6 .- The cattle on the stock farms of Col. Hopkins, J. W. Bullock and C. B. Hubbell of this town have been infected with a disease having the outward appearance of tuberculosis.
The cattle were killed, and Dr. Smith from the agricultural department at Washington conducted the tests. About three hundred sheep and a number of cattle thus infected have been killed.

THE BIG COAL STRIKE.

Governor McKinley Orders Out Twelve Hundred Militiamen.

Five Coal Trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Stopped by Strikers.

Bloody Battle at Little's Coal Mine, in

Which Two Were Killed. COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 6.—Gevernor Mc-Kinley has just ordered a force of 1,200 militiamen to the scene of the strike in Eastern Ohio. All of the commands of the

14th and the 8th regiments and several companies of the 17th have been ordered out. The 14th regiment will leave on a special train at midnight. The trouble is in Belmont and Guernsey counties.

MARION, Ill., June 6.—The miners broke camp at Carterville today and retreated be-fore the militia arrived. Celonel Smith

with company "C" of Carbondale, "D" of Belleville, and "G" of Effingham, have control of all the switches and mines, and no case does the Canadian export or import six cars of coal that had been held by the total for any colony exceed that of the miners were run out. Six leaders of the mob were arrested and are new under guard in the city.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—The big passen

and Cleveland line, was laid up today for an indefinite period, owing to the coal famine. Numerous entire fleets of ore and coal vessels have been compelled to lay up which remain in service are using hard coal. The various railways leading into the city are reducing the number of trains to the lowest possible limit, and the fuel question is becoming a most serious one on all sides. PITTSBURG, June 6.—The prospects for a settlement of the miners' strike by joint conference committees meeting at Columbus has come to naught se far as the Pittsburg district is concerned. The Pittsburg com-mittee appointed to represent the opera-tors of this district is divided and unless there is a change of sentiment before tomorrow's meeting here a majority will oppose the Columbus conference and will insist upon a 65 cent rate. Meanwhile the thick vein operators of the Yougheybery Valley are preparing to resume with new men. WHEELING, W. Va., June 6 — Five coal trains en the Baltimere and Ohio were stopped by a mob of strikers at Neffs' siding, west of Bellair, today, and the tracks are blocked. The sheriff has gone to the scene, but as he has no deputies will not be able to accomplish much. Coal trains on the Wheeling and Lake Erie were stopped at Laurelton last night, and no West Virginia coal whatever is now being shipped by either of these router.

DENVER. Colo., June 6.—Gov. Waite says that the movement of the deputy sheriff against Bull Hill to arrest strikers is in violation of an armistic. While nothing is said on the point, in the agreement made by him in behalf of the miners with the mine owners, it was tacitly understood that no attempt should be made to serve any warrants until after the militia had reached Cripple Creek, and the mines had been re-

McKeesport for deputies, and at once issued a preclamation calling on the citizens of McKeesport to act as police. In addition he has sent several hundred deputies from here on special trains,
KNIGHTSVILLE, Ind., June 6.—The strik-

ers stopped a coal train here this afternoon and killed the engineer, William Barr of Terre Haute, with stones. The train was on the Vandalia tracks.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6.—The big rolling mills at Newburg were compelled to close today for want of fuel. Between three and feur thousand men are made idle. CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June 6.-The deputies are in camp at Gillette with Ameri-

can flags flying. The miners on Bull Hill are ready for an attack and declare they will fight to the death rather than surrender any of the strikers before the militia arrive. One hundred mounted men on both sides are drawn up in bathle array. The miners have offered to lay down their arms when the militia arrive tomorrow. If the sheriff agrees to this there will be no battle.

McKeesport, Pa., June 6.—The strikers have obtained three large cannon; two were used by the Homestead strikers two years ago, and the other from Duquesne. They are planted in a commanding position on the river bank about two hundred yards apart and manned by eight men each. It is definitely known that at least one of the guns is heavily loaded with railroad iron. The is heavily loaded with railroad fron. The position is such that the guns can be trained on the Riverton bridges, the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and the Pittsburg. Mo-Kessport & Youghlogheny railroads. The men at the guns have orders to fire if any attempt is made to bring deputies into the city. Mayor Andre issued a preclamation at 3 o'clock commanding all persons not employed to stop congregating on the employed to stop congregating on the streets under penalty of arrest, and ordering all saloons and whelesale liquor houses to

close until further orders.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 6.—A special from Pekin, Ill., says there was a bloody battle at Little's coal mine, five miles down the Illinois river from Pekin, teday, and two men were killed. Eight men were more or less seriously wounded. The killed are: John Jackson (colored), Edward Bloom. The wounded are: Ed. Porter and Peter Little, one of the proprieters, and half a dezen others. Word was received at Pekin this morning that 500 miners from west of the virus were about to miners from west of the river were about to attack the mine. Sheriff Frederick swere in a posse and set out for the scene. The strikers assembled at Bentonville and crossed the river by ferries. There were about four hundred men and some women. The sheriff and posse remonstrated with the mob in vain. The leader of the strikers, with a revolver in each hato, wied u : \"Follow me," and the crowd charged on the mine. The proprieters, their two sons and a colored man retreated to the tower above the shaft and opened fire upon the attacking party, some of whom were seen to fall. The fire was returned and hundreds of shots were fired. Then the Littles heisted a flag of truce, but the firing

The air shaft was kept closed, and as there were a number of miners in the shaft it was feared they are sufficiated. CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES." The Disproportion of the Trade of 1893.

did not cease. It was feared the powder house would be fired and the mob retreated.

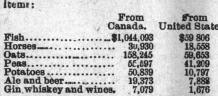
[The Canadian Gazette.] The new Canadian tariff has for one of its most laudable objects the extension of com-mercial relations between Canada and the West Indies, and if Canadian importers and experters rise to the occasion, there should be a large increase in the trade exchanges with the various colonies. One cannot study the statistics for 1893 without real

facilities from Halifax and St. John and from Montreal, and the Canadian trade is not

from Montreal, and the Canadian trade is not new therefore dependent, as it once was, upon New York channels.

Taking the whole of the West Iadian group, we find, by the aid of figures kindly placed at our disposal by Jeseph Rippon, one of the most persistent friends of the West Indies in this country, that the imports from Canada last wear were of the ports from Canada last year were of the value of £649,783, as against £10,824,977 from the United States, or a difference of £10,175,194 in favor of the United States and against Canada Similarly in experts we find the total to Canada was £752 056, and to the United States £21,553 497—a difference of £20,801,441 against Canada At present Canada, like the United States, trades most largely with the Spanish West Indies, from which she imported last year to the value of £500,639, while the United States imports were £17.311,485, and to which she experted £254,873, as against United States total of £6,815,108. The figures for the British West, Indies stand thus: Canada imports to the value of £249, 578, and the United States to the value of £3,382,862. Canadian exports equal £374, 541, and the United States £1,660,881. In against Canada are equally marked, and in

United States. Turning to the details of the trade, we will first glance at that with the British West Indies; and here the figures are in dellars, and not in sterling as vious totals. In exports to the British West Indies the Canadian totals exceed those of the United States in the following



In ether items which Canada can supply nuch better than the United States she falls amentably behind. Of breadstuffs, for in stance, Canada sends a paltry \$265,143 worth, to nearly \$3,000,000 worth from the United States; while of meat and dairy products she supplies only \$200,891 worth, as against a United States total of \$1,664,738. Wood manufactures, cattle, fruits, and hay are among the other items in which Canada should hold her own. Canadian imports from the British West Indies are small as yet. Sugar, syrups, and molasses formed the chief item last year, the total being \$561,970, as against the United States in port of \$9,635,275. Canadians may, it i hoped, see the desirability of increasing their refining facilities. There is no reason why this item should not be materilly increased at the expense of the United

The fruit trade is happily extending, and last year the value of the Canadian import, ncluding dutiable and free goods, was nearly \$40,000—still a small total as compare ith the United States figures of \$2,411,353. one. Of salt, which enters Canada duty free, Canada took last year \$28,515 worth and the United States \$95,247; of cocoa and coffee, Canada took \$23,916 and \$32,244, as compared with the United States totals of \$1,017,034 and \$1,154,846, respectively.

Canada's chief exports to the Spanish West Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of fish related to the spanish was Indies consist of the spanish was Indies consist of the spanish was Indies consistent was Indies consistent with the spanish was Indies consistent was Ind But the Montreal fruit market is a growing one. Of salt, which enters Canada duty West Indies consist of fish, planks and

with that of the United States: From From Canada, United Sta How far Canada falls behind in comnodities where she should excel is shown by

Nearly the whole of the Canadian imperts from the Spanish West Indies consist of sugar, molasses, etc. +\$2,192,264 out of the total imports of \$2,430,812. The United States purchases of Spanish West Indian sugar, molasses, etc., are \$65,655,092.

Visitor—Is your employer out? Smart office boy—I think he is, sir. He's been in his private office for three hours playin' poker with Col. Kentuk.—Philadelphia Record.



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COLLECTIONS GETFING SMALL.

Rev Dr. Fulton Complains that the People Are Not Putting Out Their Money Freely.

Death Bed of Romanists Was the Subject-Some Stories Related Wednesday Night.

(From the DAILY SUN. 7th inst.)

"The collections have been mighty small The foregoing words are those which the Rev. Dr. Fulton made use of in the pulpit of Leinster street Baptist church last night. Collections was the subject of his prefatory remarks. Continuing, he said: "You have not yet got down to giving. One day Moody saked a man if his friend were converted. The man said, 'yes, he is, but he has not been working his religion for some time.' Well, it seems to me you have not been working the giving business for some time. If you have any dellar bills in your pockets don't be afraid to pull them out, or if you have any gold den't be afraid of giving it. It seems to me the Lerd would blush if he saw a gold sovereign on the collection plate, Let her out tonight then, give and let it be

worth your while."

The subject of Dr. Fulton's disceurse last night was The Death Bed of Remanists. His text was taken from Acts iv., 12: "For there is none other name under heaven given Referring to a well known priest in New York, whe, at the time of which he spoke, was dangerously ill, the rev. doctor said: He had believed in the Reman church and in Mary. The priest had given him ex-treme unction, but in spite of it all he felt he was doomed and lest, and even said so imself. He was in great distress. They oured hely water on him; they aneinted Something is sure to break out that boards, and potatees, and the following table shows the comparison of her export.

There is not a Reman Catholic in the world

> just as much as they are in any other part of the world. They keep away from truth; they worship Mary, and they are as much lost in St. John as they are in Rome itself. You send missi Mexico to convert them there, and you rub your hands and tell what great things God is doing in that land, when you have them right here in your own city. Romanists
>
> Teacher of decorum—Now, Jimmy, why is it that a man speaks of his wife as his "better half?" Jimmy—Mebbe 't's ces shoright here in your own city. Romanists

through a lot of ceremony, but he don't say a word. He takes the wine and he drinks it all up himself, but he never gives any-body else any of it. Altogether it is the most pitiable sight I ever saw. Think of it yourselves. It was mid winter when I was in the cathedral in St. Bernard. A woman came in while I was there. She was bare footed and had only a sheet wound around her, and there she stood shivering while the priest was going through a lot of flummery but never saying a word. Should we be content to leave these poor souls to per-ish? Should we be afraid to speak to them? There are millions of them, and we should do semething about it.

Nebody goes to hell who has a dollar te

give the priest; they go to purgatory. Only those who have no money go to hell.

A younng man in a certain cown died "dead drunk." The priest came around and said to the father? "Your son is dead."

"Yes, Gone to purgatory."
"Is that se; you are sure he has not gene

"Sure."
"Would you like to have him/prayed "Yes I would;"

Well it's going to be a pretty hard job. Yeu know he died drunk."

That father was a poor man, worth only between \$600 and \$800, and that priest got him to place a mortgage on his home for \$400 in order to get his son prayed out of purgatory. Well, I was in the town at the time and I made it so hot for the priest that he gave the money back. I don't know whether the young man is in purgatery or not. We believe Christ paid the debt. We believe we are saved now. Roman Cathelics don't; there is not one in the world who does. Should we then stifle our voices and be silent on this question? Oh, friends, when I see how men are deluded I almost think I shall die for them. I pray God that he will bring this home to

will shew the people just where they stand. There is not a Reman Catholic in the world who knows he er she is saved; but, glory be to Ged, we knew that we are saved. Why? Because we love what God loves and hate what God hates.

The Roman religion does not give comfort. The priests do not teach ft; they do not think of it; but if they know that a man has \$5 they busy themselves in getting it from him. People say to me "You speak of Romanists in other lands; they are not like that here." I tell you the Roman Catholics in St. John are Pagans in just as much as they are in any

beat with a new joy. We have it all; the Romanists have nothing. Think of it to-night. There is none other name by which

know nathing of the joys of a Christian.

They do not receive God's messages of love.
Their religion gives them no pleasure. They go to church and to mass. The priest goes policeman.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

CANADA.

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The Sun Printing Co., ST. JOHN, N. B. MARTYRS OF THE NEEDLE THE MOST UNHAPPY ARE THOSE

Whele Caravans of Fatigues and Hardthips Go Through the Eye of the Sowing-Woman's Needle.

WHO LIVE AN IDLE LIFE.

BROOKLYN, June 3. -Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who is now on his round-theworld-journey, has chosen as the subject for to-day, "Martyrs of the Needle," the text being Matt. 19-24, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of an

needle." Whether the "eye of the needle" be the small gate at the side of the big gate at the entrance of the wail of the ancient city, as is generally interpreted, or the eye of the needle such as is now handled in sewing a garment, I do not say. In either case it would be a tight thing for a camel to go through the eye of a needle. But there are whole caravans of fatigues and hardships going through the eve of the sewing-woman's

needle. Very long ago the needle was busy. It was considered honorable for women to toil in olden time. Alexander the Great stood in his palace showing garments made by his own mother. finest tapestries at Bayeux were made by the Queen of William the Conqueror. Augustus the Emperor would not wear any garments except those that were fashioned by some member of his royal family. So let the toiler everywhere be respected!

The greatest blessing that could have happened to our first parents was being turned out of Eden after they had don wrong. Adam and Eve, in their perfect state, might have got along without work, or any such slight employment as a perfect garden, with no weeds in it, demanded. But, as soon as they had sinned, the best thing for them was to be turned out where they would have to work. We know what a withering thing it is for a man to have nothing to do. Good old Ashbel Green, at fourscore years, when asked why he kept on working, said, "I do so to keep out of mischiet." We see that a man who has a large amount of money to start with has no chance. Of the thousand prosperous and honorable men that know, nine hundred and ninety-nine had to work vigorously at the begin-

ning. But I am now to tell you that industry is just as important for a woman's safety and happiness. The m st unhappy women in our communities today are those who have no engagements to call them up in the morning, who, once having risen and breakfasted, lounge through the dull forenoon in slippers down at the heel and with dis heveled hair, reading the last novel; and who, having dragged through a wretched forenoon and taken their afternoon sleep, and having spent an hour and a half at their toilet, pick up their card-case and go out to make calls; and who pass their evenings waiting for somebody to come in and break up the monotony. Arabella Stuart never was imprisoned in so dark a dungeon as

mere is no happiness in an idle woman. It may be with hand, it may be with brain, it may be with foot; but work she must, or be wretched forever. The little girls of our families must be started with that idea. The curse of our American society is that our young women are taught that the first, second third, fourth, tifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, fiftieth thousandt; thing in their life is to get somebody to take care of them. Instead of that, the first lesson should be, how under God, they may take care of themselves. The simple fact is that a majority of them do have to take care of themselves, and that, too, after having, through the false notions of their parents, wasted the years in which they ought to have learned how successfully to maintain themselves We now and here declare the inhuman ity, cruelty and outrage of that father and mother, who pass their daughters into womanhood, having given them no facility for earning their livelihood. Madame de Stael said: "It is not these writings that I am proud of, but the fact that I have facility in ten occupa-tions, in any one of which I could make

You say you have a fortune to leave them. O man and woman! have you not learned that, like vultures, like hawks, like eagles, riches have wings and fly away? Though you should be successful in leaving a competency behind you, the trickery of executors may swamp it in a night; or some elders or deacons of our churches may get up a fictitious company, and induce your or-phans to put their money into it, and if it be lost, prove to them that it was eternally decreed that that was the way they were to lose it, and that it went i the most orthodox and heavenly style. O, the damnable schemes that professed Christians will engage in-until God puts his fingers into the collars of the hypocrite's robe and rips it clear down to the bottom! You have no right, be cause you are well off, to conclude that your children ars going to be as well off. A man died, leaving a large fortune. His son fell dead in a Philadelphia grogshop. His old comrades came in and said, as they bent over his corpse, "What is the matter with you, Boggsey?" The surgeon standing over him said, "Hush up! he is dead?" "Ah, he is dead!" they said. "Come, boys, let us go and take a drink in memory of

poor Boggsey !" Have you nothing better than money to leave your children? If you have not, but send your daughters into the world with empty brain and unskilled hand, you are guilty of assassination, homicide, regicide, infanticide. There are woulen toiling in our cities for three and four dollars per week, who were the daughters of merchant princes. These suffering ones now would be glad to have the crumus that once fell from their fathers' table. That worn-out, broken shoe that she wears is the lineal descendant of the twelve-dollar gaiters in which her mother walked; and that torn and faded calico had ancestry of magnificent brocade, that swept Broadway clean without any expense to the street commissioners. Though you live in an elegant residence, and fare sumptuously every day, let your daughters feel it is a disgrace to them not to know how to work. I denounce the idea, prevalent in society, that though our young women may embroider slip-pers and crochet, and make mats for lamps to stand on, without disgrace, the idea of doing anything for a livelihood is dishonorable. It is a sname for a young woman belonging to a large family to be inefficient when the father toils his life away for her support. It is a shame for a daughter to be idle while her mother toils at the washtur. It is as honorable to sweep house, make

beds, or trim hats, as it is to twist a

watch chain. As far as I can understand, the line of respectability lies between that which is useful and that which is useless. If women do that which is of no value, their work is honorable. If they do practical work, it is dishonorable. That our young women may escape the cen-sure of doing dishonorable work, 1 shall particularize. You may knit a tidy for the back of an armchair, but by no means make the money wherewith to buy the chair. You may, with delicate brush, beautify a mantel ornament, but die rather than earn enough to buy a marble mantel. You may learn artistic music until you can squall Italian, but never sing "Ortonville" or "Old Hundred." Do nothing practical, if you would, in the eyes of refined society, preserve your respectability. I scout these finical notions. I tell you no woman, any more than a man, has a right to occupy a place in this world unless

she pays a rent for it. In the course of a lifetime you con sume whole harvests, and droves of cattle, and every day you live breathe forty hogsheads of good pure air. You must, by some kind of usefulness, pay for all this. Our race was the last thing created-the birds and fishes on the fourth day, the cattle and lizards on the fifth day, and man on the sixth day. If geologists are right, the earth was a million of years in the possession of the in-sects, beasts and birds, before our race came upon it. In one sense, we are in novators. The cattle, the lizards and the hawks had pre-emption right. The question is not what we are to do with the lizards and summer insects, but what the lizards and summer insects are

to do with us. If we want a place in this world we must earn it. The partridge makes its own nest before it occupies tt. The lark by its morning song earns its breadfast before it eats it . the Bible gives an intimation that the first duty of an idler is to starve, when it says if he "will not work, neither snall he eat." Idleness ruins the health; and very soon Nature says, "This man has refused to pay his rent ; out with him !"

Society is to be reconstructed on the subject of woman's toil. A vast majority of those who would have woman industrious shut her up to a few kinds of work. My judgment in this matter is, that a woman has a right to do anything she can do well. There should be no department of merchandise, mechanism art or science barred against her. If Miss Hosmer has genius for sculpture, give her a chisel. If Rosa Bonheur has a fondness for delineating animals, let her make "The Horse Fair." If Miss Mitchell will study astronomy, let her mount the starry ladder. If Lydia will be a merchant, let her sell purple. If Lucretia Mott will preach the Gospel, let her thrill with her womanly eloquence the Quak-

er meeting-house. It is said, if woman is given such opportunities she will occupy places that minght be taken by men. I say, if she have more skill and adaptedness for any position that a man has, let her have it! She has as much right to her bread, to her apparel and to her home, as

But it is said that her nature is so delicate that she is unfitted for exhausting toil. I ask in the name of all past history, what toil on earth is more severe, exhausting and tremendous than the toil of the needle to which for ages she has been subjected? The battering ram, the sword. the carbine, the battle axe, have made no such havoc as the needle. I would that these living sepulchres in which women have for ages been buried might be opened, and that some resurrection trumpet might bring up these living corpses to the fresh

air and sunlight.

Go with me, and I will show you a woman who, by the hardest toil, supports her children, her drunken hus-band, her old father and mother, pays her house-rent, always has wholesome food on the table, and, when she can get some neighbor on the Sabbath to come in and take care of her family, appears in church, with hat and cloak that are far from indicating the toil to which she

is subjected. Such a woman as that has body and soul enough to fit her for any position. She could stand beside the majority of your salesmen and dispose of more goods. She could go into your wheel-wright shops and beat one half of your workmen at making carriages. We talk about woman as though we had resigned to her all the light work, and ourselves had shouldered the heavier. But the day of judgment, which will reveal the sufferings of the stake and inquisition, will marshal before the throne of God and the hierarchs of Heaven the

martyrs of the wash-tub and needle. Now, I say, if there be any preference in occupation, let woman have it. God knows her trials are the severest. By her acuter sensitiveness to misfortune, by her hour of anguish, I demand that no one hedge up her pathway to a live-lihood. O, the meanness, the despica-bility of men who begrudge a woman the right to work anywhere, in any honorable calling!

I go still further, and say that women should have equal compensation with should have equal compensation with nien. By what principle of justice is it that women in many of our cities get only two-thirds as much pay as men, and in many cases only half? Here is the gigantic injustice—that for work equally well, if not better done, woman cases for less compensation than many receives far less compensation than man. Start with the National Government. For a long while women clerks in Washington got nine hundred dollars for doing that for which men received

eighteen hundred.

To thousands of young women in our cities to-day there is only this alternative—starvation or dishonor. Many of the largest mercantile establishments of our cities are accessory to these abomina-tions; and from their large establishments there are scores of souls being pitched off into death; and their em-

ployers know it!
Is there a God? Will there be a judgment? I tell you, if God rises up to redress woman's wrongs, many of our large establishments will be swallowed up quicker than a South American earthquake ever took down a city. God will catch these oppressors between the two mill-stones of His wrath, and grind

them to powder.

I hear from all this land the wail of womanhood. Man has nothing to answer to that wail but flatteries. He says she is an angel. She is not. She knows she is not. She is a human being, who

more flatteries. give her justice! There are about fifty thousand sewing girls in New York and Brooklyn. Across the darkness of this night I hear their death groan. It is not such a cry as comes from those who are suddenly death groan. It is not such a cry as comes from those who are suddenly hurled out of life, but a slow, grinding, Take her roues and you take everything.

pinched, ghastly, hunger-struck! Look at their fingers, needle-pricked and bloodtipped! See that premature stoop in the shoulders! Hear that dry, hacking. mercitess cough!

At a large meeting of these women. held in a hall in Philadelphia, grand speeches were delivered, but a needle wo nan took t e stand, threw aside her faded shawl, and with her shrivelled arm. hurled a very thunderpolt of eloquence, speaking out of the horrors of her experience

Stand at the corner of a street in New York in the very early morning as the vomen go to their work. Many of them had no breakfast except the crumbs that were left over from the night before, or a crust they chew on their way through the street. Here they come! the work ing girls of the city! These engaged in head-work, these in flower-making in millinery, enamelling, cigar-making, book-binding, labelling, feather-picking, print-coloring, paper-box making, but, most overworked of ali, and least compensated, the sewing-woman. Why do they not take the city cars on their way up? They cannot afford the five cents! If, concluding to deny herself something else, she gets into the car, give her a seat! You want to see how Latimer and Ridley apperaed in the fire, look at that woman and behold a more horrible martyrdom, a hotter fire, a more agonizing death!

One Sabbath night, in the vestibule of my church, after service, a woman fell in convulsions. The doctor said she needed medicine not so much as something to eat. As she hegan to revive, in her delirium, she said, gaspingly, "Eight cents! Eight cents! Eight conts! I wish I could get it done! I am so tired! I wish I could get some sleep, but I must get it done! Eight cents! Eight cents!" We found afterward that she was making garments at 8 cents a piece, and that she could make but three of them in a day. Hear it! Three times eight are twenty-four Hear it, men and women who have comfortable homes!

Some of the worst villains of the city are the employers of these women They beat them down to the last penny, and try to cheat them out of that. The woman must deposit a dollar or two be fore she gets the garments to work on When the work is done it is sharply inspected, the most insignificant picked out, and the wages refused, and sometimes the dollar deposited not given back. The Women's Protective Union reports a case where one of these poor ouls, finding a place where she could get more wages, resolved to change em-ployers, and went to get her pay for work done. The employer says: hear you are going to leave me?"
"Yes," she says, "and I have come to get what you owe me." He made no answer. She said, "Are you not going to pay me?" "Yes," he said, "I will pay you;" d he kicked her down the

How are these evils to be eradicated? What have you to answer, you who sell coats, and have shoes made, and contract for the southern and western markets! What help is there, what panacea, what redemption? Some say, "Give women the ballot." What effect such ballot might have on other questions I am not here to discuss; but went would be the effect of female suffrage upon woman's wages? I do not believe that woman will ever get justice by woman's ballot.

Indeed, women oppress women as much as men do. Do not women, as much as men, beat down to the lowest figure the woman who sews for them? Are not women as sharp as men on washer-women, and milliners, and man-tua-makers? If a woman asks a dollar for a dollar, does not her female employer ask her if she will not take ninety cents? You say "only ten cents difference;" but that is sometimes the difference between heaven and hell. Women often have less commiseration for wo-men than men. If a woman steps aside from the path of virtue, man may for-give—woman never! Woman will never get justice done her from woman's

Never will she get it from man's bal-lot. How, then? God will rise up for her. God has more resources than we know of. The flaming sword that hung at Eden's gate when woman was driven out will cleave with its terrible edge her

oppressors.

But there is something for our wo men to do. Let our young people pre-pare to excel in spheres of work, and they will be able, after a while, to get larger wages. If it be shown that a woman can, in a store, sell more goods in a year than a man, she will soon be able not only to ask but to demand more wages, and to demand them successfully. Unskilled and incompetent labor must take what is given; skilled and competent labor will eventually make its own standard. Admitting that the law of supply and demand regulates these things, I contend that the demand for skilled labor is very great, and the supply very small.

Start with the idea that work is honorable, and that you can do some one thing better than any one else. Resolve that, God helping, you will take care of yourself. If you are, after a while, called into another relation you will all the better be qualified for it by your spirit of self-reliance; or if you are called to stay as you are, you can be happy and

self-sugporting.

Poets are fond of talking about man as an oak, and woman the vine that climbs it; but I have seen many a tree fall that not only went down itself, but took all the vines with it. I can tell you of something stronger than an oak for an ivy to climb on, and that is the throne of the great Jehovah. Single or affianced, that woman is strong who leans on God and does her best. The needle may break; the factory band may slip; the wages may fail; but over every good woman's head there are spread the two great, gentle, stupendous wings of

the Almighty. Many of you will go single handed through life, and you will have to choose between two characters. Young woman, I am sure you will turn your back upon the useless, giggling, painted nonenity which society ignominously acknowledges to be a woman, and ask God to make you an bumble, active, earnest Christian.

What will become of this godless disciple of fashion? What an insult to her sex! Her manners are an outrage upon decency. She is more thoughtful of the attitude she strikes upon the carpet than gets hungry when she has no food, and cold when she has no fire. Give her no her sins; more interested in her bonnet strings than in her redemption. He apparel is the poorest part of a Chris tian woman, however magnificently dressed, and no one has so much right

horrible wasting away. Gather them before you and look into their faces, and rub the bistre off her eyelids, and

the rouge off her cheeks, and with two rough, bony hands, scatter spangles and glass seads and rings and ribbons and lace and brooches and buckles and sasiies and frisettes and golden clasps. The dying actress whose life has been vicious said, "The scene close. Draw the curtain." Generally the tragedy

comes first, the farce afterward; but in her life it was first the farce of a useless life, and then the tragedy of a wretched eternity.

Compare the life and death of such an one with that of some Christian aunt that was once a blessing to your household. I do not know that she was ever offered a hand in marriage. She lived single, that untrammeled she might be everybody's blessing. Whenever the sick were to be visited, or the poor to be provided with bread, she went with a blessing. She could pray, or sing "Rock of Ages," for any sick pauper who asked her. As she got older, there were days when she was a little sharp, but for the most part Auntie was a sunbeam-just the one for Caristmas eve. She knew better than anyone else how to fix things. Her every prayer, as God heard it was full of everybody who had trouble. The brightest things in all the house dropped from her fingers. She had peculiar no tions, but the grandest notion he ever had was to make you happy. She dressed well-Auntie always dressed well; but her hignest adornment was that of a meck and quiet spirit, which, in the sight of God, is of great price. When she died, you all gathered lovingly about her; and as you carried her out to rest. the Sunday school class almost covered the floor with japonicas; and the poor people stood at the end of the alley. with their aprons to their eyes, sooning bitterly; and the man in the world said, with Solomon, "Her price was above rubies;" and Jesus, as unto the maiden in Judea, commanded, "I say unto thee,

ABOUT RATTLESNAKES

They Are Very Easy to Tame When You Know How to Do It.

"Rattlesnakes are very easy to tame. Let me handle them for about four days and they know me and make no effor whatever to bite me. I don't take the fangs out, for what's the use? In two weeks they grow out again big enough to kill you, and in six weeks are as big as they ever were. I have heard people say that a rattlesnake gets his poison from a plant, but it's all nonsense. in them, for I find those a year in captivity are just as deadly as when fresh from the woods.

"The biggest rattlesnake I ever saw I caught up here by Palatka. He was 10 feet 11 inches long, weighed 38 pounds, and had 56 rattles. I had him in a pit there in the yard for a long time. A heavy rain came once and filled the pit up with water, and he drowned. I made a vest out of his skin. I'm afraid I'll never get another snake like that," and Si sighed to think what he had lost "Si, how far does a rattlesnake

strike?" "Some people say he strikes his length and others declare that he can jump more than his length, but I've watched them closely and I know they are wrong, A rattlesnake can't get further than the length of two coils. That's about hal his length."

"Where do you find most of the rat-"Fort George is a great place for them. Pablo is another good field, while all down the coast, in the scrub, mere are thousands. Then in the hum mocks and swamps you will find plenty, and in the pine woods, where there are gopher hole. A rattlesnake likes a gopher holes. It's a nice, snug place, and he lives there like the coachwhip,

the gopher and the gopher anake in per-fect harmony,"—Chicago Tribune. Character in the Face.

"Have you ever noticed how certain callings in life seem to impress them selves on the faces as well as the gaits of those who follow them?" asked John H. Smalley, of Providence, R.I, "We can understand how the sailor cannot dis-card his rolling walk when on shore, and a peculiarity of gait is noticeable in the jockey, the cowboy and the trainman for the same reason. But how can the facial characteristics observable in some craftsmen be accounted for? The tailor has a distinctive type or face.' I think it is due to the fact that he works his jaws in time with his shears. Watch one cutting a piece of cloth, and you will see that the jaws and shears keep exact time. Nearly all jockeys and grooms have a peculiar set of the mouth and chin, which gives to the physiognomist an unfailing index to their calling. The drill sergeant shows command in the mouth and eye; the horseman shows it in the eye. The brakeman has a visage of his own, so has the locomotive engineer, the machinist, the cobbler, the molder, almost all craftsmen, in short. The professional gambler has a marked face. The crook can be told by his facial characteristics on sight by a skilled detective, and some expert thieftakers can come near telling what par-ticular lay he works, whether he is a sneak-thief, highwayman, pickpocket, burglar or confidence man."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Aphorisms. Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.—Franklin. We do not count a man's years until he has nothing else to count.—Emerson. There is a long and wearisome step be tween admiration and imitation.—Rich

Be gentle! The sea is held in check, not by a wall of brick, but by a beach of sand,-Ivan Panin. One may live as a conqueror, a king, or a magistrate; but he must die as a man.—Daniel Webster.

It is by attempting to reach the top at

a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world.—Cobbett. Man is an animal that cannot long be left in safety without occupation; the growth of his fallow nature is apt to run to weeds.—Hillard.

The preacher who leaves it to his hearers to apply what he says to them, transfers to them the most essential part of his own business.—Gisbert.

A Large Hoisting Engine The greatest hoisting engine probably The greatest hoisting engine probably ever built is now being constructed in Milwaukee. It will operate a shaft on the Tamarack (copper) Mining Company in Upper Michigan, The shaft is 9400 feet deep, and the engine will be large enough to hoist from a depth of 6000 feet. The drum will consist of a double cone, with the greatest centre, and tapering toward each end, the smallest diameter being 18 feet 9 inches, the greatest diameter 36 feet, and distance across the face of both cones 241 feet.

Little Chips.

Every man should try to live se that the world will not be made very much better by his getting out of it.

Many a weman who has made a man unhappy for a time by declining his offer of marriage has afterward earned his eternal gratitude for her discernment.

A married woman is always wiser than an inmarried woman, but it is often the wisdom that comes from disappoi When iron is heated to a red heat, it gives

off an odor something like musk. "Do you think that matches are made in heaven?" asked Gaswell. "I don't see how they can be since Lucifer was kicked out,' was the reply."- [Pittsburg Chronicle. To know some women is to know the

A man has been knewn to stay for five inutes in an oven in which the temperature was 380 degrees.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Yellow Oil and have found it unequalled for burns, sprains, scalds, rheumatism, croup and colds. All who use it recommend it. Mrs. Hight, Montreal,

Intercolonial Railway

On and after Monday, the 11th Sept., 1898, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as

WILL LEAVE OF TOUR

Express for Campbeliton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax	_ 7.0
Express for Hallfax	_18.50
Express for Sussex	_16.50
Express for Point du Chene, Quebec	_16.50

A Parior Carruns each way on Express brain leaving St. John at 7.00 o'clock, and Haitfax, 7.00 o'clock.

Passengers from St. John for Quebec an Montreal take through sleeping cars, Moncoon, at 19.40 o'clock.

A Freight Train leaves St. John for Monctoevery Saturday night at 22.30 o'clock.

WILL ADDING AT CT TOUN

Expr from Sussex	_ 8.20
Expres from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted.)	_10.30
Express from Moncton (daily)	_10.80
Express from Halifax, Picton and Campbellton	_18.40
Express from Halifax and Sydney	_22.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal, visuevis, are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time D. POTTINGER, General Manager,

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 8th September, 1893.

NOTICE OF SALE

To Oswell N. Price and all others whom it may concern:

THERE WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction at or near the residence of JUHN C. EMICE. Esq., Havelock Corner, Butternut Ridge, in the County of Kings, on TUESDAY, the TENTH DAY of JULY next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forencon, under and by virtue of a power of sale in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made the 26th day of April, A. D., 1879, between Oswell N. Price and wife of the one part, and Catherine Ranney and Henry P. Sturdee, Executrix and surviving Executor of

The said sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage on account of the non-payment of the principal money and interest, secured by said mortgage.

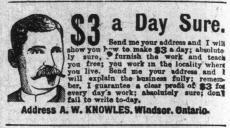
Dated the 5th day of May, 1894.

JOHN E. PORTER, Assignee of Mortgages. Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgagess.

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EXECUTORS NOTICE!

A LL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of James Thompson, late of the Parish of Johnston, in Queens County, deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having any claim against the above named estate will present it duly attested to, within one mouth from the date hereof to either of us executors.

Dated at Johnston, in Queens County, the 15th day of May, A. D., 1894.

C. F. CODY, Executors.

FARM FOR SALE!

THE Homestead of Edward Smith, situated in Titusville, K. C., containing 175 acres, 126 cleared; cuts between 40 and 50 tons hay, has 1 Barn 3'x80 (with cellar) and two smaller ones: Dwelling House, 13 story, 27x37, with Elland Wood House attached, i suren for \$600,00, A large portion of purchase money can remain on Mortgage. Possession given immediately. Sale positive. Inquire of Edward Smith, on premises, or of Charles Drury, Sussex.

598 EDWARD SMITH

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

THE undersigned not being in a position to canvas 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. P.

S. R. FOSTER & SON Manufacturers of Wire Nails.

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1894

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Harper's Magazine for 1894 will maintain the character that has made it the favorite illustrated periodical for the home. Among the results of enterprises undertaken by the publishers, there will appear during the year superbly illustrated papers on India by Edwin Lord Weeks, on the Japanese Seasons by Alfred Parsons, on Germany by Poultney Bigelow, on Paris by Richard Harding Davis, and on Mexico by Frederic Remington.

Among the other notable features of the year will be novels by George du Maurier and Charles Dudley Warner, the personal reminiscences of W. D. Howells, and eight short stories of western frontier life by Owen Wister. Short stories will also be contributed by Brander Matthews, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. wilkins, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Miss Laurence Alma Tadema, George A. Hibbard, Quesnay de Beaurepaire, Thomas Nelson Page, and others. Articles on topics of current interest will be contributed by distinguished specialists.

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Alleged C tion Irre

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To Ratify

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PARLIAMENT.

Alleged Civil Service Examination Irregularities in St. John.

Bill Regarding Juvenile Offenders in New Brunswick.

To Ratify the French Treaty-Charlton's Sabbath Observance Bill Adopted After Some More Amendments.

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1894

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OTTAWA, June 7 .- Upon the opening of the house today the committee en privileges and elections reported that two important witnesses in the Turcette case had disobeyed their subcœ iss and failed to appear for examination. Mr. Edgar thereupon meved that J. B. Prevost and C. E. LaRose, the two witnesses complained of, be summoned te appear at the bar of the house on Men-

Sir Hector Langevin suggested that per haps the witnesses neglected to appear because their travelling fees were not

Mr. Amyot also supported this view. Sir John Thompson asked if, in the prevince of Quebec, crewn witnesses were tendered their fees before giving their evid-

Mr. Chaquette said they were not, and that it had been decided that they need not

Sir John then read from Beurinet the practice of parliament. It is true they may net know the parliamentary practice, but they could be informed of it with the summens. It would be berne in mind that the metion was not for their arrest, but for a summons. After some further discussion the motion

On motion to go into committee of ways and means the adjourned debate on Uharlton's motion respecting northwest lands was resumed. Hon, Mr. Daly spoke up to recess, making a powerful defense of the government's land policy and a very crushing exposure of the incensistency between grit professions now and their practice when in power. He also centrasted the land pol icles of the two parties and the results achieved and pointed out the superiority of the laud policy in force in Canada with the policy of the United States, to which Charl-

ton was continually referring. After recess Mr. Daly concluded his speech, and was followed by Messrs, Martir, Davin, and Mills of Bothwell. The house divided at one o'clock, when Charlton's amendment was defeated, 47 yeas to 100 nays.

The house then adjourned. Mr. Gillies gives notice of the following enquiry of ministry: In their negotiations with Mr. Huddart and others touching any possible port in Canada to be selected as a terminus for the form selected as a terminus for the fast Atlantic service, were the government influenced by the fact that a special committee of the house of commons in the session et 1874 appointed for the purpose of "inquiring into the best and most direct route for the conveyance of passengers and mails between the Deminion of Canada and Europe, and of finding on the shores the dominion a harbor accessible both in winter and summer to be the

resolution giving the government power to collect inspection fees from steamboats. It has been found necessary to de this in order to settle certain deubts that have arisen about the validity of the present inspection

OTTAWA, June 8.—The house of commons spent nearly the whole day in concurrence. That is, the tariff resolutions, including the tariff item by item, were read by the speaker and about a dezen members on each side and each item concurred in.

Mr. Kaulbach gives notice of an order for a return giving the names and tonnage of United States fishing vessels licensed under the modus vivendi with fees paid since 1887. Alse dates of departure and return of cruisers employed in the coast protection service on the Atlantic pervice.

The fellowing members of the New Brunswick bar have been created Queen's counsel: Solicitor General White, Messrs. Hazen, Currey and Quigley of St. John and Wesley Vanwart of Fredericten. The following P. E. Islanders have been similarly honored: Attorney General Peters and Mesers. Haszard, Morson, Stewart and Angus Mc.

OTTAWA, June 10.-The St. John delegation relative to the fast line subsidy had a hearing before the government yesterday.
They were accompanied by the St. John
members and Messrs. Wood, Welden and
Baird. The delegates laid the case of St. John before the government, urging strongly its claim for consideration in any such scheme as that purposed. The government promised to give their representation full consideration. Mr. Huddart is expected here next week, when it is not unlikely some modifications in the arrangement as an-

nounced may be made. OTTAWA, June 11.—At the epening of the house this afternoon the sergeant at arms stated that J. B. Prevest and O. E. LaRese, two material witnesses wanted in the Tur-cotte investigation, had disobeyed the order of the heuse te attend at the bar today. On motion of Sir John Thompson, Mr. Speaker was authorized to issue his war-

rant for the arrest of the twe men.

Replying to a question by Mr. Gillies anent the terminus for the fast Atlantic service, Mr. Foster said the government had not forgotten that in 1874 a committee of the house reported in favor of Louisburg as a safe harber and the nearest Canadian port

te Europe.

Mr. Brodeur meved for a select committee te enquire into the irregularities in the civil service examinations last November as mentioned in the report of the civil examiners. He complained that the only two prosecuted were liberals, the Wilsons, who personated other parties at the Montreal examination.

Sir John Thompson advised the mover not to press for a committee at present as a public enquiry would upset the plans of the presecution, which had been ordered to be taken against everybody against whom evi-

dence was obtainable.

After an hour's discussion, in the course which it appeared that a Montreal offender, one Bourassa, had been dismissed. and that the secretary of state had also erdered an inquiry into the alleged irregularities in Octawa and St. John, N. B., a vote was taken and the metion defeated

After recess Mr. Taylor, in amendment to the third reading of Mr. Charlton's Sabbath Observance bill, moved: "That the bill be referred back to the committee of the whole house to amend the same so as to provide that religious publications and Sun-day school papers may be distributed on the

shall on the Lord's day engage in the sale, distribution or circulation of any news-papers shall be guilty of an indictable offence."

The amendment proposed by Tayler was to strike out the words "distribution and direntation. Mr. Mara favored the amendment and Mr. Charlton epposed it, saying that the insertion of the words "secular" before the

newspaper would cover the case.

Sir John Thompson explained that great trouble would arise from the insertion of a oose expression like the word "secular." Both amendments were withdrawn, and Mr. Charlton moved this amendment, at the suggestion of the premier: "But nothing in his section shall prevent the gratuitous distribution of religious publications in churches, Sunday schools or religious meet-

On the third reading of the bill, Mr. Mara moved in amendment that the bill be referred back to the committee to limit clause one to the sale of any newspaper on the Lord's day. Mr. Charlton called for the yeas and nays

was reported.

on the amendment which was carried on a vete of 60 to 52. The house again went into committee and the words, "distribution and circulation," were struck out of section The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Bennett in amendment to the third eading meved that the bill be referred back purpose of inserting the following "That the owner of any tug leaving for the any port on Sunday for the purpose of towing and otherwise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to the payment of a fine of not less that \$100." (Laughter.) Mr. Hazen protested against this amendment passing.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Langelier moved in amendment to the third reading that this act shall not apply to the province of Quebec. This was lost.

Mr. Langelier then moved the six months' hoist, which was also negatived. The bill was then read a third time. The house went into committee again on

Coatsworth's bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The clause under disussion was that empowering bystanders to interfere with persons ill-treating animals.

Mr. Tisdale spoke strongly against the clause. No progress was made when the committee rese at 11 p. m. and the house

Hen. Mr. Bowell introduced a bill into the senate this afternoon relating to the custedy of juvenile offenders in New Brunswick. He stated that Lady Tilley had taken a great deal of interest in the estabishment of a reformatory in New Brunswick and had succeeded in obtaining a sufficient sum for that object. The dominion had placed the old penitentiary buildings at the disposal of the province and the local vernment had asked for the passage of this bill in order to enable them to deal with this class of offenders. He believed the refermatory would be of great value to the prevince.

Yesterday his excellency received a message from Lieutenant Governor Dewdney, mentioning that the effects of the British Delumbia floods had been overstated: that the greatest loss was in this season's crop; that no lives had been lest; that at the time

British Columbia settlers for re-cropping.

Hon. Mr. Foster gives notice of a bill tonight to ratify the French treaty.

Trade Notes.

"Star" flour is retailing in St Jehn at \$3.80 per bbl and \$2.05 per hf bbl; and bread at 6c per 2 lb loaf. A Trinidad circular of May 16th says the market was then ever stocked with breadstuffs and also lumber. Codfish from Lunen-burg was letting at \$22 in drums and \$5 in

bexes.

The value of exports from Fredericton during May was \$17,480, of which \$14.866 was in shingles, and the imports for the same month amounted to \$17,743. Between May 29 and June 4, inclusive.

over 6,000,000 feet of deals, etc., was cleared at Parreboro for British ports, the shippers being W. Malcelm Mackay and George McKean of this city.

P. E. ISLAND TRADE.

P E Island farmers are jubilant over faverable crop prospects.

The shipments per SS Northumberland from Summerside for week ending June 4th were valued at \$7,880. The chief items were: 5,015 bags petatoes, 44 cattle, 81 brls perk, 302 brls oysters, 5 horses, 43 cases eggs and 100 bush oats.

HARD TIMES AND MACKEREL PRICES. (Portland, Me., Press.)

From such indications as are at hand it seems quite likely that the mackerel may be more plentiful this year than last; but the fishermen can hardly be said to be cerrespondingly happy. Uusually the first mackerel bring high prices. Last year from the fishermen they brought \$13 50 a barrel. Friday the early mackerel in Boston brought but \$7 a barrel. The hard times are at the bottem of this fall, as the

market is lifeless.

Over seven and a quarter million feet of deals etc., cleared at St. John last week for British perts. Over five million shingles, about 2 300,000 laths, 1,155,000 ft leng lumber, a load of piling and 385 cords wood cleared for U. S. ports.

Valencia and Valencia layer raisins are

scarce and firmer in this market. There is an easier feeling in dry fish and bay herring owing to gradual increase

of supply.

This market is now well steeked with salmon. As the fish are down to 9c in Bosten, as many as possible of the north shore fish are seld in the home market. The catch of salmon in the bay is small as yet.

There was quite a boom in the price of potatoes yesterday, and they are said to have been selling at 35: per bushel. —[Charlottetown Guardian, Friday. There was shipped from Presque Isle, Cari-oou and Fort Fairfield, Me,, from last fall to the 28th of May, 3 329 carloads of potatoes, carrying about 600 bushels to the car, thus giving 1,997,400 bushels. The average price paid for the potabees was 60c, aggregating \$1,198,440. The freight to Boston was probably about \$100 per oar.—[Carleton

Moths dislike newspapers as much as tar

A recent visiter describes Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, as follows: He wears a full peasant's smock, a belt around his waist, and has melanchely, deep-set eyes, cearse gray hair, and thoughtful, wrinkled brows.

Sabbath day."

The amendment was adepted.
The committee change was made, and Mr.
Caylor moved a further amendment to the direct clause. The clause read: "Whoever the Coburg allowance remarked: "Then O'Cennell made a joke." The Lenden Times reporter reproduced this observation: "Then O'Cennell nearly cheked."

ABOUT ANNIE SWAN.

The Wonderful Size of the New Annan Giantess.

Her Parents Visited by a Times Reporter.

(Truro Times.) What Nova Scotian has not heard of Annie Swan? But how few, even in her native county of Celchester, know more about the subject of this little sketch than that she was a giantess who lived and died semewhere and at seme time. It was lately the writers privilege to visit the old home of this weman, whose abnormally large size was a veritable freak of nature which caused the knowledge of This amendment was passed and the bill her existence to travel forth from the rural solitude of her birthplace in New Annan and literally to spread around the world. Upon a beautiful May morning we approached the home where this wonderful girl had been reared. It was not, by the way, where she had been born; that place was about a dezen miles further along the read, but it was where Aunie had spent the days of her childhood, her parents having moved to the place while she was yet a little toddling thing. We found the father and mother alive and well. They were spending the afterneen of their lives in the full enjoyment of domestic harmony, and surrounded by such goed things of this world as are the sure rewards of Scotch thrift and industry, Asked about their famous daughter. they were willing and indeed pleased to tell of her with even more of the sweet sadness than is usually felt by parents in recalling the memories of a loved daughter that has been plucked away by the messenger of death, just when the girlish colors of her cheek had sembered into the staidness of noble womanhood.

It will be six years in August next since Annie Swan died, lacking one day of having reached the forty-second anniversary of her birth. She had seven sisters and five brothers, thus being one of a family numbering 13, among whom were two twins. She was the third eldest child. Only three girls and three boys now are living of all her sisters and prothers. A son who has grown to manhoed is at present with the old folks at home, the prop and stay of their declining

It is of Annie's great size that we wish to speak, besides giving the briefest sketch of her life. At seven years of age she was taller than her mother, who is nearly of the average height. At eleven years of age she was 6 ft. and 1 in. tall. At the age of seventeen she had grewn to the almost incredible height of 7 ft. 6 in., and by this time had attracted the attention of Barnum, who persuaded her to join his great shew. He gave cut that she was 8 ft. 1 inch high, and so tall did she appear that few doubted the accuracy of the statement. However, 7 ft 6 in. was Annie Swan's actual height, and she was well propertiened. Her parents have several of her garments preserved, among them a seal skin sacque, which would make a good overcoat for the ordinary man. A shoe of hers measures about 13 inches in length and her feet is said to have appeared small in it! she was married to a man only one inch last Apri shorter than herself. His name was Bates that no lives had been lest; that at the time of telegraphing there was little or no news of such snortest route," reported to the house of commons that the harbor of Leuisburg, Cape Breton, was always accessible, commedious and safe and nearer Europe by several hours than any other port in Canada.

Sir Charles H. Tupper gives notice of a dmit free of duty all seeds required by British Columbia settlers for recognizing. ceived and duly consummated, Annie being then almost 23 years of age and her husband not much elder. The two travelled together and made plenty of money. They were engaged to show themselves in leading cities of America and the old country for a period of fourteen months at \$1,000 per menth, Iwo children were born to Annie Swan, but both died when only a few days old. They were abnormally large at birth, as was their mether, weighing about twenty pounds each. This New Annan giantess died of a wasting consumption. Her husband still lives. He has a fine place in Ohio. The doers, reoms and windows were made purposely high to allow the large pair Ohio. The doers, rooms and windows were made purposely high to allow the large pair te pass in and out comfortably. In her old home in New Annan Annie had te stoop

The bark Still Water has about com very much to get into the house. When she went to look out the door she peered

> placed safely above want. There was something really very interesting in visiting the old home of the famous giantess. Her parents are rather a refined old couple and net up to the average in size. No large people are known to have been among the ancestors of either, but they both came of small forefathers. Mrs. Swan could not check the tears that flowed from her clear black eyes when talking of her Annie. People had told her that the girl would never live long, and having Scotch superstition she harbored a true presenti-ment that the child who had strangely outgrown the mother seven shert years from the birth would also cross the river of death

QUEBEC, June 10.-The Crescents of Montreal and the Quebec team played a good game of lacrosse here yesterday, the home men beating the Montrealers easily, Quebec winning all of the six games.

_ Montreal, June 10.—The Montreal and

before her.

Toronto lacrosse ciubs played the werst game yesterday ever seen en the Montreal grounds. Both teams seem to have had no practice. The game resulted in a victory for the Montrealers, six to three. The To-ronto team will play the Brockvilles tomerrow.

The Wheel.

Charlottetown papers give leng accounts of the great bicycle race for the long distance championship of Prince Edward Island and a silver cup between fred de C. Davies and W. W. Moore, both of that city, which was run on Wednesday afterneon, on the Georgetewn read frem New Perth cheese factory to Southport village, a distance of 22 miles. Crowds were gathered along the route, and intense interest was madifested. Mr. Moore wen, time 1h. 48 min, Mr. Davies coming in just 18 minutes later.

The Queen of Corea has a woman physician who is paid a salary of \$15,000 year.

The Aino of the Japanese islands tattoo mustaches on their women's upper lips. It is possible for any Chinaman, on the payment of a sufficiently large sum of

mensy, to become a delty. In certain parts of Africa where a person is suspected of a crime a chicken is killed. If its intestines are white, the person is innocena; if yellew, guilty.

MARINE.

S. S. Ulunda gets 20s. on timber and 40s en deals from this pert to Liverpool.

Bark Nestra del Sacro Cuore di Gesu has been chartered to lead at Bathurst for E. C. Ireland, deals, 42s. 6d.

Brig Harry Stewart is still anchored in Salem Harbor. Capt Seely is unable to hire a crew to fill the places of the men who mutinied on Friday. The mutineers are going about the town telling the people they refused to sail because the vessel is leaking. As a consequence Capt. Seely finds it impossible to secure seamen. Sch. Chiff rd C , Capt. Burnie, which put into Boston in distress, sailed for her desti-nation—New Bedford—on Sunday. After

removing her deckload the leak was found along the waterways; particularly in the starbeard scupper the weak spot was locat-ed. An examination of her bottom showed the schooner was tight. Sch George & Everett, from Boston, lost er mainmasthead. Ship Z Ring will load at Grindstone

aland Ship Naupactus goes to Miramichi to lead deals for Bristol Channel at 42s. 6d. Sch. Jennie Parker, at Wilmington, will load hard pine for San Deminge. Ship Wildweed, at Delaware Breakwater from Ileilo with sugar, has been ordered to

Steamer Phonix, Capt. Pick, from Montreal for Dundee, has put into Sterneway short of ceal; part of decklead carge was consumed for fuel. Sch. Bennie Doen will load piling here for New York at 2 cents. Sailers are scarc; here at present

vessels are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting crews. The harbor presents a very basy appearance now, there being five steamers leading deals, in addition to a large number of sail-

ing vessels. Steamer Fort William, Capt. Davey, as Sharpness from St. John, reports May 19, lat 46, Ion 26, was boarded by heavy seas, which washed away part of deckload. Brigt. Carrick will go on Mayes' blocks to

e thoroughly repaired. In the matter in dispute between a Spanish bark and the barkentine Albatress of this port, respecting which an enquiry was at ence held by the harbor authorities at Havana, it has been decided that the pilot of the Albatress was entirely to blame for the collision, and in accordance with this decision the pilet himself immediately paid for the cost of necessary repairs, which were estimated at \$1,050. The whole business was settled up in about ten days without the assistance of admiralty courts or lawyers and reflects great credit on the harbor authorities at Havana, where an English vessel apparently gets fair play in such matters, even when the other vessel flies the Spanish flag.
Ship Earnsoliffe and bark Prius Carl will

load deals at Halifax for ports in the U. K.

The new sch. Fred H. Gibsen, which
cleared for Dundalk Friday, is a good carrier. Her tennage is 418 tens, yet she has on board 281 standards of deals. Bark Salacia, from Cardiff April 25 for Para, has been wrecked off Visco, Brazil. feet is said to have appeared small in it! The Salacia fermerly belenged to the estate
After being with Barnum about five years of George F. Smith, but was sold in Cardiff

Sch. Mary B, Capt. Lavash, from Pictou

cargo of laths for New York.

Brigt. Sarah Wallace, Capt. Morris, which loaded piling at River Hebert for New York, was driven ashore at the first named place on Wednesday night. It was high tide at the time, and she caught on the bank so that when the tide receded she fell over. Both masts were carried away. She was badly damaged. She now lies in the mud, full of water, and will prove a total wreck. The Wallace was built at Gardner's creek in 1873, and was a vessel of 216 tons register. Her present owners are the Shulee Lumber Ce. The crew of the vessel includ-

pleted her repairs, and looks to be as goed a she went to look out the door she peered through the window above, which was the proper height for her. When young, she was as strong physically as she was large, She was geed natured and of a sweet dissection. She was a great talker and enshe was placed on McLachlan & Wilson's joyed meeting people. At the time of her going with Barnum she had the ordinary she was placed on McLachlan & Wilson's blocks, and on April 12th the work of common school education, but thereafter took music lessons and became otherwise acrepairing her was begun. The damage to the outside of the vessel was very serious. complished. At the time of her death she was worth \$40,000. Her parents were thus bilge in the wake of the fore rigging the planks were chafed off down to the keel. Several planks on the starboard bilge and flat of bottem and in other places were chafed through, in all some 75 planks. The rudder was broken short off at the counter and the rudder case, wheel spindle and sup-porter were broken. The damage en the inside consisted of: Three strakes of the bilge started in and broken, four iron knees started out of place, knee belts and treenails started, fastening in several places, and pump well and pumps broken. Three lower hold stanchions were broken and the water tank was started out of place. All this damage has been made good and an immense quantity of new materials have been put in. She tity of new materials have been put in. She has been all refastened and some 4,500 lecust treenails have been put in. She has been caulked all ever. The job was a big one, all things considered, and has been done in an eminently satisfactory manner by David Lynch, who, by the way, was the builder of the vessel. Everybody who has seen the Still Water speaks in the highest

terms of her appearance.

A despatch received by J. Willard Smith on Friday announced the arrival of the sch. Clayela, Capt. McDade, at New London from Gonaives via Nassau. It will be remembered that the Clayela put into Nassau some time since in distress. After effecting temporary repairs she proceeded.

The charter is reported of the bark Alice, frem Weymeuth Bridge to Savannah, lum-

Wm. Themson & Ce. have chartered the steel bark Inveresk, 1297 tons, to load deals here for Melbeurne, Australia, at 55s.

Bark J. H. McLaren, Capt. Grant, from
St. John for Ayr, was towed into Carrickfergus en the 6th with cargo shifted and short of stores. (The report of her arrival

at Ayr 1st was erroneous.)

The handsome tern schoener B. C. Borden, built by Capt. James E. Pettis, was successfully launched from his shippard at Pert Greville on Tuesday week. The B, O. Borden is a handsomely modelled and theroughly built vessel of 385 tons register, and is clased twelve years in register, and is clased twelve years in American Lloyds. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 149 feet 8 inches; breadth of beam, 36 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 3 inches. She will be employed in the plaster trade. Capt. Pettis will command her himself. A correspondent says that with the exception of a barkentine and a schooner building at H. Elderkin & Co.'s yard, this is the last vessel to be launched on the Parrs-

boro shore for years to come, unless vessel business takes a rise.
S. S. Damara, Capt. Lynas, arrived from
London via Halifax yesterday with a part

The new sch. Fred. H. Gibson, Capt. Finley, sailed on Saturday afterneen for Dun-dalk. A large crowd went out to the island in the vessel and seturned in the tug Maggie M.

F. Tufts & Co. received a despatch on Saturday stating that the sch. Otto and Roy, Capt. Benjamin, from Lower Cove, N. S., for Boston with a cargo of stone, had been lest off Crumple island, Me. She struck en the island and coming off sank in thirteen fathoms of water. The vessel will be a total loss. The crew were saved. The Otto and Roy was owned by Capt. Benjamin and Wm. Eagan of Sackville. She was partially insured. S. S. Breckfield has been fixed to lead

deals here for the W. C. England at 40s. Sch. Elme, from Boston, while entering the harbor at St. John's, Nfil., collided with another vessel and carried away jibbeom and head gear. It is understood that the brigt. Sarah Wallace, pile laden, which recently went ashere at River Hebert, will be towed to New York.

A survey was held on ship Forest King, before reported ashere on Sapelo Beach, and she was pronounced perfectly seaworthy. Ship Habitant, Capt. Potter, before reported en fire at Melbeurne, has been filled with water and the fire extinguished. Extent of injury net yet known, but it is be-

lieved to be serious.

The following charters are reported:
Barknin Ioa Barclay, Savannah to Santes, lumber, \$15 50; barks Grenada and Glenrosa, Antwerp to Rio Janeiro, supposed cement, 14; ship Sokoto, Calcutta to Liverpool, 25s; sch Hattie E King, Hoboken to Eastport, coal, 70c; A P Emerson, Weehawken to Mt Desert Ferry, coal, 60c.

The beautiful new schoener Lillie was aunched from Friezs & Roy's yard at Maitland last week. The new vessel is over 300 tons register and of a superior model. She is iron kneed and well fastened throughout. She is to be commanded by Capt. M. J. Davis, and is chiefly owned by him. Dimen sions 123 feet keel, 31 ft 4 inches beam and 11 ft 4 inches depth of hold. Shipping men believe that this schooner will be a fast sailer.

WHY PRIESTS SHOULD WED.

Rev Mr. Fulton's Lecture in Leinster Street Baptist Church Monday Night.

Why Priests Should Wed was the subject the Rev. Dr. Fulton's address in Leinster street Baptist church Monday evening. Every seat in the building was occupied, and even then a number were obliged to stand. Among the audience was a large number of Among the audience was a large relation. In his introductory remarks he referred to his book entitled Why Priests Should Wed. The book, he said, had cost him \$34,000, but 400,000 copies had been sold, and he thanked God for that, for he believed they had accomplished much goed. The rev. doctor again referred to the matter of collections and asked the audience to make a special effert to increase it tonight. He expected it as a token of love. Branching whom they were asked; questions which, were they asked by any man outside of priestheod, would at once make him liable to arrest and would bar him from every kind degrading person. The priests broke down the walls of modesty and left the woman a wreck and a ruin. He would have them get that thought into their minds. People spoke of priests as Christians. They were net; they knew nothing about Christianity; they knew nothing about the Bible; they knew nothing about the change of heart. In Rome virtue was practically unknown. and children bern it wedlock were the excep-tion. He did not deny that there was sin in the Protestrnt churches, but they did not tolerate it; and when a minister's name was jasseciated with any evil doing, his case was at once investigated. That was the difference between the Roman Cathelic and the ence between the Roman Cathelic and the Protestant churches. But the day was approaching, and was not far off, when public opinion would not tolerate it. The speaker mentioned a priest in Brooklyn whe, he said, had charge of one of the largest churches in the city. He was charged with misleading his little servant girl. He was tried and acquitted on the ground that the city did acquitted on the ground that the city did and acquitted on the ground that the city did not be ground that the city did not consider the city did not c acquitted on the ground that the girl did not resist hard enough. Shortly after that he was charged with having ruined his own organist, but the lady's mother steed up like a woman for the virtue of her daughter and told the priest she would shoot him if he ever again dared to lay hands on her. The priest was then tried, found guilty and fined five cents. Then he was given another magnificent church en Staten Island. Dr. Fulten told how he had been induced

Dr. Fulton told how he had been induced to write his book. It was chiefly on account of what a priest had confessed to him. This man had never wanted to become a priest, but was urged to do so by his parents. He had afterward married the girl he had leved in his early days. For this his father dreve him cont of the city, with a market. As a him out of the city with a musket. As a TORONTO, June 8.—Since Monday last it result of what he had been told he had has become evident that the Mewat governpreached sermons in his own church on the subject. A large number of Romanists were converted. One had told him that he thought he hod married one of the best women in the city, but ene that was alleged to be a favorite of the priests. After they were married he found out that she was the wife of the priest and not his at all. He could not get a divorce. The church would not allow it. The Roman Catholic church allowed the priests certain license. would not allow it. The Roman Catholic church allowed the priests certain license. Dr. Fulton gave definite particulars as to the amount of indulgence. Whose women were they, he asked. Speaking again of his book he said he did not like the picture which the English publisher placed upon the cover. It represented a monk running after a woman. Marriage was an ordinance of God. Man and woman were made to dwell together as one fiesh. God gave woman to man; He took her out of him and man seldom felt quite satisfied until he got man seldom felt quite satisfied until he got her. He did not himself. He knew what

he was talking about.

The rev. gentleman related a number of circumstances which, he said, had come under his observation, showing how the priests had power to come between every man and wife, the woman had not the power to resist him, and that the women were taught to think there was no harm in per cen amend. were taught to think there was no harm in compliance. He pointed out that Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Noah, Samuel, and a large number of the other old prophets and patriarchs were wedded and had children, and contended that it was horrible for the priests to break the chain that bound them.

He gave instances of where it had been done, and that priests were fathers of three

A Dutch paper publishes the following advertisement from a disconsolate wife:
"Adolphus -Return to your Matilda. The

TELEGRAPHIC.

Quebec. QUEBEC, June 6.-Felix Carbray, the popular lecal member for Quebec west, has accepted the conservative canidature for house of commons seat, vacant by the death of Hen. John Hearn. Mr. Carbray's election is not deubted, although Thomas McGreevy declares he will run, but most people believe Uncle Tom is playing his eld game of bluff. The liberals of course will upport McGrevy if he should decide to go o the polls. Lawrence Stafford will be the

onservative candidate for the local seat. MONTEEAL, June 6 -Today an unknown man took piano dealer Lindsay's check for three dollars to Molson's bank and, after getting it certified, raised it to \$973 and received the maney for the same at the Banque due Peuple. The forger escaped.

The large retail dry goods firm composed of Baren de Poliniere and Beisseau Bros. 000, the following being the chief creditors: Gault Bros & Co., Mentreal, \$31,280,91; Thibaudeau Bros., Montreal, \$24, 877.71; John McDenald & Ce., Teronto, \$10,308.23; Jean de Sieyes, Montreal, \$6 250; Wyld, Grassett & Darling, Toronto, \$5 869 Greenshields, Son & Co., Mentreal, \$4,431.62; Caldicott, Burton & Spense, Teronto, \$304 94; D. McCall & Co., Toronto, \$3 903 53; MacMaster & Co., Teronto, \$3 819 49; P. Garneau, Sens & Co., Quebec, \$3,406 60; Thouret, Fitzgibbon & Co., Montreal, \$3 130 65; H. H. Wolfe & Co., Montreal, \$3 170 70. Montreal, \$2,798.70; Thomas May & Co. Montreal, \$2.788 24; William Agnew & Co., Mentreal, \$2.581.76; Jacques Grenier & Co., Montreal, \$2,512 83; J.G MacKenzie & Co., Mentreal, \$2.351 10; J. McGillivray & Co., Montreal, \$2,134 90; Samson, Kennedy & Co., Toronto, \$2,099 81.

MONTREAL, June 8 .- The annual competition for the Duke of Connaught's flag took place this afternoon on the Champ de Mars. The cadet corps were the High School, Mount St. Louis and Jesuit college boys, the latter winning without much difficulty.

MONTREAL, June 10. -Mrs. J. H. R. Molson has given ten thousand dollars to the Protestant Insane asylum at Verdun, making her total donation to that institution of \$30,000.

The report wired all over the country that an attempt had been made to blow up the court house was a pure fabrication, and originated from some parties having set off a harmless explosive on Champ de Mars as the signal for starting a procession.

Ontario. TORONTO, June 5.—The Evening News publishes an affidavit signed by James Jeseph Muldeon, theatrical agent, Toronte, which centains some extraordinary revelations concerning the deings of reformers in the last general election in this city. The revelations have in fact disgusted so many references that it seems new quite probable that Meredith will carry the four city seats. I was a member, says Muldeen, of a reform committee, acting in the interests of the reform party in the said election in the city of Toronto; that the other members of the said committee were Peter J. Brewn, now of Osgoode hall: out into the subject of his discourse, he pointed out that Romanism was an awful William Woods, now a reporter on business. He was sorry for all the priests of the Roman Catholic church, however, and only wished they had the grace of God others. Part of the work we did at the in their hearts. Every priest was bound by each to ask certain questions of women and of girls—questions that could not do otherwise than pollute the minds of those of pearance and so that they would be able to aters for the purpose of changing their appearance and so that they would be able to personate different persons and at different places by reason of such altered appearances. The said beards and moustaches were obtained arrest and would bar him from every kind from A. Dorenwend & Co., hair dealers, No. 103 and 105 Yonge street, and the certificate, which is marked as exhibit "A," to this, my declaration, is a certificate in the handwriting of A. Dorenwend & Co., given to me at my request subsequent to the said election and is a correct statement, as I verily believe, of the facts therein set out. TORONTO, June 5.—Another sensation in the political contest is the castigation given to Archbishop Cleary by Canen Dumoulin, who declares Archbishop Cleary to be the absolute dictator of the Roman Catholic shurch vote of Ontario, while the Protest-

ant electors go into the contest like a rope of sand. KINGSTON, ONT., June 6.— Decoration of Sir John Macdonald's grave today was a solemn and imposing ceremony. Most of the leading conservative clubs in eld Canada were represented. The chie address at the grave was delivered by Rev. Dr. Shaw of the Wesleyan college, Montreal, who said he was not present at the tomb as a politician but as a Canadian, to do honor to the greatest Canadian. Kingston had sent forth able statesmen in sir Alexander Campbell, Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. Geo. Kirkpatrick, but high and above them all was the man whose remains lay at his feet. He was a patriot in every sense of the word and an example sense of the word and an example to all young men. His object was to weave into one harmonious whole the different nationalities in Canada and to imbue all with a spirit of loyalty. The result was that in the speaker's opinion the day would never come in Canada when feud between

preached sermons in his own church on the ment is in the greatest danger. Meredith is lied hundreds of independent voters on Meredith's side. The conservative leaders score Principal Grant and the Archbishop of Kingston in every platform, and this policy certainly takes with the masses. There can be little doubt that the cabinet will severely suffer on the 26th as well as the ref rm rank and file. The defeat of Gibson and Hardy may be looked for, and sanguine opp stionists declare that Dryden will also be unhorsed.

American.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- When the tariff bill was taken up in the senate today Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment te place brown corn on the dutiable list at \$6 per ton. It was lost on a yea and nay vote, 19

The next paragraph placed a duty of 20 per cent. on hay. Mr. Jenes' compromise amendment restored the house rate, \$2 per ton, the present rate being \$4 per ton. Today Mr. Jones withdrew his amendment, so as to leave the 20 per cent. rate stand. Mr. Gallinger offered an amendment to make the rate \$3 per ton. The duty was fixed at \$2 per ton and straw at 15 per cent.

First burglar—Any luck lately? Second burglar—No. Worked all night on a safe and when I got it blowed epen it was a folding bed.—[Puck. Court plaster should never be applied to a bruised wound. and Other Places.

Great Strawberry and Blueberry Crops in Sunbury County.

Interesting News From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

Sunbury Co.

BLISSVILLE, June 8.—The following efficers have been elected by Blissville Valley Council: S. C., Charles W. Boone; V. O., Mrs. Hubert Webb; P. C. W. D. Smith; chap., Maud Davis; rec. sec, Minnie Smith; fin. sec., Florence Mersereau; treas., Milton Smith; herald, Lyman R. Webb; guard, Caleb Davis; sentinel, Andrew DeWitt, The Dominion Travelling Dairy is advertised to be at the Blisaville Agricultural

hall, June 16 h, at 2 p. m. Manzer Mersereau is improving his buildings by a coat of paint. - Daniel E. Smith is getting out a frame for a barn, 40x100 feet, that he intends putting up.

Strawberries and blueberries will be plentiful and a fortnight earlier than usual.

Ripe strawberries have already been found.

Restigouche.

CAMPBELLTON, June 8.—Fraulien Lach assisted by Miss M. Harper and Miss M. Geodwin, gave a pleasing concert in the Old Fellows hall on Menday night, and although the price of admission was higher than usual, there was a good number present. Miss Lachs is a beautiful singer, but high class singing in a foreign tengue is not thoroughly appreciated by the majority. Her singing of The Last Rese of Summer, in German, was the best and most appreciated of any of her selections. Miss Harper and Miss Goodwin, pupils of Miss Lachs at Sackville, sang very nicely. Miss Goodwin's solo, What Could Little Doris Do? was enthusiastically encored. Miss Mabel Hilson

played all the solos, and also two instru-mental pieces.

On Tuesday and Wednesday nights Pro-fessor Bristol and his trained herses drew crowded houses, many being turned away. Campbellton can beast of some good horses itself, and also an unlimited number of men who are fond of horses.

Kilgour Shiven's drive has been got out, and is new coming into the boom. Mr. Shives has put a gang saw in his shingle mill and will commence to saw long timber in a day or two.

Kent Co.

BUCTOUCHE, June 4. - The contract for the repairs of all the bridges on the B. & M. railway has been awarded to James Barnes, the werk to be done under the superintendence of Messrs. Brewer and Boone. Captain Beene arrived on Saturday and work commenced today. The bridges now passable will be repaired first, while the material for Buctouche is coming from Philadelphia All the abutments for this bridge will be put in of iron. The Cecagne bridge is new passable excepting the two new spans to be built from the wharf to the south shere. The government is running a ferry during 10 hours of the day. The Black River bridge down Buctouche Bay is very danger-

ons and should be repaired at once.

Rev. Dr. Stewart of Mt. Allison yesterday morning dedicated the new Methodist church at Little River. He preached there in the afternoen and at Bucteuche in the evening.

Lebsters continue scarce, although good

hauls are reported further north. RICHIBUCTO, June 9.—Terrence Curran' stere in Kingston was burglarized on Thursday night. Some five or six dollars in cash

are missing besides a lot of clothing.

The bark Valona, which was floated eff the South beach a few days ago, is now at Jardineville receiving repairs. The bark Sagona, and a Norwegian barkentine, have finished loading and sailed.

Lobsters continue scarce. Salmen have not struck in in large quantities yet. They bring from eighty cents to a dollar in the ecal market. Mrs. George Jardine of Kingston has been

eriously ill this week with erysipelas, but is new improving.
Philip Weeds has rented the Robert Noble property on Water street in the South end, and it will be known as the Ocean View hotel.

William Wheten is preparing to ship tan bark this season. He has made some large contracts with a number of buyers in the Robert Arneld has taken a position in the

law office of Robert Hutchinson, & C., who expects to be absent most of the seasen revising the electoral lists.

Queens Co.

PETERSVILLE, June 7 .- Philip C. Graham and Wm. S. Hurst have moved their families to St. John, where they will remain

fell Willie, a lad of 14, son of John Smith of Kenzie, farmer, and was cutting some hay larged, refitted and painted it. A number hands was countried and painted it. which a cutting machine when one of his hands was caught and three fingers taken off. It was done so quickly that he was not aware of it until he neticed his hand was bleeding. Dr. J. A. Caswell of Continue of the continue bleeding. Dr. J. A. Caswell of Gagetewn

has not forgotten that summer has come,

has not forgotten that summer has come, and is getting in his work. The farmers here, though, keep him well in check by application of Paris green.

People in Hampstead and Wickham and the stmr. Hampstead is supplying a long felt want. It is new possible to go to St. John and return the same day, and have sufficient time while there to transact business.

MOUTH JEWSEG. June 1 .- Trent are very plentiful at Young's brook. On the 24th May, one of Charlie C. Oakley's little girls, while fishing, fell into the brook, in which she caught celd. From this sprang the erreneous report that she had diphtheria. Fred Mason has bought the Carney farm

on Cherry Hill, where he is making many Imprevements.

There seems to be a great demand for the La Tour mineral water. Juge and the province, and some of the barrels that have been at the Poland springs in the states have been sent here to be filled with this water. Another building has been

erected over spring No. 2. Visitors are arriving, and many others have sent in applications for places to board during the summer menths. Porter's notel

and many of the dwelling houses will be orewded this summer.

O. C. Oakley is creeting a new bridge which will be completed this week.

mills owned by Corey Bres., together with centents, were entirely destroyed by fire last

vening. The origin of the fire is unknown. A large quantity of grain was stored in the mill watting to be ground, one farmer having taken about forty bushels there a few hours before the mill was burned. The loss Fires at Moncton, Havelock will be a very severe one to the ewners, who seem to be unfortunate with their milling property. About two years ago their mills were destroyed by fire, and instead of rebuilding they purchased the milling property ewned by the estate of C. I. Keith, which was burned last evening. There was about two thousand dollars insurance.

MECHANICS' SETTLEMENT, June 9 .- On Saturday last the house, barns and out-buildings of Mrs. Charles Sproul were burned to the ground. The lady being alone when the fire eccurred very little was saved. The less is heavy, as there was only a small insurance. Patrick Purtle, now of Greveten, N. H..

formerly merchant of this place, is new so-journing here, and reports "no place better than Mechanics."—Eastman Magee of Church Hill is very low at present.

Rev. Mr. McKay, who labored here in the interest of the Presbyterian church dur-

ing the winter, is at his home in Pictou very Robert Meore has about completed his spring's sawing and has men at work loadng cars at Penobequis. The members of ring cars at Penobsquis. The memoers et Penceuk lodge, I. O. G. T., intend having a pienic at Pellet lake en July 2nd.

APOHAQUI, June 8 —Herbert Sinnett, student ef Mount Allison academy, is spending his holidays here. Mrs. David Little,

who had been absent in Boston over two months, has returned home. A division of the Sons of Temperance has been organized at Head of Millstream with the following officers: WP, WS Mason; WA, Nettie McMillan; RS, Isaac Hayes; ARS, Ella Finnise; FS, AJ McPherson; treas, John Johnson; chap, W A Patterson; con, Fred Hayes; A C. Albina McMillan; I S. John McMillan; OS, C H Hayes; PWP, RC Hutchings.

Carleton Co.

Wicklow, June 4. - Our cemetery, which has had a neglected look for years past, is new one of the prettiest in the country. Very many of the graves have been sodded at the sides and the tops nicely arranged for flowers. Mr. Kays of Waterville is the man in charge.

The band boys' pionic comes off en the 20th

of June. Many attractions are billed for the HARTLAND, June 5 .- John T. G. Carr is laying the foundation for his new ware-

house. The recent rains have raised the river two feet.

Chesley Rideout of Lansdowne died on Sunday after a short illness, leaving a wife

and five small children in destitute circumstances. A collection was taken up for the bereft family today.

A heavy thunder, rain and wind storm passed over here yesterday, the most severe for a couple of years or more.—A carriage shop is to be established here seen by Harper Spreule of Millville.—Upham's

old Weedstock junction on the Gibsen Branch railway to this village.

BLOOMFIELD, June 5.—Edward Black of this village was last week united in marriage to Miss Coal of Florenceville, by Rev. Jos. Uahill. The usual serenade in the evening followed the arrival of bride and

steam saw mill is to be moved from near the

groom at their home. George Wassen and Robert Wilson are making preparations for the erection of new dwellings during the summer. The cheese factory owned and operated by Charles Cheney began operations vester-

day. Delbert Allerten, employed by C. L. Tilley in his factory at McKenzie Corner, left last week for the scene of his duties.

Albert Co. HOPEWELL CAPE, June 8.—Bark Queen

of The Fleet sailed today deal laden for Presten. Captain John L. Pge has taken command of the tern sohr. John Stroup. After ex-tensive repairs on the blocks here, she lead-

ed plaster rock at Hillsbero for Newark, and sailed teday.

Miss Susan Reed of Lower Cape was severely injured by being threwn from a carriage today; no bones were broken but in-

ternal injuries are feared. A seaman on beard the Queen of the Fleet had one of his feet crushed between the ship and a scow. He was brought on shere for

C. & I. Prescott of Albert had a very valuable horse injured by having one of the cerds of a hind leg cut. He was considered worthless in consequence, and was offered free to anyone who would take him away. James Founds of this place took the animal placed him under the care of his brether, Alma Founds, who is a "vet" of no mean order, with the result that the animal in

new all right again.

Needed repairs have been put on the court house under centract of Wm. Bray of Lower Cape. Secty. Treas. W. O. Wright has had his house tastefully painted and has set

One a white spruce bedge.

DEMOISELLE CREEK, June 8.—There are many improvements in progress this spring. A number of families have returned from the United States, and there is only one vacant house from Lower Hillsborough to Mount-ville. Wesley Kinnie has added some 20 feet to his barn. Mrs. John Steeves is hav permanently.—Wm. White, who has been ill for the past few weeks, is slowly convalescing.

JERUSALEM, June 7.—A sad accident between the past of the past few weeks, is slowly convalenced by the past few weeks, is slowly convalenced from the past few weeks, is slowly convalenced from the past few weeks, is slowly convalenced from the past few weeks, is slowly converted from the past few weeks. room, has removed his store from Albert Quite a number are expected from the United States. Situated at the foot of

dressed the wounds.

Orops are doing well, but the potate bug and good fishing near by, it should form an attractive retreat from city life.
HILLSBORO, June 7.—Capt. Henry Calhoun, of Albert mines, has shipped to St. John within a week some thirty-three head of cattle. He also sold a dozen or more cows

quite recently to Mr. Nelson, of Southampton, N. S., who purchased a lot for a dairy farm in Minudie.

The ship Marlboreugh, eff Hopewell Cape. ost an ancher and fifteen fathems of chair cable in the heavy blow of Tuesday.

CURRYVILLE, June 7.—The music render by Miss Bray and Miss Rogers, of Hopewell Jape, in the Methedist church on Tuesday evening, was much enjoyed, and W. Brown talk on "Law as an educator" was well re ceived. LOWER COVERDALE, June 7.—The concer in the Methodist church, last evening, was well attended. The band from Monoton delighted their hearers with beautiful music, instrumental and vocal, whilst Miss Ben-

nett of Hopewell Caps, gave two readings in good style. Rev. John C. Berrie's short talks were amusing and instructive.

David Jonah has a cat that will be nine teen years old this month. Ole, as she is called, is almost blind and quite deaf. She

erjoys fish and milk and will now and then sch a mouse. COVERDALE. June 9 -Since last fall the grist mill owned by Alfred Steeves has ground upward of 11 000 bushels of grain, which will be completed this week.

Kings Co.

HAVELOCK, June 7—The saw and grist which time 300,000 shingles have been

HOPEWELL HILL, June 7 .- The residence

of Rebert Newcomb was brilliantly illuminated last evening, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Belle Newcomb, Mr. Newcomb's daughter, to Alfred Woodwerth, a prespereus young farmer of this village. The ceremony, which took place at 8 p m, was performed by the Rev. W. E. Johnson, pastor of the Methodist church, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the conence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. THE SUN joins in wishing the young couple a happy and prosperou journey through life.

Mrs. Martin, relict of the late Wm. Mar

tin of Alma, was married last Sunday, at Point Wolf, to John Matthews of the latter

The Baltimore Coal Mining and Railway cempany, composed of the following gentle-men, Chas. Archibald, Cape Breton; Blowers Archibald, Cape Breton; Freeze Wort-man, Frederick Steeves, Warren Taylor, Salisbury, and Francis Ritchie, St. John, met at Hillsbere yesterday to erganize under the recent act of incorporation, and adjourned to meet again in September. Mr. Archibald afterward visited the Albertite property, in which Dr. Lewis, J. L. Peck, C. A. Peck and ethers are in-terested. Mr. Archibald, last year, spent considerable money in this mine. Richard Steeves, of Curryville, who has had a very severe illness from inflammation of the bowels, is able to be around.

Charlotte Co. ST. STEPHEN, June 7.-The twenty

eventh annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. of the maritime provinces was opened in the Methodist church at 2 p. m. Devotional exercises were led by A. M. McKay W. H. Clark, president of the Sr. Stephen

association, teek the chair, and appointed the nominating committee, who after con-sultation reported the following list of effi-cers: President, John H. McKeen, Amherst; vice-presidents, H. C. Filley, St. John; L. J. Walker, Trure; C. H. Bryant, Yar-mouth; W. H. Clark, St. Stephen, and J. O. Mackintosh, Halifax; secretaries, A. H. Fester, Halifax, and G. A Fisher, Spring-

The report was adopted and the newlyclarence J. Hicks of New York, interational railway secretary, delivered an ddress en railroad association work, showing the recognized importance of the work in the United States. The railway officials also believed in the work from a business standpoint, and last year the apprepriations from the various corporations amounted to \$130 000.

F. G. Marshall, travelling secretary, said the Railway Men's association would meet this year at Truro, when an effort would be made to bring it under the Y. M. C. A. and make it a department of their work. At this stage the chairman read the felowing telegram from Sir George Williams: Brethren from twenty-one different lands assembled in the jubilee conference in London and the maritime conference hearty greet-

A committee was appointed to send cable message in reply.

F. B. Rebb of Amherst read a paper upon Work in Unorganized Towns, which was followed by a discussion of district organiz-The session closed with a most interesting

Bible reading by Rev. Andrew Robertson of New Glasgow.

At the evening session, after devetional exercises, a paper by Rev. J. H. MacDonald of Amherst, on the English Bible, was read

Amherat Gazette. A discussion followed, after which U. J. Hicks, representing the international committee, spoke enthusiastically of the world-wide work of the Y. M. C. A.

Rev. Dysen Hague of Halifax followed with an elequent address upon the influence, epportunities and responsibilities of young ST. STEPHEN, June 8 -The morning ses sion of the Y. M. C. A. opened with a service of song, led by J. D. MacKay of Dal-

housie college.

The reperts of associations and breaches were then taken up. Encouraging reports of the work were received from Partou, Springhill, Yarmouth, Trure, Charlotte-town, Amherst and St. Stephen. In St. John, Halifax and Westville the asseciation had been less successfel during the past year. Four associations have lapsed and a new one has been organized at St. Martins

Rev. C. F. Cooper of Yarmouth read paper on Bringing Young Men to Christ One by One, and Rev Dyson Hague of Halirax oferced the need of individual work.

The provincial committee's report shows membership of 4,076 in 24 associations. St. John had lost its general secretary, A. W. McLeod, who had gone to British Columbla. The total amount of property ewned by the maritime association old debt exceeds \$100,000. It is hoped that a union with the railwaymen's organization will be effected.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$129 75.

F. B. Robb ied the devotional exercises at the opening of the afternoon session and J. C. MacKintosh of Halifex opened a discus-

sion on the matter of offering counter attractions to the saloen. The convention decided to continue the work of the provincial travelling secretary and to raise \$2,000 for the work. Of this amount, Halitax association pleged \$200; Amherst, \$100; \$25; Charlottetown, New Glasgow and Springhill each \$25; Picton, \$20; Westville, \$10. The St. Jehn association did not feel in a position to assist in the work. The session closed with a paper on the typical

general secretary.

The evening session was deveted to college Y. M. C. A. work and was presided over by Prof. W. W. Andrews of Mount Allison. Prof. Andrews dealt with the nature and importance of the work among college was dealthing expecially upon the fact. lege men, dwelling especially upon the fact that it was essentially a work done by the students themselves, a voluntary effort te-wards mutual belp in Christian life.

Reports of college associations were presented from Acadia, Dalhousie, Mount Allison, the University of New Brunswick, St. Martins and Prince of Wales college. T. W. Todd, of Acadia college, read a paper upon the influence of the cellege Y. M. C. A. upon the intellectual life.

Mr. Hartt, of Mt. Allison, spoke of the inter-dependence of local and college Y. M. C. A. work.

The students' volunteer missionary movement was ably presented by J. D. MacKay of Dalhouse college,
After the close of the session there was

reception by the women's committee in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

ST. ANDREWS, June 7 - Messrs. Gibson, Stuart and Hanson, ewners of the Bocabec black granite quarry, on Menday last met a syndicate of Eastport capitalists, of which Gen. S D Leavitt is a prominent member. to consider a proposition to establish in that oity granite polishing works, which re-sulted in a provisional agreement somewhat as follows: In consideration of Gibson, Suare & Hanson agreeing to give East port the monopely of the marufacture of their granite in the United States, the syndicate will provide a site and subscribe ten thousand dellars for the erection of building and purchase of plant, the Granite Co. to have the use and occupation thereof for ten years, with condition for renewal ter another term of years, they to pay four per

Here At Home

"Having used your Syrup for Indigestion with gratifying results, I have much pleasure in testifying to the benefits received from it. Nothing that I had ever before tried gave me such speedy and permanent relief." Yours truly,

E. Y. VAUGHAN. April 11, 1894. To THE GRODER COMPANY, St. John.

cent. per annum on the amount of capital se invested. A committee of the syndicate will come to St. Andrews teday to complete the arrangement. If the provisional agreement is ratified, the erection of the works at Eastport will be at once begun and granite polishing commenced about the first of September next. The plant to be put in will be large enough to give an opportunity for the employment of from seventy five to one hundred eperatives. The granite will be shipped in the reugh from the wharf at Bocabec and carried to Eastport in barges or cheoners. As the distance to Eastport is only about twenty miles, the cost of placing the stone at the works will be light. Specimens of the Bocabec black granite have been submitted to experts, who prenounced it equal if not superior to the cele-brated Quincy granite. Gibeon, Stuart & Hanson had decided to erect buildings and put in polishing plant near the quarry, but should they come to terms with the East-port people the establishment of the works in Bocabec will be postponed, as they intend to devote their time and energy to the suc-cessful management of the work in that city. They have, however, put in polishing plant into the Hanson shee factory building n St. Andrews, to be run by the steam engine there, where they will manufacture monuments for the dominion market and pelish specimen blocks of granite for the use of agencies to be established in the large centres in the United States, where they can be seen by contractors for public buildings,

nenuments, etc. The painting of the outside of the Methedist church has been completed. The steeple is a dark shade of slate, the bedy of the structure a light stone, and the trim-mings a warm shade of brown. The vane

has been regilded.

The interior of All Saints church is being renovated by an application of kalsomine to the walls, the nave and isles a light terra cotta, and the chancel a sage green. A new matting has been ordered for the main, in the writer's absence by the editor of the side and cross gangways. Gec. Jackson is plying the kalsomine.

ST. ANDREWS, June 8.—Gen. S. D. Leavitt, J. G. McLarren, W. H. Celwell and vitt, J. G. McLarren, W. H. Colwell and C. O. Gardner, a committee of the Eastport syndicate negetiating for the establishment of granite polishing works in their city, arrived here yesterday afternoon at two o'cleck in the stmr. Rose Standish. They intended to go out to the Bocabec quarry, but the rain any actual of the standard of but the rain prevented. They met th owners of the quarry, but what conclusion was arrived at has not yet been made

Hugh Monahan, an old and respected resident of the parish of St. Patrick, died at is residence on the 7th inst. He was a native of the county Fermanagh, Ireland, and was fermerly a tenant on the estate of Lord Erne.

POINT LEPREAUX, June 8.—The saddest drowning accident there has been on these shores for some years occurred en the northern side of the point, half a mile from the ern side of the point, hair a mile frem the light station, shortly before neen today. This morning being bright and fine, there were a great many people en the recks picking dulse, among whom were Rebert J. Mawhinney, his wife and three boys. As the tide began to come in and it was time to return home, the eldest boy Delber, a smart little lad of eleven years who had been seen only a tew minutes before go down behind a ledge only a few steps from some of the party, was found to be missing. It only needed a moment's search to know that he was drowned. His little basket was sitting on the recks, which sloped down to a gulch in which there was about eight feet of water, into which the poor little fellow is supposed to have slipped. He could be seen on the bettern face downwards. A heok used in lobater fishing was procured from one of the boats at once and the body recovered and taken home by the almost heart-broken parents. Mr. and Mrs. Mawhinney have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community in their sad bereavement. The funeral will take place at Dipper Harbor on

ST. STEPHEN, June 9.—After the opening on Saturday merning, Rev. C. U. McCully Sunday afternoon. of Calais read a paper upon Young Men of the Bible.

The report of the committee on the executive committee's report recommended that districts be erganized and district work pushed ferward; that efforts be made to revive lapsed associations and strengthen these that are weak; that new ground should be eccupied; that delegates be appointed to attend the Railway Mon's convention at Trure in August; that mere attention be given to cellege Y. M. C. A. work; that the extension fund be heartily endersed; that associations having no hove brough to payed to take up having no boys' branch be urged to take up that work; that the work in the militia camps be continued; that the name of the provincial committee be changed to that of

the maritime committee.

There were several unredeemed pledges reported, among them being fifty dellars from the St. John Y. M. C. A. and ten dellars from its boys' branch. The following were chesen to compese the maritime committee for the coming year: M. H. Fitzpatrick, New Glasgow; F. B. Robb.

Amherst; M D McCallum, Trure;
J C Mackintosh, S E Whiston, W
T Kennedy, John Burgoyne and Prof
Falcener, Halifax; John E Irvine and
W S Fisher, St John; D Gordon, Semmerside; W C Turner and S C Moore, Charletterway H Primer Prime side; W C Turner and S C Meore, Charlottetown; H Primrese, Pictou; Harvey Graham, New Glasgow; J Arnold Smith, Windsor; R D Ross, St Stephen; Captain J E Maeters, Monoten; John McKay, Amherst; C H Bryant, Yarmouth; Dr Joseph Hayes, Springhill; John E Burchill, Sydney; C H Dimock, Windsor; T C Patterson, Chatham; R McDougall, Westville; J A Byne, Richmond, Halifax; E M Robinson, Sp. Stephen; H C Tilley, St. John: J A So Scephen; H C Tilley, So John; J A Irvine, Halifax; Thee. Williams, I. C. R.,

A paper on the responsibility of active

membership by C. H. Bryant of Yarmenth was then read. The remainder of the session was occupied by a discussion of boys' work, led by E. M. Robinson of St. Stephen, which proved deeply interesting.

The work for boys is regarded as one of

he most promising branches of Y. M. C. A. The time and place of the next meeting were left to the maritime committee. In the afternoon a paster's conference was held in the Methodist church, and a confer-

noe of these interested in boys' work in the Y. M. C. A. reoms.
At the evening session Saturday the redential committee reported sixty delegates enrolled.

The subject of boys' work was again taken up, Mesers. Robinsen of St. Stephen, Raymond of Charlottetewn, Thompson of New Glasgow, McKay of Picton, Robb of Amherst, Burgoyne of Halifax, Macmichael of St. John and the president taking part in the discussion. C. J. Hicks of New York told of the won derful growth of railway Y. M. U. A. work

in the United States.

Rev. Andrew Robertsen read a forcible paper on how the Y. M. C. A. can promote social purity. With the usual votes of thanks the meeting

djourned. The exercises of today have consisted of merning meeting at seven, consecration meeting at nine, and three different services at four e'cleck for ladies, boys and

In all the evangelical churches this mornng, platform addresses were delivered by legates on the association work. This evening at the close of services in the Methedist church, a farewell meeting was

St. Stephen, June 10 .- At about midnight Saturday the weel-picking works of J. M. Jehnson and H. C. Grant in Calais were totally destreyed by fire. Only a pertien of the stock was saved. The firm places its less on building, stock and machinery at \$25,000 or \$30,000. The insurance amounts to about \$14,000.

The works gave employment to thirty hands, and will be rebuilt at once. A number of attempts at house breaking on the back streets were made last night. Officer Pierce chased two suspicious characters for quite a distance, but they finally concealed themselves in some bushes and

escaped. Westmorland Co.

Moncron, June 5 .- A man named Dufeur and his son-in-law were arrested at Riviere du Loup yesterday, charged with stealing freight from the Intercolonial freight house and cars. It is believed they have several conspirators, as the thefts have extended over a leng time- Dufour and his associates were engaged in peddling and were in the habit of selling stelen goods all ever the country.

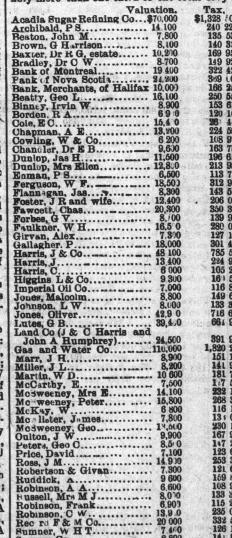
DORCHESTER, June 5 .- The June term of the centry ceunty of Westmorland opened here this afternoon at 2 o'cleck, his honer Judge Wells presiding. The case of the Queen v. C. Bruce McDougall will probably ake up considerable time. The following is a list of the grand jurers present: H W
Palmer, W D Wilbur, John W Mc
Manus, J P Sherry, E C Palmer,
W Frank Tait, Jas McNaughton, Walter bson, H W Masters, David Crossman, B H Gilbert, T'I Landry, P D Sonier, Dor-chester; Albert Wry, Michael Cole, William

DORCHESTER, June 6. - When the county court opened this morning, R. Barry Smith, fer the prisoner in the case of the Queen v. C. Bruce McDougall, moved to wash the indictment against McDougall. The court refused the motion. The court allowed the application to strike out the ert in place thereof Cernelius.

The next case taken up was Powers Peters. The court then adjourned, as a witness in the case was not present. The witness did not arrive so the record in this cause was withdrawn. R. Barry Smith for plaintiff, and D. I. Welch for defendant. The next case was Chas. Fawcett v. C. Oscar Rowe. This is an action for trover and goods sold and delivered. The plaintiff claimed \$175 60. The defendant did not appear and had no witnesses, so after the plaintiff's case was concluded the plaintiff's atterney addressed the jury, and after being

out a short time they returned a verdict of \$175 60 for the plaintiff. M. G. Teed for plaintiff, and R. B. Smith for defendant. MONCTON, June 6 .- The tax gatherer will soon be on the rounds again, the assessors having completed their work and the taxes having been duly apportioned. The total tax levy is \$46,446 69, and as there are 2.034 taxpayers, big and little, the average for each is something like \$22 84 Of the 2,034 taxpayers, however, fully one half pay a pell tax only, which is \$5.24. There are 900 real estate owners in the city, of whom 740 are residents and 160 non-residents. The proportion of real estate owners to the total of taxpayers, which is supposed to include every male of 21 years, it will be seen is very large. A few people, however, pay the bulk of the taxes. The following 76 persons will pay this year an aggregate tax of \$17,215,22, or considerable of the second will be a second to the second will be a second to the second to the second terms of t

ably more than ene-third of the total levy



105 37 350 58 118 56 101 96 100 50 155 24 112 18 171 67 198 28 200 78 200 78 139 22 199 70 The city has selected Robert Surtees, C. E. of Ottawa, to act as arbitrater in the approaching ex prepriation of the water and light works. Willis Chipman of Toronto, who is now here is the city's consulting engineer. The company has notified the council that Walter Shanly, C E, will be its arbitrator. The third man will be appointed by the local government. A great deal of expert testimony is being prepared for the arbitration which may last for some

Dr. R. L. Betsferd, sen of the late Judge Botsford, was married last evening to Mrs. Ella Newman. The ceremony, which was private, was conducted by the Rev. John

A herse thief was captured here tonight. The horse was stolen last night from Walter McMonagle of Sussex, and driven to Moncton. Just as police marshal Foster was re-ceiving a telephone message from Salisbury giving particulars of the team which passed that way, a horse answering the description was noticed to pass through the town head-ing for the road to Neva Scotia. Marshal Foster started in pursuit and overtock and aptured the man and team near the Sugar Refinery. The man, who is a stranger, was taken into custody, and the team handed ever to McMonagle, who arrived here this vening.
Rev. Arthur Slipper, rector of Harcourt,

Kent county, has received and accepted a call to Hely Trinity church, St Martins.

DORCHESTER. N. B., June 7.—The case of the Queen v. McDeugall was taken up this afterneon at 2 e'cleck. The first step was to empanel a jury. Out of the thirteen jurors called the counsel on both sides only objected to one. Those on the case are: Jas. Fillmore, Frank E. Maxwell, John Casey, Joseph Newcombe, Chas. Roberts, Clifford Chappell, Edward Babino, Joseph Trensland, Tarrence Swanner, Figure Company holm, Terrance Sweeney, Edwin Copp, Alfred R. Leblanc and Cerneilius Sullivan. Mr. Chapman, crewn efficer, then read to the court the indictment against the accused found by the grand jury at the March ses-

sion of the court. Fred. W. Samner, mayor of the city of Moncton, deposed: I have seen the Plain Dealer in the city of Moncton. I get the copy before us, dated February 24, 1894, from Lee Dicksen, a young man in Moncton. He handed it be me on 2nd March. I went up to McDougall's effice several times to get a copy, but I could never find him there. I read the column on "Shipping Intelligence" and also "Random Jottings." These columns are of an obscene character. (The crown counsel then read the items contained therein to the court.)

There are not any ships in Monoton having these names. The names refer to persons of ill-repute. I complained about this publication at the request of the ministers, W. C. T. U. werkers and many private individuals of Moncton. His worship then told the court as near as he could who each of these articles referred to.
Cross-examined by Barry Smith: I had letters from several people requesting me to complain of this publication. I complained Pringle, Chris Atkinsen, Sanford Barnes, Sackville; Gee C Coppy, Bedford Harper, Westmorland; J M Baird, J S Magee, J J Bourgeois, J W Whitehead, Mencton.

I think it a very immoral and obscene newspaper. Mr. Smith then read over the dif-ferent items contained under the heads of "Shipping Intelligence" and "Random Jot-tings," and, with very few exceptions, the mayor swere they were of an ebscene character. He also showed that the writer of these articles could not pessibly have been writing about ships, as they would not be floating around the city's streets or any part of the city.

The next witness called was Lee Dixon.

He was a clerk in Monoten. He had bought the Plain Dealer of the issue of February 24 last at the office of McDougall from Anderson, one of his employes, and had given the same to Mayor Sumner. The other witnesses called were John Gilderd, Gee. McDermott and Marshal Foster. Their evidence was very much the

same as the other witnesses and no new facts were brought out. The crown has only one or two more witnesses to call and then their case will be W. Hazen Chapman and W. B. Chandler

appear for the crown, and R. Barry Smith for the prisoner. DORCHESTER, June 8 -The case of the Queen v. C. Bruce McDougall [cocupied the attention of the county court nearly all day. Sheriff McQueen was the last witness called by the prosecution. His testimony did not disclose any new facts.

The defence did not call any witnesses and

he prisoner's counsel began to address the jury. W. B. Chandler, on behalf of the rown, followed with a short address.

His honor made a very clear charge. At 2 e'clock the jurers retired, and in bout two hours returned. They did not agree on a verdict. They stood six to six.

McDougall's ball was fixed at \$1,000 for his appearance at the November term, but the supposition is that the case will not be tried again. McDougall has not accepted the ball as yet.

SALISBURY, June 9.—Crandall Brothers have had the old warehouse torn down and

are building a new one.

Alexander L. Wright, a leading farmer, has had sixteen bushels of peas sown.—

After being prostrated for some time with acute rheumatism, Frank Taylor, station agent, is at his work again.—Farmers are not at all pleased to see the potate bug put not at all pleased to see the potate bug put in its usual appearance.

Hail as large as good sized peas fell yesterday morning.—Tramps are plentiful.

The band cencert last night passed off most successfully, the sum of \$33 being

DORCHESTER, June 9.—Today C. Bruce McDougall obtained satisfactory bail and went to Moncton this evening, he furnishing a bond for \$500 himself, and had two sureties, viz., his father, Peter McDougall, and Duncan Stevenson, in the sum of \$250 each. It is thought that this case will not be tried again.

Monoton, June 8.—At the regular annual convocation of Monoton council, Ne. 8, of Reyal and Select Masters and appendant orders, the following companions were duly elected: J L Harris, T J M; C P Harris, T J M; Ray John ris, R J M; J E Masters, J M; Rev John Prince, prelate; W J Croasdale, recorder; Geo B Willett, treasurer; H B Fleming, master of ceremenles; G H Pick, captain of guards; Ed Tweedie, con of C; W A Metz-

MONOTON, June 10. - Fire was discovered this afternoon about 2 30 o'clock in Tattle's planing mill at the foot of Lutes street. The fire appeared to have originated in or near the engine room, and when the alarm was given had mede considerable headway. The fismes spread with great rapidity and when the firemen reached the spet had spread to all parts of the building, which is a tetal loss, only the blackened walls standing. None of the machinery, and very little of the contents of the mill is saved. The

dollars. The in While Georg named Batem o their home night, their b seven men, wh fore they were known whether

welch has been FREDERICTON just completed is probably the city. The s and are set in se the natural week heavy brass foot

which when com pearance as ab stantial. What may pro Brunswick stree ber's cow walked Mrs. McNally went out to dri cow shook her l manner that Mrs to the house. rose bush, and out to drive her the girl and tosa her herns. Fins and a physician injury of a series It is no uncom meet men ly from Maine t

ment. They are and, although th work being done there is no diffic sarv labor. Durward Lely temerrow night. Major Staples who has been ver slewly recovering Trinity term o Hanington, Land The following made:

In re Jacob H White moves for of Judge Tuck debtors act; rul urday. Q en v. Mu Weiden, Q. C., 1 record and retur across land of A tu nable second Ex parte J. A. C, moves for seing up a garnish of the county c Dee dem John

lane—Mr. Jordon for judgment nisi affidavit having b two children then Queen v. Wm. Queen v. Wm. field Giberson, meves for rule ni Stephen K. Lai Edward O'Shaug moves for rule for ment of costs unc term. Rule abee Ex parte Joh Baxter moves for bring up order di fused. Bank B. N. A.

den, Q. C., move Barker giving p judgment under Court Practice court considers. In re the licens fer Chatham, A. nisi for certiorar second conviction certificate, and whether he had prescriptions significations were suffi ing ruled to the returnable next t Ex parte Banfi fer rute nisi for that summons v inspector appoint abat all parish e peintment must h not done in this

bear date the san

fused.

A number of Sc paper were allow en application es The annual mee of the Canada Ea held here this a statements for the that since the co Alex. Gibson's ma a large increase in net prefits were la year. The fellowere elected: Ale manager; Alex Gi alew, Jas S Neill, Alfred Rowley. Marysville is t tion track.

night preliminar

tors were appointed and Engineer I in the matter of a

The Yerk cou Denald, for bread FREDERICTON, Stephen K. Lane Ed. C. O'Shaugh for judgment quasing with trial; J. I fused with costs Merchants' Insu Samuel Schofield order that defende

ffer to suffer jud fer time to answer day next. Ex parte Turnb Recorder Jack, Q. rule nisi to quash ward, Q.C., Dr. I pany. The court d costs on the fell sufficient cause for and that the prepared to the appeals con

Scott act convic stands till next t fidavits. Crilley v. city of first in the mornin Charles F. Scott here today to Mis

Ex parte Queen

Bright. Lynch v. McD county court. J. plaintiff; W. Wila i The wedding of R. D. Wilmot, M. Parke of Quebec t

consulting

to Mone.

ich passed Marshal here this Harcourt,

accepted a lartins. The case of hn Casey, Clifford ph Trenen read to he accused

an obscene then read the court.)

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had bought February 24 much the

B. Chandler

occupied the arly all day. ony did not

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passed off
f \$33 being y C. Bruce bail and e furnish-

McDougall, um of \$250

and appenanions were e, recorder; B Fleming, W A Metz.

insted in or the alarm rapidity and he spot had ing, which is walls standdollars. The insurance is only two hundred.

While George Allen and an old man named Bateman were returning from town to their heme on the Shediac read, last

FREDERICTON, June 7.—Just before noon

FREDERICTON, June 5.—Alex. Ross has just completed for R. Chestnut & Sons what is probably the handsomest plate front in the city. The show windows are very large and are set in solid eak frames, finished in the natural weed. The firm is also having beauty beaut features and side along made. heavy brass footing and side signs made, which when complete will present an ap-pearance as attractive as it will be sub-

What may preve a serious accident oc-curred at the residence of J. G. McNally on Brunswick street this morning. A neighber's cow walked in through the frent gate. Mrs. McNally noticed the intruder and went out to drive the animal away. The cow shook her herns in such a threatening manner that Mrs. McNally repreated hastily to the house. Then the cow attacked a rose bush, and when the servant girl came out to drive her off the brute turned upon the girl and tossed her several times with her herns. Finally the girl was rescued and a physician summened, who found the injury of a serious nature.

It is no uncommon occurrence these days te meet men from the states, especial ly from Maine towns in search of employment. They are arriving here every day and, although there is a large amount of work being done in the city and vicinity, there is no difficulty in securing the neces-

Durward Lely will have a big house here temerrow night. The tickets are nearly all Major Staples of the Commercial hetel. who has been very ill for some days, is

Slewly recovering.

Trinity term of the supreme court epened yesterday morning. Present, Judges Tuck, Hanington, Landry and Vanwart. The following common motions were

In re Jacob H. McLeed, Seliciter General White moves for rule to set aside a warrant of Judge Tuck granted under abscending debtors act; rule nisi returnable second Sat-Q en v. Municipality of Victoria-Mr.

Weiden, Q. C., moves for rule nisi to quash record and return of a public read leading across land of Alex. Johnsen; rule nisi retu nable second Saturday. Ex parte J. A. Bewes-Mr. Gregery, Q. C, moves for rule nisi for certierari to

of the county court, Westmerland; court Dee dem John Black v. Edward McFarlane-Mr. Jerdon, Q. C., moved for rule

lane—Mr. Jerdon, Q. C., moved fer rule for judgment nisi against casual ejecter, the affidavit having been affixed to house while two children therein. Rule refused.

Queen v. Wm. Dibblec—Ex parte Whitefield Giberson, two cases—J. R. Murphy moves for rule nisi to quash. Rule nisi.

Stephen K. Lang and Stephen K. Fox v. Edward O'Shaughnessy—J. R. Armstrong moves for rule for attachment for non-payment of costs under order of court of last term. Rule absolute.

den, Q. C., moves to rescind order of Judge Barker giving plaintiff leave to sign final judgment under section fourteen of Supreme Court Practice Amendment act of 1894; court considers. In re the license vender under C. A. act fer Chatham, A. I. Trueman moved for rule nisi for certierari on the ground that in a

second conviction the first was proved by a certificate, and defendant was not asked whether he had been convicted; also that prescriptions signed by medical men by initials were sufficient, the magistrate having ruled to the contrary.—Rules granted returnable next term.
Ex parte Banfield, J. R. Murphy meves

fer rule nisi for certierari on the ground that summons was served by the Scott act inspector appointed by the municipality, that all parish efficers to be eligible for appointment must have taxes paid, which was not done in this case; also that information bear date the same day as effence.—Rule re-

A number of Scott act cases on the crown

tion track. At a meeting last night preliminary steps were taken to form an association and provisional directors were appointed. Land has been selected and Engineer Beckwith has been engaged in the matter of surgest. in the matter of survey.

The York county court opened teday. There was enly one civil case, Lynch v. Mc-Denald, for breach of contract, entered for

trial.

Fredericton, June 6.—This merning in Stephen K. Lane and Stephen K. Fex v. Ed. C. O'Shaughnessy, W. B. Wallace meved for judgment quasi non-auit for net proceeding with trial; J. R. Armstrong contra; rule refused with costs.

Merchants' Insurance Co. of Bangor v. Samuel Schefeld—Mr. Palmer, moves to the stephene of the steph

day next.

Ex parte Turnbull Real Estate company—
Recorder Jack, Q. C., shewed cause against rule nisi to quash assessment made against the company by the city of St. John; Dr. Alward, Q.C., Dr. Pugaley, Q.C., for the company. The court dismissed the appeal without costs on the following grounds: That no sufficient cause for relief had been shewn, and that the prepar course was to appeal and that the preper course was to appeal first to the board of assessors and thence to the appeals committee of the common council.

Lynch v. McDonald is still before the county court. J. H. Barry appears for the plaintiff; W. Wilson for the defendant, I'll le wedding of Miss Wilmot, daughter of R. D. Wilmot, M. P., for Sunbury, and Dr. Parke of Quebec took place at the Episcopal ally if it is a hard boiled egg.

to their home on the Shediac read, last night, their horse was held up by six or seven men, who beat them very badly before they were able to get away. It is not known whether their ebject was rebbery er simply an act of ruffianism. One man named Welch has been arrested. oensiderable damage was dene to the building before it could be put out. The loss to building and furniture will amount to about

\$250 and is covered by insurance.

The case of Lynch v. McDenald, tried this week in the county court, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$132. The action rese out of a contract which defendant made with Timothy Lynch, the plaintiff, to get out lumber, and after receiving \$50 in cash and some supplies, threw up the work.

The verdict was for amount of money and supplies get by the defendant. J. H. Barry for plaintiff; Wm. Wilson for defendant. Dr. Atherten and Mrs. Atherton, of Toronte, have been here for about a week, and will remain most of this month. Dr. Atherton is a keen fisherman and is anxious to try the salmon waters of the Miramichi

before his return to Terente, and will likely prolong his visit for that purpose. Two American gentlemen are in cerres-pendence with parties here with the view of establishing a beet and shee factory in

this city.

The 71st band has been disbanded and their instruments called in by Major Loggie.

The band went to St. Jehn with an excursion on the Aberdeen Saturday night against the express orders of Major Loggie; hence the summary dismissal.

The Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Fraser leave temorrew for quite an extended trip

In the supreme court the fellowing cases were heard today: Crilley v. the municipality of the city and county of Sb. John. Recorder Jack, Q. C. supported the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration; Dr. Pugsley contra. Question raised is whether the municipality is under any legal obligation for the centrel or man-

gement of reads and streets in Fairville, in the parish of Lancaster; court considers.

Ex parte Cassidy—L. A. Currey shows cause against a rule nist to quash Scott act conviction; Attorney General Blair and Dr. Pugaley centra. The conviction was made by the pelice magistrate of Chatham for the sale of a mixture of Ready beer and soda water, and defendant claims this mixture, which he calls a tonic, is not intexicating:

court considers.

Dominion Type Founding Co. v. Gazette
Publishing Co.—L. A. Currey and Geo. W.
Allen move for a new trial on the ground that A. G. Bowes as president of the cempany had no authority to make a nete of the company to pay a debt of John A. Bewes; A. O. Earle, Q. C., centra: new before the

Shortly after ten o'cleck tonight fire was discovered in the barn and storehouse in the rear of the Waverly hetel en Regent street. When first discovered the fire was under good headway. It appeared to have started in the storeroom among a let of rubbish and empty packing boxes, and spread with great rapidity through the large wooden building used partly as stables and storehouse by John B. Grieves and into an adjoining building, the structure belonging to Miss Coy and used as a storehouse for the occupants of her Queen street buildings. The second flat in both buildings was covered with hay and straw, and street. When first discovered the fire was term. Rule absolute.

Ex parte John McManus—J. B. M. Baxter moves for rule nisi for certiorari to bring up order dismissing information for removing gravel en Bay shore. Rule refused.

Bax B. N. A. v. Lantalum—Mr. Well den C. C. Street outlidings was covered with hay and straw, and at one time a serious conflagration of the department prevented. The department of the de did excellent work in confining the fire to the buildings in which it started. What originated the fire is a mystery. No one had any business where it first started. It may have been from a match carelessly thrown down or from a cinder from the pipe of somebody smeking in the building. The damage to Grieves' property is estimated at \$600 and to the Cey building \$300. This was the chief less, as the buildings contained no valuable goods. The back store of Lement & Sons caught in the roof and censiderable damage was done by water to the stock, damage was done by water to the stock.
The lesses are fully covered by insurance.
FREDERICTON, June 8.—The clesing exercises of the Provincial Nermal school were held this afterneen, beginning at 2,30 o'clock. The exercises as usual attracted a large number of visitors from the city and elsewhere, and friends and parents of the students. The programme this year was changed, and instead of having an all day exhibition of knewledge, the faculty decided te substitute exercises of a general nature

instead, and to shorten the proceedings to the afterneen session.

The exercises consisted of an opening chorus, Rule Britannia, by the students, followed by a short address from Principal A number of Scott act cases on the crown paper were allowed to stand to next term on application of F. A. McCully, and consent of A. I. Trueman.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Eastern railway company was held here this afterneen. The financial statements for the year's business showed that since the company has been under Alex. Gibson's management there had been a large increase in the earnings, and that the net prefits were largely in advance of last year. The fellowing board of directors were elected: Alex Gibson, president and manager; Alex Gibson, ir, E Byren Winslew, Jas S Nelll, Chas H Hatt, Jas Gibson, Alfred Rowley. Alfred Rowley.

Marysville is to have a half mile regulation track. At a meeting last The Mill Wheel was sung by the students and Miss Maud E. Hannah gave a very interesting reading, and was fellowed by a quartette, Rew Beatman Rew, and the

James A. Hughes, was the valedictorian.
Dr. Inch, chief superintendent of education, and Dr. Harrison, chanceller of the university, made short addresses to the students, and the precedings of the after-noen closed with the singing of Auld Lang Syne, and God Save the Queen, by the students.

The license examinations will be held next Merchants' Insurance Ce. of Bangor v. Samuel Schofield—Mr. Palmer meves for order that defendant be paid costs down to effer to suffer judgment; Mr. Weldon asks for time to answer. Time granted till Tuesday next.

Ex parte Turnbull Real Estate company—Recorder Jack, Q. C., showed cause against rule nist to quash assessment made against the company by the city of St. John; Dr. Alward, Q. C., Dr. Pugsley, Q. C., for the company The court dismissed the appeal without week under the supervision of the chief

American market. In the supreme court today, argument in Dominion Type Founding Co. v. Gazette Publishing Co. was cencluded; court con-

siders.

Bradshaw v. Baptist Fereign Mission Board—an equity appeal from the decision of Judge Barker refusing a new trial on the ground that he had ne jurisdiction, not having tried the case. Dr. Pugsley, Q. C., for Bradshavits.

Crilley v. city of St. John, will be called first in the morning.

Charles F. Scott of Dumfries was married here today to Miss Kirk of New Maryland, and Nehemiah Keirstead to Miss Grey of Bright.

The reason it is no joke to stand on a tack in the dark is because it is impossible to see

NOVA SCOTIA.

Suicide of a Retired Halifax Merchant.

Tax on Farmers.

Annapolis.

Annapolis, June 9.—The town people are very much excited over the action of the town council in exacting a license from a farmer, who has the audacity to sell the preduce of the farm to other than a merchant. The farmers are indignant at this absurd amendment to our bye-laws, and have already commenced to shun Annapolis and go to Bear River and Bridgetown. A public meeting may be called seen and measures taken so that the obnexious amendment will never become law.

The attorney general called a private meeting of the faithful last evening and talked over the prospects of a dominion election. He did not want the nomination himself, but thinks his colleague in the heuse of assembly will fill the bill. Many of the best liberals around town were not asked, as Lengley was doubtful but that they would be Mills men next election.

suffocation" was rendered at the inquest.
Whether it was accidental or not does not

Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 7.—Black's men, who are shipping his deals from Southampton Station, yesterday loaded a car which proved to have an imperfect brake. They jumped on the car te guide it to the main line ready to be hitched on the evening express train, but the car could not be stopped. The men jumped off and hurriedly threat deal across the switch to prevent the hrew deal across the switch to prevent the car from gliding on to the main line, and then ran to the station for the red flag. Stephen Black rushed up the line waving the signal, realizing that the lives and the property of the train were imperilled. Only just in time the train came to a standstill, for the leaded car had bounded ever the deal ebstructions and whirled out on the main line, broken its guiding reds and warped its wheels. The men had turned the switch and the car went off the points. Hermen Smith's wenderful dog has again distinguished itself. He cornered a yeung meese and called his master by a peculiar and unmistakable bark, and Mr. Smith had no difficulty with the help of the sagacious deg, in lasseing the pretty creature. It is about three menths eld, and was uninjured in the capture. Archie Madden's museum will likely obtain an addition.

Alvin Sutherland loaded his rifle, not heing aware that it was already loaded.

"Going to the states" is a simple and sure method of obtaining wisdem of the practical sert.

Joseph Reid was married two weeks ago in P. E. Island. The young couple have settled in their new home in Reckley, this county. Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Reid of Parrsbore, and their daughter, Mrs. Graves, her husband and child, recently passed through here on their return from a visit to the

bride and greem.

The new Baptist minister will arrive next week, and will preach his first sermen here en Sabbath, June 17.

HALIFAX, June 5.—A mest disgraceful and unprecedented affair occurred in the othy police court today. Ald. Edward W. O'Donnell was giving evidence in an ordinary assault case, when John T. Bulmer, defendant's counsel, entered a vigorous pretest against the witness, also being allowed to make a charge of the court of the country of the country of the court of the country of the cou ary assault case, when John T. Bulmer, defendant's counsel, entered a vigorous protest against the witness, also being allowed to make a change. After an exchange of epithets Ald. O'Donnell jumped out of the witness box, rushed to the counsel table and punched the lawyer's head. Judge Motton was paralyzed and gazed in utter helplessness at the disgraceful scene. Following the alderman's attack on the lawyer, William F. McCoy, Q. C., recorder of the city and deputy judge of the court, made some sneering allusions to Lawyer Bulmer. This was responded to, whereupon the deputy judge grabbed a big walking stick and made a dive at the lawyer. Tremendous excitement prevailed. The prisoners strelled out of the dock and mixed with the audience, but were too mixed with the audience, but were tee much interested in the fight to make their escape. Finally the court and the police recovered themselves and arrested lawyer Bulmer for abusive and insulting language to Ald. O'Dennell and Recorder McCey. He was hustled behind the bars and locked up with common drunks, but subsequently released, and will be tried tomorrow en a released, and will be tried tomorrow on a charge of disorderly conduct. Thereaf er the lawyer will take actions against the corporation, O'Dennell and McCoy for false

arrest and assault.

Halifax, June 6.—Lawyer Bulmer scored a big victory teday. He was arraigned on a charge of assaulting the police in yesterday's disgraceful police court fight. This merning presecuting counsel began an argument to the court, asking for the full penalty of the law, urging Bulmer had been committed to jail by the magistrate for contempt of court: Bulmer's counsel began the raphy when Stingalium Mothers the raphy when the reply when Stipendiary Metten threw the prosecution on their beam ends by stating that he had not ordered Bulmer's arrest and knew nothing about it. He refused to accept any responsibility for the imprisonment. The pelice had nothing to say, and counsel for presecution withdrew their case, finding themselves liable to civil actions for their conduct in sanding to prison or their conduct in

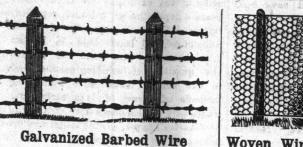
sending to prison a man who displeased Chief O'Sullivan, his deputy and Alderderman O'Donnell, Bulmer says, will all be preceeded against, and he will bring actions for damages totalling \$25,000.

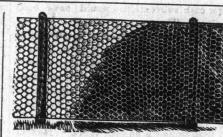
HALIFAX, N. S., June 8.—A terrific hurricane swept over the Cape Breten coast this

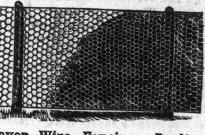
ricane swept over the Cape Breten coast this morning, causing considerable disaster to shipping. Among the vessels reported damaged are the American steamers Grampiers, Gloucester and Reulet, which collided with one another. The schoeners John Millard and Eliza B. stranded at Sydney, and the schooner Willie Oraig was totally wrecked at Aspuy bay. No lives are reported lost. Hallfax, June 10.—John L. Whytal, a highly respected citizen, who formerly car-HALIFAX, June 10.—John L. Whytal, a highly respected citizen, who formerly carried on a large wholesale and retail shee and leather business in Halifax, is missing, and is believed to have suicided. In April a daughter upon whom he dotted died in Rexbury, Mass. This affected him greatly,

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

ALL KINDS OF WIRE FENCING.

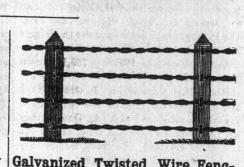








Netting, etc.



ing Witho Barbs.

CIRCULARS AND PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

W. H. THORNE & CO., - - MARKET SQUARE.

be would be Mills men next election.

DIGBY, June 9.—At an early hour this morning the dead body of John Haight of Barton was found on a sand bar which makes out into St. Mary's bay, a short distance from his home. Haight is supposed to have left his house about four o'cleck this morning to attend to his fish trap, but the manner in which he reached his death is not known. A verdict of "drowning and suffocation" was rendered at the inquest. to Mrs. Zwicker, 9 Rottenburg street, Halifax, in which he speke of the uncertainty of life, and telling her not to be surprised if anything happened to him, in which case he directed her to take charge of his effects and de anything that was necessary. When leaving the house on Friday merning Mr.
Whytel said to Mrs. Allen, with whom he Whytel said to Mrs. Allen, with whom he boarded, that there were two letters in his room addressed to his son, "John Leelie Whytal, Rexbury, Mass.," and he asked her, in case he was not home by this Sunday morning, to post these letters. He did not return. Nothing has been seen or heard of him and it is found that he was made away. him, and it is feared that he has made away

Fencing.

SPRINGHILL, June 8 —It is unfortunate that your Amherst correspondent when telegraphing Springhill news receives his mis-information from evidently unreliable seurces. The grand council of the P. W. A. did not meet in Springhill yesterday, as was stated by your Amherst correspondent, nor was the council called to meet to consider the threatened law suit against the men. The facts are these: The grand council met in Picteu county, and a delegate from Springhill had gene there to obtain permission for the miners here to atrike if necessary. The threatened law suit of the company against the union is not seriously considered in town, but is leeked upon as a ludicrous game of bluff played for the sharp which will be all right after a time.

George Atkinsen has returned again from the United States, considerably wiser.

George Atkinsen has returned again interviews, and has been explaining explicitly some points of the mining law to the proper authorities. The present up settled state of things is greatly to be deplered, but has become almost chronic of late. A slashing article has appeared in the organ of the miners, which bids the management remember that it is playing "a dangerous game" in carrying on its werrying and harrassing warfare, and that if it is so and harrassing warfare, and that if it is so anxious for law, it may get more than it bargained for from men who, under pressure, might take law into their own hands. The Halifax Chronicle, the government orgar, severely criticizes the article, and tells the editor that Nova Scotia will have sound public opinion and force enough behind it to peremptorily check unlawful acts. The present strained relations have certainly been a means of stirring up an unusual amount of socialistic and anarchist talk, and on that account alone a strike at the present time would be an unusually anxious one. time would be an unusually anxious one,

The new Scett act prosecutor, A. Mc-Millan, is energetically pushing forward his work. Three violators are now in the Amberst jail and some other offenders have quietly paid their fines. One sad feature of a recent case was that a women charged with violation of the law was arrested with her five young children, and to the disgust

town.

The Orange lodge will celebrate July lat by attending All Saints church, and will be addressed by the recter of the parish.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.) SPRINGHILL, June 8,-The grand council committee of the P. W. A. and the committee of Pioneer lodge met the management of the Cumberland Railway and Ocal ment of the Cumberland Railway and Coal company this afternoon and handed the reply of the lodge in answer to a communication from the management in reference to the matter under dispute. The company have at length consented to carry the timber to the places in the mine at two cents per box. This has been the chief bone of contention this last four weeks. This is according to the men's first request. Perhaps it ing to the men's first request. Perhaps it would be premature to say that peace prevails and confidence is restored. The truce is more of the nature of a temporary cossation of active hostilities. The chief thing needed is a restoration of confidence alike on the part of the management and the

Mes. Not only the workmen but the citizen generally are very much surprised at the Chrenicle's attack on Mr. Drummond, as it is well known that his efforts have been largely instrumental in preventing strikes. If he is at fault in the eyes of some of the werkmen, it is that he is tee prudent and has not enough demenstration of force. The men do not blame Mr. Cowans for the trouble as much as the subordinate managers.

The executive of the P. W. A. are net

and since then he has been much depressed in spirit. He has also been short of funds, and it is said he hasn't had a dellar for three 50 Cases Bath Brick. 50 Cases No. 1 Starch.

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THE SUN

McClure's Magazine for 1894.

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The Interprovincial Rifle Teams.

The interprevincial rifle match will take place this year at Bedford on Thursday next. The Nova Scotia team is composed

sales at 40c." The Examiner says: "Peta-toes have advanced to from 40 to 45c, per bushel." The Guardian says: potatoes were selling readily at 45c, per bushel and some at 50c." And the Guardian's Summerside man says: "The petate market teek another jump. Yesterday afterneon they were worth 60c. and before this item is read they will likely be over 60c. Potatees are reported scarce and there is consequently lively competition among buyers."

LOTS OF COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

London, June 11 .- A despatch from Hamburg to the Times says that the pelice Hamburg to the Times says that the pelice seized 59,000 counterfeit American five dollar notes in the ledgings used by the three counterfeiters who were arrested Friday.

The Austrian Empress' brother, Duke Charles Theoders, of Bavaria, has resumed at Meran his free practice as an eculist for the benefit of the poor.

Marsh Road Repairs.

Chief commissioner of public works Emmerson and A. C. Smith, city director of public works, and city engineer Peters had place this year at Bedford on Thursday next. The Nova Scotla team is composed of: Gr. McEachren, H. G. A.; Major Bishop, 63rd; Capt. Flowers, H. G. A.; Major Bishop, 63rd; Capt. Flowers, H. G. A.; Major Weston, 66th P. L. F.; Lieut. Oribb, 78th; Major Garrison, H. G. A. The scores of this team in the three matches to select the eight men has been unusually high, the eight totalling up 725, 723 and 708. The highest score yet made in any match is 701, made by New Brunswick in 1886. The team te represent Prince Edward Island will be composed of the following: Captain Crooket, S2nd battalion; Captain Hooper, do.; Lieutenant E. Stewart, Garrison Artillery; Quarter Master Sergeant R. V. Longwerth, de.; Gunner D. A. Stewart, do.; Sergeant J. M. Davison, Engineers; Corporal Baird, do.

The Price of Potatoss.

The advance in potatoes in Boston appears to have rattled the P. E. Island papers as well as the farmers. Friday's Patriet says "Petatoes took a jump Thursday and were selling freely at 350. We heard of some sales at 400." The Examiner says: "Potatoes have advanced to farmer 40 feet and a conversation on Saturday as to the repairs on the Marsh bridge. This bridge as a public herks, and city engineer Peters had a conversation on Saturday as to the repairs on the Marsh bridge. This bridge as a public highway has been kept in repair by the local government. The latter refuse to continue to do this, but Mr. Emmerson says the government is prepared to bear a pertion of the expenses. The local government on the bridge is within the city limits, the responsibility for keeping it in reapir rests with the city. The province, however, Mr. Emmerson Artillery; Other Interests are involved, too, and Mr. Emmerson on the subject, but Mr. Archibald had ne authority to act in the matter. The city view has been that the local government is willing to contribute to the cost in the matter. The city view has been that the local government is willing to contribute to the cost in the matter. The city view has been that the local governm

COXEY LEADERS LET GO.

Washington, June 10.—Coxey, Browns and Christopher Uslumbus Jones were today released from jail. They were met at the doors of the jail by Okhalama Sam, driving four horses attached to Coxey's phæten. The four proceeded to the National hotel, where they shook hands with the clerk and a few friends who happened to be present. After spending a quarter of an hour in the hotel they started for the Coxey camp at Bladensburg.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 13, 1894.

THE CENERAL ASSEMBLY. The Presbyterian General Assembly, which is to meet in this city this week, will represent a larger body of Christians than e convention which has ever met here. The Presbyterians are the next to the largest Protestant body in Canada. The Presbyterian population in 1891 was 755,199, comprising 15 73 per cent., or nearly one-sixth of the whole population. In Ontario thev are, with the exception of the Methodists, the largest religious body. In Quebec they are the largest Protestant body, except the Church of England. In Nova Scotia they are only exceeded in numbers by the Reman Catholics. In this province they stand fourth. In Prince Edwards Island they outnumber all other Protestants taken tegether. It is not only the federal government and The Presbyterian is considerably the largest church in Maniteba. It is third in the territories and in British Columbia. Notwithstanding the small increase in the population of Canada in the last decade the Presbyterians gained 79,034, an increase only exceeded by that of the Roman Cathelic In this province an immense block of and Methedist churches. The Presbyterian proportion of the population was somewhat larger in 1891 than in 1881. Of the gain 55,397 was made in Ontario and no less than is now increased in value by the construc-24,709 in Maniteba, where more than 28 per cent, of the total increase of population was Presbyteriau. In the North West and British Columbia this body made more than its full share of the gains. In the eastern previnces it did not hold it own. The rapid growth of Presbyterianism in the newer previnces is in part probably due to the home mission enterprises of the church, but it is not less to be attributed to the circumstance that its greatest strength is among people of Scotch extraction, who are sure to be found in great numbers among of the people. early settlers in promising regions. The man who remarked that wherever you find a good thing you find a Scotchman sitting down beside it, could account for a part of the growth of the Presbyterian body in the fertile west. But the general assembly represents more than the Presby terians of Canada. It takes in Newfoundland, where there are a few churches, but not a great many, some of the West India islands and many distant mission fields. China will be so well represented that a delegate from Formosa will probably be chosen mederator of the assembly. Nations and races are brought near to each other by such preceedings as the election of a Canadian preacher, lecated in a Chinese island and married to a Chinese weman, as the presiding efficer and efficial head of the church in the deminion. Not only is the Presbyterian body, which will meet here, strong in numbers Baird's alleged abuse consisted of and the area of operations, but great in its the reading of certain extracts from the British commissioner acting under constant influence and intelligence. It is no dispar- strictures made on Mr. Ellis by the organ of instructions from Dewning street. The obagement to other churches to say that the his own party in his own city, a journal Presbyterians have ever been well to the which had supported him with all its front in moral and educational enterprises. power in an election less than a year before. The church has been the friend of popular We have quoted some of the passages which education. It has steed for sound religious Mr. Baird read. Here are others which he will perhaps be the same as would follow training in its own circle according to its may have recited. They are taken from lights, and for general secular instruction in | the Telegraph of January 18, 1888, and so all circles. It has always demanded for its far as we know have never been retracted: adherents religious liberty and political equality, and has usually in this country been willing to concede as much to others. Of course there have been and will be differences of opinion as to what constitutes liberty and equality, and of course one church which will express and assert its epinions with some considerable emphasis epiniens with seme considerable emphasis en these and other matters will be the Presbyterian body. There was formerly a tradition that the church of John Knex was exceedingly conservative and dogmatic. This is at present as far as possible from the truth in respect to one branch of the Presbyterian church in the land of John Knox. Nor can it be said that Presbyterianism en this continent, and especially in Canada, is ultra conservative or slavishly uniform. There is a considerable range of opinion between Rev. D. J. Macdonnell or Dr. George M. Grant en one side and some of

LAND GRANTS.

room in the ministry of the church.

nething of the distance from Dr. McVicar

to Professor Campbell, for whom, in spite of

his Kingston address, there appears to be

Mr. Charlton's condemnation of the gov. ernment for granting large tracts of land in the northwest to railway corporations and other companies is clearly a piece of party politics. The present government has alienated a great quantity of land, but not Pacific company received 10,000 acres for Mr. Baird himself in the worst possible 20,000 acres for each mile of road to any cempany which would build the railway, this to be in addition te a heavy cash subsidy. Had Mr. Mackenzie's pelicy been carried out the Canadian Pacific company would have taken over from two te three times as much land as was actually required by the

present owners of the road. Mr. Charlton's resolution more strongly condemns the late government and himself than it does the present ministers and their supporters. But there is reason of income tax and of prebate and sucfor the contention that both ministries and all parliaments went too far residents, no matter where the property in this direction. Fortunately the railway may be situated. The proposition is obcompanies have at present a stronger interest viously ur just, as it exposes a man to in settling than in holding the land in the double taxation. The property abroad is Northwest. But as the country fills up the | taxed where it is situated, where it ought corporate owners may find it profitable to to be taxed. If it is situated in Canada, the hold special sections to get the advantage of | Canadian municipality must afford it protecthe unearned increment. The policy of a tion. If it is real estate the public obligations country in regard to unsettled lands should vesting in it belong not be the county

be such as to favor speedy and convenient ettlement under the best possible cenditiens. The safest way is for the people to allow them to fall into the hands of private

Oircumstances have made it hard to carry out this rule in repect to the Canadian North West. If the land had been withheld larger cash subventions would have been required. We have no doubt that in the end it would have been mere profitable to age or fifteen years age as it knews new. The North West lands had no appreciable value in pepular estimation when the Canadian Pacific railway was laid out. Money had then as now a known value. Neither the parliament ner the people, whom parliament represented, would have sanctioned a cash payment equivalent to the land sub-

parliament which have in the past been improvident in the matter of land grants. Seme of the provinces, notably British Columbia, Quebec and New Brunswick. have acted unwisely in the same direction. valuable land is owned by a corporation whose interests have apparently been averse to frontier settlement. Some of this land tion of a railway at the expense of the deminion and of the province. The ewners are, however, doing nothing to encourage settlement, and the land itself between well settled country fertile public lands, which are thus rendered difficult of access except by public roads and railways, all of which will add greatly to the value of the company's property. This valuable estate contributes little or nothing to the revenue of the province. It should have remained in the hands

NOT MR. BAIRD'S ABUSE,

Mr. Laurier struck a wicked blow at the chief ergan of his party in this prevince when he declared in the course of the recent debate that the reputation of Mr. Ellis would not be affected by Mr. Baird's abuse of him. New, Mr. Baird's so-called abuse grew out of a comparison that had been made by Mr. Davies and other grit speakers of the character of Mr. Baird and Mr. Ellis. Of course it was thought proper to assail Mr. Baird and glorify Mr. Ellis. Mr. Baird did not reply by giving his own epinion of either man. But he showed that at and after the time of the Queens election case there was not even in the party of Mr. Laurier and Mr. Davies a unanimous opinion such as had been expressed by the spokesmen of the party in the debate. Mr.

Our own country has proved by terrible examples that, like the United States, she will not countenance the treason that would strip her of her territory or her people. Witness the Sepoys blown to fragments from her cannon's mouth. We showed some days ance that the continuous and steadfast policy of the British empire was to acquire territory, and to part with none. Yet we have tolerated in our midst the open advocacy of dism mberment by a men who claims falsely to be a representative of our people. Who is there that believes that the man who would strike down the flag of our country in Canada, would not if he could cruth into fragments the empire itself? And can such a man remain the representative of this loyalisticity in parliament? Can such a man be a good citizen of this country? And what is the eath of such a one to bear faithful and true allegiance to his queen, what but the veriest perjury ance to his queen, what but the veriest perjury and mockery? Let an intellig nt and patriotic people give their judgment. Then Mr. Baird would naturally read the the Knox college men on the other, to say

> 1888: The resurrected literature of the Globe af The resurrected literature of the Globe affords no excuse for its advocacy of annexation. That advocacy is clearly sedi ious and disloyal. It is made without pretext of justification. It is made by a man who misrepresents the city of St. John, and whose holding of a representative position is a libel on the fair fame of our city. He ought at once to resign, but it seems that he has not, in that regard, even so much sense of decency and propriety as Mr. Baird.

In reading these extracts Mr. Baird was not abusing Mr. Ellis, He was merely showing that Mr. Ellis was not, in the opinse much as was offered by the government ion even of his own party, so pure and exwhich Mr. Charlton supported under a pol- alted a patriot as he had been represented icy which he approved. The Canadian during the debate by men bent on presenting each mile of track on certain sections. A light. If Mr. Laurier is right in saying that part of this land, however, reverted to the the Telegraph's expesure or description of government under later arrangements, so Mr. Eills did not hurt the reputation of the that the total amount granted was 7,000,000 man thus discussed then so much the worse acres less than the centract called for. The fer our valued contemporary. But it is fair Mackenzie government effered a subsidy of to the Telegraph, which has never withdrawn its observations, to say that its predictions respecting the result of the next Ellis election campaign were fully verified. IMPERIAL TAXATION OF COLONIAL

> Sir Charles Tupper, with the other representatives of the colonies, and the colonial party in the house of commens, are remonstrating strengly against the proposed imperial tax on property in the colonies owned by British residents. The new scale cession duties applies to all property of

PROPERTY.

where the ewner may chance to live but to A FREDERICTON SCANDAL the county or municipality where the preperty is situated. The local authorities afkeep control of the public lands, and not ford police protection and protection from Rev. Mr. McCully Too Indiscrete fire. They make it accessible by public streets or highways. lavestments other than real estate are protected or kept valuable at the cost of the county where they are placed. Five years ago a conservative chancellor of the exchequer in Great Britain heard a deputation of colonial representatatives on the smaller question of the tax pay the cash. But the country did not ation of colenial bends held in England. know as much about the west twenty years At that time also there was discussed the question of including colonial bonds in the list of investments which might be made with trust funds in certain cases where only British bends were then eligible Str Charles Tupper, as the leader and most influential of the representatives of the colonies, was the spokesman for these delegations. He had great success in his appeals. Sir Charles and his colleagues have induced Sir William Vernon Harcourt to pause, and it may be that the present chancellor of the exchequer is open to arguments.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

"The acts of England constitute a rupture of the peace," says the French minister of foreign affairs in discussing before the chamber of deputies the Conge treaty between Great Britain and Belgium. Lord Resebery, who helds the same position in Great Britain that the French minister does in France, has declared in his place in th house of lords that the nation does not prepose to accept foreign interference in the natter. An eminent Parisian journalist, Jacques St. Cere, explains the French point of view when he says that, "as a matter of fact, France will never consent to England's placing her hands en the Equatorial provinces of Africa belonging to Egypt, for if she consented it would be a tacit approval ef England's Egyptian policy, semething which is impossible.

This divests the anneuncement of the French foreign minister of much of its apparent importance. French disapproval of England's Egyptian policy has not interfered in the least with the operation of that pelicy. Great Britain has been in occupation of Egypt for more than ten years. France did not give tacit approval, but on the centrary has from time to time made divers protests. But this attitude has in no wise interrupted the pelicy adopted at the time of the trouble with Arabi Pasha. Not only is France opposed to the occupation, which amounts to a protectorate, but the gentleman who supposes himself to be the sovereign of Egypt has strong objections to British guardianship. So likewise has Turkey, to which nation Egypt is technically supposed to be an attachment. But somehew the occupation has gone on, and Egypt is teday virtually ruled by a Congo treaty than they have in the Egyptian occupation. If they do the result milder protests. In the meantime the British ministers claim to be mystified over the attitude of the French gover ment. They say that the treaty violates no conventions or agreements between nations, and is in no way a menace to France or a danger to international amity.

THE suggestion that the depression in the Canadian cotton manufactures is due to the national policy is not honestly made. Everybody knews that if foreign cotton goods were admitted free of duty the Canadian factories would all of them be closed down, and that some would never start again. Moreover it is well known that cotton manufacturing is in a bad way in free trade England. Consider, for instance, this despatch: "The cotton mills at Hayfield, Derbyshire, owned by Mr. T. H. Sidebottom, member of Parliament from Staleybridge, have been shut down owing to the depression in the cotten trads. The stoppage of these mills has thrown 3,000 people out of work."

THE agricul ural committee of the house following from the Telegraph of January 20, of commons at Ottawa has been dealing with the question of transporting butter to Great Britain. The Ostario dairymen complain that suitable cold storage is not provided. The committee has adopted the following

resolution: That this committee is of opinion from the evid nce laid before them that the creamery butter manufactured in Canada and sent to the Engli-h markets suffers from an unfounded prejudice which has hitherto affected majerially the prices obtained, and consequently the increase that this country should be making from wear to year out his important article of from year to year on this important article of dairy product, and therefore recommend the government to take such steps as will place our butter on the market in fair competition

AT least four persons have been nominated by presbyteries for the position in the Presbyterian college at Halifax made vacant by the death of Principal McKnight. These are Rev. Dr. Macrae of this city, Professor Seth, formerly of Dalhousie college, but now of Brown university, Rhode Island; Professor H. McD. Scott of Chicago, a Dalhousie graduate; and Rev. E. D. Millar of Yar-

THE third party at Ostawa veted solid against Mr. Davies' motion in the Eilis and at first studied law and practised that case. It has become sufficiently evident profession there two years. He then studied that Mr. McCarthy and Mr. O'Brien are more than willing to vote with the oppositien where that is possible. But the motion of Mr. Davies was too much for the independent party.

Ir is believed to be true, or at least is ac cepted as true by the London conservative journals, that Mr. John Burns, the leader of the labor party in the imperial house of folio in Lord Rosebery's government. Mr. Burns is poor, but is bound to be indepen-

A MERCHANT from Hayti has established a house in Hairfax for the purpose of carrying on a direct trade with that island. He says that Haythis one of the best markets available for fish,

With a Young Lady.

With the Result that He Will Probably Have to Get Out.

Hoegg's Canning Factory, With Machinery and Stock, Destroyed by Fire Early This Morning.

FREDERICTON, June 11 —Bishop King-don returned from his visit to England Sat-

urday afterneon.

Henry B. Rainsford, barrister, of this city, is doing some good immigration work this summer, through Mr. Gardner, dominion agent at St. John. Mr. Rainsferd has aleady forwarded a number of applications to Mr. Gardner for mechanics, laborers, farmers, and also a large number of descriptions of farms for sale in this part of the province, Mr. Gardner has recently forwarded to Mr. Rainsford the following letter from Major

68 CORNWALL GARDENS. QUEENS GATE S. W., LONDON, May 14, 1894.

LONDON, May 14, 1894.

DEAR 'MR. GARDNER — Mr. Fellows, your agent general, has advised me to consult you on a matter which is occupying much of our attention at home: How to find en pl ym nt for thoroughly good workmen, of excellent character, who really cannot find work on this side of the water. The Church Kmigration society has taken up this question; and, owing to my connection with 'amac a and knowledge of your district, I am acting at their request in order to devise some means of benefitting all concerned. As you know probably, the society take a great deal of trouble in satisfying themselves personally of the fitness of the persons they send out. The organization to ensure this on this side is very perfect; we ask your co-operation on ization to ensure this on this side is very perfect; we ask your co-operation on the other. Can you help us by putting us in direct communication with employers of labor to whom we could forward the characters of the men from their late employers. The distance between New Brunswick and Great Britain has been rendered so insignificant, and the bonds are being drawn so closely between Canada and home, that we feel that it only requires a proper erganization to ensure your getting what you want and what we are really able to supply—good workmen and mechanics able to supply—good workmen and mechanics and good female servants, nurses, etc., etc.

My acquaint ance with the Drurys and others has led me to interest myself in this matter in connection with your province, and to give such time to it as my duties as an officer still serving in the army will permit serving in the army will permit.
Yours faithfully.
H. E. RAWSON, Major.

The prisoners David Greenlaw and David Burke were remanded this afternoon for trial at nisi prius court next week, on a charge of burglary in Estey's store at Mill-

The examinations for teaching licenses for the province open tomorrow in Fredericton. John and Chatham. There are two hundred and sixty applicants for examina- he resides at Mechanic Falls. tion at Fredericton, 34 at St. John and 14 at is thirty-five years eld and is marri-Chatham. Of the Fredericton list 16 are ed and lives with his family. for grammar school license, 95 for first class He is a laborer and works by the day about and and 149 for second class-making a total the village. Rand evinced no uneasin The following is a list of these who will try the examinations for Fredericton for gram-mar school license: Frank Alleu, W A neighborhood, where the assault is alleged Good, L R Hetherington, Allen T Hoben, W H Long, I Bowman Maggs, A S McFarlane, E T McKnight, J Frank Owens, William Veszey, Matble J McIntosh, Sadie Thompson, Nellie B Williamson. If being talked about has any effect Rev.

Clarence Watts McCully, vicar of Christ's church Cathedral, must have had burning stronger form in the case of the ears for the last eight or ten days. He has been the subject of numerous stories more or less socially sensational, and just such
yarns as gossips delight to whisper to each
other in private. During the last two weeks
Mr. McCully's name has been freely coupled with thatof a rather fascinating young woman who lives directly across the street from his place of abode. They having been seen walking together was sufficient to give rise to the story that they were frequently seen on the railway track in the evenings; that most of his time was spent at and abo house of the young woman, and then it was told that Caretaker Woodward met them leaving the old burial ground just as he was closing the gates at half-past nine one even-

ing in May.

Mr. McCully held service in New Mary land occasionally on Sunday afternoons, and some are bold enough to state was accompanied to the services his fair inamerata. These are some of the stories that are afloat, but how much, it any, truth there is in them

Mr. McCully himself admitted to a friend the other day that he had been indiscreet in his actions, but pleaded the excuse that the young lady was really a most charming person and he could not refrain from kissing her. It has been reported several times that Mr. McCally had left town but he is here vet and has not been seen outside for the

The young woman was told some of the stories afloat about her and completely broke down. She emphatically denied that anything of an indiscreet na ure had taken place between herself and Mr. McCully,

who, she says, is a perfect gentleman.

THE SUN called upon Bishop Kingdon this evening to learn the facts, and in reply to an inquiry his lordship stated that he really as yet knew nothing about the un-fortunate affair. He had only returned from England on Saturday evening, and Mr. McCully had not called upon him since his return, nor had Mr. McCully sent him any ommunication.
"No action has yet been taken," said his

lordship. "I have been very busy since my return with the work that had to be attended to, and tomerrow I am obliged to go to St. John for a day or two, so that this mat-ter must stand for a few days yet."

This was all the information Bishop Kingden could give The Sun tenight, but it is conceded that Mr. McCully's resignation will be demanded at once and his term

of service at the cathedral summarily con-

The fact that Mr. McCully did not appear at the cathedral at all on Sunday is accepted as evidence that he himself realizes that he must go. Mr. McCully has been here just one year. He came from Balti-more and had the highest oredentials beth as to character and ability. He is a sen of the late Judge McCully of Halifax, N. S. ander the bishop of Nova Scotia, by whom he was admitted to hely orders and er-dained, and when offered the position as vicar of the cathedral here he was laboring

June 12, 2 a. m.- D. W. Hoegg & Co's canning factory was burned at one o'clock this morning. The building occupied by the factory was fermerly built and used by the old Fredericton Lea her company, and stood on the corner of King and Northumberland streets. After the latter company was wound up the property was sold to its present owners five or six years ago, who have since greatly improved the premises and added a large amount of machinery. At present the factory was shut down and the firm are operating at New Mills, Restigouche Co.
No person but a careteker was in the building all yesterday. At 12.30 Mr. McGinn

passed up along the street and then there was no sign of any fire. At one o'clock the whole structure was a mass of flames. Beyond a doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary, as have been all the fires of the last few months. There is a fire bug in town who should be unearthed and punished. The factory and buildconnected therewith were all ings connected therewith were all practically destroyed, besides the machinery and a large quantity of packed goods stored in the buildings; also materials for the season's operations. The interior was soaked with oil, and was most inflammable. The firemen had one of the hardest fights to confine the destruction to one building. A small quantity of packed goods in boxes was saved. The firm had some insurance on the building and steck, but how much cannot be ascertained at this hour. The headquarters of the firm is at Waterville, Me. The less is in the vicinity of ten thou-

MAINE NEWS.

A Serious Hail Storm Greatly Damages Crops Around About Portland.

A Married Man from Mechanic Falls Makes a Brutal Assault on a Girl.

PORTLAND, Me., June 11.-A severe hail storm teday greatly damaged the crops of the farmers in the surrounding country. It breke many windews in the city and caused several accidents by runaways. One building, the Westbrook seminary, was struck by lightning, but the damage done was not extensive.

LEWISTON, Me., June 11.-Monday at soon Sheriff Hill of Auburn received a message from Deputy Sheriff True of Mechanic Falls, asking him to send out a large posse of men to sceur the country for the capture of a man who had committed a terrible assault on a young girl in the neighborhood of Mechanic Falls, a few hours before. The message stated that Mr. True had enlisted forty men in the search and asked Mr. Hill to send out as large a searching party as nessible. Sheriff Hill and the jailer, Deputy Sheriff Beals, hurried out, and with the assistance of City Marshal Vesmus, seen The details of the assault are that Bessie

Thurlow, aged 15 or 16, while on her way to school, Menday merning, had been knocked down by a man, dragged into the woods and horribly assaulted. As soon as the alarm was given and Mr. True had been netified, a crew of men started out in hot pursuit of the scoundrel. The man was aptured on the Grand Trunk railway by Deputy Sheriff True. He was walking leisurely, and had nearly reached the Oxford station. His name is John Rand, and of 260. The total for the province is 308. and when charged with the assault he de nied it, and said that he knew nothing of Cowperthwaite, Chas H Elliott, Frank A to have taken place. Rand was taken to resence of Miss Thurlew, and Miss Thurlow identified him as the man who had committed the assault.

Miss Thurlow's father's name is Frank Thurlow, and they are a respectable family. Rand is a large, vigorous man. This, so far as the citizens of Mechanic Falls know, is the first time he was ever charged with orime of any kind. Rand has kept his own counsel since arrest and no attempt has been made by officers to induce him to make a statement. He denies the charge and says he knews nothing about it.

The first report was that the victim of the assault was dangerously injured, but the latest is that she is not so injured, but that she will recover. One report is that the girl was found insensible.

Grand Manan.

GRAND MANAN, June 8.—Capt. William Benson, who was down to Machias Seal Island light station on the 5th inst., reports Keeper Seely and family all well. He tool down mails and supplies. He reports they have a fine new tramway built for hauling up the freight and supplies landed there. The government steamer Lansdowne was there a few days ago and took the workmen off. The fisheries cruiser Curlew was at Seal cove last week with bueys for Capt. Benson to put in place. She was also in at North Head on the first and second insts. Standish and Roy Carson, who are attend-

hg the Provincial Normal school, arrived rom Fredericton on the 29th ult. having come home to see their father. Robert Car on of Grand Manan, who is seriously ill. The F. C. Baptist church at White Head nas placed a fine bell from the McSnane foundry, Baltimore, in position in its belfry.

Lobster fishing is about over and it has not paid well this season either in the amount of lobsters taken or the prices received for them. Weir building is just com mencing and will occupy a large number of people for some time to come. Line fish are still scarce and so is bait of all kinds. Samuel Oronk has moved his family from Mark Hill to North Head.

Quite a number of new buildings are be put up at different parts of this Island this summer as soon as lumber and carpenters and the masons get at work at them, viz. The new barracks for the Salvation army at North Head; a new F. C. Baptist church at Castalia; a F. C. Baptist church at Grand Harbor; two or three dwelling houses to be erected and in course of con-struction at Seal Cove, the same number at White Head, and a new dwelling house at Ox Head for Albert Henderson. Although times are dull now, it doesn't look as if our people were entirely out of cash.

THE CROP BULLETIN.

Boston, June 11.—The weekly crop bulletin of the New England weather service says the Massachusetts crops generally have been very quick to feel the effects of the present warm weather. Corn is growing fast after having been replanted three times in some instances. The earliest planted potatoes are growing very luxuriantly. In Maine the cool weather of the first part of the week has checked most crops and corn looks very poor. Oats and potatees have felt the cold weather also.

North Shore Fishing.

(Chatham World.) Shad are very plentiful, some of the fishermen getting 80 in one haul. Messrs. A. & R Loggie of Black Brook are buying them up at five cents each.

Salmon are reported scarce down river. The price received by the fishermen up to Wednesday was \$1 each, but it fell to 80 cents on that day. The cause assigned for the fall in price is hard times in the United States.

Lobsters were very scarce at the beginning of the season, but the prospect of a good season's fishing is looking better. The beats WANTED.

A THIRD CLASS TEACHER for Di trice No. 6 in the parish of Elgin, Albert Co. Apply to the undersigned. AL'X. GELDART, Secretary to Trustees,



44 kinds for sale by druggists, 25c a bottle.

Others are being successfully treated by mail. You may be also. If you are suffering with any ailment try Homeopathic treatment.

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS.

Preston Pellet Co., Lt'd. St. John, N B.

HUMPHREYS' This Precious Ointment is the

triumph of Scientific Medicine Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a curative and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used over 40 years, and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction. For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequaled. For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is Infallible. For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore

Nipples. It is invaluable. Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 1112 113 William St., NEW YORK.

CURES PILES.

HERBERT RICE

To arrive by the above Schooner:

360 Puns. | Choice Grocery 33 Tierces

-FOR SALE BY-

Barbados Molasses.

W. F. HARRISON & CO.

at Point Sapin are getting as high as 1,600 per day each. The average at Richibucte Cape and along the beaches is reported to be about 1,000 a boat. Further south the catch is smaller.

Smythe Street

MANITOBA NEWS.

Damage by the Floods-Death of Dr. Porter-Getting Warm in Politics.

(By the Associated Press.) WINNIPEG, June 11.—A Swede farm laborer named Andrew Andersen suicided yesterday by hanging himself from a beam in a barn at the Rumbalt farm, Melita.

The erder of Independent Foresters of the Northwest have organized a high court with H. Meyer, Q. C., of Calgary as chief ranger. Dr. Perter, medical superintendent of the Winnipeg General hospital, died this merning of typheid fever.

The damage caused to the C. P. R. by the

floods on the western division of the C. P. R. has been repaired, and the line is again in working order to Donald, and trains will prebably be running through to the ceast within two or three days.

A large number of prominent Winnipeg
Masons left for Banff this morning, where the Masonic Grand Lodge of Manitoba an

the Northwest convenes this week. This is the first time in twenty years that the Grand Lodge has met entside of Winnipeg.
The political pot is beiling het in Lisgar
in anticipation of Mr. Ross, M. P. for that constituency, being appointed governor of Maniteba. Numerous candidates have cropped up, among them George H. Brad-burry of Ostawa, who is actively canvassing as a censervative. Dr. Octon, Hugh Armstrong and T. H. Gilmour, also conservatives, and John A. MacDonald, liberal.

The Patrons of Industry are holding convention here new to choose a standard Governor Mackintosh of the North West, who has been ill here several days, returne

Regina this morning.

The employes of the North West Central railway have quit work until some arrange-ments is made with them regarding back pay. Over six months' wages are due them.
Only thirty or forty men are affected.
Robert Fisher, a farmer of Cook's Creek, was tonight chosen the candidate of the Patrons for Lisgar constituency.

RECEPTION ON THE CHICAGO.

The United States Cruiser's Officers Entertain Three Hundred and Fifty People. GRAVESEND, Eng., Jona 11.-Rear Ad-

miral Henry Erben gave a reception this afternoon on board the U. S. cruiser Chicago. The weather was cloudy. An awning was erected over the spar deck and the sides of this enclosure were draped with flags. A salute was fired upon the arrival on board the warship of the United States ambassador, Hon. Thos. F. Bayard. About three hundred and fifty guests were present at the collation, which was served on the gun deck. The officers' quarters and the berth deck were used as smoke rooms. Secretary James R. Roosevelt of the United States embassy, and Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles, the U.S. naval attache, and all the leading Americans in London were present. Dancing followed the reception.

Lieutenant Peary's title is one of courtesy only. He has spent more than one quarter of his time since he entered the U. S. navy

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NOTICE When orde WEEKLY SUN NAME of the paper is going which you wis Remember ! Office must 1

prempt compli NOTICE. -TE velope, addres ing one dollar, sender thereof sent it please Moncton, Aug

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l.-Rear Adreception this cruiser Chily. An awn-deck and the were draped was fired board the About three resent at the on the gun s. Secretary United States nander W. S.

were present. ne of courtesy

CITY NEWS. The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together with Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prempt compliance with your request.

NOTICE. -THE SUN has received an en velope, addressed to the manager, containing one dollar, but without the name of the sender thereof. Will the subscriber who sent it please send his name on postal card at ence. The letter is post-marked Moncton, Aug. 24.

We received an envelope with St. George post mark on it, containing 25c. in stamps, but no accompanying letter. Will the person who mailed it kindly send name and

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents are requested to keep their news letters down to the smallest possible limit during the session of Parliament.

TO CARLETON CO. SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. I. D. Pearson, traveller for the DAILY and WEEKLY SUN is now in Carleton county and will call on subscribers as fast as possible. Mr. the county this week.

Tug Dirigo has gone to Fredericton to do THE steam launch Randolph is at Millidgeville having some finishing touches put on

MRS BARTLETT'S house on Erin street was entered on Monday night by some parties. who stole \$40 The money was taken out of her pocket book.

On Sunday last Rev. Geo. A. Hartley, of F. C. Baptist church, Carleton, baptized two persons at the Old Fort. They were received into the church at evening service. OPERATIONS have been commenced at the new cheese factory at Waterford, Kings county. Albert Sears of Sussex is in

THERE are 25,000 pounds of milk brought to Sussex every day by the farmers. About 10,000 pounds goes to the cheese factory, A CORRESPONDENT of the Sussex Record

COAL SHIPMENTS TO THE STATES. - Con

siderable coat is being shipped from Joggins to U. S. ports and vessels on the spot are obtaining good freight rates, but ewing to the uncertainty of the strike, vessels require to be at Joggins ready to load before characteristics.

GOOD RUNNING -The steamer David Westen ran from Fredericton to Indiantown wharf in exactly six hours, Friday, making twelve boat and four wharf stops. The time from Scovil's to Indiantown was three hours, with five stops; from Pitt's landing te wharf at Indiantown, sixty-two minutes,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY .- According to present appearances the coming meeting of the Presbyterian general assembly will be almost unprecedentedly large. Already seme 350 delegates have been heard from, and most of them have been located. The lecal committee has its hands full at this stage in making the final arrangements.

NEW HALIFAX FIRE CAPTAIN. - Much in terest was taken in the meeting at the Central engine house last evening, due to the fact that a captain of the fire department was to be appointed. Captain Broderick submitted his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted. The candidates were John E. Burns and Joseph D. Murphy. Joseph Murphy, whose popularity was fully demonstrated on this occasion, was elected He secured 76 votes and John Burns 38 The latter is an efficient officer, and continues to fill the position of vice-captain.

A BRIGHT NEW PAPER. -The first issue of the Dispatch, Woodstock's new paper, C. C. L. Ketchum and Charles Appleby editors and proprietors, has just come to hand. It is a neat eight page paper of the same size as the late St. John Workman, and will be issued every Wednesday. Mr. Ketchum's valuable newspaper experience is apparent in the make-up of the Dispatch. and it is attractive in appearance, as well as bright and newsy in contents. It starts out with a good advertising patronage, which is in favor of its declaration that it has come to stay. The other Woodstock weeklies, and country weeklies in general, will have to look to their laurels. Messrs. Ketchum and Appleby are to be congratulated on the auspicious beginning they have made.

THE HALE METHOD ON THE ISLAND. Dr. J. D Maher returned from a trip to the Island last evening, where he has been introducing the celebrated Hale method of the painless extraction of the teeth. On Monday and Tuesday last Dr. Maher, in the office of Dr. J. P. Murray, Charlottetown, demonstrated to a large crowd the practical working of the method. At Summerside the Hale method was demonstrated in the office of Dr. A. A. Macintyre, one of the leading dentists of the island, in the presence of a large crewd. At Summerside on Wednesday Dr. Maher expected on by the standard on the presence of the leading dentists of the standard on the presence of the standard on the standard of the tracted one hundred and sixty teeth by his

He Found His Friends .- An Arabian arrived in the city Thursday afternoon from New York who could not speak half a dozen words in English. It seems he wished to find friends, who, he thought, resided on Erin stree. After vainly wandering around the street for two or three hours in search of them he came hack to Frank Curren in the Canadian News office at the depet, and by signs, etc, made Mr. Curren understand what he wanted After considerable trouble Mr. Curren discovered that the man's friends bad moved from Erin street out the Marsh road. He therefore accompanied the man to his friend's house. The inmates were over j yed at the sight of the traveller, and were profuse in their thanks toward Mr. Curren, and even went so far as to offer him money for his services.

THE late C. M. Gardner was not a half rother but an uncle of Samuel Gardner. A PUBLIC hall. 24x40, is being erected at Belitele Point, Kings county.

THE Havelock cheese factory received 000 pounds of milk per day and has already turned out a ten and a half of cheese. THREE persons were baptized in the Leinster street Baptist church Sunday

ONE of the old north end hand engines is being fitted up preparatory to being sent up to Sackville, where it will be used in future. SECRETARY WETMORE of the S. P. C. A

THE harbor presents an unusually busy

were elected trustees of the church for the ensuing year: Geo. Sanderson, Alex. Jardine, John Johnston, Jas. Mowat, David Sinclair, J. P. Macintyre, T. W. Peters, Murray MacLaren, M. D., and Jas. Wilson.

BANDMASTER JONES of the 62ad is about getting up a fine Scotch programme in honor of the Governor General's visit, consisting of selection of Scotch airs with variations for cornet, euphonium, clarionet, etc.; waltz, Loch Lomond, and Princess Louise quadrilles; also some Scotch marches.

GOOD THOROUGHBRED SHEEP.-R. D. W. Hubbard of Burten, Sunbury Co., reports to denly after an illness of only four days, of The Sun that he is having good luck with his flock of pure-bred Shropshires, that have always carried off prizes wherever exhibited. Almost every ewe in the flock has a pair of

LOTS OF ICE.—Capt. Lynas, of the Fur-aess liner Damara, told a Sun reporter Monday that on the 6th inst. he passed some immense icebergs near Cape Race. The largest one was about 300 feet high and fully a thousand feet long. It was aground about ten miles off Cape Race. Another berg about 150 feet high was sighted some Pearson is visiting the lower end of 100 miles this side of the cape. There were lots of small ones near this second loeberg which looked as if they had broken away from it. This ice was right in the track of

KINGS COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION .- The annual prize meeting of the Kings county R fls association will be held at the provincial range, Sussex, on Thursday, the 21st June, commencing at 8 a.m., sharp, when prizes to the amount of \$100 in cash, in addition to the usual cups and provincial medal will be competed for. Martini rifles will be used. Volunteers residing in the county only are eligible, who will fire in

QUIRK IN THE NORTH END LOCKUP.-The readers of THE SUN will remember that man named Quirk was discharged or escaped, as the case may be, from the Pro-vincial Lunatic Asylum some time ago, and that there was much anxiety for a time as to his whereabouts. Early this morning Officer Semple found Quirk roving about Main street in his bare feet and placed him in the north end police station.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Sussex Record says: The prespects are now that the Springdale paper mill will be started again soon. Three gentlemen from Massachusetts, who, it is said, will operate it, arrived there ing freight between St. John and Halifax and the upper provinces with remarkable and the upper provinces with remarkable rapidity, competing with the C. P. R., which has a shorter route. The public is indebted for this pushing of business to D. Pottinger, who besides being general superintendent of the railway, is superintendent of transportation.

> To ADDRESS THE BOARD OF TRADE,-Robt. Cruikshank has received word from James W. Robertsen, dairy commissioner, in response te an invitation from the board of trade, stating that he will visit St. John on Friday next and will that evening address the board of trade on "Agriculture in New Brunswick, and the policy of our department toward its development." In the absence of President Hatheway, W. S. Fisher, vice-president of the board, and Sec-

street, Carleton. It is the work of William Prime, who is employed with Sleeth, Quin The posture is easy and graceful and the expression very good. Many who have seen the work say that it is excellent in design and execution. Mr. Prime is deserving of every encouragement in his artistic efforts, which represent a great deal of time and pairs highly endicated and the knee slightly bent. As it is we break down on the reference of the beyond repair. But not always.

Otherwise a certain man could never he need these words, "I feel as smart today of every encouragement in his artistic efforts, which represent a great deal of time and pairs highly endicated and the substitution of the property of the posture is easy and graceful and the serving of the beyond repair. But not always.

Otherwise a certain man could never he need these words, "I feel as smart today of the property of the posture is easy and graceful and the sexpression very good. Many who have seen the work say that it is excellent in design and execution. Mr. Prime is deserving of every encouragement in his artistic efforts, which represents a great deal of time and of the property of the proper pains, highly creditable to any beginner.

Salt dissolved in alcohol will take out grease spots. Landlady-Have you tried the coffee this

morning, Mr. Linton? Mr. Linton-Yes, I have, and it has proved an alibi.—[Breoklyn Judge-Ignerance of the law excuses

one. Prisoner—Humph! Den de jury's dead sure to find my lawyer guilty.— Buffalo Courier. "Don't you think that Spudkins is a very

s'ingy man?" "He is. He doesn't even enj y a joke at his own expense."-[Pittsburg Mark Twain asserts that all medern jokes are derived from thirty-five original jokes which were eriginated in the days of Soc-

First tramp (running) —Do you know the name of that dog?" Second Tramp (increasing pace)—"I should say it was 'Posterity,' by the way he comes after us."-[Yenkers

"Is that your mamma, Willie?" asked the lady in the hotel parlor. "She used to be my mamma," said Willie, "but I've had two brothers since then; so she ain't all mine."-[Harper's Bazar.

May-Are you still calling on Nellie Update? Brother Jack—Yes; she's a very bright girl. May—She must be; I hear you don't need a light in the parlor when you and she are there,—[Philadelphia Record. James Kelly of Summit, N. J., has a handy combination. He is not only a justice of the peace, but chief of police also. This enables him when he arrests a man to arraign the latter before himself and see that he gets a fair trial.

Hawker's pills are an unfailing ours for billiousness and sick headache.

MONCTON.

Rev. R. S. Crisp Declines a Call Wesley Memorial Church.

The Army of Tramps Growing in Numbers -Death of George Proudfoot.

Monoron, June 11.-Rev. R. S. Crisp ha leclined the call from Wesley Memerial church, Mencton. His present congregation has reported Abner Secord and Geo. Munro for working horses which were unfit for that it is his duty to remain for another year at all events. The army of tramps appears to be grew-

The harbor presents an unusually busy appearance just now There were eight steamers discharging and loading in the port yesterday, besides a number of sailing vessels.

WM. MILLER, the pilot, had one of his hands very badly hurt the other day on board the pilot boat David Lynch, which was in tow of the stmr. Micmac.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—The fellewing the standard standard was bound for Halifax, while the standard standard was bound for Halifax, while the home and was bound for Halifax, while the others hailed from the United States and were bound nowhere in particular. Another tramp named Edward O'Brien, hailing from St. John, applied for protection last night, making five in all. There were three ether arrests Saturday and Sunday, so that the police cells were fully occupied. This merning all the tramps were allowed to go, as ne particular charge could be brought against

George R. Proudfeet, the well knewn watchman and night porter at the I C. R. office in Moncton, died last night very sudthrifty twins at her side, and Mr. Hubbard hopes to be in a position in the fall to fill applications for pure-bred males. until the close of the war in 1865, having had a rather eventful experience. He received enly a slight wound however, and never applied for a pension. Mr. Proudfoet leaves a widow and two sons, one of whom is engaged in the Greenland fisheries, another being a resident of Minneapolis.

The Moncton rifle club, which has secured a

new range within easy distance of town, has had two very successful practice matches so far this season. The annual meeting of the club takes place on the 12th.

Will Celebrate July 12.h by an Excursion to Point du Chene.

SUSSEX, June 9.—The Citizens' band gave an open air concert on the square in front of the Exchange hetel last night to a very large audienc Admiral Nelsen Orange lodge at its regular meeting last night decided to held an excursion to Point du Chene on the 12 h of July, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements. A church parade was also erdered, when Rev. H. W. Little, ene of their number, will preach an Orange ser-mon. The Citizens' band has kindly offered its services to play the procession to church. Neighboring lodges will be invited and regalia and full dress will be worn.

Mr. Smith of Glassville, Carleton Co., is

Mrs. McLean of the Depot house, se well and favorably known to the travelling public, for whom she has catered for many long years, has been confined to her bed by stokness during this week. She is better to-

More Likely to Break Down.

Whe hasn't heard of the good old Descon in America, and his idea of how a chaise should be built so as to run fer ever without repairs? I dare say we all have, yet he hasn't quite gone stale yet.

He said, you remember, that the reason chaises broke down and didn't wear out was retary Cornwall are perfecting arrangements for the meeting, which will be held in the board of trade rooms, and to which they that there was always a weakest spot somewhere about them. Now, said the Deacon, the way to fix it is to make that spet as will be happy to welcome all persons interested in dairying, especially farmers residing in the vicinity of St. John. Prof. Robertson's visit is almost wholly due to the persistence with which Mr. Cruikshank has pressed the claims of St. John upen his about th ention.

CREDITABLE PIECE OF WORK.—A very told the story in rhyme, "little of all we neat piece of statuary is on exhibition in the the window of Charles Purves' store, King dredth year, without both feeling and leok-

ing queer. Yes, and long before that time most of us lan & Co., and is entirely self-taught. The begin to leek and feel queer. And it's all figure is carved in grey granite, and represents a boy in a roundabout jacket, carrying a basket of grapes on his shoulder. One foot is advanced and the knee slightly bent.

Otherwise a certain man could never have used these words, "I feel as smart today as I did thirty years ago" His history, in his "From my youth I was never properly well. I had a bad taste in the mouth and pain after eating. Often I couldn't touch food when it was set before me. I felt a gnawing at the stemach and a tightness at the chest and sides. Sometimes my bowels were se swollen I had to loose my clothes. I had violent pains in my head for days together. This continued for years and years. About thirty years ago I began to have the unatic pains all over the expectable in

rheumatic pains all over me, especially in the back and legs. I got so bad I couldn't walk without a stick, and on my way to and from my work I had to sit down and rest. from my work I had to sit down and rest.

"I got no proper sleep at night owing to
the pain. Day nor night, I never knew
what it was to be free from pain. As time
went by I became quite crippled. Doctor
atter due or garage medicines and rubbing
bottles, but none of the things I tried did any good. The dectors said my allment was rheumatism and lumbago and made light of it, but it was serious enough to me. For thirty years I suffered dreadfully. My wife thirty years I suffered dreadfully. My wife used to rub me before the fire night after night and apply flannels, relieving me only for the time. I gave up all hope of ever being well again, when in Nevember, 1887, I read of the good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done in so many cases. I began to use it, and after taking a few bottles all my against and rains left and and read the second read the sec

aches and pains left me and have never re-turned since. This medicine seems to have driven all the poison ent of my system, and I feel as smart today as I did thirty years ago, for which I thank God and Seiget's Syrup. Had I used it seener I should have been saved years of suffering." (Signed) WILLIAM STODDART, D uglas, near Cork, Ireland, January 7ch, 1892 Mr. Stoddart is gardener at Mrs. Ed-wards', the Island, Rechestown, and has a shop at Douglas. He is a very respectable man and has been in service at Mrs. Ed-

wards' twenty years. In his letter he further states that from acids from the torpid stemach and liver filled the blood, ledged in the joints and muscles, and gave rise to all the conse-quences he describes. The effect of the Syrup was to expel the acids from the body and set the digestive machinery healthily at work, for the first time in this man's life. This was the way the human vehicle broke down in Mr. Steddart's case, but fertunately for him he came across something that had power to repair it. Better watch the weak spots. Delays are dangerous.

THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

Stmr. Menticelle has gone back to the old nour of sailing-7.30, lecal time.

The Order of Railway Conductors will hold an excursion to St. Stephen on July

John Flood has commenced the erection of the big chimney at the Lunatio Asylum.
It will be one hundred feet bigh and will require sixty thousand brick in its construc

Miller & Woodman's mill is shut down in consequence of a strike. The proprietors Monday morning informed the men that there must be a reduction in wages; the men would not accept of this and went out.

It is announced that next month Dalton McCarthy, M. P., will, in response to pressing invitations, address mass meetings in several of the cities and large tewns of the maritime provinces. -[Globe.

Fire Friday morning destroyed the rigging shed of William Finn on Water There was a large amount of materials in the building and he estimates his loss on building and contents at about \$3,000. He had \$800 in the North British. A number of Canadian Orangemen leave shortly for London, England, to attend the triennial congress which assembles there

this summer. Grand Master Kelly and

Major Armstrong will attend from St. John,

H. H. Pitts will probably ge from Fred-ericton and J. B. Gass of Amberst will be among Nova Scotia's representa-

LIGHTING ST. GEORGE. Dunn Bres. of Musquash, and Theodere H. Estabreoks of St. John are putting up an electric lighting plant in St. George, obtaining their power from the falls at the bridge. Arc lights will be used in the principal streets and the stone yards of Epps, Dodds & Co., Tate, Meating & Ce., Milne, Coutts & Co. and Taylor Bres. Lights will also be put in at the quarries, so that two crews can be run, night and day. The work of wiring the town began on Thursday.

PASSENGERS ON THE BESSIE MARKHAM. Capt. Stewart of the bark Bessie Mark ham has three passengers this voyage, viz., Messrs. McLeed, Smith and Murray, who intend spending some months in the eld country. A number of the young gentle-men's friends went out as far as the island in the ship Friday and gave the boys a good send off. The young men cannot but enjoy a trip with such a genial man as Capt.

The number of deaths reported at the beard of health office for the week ending June 9th, were: Whooping cough 2, dropsy 1, old age 1, paralysis 1, consumption cancer of stemach 1, congestion of lungs rheumatism of heart 1—9.

Two sections of the Marsh road were repaired last year by David Connell under contract. The local government has decided not to continue the repairs this year and the contract for other sections has been cancelled. The chief commissioner will have permanent repairs made at some future

At Chubb's cerner on Saturday, W. A. At Chubb's cerner on Saturday, W. A. Lockhart sold 20 acres of land, situate in the parish of St. Martins, belonging to the estate of the late Samuel Brown, to W. H. Trueman for \$255. He also seld a \$100 city 6 per cent bond, due 1911, at 15 per cent premium; alse a \$400 water 6 per cent bond, at 8 per cent premium. T. T. Lantalum sold the property on Union street belonging to the estate of John H. Slater to R. Caples for \$2,735. Forty acres of land, with house and barn thereen, belonging to with house and barn thereon, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Bradley, was purchased by M. J. McCulleugh for \$535.

Letters of administration were on Satur day granted in the matter of the setate of the late Gilbert Murdech, C. E., superin tendent of water and sewerage, who died on the 28th of last menth, to the widow Mrs. Catherine Murdoch. Mr. Murdoch left the following next of kin surviving him, viz: Robert Gibson, St. John; John Murdoch, New York; William Gibson, St. John; George Murdoch, Calgary, N. W. T., and Joseph Murdoch, St. John, all of whem are nephews, and Barbara Gibson, Glasgow, Scotland, a niece. The real estate, which is valued at \$8,800, is situated in St. John and Westmorland counties, and the personal estate is of the value of \$8 800. A. P. Barnhill was appointed judge pro hac vice in the matter and C. N. Skinner was proc-

Jacob Knorr of Randolph met with a very painful accident on Thursday afternoon while employed in Randelph & Baker's mill. He was employed as gang man, and was driving the gang, and netioing a piece of bark in the way of the truck kloked it away, and his foot was drawn into the feed roller and in contact with the saw. His foot was mangled very much, and but for the presence of William Golding he would have been drawn through the gang of saws, but Mr. Golding reversed the feed and thus saved his life. Dr. Mathew MacFarland was at once summoned and rendered the necessary surgical assistance. Mr. Knorr was resting asily on Saturday.

A CLOSE CALL. H. M. S. Blake and an ocean steamer narnowly escaped colliding in the Bay of Fundy Thursday morning about 1 30 o'clook. The fog was thick. The lookout on the Blake saw the lights of the other steamer just in time to avert a collision. The engines of the Blake were reversed, and the other vessel shop past the Blake's bow.—[Halifax Herald,

As a matter of fact the Blake, which left St. John on 11 30 a. m. on Tuesday, in clear weather, made the run to Halifax in 27 hours, reaching there abou 3 o'clock Wedhours, reaching there abou 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and at the time named in the Herald, 1 30 Thursday morning, was doubtless at ancher in Halifax harbor. If the alleged incident took place at all, it must have been on the Nova Scrita coast, as the Blake had left the Bay of Fundy long before that hour, even on Wednesday.

Taper-I should like two weeks' absence to attend the wedding of a very dear friend. Mr. Gingham-It must be a very dear boyhood he was a victim to indigestion and dyspepsia. This fact explains the rheumatism, as it was the cause of it. The bile

Nothing will induce us to lower our standard-nothing whatever. There is only one course for us; to make clothes as well they can be made, and to stand back of them to the last cent.

Hard times? and you want clothes cheaper? well made clothes are cheaper than badly made clothes.....

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.,

OAK HALL King street, (THE Corner BIG STORE. Germain

St. John.

UNITED STATES WARSHIPS.

The Armor Plate Investigation Brings Out Some Interesting Facts.

Plates Containing Small Holes Secretly Plugged Up and Used in the Building

of Cruisers. WASHINGTON, June 11.—The report of Naval Constructor Hanscom on the injuries eceived by the Columbia on her trial trip shows that twelve plates were damaged and that \$10,000, and ene menth's time will be

required to repair the ship.
In his testimony before the armor plate investigating committee teday, Lieut. Acker man of the navy said the Carnegie company knew in advance what plates would b selected from groups for tests. He said the irregular cold water baths secretly given to places, and disclessed by some of the inform ers, would make the places structurally weak and subject to be cracked by a shot. The evidence of one of the informers located

such a plate on the conning tower of the New York. Chairman Cummings read from the evidence of one of the informers, Kountz, to the effect that he had secured the government stamp from Lieut Wilner, who was in charge

of the stamp.

Lt. Ackerman said his ewn conclusion frem hearing Kountz testify was that he knew nething of his ewn knowledge, and did not place much dependence on his own story. Lieut Ackerman said the informers who made the second charges frequently broke down in their testimony and failed to sustain the affidavits. As to the armor of the Terror, Lieut. Ackerman said he had visited the shop and

had located two plates containing the defects disclosed by the informers.

The plates centained small holes which had been secretly plugged up. The condition of the plates was kept from the public in order that the investigation might proceed, and that possible injustice to the company might be avoided.

Representative Dolliver select if it would

Representative Dolliver asked if it would be preferable to ruin a warship to ruining the Carnegie company.

The witness said that the ship's defects might be mended, but a ruined reputation

Lieut. Ackerman lecated a number of plugged plates on the Monterey. Another plugged plate was located on either the Cincinnati or the Monterey. Another deective plate was said to be on the Machias. The allegation was that an entire porthole had been plugged up, but Lieut. Ackerman said the defect was less serious.

Scarcity of Potatoes.

(Toronto Globe.) The offerings of potatoes have fallen off to such an extent that the supplies here in dealers' hands became almost exhausted, and prices were easily advanced, by these who were fortunate enough to be able to secure supplies, to \$1 and \$1.10 a bag out of store. There has been a considerable demand for Canadian potatoes this spring to ship to the United States, and this, together with the retting of many fields of petatoes planted before the recent heavy rains, necessitating the replanting of many fields, caused an exbraordinary demand, which it was difficult to fill. In New York the total imports this season show a large shortage compared with last year. Last year there were imported from Great Britain 796,000 sacks, and from the continent 160,000 sacks, while this season 631 000 sacks came from Great Britain and 43,000 from the continent, with very few yet to come, showing a fall ing off for the present season of 280,000 sacks. The domestic receipts at New York have been slightly larger, however, making up the deficiency. The old will be entirely exhausted in a very short time new, and all classes of trade will have to depend upon the new potatoes. Advices from mest southern points report an unusually small yield, and indications are that stock will not be cheap until Long Island and nearby potatoes commence to arrive. The acreage south was not se small, but the weather has been unfavorable. There has been a larger acreage than usual planted in New York state, and, in fact, throughout most of the eastern states. There are so few polarces reported in Norfolk and North Carolina that shippers, who are about com-mencing to dig, expect to realize unusually

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

ST. Louis, Me., June 11.—A conference of national officers of labor organizations essembled here today, called by the general executive board of the Knights of Labor with a view to bringing about unity of work among all labor organizations. There were present nearly all the well-known organizers of labor. The conference organized with Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Koights of Labor as chairman, and P. J. McGuire, head of the Brotherhood of with a view to bringing about unity of work Carpenters of the Federation of Labor, as

MONTREAL, June 11.—At the regular monthly meeting of the C. P. R board of directors today it was decided to declare a half-yearly dividend, payable on the 17th August, at the rate of five per cent. per

The deaf and damb man gets ne credit for having never told a lie.

JUNE.

(For THE SUN.) June is the month of length of days,
The month of pas ures green,
The month of wild birds loudest lays
And forests fairest she n.
The month of gilded, glowing dawns
And breezes of the w st,
Fragrant with smell of tender leaves
And fields that God hath blest.

Then wavy, summer-burdened clouds
Majestic sail sloft,
Or drop on teeming vales and woods
In copious showers and soft.
Then violets over every brae
And grassy dell are strewn,
And blooms o'er all the meadows gay
The golden flower of June.

Amid the sunny, sandy fields
The white stellaria grows,
The damp and shady woodland yields
Trillium and star-primrose.
The heart blood of the living scene,
The landscape's laughing eye,
Its blossomed, bowery banks between,
The river courseth by.

All pure hearts own a league of love Between them and the waves,
The speechless creatures of the earth
And stones and clouds and caves,
To them the summer valleys sing.
The hill rejoicing stands,
Enthusiast trees their long arms swing
And clap their myriac hands.

MARGARET G. CURRIE, Fredericton.

DEATH OF J. G. BYRNE. The Manager of the Western Union Telegraph

Office, Fredericton, Dies Suddenly. A telegram from Fredericton to the Western Union Telegraph office, at ene e'clock on the 12th, announced the death at half-past twelve o'clock that morning of J. G. Byrne, manager of the Western Union office in that city. The death was very

sudden. He had been about as usual Monday, and was in the office in the evening Mr. Byrne was one of Fredericten's oldest and best knewn citizens, and while at the present writing it cannot be accertained how long he has been in that city in charge of the Western Union office, it is certainly ever a quarter of a century. He was a man highly esteemed by all, and particularly by those who worked under him—the men who knew him best. Oper-ators occupying preminent positions in Canada and United States today received their early training in telegraphy from Mr. Byrne. Years ago the Western Union and American Express company occupied the ene office or Queen street and Mr. Byrne had the management of both concerns, but the telegraph business, through reduced rates, became more general in use, the Western Union had to

ecure quarters of its own. Mr. Byrne will be much missed by the citizens of Fredericton generally, while the Western Union have lost an efficial whose place will be hard to fill.

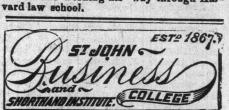
Deceased leaves two daughters and one son, C. F. Byrne, a cable operator at North Sydney. One of his daughters is in Boston. Mr. Byrne had been a widower for several

THE SUN'S Fredericton correspondent wired as follows:

"J. G. Byrne, manager of the Western Union telegraph office here, died very suddenly about midnight. He had been in his usual good health and was at the office all day up to eleven o'clock, when he went home. After that himself and daughter went home with Mrs. P. Dever, some four or five blocks. Returning home he was taken ill on the street and had to be helped to his residence. Dr. Maclaren ealled at once, but death came before the physician arrived. Decoased was about sixty-three years old, and leaves one son, Charles F. operator in the cable office at North Sydney, and two daughters, both unmarried, Lizzie, now in B ston, and Evelyn at home. He was one of the most respected citizens and a most efficient officer for the company. Had never been sick in his life so as to require a physician, but of late he had been subject to fits of weakness. wired as follows:

They were discussing woman suffrage, and most of them appeared to be against it. "Are you an anti?" was a ked of one, a comparative stranger. "No; I'm a mother," she answered.—[Harper's Bazar,

M. E. Ingalls, president of the "Big Four" railroad combination, slept on the floor of a friend's law office and ate his meals with what regularity he could at cheap restau-rants while working his way through Har-



Teachers and Students Special Course I

OUR annual summer feature, which has been taken advantage of by so many Teachers and College Students, during the summer vacation, will be continued this year Aummer vacasion, who as seval.

This is an excellent opportunity to become familiar with the principles of Shorthand, to improve in writing, or to study any or all of the commercial branches. A disc unt of 20 PER CENT, is allowed from the usual rates.

For further particulars address

KERR & PRINGLE, St. John, N. B JOHN DYK WORKS 86 Princess Street,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED or DYED C. E. BARRETT.

BOSTON LETTER.

A St. John Rifle Team to Shoot at Salem, August 4th.

The Harry Stewart Had a Hard Time Getting a New Crew.

A Flat Horse Market-Lumber Trade Quiet-Fresh Fish Plentiful, and Prices Lower.

Boston, June 9. - The frequent remark that business is dull does not apply to every eccupation just now, although it must be admitted that exceptions are few and far between. Since the leafy month of June came in, these pompous individuals, the city parsons, have had no cause to complain that there was naught for idle hands to do. No seener had the proceedings in the divorce courts been concluded with the departure of May, than an unusually large batch of weddings were announced, and every day precessional parties can be ebsome of the various churches. The riflemen of the Second Corps of

Cadets of Salem are beginning to practice sheeting in anticipation of competing with the St. John rifl; ceam. The date is announced as Aug. 4, when it will be Salem Cadets v. St. John at Sa-lem. The Salem mea expect te return the visit early in September. The match is to be at 200, 500 and 600 yards. All the details have been arranged, and an interesting time is expected. The Salem John men are able markemen, and are making their preparations accordingly.

In this city all one hears concerning sum-

mer resorts outside of Uncle Sam's boundary

refers to Nova Scotis, the "tourist's para-dise," the "garden of Canada," etc. In fact, to people who have never been in the maritime provinces, they are all three known as "Nova Scotta." New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island appear in their estimation as two small tracts of country situated somewhere -they don't knew just where - "down east." The average Bostonian considers Maine and New Brunswick about on a par in everything, and seldom recollects that they are not in the same country. Nova Scotia is well known. Everybody from the street urchin to the latest arrival from Ireland knows where it is. The reason is not far to see. Every year the latter province is boomed as a summer resort, and the Whitney syndicate know the value of giving their enterprise prominence. The Nova Scotia steamship companies, when they advertise, have no reason to bother about New Bruns wick, whereas the I. S. S. Co. and I. C. R., about the only lines which mention New Brunswick in their bourists' books, are equally interested in saying a good word for

the sister province. A newspaper recently three-quarters of it deals with Neva Scotia towns and the remainder was devoted to the other two provinces. Taking these things into consideration, it is not much wonder that New Brunswick at this short distance is not better known than it is, except by these that go there annually or have interests there. What New Brunswick needs is a good advertising in this state. It is nearer than Neva Sootia, and the railroads, I. S. S. Co. and hetel people, besides extending the health-giving reputa-

The brig Harry Stewart, frem Hillsbore to Newark, has at last left Salem. Capt. Seely found it almost impessible to get a crew after he discharged the old one. The captain says he did not like the idea of helping the cook and mate to man the pumps in order to keep the vessel clear. The captain accordingly laid information before the police that his crew had mutinied, but they were not prosecuted. The men claim that the vessel is unseaworthy, and that they would be busy all the time keeping her afleat. Sufficient men were finally procured to carry the vessel to her destinat

Canada is not very far behind the age in the opinion of several United States legislators. This week the successful bank note system of the dominion was quoted as a model for these that desired a currency that was not a legal tender and that was not was not a legal tender and that was not supported by any collateral. Congressman Harter, from McKinley's state, said the Canadian system possessed the advantages a model currency should have, and other congressmen said it passed at par the world ever, a vast difference between the reception the currency of the United States meets with after it leaves the country. Not long age American papers were applauding the method Canada has of revising the tariff, a process that is vastly different to the bungling legislation now in progress at

bungling legislation now in progress at Washington.

Trinity Assembly, sons and daughters of the maritime previnces, held a largely attended meeting Wednesday night, President John W. Lowe in the chair. "The Duties and Responsibilities of American Citizenship" was the subject discussed. Rev. S. F. Hershey, Ph. D., pastor of the Columbus avenue Presbyterian church, spoke culogistically of the character and integrity of the average provincialist as represented by those residing in this vicinity. In his opinion the United States could not have too many such recruits. Supreme organizer P. J. Chishelm gave a poetic description of the maritime recruits. Supreme organizer P. J. Chishelm gave a poetic description of the maritime provinces, and Thomas F. Anderson, financial editor of the Besten Globe, speke on the present financial and industrial situation, which, said he, is not favorable to the influx of Canadians from these provinces. Rev. Alexander M. Darley, of Pueble, Col., who has not been east for 25 years, also spoke on the miners' strike and other tepics.

Admirers of valuable horsefiesh in this

Admirers of valuable horsefiesh in this city need net go very far to see as costly a collection as can be seen together off the track. Out in the little village of Ponkapeg, thirteen miles from Boston, is the steck farm of J. Malcem Forbes, the well horseman, who ewns the fleetest trotter in the world. Beside Nancy Hanks (record 2.04) Mr. ferbes has other animals that are worth seeing. Arion, the horse that Mr. Forbes paid \$125,000 for, has a record of 2.10½. Fifteen colts are expected this spring sired by him, and they will be worth considerably more than the ordinary foal.

The Maine secretary of agriculture has devised a new scheme to sell all farms for

devised a new scheme to sell all farms for sale in his state. He estimates that there are 5,000 for sale, and he has formed a board to collect all information. The farms will be published by counties and will have every detail outlined, such as what crop they are best adapted for, how far from stations, post effices, etc. In many rural districts there are tracts of land and good buildings offered at extremely low prices. districts there are tracts of land and goed buildings offered at extremely low prices, which will hardly cover the value of seme of the buildings on them, and the secretary thinks that if they are given mere publicity they will bring higher prices.

The immigration inspectors have put their heads together, and as a result they beard provincial steamers in the harbor now instead of keeping them waiting at the wharves.

wharves.

Harry Gilmore, the ex-champion light-weight boxer of Canada, has again entered the ring with the determination to "de up" somebody. The sporting papers say he will

get beaten in his match with Mike Leenard

in Chicago next menth, and that he is only The horse market is very flat just now, and prices obtained are far from satisfac-tory. Several good Canadian animals have been offered at the stables, but the buyers had the advantage as every day seems to be bargain day in this line.

The lumber trade continues quiet and the

demand is yet of a moderate character. Some lumber is moving all the time, but as in other lines of merchandise buyers are operating sparingly. The movement in spruce continues fair for the times, but sellers are offering free and are anxious to keep supplies moving, which tends to operate values in favor of the buyer. Spruce, however, is the leader in the market. This

weeks quotations are as follows: Spruce—Ordinary frames, by car, \$13; yard orders, \$12.50; random do, \$12; 12 inch frames, \$14 for orders; large frames, \$16 to 18; ordinary frames, by carge, \$12.50; spruce shingles, \$1 50; laths, carload lots, \$2.10 to 2.25; 4-feet extra clapboards, \$30; clear and scend clears, \$24 to 28.

Pine - Eastern pine, coarse No 2, \$16 te 17; refuse, \$12 to 13; euts, \$8.50 to 9 50; rough edge pine or box boards, \$8.50 to 12.50; flooring boards, \$23; eastern pine clapboards, \$40 to 45.

Hemlock, etc.-Planed and butted hemlock boards, \$11 50 to 12 50; random do, \$11 to 11 50; Pennsylvania hemleck, \$12 50 to 13; extra cedar shingles, \$2 90 to 3; clears, \$2 40 to 2 50; second clears, \$1.90 to 2 25; extra No 1s, \$1 75; No 1. \$1 25; white ash, \$40 to 45; whitewood, \$26 to 38; butternut, \$55 to 60; oak, \$40 to 48; quartered, \$50 to

Mackerel are reported more plentiful this week and arrivals have been freer. The first trip of new salt mackersl reached port last week and the market is fairly supplied at present. The old salt mackerel trade is very quiet, and little will be dene u wil it is seen what the season's catch amounts to. Barrel herring remain unchanged. Box herring are firmer The supply of fresh fish is liberal and prices are generally lewer. Salmon are lower, although the demand is good. Large arrivals, are reported from the previnces, and this accounts for the fall in price. The quota-

Fresh fish-Market cod, 21 to 3c per lb; large cod, 3½ to 4; steak do, 5 to 6; shere haddock, 2½ to 3c; white halibut, 9 to 10c; gray do, 7 to 8c; chicken do, 9 to 10c; cusk, 1½ bo 20; steak do, 2 to 2½0; large hake, 1½ te 20; small de, 1c; pellock, 2 to 210. steak do; 3 to 3½0; fresh eastern salmon, 18 to 20c; fresh Oregon, 14 to 16c; bluefish, 6 to 7c; alewives, 75c to \$1 per 100 count; ree shad, 38 to 40c; buck, 18 to 20c; large mackerel, 12 to 140; small do, 9 to 10c; eysters, 80e to \$1 05, per bush; live lobsters, 7c; boiled

Salt fish-Norway bloater mackerel, \$12. 50; No 1s, \$19 50; No 2s, \$11 to 15; large No 3s, \$9 50 to 10.50; large dry bank cod, \$4.75; \$5.25; medium, \$4.25 to 4.50; large pickled bank, \$4 to 4.25; medium, \$3.25 to 3.37; large shore, \$4.25 to 4.50; medium do, \$3.25 to 3.75; large Georges, \$4 75 to 5 25; medium, \$4 to 4 25; hake, \$1 75; cusk, \$3 50 to 4; haddock, \$2 to 2 25; pickled pollock, \$1.75 to 2; dry do, \$2.50 to 2,75; Labrador split herring, \$6; round shore Newfoundland \$6; box herring, medium tied stock, 14c; No 1, 13c; lengthwise, 11c; Pacific coast pickled salmen, \$13 50 to 14 per bbl; Northern do, \$16.

Canned fish — American sardines, onequarter oils, \$3 25 to 3.40; three-quarter probably possesses as many attractions. A quarter oils, \$3 25 to 3.40; three-quarter good "boom" would mean more business to mustards, \$2 80 to 2.90; Alaska canned salto 1.95; lebsters, \$1.75 to 1.85, as to brand. Lumber freights remain steady, with ves-sels effering at \$4.75 from Atlantic ports-and \$6 from Gulf.

WIRED FROM WINNIPEG.

Severe Thunder Storm-French Paper Suspends Publication.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 8.—At Edmonton, last night, the werst thunder storm in years prevailed. W. S. Edmiston's residence was struck by lightning and the occupants had a narrow escape.

The Winnipeg Jobbers Union has subscribed twelve hundred dellars for the Brit-

ish Celumbia flood sufferers. Le Manitoba, the French organ here, has suspended publication. Two privates of Canadian Drageons here

deserted last night, and are now in Uncle Sam's territory.

Word has been received of the drowning of Michael Landry, an explorer, near Rat

Passengers who have been delayed at Banff on account of the fleeds will reach the

Basif on account of the fleeds will reach the city tomorrow. The C. P. R. Ce. are rushing forward hundreds of men to put their line into thereugh repair.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 10.—Something of a sensation has been caused by the remeval from effice of Henry Fisher, treasurer of the Anglican synod of QuApelle. Fisher's accounts have been found between five and are the beauty that was a sense. six theusand dollars short, and as he has no explanation to make prosecution will likely follow. Fisher, who was fermerly one of branch managers of the defunct Commercial bank, has always stood high in the com-

Manitoba's long looked for rains came Saturday, which did a vast amount of goed to the growing crops.

The two-year-old child of S. Blackhall, a farmer of Hartney, was killed by falling

from a wagen.

The twelve-year-eld sen of Andrew Smith of Pertage la Prairie was drewned yesterday while bathing. Dr. Porter, surgeen in charge of the general hespital here, is dying, and his end is momentarily expected.

Literary Notes.

From S. S. McClure, Limited, 30 Lafayette Place, New York, McClure's Magazine for July will be netable for short steries, Bret Harte, Robert Barr and a new American writer, Celia Eliza Shute contributing. The Municipal Laboratory of Paris, the most thoroughly organized and equipped department of feed inspection, probably, in the world, will be fully described, with many illustrations, in the July number of McClure's Magazine.

The conventions and humors of cattle breading as branding, as practiced on the great cattle ranges of the seuthwest, will be the subject

of an illustrated article. The "Human Documents" in McClure's

Magazine for July will comprise series of postraits of Lerd and Lady Aberdeen and Captain Charles King.

A workman in the great Carnegie steel works at Homestead has written such an works at Homestead has written such an account of the life and work there as only one who had had actual experience of them could write, and it will appear in this number, supplementing the article on the same subject by Hamlin Garland, which appeared in McClure's for June. Robert Louin Stevenson and Lloyd Osborne's nevel, The Ebb Tide, which has been publishing in McClure's Magazine, will be concluded is the July number. the July number.

A copy of this magazine can be seen a THE SUN effice.

Storm serge is the best material fer ladies'

BRITISH NEWS.

Canadian Publishers Denounced at the Authors' Dinner.

The Newspaper Battle Over Lord Rosebery and the Turf.

Sir Charles Looking After Canadian Interests-Colonies Receiving Attention.

LONDON, June 10 .-- The eternal copyright question is again cropping up in every di-rection. At the dinner of the Authors' society of Thursday night the Canadian publishers were roundly deneunced as vamires, who lived upon the brains and blood of writers. A picture was painted of a set of desperados living in Toronte who were escribed on the deorplates and in the local directory as printers and booksellers, but were really land pirates with heefs and fangs. It was announced that the next battle of the authors will be against the

The regatta of the new Thames vacht club teck place teday. The course was from the south end pier to Harwick, and the race was open to yachts exceeding fifteen rating. The first prize was fifty pounds. The only contestants were the Prince of Wales' Britannia and H. D. Clarke's Safinati. Under the revised rating for extra sails spread the Satinati had to allow the Britannia two minutes and thirty-two seconds. The Satinati split her sails, which lost her ten minutes. The Britannia won the race handily, covering the course in 5 hours, 55 minutes and 6 seconds. The Satinati's time was 6 hours, 11 minutes and

The newspaper battle over Lord Rose bery's connection with the turf continues with mere bitterness than ever. The pre vincial journals have joined in the hue and cry, and it is noteworthy that several Scotch newspapers, which were among the strongest supporters of Mr. Gladstone, have bitterly attacked Lord Rosebery's horse racing preclivities, comparing Mr. Gladstone's schelarly pursuits with Lord Rose-bery's partaking in what they call a "carnival of rascality." Several defenders of Lord Resebery have written open letters to the newspapers, stigmatizing the hypocrisy of these anti-gambling protests when at the same time the Young

Men's Christian Association has been rap turously welcoming American millionaires, whose fortunes are due to speculations, which threw the heaviest Derby bet in the shadew. It is stated that unless Lord Rosepery retires from the turf at the end of the present season the liberals will place the natter before him in a strong and authoritative form. This is just the sort of thing would make Lord Rosebery a confirmed

It is understood that the Prince of Wales has a half interest in the three-year-eld celt Matchbex, the second herse in the Derby, which was purchased Friday by Baron de

The Field says that arrangements have been made between the Prince of Wales and George Gould for a race between the Brit-Canadian slaughtered cattle. In an interview Prof. Hunting said: "Mr. Gardiner the president of the board of agriculture, has decided that pleure pneumonia exists in Canadian cattle, and we may take it that the Canadian trade will be knocked on the head as regards stere cattle. Mr. Gardner has summoned a meeting in his own room in the heuse of commens, at which the United Kingdom and Canadian experts will be present. The majority will faver Mr. Gardner, and my colleagues and I will oppose him. The United Kingdom experts are Mr.

Gardner. Our own inspecters in the Liverpoel, Islingten and Deptford cattle markets de not believe it possible to determine whether a case of pleure-pneumonia is contagious or otherwise by a post mertem examination of the lungs or a microscopic examination of lesions from which specific organ is absent, neither proves nor dispreyes contagion. The only test is nor dispreves contagion. The only test is absolute centact with healthy animals. This might be done by placing a few healthy buils in their pens. Whether Canadian cattle must pass another process or not, it is only just to Canada to say that no cases of cantagious lung diseases have ever been communicated by Canadian cattle, while English diseases, prevalent among English cattle, such as lung disease, feet and mouth diseases, etc., have cost England millions annually since 1839. The appearance of the lungs examined shows in every case a difference, preving that the cattle were not

Mr. Gladstene gave a dinner party today. This is the first social function he has attended since the recent operation on one of

London, June 10.-Canada, Australia and Cape Colony being united against the new estate duty as it applies to them, it is hoped here in colonial circles that the is hoped here in colonial circles that the government will see its way clear to exempt the colonies from its operation, as the Right Hen. Geerge J. Goschen, chanceller of the exchequer in the Lord Salisbury government, did when taxing foreign investments.

Right Hen. Sir William Vernon Harcourt has pestponed for further consideration the clause of the bill which relates to the colonies, and has promised to give his careful and respectful attention to the memorial which the colonies are submitting.

Real property in the colonies has never been submitted to British death duties. No alteration of the law is new proposed in this respect, but

new proposed in this respect, but personal property in the colonies as well as in foreign countries which is now wholly exempt from British probate or administra-tion duties, becomes liable under the new graduated estate duty, if the deceased owner was demiciled in the United Kingdom, in addition to the legacy or succession duties which remain as before.

A supplementary report of the Royal labor commission signed by the chairman, the Duke of Devonshire and some other members of the commission, dealt with the prevention of strikes and leckouts. The reprevention of strikes and leckouts. The report suggests that in order to prevent either side from refusing to submit to the award of the arbitrators, which at present cannot be legally enforced, that both the unions and the masters association be registered as corporate bodies, capable of suing and being sued; that disputes be settled by legal proceedings between the two bodies without individual workmen being brought into the quarral.

An Abandoned City.

A party of archæologists just returned heme frem the northeast corner of North Dakota tell a thrilling story of the abandoned city of West Lynne. The city is destitute and geing to decay; no traffic goes through its streets or business in its stores; no homes are in its dwellings. The

streets are degraded, half sidewalks, and trees and shrubbery flourish in the yards surrounding the residences, but all is silence

The town is opposite Emerson, just across the Manitoba line from St. Vincent. There, en two sides of the Red river and within an area of four square miles, are four towns— Emerson, West Lynne, Winson and Pembina. West Lynne is on the west bank of the

The history of the place is one of the romances of town building in the boom period when Winnipeg was the metropelis

of the north. Some schemers, with mere fertility than scruples, planted and exploited a city on the river at a point where they claimed the Great Northern was to cross. Eastern capitalists were becoming interested and money was plenty. There was no sham about the actual construction of the town, but a sub-

stantial reality.

A man named Murray, of Chicago, was the agent. He seld lets at auction for \$5,000 each. While he would be selling, a telegram would come notifying him of the sale of a certain plet, and it would be with-

Then he soid adjoining lets at advanced prices. That was the broker feature. Meantime building was progressing.

No board shantles, wood wall nor canvas shells, but handsome structures of brick or lumber, theroughly finished in approved style, were erected, and today the town is a handsome but useless menument to the creduility of some and the hardiboed of

It has buildings which cost from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and a bridge which cost \$200,000, and is capable of helding a population of 20,000, and yet net a human being lives in it.—[Philadelphia Times.

A MARRIAGE AND SUICIDE.

Startling Revelation Brought to Light in Boston.

Boston, June 10.-A startling revelation has came to light tonight, which involves two of Boston's wealthiest families and in which a marriage and suicide are the principal features. Last Thursday afternoon Miss Laura Wheelwright, daughter of John W. Wheelwright, of the firm of Wheel-wright, Eldridge & Co., commission merchants, 70 Franklin street, was married be Geerge Herbert Windler of Surrey, England, in King's chapel, this city, by the Rev. Gee. Francis Peabody, of Harvard. Prior to leaving her home the bride received a letter from Benj. F. Cox, a resident of Beacon street, in which he said: "I cannot bear to live through your wedding day. The bride did net think anything of the matter, and went to fulfil her part of the wedding contract. Later in the day the riends of Cox found him dead in his room. He had committed suicide. It has just leaked out that Cox was madly in love with Miss Wheelwright, but that she did not reciprecate. The friends of the deceased did net want it said that he had committed suicide, so they gave it out that death resulted from asphyxiation.

Don't Forget

That to remove corns, warts, bunions in s sir Charles Tupper, Canadish high commissioner, is not satisfied with the report made by the experts employed by the government, and is having Prof. Hunting conduct an expert examination of the lungs of Canadian classification. SALISBURY SPEAKS.

The Banquet of Conservative Candidates at St. James' Hall, Last Night. He Severely Criticises Harcourt's Budget, and Deals with the Irish Question.

LONDON, June 8.—The Earl of Dunraven presided at a banquet of conserva-tive candidates for members of par-liament at St. James' hall tenight. Lord Salisbury in a speech said that owing to the fear of the liberals to appeal to the country on the home rule question, politics for the moment was ter-ribly duli. He criticised in a bantering manner the government's budget proposals and declared that Sir William Harcourt was the first chancellor of the exchequer te apply a tetally new principle of taxation in order to get a large sum from widows. By heavily taxing the land, he would take away the life bloed of the agricultural population. It was the hastiest the mest superficial and the worst budget ever presented to parliament. ference to home rule, Lerd Salisbury declared that the house of lords was quite willing to abide by the epinien of the country when its opinion was clearly stated but not by an opinion filched and swindled out of the country. The present policy of the liberals was to cloud the Irish issue with irrelevant questions. They would not find another Parnell or Gladstone. There was not anybody able to repeat the impulse these two men gave to an unbely cause. Other questions are pressing heavily, said Lerd Salisbury, especially social questions. With an up-growing tariff wait that separates us from almost every civil zed nation, the opportunities for the self-support of our people are growing fewer and fewer and the tale of misery is growing more terrible every winter. These things require our deepest consideration.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

BRISBANE, Queensland, June 10 .- A sad bragedy has occurred at Maryborough, the chief town of March county, this colony. A weman gave a quantity of carbello acid to each of her five children and then took a fatal dose of the poison herself. Before and feur of the children were dead, but the physicians succeeded in saving the life of the fifth child.

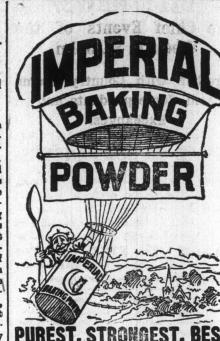
Late English News.

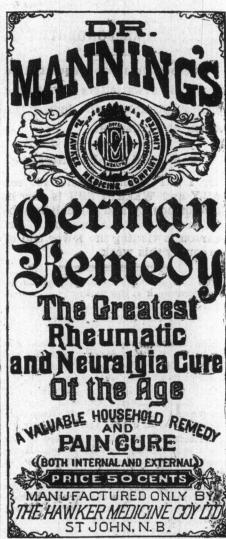
Werd comes from Liverpool, Eng., that the agents of the Hawker Medicine Co., at St. John, N. B., as a result of the introduction of the Hawker remedies in the neighboring cities and counties are overwhelmed with orders for fresh supplies of these great health giving remedies. Their succe England is as phenomenal as in Canada. No greater proof of merit could be presented to the public.

A very fine steel pen is best for marking with indelible ink.

Time is indefinitely long, but it doesn's seem that way when a fellow has enly about two minutes and a half to catch his train,-

The coal miner is generally above his bus ness after working hours.





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MILITIA

The Colorado

Several Atten Coal an

There Is Little

Settlemen BRIDGEP RT, O dred militiamen l

will attempt to o as General Mana start two trains far outnumber th the surrounding back and forth 1 ITTSBURG, Ju operators, by a vo

day to send a con Columbus confere The miners stated could not be boun Columbus confere BALTIMORE, JU News from Charl erner Mac Corkle five companies of Parkersburg, Bur ceed on a special the miners are of Uniontown, P have been made b four hours to wre Yesterday afterne open at Oliver, be and before it could and three cars we arrested. About midnight over the rail was station en the Bal little further nor

piled across the r Iron company's w epen and wedged The strikers have be determined to and coke from the CRIPPLE CREEK ties were determined today, instead of to lay down their arrived. General Gov. Waite state troops an from being mad general's instruc 10 o'cleck started strikers were er intention of capta fact, General Bro the east slope of 12.15 today. She send his men b park. Only a fe took place, during fied Sheriff Bowe men back to can them back. Th The state troops quick time up Meuntain and he and his comps as they were takin te epening fire en warlike preparation camped at the hea the key of the situ then sent to the g Generals Brook Bowers expect to noon and if the the full state mil a few hours. Th strike as the their arms at militia. Then th be found. It is se ers in the stril militia appeared. WHEELING, W. miles west of t frequent intervals morning by unkno 4 p. m. three were sent we the West Virgin comparatively blockade by a nu

> ing railway at Go here, today. The bridge guards wha larm. State tro night to guard t UNIONTOWN, P. ended, and again fatally.
> One striker kill dying and anoth sult of the battle There were six d mob of strikers biassed testimony not only prov the strikers had or and had fired seve American workm Attleby, John Bru who live at Leisen at the Frick coke for some time. yesterday afterne take the Leisen homes, which the month. As soon train at New Hav by a mob of seve strikers first beat put tags on them "blacklege," also marks. They the to all the works Haven south, hold samples of "scab abuse of striker prisoners were suinsult and indigu many of the mor

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NEW PHILADE

Miners burned

MILITIA OUT IN FORCE.

The Colorado State Troops After the Striking Miners.

Several Attempts Made To Wreck Coal and Coke Trains.

There Is Little Prospect of an Immediate Settlement of the Difficulties.

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, June 8 -Seven hundred militiamen have just arrived here and will attempt to clear the U. L. & W. R. R., as General Manager Woofford says he will start two trains tonight. The miners, who far outnumber the militia, are massed en the surrounding hills, and are signalling back and forth from their elevated posi-

I ITTSBURG, June 8.—The Pittsburg coal operators, by a vote of 63 to 53, decided today to send a committee of three to the Columbus conference with power to act. The miners stated at the meeting that they could not be bound by the action of the Columbus conference.

BALTIMORE, June 8 .- A special to the News from Charleston, W. Va., says: Governor Mac Corkle has just issued orders for five companies of militia from Huntington. Parkersburg, Burton and Wellsburg to proceed on a special train to Boggs' run, where the miners are obstructing trains.

Uniontown, Pa., June's. -Two attempts have been made by strikers within twentyfour hours to wreck coal and coke trains, Yesterday afternoon a man threw a switch epen at Oiver, before an advancing train, and before it could be stopped the engine and three cars were detailed. The man was

About midnight a freg hooked tightly over the rail was discovered near Evans station en the Baltimere and Ohio road. A little further north iron and ties were found piled across the rails, and near the Stewart Iron company's works a switch was broken open and wedged apart by wood and stones. The strikers have made threats and seem to be determined to stop the shipment of coal and coke from the regions.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June 8. - The deputies were determined to arrest the strikers today, instead of the promise of the latter te lay down their arms when the militia arrived. General Brooks was ordered by Gov. Waite to proceed with the state troops and prevent the arrests from being made, but anticipating the general's instructions, the deputies at 10 o'clock started for Bull Hill, where the strikers were encamped, with the avowed intention of capturing it. Warned of this fact, General Brooks at once hastened forward and intercepted the deputies on the east slepe of Carbondale Hill about 12.15 teday. Speriff Powers was ordered to send his men back to camp in Beaver park. Only a few moments of parleying took place, during which Gen. Brooks notified Sheriff Bowers that unless he sent his men back to camp he (Brocks) would take them back. This threat was effective. The state troops then made remarkably quick time up the east side of Cow Meuntain and headed off General Adams and his company of deputies just as they were taking up their position on the northeast side of Grassy gulch, preparatery te epening fire en Bull Mountain. The apwarlike preparations, and the soldiers then camped at the head of Grassy gulch, in full view of the miners' fertifications, holding the key of the situation. A telegram was

REMEDY

then sent to the governor asking permission to march on to Bull Hill. Generals Brooks and Tarsney and Sheriff Bowers expect to go to Bull Hill this afternoen and if the governor gives permission the full state militia will be on the hill in a few hours. This will probably end the strike as the miners will lay down their arms at the command of the militia. Then the deputies can serve warrants and those for whom they are made can be found. It is said that many of the lead-ers in the strike left suddenly when the

militia appeared.
WHEELING, W. Va., June 10.—The Ohio militia in camp at Wheeling creek three miles west of the river, were fired on at frequent intervals from midnight till this morning by unknown persons, and in a few cases the sentinels returned the fire, but so far as known no bloodshed resulted. About 4 p. m. three double header trains were sent west. At the camp of the West Virginia militia the day was a comparatively quiet one. At 11 clock a message from Moundsville told of a blockade by a number of miners above the town. Three companies of the First regiment left immediately. The obstructionifts dispersed on the arrival of the troops, but one, Charles Davis, was arrested and brought to Wheeling, charged with obstructing the United States mail. The crowd around the camp this afternoon was large, at times disorderly, but no special trouble

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, June 10 .-Miners burned over one hundred feet of trestle on the Cleveland, Lorraine & Wheeling railway at Goshen, three miles south of here, today. They threatened to kill two bridge guards who ran here and gave the alarm. State troops are expected here to-night to guard the mine. Two regiments ill be distributed along the read. Uniontown, Pa., June 10. - The truce is

ended, and again the armed deputies and strikers in the cake regions have fought fatally.
One striker killed in his boots, two others

dying and another shot through, is the result of the battle this morning at Lement. There were six deputies on one side and a mob of strikers on the other. Un. biased testimony says that the mob not only provoked, but compelled the deputies to fire on them, after the strikers had compelled them to retreat and had fired several shots at them. Four American workmen, John Delaney, Oliver Attleby, John Brustan and James Furlough, who live at Leisenring, have been working at the Frick coke company's valley works for some time. They came to New Haven yesterday afternoon, where they were to take the Leisenring electric road for their homes, which they have not visited for a month. As soon as they alighted from the train at New Haven they were surrounded by a mob of several hundred strikers. The strikers first beat the four workmen and then put tags on them bearing the inscription: blacklege," also covering them with chalk marks. They then marched their prisoners to all the works on the line from New Haven south, holding them up as decorated samples of "scabs" for the revilings and abuse of strikers everywhere. The four prisoners were subjected to all manner of insult and indignities to such an extent that many of the more rational strikers protested. The Frick company was informed of the perilous position of their workmen, and Field Deputy Matt Allen and six men were sent to their assistance on the evening train, and the fight resulted.

The deputies opened fire together, and the strikers stood to it and fought gamely. The first shots were fired by them, and they fired as coolly and as rapidly as the deputies, and higher kept closing in en

the men who were working the Winchesters until they were driven to the extreme end of the company's ground, where they made a stand. By that time three of the strikers were down and several others were wounded. The strikers began at once to carry away their wounded. The dead man and two who were fatally wounded were left in the road where they fell. The exact number of wounded may not be known for several days as they will be concealed as much as possible. Deputy Allen estimates that forty er fifty shots were fired on both sides. The two Slavs who are fatally shot can live but a short time. At dark the man who was killed was still where he fell. Deputies armed with search warrants have been going through all the houses in the vicinity, but up to a late hour not a trace of the four men held as prisoners by the strikers has been seen, and it is feared they have been murdered by the strikers in revenge for the less of men hurt in today's battle. Twelve arrests have been made and at least two hundred more will follow.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June 10. - A party of fifteen deputies, while approaching Bull hill this morning on their way from camp to this place, were fired upon from ambush by twenty miners. The deputies, being unpre-pared for the battle, retreated without returning the fire. Gen. Brooks called out enough militia to surround the miners and arrest them.

DENVER, Celo., June 10.-Governor Waite early this morning, in response to a belegram from General Brooks, commanding the militia at Cripple Creek, informing him that the deputies were advancing on Bull Hill, ordered the following telegram for General Brooks: "If, as you say, Sheriff Bowers admits that the deputies refuse to obey his orders, and acting in lefiance thereof, they are not a lawful body; they are only armed marauders, and you must treat them as such. Order them lay down their arms and disperse. If they refuse to obey and you have not ferce enough to suppress this new insurrection, notify me and I will call out enough organ-

zed militia to enforce the order. Commissioner Boynton, in command of the deputies, was shown the order and immediately wired his attorney, Hon.C. S. Themas, this city, for advice. Mr. Themas sent the following reply: "Mr. Boynten, the sheriff of the county engaged in enforcing order, subduing er attempting to subdue armed resistance to the law, or the authorities, or in evercoming those whe defy the services of process, is discharging the ebligations of his office and maintaining civil government. In doing this he may call to aid and deputize as many citizens as may be necessary, and no power, not even the federal government, has lawful authority to interfere with or disarm him." Boynton denies that Sheriff Bowers has lest control of his men, or that they are a disorderly body.

A CORNWALL MIRACLE.

An Afflicted Family Restored Health.

Only One of Many Similar Cases-How the Restoration to Health Was Brought About-A Plain Recital of Facts.

There is no longer reason to seek far for proof of the miraculous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We have heard of numerous marvelleus cures fellow-ing the use of this wonderful medicine, and have been successful in obtaining the facts for publication in one of them. Mr. Andrew Bowen, an employee of the Canada Cetton Mill, was taken ill about three years ago, and compelled to give up his position and cease work entirely. He was suffering from rheumatism which was followed by a complication of diseases, and in a few menths became a helpless cripple. His wife became thoroughly worn out through waiting en him and in a short time also became an invalid and their plight was most pitiable indeed. They secured the best medical advice within their reach, spending a large amount of meney in medicines which tailed to give them any permanent relief. This went on for nearly three years and during that period they suffered untold agonies.

The above is summarized from the state-

ments made by Mr. and Mrs. Bewen to Standard representative. We will give the remainder of the story in Mr. Bowen's ewn words. He said: "We were both terribly run down and completely discouraged at seeing dollar after dollar go for medicine that did not seem to do us any good. We had about given up all hope of ever getting well again, when my attention was called to a wenderful cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had nearly lost all faith in medicines, and had made up my mind that my wife and myself were past human aid and would have to endure our suffering. We were repeatedly urged by friends to try the Pink Pills, and at last consented. After taking a couple of boxes we did not see any neticeable benefit and were about to give them up, but we were urged to persevere with them and did so. When my wife had taken the fifth bex she began to feel a decided improvement in her health and I decided to keep on taking them. The seventh box marked the turning point in my case, and I have continued to impreve ever since, and teday, as you see, we are both enjoying excellent health, almost as good as we ever did. Many times I have thought that we would never have been well again and I can-not tell you how glad I am that we tried Dr. Williams' great medicine. I am now able to de a good day's work without feeling the least bit tired, and my-wife can perform her household duties without an effort. I consider that I have received hundreds of dollars value for the few dollars I spent on Pink Pills. We always keep them in the house now, although we de net need to use them, but think it is safer to have them on

hand in case they should be required."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nerveus forces, such as St. Vitus dance, lecomoter ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, solatica, the after effects of la grippe, less of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a
specific for the troubles peculiar to the
female system, correcting irregularities,
suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood, and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect s radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Oat., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50

A tombstone in one of the fashionable emeteries of Belfast bears only these four

words, "Left till called for." Mechanics, Laborers, Train Men, Farm hands shoul ne er e without Pond's Extract. Involution of accident for outs, burns, wounds, strains. broken limbs, etc

THE STATE OF TRADE.

General Business Outlook a Little Brighter Than a Week Ago.

Three Hundred Thousand People Idle-A Review of the Situation in Various

New York, June 8.—R. G. Dun & Ce.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow: The outlook for business seems a little better on the whole, though the improvement is not great. Moreover it is impossible to distinguish between mere replacement of orders cancelled for want of fuel and other causes and the new business for which works are anxiously looking. That cancellations have been heavy is certain, and it is not entirely clear that orders of equal magnitude have been placed with other works that are liable to fill them. The strikes have not though there are renewed that at least a partial ended, settlement is near. Speculation in products has turned towards higher prices and wheat has risen five cents, with an ef-ficial state report of injury to the crop in Kansas, which is highly flavored enough

ven for Farmers' alliances. The actual receipts in western ports have been [1,417,092 bushels, against 2,348,391 last year, and the Atlantic exports only 914,390 bushels, against 2,253,955 last year. Corn rese 21 cents, partly in mere sympathy, but with more substantial accounts of in jury; the western receipts have been 2,865, 459 bushels, against 3,545,291 last year.
Pork preducts and coffee are unchanged

and cotton is steady at 7.37 with slender receipts, in spite of the decline in exports and visible stocks here and in Europe, amounting to 2,735,441 bales, against 2,-774,607 last year, mere than enough to supply the world's requirements for four

According to the estimate of the Financial Chrenicle, the acreage this year in creases 596,300, er 3 7 per cent, indicating a larger crop with favorable weather. With only 2,937 coke evens working and 14,576 idle, with the Cambria discharging half its force, and seven out of nine of the Carnegie furnaces in bessemer out of blast, the production and manufacture of iron and steel are smaller than at any other time for years. While it is believed that the deferred work will cause heavy preduction after the strike terminates, the demand for product is at present much below general expectations even in the east. Other industries have been less affected,

but many of the textile mills even in New England have new been closed for lack of fuel or of orders, besides other concerns in great numbers between the Atlantic and the Misissippi river.

A report that the cetton mills this year have products within five per cent of their full capacity does not correspond with the known takings of spinners, but, if true, in-dicates a production far in advance of the demand for consumption. The market for goeds is dull and weak, with further reductions in price, and steeks visibly accumulating. Manufacturers are greatly embarrassed by the scantiness of orders, and it is apprehended that quantities of goods made abroad in expectation of a reduction in duties before this time may be ferced upon the market. there being 216 in the United States for the week against 322 last year, and 40 in Canada against 27 last year. The liabilities in all the failures reported in the menth of May were \$13,305,357, of which about \$5.420,000 were at the east.

New York, June 8.—Bradstreets' tomer-

rew will say: Nearly all the unfaverable business conditions of the past three weeks continue to exercise an influence. The few exceptions where improvement is noted are principally of local importance. Telegraphic advices to Bradstreets show that in addition to the 175,000 miners on strike, 88.000 industrial workers have been rendered idle within a week by a scarcity of coal. These and 35,000 idle through strikes in other lines make a total of nearly 300,000 industrial workers dle on account of strikes. At larger eastern centres there is ne improvement in general business. New England cotten mills continue to produce in excess of demands.

Special telegrams from leading trade centres throughout the Canadian deminion have continued to grow somewhat more unfavorable from week to week within a month or

IT WILL BE A SERIOUS BLOW. United States Export Trade With the Spanish West Indies is Doomed.

Washington, June 8 - From recent advices received at the department of state, t appears that the reciprocity treaty under which the United States expert trade with the Spanish West Indies has so prespered, is doomed, and this, tee, by the act of the Spaniards themselves. The department has been informed that the Spanish government has caused to be introduced into the cortes an act to the effect, that on July 1st a clause authorizing Cuba and Porte Rico to cellect a transitory duty of twenty four per cent, on all articles now on the free list of the reciprocity treaty. This will be a secious blow to experters in the the United States, falling upon the producers of raw material as well as upon manufacturers.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE BEAR. No Information Yet Received Confirming the Report—It May be a Mistake.

WASHINGTON, June 8.-No information as yet been reneited at either the navy or reasury departments in regard to the reperted less of the revenue steamer Bear, and the impression prevails here that a mistake has been made in the matter of identity of the vessel that was lost. Capt. Shepard, chief of the revenue marine division of the reasury, said today that in the absence of official confirmation of the report he is almost confident of the safety of the Bear. He bases his belief mainly on the fact that the Bear eught not to have been at the place f the wreck at the time when the wreck is alleged to have occurred, and his absolute enfidence in Capt. Healy's seamanship.

VERY FAST CRUISER.

WASHINGTON, June 8 -The efficial report of the representatives of the navy department for the trial trip of the Minneapolis has not yet reached the department, but private letters coming to hand from experts of the ship show that she is undoubtan hour instead of at 22 26 knots, as stated, prayer book in vain to find a single mention

CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOTES.

(FOR THE SUN.)

Some well meaning persons are went to deprecate any mention of differences in the communion to which they belong, and fail to recognize an important distinction in the recognize an impertant distinction in the case. Mere personal disputes, whether civil or ecclesiastical, fall under the excellent adage of "the least said, the soonest mended." But questions of teaching and practice clearly belong to another category. If it were possible to debate them with sufficient frequency and completeness in assemblies belonging to the communion in question, that would be the beat method without doubt, and the columns of the pub. without doubt, and the columns of the publis press would only be needed for announce ments of public interest. But syneds and religious assemblies are teo often se managed that ne opportunity is effered for the free discussion of burning questions. From beginning to end, the time is taken up by the reading of formal reperts, the moving el routine resolutions, and the appointment of committees. The affairs of the Church may be going from bad to worse, the chasm of pinion and sympathy between the deminant section of the clergy and the laity may be ever widening, and yet there is no notice taken, except to utter some stereotyped complaints about diminished subscriptions and lack of "loyal support." And if attention is called to these vital causes of decay, the result almost invariably is the appear ance-not of a serious and argumentative reply, but of some personal attack, studi-ously obscuring the questions at issue, or only revealing an entire ignerance of their serious nature. Two apt and recent cases in point have

been eccasioned by the references made in this column to the theological teaching at King's Cellege, Windser, and the controversies concerning the Cathedral service at Quebec. But the same symptoms are obvi-ous all ever the Deminien. Letters from British Columbia tell of the steady and successful resistance made by the congregation of the cathedral at Victoria to the attempted introduction of Ritualism, a controversy conducted (we are glad to say) with cour-tesy and dignity on both sides. And now we hear of a contreversy at Halifax between the Bishep and some of his clergy en the question of confession and priestly absolution. Here again every disagreeable and personal element is conspicuously absent. It s the calm statement on either side of forms of belief, mutually centradictery. It is well known that the personal relations between Dr. Courtney and his clergy of all shades of opinion are of the most amicable sert, and contreversy in such a case leses all its bitterness, and rises to the nature of high philosophical discussion, only warmed by the deep and vital intrinsic importance of the questions at issue. As no official report ef the Bishop's utterance is before us, we are not able to state the full nature of the words which caused Mr. Hague and Mr. Almen to make respectful pretest. But a sermon preached en the following Sunday by the rector of St. Paul's church, en the subject of absolution, is so able and masterly a statement of the Anglican position that some extracts will be of general interest. We can only hope that this entirely objective method, deveid alike of personality and of bitterness, will be imitated by these who do not share Mr. Hague's epinions. It is freely admitted that en this, as on many other topics, emi-nent Anglican authorities have spoken in different ways. But our formularies do not leave a latitude of absolute self-contradiction on this vital question of principle and practice, and therefore Mr. Hague's temperate and clear statement of Church doctrine will be of great value to those whose minds, of late years, have been perplexed by doubtful teachings. The text was the orucial passage (St. John xx. 23), quoted in the Ordination of Priests. The preacher reviewed the contemporaneous epinien as primary element of judgment: "Oar reformers had a difficult work They had to devise an ordination service. and their only models were the ald Reman

erdination ceremonies. They took up the Roman Pentifical and found four forms er peremonies as in the Roman ordination: First-The stele was taken and put over the right shoulder in the form of a cross,

and these words were said: "Receive the voke of the Lord." Second—They had put on the sacerdotal vesture called the chasuble, with the words: "Receive the sacerdotal (or sacrificial) vest-

Third—Their hands were to be aneinted with oil, with the words: "Be pleased O God to consecrate and bless these hands." Fourth—They were handed a chalice and paten with the Hest, with the words: "Receive power to sacrifice to God, and celebrate masses for the living and the dead."

Then there was a fifth form, considered by the church of Rome to be of inferior value. In fact, I quote you the words of a Roman Catholic authority: "This form was unknown in the West for 1,200 years, and for making a real priest it is worth

This last form, the only form considered worthless by the church of Rome for making priest, is the only one the Refermers the Church of England teek, and they se-lected it because it was the very words of the Holy Scripture itself, and not daring to tamper with it lest it should be destroyed, they took the very words of St. John, xx., 23, and put them into the Prayer book. New then, how does the Church of Eng-

land interpret that expression?

There are, in the Church of England, two places where a Church of England minister stands up and preneunces to the people the blessed evangel of the fergiveness of sins. There is a third insignificant form that millions and millions of churchmen have never heard of as being used, and that never is necessary or enjoined upon the clergymen of the church, which will be afterwards referred to. But the two abselutions which are the declaration of the meaning of these words by the Church of England, are to be found in the opening of the merning and evening prayer, and in the Holy Communion. We are told in hese that God hath given power to His miners that God hath given power to His mixed to declare and pronounce to His people for absolution and forgiveness of their single (in these words): "He pardeneth and absolute hall them that truly repent." The other absolution you will find is simply a prayer which any child of God night utter. Now you will search in vain for the slightest sacerdotal meaning which can be attached to these absolutions." bhose absolutions."

The preacher pointed out the distinct re-pudiation of the declaratory theory by the Council of Trent: "If any one shall say that the sacramental absolution of the priest is not a judicial act, but a bare ministerial act of pronouncing and declaring (pronuntiandiet declarandi) to the person confessing that his sine are pardened, provided only he be liever himself to be absolved, let him be ac-

Passing to the allied question of confession, Mr. Hague continued: "And if any one should imagine that auricular confession is possible in the Church of England, not perts of the ship show that she is undoubt-edly the fastest cruiser in the world. There Church of E gland every confessional box, can be no doubt that she actually ran for a but they destroyed the practice and ren time at the extraordinary speed of 232 knots dered it impossible. You will search the

What is

CASTORIA

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the Church of England you will find a therough and unquestionable authorization for that practice. It was put in the prayer

"And if there be any of you whose conscience is troubled and grieved in anything, lacking comfort or counsel, let him come to me or to some other discreet and learned priest, taught in the law of God, that he may receive such ghostly counsel, advice and comfort, that his conscience may be releved, and that of us (as of the ministers of God and of the Church) he may receive comfert and absolution to the satisfaction of his mind, and avoiding of all scruple and doubt-fulness; requiring such as shall be satisfied with a general confession not to be effended with them that do use to their further satisfying the auricular and secret confession to the sick man by the minister: "Here shall the sick person make a special confession if he feels his conscience troubled with any veighty matter, after which confession the priest shall absolve him after this form; and the same form of absolution shall be used in all private confessions."

Now, compare with this the exhertation as it is found in our prayer book today: "Therefore, if there be any of you who cannet by this means (that is, by repentance and self-examination), quiet his own conscience herein, but requireth further comfert or ceunsel, let him come te me or te some other discreet and learned minister of Ged's Werd, and open his grief; that, by the ministry of God's Hely Word, he may receive the benefit of absolution, tegether with ghostly counsel and advice to the quieting of his conscience, and avoiding of all scruples and doubtfulness." The difference is as the difference of darkness and light. Instead of "to me, or some other discreet and learned priest," it is "to me, or to some other discreet and learned minister of God's Word," the contrast being intentionally marked because of the traditional and universal connection of the priest with the act of confession. If the word priest is ever used in the prayer beek as implying a distinctly sacerdetal office, it should be used here. But here, in this very place, it has been purposely omitted. Instead of absolution from the priest, the benefit of absolution is to be btained by the ministry of God's Holg Word; that is, by the application of the many great and precious promises of the Bible, by the minister unfelding to the penitent the declarations of the word which may be applicable to him. But above all, the permission to use "the auricular and secret confession to the priest" is entirely left out, and by this purposed and most important omission, auricular confession is abelished completely from the Church of England.

Remember this, and let it be rooted in your minds, that there is no countenance for auricular confession in the Bible, so there is also no countenance for it in the prayer book; and if you ask me the meaning, then, of the absolution in the visitation for the sick, I need only say: (1) That it is never heard by the millions of the members of the Church of England; (2) That it need never be used by anyone; (3) That by Canon 67, no clergyman of the Church of England will ever empley it; (4) That it is fettered by five most stringent limitations which destroy its danger, and completely distin-guish it from the Romish doctrine, so that no minister of the Church of England, uncep onder the circumstances prescribed; and (5) That that very form of absolution was sed by John Calvin, and is to be found in the Protestant Confessions of Schemia and Augsburg. Whatever it means, it does

not mean what the Church of Rome [means

A recent correspondent of THE SUN deserves the thanks of all levers of truth for his exposure of garbled quotations in two books published by clergymen of the Church of England. But one remark may be effered as to their respective importance. Mr. Staley's treatise has been put forth by the extreme High-Churchmen and has a preface from their acknowledged leader, Canon Carter. It claims and merits to be regarded as a representative text book of a very numerous and influential party. On the other hand Mr. Odom in no sense represents the Evangelical party in the Church of England, and his book (the very existence of which we then learned for the first time) even if it has been approved in obscure and excreme circles, never gained approval or even notice from its leaders and teachers. Those for that was the showing of the patent log, which had been carefully corrected the day before the trial.

prayer book in vain to find a single flow.

of auricular confession, or of the practice of the evangelical, should procure Mr. H. C G. Moule's "Outlines of Christian Doctrine."

The correspondent already mentioned will not find there any garbled quotations, or any unfair references to adverse opinions. Even the London "Guardian," now most distinctly the organ of High Church epinion, in a recent review of Mr. Moule's edition of the Epistle to the Romans, pays a warm tribute to his scholarship, accuracy and "spiritual intensity," qualities natural in one whose Evangelical ancestry has been joined to the profound theological discipline of the school of Lightfeet, Westcett and Hort. When all our Canadian Bishops shall recommend beeks like Mr. Moule's "Outlines" to their younger clergy, a bright day will dawn upon the Cauadian Church, and "centroversies" like these we have re-

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ferred to will be things of the past.

An Engine and Four Cars Go Through a Trestle and Several Injured.

Sr. Pavil, Minn., June 10.—A special to the Piencer Press from Winnipeg says: A west-bound express, due here today, went through the trestle across the Mattewacure, about thirteen miles west of Fert William, last night. Fires had destroyed a part of the trestle and when the train was in the centre of the structure it gave way and the engine and four cars fell into the river. The diner, one of the first class cars and a sleeper remained on the track. The wrecked cars took fire and almost the entire train was burned. A Mrs Baker, a first class passenger en reute to E khorn, Minn., frem Ontario, was drowned. Express messenger Mert Brown of Toronto is missing, and is believed to be at the bottom of the river. The injured are: Fireman Whitehead, may not recover; Engineer Elms, slightly injured; Mrs. Bickie of Middleville, Mich. Several others were slightly injured. The train was running at a high rate of speed when the accident occurred. All mail matter, including that from Montreal and Toronto posted on Thursday, was burned, as was also all express matter and baggage.

OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, June 8. — The storthing committee has presented an important report, which says that at the height of the confilot between the crown and the liberal party in 1884, resulting in the impeachment of the conservative cabinet, several high military and naval officers deliberately ruined 30,000 rifles, placed a number of batteries of artillery in readiness for immediate service, and caused the warship Herten to be cleared for action. All these preparations, the report adds, were made with the utmost secrecy, and Admiral Koren, Gen. Wergeland and others declared that the officers referred te acted without instructions. The matter will be investi-

A Horseshoe in Her Mouth.

A mountain exchange says: "An embarrassing incident happened to a young lady in Nelson the other morning. While on a sight-seeing tour she found a horseshoe, and in order that she might try what her luck might be, she laid it under her pillow with her store teeth upon retiring for the night. Arising in a hurry on the following morning the arising in a hurry on the following morning she grabbed the hereeshoe instead of her teeth and adjusted it in her month, and were it several hours before she discovered

Our betanist imparts the information that a tree differs from mankind in that it never leaves after its trunk has been taken for



W BAKER & CO Dorchester Mass

THE MARKETS.

Revised every Monday for THE WEEKLY SUN.) St. John Markets.

COUNTRY MARKET. The market was generally well cleaned up en Saturday. Even the enermous amount of rhubarb brought in seems to have gone off well, though at a very low price. Meats generally were steady and some choice butcher's beef seld up to 80. Butter is cheaper and a little harder to sell. Potatees are higher in sympathy with the advance in Beston, to which place large quantities con-tinue to go forward. Celery and beets in

bunches are now in market, dealers have imported cucumb	while of	ntside toma-	8
bees as well.			c
Wholesale			10
Beef (butchers) \$ carcass\$ Beef (country) per quarter \$ h. Pork (fresh) \$ carcass Veal, carcass Shoulders \$ h. Butter (in tubs) \$ h. Butter (in tubs) \$ h. Butter (roll) \$ h. Fowl, fresh killed \$ pair. Furkeys \$ h. Cabbage \$ doz Eggs per dozen Eggs per dozen Eggs per dozen Butter (poll) \$ h. Edgs per dozen Eggs per dozen Eggs per dozen Eggs per dozen Butter (poll) \$ h. Eggs per dozen Eggs per dozen Butter (poll) \$ h. Eggs per dozen Eldes, \$ h. Carrots per bbl. Paranips \$ bol. Beets \$ bbl. I per doz bunches. Buckwheat meal (rough) \$ cwb. Eggash & cwt. Lettuce per doz bunches. Maple Syrup per gal. Eggar per lb. Cheese Rhubarb.	0 06 0 04 1	0 08 0 08 0 07 0 07 0 08 9 10 0 12 0 18 0 20 0 75 0 10 0 07 3 50 0 10 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 10 0 00 0	q V
Retail. Beef, corned, per lbBeef Tongues. # fb	0 08 11	0 10	
Beef Tongues, # b. Roast, # ib (choice)	0 10 11 0 10 11 0 12 11 0 17 11 0 20 11 0 10 11 0 12 11 0 14 11 0 08 11 0 60 11	0 10 0 15 0 10 0 12 0 00 0 14 0 13 0 12 0 16 0 10 0 16 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10	Vii co

Medium cod, pellock and Bay herring are lewer, also salmon, the latter being very cheap ewing to heavy supplies from the North Shore, the Boston market having sharply declined. Fresh shad are scarce. Some garpereaux are still being taken in the harber. Line fishermen in the bay report bait very scarce. The salmon is the centre of attraction at present in this market.

Fowls, # pair.....Beets,# peck Beets,* peck
Carrots, peck
Parsnips, per peck
Squash, per lb
Turnips, Pek

Codfish, \$\varphi\$ 100 bs, large, dry	
Pollock	4 00 3 75 3 20 2 00
Bay Herring, new	1 50 0 09
Lengthwise	6 00
Codfish, per lb	0 12 0 11
Finnen Haddies, & b	
Holibut 0.08	0 03 0 03 0 07
Lobsters	0 10 0 15 0 12
Shad	0 15 0 18
Prices ex Vessel.	
Cod (med) per qtl 3 50 to Large 3 75 Pollock (new) per qtl 1 50 Hake, do 1 50 Haddock, each 0 03	\$3 75 3 80 0 00 0 00 0 01

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC. Oats are very firm, and it is said nothing is new available under 420 on track. The list is otherwise unchanged.

Spill Peas.	Several va quoted ex-vi- tiens in que Old Mines Victoria (S pring Hill Glace Bay. English, Caledonia
GROCERIES,	Acadia (Pi
There is no quotable change in this list this week.	Reserve M Joggins Foundry (A
Ooffee. Java, * b, Green 33 ** 0 36 Jamaica # 34 ** 0 26	Broken Egg Stove or N
Matches.	Chestnut
Gross 0 29 M 0 30	
Molasses, 0 27 m 0 28 Barbados (old)	Refined, \$1 Common, 1 Patent Me Anchors, \$ Chain cabl Rigging Ch Nails. Steel cut f ob per Ship Spike

Trinidad 000 Nevis 000 Demerara 000	H	0 00 0 00 0 00	Steel of o b
Salt. Idverpool 7 sack ex store 0 48	"	0 50	Galvar
factory filled 1 1 15 Liverpool salt. 1 15	11	1 20 1 10	Toron
ex ship 0 00	H	0 00	phrey i
Spices			Langton
Cream of Tartar, pure, bbls 0 173	109 (159)	0 181	Canvass
Nutmegs. * b 0 60	11	0 25 U 90	fins. O
Cassia, # fb, ground 0 18	H	0 20	took ou
Cloves, whole 0 15	10	0 20	sen Ogo
Cloves, ground	M	0 25	voter's
Pepper, ground 0 12		0 16	based or
Bicarb soda, per lb. 2 30	41	2 38	1893, el
Sal soda 0 01	-	0 011	to one
Sugar.			to get h
Granulated, 9 bbl		4 40	E. J. D
Yellow, bright 0 03		0 034	in the g
Yellow 0 03		0 03	get into
Dark Yellow		0 038	he was
Paris Lump, \$\ box 0 06		0 061	befere l
Pulverized Sugar 0 06	11	0 061	then dr
Tea.			ordered
Congou # ib, common 0 15	H	0 16	amount
Congou # b, finest		0 38	and Hu
Souchong 0 25	H	0 45	m

PROVISIONS.

the readers of a newspaper in the Maritime Provinces. These terms are open only to subscribers to the DAILY or WEEKLY SUN. notification from the Legion of Henor that he has been expelled from the order, in which he held the rank of officer,

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. Oatmeal is 5 to 10c higher, and cornmeal 5c. The rest of the list is as before. Wheat is higher at the moment in Chicage, but the flour market has not responded. Sup-

plies here are quite large. Manitoba hard wheat ______ 4 25 M
Canadian High Grade Family, 3 50 M
Medium Patents ______ 3 35 M
Catmeal standard ______ 4 40 M
Rolled Oatmeal ______ 4 50 M
Western Gray B W Meal ... 0 00 II

 Oatmeal standard
 4 40

 Rolled Oatmeal
 4 50

 Western Gray B W Meal
 0 00

 Cornmeal
 2 65

 Granulated
 0 00

 Middlings (on track)
 00 00

 Bran
 00 00

 Cottonseed Meal \$ ton
 0 00

FRUITS, ETC. Coranges are 50c higher for case and Mes-lina. Pineapples and strawberries are theaper. Tomatoes and cucumbers are quoted. The rest of the list is as before.

Valencia raisins are firmer.			1.
Raisins (Sultana)	0 07	n	
" Valencia, new	0 05 2 10	H	0 05
London Layers,	2 10	11	2 20
California " "	0 06	11	
	0 061	H	0 061
Muscatel, loose in sacks Prunes. # box, new	0 054	11	0 06
10.1	0 04	11	0 044
Cal	0 11	0	0 12
Currants, # bbl.	0 034		0 04
11 C8863	0 04	**	0 05
Apples, N S, # bbl	0 00	**	4 50
Dried Apples, new	0 062	"	0 07
Evaporated Apples, new, # lb.	0 00	"	0 00
Cranberries, per bbl	0 00	"	12 50
Cranberries in water, per bbl	0 00		7 00
Dates, new, # lb	0 05	**	0 06
Lemons (Messina).	3 00		4 00
Figs, # 1b	0 10	**	0 12
Oranges (Florida)	0 00	11	0 00
Oranges, case, 420s	8 00	**	8 50
Messina Oranges	4 50	11	5 00
Blood Oranges, hf bx	0 00	-	3 00
Pine Apples, per doz	1 50	11	2 00
Honey, # lb	0 18	11	0 00
Egyptian Onions per lb	0 023	11	0 03
Bananas, per bunch.	2 00	**	2 50
New French Walnuts	0 11	11	0 12
Grenobles "	0 13	*	0 15
Almonds	0 13	11	0 14
Brazils	0 11	11	0 11
Filberts	0 09	- 11	0 10
Popping Corn per lb	0 00	11	0 07
Pecans	0 12	11	0 13
Peanuts, roasted	0 10	11	0 11
Tomatoes, per crate	0 00	-	4 50
Cucumbers, per doz	0 90	-	1 00
Strawberries	0.15	11	0 17
TITALDING AND TI	AFTE.		

LUMBER AND LIME. There is no sale for birch lumber except what was contracted for. In England birch

	our quotations and the lumber ne new feature. The Engli quiet, the American as flat as	sh	m	ark	et	i
3	Birch Lumber	10	00	11	10	
	Birch Timber	00	00	**	00	00
20	Sprucedeals, Bay Fundy Mills	8	75	н	0	00
	" City Mills	0	00	84	9	00
	Shingles No. 1		00	н	1	00
	" Extra	0	00	11	1	40
	Second Clears	Õ	00		2	4
	U Clears		00	11	2	50
	Extras		00	M		0
	Aroostook P. B. shipping		00	"	14	
	Common		00	14	13	
	Spruce Boards		00			5
	Scantling (unst'd).		00			5
	Spruce, dimensions			-	14	
	Ding Shinners	12	00		13	
	Pine Shippers Pine clapboards, extra	25	nn	"	40	
	No. 1	00	00	24	30	
	No. 2		00	14		
	No. 3			14	12	
			10	11	1	
	Laths, spruce				i	i
	DALLO a c-outre contra contra con con	-	100	H		Ô
	Palings, spruce		90	H		ŏ
	Lime (casks)		60	11		6
	n (barrels)	Mark Street	-	11.	1000	11.75
	OCEAN AND COASTWISE	F	RE	CGE	IT	3.
	There is no change to note	in	eit	ner	00	AR

There is no change to note in either ocean or coastwise freights. The Springhill coal people have made inquiries here for vessels without accepting offers made, and there is a feeling that they were simply wiring here

to make a rate for service ther			
idverpool (intake measure) i.endon Bristol Channel Clyde West Coast Ire and Oublin Warrenport Belfast Cork Quay	4 9 0	M	41 3
LUMBER.			
New York New York laths Philadelphia laths Boston Sound ports, calling V H f c	0 40 00 1 75 0 00		\$2 25 0 45 0 50 0 00 2 00

8	Mem Torre come come conse on conse con-	DU U			20
	New York laths	0 4			45
	Philadelphia laths	0	9 #		50
	Boston	1 7	5 M	0	00
ğ	Sound ports, calling V H f o	0 0	0 "	2	00
	Barbados market (50c., x) nom_	0 0		5	50
ä	N Side Cuba(gld), n'm	0 0			50
	New York, piling	0 0			00
	Boston, piling, nominal		13 11		01
	Boston Lime	0 0			16
į	New York Lime	0 00			22
H	Coal.Parrsboro to Boston, Salem	0 00	" "	٧	44
	Newburyport, Lynn) н	1	40
	OILS.				
	Quetations are without char	age	this	we	ek
	American Water White (bbl.	7			
	free)	0 1	3 "	0	18
	Canadian Water White (bbl.	7.7			
	free)	0 1	7 "	0	17
	Canadian Prime White (bbl	٠.	. "		
	free)	0 12	- 11	0	13
	Linseed Oil (raw)	0.5			59
	Linseed Oil (boiled)			ŏ	
	Transcou On (Donou)	0 4			47
	Turpentine				32
	Cod Oil				
	Seal Oil (steam refined)	0 4	5 11		48

COAL. arieties of coal new landing are essel, and there are some reductations ex-yard.

IRON, NAILS, ETC.

ONTO, June 11.—A ghastly election as just been told. Undertaker Humhas issued a writ against Thomas on and James McConvey, two reform ers, to recover the price of two cefne of the coffins was for a voter they ut te vote for Dr. Ogden, in the Ryer-gden campaign; the other was for the grandson. The plaintiff's claim is on the following facts: On Feb. 28th lection day, the two defendants went Joseph Mills, who was sick in bed, him te vote. Upstairs his grandson, lean, lay dead. The untiring workers grit cause urged Mills to vote, and he a hack with them, but shertly after seized with hemorrhage and died he reached the polls. Defendants rove to Undertaker Humphrey's and d two coffins. The bill for them ed to \$54, and has not been paid,

amphrey finally reserted to the writ. The Sun and McClure's Magazine.

Charles de Lesseps has received an official

SHIP NEWS

For Week Ending June 12.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

June 5—Str Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston C & Laschler, mdse and pas.
Sch George & Everett, 81, Green, from Boston, Geo F Baird, gen.
Sch Thrasher, 123, Spragg, from New York, Scamwell Bros b 1.
Sch Riverdale, 84, Urquhart, from Rockport, NC Scott bel. Sch Alverdale, 61, Urqunart, from Rockport, N C Scott, bal.
Sch Hattle Murlel, 84, Denten, from Rockport, N C Scott, bal.
Sch Lizzie B, 81, Belyea, from Thomaston, A W Adams, bal.
Sch Athol, 70, Mills, from Rockland, J W mith, bal. Sch A Gibson, 96, Stevens, from Boston, A W Sch Pandora, 98, Holder, from Rockland, A W Adams, bal. Sch Rewa, 145, Crane, from Sydney, J W Smith, coal.
Sch Modena, Gilchrist, from Joggins, bound west with coal—at the Island.
Sch Vera, 98, McLean, from Boston, J F Wat-

Sch Vera, 98, McLean, from Boston, J F Watson, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Levuka, 75, Roberts, from Parrsboro; E A Horton, 69, Snow, from fishing; Telephone, 19, Phinn y, from fishing; Myra B, 93, Olmstead, from Little Salmon kiver; Speedwell, 82 Glapy, from Quaco; T W L Greser, 30, Paul, from Beaver Harbor; Lily, 10, Campbell, from fishing; Brisk, 20, Wadlin, from Beaver Harbor; Mary E Whorf, 82, Longmire, from fishing; Paul, from Beaver Harbor; Lily, 10, Campbell, from fishing; Brisk, 20, Wadlin, from Beaver Harbor; Mary E Whorf, 21, Longmire, from Indiversity, June 8—S Lord O'Neill, 1797. Ferris, from Leth, Sootland, W M Mackay, bal.

S Ulunda, 1096, Fleming, from Halifax, Troop & Son, bal.
S Micmao, 1599, Meikle, from North Shields, Scammell Bros, bal.
Sch Bemozelle, 163, Tower, from Sydney, Troop & McLau hlan, coal.
Sch Demozelle, 163, Tower, from Sydney, Troop & McLau hlan, coal.
Sch Demozelle, 163, Tower, from Sydney, Troop & McLau hlan, coal.
Sch Demozelle, 163, Tower, from Sydney, Troop & McLau hlan, coal.
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Sch Demozelle, 163, Tower, from Sydney, Troop & McLau hlan, coal.
Sch Demozelle, 163, Tower, from Bydney, Troop & McLau hlan, coal.
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Sch Demozelle, 163, Tower, from Sydney, Troop & McLau hlan, coal.
Sch Demozelle, 163, Tower, from Sydney, Troop & McLau hlan, coal.
Sch Demozelle, 163, Delay, Troop & Sydney, Troop & Syd

ance Bell, 90, Weldon, from do; Rex, 51, Sweet, from Quaco, June 9—35 Dora, 1133, Tookes, from Barry, Wm

Thomson & Co, bal. Sch S A Fownes, 125, McKeil, from Perth Am-Sch S A Fownes, 125, McKeil, from Perth Amboy to Fredericton, coal.
Coas' wise - Schs Bear River, 37, Woodworth, from Port George; Pilot, 16, Beardsley, from Port Lorne; Silence, 59, Shields, from Alma; Yarmouth Packet, 76, Shaw, from Yarmouth; Ida Peters, 31, Spur, from Clement port; Whister, 23, Thompson, from Sandy Cove; Satellite, 26, Lent, from Westport; Rebecca W, 27, Black, from Quaco; Cygnet, 36, Dalton, from Parrsboro; Temple Bar, 41, Longmire, from Bridgetown; Myrtle Purdy, 35, Lowe, from Apple River; L'adna, 67, Day, from Quaco; Flora E, 79, Liwellyn, from Parrsboro; Maggie Miller, 92, from Campobello; Lida Gretta, 68, Ells, from Quaco; Keewaydin, 167, McLean, from Parrsboro. ooro.
June 10th—SS Damara, 1145, Lynas, from Londen via Halifax.
Sch Trader, 138, Swim, from Barbados—mo-

lasses.
Sch Benjamin T Biggs, 156, Henderson, from
Boston, Scammell Bros, bal,
Sch Dione, 211, Lunn, from Boston, J F Watson, bal.
Sch George E Dale, 218, Speight, from Boston June 11—83 Duart Castle, 1179, Seeley, from West Indies, S Schofield, mails, pass and mdse.
Str Flushing, 126, Ingersoll, from Grand
Manan via Rastport, master, mdse and pass.
Sch Geo E Dale, 213, Speight, from Newburyport, Geo F Baird, bal.
Sch Prospect. 32, Springer, from Rockland,
Elkin & Hatfield, bal.
Sch Remeo, 111, Lister, from New Haven,
Peter McIntyre, bal.
Sch M G Soley, 110, Hatfield, from New York,
F Tufus & Co, coal.
Sch Allen A McIntyre, 199, Sommerville,
from New York, Peter McIntyre, coal.
Sch Ina, 111, Hansdpacker, from Fall River,
R W Williams, bal.
Sch Engagy 98 Coak from Providence I W. Seh Energy, 98, Coak, from Providence, J W Smith, bal. Smith, bal. Sch Nelle Watters, 96, Granville, from Bos-Sch Nellije Watters, 95, Granville, from Boston—bal,
Coastwise—Barge No 1. Warnock, from
Parrsboro; schs Gypsy, 32, Rogers, from Rockland; Nina Blanche, 30, Crocker, from Freeport;
Jennie B Thomas, 51, Apt, from fishing; Vado,
99, Hatfi-ld, from Quaco; Lloyd, 22, Trask, from
Sandy Cove; Gadabout, 99, Porter, from Two
Rivers; Glide, 80, Reid, from Harvey; Friend
ship, 65, Seely, from Alma.

CLEARED. Sth—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan via Eastport.

Sch Genesta, Seely, for New York, Sch D W B, McLean, for Fall River, Sch Parisian, Flaherty, for Boston.
Sch Annie Laura. Marshall, for Boston.
Coestwise—Schs Vado, Hatfield, for Quaco; Hope, Greville, Baird, for Wolfville; Temperance Bell, Weldon, for Parrsbore; Cygnet, Dalton, for do; A Gibson, Stevens, for do; Gertie Westbrook, Cline, for West Isles. Susie N, Merriam, for Windor; Pocket, Tupper, from Canning; Alba, McLeod, for River Hebert, 6th—SS Madura, Patterson, for Liondon via Halifax.

6th—SS Madura, Patterson, for London via Halifax.

Bark Poschich, Prichich, for Cardiff.
Sch Chieftain, Colwell, for Rockland.
Sch Frank L P. Steeves, for Boston.
Sch Carrie Bell, McLean, for New York.
Sch Beulah, Wasson, for Rockland.
Sch E H Foster, Jones, for Norwalk.
Coastwise—Schs River Home, Mulligan, for Quaco; Olivia, Reicker, for Apple River; Beulah Benton, Mitchell, for Weymouth; Mystic Tie, Stinson, for Sch George; Elia May, Pritchard, for Quaco; Maggie, Thompson, for Westport; Annie Gale, Wolf, for River Hebert; Relief, McKiel, for Fredericton; T W L Gresser, Paul, for Beaver Harbor; A G Heisler, McKinnon, for Annapolis; Joliette, Evans, for Quaco; Gem, Col., for Dorchester; Annie Pearl, McCann, for River Hebert; Harvard H Havey, Scott, for Quaco; Jessie D, Rockwell, for River Hebert; Forest Flower, Cleveland, for Margaretville; Athol, Mills, for Advocate.

June 7—Sch Ada G Shortland, for Providence.

dence.
Sch James Barber, Camp, for Rockport.
Coastwise—Schs Sovereign, Post, for Digby
Speedw'll, Glaspy, for Quaco; Rewa, Crane for
Parrsboro; E W Merchaut, Dillon, for Digby;
Bertha Maud, White, for Harvey; Levuka,
Roberts, for Parrsboro; Brisk, Wadlin, for
Beaver Harbor; Bess, Haines, for Freeport.
Sth—Str State of Maine, Coloy, for Boston,
Bark Paramatta, McDonald, for Cork.
Bark Bessie Markham, Stewart, for Swansea.

Bark Bessie Marknam, Stewart, for Swansea.
Sch Fred H Gibson, Finlay, for Dundalk.
Sch Diamond, Boudrot, for Beston.
Sch E V Glover, Reynard, for New York.
Coastwise—Schs Evelyn, McDonough, for Quaco; Annie G O Leary, Boudrot, for Parrsboro; Lena Maud, Giggey, for Apple River;
kliza Bell, Wadlin, for Sandy Cove; Maud, Mitchell, for Hamp'on; Leo, Llewelyn, for Parrsboro; Crusade, Geener, for Bridgetown; Miranda, Nichols, for Grand Manan; Florence
Guest, Rooinson, for Annapolis.
May 9—Sch Ella H Barnes, Price, for New
York.

May 9—Sch Ella H Barnes, Price, for New York,
Sch Georgia E, Barton, for Boston.
Sch L'adne, Day, for Boston.
Sch Nellie King, 'eLong, for New Haven.
Ceastwise—Schs Satellite, Lent, for Westport; Ida Peters, Spurr, for Clementspo t; Silena, Shielda, for Alma; Pilot, Beard ley, for Port Lorne; Sea Bird, Slocumb, for Harborville; Cittzen, Woodworth, for Bear Hiver; Wave, Guthrie, for Sandy Cove; Susie Pearl, Gordon, for Quaco; Carrie Walker, Starkey, for River Hevert. June 11—Str State of Maine, Colby, for Bos

June 11—Str State of Maine, Colby, for Boston.

Bark Buteshire, Wyman, for Newry, Sch Rondo, McLean, for Fall River.

Sch Sower, Melanson, for New York.

Sch Cora May, Harrington, for River Hebert; Lloyd,

Trask, for Sandy Cove; Forset Belle, Tufts, for Quaco; CJ Colwell, Colwell, for do; Bear River, Woodworth, for Bear River; Sierra,

Morris, for River Hebert; Jessie, Kinney, for Havyey; Temperance Bell, Weldon, for Parraboro; Pearl, Cannon, for River Hebert; Flora E, Liwelyn, for Parraboro.

SAILED.

May 9—New sch Fred H Gibson, Finley, for Dundalk CANADIAN PORTS.

At Chatham, June 4, bark Tordenskjold, Clausen, from Dublin. At Point du Chene, June 2, bark Kalstad. leilsen, from Garston. At Alma, June 4, sch Wabeek, Edgett, from Boston.
At Fredericton. June 5, sch Lizzie D Small,
Lawson, from New York.
At H lifax, June 5, ss Corean, Mann, from
Glasgow via St Johns, Nfid; 4th, schs Arona,
Parker, from Barbados; Adria, Wilband, from
New York.
At Moncton, June 4, sch Waterside, Dixon,
from New York.

At Moncton, June 4, sch Waterside, Dixon, frem New York.

At Halifax, June 4 sch St John, Haley, from St Lucia via Delaware Breakwater.
C.d., June 7, brig Ida Maud, for Demerara.
At Parrsboro, June 5, barks D H Morris, Thorsen, from Delfzel, Holland; Arizona, Brodersen, from Baltimore, Ireland; Tamerlane, Fredericksen, from Sandefjord, Nor; sch Navassa, Graham, from Yarmouth.
At Quaco, June 6, schs Rex, from St John; River Home, from do; Rebecca W, from do; R Carson, from Boston.
At Parrsboro, June 4, barks E H Morris, Thorsen, from Dalfzel; Arizona, Bradersen, from Baltimore; Tamerlane, Fredericksen, from Sangeford; 5th, bark Kings Connty, Wilhemsen, from Garlock. from Garlock.
--At Chatham, June 8, bark Ilmatar, Boude, from Liverpool.
At Fredericton, June 8, schs Marguerite,
Quinlan, from New York; Templar, Shannon,
from St John.
At Shediac, June 9, bark Nanna, Ugland,
from Tralee, Ireland.
At Baie Verte, June 8, bark Ellida, Hendricksen, from Charlottetown.
At Chatham, June 9, barks Marietta Braelli,
Cebalo, from Hamburg; Nuro, Backe, from
Para.

At Newcastle, June 7, bark Oscar, Schrader, for Ayr.

At Chatham, June 8, bark Ragnar, Young, for Swansea; bktn Sunshine, Leary, for New York; sch Harris, Mil on, for New York; bark Queen of the Fleet, Grafton, for Garston; schs John Stroup, Meyers, for Newark; Victory, Stiles, for Joggins.

At Newcastle, June 8, bark, Sheffield, March, for Larne; as Rydal Holme, Brown, for Barrow-in-Furness.

At Richibucto, June 6, bktn Gambetta, Johansen, for Belfast; 7th, bktn Frier, Abrahamsen, for Rhyl.

At Shediac, June 9, bark Idun, Stordahe, for Manchester, GB. At Shediac, June 9, park Idun, Stordane, for Manchester, GB.
At Baie Verte, June 8, barks Anna, Hansen, for Berfast; Betsy and Arnold, Hansen, for Sharpness; Valkyria, Anderson, for Cardiff; Inga, Hansen, for Preston.
At Chatham, June 9, barks Kalos, Pedersen, for Londonderry; Italia, Hansen, for Livergel

ool. At Halifax, June 8, sch Saxon, Grady, for From Point du Chene, June 2, bark Liberte, Aaronsen, for Bristol. From Halifax, June 5, ss Ulunda Fleming, for St Joho.

From West Bay, June 6, ship Trojan, Armstrong, for Liverpool.

From Digby, June 7, sch W K Smith, Saund-From Quebec, June 6, ship Narwhal, Wilson,

ARRIVED.

At Preston, June 3, barks Enterprise, Cal-hous, from Hillsboro; Fredericks, Purdy, from Rosario. At Ayr, June 7, bark J H McLarren, Grant. At Hull, June 5, ship Annie M Law, Ryder, from La Plata.

At Helvoet, June 5, bark James Stafford Vroom, from Ship Island via Dordrecht.

At Plymouth. June 8, bark Mary A Troop. Boker, from La Plata.

At Barbados, May 19, barks Aureola, Hoeburg, from Pernambuco; 21st, Matilda, Rice, from Rio Janeiro; 22nd, sch Golden Hind, Landry, from Demerara.

Halifax, NS, June 9—Ard, barktn Alberta, Parker, from Barbados; Prins Karl, Johnsen, from North Sydney for United Kingdom; sch Bessie Willis, Mitchell, from Demerara and Barbados.

Bessie Willis, Mitchell, from Demerara and Barbados.
At Cape Town, May 24, bark Zebina Goudy, Manning, from Grangemouth; June 7, ships Eskasoni, Townsend, from Barry; 8th, Oweenee, Birchill, from do.
At Falmou'h, June 7, bark E O'Brien, from Bahia Bianca; 9th, bark Belvidere, Hatfield, from Montevideo.

From St Johns, Nfid, June 6, ss Dora, Tookes, for St John, N B.
From Dundalk, June 4, bark Mandarin, for Miramichi.
From Belfast, June 3, Emanuel, for Bay Verte,
From Cuxhaven, June 1st, bark Florence B
Edgett, McBride, for sydney,
From Falmouth, June 3, barks Avonia, Porter, from Buenos Ayres, for Antwerp; Fanny
L Cann, Crosby, from do, for do.
From Appliedore, June 4, bark Ontario, Stewser, for Cane Breton. From Appleadre, June 2, Dark Ontario, Stew-art, for Cape Breton.
From Granton, May 28, bark Jane, Anderson, for Miramichi—not Mauritius.
From Aviles, May 30, bark Gunnar, for St John.
From Liverpool, June 6, bark Austria, Mc-Leod, for Buenos Ayres.
From Swansea, June 5, bark Egeria. Kerr, for St John.
From Plymouth, June 7, Orso, for Mira-michi. michi.

From Barbados, May 18, bark Miranda, Smith, for Jamaica; 19th, barks Yuba, Boulanger, for Montreal; Peerless, Davis, for do; brig Curlew, Grundmark, for Jamaica.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ARRIVED. At Vineyard Haven, June 2, sch Sarah Hun-ter, Maxwell, from Port Liberty for St John. At Buenos Ayres, May 23, ship Larnica, Sin-clair, from Boston. Clair, from Boston.

At Boston, June 3, sch Dione, Lunn, from
New York.

At Dutch Island Harbor, June 4, schs Valettas, Fardie, from Nova Scotia for New York;
Karslie, Harris, from Quaco for do; Sabrina,
Bar on, from Fall River for Sp John, and all
sailed. At New Haven, June 1, sch Romeo, Lister, from St John.
At New York, June 3, sch Gypsum Queen, from Buenos Ayres.
Bangor, June 5—Ar, sch Cathie C Berry, from Bangor, June 5—Ar, sch Cathie C Berry, from Boston.

Boston, June 5—Ard, str Angloman, Evans, from Liverpool; schs Ethel B. from French Cross, N S; Gazelle, from Port Gilbert, N S.

Cld, June 5—str Philadelphian, Trant, ior Liverpool; schs George E Duley, for Port Bevis, C B; Georgia, for St John, N B; Silver Wave, for Weymouth, N S; Dione, for St John, N B; Kalevale, for County Harbor, C B; Moselle, for Joggins, N S.

Sld, June 5—Str Kansas, for Liverpool; sch Josephine, for Wind or, N S.

At Delaward Breakwater, June 6, ship Wildwood. Smith, from Itolio.

At Vineyard Haven, Mass, June 6th, schs Prudent, from St John for Briscol, KI; Glendon, from St John, for orders.

At Point-a-Pitre, May 7, sch Jennie Parker, Gesner, from Fernandina.

At New York, June 3, brig Harry Stewart, Brinton, from Havans.

At New York, June 4, sch Harold Borden.

Backhouse, from Monte Christo.

At Montevideo, May 10, ship Flora P Stafford, from Cardiff.

At New Bedford, June 5, sch Clifford C, Burnie, from St John via Boston.

At Cienfuegos, May 24, brig Clio, Stephenson, from Kingston—and sailed 26th for Delaware Breakwater.

At Guantanamo. May 23, brig Arbutus, Sutherland, from Trinidad.

At Havane, May 27, brig R L T, Coumans, from Philadelphia.

At Matanz, May 27, brig R L T, Coumans, from Philadelphia.

At Matanz, May 27, brig R L T, Coumans, from Barbados, to load for United Kingdom.

Vineyard Haven, Mass, June 6—Ard, sch Glendon, from St John for New York.

Portland, Me, June 6—Ard, sch Maud Pye, from Moncton; Maud Snare, from Perth Am-

boy; SP Hitchcook, from do.

Cld, June 6, bark Alice M Claridge, for Buenos Ayres; sch Nellie F Sawyer, for Hillsboro.

Boston. June 6—Ard, schs Alaska, from Rockland; Delta, from Cheverie: Marion, from Jordan River.

Cld, June 6—Str Durham City, for London; schs Sandolphon, for Bear River, NS; Lily E, for Tusket, NS; Genius, for Annapolis; Lucretia Jene, for Barrington, NS; Fauna, for Lunenburg, NS; Genius, for Annapolis, NS; Sld, Sune 6—Schs Genius, for Annapolis, NS; Lucretia Jane, for Barrington, NS; Eunice P Newcombe, for Deer Isle; Dione, for St John, NB; Georgie E, for St John, NB.

At Wilmington, NC, June 7, sch Jennie Parker, Gesner, from Point-a-Pitre.

At Sapelo, June 7, ship Monrovia, Perry, from Liverpool. At Sapelo, June 7, ship Monrovia, Perry, from Liverpool.
At Vineyard Haven, June 5, sch Greta, from Nova Schia for New York.
At Delew are Breakwater, June 7, ship Wildwood, Smith, from Iloito.
At New York, June 7, schs Nellie Clark, from St John; Sabrina, Briaton, from St John via Fall River.
Boston June 7—Ard, strs Colorado, from Hull, Eng; sch Ehelwold, from St Margaret's Bay; sch Arizona, from Port Gilbert.
Cld, June 7, schs Garner, for Cayenne, FG; PBlake, Jor Port George; Ava, for Port Williams; Abana, for Quico.
At Pernambuco. May 7, bark Angara, Rodenheiser, from New York.
At Manzanilla, May 14, brig Prussia, Pickles, from Barbados. At Baltimore June 6. sch
Francis, from Hillsboro. N B.
At Rockport, June 6, sch Uranus, Colwell,
from St John.
At Portsmouth, N H, June 7. sch Cymbaline,
from Bridgewater. N S. from Bridgewater, N.S.

At Bahia, April 23, bark Minnie, Manning, from Pernambuoo.

At Victoria, Brazil, May 31, sch Helen E Kenney, Corbett, from Aracaju.

At Delaware Breakwater, June 6, sch Neva, Taplor, from Phia

Taylor, from Bahia.

Boston, June 8, arrived, schr Tacoma, for Windsor N S.
Cleared, June 8, schrs Westfield, for St John, N B; Nellie Waters, for do; Annie Harper, for do.
Sailed—Strs Durham City. for London; schs Fauna, for Lunenburg, N s; Moselle, for Joggins, N S; Gamma, for Cheverie, N S; Lily E, for Tusket, N S; Sandalphon, tor Brevier, N S; Silver Wave, for Weymouth, N S; Abana, for Quacoo, N B; Dione, for St John, NB; P Blake; for Port George, N S; Westfield, for St John, N B; Ava, for Port William, N S.

At New London, June 8, sch Clayola, Mo At Providence, June 7, sch Union, from St Martins. At Boston, June 8, bgt Evangeline, Gould, At Boston, June 8, bgt Evangeline, Gould, from Canada Creek.

At Ship Island, Miss, June 6, ship County of Yarmouth, Swanson, from Liverpool.

At Antwerp, June 6, barks Avonia, Porter, from Buenos Ayres; Fanny L. Cann. Cresby, from do; Morrell, do, all via Falmouth.

At Darien, Ga, June 6, ship Forest King, Doyle, from Cape Town via Barbados.

Boston. June 9—Ard, sch Florida, Durwin, from New York; 10th, schs Enterprise, from Port Gilbert, N S; Walter Scott, from River Hebert, N S; Annie G, from Tusket, N S; Lizzie Wharton, from Bell vue Cove, N S; Parisian, from St Jorn; Nellie G Davis, from Port Mouton, N S. St. Ship St. Sh

Matoon, NS.
Cleared, June 10, sch M J Alles from Hills-At Delaware Breakwater, June 9, bark L M At New York, June 9, bark Falmouth, Harvey, from Montevideo; Tailsman, Ross. from Port "pain; Kestrel. Cooknan, from Santa Cruz, At Port Blakely, June 8, ship garl Burgess, Coffil, from San Diego.

New York, June 5—Cld, schs Wentworth, for Windsor; Osceola, for St John.

New York, June 6—Cld, sch Gypsum Empress, for Windser.

from New York, June 4, schs Allen McIntyre, Somerville, for St John, Ella Maud, Somerville, for St John—and anchored off Whitestone, LI.

From St Lucia, June 1, str Ardanbham, Allen, From St Lucia, June 1,str Ardanbham, Allen, from St John.
From Portsmouth, NH, June 4, sch Kolon, for Sands River, NS.
From Havana, June 2, sch Bartholdi, Berry, for Sagua.
From Vineyard Haven, June 5, schs Greta, Union, North America, Harry W Lewis, and Gasper Embree—all for New York.
From Itolio, Ap il 26, ship Canara, Grady, for Delaware Breakwater. From Itoilo, Ap il 26, ship Canara, Grady, for Delaware Breakwater.
From New York, June 5, bark Athlon, Sprague for Dublin, and anchored in Hart Island road; brig Buda, Goudy, for St John, and anchored in Flushing Bay; sche George V Jordan, Parke, for Halifax; Wentworth, Parker, for Windsor, N S; M J Soley, Hatfield, for st John; Osceola, Dickson, for do.
Fom Salem, June 6, brig Harry Stewart, Seeley, for Newark, N J.
From Samarang, April 19, bark Belmont, Ladd, for Singapore—the previous eport of her being at Singapore April 5 ma have been erroneous.

Ladd, for Singapore—the previous have been being at Singapore—April 3 mu—have been erroneous.

From Vineyard Haven, June 6, sch Storia.

From Port Johnson for Boston; Prudent, from St John for Bristol.

From Whitestone, Li, June 6, sch Ella Maud, Somerville, from New York for St J.nn., NB.

From New York, June 6, sch Reporter, Gilchrist, for St John.

From Barbados.

From Perth Amboy, June 6, sch Annie V Bergen, Odell, for Fredericton.

From Providence, June 6, sch Energy, for New York.

From Portsmouth, NH, June 7, sch B T Biggs for St John.

From Fushing Bay, June 7, brig Buda.

Goudy, from New York for St John.

From Hatt I land Roads, June 7, bark Atblon, Sprague, from New York for Dublin.

From Tarpaulin, June 7, sch Glendon, from St John for New York.

From Delaware Breakwater, June 7, ship Wildwood, fron Iloilo for Montreal.

From Macassar, June 8, bark Kate F Troop, Smith, for Singapore.

From New York, June 8, sch Cerdic, for St John.

The first time a man ever garden you can't persuade

MEMORANDA

In port at Port-au-Prince, May 4, sch Reaver, Harringtou, for New York, ard May 2.

Passed out at Delaware Breakwater, June 3, s s Ardanro e, from Miramichi via Sydney; ship Constance, for Dunkirk.

Passed down at Newcastle, Del, June 3, bark James H Hamlen, for New York.

I Passed Seachy Head, June 3, bark Bonita, Ledwell, from Copenhagen for Newport.

Passed out at Cape Henry, June 4, bark Severn, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro.

Passed Sydney Light, June 6, simrs Ardanrose, Smith, from rhiladelphia for Sydney; Cape Breton, Reid, from Sydney for Montreal; Manar, Forrest, from New York for Sydney; Bruxelles, Hill, from Sydney for Antwerp; Bouavita, Fraser, from Glace Bay for Montreal; Bona Leach, from Montreal for Sydney; barks Northumbria, Marvin, from Sydney for Antwerp; barks Northumbria, Marvin, from Sydney for Guebec; Prins Garl, from Sydney for Hailf x; ashlow, Pye, from Fleetwood for Sydney; June 7th, ship Stalwart, Cann, from Sydney for Quebec; bktn Canning, Pearce, from Sydney for St Johns, Nfid.

Passed Cape Race, June 6, str Dora, Fookes, Barry, for St Jonn, NB.
Digby—Passed out June 7, sch Sea Foam, Ray, from Bear River for Grand Manan; 5th, schs Geo H Mills, from Bear River for Baltimore; E Norris, from Bear River for Boston, Passed in 4th, schs Sadie Wilcutt, from Boston for Annapolis; Wellman Hall, Knowlton, from New York for Annapolis; Atwood, Holmes, from Rockland for Digby.
Passed Lundy Island, June 5, ship Z Ring, Dexter, from Sharpness for Grindstone Island Passed Sydney Light, June 9, ship Hercules, Staalham, from Sydney for Quebec; 8th, stmr Ardanrose, Smith, from Sydney for Miramichi, Passed Deal, June 6, bark Pr.vvidenza R, Aste, from Rotterdam for Miramichi.
In port at Liverpool, June 7, bark Olive Mount, Liswell, from Birkenhead for Calcutta. vineyard Haven, June 6—Sch Glenden has been ordered to New York.

Passed Sydney Light, June 10, bark Annie Evenson from Bristol for Sydney.

Passed north at Nobska, June 9, brig Buda from New York for St John; schs l'histle from do for do; Evolution from Perth Amboy for Gasne.

Gaspe.

Passed St Helena, April 20, ship Asia, Hilton, from Iloilo fer Montreai; 28th. bark Nellie Troop, Young, from Samarang for Delaware Breakwater; May 10, Glencaird, English, from Calcutta for New York; 11th, Howard D Troop, Stuart, from Manila for London; 12th, ship Euphemia, Gullison, from Manila for Boston—cell previously reported without date. all previously reported without date.

In port at Rio Janeiro, June 7, ship Honolulu,
Dexter, for La Plata.

Passed out at Cape Henry, June 9, bark
White Wings from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro.

SPOKEN.

Bark Invercee, from Liverpool for St John, lat 50 N, lon 21 W, May 27.

Bark Hannah Blanchard, Atkins, from La Plata for Falmouth, May 13, 1at 6 N, lon 29 W. Bark Angola, Lockhart, from St John for Penarth, June 1, lat 42.31, lon 59.55.

Sch Moama, for Sydney, CB, May 22, 49.40 N, 13.40 W.

Ship Big Bonanza, Bergman, from Cardiff for St John, May 29, lat 44 16, lon 48.32.

Bark Premier, Reinertsen, from Liverpool for Sydney, CB, May 25, lat 49, lon 7.

Sch Moama, Harvey, from Preston for Sydney, CB, May 22, lat 49 40, lon 13.40.

April 20, lat 19 42 3, lon 25 if W, bark Inveresk, from Caleto Buena for Queenstowo.

May 27, lat 18, lon 28, ship Favonius, Dunham, from Dublin for St John.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Washington, June 1—The geographical position of the structure, before reported erected on the SE part of the Outer Diamond Shoals, off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, taken from the present special survey of the shoals made by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Lat 35 08 23 N, lon 75 24 40 W. Bearings and distances of prominent objects are: Foremast of wreck of SS Weatherbee, N 88 25 W (W § N), 33 miles; Cape Hatteras Light House, N 34 35 W (NW § N), 84 miles.

Bearings are magnetic; distances are in nautical miles; depth is given at mean low water. Portland, June 7—Notice is hereby given that the White Island Ledge Belt buoy was placed in position June 2, 1894, in 18 fathoms of water, and will hereafter be maintained as a permanent aid to nayigation.

and will hereafter be maintained as a permanent aid to navigation.

Bearings of prominent objects:
Isles of Shoals Light, N E by N.
Anderson Ledge spindle, E ½ 3.
Bearings are magnetic and are given approximately,

(Twenty-five cents for each notice.)

NICHOLS.—In this city, on June 8th, to the wife of C. Nichols, a daughter.

(Twenty-five cents for each notice.)

MARRIAGES

New York, June 6—Cld, sch Gypsum Empress, for Windser.

At Perth Amboy, June 4, schs Adelene, McLennan, for St Johns, Nfid; Evolution, Holder, for Gaspe.

At New York, June 6, bark Athlon, Spragg, for Dublin; schr Theress, Matheson, for Aux Cayes; schr Gypsum Empress, Roberts, for Windsor.

At Pascagouls, June 9, bark Regent, Rutherford, for Liverpool.

At Pascagouls, June 8, schs Jona, Mosher, for Port-au-Prince; Ocean Lily, Watt, for Jacmel; 9th, bark James H Hamlen, Godfrey, for Demersar; brig Alice Bradshaw, Dahm, for Port-au-Prince; schs Sabrina, Barton, for St John; Central, Hamilton, for do.

SAILED.

From Buenos Ayres, April 30, ship Theo H Rand, Morris, for Falmouth (not from LaPlats.)

Porland, Me, June 5—Sld, schs White Foam, for Portland; Amanda, for Lockport, N.S.

From Vineyard Haven, June 3, schs Benj T Biggs and Nellic Clark.

From Genoa, June 1, bark Cognati, Olivari, for Mirsmichl.

From New York, June 4, schs Allen McIntyre, Someryille, for St John; Ella Maud, Som-

(Twenty-five cents for each notice.)

GARDNER—At French Village, Kings county, June 6th, Chas. M. Gardner, in his 74th year. NASE—Suddenly, June 6th, Lillian M., aged 4 months and 8 days, daughter of L. T. and Susan C. Nase.

TAYLOR—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 10th, Walter kobert Wells Taylor, youngest son of M. K. and the late Charles Taylor, in the 24th year of his age.

The millionaire of the United States navy said to be Commedore Goorge E. Perkins. Chauncy M. Depew says that the college no fountain which keeps us ever young.

Shc—You profess to think a great deal of me. That is all right, so long as everything is going pleasantly. But would you make any great sacrifice for my sake? He—You know I would. Haven't I effered to marry Mrs. Grumps-What objection could there possibly be te letting wemen vote?
Mr. Grumps—Wouldn't do at all. Women
never know when they are beaten. Both
sides would claim a victory and never give

Frank James, the surviving brother of the notorious outlaw family of that name. showed what kind of courage it is that the average thug possesses when he fainted the other day while being vaccinated.

The first time a man ever plants a flower garden you can't persuade him for a while that the florist hasn't swindled him by selling him the germ materials for a lot of

Dr. Addison Hills, who father of the Ephraim Koch of Jeffersonville, Ind., is possessed of the delusion that his head is made of stone. He is constantly tapping at it with a hammer, and his friends fear he may knock his brains out. On every other

subject he is perfectly rational. Jared Lazyman of Green Bay, Wis., has taken the preliminary legal steps to have his name changed to Jared Layman. He is a shoemaker and says his name interferes

Patrick Spilivan of Sheyboygan, Mich. who was recently knighted by the king of Sweden for his book upon turnips as a universal article of food, has constructed a bioyole made of cernbusk pulp.

16 PAG VOL. SOM SAY OTHE SAY WE SAY New

DOWLIN END OF

Charles H. Fair

One of St. John's

The death of Ch which took place street, at 9 40 p. one of St. John's preminent merche iliness was of lon centiaed to his ho at times being a gr Mr. Fairweathe ton, Kings county John when but to early in life laid tion of a solid busi grocery and provis Canada. It was e to the present, a r started, namely S. Fairweather. The eral grocery and pr very eutset made and other heavy lin times and took e new condition to r were the first in St ular direct import and were heavy brought in that yes greater part of white St. John to their throughout the ma Fairweather were the only St. John f with the New Yor member of the fire the exchange in 18 the system of deali avoiding the prefits In spite of the de ness that called for personal attention, lively interest in ment of the domi

ions and the figure

ing the national po

of industry and con

tention throughout

frequently queted ment. His paper

read before the

January 22ad, 18

the country. One

business serves to s

were we doing all fore we took flour f

ing gold to New Yo sent a third of a minually to New York

ed thence." It was more attention of his trade p pretensions to lite remarked; "the activity and hurry tor grace of spec weather was and his ability by his fellow merci ada. He filled with of president of the and was twice a de body to the Board o States—at St. Louis in 1866 His service the St. John Board valuable, and he wa presidents and mem Mr. Fairweather with St. John's les charitable and educ was for years a direc Brunswick, a memb St. John's church a to its financial sche board of city school of the Relief and Ai ization soon after th 1877. He was years one of the Intercolonial managed by a con narrow guage "Ri during the period Gibson to Edmund Fairweather was a one of the leading this province, but hi not run in the dir honors, and although stand for this con-declined the nemins posed to start a o city for the camp

weather was one

movement a practice tion of a name for th

tion it was that f

gentleman who was has thus recorded v proposals were ma