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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1899.

NO. 59.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

ANDREW D. WHITE SAYS THE ORGANIZING HAS BEEN WELL DONE.

He Hopes for Practical Conclusions—If Nothing More, Arbitration Will Be Made More Than Optional—Geneva Convention to be Extended.

THE HAGUE, May 22.—The chiefs of the delegations have had frequent conferences, with the view of arriving at an agreement in regard to the choice of officers for committee. But apparently many difficulties have arisen, so nothing has been finally settled.

Many false and exaggerated reports have been circulated regarding these matters. For instance, it has been said that Count Von Munster, the German ambassador at Paris and head of the German delegation, would withdraw from the conference. Such stories must be received with the same scepticism as the claims of the conference have been engaged in spreading distrust.

The story about Count Von Munster probably arose from the fact that his name does not appear as a member of any of the committees, while the other chiefs of delegations have joined one or more committees. But it is pointed out that delegates, although not members of a committee, are privileged to attend the sessions and participate in the discussions.

Mr. Andrew D. White, the U.S. ambassador at Paris, and head of the American delegation, in an interview here with a representative of the Associated Press said he regarded the situation as promising and that the first work of organization was well done. He added: "I am full of hope that it will be possible to reach practical conclusions. The scepticism of the first few days must yield to serious hopes without at the same time indulging in exaggerated expectations."

The words of Emperor William have contributed to improve the situation. I think we may arrive at some result on the subject of mediation and arbitration. Although it is undoubtedly impossible to make such action obligatory, it can be rendered at least optional and I believe that after the conference the powers will recognize that they have their responsibility to achieve something better otherwise than by war. That will be an immense advance.

"It was also evident that important improvements are achievable in the laws and usages of war, to harmonize war, especially in extending to neutral nations the Geneva convention of 1864 and increasing the protection of private property in naval war. Relative to the reduction of armaments, I do not in a postscript to speak on the subject."

Other ambassadors who are delegates to the conference were also interviewed and expressed their views. They said they were most hopeful that the deliberations of the conference would result in the adoption of a resolution recommending that nations leading towards peace and rendering war more humane. All were dominated by a sense of immense responsibility to achieve something especially in the direction of arbitration. The delegates were unanimously of opinion that the question of the reduction of armaments would be the most difficult to meet and they believed that it would be relegated to the rear of the other two features, especially since the special object of the conference is now acknowledged to be an endeavor to establish a permanent system of international arbitration without recourse to war, thus increasing the rarity of war, and as a natural consequence leading to the reduction of armaments. They seemed convinced, however, that numerous differences of detail would arise in the various committees, and that the conference would be protracted.

After an active exchange of views during the last 24 hours, the chiefs of the various delegations arrived this evening at an agreement regarding the selection of the presidents of the various committees. This agreement will be communicated to the delegates, who have been summoned to meet in plenary session in the Hotel Ten Bosch at noon tomorrow for the sole purpose of formally confirming the agreement.

The meeting of the disarmament committee has been postponed until 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

A DOUBLE FUNERAL.

Sunday Herbert Williamson and Thomas Mallock, who were drowned in Chamcook Lake, were Interred.

ST. ANDREW'S, May 22.—The sad spectacle of a double funeral was witnessed here yesterday afternoon, when the bodies of the two unfortunate men, Herbert Williamson and Thomas Mallock, who lost their lives in the Second Chamcook Lake on Friday last, were laid at rest in the Rural Cemetery. Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather yesterday, the funeral was the largest seen in this town for many years, people of all ages and sexes turning out to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of two worthy young men and show their sympathy for the two grief-stricken families.

The procession was first formed at the residence of the late Mr. Mallock, on Queen's street, and proceeded to the house of the late Mr. Williamson, on Water street, where the body and mourning relatives of the latter joined

ANOTHER SENSATION.

DEAD BODY OF A MAN FOUND AT FREDERICTON MONDAY NIGHT.

The Town Greatly Excited Over the Discovery—Evidences of Foul Play on the Corpse—Believed to be Either Race Playburn or Charley Wheary.

FREDERICTON, May 23.—A second sensation, promising to surpass the Stanley murder in intensity, has at this midnight hour been sprung upon the city. Crowds of citizens are flocking towards York street to find out further particulars. It appears that some parties removing night soil from the Commercial Hotel premises suddenly came across the dead body of a man. Frightened by their discovery they fled and at once raised the alarm. When aid had been summoned the body was withdrawn from its resting place in the mire and muck and is now being viewed by Coroner Conlhard. The remains, which show evidence of foul play, are currently believed to be those of either Race Playburn or Charley Wheary.

BURIED THREE CENTURIES.

Documents Telling Where to Find Treasure Discovered in a Cave in N. W. Mexico, Written in Spanish and Latin.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 20.—E. Gallegos, of Las Vegas, and several boys recently discovered a cave in the foot hills, six miles from Las Vegas, which contained a plain tablet in the wall. The boys removed the tablet and found that it had protected a niche, in which there was a stone box containing Latin and Spanish manuscripts.

F. O. Kilberg deciphered the manuscripts, which stated that a party of Spanish and French explorers had been attacked by Indians near the locality 300 years ago, and all except two were killed. One of the survivors died, and the other was taken to a cave in which the documents were stored. The three survivors feared they would never see their fellow countrymen again, and were certain that if they could stand the pressure of the discoverers of the cave, they would find the documents.

The documents stated that in a certain distance from the cave the grave of the man who died would be found. A certain quantity of gold and silver in bars and dust and the shaft of a gold mine were to be found in the same locality. It was also requested that the finders of the treasure should forward half of it to the heirs of the explorer.

Gallegos found the grave as indicated, it being covered with a black slab with hand carving that is no longer readable. Under it was found the skeleton of a man.

The treasure has not been found thus far, but a thorough search is being made. Kilberg offered \$300 for the manuscripts and J. B. Catron offered \$1,500 for them.

Fish Weir at St. Martins.

ST. MARTINS, May 22.—Messrs. Spence and Turner are building a fish weir in Quaco Race and the operation is being watched with great interest. A crooked fish weir has already been put in position and it is proposed to erect the poles and net on this. It is a large weir and if it can stand the pressure of the tremendous current which sets through alternately with the ebb and flow of tide there is no doubt that it will be a good one for fish. The builders are sanguine of success.

Seaboarder Peretta, of Farsboro, Capt. Howard, with lay from Mundie, is in trouble at Salmon River, where she was to deliver her cargo. The vessel is lying at anchor on the sand bar outside. With the assistance of some schooner captains the vessel was got off next day and taken to Salmon River, and is leaking. The consignee refuses to take delivery of the cargo where the vessel is now lying, and claims she must go to the upper wharf, but as the vessel is drawing nine feet, and there was only about five feet of water at the wharf the captain could not get her hauled ahead.

The Four A's.

A Warwickshire (Eng.) village possesses The Four A's, the signboard of which bears the following inscription:—  
"The king rules all,  
The parson prays for all,  
The soldier fights for all,  
And the farmer pays for all."

It there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion. It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and if besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of a cure. The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

INQUEST BEGUN

Over the Body of McLean Killed at Stanley by Gover—The Crowd So Large the Exhibition Building Is Used.

FREDERICTON, May 22.—The inquest over the body of the late William McLean was commenced at Stanley this afternoon before Coroner Moore and a jury. The crowd in attendance was so large that it was found necessary to secure the exhibition building in which to hold the inquest. The body of the deceased was placed in the hall of the building and the inquest was held there.

THE LEGISLATIVE GRAVYD.

The Senate Wants to Make a Better Division of Business With the House—Fondness for Killing Bills an Obstacle.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 22.—The senate met today, and after sitting a couple of hours adjourned until Thursday. Senator Work, who is 94 years of age, made a speech suggesting the appointment of a committee to make a better division of public business between the two houses.

Senator Mills reported, stating that the matter had been under the consideration of the government. This year three bills were introduced in the senate, but none were passed. As a result of the inaction of the senate, the house has been obliged to pass bills which the senate has not yet acted upon.

LONG SENTENCES.

Monoton's Boy Burglars Feel the Heavy Hand of the Law—Howe and Seath Get Ten Years Each.

MONTREAL, May 22.—Under the speedy trials act at Dorchester today Judge Wells sentenced Char. Seath and Ned Howe to 10 years each in penitentiary for burglarizing the Baptist parsonage and Egan's drug store. Anthony Gallant got five years in connection with the passage robbery and Jack Harty six months in jail for receiving stolen goods. The prisoners all pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against them.

THE TERMS OFFERED

Will Give the Filipinos as Large a Self Government as They Can Safely Handle—Conference Unproductive So Far.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The written proposition submitted to the Philippine commission at Manila by the American commission was framed in Washington by Secretary Hay. The only error in the printed report of the contents is the omission of the qualification "principal" in the statement of the judge to be appointed by the president. It is the intention to give the Filipinos, just as the president has promised, a large measure of self-government as they seem able to exercise with safety to themselves and due regard to the welfare of other nations. Therefore, it is proposed to allow them to choose their own inferior judicial officials to begin with, and perhaps the principle may be extended if it works well in the lower grades.

President Schurman did not report to Secretary Hay today. Hence, it is assumed that the conference up to this point has not been so productive of results to warrant a statement.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Sir William Van Horne Travelling with Chinese—Hon. Mr. Tarte Going to Europe on Business and for His Health.

OTTAWA, May 22.—The Ottawa university is to confer the degree of doctor of laws on Lord Minto.

Sir William Van Horne passed through Ottawa last night on a special train from Vancouver. The train consisted of thirteen coaches, and the average speed made was forty miles an hour. With the exception of Sir William's coach all the cars were filled with Chinese bound for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Sifton are in Toronto to dine the races. They are expected to return on Tuesday.

A meeting of the council of the Royal Society held tonight arrangements were made for the annual meeting which commences tomorrow and will continue during the week. Among those who are here to attend the meeting are Premier Marchand, Hon. G. W. Ross, Archbishop

PILLORY AND POST.

FIFTEEN MEN TASTED THE CAT IN DELAWARE ON SATURDAY.

The Little State, Which Was Once Described as Three Peasch Orchards and a Whipping Post, Maintaining Its Reputation for Punishments.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 20.—Fifteen captives were publicly whipped in the New Castle jail yard today with the cat o' nine tails. Fully one hundred spectators, some interested in the study of criminology, watched the men squirm and wriggle through the ordeal. In the gathering were numerous women, who gazed without a tremor at the unfortunate men whose backs were being honeycombed with bright red welts as the rawhide struck the bare skin.

Sheriff Taylor wielded the "cat," and the number flogged is the greatest in any one day of recent years. It took exactly twenty-eight minutes to chastise the men, and then they were conducted back to their cells to serve sentences for petty larceny and other trivial offences.

ONE PRISONER ANGRY. George B. Lion, colored, received 20 stinging lashes, after which he was placed in the pillory for one hour. A new wind was blowing from the Delaware River, but Hilton bore the ordeal without grumbling. After being released from the stocks he was so angry that he attempted to assault Warden Hance, but he was overpowered and thrust into a cell.

B. Lion's companion, Henry Harding, dressed the whipping. "Lightly, sheriff!" he pleaded, as he was secured in the pillory. He squirmed and twisted and stood sideways as the 20 blows were laid on. He seemed to be tortured, although his punishment was light. John Green, who received 15 lashes, grinned and winked at the spectators during his chastisement, but Harry Hall was so nervous that his 20 strokes were fished that he could hardly walk from the post.

Wesley Brown twisted about the stinging raw-hide, but he was unaccounted for.

FINLANDERS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 23.—It now seems likely that Newfoundland will soon receive a colony of Finlanders. Applications have been received by the colonial government bearing on the subject, asking what steps it is necessary to take and how far the Newfoundland authorities would be authorized to issue licenses to sections of the island where the Finlanders would be allowed to settle, and as to how they could engage in the fisheries and farming industries, with all of which they are familiar. The colonial ministry is giving the matter careful consideration and will probably encourage the Finlanders to come here and it is believed they will make a very desirable class of settlers.

IMPEACHED FOR HERESY.

Rev. Dr. Austin of Alma Ladies' College Will Have to Stand Trial for His Utterances in Toronto January Last.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 22.—Rev. Dr. Austin, ex-principal of Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont., at present here on a lecturing tour received notice that he had been found guilty of heresy by the St. Thomas Methodist district for utterances in a sermon preached in Toronto last January. Four charges were preferred against Dr. Austin, viz., that he opposed the scriptural doctrine of eternal punishment; that he questioned the divinity of Christ; that he disparaged the character of the atonement; that he opposed the doctrine of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, and that he upheld a system of spiritualism contrary to the teachings of the Methodist church. The committee found Dr. Austin guilty on all charges except the first one. The trial takes place at the London conference early in June.

PARIS STILL FAST.

Her Coal Being Jettisoned—An Attempt Will Be Made to Float Her Tomorrow—Chances for Success Good.

COVERACK, Cornwall, May 22.—It is said as vague tugs from Liverpool will arrive at the scene of the wreck tonight the Paris will be made on Wednesday. Everything at present seems favorable to success.

The crew of the Paris during the day were engaged in jettisoning the coal from her bunkers.

Drivers who were recently employed to inspect the wreck of the Mohagan have been examining the inside of the Paris for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the damage done. They discovered four or five large holes.

A Bad Flood.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.—A large portion of the government of Astrakhan, on the north-west coast of the Caspian Sea, has been submerged by an overflow of the river Volga, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. In the Zarvask district villages are flooded.

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TO ESTABLISH A MODEL CAMP.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—In anticipation of the prompt return of the volunteer troops in the Philippines, the secretary of war today telegraphed instructions to General Shafter, commanding the department of Orléans at San Francisco, to establish a model camp at the Presidio for the accommodation of about 4,000 volunteers from Manila, pending their muster out. Gen. Shafter is instructed particularly to make ample provision for water supply and sanitary features, to the end that the camps may be comfortable and healthful. He is informed that bad sickness are to be furnished and stored in the camp, if it is possible. The returning troops will bring their field ranges and so on, and the department has been ordered to supply the necessary tents to the camp at the Presidio.

ROBBED A SHRINE.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 22.—The startling discovery was made yesterday that the famous shrine of Nuestra Señora Caridad, at El Cobre, had been robbed of jewels valued at \$25,000 and that the head of the statue had been broken off and removed. The report created great excitement in the town, where the shrine has long been the principal attraction. It is supposed to have miraculously healing powers and is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of Cuba, from Mexico and even from Europe, who have loaded the image with rich gifts.

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IN MEMORIAM.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN THE BRUSSELS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Congregation Formerly Presided Over by Rev. Dr. Carey Assemble with Many Members of the Baptist Church and Other Denominations to Honor His Memory.

A very impressive service was held at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon in Brussels street Baptist church in memory of the late Dr. G. M. W. Carey, formerly pastor of the church.

The service opened with an organ voluntary. The Dead March in Saul, played by Mr. Burtie with marked effect. Rev. Dr. Carey on the eve of his departure to Ottawa. Little did the people then think they would ever see him more, and the news of his death was a great shock.

The Orphan Quartette composed of Messrs. Robert Ross, Eben Perkins, Joseph Allan and A. Chip Ritchie sang admirably Come Unto Me. Rev. G. O. Gates made a short address. He said he came for the mother church of the Baptists in St. John.

Rev. J. W. Clark, after the hymn Why Do We Mourn had been sung, spoke briefly. He first met Dr. Carey 23 years ago, he said, and was much drawn to him. In fact, Dr. Carey, under God, was the means of bringing the Orphan Quartette into the life of the people.

Rev. J. B. Hughes, who was to have given a brief address, referring to Dr. Carey's death he described it as one from troubled clouds. It was as if his sun had sunk quietly in the west, leaving the sky to the eye of faith, all golden with the glory of heaven.

Rock of Ages was sung, and then in a few remarks Rev. M. A. Higgins, E. J. Carey, and later, in the beginning of his work in this city, he was again thrown into contact with the deceased clergyman.

Rev. Dr. Kesteven of Acadia had been invited to come and speak at the service but telegraphed that he was unable to do so, much to his regret.

The Orphan Quartette sang Lead Kindly Light, and the closing hymn was Servant of God, Well Done. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. E. Shaw.

Programmes of the service printed with borders of black, and containing, also, a picture of the late beloved Dr. Carey, taken a short time before his departure from St. John were provided as souvenirs of the impressive service.

Programmes also contained a short sketch of Dr. Carey's life.

American Markets. New York, May 19.—B. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: Decline in stocks after the death of ex-Governor Fiske was mainly natural.

FREE! This book is a valuable treatise on the subject of the human mind, and is offered to the public at a very low price. It is a must for every one who is interested in the subject.

appeared on Tuesday owing to the multiplication and highly magnified stories of new combinations in iron and steel. The official report of foreign trade in April showed a decrease compared with last year of \$19,000,000 in the export of the principal products, but an increase in manufactured articles and in iron exports the month was not passed by March.

The shipment of boots and shoes from the east have been for two weeks of May 22 per cent larger than last year and 50 per cent larger than in 1892. Higher prices, which have been asked for several months are now more generally paid for men's wear, though most wearers covered by export orders for four months ahead or more.

Leather shew hesitation, dealers apparently questioning whether the rise has not been too much, and at Chicago the same question runs through the hide market, though advances are slight.

Speakers are doing a large business in wool. They have bought about seven million pounds Australian wool in bond here, as is now reported, and about one million pounds domestic territory wool is also said to have been sold for export at about 42 cents a pound. The orders for wool goods are decidedly better, and although the Woolen Association is not yet in operation it seems to have given a certain kind of confidence to the woolen goods trade.

Cotton declined a small fraction on Monday owing to freer port movement, which made it probable that at the end of the month the amount in sight would be equal to last year's record breaking figure. But there was a recovery of all the different grades of cotton and a net gain in option prices.

Wheat has been rising during the past week about four cents and nobody is willing to sell the exports in the past two weeks have been 10,669,000 bushels, against 9,185,124 bushels last year. The price of wheat is also rising, and there is really no use in considering the dreams of western speculators and crop reports.

Scatter Seeds of Kindness. What a great, big beautiful world it becomes under the influence of a little kindly bit of personal encouragement, and what a dark and lonely dangerous sea of trouble and sorrow it is if into them are allowed to struggle on day in and day out, without a kindly, fraternal pat on the back or a friendly lift over some of the difficult spots on life's journey.

Women, especially are like flowers in their eager hunt for light and sunshine. Take the employe in the shop or office for instance. If he works at her daily round in a sort of gray atmosphere of unvarying monotony, she soon becomes a machine, and what tasks are to be performed are done in a perfunctory, half-hearted fashion.

But if she is met by a man who is not only kind and encouraging, but who will even break her neck to do her pleasure, she will even be awake at night planning for the financial independence of her own effort in his behalf.

There is no half the danger of her becoming unduly excited over praise as there is in bestowing it upon a man. She does not think that she can demand a higher salary or seek a more lucrative position. No, indeed; she but feels that she is drawn to the one who has given her an incentive for better work and more work.

If those who in this world are placed in positions where there are women in their employ would realize this feminine characteristic, perhaps they would be induced from motives of self-interest to try to bring into their employe a little of their fraternal dignity and reserve and scatter a few seeds of kindness that would grow into a harvest of gratitude and ambition, from which they could pick the ripened fruit of devotion and interest that only reach perfection in the atmosphere of encouragement.

Boston Provincial Lines to Consolidate. Boston, May 18.—The Herald tomorrow will say: It is reported that negotiations are under way looking to the consolidation of the three steamship lines now operating between Boston and provincial ports. Two lines are competing for the trade between Boston and Yarmouth, including 741 points in Nova Scotia and other eastern cities and towns, and the other running to Halifax.

A Peculiar Strike. WHEELING, W. Va., May 18.—Probably the most peculiar strike ever contemplated in the United States has been in progress for five weeks on the Wheeling street, E. R. line. The remarkable feature of the contest is the unanimity of the support of the strikers by the surrounding towns. The men struck for 20 cents an hour with 15 hours as a month's earnings. All the cars are in operation, and the company is not having any trouble to run them.

THE PARIS ASHORE.

THE BIG AMERICAN LINER PILLS UPON THE MANAOLES.

She Was Warned by a Pilot Boat but Without Heeding Steamed Ahead Until She Struck Beside the Wreck of the Mohogan—So Was Smooth and no Lives Lost.

FALMOUTH, May 21.—The American line steamer Paris, Captain Watkins, from Southampton and Cherbourg for New York, struck on an outlying ridge of the Manacles early this morning at a point half a mile from where the wrecked Atlantic transport liner Mohogan lies. The Paris, which sailed from Southampton yesterday, called at Cherbourg and picked up fifty passengers. She left Cherbourg at 6 o'clock last evening. Soon after 1 o'clock this morning, at high tide and in a dense fog, she ran ashore. From the first there was no danger. Lifeboats and tugs were soon literally swarming around the vessel to render assistance.

A majority of the passengers, who numbered 350, were brought to shore, where they obtained lodgings for the night. Captain Watkins reported that his ship was lying on a rocky ledge, and that there was no occasion for any alarmist reports. He reported the passengers and crew all well. The first indication of the vessel striking the rocks was a slight grating sound, which was followed by a second and more pronounced shock. The vessel was then seen to be something like a steam locomotive, and before there was time to reverse the engines the ship had gone on the rocks, two hundred yards from the shore. Assistance was summoned by means of rockets, and the coast guards promptly telephoned to the life saving station for help.

A majority of the passengers were not aware that an accident had happened until they were called up by the tugs. Finding the deck they found the ship's boats in perfect condition for their reception. The sea was perfectly calm, and the only danger was that the slight rain that was falling at the time. Owing to the calmness of the sea the boats could be managed with entire safety. Perfect order prevailed aboard the vessel. Captain Watkins was maintaining a stern order, and his perfect self-possession and calmness of demeanor had a reassuring effect upon the passengers. The captain's wife and children were with him, and they were all perfectly safe. The captain's wife and children were with him, and they were all perfectly safe.

It is said that a Falmouth pilot boat showed a warning signal to the Paris, telling the captain that he was running into the rocks. He did not alter the course of the ship. The warning, however, came too late and the Paris ran on the rocks. The captain's wife and children were with him, and they were all perfectly safe.

It is suggested that, as this was only the second trip from Cherbourg, the officers of the Paris were not familiar with the coast. Mr. Thomas Allen, of London, a passenger on the Paris, who was on his way to New York to appear as a witness in the Edison Phonograph fraud case, said: "I was in bed when the accident happened. I heard a grating sound, and then several hard bumps on the rocks struck the ship. The vessel then seemed to stop dead."

Heard some one calling "All hands on deck." I roused my elbow, who was still asleep, and we went on deck. We were told to secure our life belts, and we were turned below to get them. We were not allowed to return to the deck at that time. All were kept below until the first summons a few of the passengers appeared in their night clothes, but as soon as they discovered that the vessel was on the rocks they returned to their rooms and made themselves ready to leave the ship. The passengers all behaved in the most perfect order. There was no screaming on the part of the women and the most perfect order was maintained. We were kept waiting below for five weeks, and the tugs were served out, and then we entered the ship's boat. Steam tugs brought us to Falmouth.

The crew of the Paris are still aboard the vessel. It is believed that the steamer has a large rent in her bottom and is standing by her, and will assist in an effort to get her off the rocks. The scene of the wreck is about five miles from Falmouth.

Among the passengers of the Paris were many poor female emigrants, mostly foreigners. All have been safely rescued in the last few days. One of the women describes her experiences as follows: "I was awake when the vessel struck. I heard a grating sound and a loud shock; then the engines stopped. I went up stairs to find out what the matter was. I could see the land quite plain. I thought the ship had stopped to take on passengers. I did not think there was anything wrong and I returned to bed. I did not get up until a hour, then a steward told me to get up. I said: 'There's my baby. Don't wake him.' The steward replied: 'If you want to trouble to run them. It is estimated, however, that not over a dozen persons ride by the strike, are largely patronized."

A handy German who had served his time to a trunk maker in Berlin started in business in New York in Amsterdam street. "Gustava Frits, maker of trunk and baggage." A policeman called on him to examine the machine and learned from the frightened Frits that he merely intended to announce himself as a maker of "trunks and bags."

stroyes to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the scene of the wreck at a woman's notice, and highly magnified stories of new combinations in iron and steel. The official report of foreign trade in April showed a decrease compared with last year of \$19,000,000 in the export of the principal products, but an increase in manufactured articles and in iron exports the month was not passed by March.

The shipment of boots and shoes from the east have been for two weeks of May 22 per cent larger than last year and 50 per cent larger than in 1892. Higher prices, which have been asked for several months are now more generally paid for men's wear, though most wearers covered by export orders for four months ahead or more.

Leather shew hesitation, dealers apparently questioning whether the rise has not been too much, and at Chicago the same question runs through the hide market, though advances are slight. Speakers are doing a large business in wool. They have bought about seven million pounds Australian wool in bond here, as is now reported, and about one million pounds domestic territory wool is also said to have been sold for export at about 42 cents a pound.

The orders for wool goods are decidedly better, and although the Woolen Association is not yet in operation it seems to have given a certain kind of confidence to the woolen goods trade. Cotton declined a small fraction on Monday owing to freer port movement, which made it probable that at the end of the month the amount in sight would be equal to last year's record breaking figure. But there was a recovery of all the different grades of cotton and a net gain in option prices.

Wheat has been rising during the past week about four cents and nobody is willing to sell the exports in the past two weeks have been 10,669,000 bushels, against 9,185,124 bushels last year. The price of wheat is also rising, and there is really no use in considering the dreams of western speculators and crop reports. Scatter Seeds of Kindness. What a great, big beautiful world it becomes under the influence of a little kindly bit of personal encouragement, and what a dark and lonely dangerous sea of trouble and sorrow it is if into them are allowed to struggle on day in and day out, without a kindly, fraternal pat on the back or a friendly lift over some of the difficult spots on life's journey.

Women, especially are like flowers in their eager hunt for light and sunshine. Take the employe in the shop or office for instance. If he works at her daily round in a sort of gray atmosphere of unvarying monotony, she soon becomes a machine, and what tasks are to be performed are done in a perfunctory, half-hearted fashion. But if she is met by a man who is not only kind and encouraging, but who will even break her neck to do her pleasure, she will even be awake at night planning for the financial independence of her own effort in his behalf.

There is no half the danger of her becoming unduly excited over praise as there is in bestowing it upon a man. She does not think that she can demand a higher salary or seek a more lucrative position. No, indeed; she but feels that she is drawn to the one who has given her an incentive for better work and more work.

If those who in this world are placed in positions where there are women in their employ would realize this feminine characteristic, perhaps they would be induced from motives of self-interest to try to bring into their employe a little of their fraternal dignity and reserve and scatter a few seeds of kindness that would grow into a harvest of gratitude and ambition, from which they could pick the ripened fruit of devotion and interest that only reach perfection in the atmosphere of encouragement.

Boston Provincial Lines to Consolidate. Boston, May 18.—The Herald tomorrow will say: It is reported that negotiations are under way looking to the consolidation of the three steamship lines now operating between Boston and provincial ports. Two lines are competing for the trade between Boston and Yarmouth, including 741 points in Nova Scotia and other eastern cities and towns, and the other running to Halifax.

A Peculiar Strike. WHEELING, W. Va., May 18.—Probably the most peculiar strike ever contemplated in the United States has been in progress for five weeks on the Wheeling street, E. R. line. The remarkable feature of the contest is the unanimity of the support of the strikers by the surrounding towns. The men struck for 20 cents an hour with 15 hours as a month's earnings. All the cars are in operation, and the company is not having any trouble to run them.

Programmes of the service printed with borders of black, and containing, also, a picture of the late beloved Dr. Carey, taken a short time before his departure from St. John were provided as souvenirs of the impressive service. Programmes also contained a short sketch of Dr. Carey's life.

Advertisement for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, featuring a signature and the text 'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and C. E. Colson & Co., Montreal.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, including a list of ailments (Coughs, Colic, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera) and a testimonial from the Illustrated London News.

\$2.00 FOR \$1.00. Read Carefully This Great Offer.

Advertisement for The Gentlewoman, America's Greatest and Best Journal for Women, published monthly by Telegraph Publishing Co.

Advertisement for Telegraph Publishing Co., featuring a list of contributors to The Gentlewoman and an extraordinary offer for a year's subscription.

Advertisement for seeds, including Fresh Field and Garden seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Carrots, Parsnips, etc.

A collection of news snippets including: Killed by Electricity, Motor Carriage at Chatham, Motor Carriage at Chatham, Probate Court, Suspects Arrested, Slaving Still Carried On, New Admiral for This Station, and Militia Camp.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11:00 a.m. in advance by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY of Saint John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick. THOMAS BURNETT, Business Manager. JAMES BARNATY, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements (reading the run of the paper)—Each insertion 50¢ per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc. 25¢ for each insertion of 5 lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25¢ for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications to the management of letters addressed to certain persons mentioned in this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents to send any money for this TELEGRAPH to the post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception the name of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communications, and address to the Editor. Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 24, 1893.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION

The pretensions of the Conservatives to the government's redistribution bill is a violation of the principle of representation by population seems very absurd in view of the fact that the late Conservative government never paid the slightest attention to representation by population unless it could be used for the purpose of gerrymandering the constituencies and "living the Grits," to use their favorite expression. Take the case of Acadia province which from the first has had but one member for each county with the exception of the city and county of St. John. The county of Westmorland has five times as many inhabitants as the county of Restigouche and four times as many as Albert, yet each is represented by one member in the House of Commons. York has six times as many inhabitants as Sanbury, yet from 1867 until 1893 each had the same representative in the House of Commons. The loss of population which New Brunswick suffered as a result of the policy of the late government deprived this province of two members after the census of 1891. The late government had then an opportunity of carrying the principle of representation by population if they had it to be correct. But they did nothing of the kind. Queens and Sanbury were united, while Restigouche was left untouched, although Queens is the more important county of the two. Every person knows that the reason of Sanbury being united to Queens was to overcome the Liberal majority in the latter county. St. John, city and county, with 50,000 inhabitants and great commercial shipping and manufacturing interests, is beyond all comparison the most important portion of the province, yet when the last redistribution was made it was deprived of a member by the late government, while such constituencies as Albert and Restigouche continued to retain the same representation they had been given at the time of Confederation. Based on the census of 1891 the number of electors in this province to each member of the House of Commons would be 23,000, but no attention whatever was paid to this figure when the representation was fixed by the late government. Yet now the cry is raised that the principle of representation by population is being disregarded by the present government while undoing the gerrymander of 1892.

In the Province of Ontario where the people are familiar with all the facts, there is no danger of the motives of the government being misunderstood, but here where the subject is less understood it may be necessary to make the matter clear to New Brunswick readers by means of a familiar illustration. Let us suppose that in 1882 the late government's gerrymander bill had dealt with this province as it did with Ontario, and that for the purpose of overcoming the Liberal majority in the county of Queens, the parishes of Greenwich and Westfield had been severed from Kings and attached to Charlotte. Would it not be regarded as an eminently proper and indeed necessary theory that the Liberals should undo this wrong as soon as they came into power. Would not the people of the two severed parishes feel a sense of wrong and outrage at being taken away from the municipality to which they properly belonged and attached to another with which they had no interests in common. This is the whole case in a few words, for the treatment of the Ontario counties was precisely similar to the illustration we have given with respect to Kings and Charlotte. The government in the redistribution bill is simply returning to the old order of things and restoring the mangled fragments of constituencies to the counties to which they belong.

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GERMAN HOSTILITY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The hostility of Germany to Great Britain has, in recent times, been an important factor in the political situation in Europe, and had a considerable effect on the foreign policy of our mother land, which at one time found herself almost isolated in Europe. Herself, like of England has been carefully cultivated, its most recent promoter being Prince Bismarck, whose hatred of popular government deepened his animosity to a nation in which a parliament was organized. The prosperity and greatness of Great Britain were a standing reproach to the arbitrary system of which he was the exponent, and his subsidized journals found that it was always safe and pleasing to the Russian and Prussian chancellors to abuse England.

This hostility, however, did not originate with Bismarck, but must be traced to an earlier date, the time of the formation of the Holy Alliance, in 1815. This compact, which was made between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, was for the maintenance of despotism and the repression of popular liberty, and hostility to British institutions was, therefore, its cardinal principle. The German people were carefully trained to hate the British by school histories in which the attitude of Great Britain towards their country was wholly misrepresented, and the (so called) popular histories of Germany were of the same class. This work was done so well that at the present day there are no people in Europe whom the Germans so much dislike as the British, and this dislike has been carried to a pitch of extravagance that is almost incredible. The modern German is so steeped in prejudice that he refuses even to give the British or the Duke of Wellington the slightest credit for the battle of Waterloo, but claims all the glory for his countrymen. Every Canadian who has resided in Germany can attest to this fact, and perhaps some of those who have lived many years in that country have been so much impressed by their environment that they have come to accept as true the German claim that at Waterloo Wellington and his whole army ran away, and were only saved from annihilation by the arrival of Blucher.

Macaulay's History of Germany, a work that is now being quite extensively distributed in this province, gives what its translators very aptly term an "abominably perverted relation" of the battle of Waterloo and the operations that led up to it. The statements made in it are so far from the truth that it seems reasonable to believe they were purposely falsified. Menezel, after blaming Wellington for not concentrating his army earlier, states that "Napoleon owing to Wellington's negligence, gained time to throw himself between him and Blucher and to prevent their junction; for he knew the spirit of his opponents. He consequently opposed merely a small division of his army under Ney to the English army, which was the whole of his man body against the Prussians. The veteran Blucher perceived his intentions and in consequence urgently demanded aid from the Duke of Wellington, who promised to send him a reinforcement of 20,000 men by 4 o'clock on the 18th. But this aid never arrived; Wellington, although Ney was too weak to obstruct the movement, making no attempt to perform his promise. Wellington retired with superior forces before Wellington at Quatre Bras, and allowed the gallant and unfortunate Duke William of Brunswick to fall a little sacrifice. Blucher meanwhile yielded to the overwhelming force brought against him by Napoleon at Ligny, also on the 16th June. Valiantly did the Prussians rush to the attack beneath the murderous fire of the French; valiantly did Blucher in person head the assault and for five hours continue the combat hand to hand in the village of Ligny. Numbers prevailed and Wellington sent no relief."

With what indignation against Wellington and the British must a simple minded Prussian read this story. But if he will read the memoirs of his own countryman, Baron Muffling, the representative of the Prussian army at Wellington's headquarters, he will discover that it is an elaborately concocted

issue of falsehood. Wellington promised Blucher to come to his assistance provided he was not attacked himself; but as he was attacked he did not come. Blucher was not overwhelmed by numbers for he had 12,000 more men than the army which Napoleon sent against him. It was not merely a small division of his army which Napoleon placed under Ney to oppose the English at Quatre Bras, but a force of 45,000 men. Wellington did not retire before Ney at Quatre Bras, but held his ground until twelve hours after the Prussians had retreated from Ligny, Blucher, with incredible carelessness, having sent only one messenger to inform Wellington of his retreat, and that messenger having been shot, Wellington knew nothing of Blucher's retreat from Ligny until the morning of the 17th June, when he found himself pressed by Napoleon's entire army. The same elaborate system of misrepresentation is employed by Menezel in describing the battle of Waterloo. He tells his readers that "about mid day Napoleon gave orders for the attack and furiously charging the British left wing drove it from the village of Hougomont. Hougomont was on the British right, not the left; it was not a village but a chateau and it was never taken at any time during the day. Equally absurd and untruthful is the statement in the same book about the British left being thrown into confusion, and the whole of the French cavalry, 12,000 strong, making a furious charge upon the British centre, bearing it before them and taking a number of guns. After this it is easy for Menezel to tell his readers that the road to Brussels was thronged with fugitive English troops and that Wellington was scarcely able to keep his weakened lines together.

No English account of the campaign of Waterloo attempts to deprive the Germans of the credit due to their efforts in the field, while hardly any German account of the campaign does any kind of justice to Wellington and the British army. We must conclude from this that the Germans are an ungenerous and mean-spirited people, and that the same weakness of character which manifests itself in this way, is also the cause of their tame submission to a despotic Kaiser who would like to destroy their parliamentary institutions. The Germans ought to remember that but for British subsidies which enabled them to keep their armies in the field, and British assistance in battle they would never have been able to make any headway against Bonaparte.

THE OPPOSITION AS OBSTRUCTION.

The country does not appear to be aroused to a full appreciation of the tactics which the opposition are pursuing. From the very opening of the session the Conservatives seem to have been possessed by the notion that the best tactic, from a party point of view, was to delay and obstruct the government in its measures and business. Proceeding on this assumption they have deliberately blocked public business at every stage. The address ought to have been disposed of in two days. There was nothing whatever in it to warrant a longer discussion. But they talked on it for over five weeks. Of course they did not confine their talking within the limits of the address. They talked about everything under the sun, seeming to care only for their denunciations of the government should be strong enough and that there was a distinct campaign favor to the discussion in all its bearings.

The address being out of the way, the minister of railways was proposed to go ahead with the Drummmond County bill. Instantly, however, there arose numerous demands for information and returns of all sorts, most of them being apparently measured by the time that would be taken up in their preparation. One hindrance after another was interposed. Sometimes it was a fresh request for papers and at other times it was the absence of the leader of the opposition; so that the net result was a delay of two weeks before the measure could be introduced. These obstructive tactics were not even well concealed. They were glaringly obvious. The reasons urged for delay were not serious, the papers asked for were really not needed, and it was apparent that these tactics were being adopted with a shameful disregard for the importance of promptly getting along with public business. The fact of this fact will be realized when it is known that the house has now been in session for nine weeks and not a single government bill has yet received its first reading.

Another stage was reached in this process of obstruction Tuesday last. When the orders of the day were called, Sir Charles Hibbert, Topper arose and directed the attention of the house to the fact that the public accounts committee had not met. Ordinarily, a mere statement of this character, occupying two or three minutes, suffices; but the young knight was heavily charged with his subject. He began at half past three and when six o'clock was reached was still proceeding under a full head of steam. When the house resumed he continued his speech until 11 o'clock. Then Mr. Foster took up

the talking and did not desert until long after midnight. This bit of diversion fled up another government day and threw over the consideration of the Drummmond county matter until Thursday, when the same obstructive tactics were continued.

It does not lie in the mouth of the Conservatives to urge the tactics of obstruction. During the long period that the Liberals were in opposition they did not resort to tactics of a damaging character except on two occasions—in 1885 when the franchise bill was introduced, and in 1891 when the Manitoba school question was on. Who will say that they were not fully justified on both occasions? The franchise bill was a will-o'-the-wisp measure as brought before the house, and in 1891 the Conservatives were holding a session and seeking to dispose of an exceedingly important matter on the eve of the expiry of their term of office, upon which the judgment of the people was imperatively necessary. These were exceptional and extraordinary circumstances. No such circumstances exist now. The government is proceeding with regular and proper business, and they are being hindered for a purpose. That purpose is to shorten the apparent obstruction with which the Conservatives intend to meet the redistribution bill. The longer the opposition can hold the horses to the railway bill the shorter will seem the blockade on the measure which they are really aiming at.

There is such a thing as public opinion in Canada, and the Conservatives cannot fly in the face of it without a serious risk to their political prospects. This redistribution bill is a measure which will commend itself to the judgment of every fair-minded man in the land, be he Conservative or Liberal. It does not propose to give the Liberals an unfair advantage in any constituency in the dominion; on the contrary, it is merely calculated to rectify some of the more glaring departures from distinct and long-established county boundaries, whereby the "bliver of the grits" was so infamously accomplished in 1882 and 1892.

THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

Every reader of the Arabian Nights is familiar with the story of Sinbad the Sailor and the Old Man of the Sea. Sinbad was led to take an interest in the Old Man of the Sea out of pure sympathy. The latter was only able to escape from a person in distress and fastened himself on Sinbad who from that hour had to carry him on his shoulders and could not get rid of him day or night. It is thus that Sir Charles has fastened himself on the Conservative party, and that unfortunate party cannot get rid of him, although its members well know that his leadership is ruining them. Sinbad was only able to escape from his old man of the sea by destroying him, but heroic remedy is not open to the Conservative party, and it looks as if nothing short of his defeat as a member of the House of Commons would enable the Conservatives to escape from his leadership. We sincerely sympathize with them in their present state of distress, but their predicament is so much due to their own fault that they are hardly deserving of commiseration. They knew what Sir Charles was before they adopted him, so that the evils they are suffering from they brought on themselves.

COURT NEWS.

Supreme Court. A summons is returnable this morning before the chief justice in the Portland Rolling Mills matter, calling upon the Bank of New Brunswick, James Manchester and the executors of Gen. F. Balch to show cause why the sum of \$58,500, received by them, should not be paid back into court. Mr. Kesteven, it appears, claims that though equally a liquidator with the late George F. Balch, he left all the matters connected with the sale and paying over the money to Mr. Balch. In making this statement in application he repudiates the action of his late colleague to which he was a party in paying the proceeds of the sale over to Messrs. Balch, Manchester and the Bank of New Brunswick.

Probate Court.

The accounts in the estates of the late Thomas Hunter and J. Louis and William F. McCookery were passed Monday.

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Wants to Reform Simla.

The Spring Months. Are most likely to do your blood impure and lacking in the red corpuscles which enable it to carry nourishment to the nerves and other organs. Therefore you feel weak, tired and listless and are troubled with spring humors. Hoffer is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood.

Topics of the Day.

Every one is surprised at the rapidity and efficacy with which Nervine is acting upon the nervous system and prostrator. Nervine is a specific for all nerve pains and should be kept on hand by every family.

The value of the estate of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild has been estimated at \$1,488,128.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION. Two Cures by Dr. Sproule.



Are you discouraged trying to cure your Chronic Constipation? There are many thousands like you. That is because the Chronic Constipation is caused by Catarrh of the Liver, and only a Catarrh Specialist can cure it. Dr. Sproule, the eminent English specialist, will do this for you, permanently and easily. Thousands who have gone to him thoughtfully discouraged have left his care absolutely cured and permanent.

Among those thus made happy is Mr. Albert Shirrak, a young organ-maker of Woodstock, Ont. who had suffered for years from Chronic Constipation and all the ills to which it gives rise. In his

IMMIGRANTS PASS THROUGH.

Over Thirteen Hundred Gallicians Going West—Purchased Suppers at the Depot. The Gallician immigrants who reached Halifax on the Phoenix passed through the city in three special trains Monday. The first, which was composed of C. P. R. cars, arrived about 10:30, and was sent through after a chance of buying edibles had been given the passenger. The others were of I. C. R. cars, and therefore when they reached here the passengers and baggage had to be transferred to C. P. R. cars. For this purpose a staff of six I. C. R. men were on hand.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

May Be Turned Into a Public School—Trustees Consider Plans for the Purpose. A special meeting of the board of school trustees was held last Monday to receive plans and specifications from Architect H. H. Mott for the alterations which would be necessary to transform the Marine Hospital into a school building. The architect showed, in the main building, four large rooms which could be arranged in the eil. The plans show that the building can be made very suitable for school purposes. The estimated cost is \$1800. The chairman was appointed a committee to find out on what terms the Dominion Government will dispose of the place to the school board.

PATIENTIA VINCI.

AMER. M. SMITH. The daisy, smiling at our feet. In humble beauty, tiny, sweet, Would never have risen our sight to greet. But for its steady patience. Pushing upward day by day, Moving soil and stones away, Until it stands in full array Through its undaunted patience. Then, let discouraged ones take heart, Be up and doing, and in mart Or home's seclusion, set your part In fearless, hopeful patience. For the life's best things are entwined With difficulty, give thy mind To brave endeavor—on you find They're won by steady patience. Lower Kintore, Vic. Co.

THE GRAIN STRIKE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22—President Keefe addressed the striking scopers this afternoon and predicted a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty would quickly be made.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY.

These Laxative Bromo Seltzer Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. See.

Schley Honored.

OMAHA, Neb., May 22—Rear Admiral Schley was tendered a reception by the Commercial Club today, at which were present practically all the men who represent the great commercial and industrial interests of the city.

To Be Electrocutted.

New York, May 22—Joseph Mullen, convicted last week of killing his common law wife, was today sentenced to death by electrocution during the week beginning July 10.

Any one who has ever had the responsibility of caring for an invalid realizes the fitness frequently necessary to get him to take the nourishment required. One is prejudiced against milk and declares he cannot and will not take it. For such an one an oyster tea is recommended, which may be made almost entirely of milk, the oyster fortifying the flavors and salts, which is about all it possesses anyway. For the patient who rebels against the sight of beef tea unless overcooked, which causes it to lose its red color, or unless strained which takes away the brown flakes, which are the best part of the broth, buy a red wine glass and give him his beef tea in that. Various curatives can be made with broth, especially chicken and beef, used with eggs instead of sugar. Salted and chilled these are oftentimes rendered very grateful to the patient who wants something but doesn't know just what.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness. Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 3

Keep the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood Healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Rheumatism—I had acute rheumatism in my limbs and foot. I commenced treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla and after I had taken three bottles I was well. D. Hamilton, Dawson, Ont.

Scrofula—I was troubled with scrofula and impure blood. A cut on my arm would not heal. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and after I had taken three bottles I was well. D. Hamilton, Dawson, Ont.

Treasure Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness. Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 3

MILL SUPPLIES! WE MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF GANO, CIRCULAR, SHINGLE AND INSPRED MILL SAWS; HOE'S PATENT. WE ALSO KEEP STOCK, DISTON'S SAWS. SEND FOR PRICES. RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING. QUALITY GUARANTEED. Packing, Oil, Shingle and Lath Ties, Mag. Oil Metal, Nuts and Bolts, Lubricating Oils, Emery Wheels, Lacing Leather, Files and all kinds of Tools. W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd. MARKET SQUARE.

WANTED. Agents to sell our superior quality mill saws. Write for particulars to W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Market Square, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE. A good farm of 100 acres, with a large house, situated on the north side of the city. Write for particulars to Mr. J. B. Smith, 100 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE. A good farm of 50 acres, with a large house, situated on the south side of the city. Write for particulars to Mr. J. B. Smith, 100 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE. A good farm of 20 acres, with a large house, situated on the east side of the city. Write for particulars to Mr. J. B. Smith, 100 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE. A good farm of 10 acres, with a large house, situated on the west side of the city. Write for particulars to Mr. J. B. Smith, 100 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE. A good farm of 5 acres, with a large house, situated on the north side of the city. Write for particulars to Mr. J. B. Smith, 100 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE. A good farm of 2 acres, with a large house, situated on the south side of the city. Write for particulars to Mr. J. B. Smith, 100 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE. A good farm of 1 acre, with a large house, situated on the east side of the city. Write for particulars to Mr. J. B. Smith, 100 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE. A good farm of 1/2 acre, with a large house, situated on the west side of the city. Write for particulars to Mr. J. B. Smith, 100 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE. A good farm of 1/4 acre, with a large house, situated on the north side of the city. Write for particulars to Mr. J. B. Smith, 100 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE. A good farm of 1/8 acre, with a large house, situated on the south side of the city. Write for particulars to Mr. J. B. Smith, 100 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE. A good farm of 1/16 acre, with a large house, situated on the east side of the city. Write for particulars to Mr. J. B. Smith, 100 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE. A good farm of 1/32 acre, with a large house, situated on the west side of the city. Write for particulars to Mr. J. B. Smith, 100 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

Steamers, besides a number of big schooners for the trade. Messrs Troop & Sons, barque Still Water, Captain Thayer, arrived at D-lawre Breakwater on Wednesday from London, and was ordered to New York with her cargo of hemp. She was 110 days on the passage.

The large schooner W. L. Eikin arrived at Boston from New York, bound for B-dford, Thursday, with a cargo of hard on 1. After discharging her cargo she will come to this port for a cargo of lumber for a port in the United States.

The Batavia steamship Lenora, Captain M. C. Kelly, arrived at New York, N. B., from Trent Thursday, to load coal for W. C. England. The Cherone, Captain Starbuck, from Buenos Ayres, arrived at New York, N. B., on Tuesday, to load coal for W. C. England.

The determined and united effort which was made (Thursday) to float the stranded steamship Galina was, unfortunately, wholly without success.

Upon the arrival at Boston Friday morning of the steamer Prince George from Yarmouth, N. S., Capt. Kinney was relieved of the command of the vessel by Capt. M. C. Kelly, and on for the island by steamer from New York, to bring the new steamer Prince Arthur from Hull, Eng., to Yarmouth.

As the Dominion line passenger steamer Canada is one of the largest freight carriers out of Boston, it will probably be of interest to give a partial list of the multitudinous items of her cargo when she left that harbor on her last trip.

The court of inquiry which investigated the loss of the Allen steamer Acadia, which occurred in February while she was entering Loughbor harbor, rendered its decision last Friday.

The wrecking steamer Aid, from Liverpool, was on her way to New York, N. Y., and received a new boiler from the shipyard at New York, N. Y.

The steamer Mendocino bound for Manchester with a cargo of deals sailed from West Bay Wednesday morning.

The whaling boat on the Graves' entrance to Boston harbor, which has been working manifestly of late, has been replaced by a chime whaler, which can be heard at a far greater distance than the old one.

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The steamer Greyhound was picked up off Cape Race on Thursday, a derelict, by the schooner Laddie. The schooner towed her into St. John's. She was floating bottom up.

The grounding of the Galina was due to some defect in the steering gear, a derelict, by the schooner Laddie. The schooner towed her into St. John's. She was floating bottom up.

The Lizzie Wharton, now loading lumber for Boston at Church Point, N. B., has been purchased by Capt. Holmes, of Lower Grandville, for \$2,200. She is to be employed in the coasting trade of Degrat and will be commanded by her owner.

Capt. Douglas has returned to Halifax from Dunstan's Cove, where he was holding an investigation into the working of the life boat's crew at that place. The men are supposed to have 14 drils during each year, but it is said that the investigation brought out the fact that but three drils were held.

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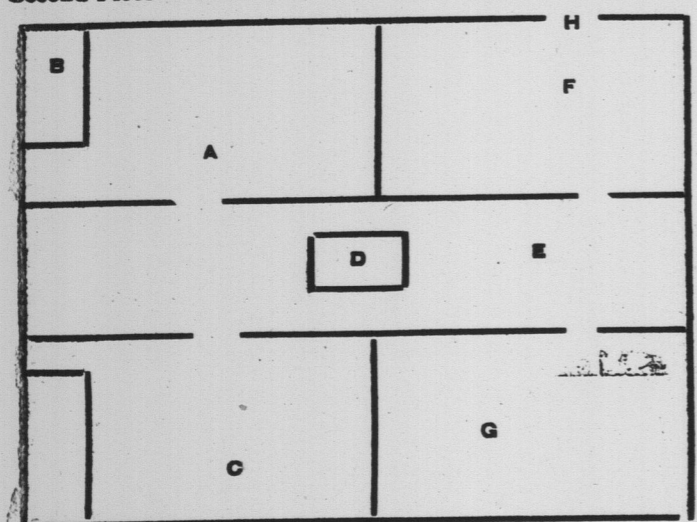
GREENHILL MURDER.

How Gover Took the Life of McLean  
Full Details of the Manner  
In Which the Terrible  
Deed was Done.

BRUNSWICK, May 20.—The shocking tragedy enacted at Green Hill just as they were breaking on Friday morning has created great excitement in this neighborhood, and will doubtless furnish the chief topic of conversation for many weeks to come. William McLean, or "Major" McLean, as he was familiarly called, the victim of the tragedy, was known to nearly everybody in the place. He was also Alfred Gover, the man charged with the deed which caused McLean's death. The tragedy is generally described by the law abiding denizens of this locality, and speculation is rife as to what sort of punishment will be meted out to the accused, should he be convicted of so grave a crime. Public opinion seems to be somewhat divided over the case, some laying the blame to Gover and others to the victim, but perhaps the difference of opinion is in a measure due to the conflicting stories of the melancholy affair which are in circulation. Enquiries about the tragedy from residents of the village elicited the information that the victim had been found by Gover in a compromising position with his wife and that this furnished the motive for the tragedy. A careful enquiry, however, among members of the accused's household and others in a position to know the facts, failed to substantiate

these stories. It is stated that the victim had been found by Gover in a compromising position with his wife and that this furnished the motive for the tragedy. A careful enquiry, however, among members of the accused's household and others in a position to know the facts, failed to substantiate

Second Floor of the House where the Tragedy was Enacted.



the story in circulation, which, if true, might have furnished something in the way of a motive for the rash deed. That an atrocious and cold blooded crime has been committed in this locality these few days is a fact which is not in dispute. The evidence at hand seems to establish beyond a doubt that William McLean was stabbed to death by a second husband in a fit of jealous rage, brought on by over indulgence in strong drink, and there does not seem to have been the slightest justification for the same course that he took.

A Wind O'Woe.  
The story of the crime certainly reveals a shocking state of human depravity, and will no doubt impress many with the idea that the idea that there is at all a field for missionary work in New Brunswick.

On the night preceding the tragedy McLean, accompanied by Chas. Humble and Char. McGivney, called at Gover's home to spend the evening. They seem to have had a beautiful supper, and, in their possession, and divided it up with Gover and his better half, both of whom were reputed to be of being anything else but teetotalers. Later in the evening three other men, Clark Sutherland, "Bub" McNeill and James Malone, all well versed with liquor, both inside and out, joined the party, and a general orgy was ordered. Along towards midnight, Mrs. Gover having imbibed all the liquor she wanted, retired to bed, leaving the five men, Humble having previously departed, sitting in the kitchen. About half an hour later the guests took their departure, and the old man after seeing them out, retired to his room, which was occupied by the victim, and the latter, about an hour later, McLean, who had started for home with the others, returned to the Gover house, and, finding the kitchen door unfastened, entered and proceeded straightway to Gover's room. "Have you room there for me?" was the words he addressed to Gover. "O, I guess so, get in," came the reply, whereupon McLean removed his clothing and got into bed with Gover. The two remained awake conversing for a good part of the night, and no doubt occasionally took a draught from a flask of liquor which McLean carried. At 8 o'clock Gover arose and went out to the barn to feed the horse.

A Fatal Visit.

McLean, it appears, got up about the same time, or a few moments later at any rate. After donning his trousers and waistcoat, he picked up his flask and started for Mrs. Gover's room for the same purpose. The old lady, according to her own story, was awakened by McLean, and promptly ordered him out of her room. He did not seem to be in any hurry about leaving, however, and re-

turned to the kitchen, and, finding the door unfastened, entered and proceeded straightway to Gover's room. "Have you room there for me?" was the words he addressed to Gover. "O, I guess so, get in," came the reply, whereupon McLean removed his clothing and got into bed with Gover. The two remained awake conversing for a good part of the night, and no doubt occasionally took a draught from a flask of liquor which McLean carried. At 8 o'clock Gover arose and went out to the barn to feed the horse.

with that printed above. She seemed to be very sorry that her father had got into trouble, but admitted that it was not a great surprise to her. Her father, she said, was noted for his big temper and liquor, and she said she never had a practice of going after liquor himself, as his friends usually saved him that trouble. She said, who frequently called and spent the evening with her father, and he usually became intoxicated and troublesome on those occasions.

Dangerous When Drunk.

They were always afraid that he would commit murder while on one of his sprees, and they had very good reason to be afraid of him. One night just before Christmas, last year, she went on to say, her father became so violent under the influence of liquor that he had to be tied hand and foot with ropes. On another occasion, some four or five years ago, he quarrelled with his wife while drunk, and going down stairs, he picked up a short time with a butcher knife. His wife, it appears, had got out of bed and left the room during his absence, but he was breathing, got out of bed, and plunged the knife into the bed (where his wife had been when he last saw her).

Gover in addition to his farming operations is something of a hunter and trapper, and is the owner of a Winchester repeating rifle. A year or two ago he used to go out with the rifle, and when his daughter saw the way things were shaping on the night preceding the tragedy, she took the precaution to get a bill of her father's Winchester, and conceal it. But for this thoughtful act on her part, the result would have been very much worse than it was.

The Gover Family.

From Mrs. Thomas's report it is learned that the Gover family consists of four sons and three daughters, all grown up and married. The sons live in the village, and the daughters are married. One daughter has made her home with the 11 folks since childhood. She, with Mrs. Thomas's little girl, and a girl named Mabel Logan, the daughter of a neighbor, spent the night in the rooms adjoining that in which the tragedy occurred.

According to Mrs. Thomas's story, she had been out to prayer meeting on Tuesday evening, and when she returned home she found a man named Gover in the kitchen with her father and mother, and all were drinking together. She says that she did not know the man, and his companions to leave the house, but they refused to do so, saying that they were not afraid, that they would go to bed and leave the man to sleep on account of the general hilarity which prevailed in the kitchen.

Where the Stabbing was Done.

Upstairs in the room where the tragedy was enacted the slight blear description. The room, which is about 8x10 in size, and miserably furnished, had a bedstead in the middle of the room, and what a place to behold. On the floor just inside the door was a large pool of dried blood, and the victim lay on the bed, with his head to the left, and his feet to the right. The blood was placed to breathe his last, were he fully saturated with the bright red liquid.

Mrs. Gover's Story.

Mrs. Thomas led the way to the front of the house, and the speaker described what she herself had occupied on the previous night. The room was furnished somewhat better than those on the upper floor. The bed was in the "spare bedroom" of the house. This room had an occupant in the person of Mrs. Gover, who was lying in bed, and the bed was in the middle of the room. The bed was in the middle of the room. The bed was in the middle of the room.

Alone in the Room.

Alone in the room where the tragedy was enacted, she described the scene. She said that she was alone in the room, and that she was sitting on the bed. She said that she was alone in the room, and that she was sitting on the bed. She said that she was alone in the room, and that she was sitting on the bed.

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good supply of whiskey. While Gover made a practice of purchasing liquor himself, the same cannot be said of his better half. When she wanted something to drink and had the wherewithal, she usually had a way of getting it.

Mrs. Gover Ran the House.

People in the neighborhood generally speak well of Gover, but very few can be found to say a good word for his wife. She, according to common report, was boss of the Gover household, and ran the whole show. She did all the buying and selling, and when her husband went out to work in the lumber woods or at stream driving, she saved him the trouble of collecting his wages by doing it for him. The man was never allowed to handle any cash, and this is probably one of the reasons that when under the influence of liquor he always made things lively for his wife. The married daughter of the Govers, who has been living with them for some time, does not seem to enjoy her father's great reputation. She is said to be on bad terms with her husband, and people in the locality seem to be in a similar position. Indeed, it is boldly asserted that the young man "Bub" McNeill, who was one of the first on the scene after the murder, was in a similar position. He is said to be on bad terms with his wife, and she is said to be on bad terms with her husband. He is said to be on bad terms with his wife, and she is said to be on bad terms with her husband.

From Hell to Hell.

As Gover was leaving his home to surrender himself to the law, he was heard to remark that he had been living in hell all his life, and he supposed he would be sent to the real place now. Very few people seem to entertain the idea that Mrs. Gover was the murderer. Gover's bedroom had any object in view other than to offer her a drink of whiskey. He had been an intimate acquaintance of Mrs. Gover's since childhood, and having been drinking with her on the previous night, he had no doubt thought himself privileged to tender her a drink in the morning. A partly filled flask of liquor which McLean is supposed to have had with him when he was shot, was found in the room by Dr. Moore. One story in circulation is that Gover himself had the flask, from which he offered his intended victim a drink, and as he raised his left hand to accept it, plunged the knife into his side. Possibly this may be the correct version of the tragedy.

When Gover was in his sober senses he is said to have handled pretty roughly by his wife, she on one occasion having been seen to knock him down with her fist four times in succession. It appears that when McLean left the Gover house, about midnight, he was accompanied by Mrs. Gover's sister, who was in the room by Dr. Moore. One story in circulation is that Gover himself had the flask, from which he offered his intended victim a drink, and as he raised his left hand to accept it, plunged the knife into his side. Possibly this may be the correct version of the tragedy.

The Post-Mortem.

Dr. Stirling and Wainwright held a post-mortem examination on the body of McLean Friday. They found that the knife had entered the chest between the eighth and ninth ribs, and had penetrated the wall and left a hole in the lung. The knife had entered the chest between the eighth and ninth ribs, and had penetrated the wall and left a hole in the lung. The knife had entered the chest between the eighth and ninth ribs, and had penetrated the wall and left a hole in the lung.

The First Mileage Ticket.

The "man with the big ticket" is in Denver. Though that sobriquet may not mean much to the casual listener, it is well known to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It means that one person, who has been in the service of the railroad for many years, has just received a mileage ticket for his services. The man in question is said to have been in the service of the railroad for many years, and has just received a mileage ticket for his services. The man in question is said to have been in the service of the railroad for many years, and has just received a mileage ticket for his services.

Deaths and Burials.

Mr. Edward Craft, a well known resident of West End, died Friday morning at his home on Prince street, leaving a wife and several children. He has been ill for the past two months. The remains of the late Mr. John Harding were interred Friday morning in the new Catholic cemetery, the funeral being held at 8:30 o'clock from his late residence, Paradise Row. His body was taken to Holy Trinity church, where a high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. J. J. Walsh. Many friends attended.

Trouble in the Bluebirds.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—There was a rumor here tonight that there had been a hostile meeting at Bluefields between the Niessman gunboat San Jacinto and the United States cruiser Detroit, which is looking after the interests of Americans in that vicinity. The report lacks confirmation, so far as official advice is obtainable, the statement being made in responsible quarters that no such meeting there had been, and no information received in regard to it.

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FREE... (Small text advertisement for a free service or product.)

When the ground was cursed

For sinful Adam's sake, well knowing all the ills to which human kind would be subject, God made it to bear herbs of all-healing, juicy needed for the processes of digestion and assimilation of food, and by keeping the bowels open and regular, relieved the body of all waste, poisonous matter, which, if allowed to remain, taints the blood, frequently causing rheumatism. In other words, Karl's Clover Root Tea restores health by making pure blood, without which no one can have either strength or beauty. An absolute cure for sick-headache, backache and sleeplessness. Your money refunded if it fails to cure.

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LOOKS MORE PEACEFUL.

Conference Between the Governor of Cape Colony, the High Commissioner of South Africa and President Kruger Will Be Held in a Short Time.

LONDON, May 18.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced in the house of commons today that a meeting between Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner of South Africa, and President Kruger, had been arranged to take place on May 30 at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, at the invitation of the president of the Orange Free State, Mr. T. Steyn. He added: "Sir Alfred Milner with my approval, accepted the invitation with the earnest hope of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the question which the British government could accept and recommend to the Oostlanders as a reasonable concession of their just demands."

How To Sleep.

Sunlight is good for everything but feathers. A ray with hangings, either above or below the bed. Beware of a dusty, musty carpet; better cleanliness and a bare floor. Do not fail to provide some means for ventilation during the night. Keep the heat cool while sleeping, but not by a draught of cold air falling upon it. If a folding bed must be used, contrive some way to keep it aired and wholesome. Let the pillow be high enough to bring the head in a natural position; no more or less. Thoroughly air the sleeping room every day; place the beds and bedding outside as often as possible. A dark, out-of-the-way, unwholesome corner is no more fitted for a sleeping room than for a parlor. A feather bed which has done service for a generation or two is hardly a desirable thing upon which to sleep.—Baltimore News.

Maine Forest Fires Out.

FOXBORO, Me., May 18.—The forest fire which has been raging in the Moosehead region for a week past, is now entirely extinguished. The damage is not so great as at first thought, and on the west side of the lake, where it was reported to be most severe, the damage was small.

FOR BELLEISLE.

Steamer Springfield

Having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical government inspectors, will leave St. John, N.B., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, returning on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock. The water on Belleisle, scenery unsurpassed, calling at all the intermediate points on the river and Belleisle, returning on alternate days at 1 p.m. Freight and fare low as usual. Good accommodations. Meals at all hours. Waiters in attendance and a good time may be expected. All orders attended to with promptness. J. G. DOWNEY, Manager.

5,000 Bushels Seed Oats

Banner, Siberian and Early Gotland Seed Oats, Also Ontario and Provincial. Canadian and Western.

TIMOTHY.

Clover, Corn, Peas, Turnip and Garden Seeds.

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Will do all Knitting required for a family, home or factory yarn. SIMPLEST Knitting on the MARKET. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. DUNDAS Knitting Machine Co. DUNDAS ONT.

Bicycles Repaired,

TIERS VULCANIZED, AT JOSEPH THOMPSON'S Machine Works, Smythe Street, Telephone 9165. CASH.

N. S. SPRINGER,

Cor. Camden & Simon Streets St. John, N.B.

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A STAVE SILO.

Methods and Material as Used by the Purdue University-Cuts and Description All Represented.

Hoard's Dairyman, in response to many requests from subscribers, reproduces as under the cuts and descriptions of the Purdue University silo.

Laying Out.—In the center of the silo a stake was driven and sawed off at the height the foundation was wanted—in this instance, three inches from the ground.

On top of the stake, one end of a board was held by a nail. Five feet, ten inches from the nail a hole was bored, and 14 inches farther a second one. With a sharp stick two circles b and c were marked on the ground. The space between was dug out two feet deep for the foundation.

Foundation.—Small stones were used for the footing underground; a layer of them was placed in the bottom of the ditch, then mortar made of one part lime, two parts Louisville cement and nine parts fine gravel was poured in and distributed with a hoe; after that a second layer of stones put in place, being taken to have them rest firmly in place. This alternating process continued till level with the ground. For the top few inches below the ground Portland cement and no lime was used. Above ground, which was sloping, the wall was three inches high on one side and six inches on the lower side. Large stones laid (in Portland cement and sand one to three) by a mason completed the foundation (c). On it an oak circle (of two inches by six inches) was bedded in cement. It was made of one-inch stuff cut in segments of a circle. These sections, breaking joints, were nailed together, giving the desired thickness.

Staves.—(f) are white pine, dressed on two sides, and edges beveled 1-16 inch.

leaving the finished stave a scant 1 1/2 inches by five inches. Twelve and 16 foot pieces make the stave, being cut by top break, breaking joints when put up. In the end of the stave at joint is a galvanized iron strip 3/4 inch. Notches for those saved at the mill.

Hoops.—(g) Ten in number, of 3/4 round iron, with 3/4 inch ends threaded eight inches, through the silo, being welded on to the 3/4 rods. Cost \$1 per hoop. Each hoop in two pieces to facilitate tightening. As a support for the hoops (h) when not tight, a 4x4 was substituted for a stave on opposite sides of the silo. Through the projecting portion holes are bored for the hoops, being marked both a support and tightener. The hoops should have the same curve as the foundation. It may be secured by a plank saved to the proper curve, by an old churn dasher, straight up and down. In place of such a plank, a 4x4 was suggested to use a band of 1/2 inch wire fencing cut of sufficient length, so that each end is wrapped about a 4x4 inch oak scabbard, and that when put round the silo the end pieces would come within about ten inches of each other and are tied together with one-inch bolts with double burrs. The "pull" of this band is simply immense, and the coil of the wire takes up all slack, when the silo shrinks with the sap, and expands when the staves swell, so pull all of the time. The hands are placed far enough apart so that the 18-hole rods are saved in between the bands.

Roofs.—(i) The 18 foot 4x4 first put in place, plumbed and braced securely by board nailed to the four main staves, being placed so as to leave one side clear to work. The top and bottom hoops put in place and the center supported temporarily by a stave. After having the ends and edges of the staves, they are placed in position and held by a nail driven just under or over the hoop and bent around it. This hoop was firm enough to lean a ladder against; the 16 and 18 were put up alternately, till the space was filled, that side down up. Similarly the other half was put up.

Pieces resting on the 12s and between the 16s made a scaffolding on which to work. The 18 foot 4x4 was placed against the silo with the upper end resting between the same staves, the 12 foot hoop was put in next the top hole, then two men at each timber raised them, hoop and all, up to their place. A brace to the barn, with one large nail at each end, allowed the pieces to be raised without tipping over. The bottom hoop for the top timber was now put in, but not

drawn tight. The staves were now put up, a 15 foot on 16 and a 16 on a 12 and fastened to the upper hoop same as the lower ends, using a ladder leaned against the hoop and standing on the scaffold. It was found more convenient to put the strip of iron in the bottom of the top stave and then guide it to the place in the top of the bottom stave. It would be less trouble to build a scaffolding inside the silo, which would not have to be moved to make room for the upper staves.

When putting in those upper staves, the top hoop of the bottom section must not be tight or the upper staves cannot be lowered into place.

Tightening.—After all the staves were in place and the four main staves tight enough to hold them securely, the remaining hoop were put on. With one man on a ladder or inside to drive each stave while two men on another one tightened up the hoops. Before drawing too tight the hoop should be moved up or down so as to be equally distended all sides and held by large staples.

Doors.—Four are cut by sawing four

staves at an angle of 45 degrees, long side of stave inside. When the place was reached where rows of doors should come, one stave was sawed nearly through in the proper place for each door, and a narrow board tacked on to prevent breaking in handling. When complete, remove board, and saw as many staves as desired for width of door.

Roof.—For the present, none will be put on.

Cost.—

Staves 4x4 bored for hoop support..... \$70 75  
Circle for silo..... 5 25  
Hoops (10)..... 10 00  
Lime and cement..... 5 00  
Nails..... 2 50  
Staples and nails..... 2 50  
Total..... \$97 10

THE POULTRY YARD.

A Practical Farmer Urges the Necessity of Keeping Accounts—Balancing the Ratios of Fowl.

I wish to urge upon everyone who keeps poultry, says G. H. Jenkins in Practical Farmer, whether small or large flocks are kept, to keep an account of the income and expenses for one year. I am satisfied that there are many people who are keeping hens that do not know whether they are getting any profit from them or not. They feed them and use the eggs without giving the matter very much thought. I know many people who keep small flocks of mixed breeds, and they breed year after year, give no attention to feeding a balanced ration that contains all the elements in an egg, produce nearly all the eggs in summer when the prices are low, and I believe that very often they are in debt to their owner at the end of the year. If they would only keep account with the hens for one year, they would either get rid of the hens or manage them as to get some profit from them. I consider this matter of keeping accounts of the greatest importance, and I believe it is generally practiced, it would be the means of causing many people to keep better stock and give it better care. Many do not keep accounts, but they think they have no time for it, that it is so much work. The fact is, that it is really but little work, and those who are accustomed to doing it, do it without thinking about the extra work. It is a matter of habit, and it is one of the best habits we can form, to keep an account of all our business, to know just what the balance of our credit or debt is all the time.

It is now a well-established fact, that we cannot obtain the maximum number of eggs on a grain ration. Such a ration is deficient in the lime required to make the egg shell, and then it has been proved by experiments conducted at the experimental stations, that the protein in grain is not as efficient for egg production as that obtained from animal food. There seems to be no other way of supplying a grain ration that will produce good results as when it is fed in connection with meat and bone. When the hen is confined in the house, or in small yards, the meat and bone are the best substitute for the worms, grasshoppers and insects that she would find in the field. The hen seems to need more protein to lay her largest number of eggs than is contained in grain. And there seems to be no other way of supplying her as economically as with meat and bone. Animal food seems to be so natural to her that such a ration is not only better for her, and she will consume more protein in this form than in any other. All the evidence seems to teach that it is more economical to feed our grain and meat and bone, except during the hot weather in the summer, when it should be fed more sparingly. It also helps to balance the grain ration by feeding out clover hay. This furnishes lime and protein, and is of benefit to the grain ration, because it adds bulk to it and makes it less concentrated, and the hens are kept more healthy. It has been my practice to mix clover hay, cut and steamed with the morning mash, and to feed green cut clover during the summer to the hens confined in yards.

Young Grass Is Injurious.—When young grass, rye or oats is cut before making such growth it is watery and contains but little nutrition, too much of such food causing the hens to have "sour" crops. Many persons have been disappointed in confining their hens on young rye as an exclusive food. It is excellent as a dietary food, but all very young grass is mostly water. It is not best to cut such for winter use, and if early oats are grown, and the crop cut when the grain is in the milky stage, the nutritive matter, on its way to fill out the grain, will be arrested in the stalk, so that when cured, the whole stalk (with grain) stood in the barn, and cut fine with a cutter, will make excellent food for the hens in winter. The oats should be cut green, just as the seed heads begin to form.—Farm and Fireside

The Decorative Possibilities in Vines.

Vines, indeed, may cover a multitude of vines—foundations, bare walls, unsightly board fences, often covered with signs and unpainted sheds; vines may serve as screens, and give privacy to the yard; vines may give a shady look in the little corner that has so often worried us to care for. But above all, vines may make our homes homes indeed, adding grace and beauty to even the staidest mansion. There is such an endless variety of vines and most of them are so easily cultivated that they appeal to the very timid or the busiest housewife. In planting you may have all of one kind or choose many varieties. For quick effects over balconies, fences or screens, the morning glory, moon-flower, nasturtium, Cobana scandens and cypress vine give most pleasing effects. For slower and more permanent beauties, the honeysuckle, woodbine, honeysuckles and their kind.—R. L. Sherrin, in The Woman's Home Companion.

Shelter for swine.

Swine that are kept in lots of a dozen out of the winds and well peddled will not pile up.

MANURE EXPERIENCE.

An Old and Universally Accepted Theory Assailed by a Successful Modern Farmer.

There is quite a good deal in the agricultural papers about handling manure, and when and how to apply it. I have been a farmer a good many years and have practiced drawing manure from the stable as fast as it is made through the winter until the ground broke up in the spring. What was made after that lay in heaps in the yard until fall, and then was hauled on to the next year's corn ground and spread as it was drawn. Some writers claim that manure exposed to the sun and rain will lose a large proportion of its value if left in that condition any length of time. Now I am going to dispute the truth of their theory, but if any of those writers will take the trouble to visit me next summer I will take them to my corn field and they can see for a number of years. The man had been a farmer a good many years and had practiced drawing manure from the stable as fast as it is made through the winter until the ground broke up in the spring. 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