

VOL. 3, NO. 229

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903.

ONE CENT.

STAINS Are Bad on Clothing, BUT—

Cabot's Cresote Shingle Stains

Are the best made for Shingles.

They are economical, durable and will make a building very attractive. They are made in many shades. Send for Advertising Matter and Prices.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD., Market Sq.
Agents for A. G. Spalding & Bros' Athletic and Sporting Goods.



Hammocks.

Palmer's "Perfection" high grade hammocks are just the right size and shape for solid comfort. Some hammocks are so constructed that you are always sliding to the centre. Palmer's "Perfection" are very strong—each one tested to hold 200 lbs., and the colors won't fade like ordinary hammocks.

- No. 1—A Medium Size, with Spreader..... 75 cts.
- No. 2—A Large Size, with Spreader..... 90 cts.
- No. 3—A Medium Size, with Spreader and Pillow..... \$1.25
- No. 4—A Larger Size, with Spreader and Pillow and Valance..... 1.50
- Others \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50.

EMERSON & FISHER, 75 Prince Wm Street.

Beautiful Wedding Shoes

For Men and Women.

June is the month for Weddings, and Shoes are a necessary part of the outfit. Our stock is replete with the newest and most fashionable Shoes made. Pretty Styles. Excellent Materials and Modern Shapes.

Waterbury & Rising.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

We have a complete stock of Parlor Suits in walnut and mahogany frames. FIVE-PIECE PARLOR SUITE, solid walnut frames, upholstered in velour, silk plush bands, for \$27.00; upholstered in figured plush, \$29.00. Nothing like them has ever been offered for the money.

F. A. JONES CO., Ltd., 16 and 18 King Street.

HUTCHINGS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN First Class Bedding, Wire Mattresses, Iron Bedsteads and Cribs, Invalid Wheel Chairs, Etc.
101 to 107 GERMAIN STREET.

St. John, N. B., June 6, 1903.

Get Your Clothing Tonight at Harvey's.

New goods added this week in nearly every line. New suits for Men, Young Men and 2 and 3-Piece Suits for Boys. New collars and Ties opened yesterday. We are better prepared to serve your wants than we have ever been before.

J. N. HARVEY, Tailoring and Clothing,
109 Union Street, Opera House B. 100

DARK DAYS.

Some Famous Ones Recalled During this Week.

Abraham Davenport's Terse Comment on the Superstition of the Time.

(Portland Press.)

A hundred years ago, or even fifty, such a day as that of yesterday would have excited widespread fear and panic. People would have looked upon it as portending some great disaster, or even the end of the world. People know better now, however; they have wider information; they read the newspapers, and they know that all these meteorological phenomena have natural causes. They know that the peculiar obscuration of the atmosphere on such a day as yesterday is caused by smoke or fog or thick clouds—in this case by the smoke of the numerous forest fires that have been raging in the vicinity of Portland as well as in the woods of the interior.

The day recalls other "Dark Days" famous in history. The most celebrated of these in American history fell on May 19, 1780, when it grew very dark at midnight in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, and considerably so in the other New England States. Great alarm was caused. They did not have the telegraph in those days, and the weather bureau had not been established. People did not understand the cause of the darkness, and they thought the Day of Judgment was at hand. Whittier has told about it in his poem, "Abraham Davenport."

"Twas on a May-day of the far old year Seventeen hundred eighty, that there fell Over the bloom and sweet life of the Spring O'er the fresh earth and the heaven of noon A horror of great darkness like the night In day of which the Norland sages tell— The twilight of the Gods. The low-hung sky Was black with ominous clouds, save where its rim Was fringed with a dull glow, like that which climbs The crater's sides from the red hell below."

Men prayed, and women wept; all ears grew sharp To hear the doom-blast of the trumpet shatter The black sky, that the dreadful face of Christ Might look forth from the rent cloud, not as he looked A loving guest at Bethany, but stern As justice and inexorable Law.

Meanwhile in the old State House, dim as ghosts, Sat the lawgivers of Connecticut Trembling beneath their legislative robes. "It is the Lord's Great Day. Let us adjourn." Some said, and then as if with one accord, All eyes were turned to Abraham Davenport.

He rose slow creaking with his steady voice The intolerable hush. "This well may be the Day of Judgment which the world awaits. But be it so or not, I only know My present duty and my Lord's command To occupy till he come. . . . And therefore, with all reverence, I would say, Let God do his work, we will see to ours. Bring in the candles."

And they brought them in and with trembling voices and limbs proceeded with an act to amend an act to regulate the shade and alowive fisheries.

Another famous dark day—the alliterative Boston newspapers dubbed it "Tawney Tuesday"—occurred on September 6, 1881. President Garfield lay mortally wounded and dying at Elberon. It had been an exceedingly dry and hot summer, particularly in the central west of late as water-soaked as it was then parched. Despatches from Illinois a day or two before had told how there had been no rainfall for two months and the dust was five inches deep over the land. As a natural consequence forest fires were raging in the heavily wooded sections, and a despatch from East Saginaw, Mich., reported forest fires burning in every direction within a radius of thirty miles and the Saginaw valley covered with the dense pall of smoke. This state of things accounted readily for the dark day in New York and New England, the smoke being swept eastward by the wind. The Press on the morning of September 7 thus described the day, under the caption of "A Portland Fog."

The citizens of Portland experienced a genuine London fog yesterday, or as near that as we ever came in Portland. The air was filled all the morning with a heavy fog mixed with smoke. Until noon people were unable to read easily, either print or writing, without the aid of gas. The gas was lighted in this office and in the principal stores until 11 o'clock. The light was of a yellow tint, the heavens being of the color of old gold. In the school houses the children had to be dismissed as they could not see to study. Some people thought the light was ominous, betokening the dissolution of the president; others that the globe was passing through the tail of a comet. Later the yellow in the fog brought out the entire landscape in its most vivid intensity. Every separate spear of grass and every green twig stood out in bold relief against the sickly yellow background. In the afternoon the atmosphere became natural in color, but the fog continued and the air was very close and hot. The same kind of atmospheric effect was noticed in Boston later in the day.

On the following day and for several days thereafter reports from various parts were published, showing that the experience was much the same throughout the section as in Portland. Garfield died a week or two later, but only the superstitious thought his death portended by the dark day, and, as for the comet theory that was fanciful and absurd. It is a pity that we do not try to find the natural causes of these phenomena. Meanwhile the figure of old Abraham Davenport looms grandly athwart the centuries, and his example is worthy of emulation. "Let God do his work; we will see to ours."

FOREST FIRES.

WILLIAM O'NEILL'S LOSS.

(Halifax Mail.)
William O'Neill, a permanent guest at the Queen hotel, received word today that 4,000 acres of land and all the lumber camps owned by him, James Wilson and W. Jarvis, at Upper Sackville, Halifax county, had been destroyed by a forest fire, and that between 10,000 and 15,000 acres of land between Upper Sackville and Mount Uniacke had also been destroyed. Mr. O'Neill also received a telegram from New Brunswick stating that his lumber mill there had been destroyed by fire.

FOR THE FIRE SUFFERERS.
The Seamen's Mission Society have decided to donate the proceeds of Rev. John deSoyre's lecture on Englishmen and Canadians, to the Musquash fire sufferers. The lecture will be given in the York Theatre on Tuesday evening next. An excellent programme is being arranged for by Mr. Fox, organist of St. John's (stone) church, and it is hoped that as both objects are worthy ones, the building will be packed to the doors.

The crews of the Lord Kitchener and the government steamer Lansdowne put up a good fight against the flames at Cape Spencer, and the result that they saved the lighthouse there.

A small quantity of lumber was burned in the vicinity of the Misepic pulp mill. The property of J. E. Hogen at Pickett's Cove, on the river, has been totally destroyed. Hamm Bros. have donated five barrels of biscuit for the Musquash fire sufferers.

There was a small blaze among the young cedar and spruce trees on the hills back of the public gardens on Thursday which was extinguished by the gardeners.

A. Gordon Leavitt received word this morning to the effect that Camp Nature at Nerepis, owned by himself and William McIntosh, is still untouched by the fire, which, however, has come very close to it.

This morning several of the owners of the Wildwood club house at Ben Leonard went out to see if anything could be done at their place. Several of those interested were out fighting the flames last night, but the smoke was so intense that they were driven back. It was reported this morning that the club house had been burned.

Charles Nevins has received a telegram stating that a tract of timber in Carleton county recently purchased by him has been destroyed by fire.

A gentleman who returned from Briggs' Corner yesterday says that had the wind not changed when it did the whole district from Briggs' Corner to Salmon Creek would have been wiped out. At Oak Bay all the residents were miles back in the woods fighting the forest fires.

WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.
A crew of men were at work all day yesterday in the vicinity of Colonel Tucker's property at Sand Point fighting the fire. About noon they went to dinner, having extinguished the flames. While at dinner an alarm was given that the fire had broken out again. An old fence was found in flames and it took several hours of hard work to extinguish the blaze. The fire did not catch from any of the forest fires but was the work of an incendiary.

LATE LOCAL NEWS.

Sydney experienced a slight snow-storm on Thursday last.

There was no business before the police court this morning.

The Orinoco left Halifax this morning for St. John.

Ticket 7a won the graphophone at the drawing last evening.

A gentleman who returned from Briggs' Corner yesterday says that had the wind not changed when it did the whole district from Briggs' Corner to Salmon Creek would have been wiped out.

The Battle line steamer Tanagra arrived at Louisbourg at 10:30 o'clock last night.

L. P. Maguire has gone to St. John to work with Manchester, Robertson & Allison, Ltd.—Halifax Mail.

Miss Lily Snowball, of Fredericton, is visiting in St. John, the guest of Miss McMillan.

The Harkins' Co. play the Resurrection in matinee this afternoon and also at the evening performance. It is a great play by a strong company.

At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception this morning Bishop Casey administered the rite of confirmation to over one hundred candidates.

Registrar Jones reports that during the week there were twenty-four births, fifteen of the infants being males. There were twelve marriages.

THE FIRE FUND.

Contributions to the fund for the relief of the Musquash fire sufferers have been coming in at the mayor's office at quite a lively rate today. Most of the amounts are small, but at eleven o'clock the fund had gone above \$250.

TODAY'S BALL GAME.

In this afternoon's ball game the lineup of the two teams will be the same as on Wednesday excepting that McDermott will pitch for the Alerts and Phelan centre, with Piekney right field, and for the Roses McFarlane and Flavin in the outfield will change places.

GOT A DUCKING.

The Neptune Rowing Club have opened up their boating season. On Thursday evening Valentine DeOllou went out in one of the single sculls, and not knowing the current of the harbor very well was upset. Some fishermen saw him and went to his assistance, otherwise he would have had a more serious time.

IN NEW YORK.

The Building Trades Association Propose Arbitration

To Prevent Strikes or Lookouts Such as That Which Paralyzes Business.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The building trades employers' association has a scheme of arbitration for securing industrial peace. The plan has been sent out to all employers and to all unions of laborers in the building trades.

Briefly, the plan provides that when employers have a trade agreement with their employees there shall be organized a trade arbitration board where all difficulties of that trade can be discussed and adjusted, and in addition a higher court or general arbitration board for the settlement of all disputes. The former board is to consist of two arbitrators chosen by each association represented in the building trades employers' association and two from each union whose employers are represented in the employers' association. Such union arbitrators shall not be business agents or members of any central board of employers. From this body of general arbitrators not less than two from the employers' association and two from the unions shall constitute a court of appeals, to meet within 48 hours when notified to do so by the general secretary.

Strikes or lookouts are prohibited before the matter in dispute has been submitted to the general arbitration board for settlement.

The plan has been endorsed by a large number of the leading firms in the building trades.

LIBERAL LEADER

Denounces Chamberlain's Scheme as Mere Expedient.

LONDON, June 5.—Addressing a liberal demonstration at Perth, Scotland, today, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader, denounced Mr. Chamberlain's scheme as a great diversion invented by the mastermind in the cabinet to throw in controversy the government's past misdeeds and failures, the premier meanwhile yielding a probably reluctant and shivering acquiescence. He (the speaker) never expected to live to witness such a spectacle and he did not believe that the country would be so easily fooled. Sir Henry then criticized the scheme in detail on the lines already indicated in previous speeches by the leaders of the liberal party. He pointed out the suffering that a protective system would be likely to inflict on the working class and the financial nature of the bribe of old pensions. In conclusion, he declared that this matter must be fought out without delay.

THE TWO ORPHANS.

The announcement of Kate Claxton's re-appearance at the Opera House June 11, 12 and 13, in that famous play, The Two Orphans, is a welcome one. The Two Orphans is undoubtedly one of the greatest plays put on the stage in the past twenty-five years, and its continued success is therefore not surprising. The play is not only a great drama but a romantic one of the highest character.

Miss Claxton was the original "Louise," the blind girl, the public always preferring to see her in this role. Her supporting company this season is said to be unusually good.

MASONIC NEWS.

Thursday evening A. I. Trueman of St. John, provincial grand master of the Masonic order, accompanied by Dr. H. S. Bridges, A. W. Macrae and others, visited Hiram lodge, No. 6, Fredericton, officially and afterwards were entertained at supper by the members of the local craft at the Barker House. An official visit was paid Alexandria lodge, St. Mary's, last night. Judge Trueman and Aid. Macrae returned to St. John this morning.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The board of health reports that ten burial permits were issued during the past week. The causes of death were as follows:

Old age	1
Diabetes	1
Apoplexy	1
Diphtheria	1
Pneumonia	1
Convulsions	1
Broncho pneumonia	1
Whooping cough	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Disease of postate glands	1
Total	10

WEDDED THIS MORNING.

A quiet wedding took place this morning at the residence of Mrs. James W. Racine, 174 Carmarthen street, when her daughter, Charlotte G., was married to Newton A. Rogers, of this city, but formerly of Dobson's Corner, Westmorland Co. The ceremony was performed at 10 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Sprague in the presence of only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. After the ceremony the happy couple left for a short visit to the home of the groom's parents.

LEAGUE TO PLAY FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.

The St. John Amateur League will in all probability play an afternoon game next week. The proceeds will be devoted to the fire sufferers by the Musquash fire. The teams have not as yet been selected.

PROVINCIAL WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Harold F. Seabean, of Riverview, Digby, to Miss Phoebe Henrietta Devos, daughter of Rev. H. A. Devos, took place at the home of the bride in Digby, Wednesday, her father being the officiating clergyman. A pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Mary's, York county, Wednesday evening, when Miss Lilian Danforth, a charming young lady of Boiestown, was united in matrimony to James Blair, of St. Mary's. The ceremony was performed at the home of the groom's parents, Rev. A. T. Paul officiating.

THEY MAY STRIKE

Coal Miners Greatly Heartened by Judge Gray's Remarks,

And Unless the Operatives Yield There Will Probably be a Suspension of Work.

WILKESBARE, Pa., June 5.—Since the reported statement of Judge Gray, taking sides with the miners in their contention that their first conciliation committee was legally elected the miners have taken a new stand and prominent officials of the mine workers in this city stated today that there would very likely be a suspension of work unless the operators receded from their position. The opinion of the chairman of the coal strike commission is regarded by the miners as a vindication of their position and has stirred them to resist the stand of the company's representatives and to insist on the recognition of their board as first elected.

A prominent official of one of the local coal companies here, stated tonight that he believed the operators' conciliator would have no objection to Messrs. Nicholls, Dettrey and Pugh if the latter were elected by the coming miners' convention to represent the latter on the board.

"The operators do not object to the personnel of the mine workers' representatives," he said, "in fact they would rather deal with these three men than some others that might be named. The objection is solely to the manner in which they were appointed. As it appears to us, the board members of the United Mine Workers of America appointed their district presidents without taking or consulting the wishes of the men employed in the mines as to their choice. We wish the board to be selected in a manner that will permit of no future disputes as to legality, so that when its award is made, it cannot be questioned by miners who might say they had no voice in the selection of their representatives. The question to be determined are of too great importance to be considered by a board whose legality or power to act a doubt existed, and as there is a doubt, it will be better for both sides to have that doubt removed by the decision of a miners' convention."

GOVERNMENT IN SESSION.

Members of the government came to the city from Fredericton this morning and will hold a meeting here this afternoon. Premier Treadwell told the Star that he had not yet made his report to the government on the Chief Clerk investigation. He had intended doing so on the 4th, but the transcribing of the evidence was only completed and handed to him yesterday and he has not yet had time to make up his report. It will be presented in a few days.

THE McDONALD SCHOOLS.

There are to be four McDonald schools established in Carleton county and one in Victoria. Two of the Carleton county schools are to be in Woodstock and one at Florenceville, and it is desired to establish the fourth at Hartford. The Victoria school is at Andover.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

Effective JUNE 7TH, 1903.

Trains daily, except Sunday, unless otherwise stated.

ATLANTIC TIME.

DEPARTURES:

5:45 A. M.—EXPRESS FOR BOSTON, making all Branch Line Connections.

9:25 A. M.—SUBURBAN EXPRESS—Windsor and intermediate points.

1:10 P. M.—SUBURBAN EXPRESS—Windsor and intermediate points.

5:05 P. M.—FREDERICTON EXPRESS—Making all intermediate stops.

6:00 P. M.—EXPRESS FOR MONTREAL and points west, connecting at Fredericton for Montreal, and at St. Stephen (and St. Andrews after June 28th).

6:10 P. M.—EXPRESS FOR BOSTON and intermediate points. Train stops at principal suburban points, St. John to Windsor.

10:50 P. M.—SUBURBAN EXPRESS for Windsor and intermediate points.

ARRIVALS.

7:50 A. M.—SUBURBAN EXPRESS.

8:55 A. M.—FREDERICTON EXPRESS.

10:40 A. M.—BOSTON EXPRESS.

11:20 A. M.—MONTREAL EXPRESS.

12:10 P. M.—SUBURBAN EXPRESS.

7:10 P. M.—SUBURBAN EXPRESS.

11:15 P. M.—BOSTON EXPRESS.

C. E. E. USHER, C. B. POSTER, G. P. A., Montreal, D. P. A., St. John, N. B.

New Hats

We have just received a shipment of the new Brown Hat that will be so popular this summer—a neat, dressy style for young men.

Furs stored, insured against moths and fire. Charges small.

Anderson's, Manufacturers, - 17 Charlotte St.

Boot and Shoe

REPAIRING.

Remember, we are practical shoe makers, and any work entrusted to our care will be done in first-class manner.

We don't cobbler—we repair.

Velvet or O'Sullivan Rubber Heels put on while you wait.

W. A. SINCLAIR, 95 BRUSSELS ST.

THE LATEST IN

Summer

Millinery!

A fine display to make a selection from, including all the latest styles in

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets.

Also a nice display of Misses' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed; Baby Bonnets, in silk and cambric; Outing Hats, latest styles.

—Corsets a specialty.

CHAS. K. CAMERON & CO., 77 KING STREET.

Call 'up Phone 1074 FOR

Paints, Oils, Glass.

Whiting, Alabaster, Kalsomine, Varnish, Paint, Brushes, Etc., or anything in the line of HOUSEHOLD or BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

J. W. ADDISON, 44 GERMAIN STREET.

CHEAP ORANGES For Marmalade, 15 cts. Dozen AT

CHARLES A. CLARK'S, 40 CHARLOTTE STREET MARKET BUILDING Telephone 808.

Try our Tea Rolls; hot every day at 8 o'clock.

Tender for Addition to Portland Methodist Church.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of a brick building on the lot adjoining Portland Methodist Church, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of William M. Mitchell, architect, Room 12, Ritchie Building, will be received until twelve o'clock (noon) on the 15th day of June, by the undersigned at the office of J. H. Humphrey & Co., 12 King street, St. John, N. B.

The committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. T. HAYES, For Committee.

Royal Canadian Flour

Moist and sweet bread and white biscuits are the chief essentials of good flour, and "ROYAL CANADIAN" has them. Ask your grocer for 1 t.

FUEL!

A heaping cartload of WOOD in stove lengths for 75 cents delivered. 85 cents South of Union and West of Mill Streets.

E. Riley & Co. Ltd. Millers
Clyde Street, off City Road. - Telephone No. 582

Tom Day of St. John

A 1st Contingent Man,
Is Winning Laurels as
a Boxer in South Africa.

Among the St. John boys who went to South Africa with the constabulary was Tom Day of the North End, who had quite a local reputation as a boxer and who figured prominently in many bouts in this city. In South Africa he is gaining considerable prominence as a fighter under the name of Dingey.

The following from Cape Town paper will be read with much interest by all who knew him here:

The National Sporting Club's tournament last evening did not receive the measure of support that the occasion warranted. There were quite a number of vacant seats and, considering the fact that many fights of much less importance have crowded the hall, it is evident that a holiday night is not the best from a managerial point of view. There were a number of interesting trials bouts and six-round contests between Harris and Leadbeater and Reid and Moseley. These were dwarfed, however, by the 20-round contest between Dick Kennedy and Dingey. The former has established himself quite a favorite in Cape Town and the opinion was becoming general that he would prove the best man of his weight in South Africa. Great reports as to Dingey's prowess came from Kimberley, and something out of the common was expected of him. Speculation was general as to his identity, for there was an opinion that his name was a professional one, and that he was really an American "crack-a-jack" masquerading in order to devour the local lambs. Old ring-goers down this way smiled when they heard of the wonderful abilities, for experience has proved that it is not the biggest trumpet that makes the best music. Wagering was pretty brisk prior to the fight, and the weight of money was for the Kimberleyite. When the men appeared in the ring, the weights were announced as Dingey, 10 st. 3 lbs., and Kennedy, 10 st. 7 lbs., but it is doubtful if the scales would tell the same story. The master of ceremonies, in

introducing the contestants, prefaced the formality by alluding to the fight as an international one between Canada and Australia. This was a distinctly regrettable action, for in the first place the contest was not international, as in order to be so it must be representative, and secondly, it was calculated to arouse feeling and party spirit, a course to be avoided. It should be stated here that there is a growing tendency to make "speeches" in the ring—a procedure which is out of place. But to the fight! Dingey made a magnificent showing and was altogether too good for Kennedy. The latter only once flattered his admirers in the fifth round. The Canadian is a "phenom" and no mistake, and the stories as to his being a comparative novice must be discounted. Kennedy showed real grit, for he received considerable pounding, but it must be confessed he is not in Dingey's class—in fact it is an open question whether there is a man in South Africa can beat the Kimberley man at the weights. Details follow:

The event of the evening was the 20-round contest between Tom Dingey, of Kimberley (late of Canada), and Dick Kennedy, of Cape Town (late of Australia). The men were matched at catch-weights for a wage of £100 a side and a purse of £100 put up by the National Sporting Club of South Africa. There was considerable speculation over the contest, Dingey having the call in favor of the time entering the ring at odds of 11 to 10 on. Big money changed hands, the Kimberley contingent evidently having every confidence in their representative. Dick Kennedy was first to enter the ring, followed by his second, Tom Collins. Bill Kennedy and Manuel Garcel. He received a warm welcome. Dingey was equally well received when he came forward with his corner men, Blackie, Oliver and Bradley. Collins went to the ring for corners and chose the side wall end. Both men looked in the pink of condition and showed no sign of nervousness. As they stood together in the ring it was apparent there was little difference in weight, and they were as well a matched pair, as far as physique goes, as it would be possible to bring together.

Round One—Dingey rushed in immediately time was called, and dropped Kennedy with his left before the latter had taken his bearings. Dingey rushed Kennedy the whole round, his invariable attack being a drop with the right and a hook for the ribs with the left. The round was entirely Dingey's.

Round Two—Dingey again sailed in and clipped Kennedy. He got in a terrific swing on the neck and followed with a hook which "phased" Kennedy altogether. Kennedy made a very poor show, Dingey getting home as often as he pleased.

Round Three—Dingey again had matters his own way and was very "cock-a-hoop" throughout. Kennedy stood his chopping and pounding with admirable grit, but made no effort to attack.

Round Four—Dingey again had all the best of the round. Kennedy got in a weak hook with the right, but the Kimberleyite landed him a good half-dozen in return.

Round Five—Kennedy made a much better showing. He got home several times on Dingey's neck, but the blows were received with a smile. Dingey did not show up near so well and the round was Kennedy's.

Round Six—Kennedy forced the fighting, and Dingey was in no sense so sprightly as he commenced. At close quarters Kennedy showed up best but Dingey got the best at long range. Kennedy got in several stabs on the chin, whilst Dingey got home on the ribs with a few heavy swings.

Round Seven—Dingey rushed his man at the outset and sent him down. He made a swing for Kennedy whilst the latter was down, which happily missed. The round was a furious one, and Dingey had the better of the exchange.

Round Eight—Dingey again came with a rush, and after a few hard drives on the ribs, landed his left under Kennedy's heart. The latter swayed forward, and Dingey put under a right hook which sent Kennedy to the ground where he was counted out.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE RING.

JEFFRIES AND CORBETT.

The heavyweight championship battle between Jeffries and Corbett is attracting more interest all over the country than was at first expected when a return match between these rival heavyweights was announced. Unlike previous fights between the big heavyweights, Jeffries and Corbett are going about their training in a businesslike manner, each confident that he will be the winner.

Jeffries, of course, believes that he will duplicate his victory at Coney Island, when he knocked Corbett out in the 23rd round. He is saying little about the outcome of the battle, but to those who have talked with him he has given the impression that it is all over but the shouting.

Corbett has already had his say regarding the probable outcome of the contest, and he has settled down to real work.

Both of the big fellows intend to be in the best possible condition when the date of the battle comes around. Both realize that condition will play an important part when it comes to entering the ring, and to win must be at his best. Corbett should be in better shape than he has ever been before. He has taken the best care of himself, and not only has held a regular fight during the past year but he has also included a couple of hours' hard work either in the gymnasium or on the road.

Corbett has many good reasons why he should look for victory providing he is satisfied with his own condition. He has already proved his ability to stand the battering of the former champion, his coming battle is only scheduled for 20 rounds. With his improved physical make-up, Corbett feels confident that he can go the limit and receive the decision on points.

Corbett is not particularly anxious to try for a knockout, for he realizes what a difficult matter it would be to put the champion out.

On the other hand, Jeffries relies altogether on his knock-out punch to defend his title. The champion is well aware that Corbett is one of the fastest, cleverest and shiftest boxers in the ring and that it would be folly to try and outpoint him. Therefore it may be expected that Jeffries will make an aggressive fight of it. In fact, it is understood that the champion intends to make short work of the former champion, and he will give him little chance to get away from his delivery once the bell sends them together.

Join the Jeffries camp next week, and with the arrival of the Cornishman will begin the champion's first real hard work since he fought Rubin more than a year ago. Fitzsimmons has been taking things easy of late and the rest has put him in shape for a hard trouncing. Jeffries has a great deal of respect for Fitzsimmons as a fighter and he thinks that he will have daily bouts with him in the same as having a real fight.

"Fitzsimmons is not a fancy boxer," said the champion, "but he is a real fighter, and that is the reason I like to have him for a partner. He means business all the time and whenever he is sparring you have got to look and see that he does not put one over on the jaw. I never have an understanding with Fitz, but let him cut loose. That makes me try all the harder and keeps me on my guard all the time."

"When you have a fellow who cannot hit hard or take a hard punching it does more harm than good. It makes you careless, and when it comes to the real battle you find that you have yourself open."

Jeffries is the favorite over Corbett, but there has been little money bet on the result. In fact it is not expected that there will be much money placed on the outcome of the encounter until a few days before the date of the contest.

TO BOX A BOSTON MAN.

The statement published in the St. John press that Robert Foley, of this city, and McLeod, of St. John, had made arrangements to box on June 16th in Halifax, is not correct. There will be no such bout. Foley will box

ROOT AND GARDNER.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Jack Root and George Gardner signed articles tonight on the afternoon of July 4, for the light heavyweight championship of the world. The International A. C. agrees to put up a guaranteed purse of \$7,500 or the men can have the privilege of taking 5 per cent. of the gross receipts. The weight agreed upon is 165 pounds at nine o'clock the morning of the fight.

ROWING.

The Halifax Evening Mail says: Nothing has been heard from the Belaya crew of St. John with respect to the proposed race to take place between there and a Halifax four. J. P. Gough would like to know what the Belayas' intentions are.

A new single shell will shortly arrive here from England for St. Mary's Aquatic Club.

The dockyard will have a four-oared whaler racing crew, amateur, this summer.

MAYOR SHOES THE MARE.

Burlington, the largest city in Vermont, will have a black-and-white mayoralty for the next ten months. At the annual city election last March, Dr. D. C. Hawley, the republican candidate, who had already served two years, had a majority of three on the basis of the returns made by the several ward officers. J. E. Burke, the democratic candidate, brought out warrants proceedings against Dr. Hawley, claiming that one hundred or more ballots which were thrown out as being improperly marked should be counted for him. The supreme court of the state decided that as the intent of the voter to vote for Mr. Burke was plain, these ballots should be counted. Mr. Burke is a blacksmith and when he received the news was busy shoeing a horse.

A DANGEROUS TOPIC.

A country schoolmaster the other day gave one of his pupils the following sum as home work:

"If a horse runs a mile in 145 seconds, and another does it in 115 seconds, by how many seconds would the latter horse win in a five-mile race?"

Next morning the master found to his great dismay, that the boy had not done the sum.

"Why have you not done it?" said the master.

"Please, sir, muver said I mustn't have nothin' to do with 'orsersing'."

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

It was after the christening and they were gushing over the latest arrival to the family.

"How like his dear father!" purred Aunt Eliza.

And they all said: "Isn't he dear little mite!"

"I think he's more like ma!" chimed in the first-born.

"Why, Johnny, dear, whatever makes you think that?" asked auntie sweetly.

"Cause," said Johnny decisively, "he ain't got no whiskers!"

FARMER HORNHAND (reading the market)—"Pity th' president didn't hev no more luck when he was a huntin' down there in Missisippi." Mrs. Hornhand—"Why, Silas?" Farmer Hornhand—"Hain't you been a-readin' how th' bears is playin' smash with th' cotton crop?"—Baltimore American.

"What do you think is the most extraordinary invention of the age?"

"The phonograph," answered Mr. Meekins, promptly, "the way this machine stands and talks back to Henryetta positively takes my breath away."

"I say, Jones," said Smith, "what did you give for that horse?" "My note," replied Jones. "Well," rejoined Smith, "you certainly got a bargain."—Chicago Daily News.

"Did he marry for money?" "Yes." "And did he get it?" "He did. I understand she makes him a cash allowance of \$2.50 a week."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TRADES UNION LAW.

A Proposed British Parliamentary Committee to Enquire into the Subject.

Engineering, referring to the proposed parliamentary commission to inquire into the law affecting trades unions, says that to judge from the diversity of opinions expressed by lawyers on both sides of the house in the recent discussion, it would seem that matters are in a nebulous condition; but in our (Engineering) view, the difficulties are more apparent than real. Whenever any question as to the conduct of a particular strike comes before a court of justice for consideration, the issue is clouded by a host of facts and an enormous mass of evidence, given the report of the case naturally gives rise to the belief that the elements of justice which underlie the decision are that in the majority of these disputes once the evidence in each particular case is properly sifted, the question comes to this—How far is A entitled to induce B (1) to break his contract with C, or (2) to enter into a contract with C? The decision of the court is one which must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case; but the principle of law which declares that no man's right shall be interfered with without just cause or excuse remains perfectly clear. The question of oppression by great bodies of organized capitalists against their smaller brethren, and the action taken by great bodies of their unorganized fellow workmen, Engineering continues: How legislation can be so framed as to protect the great powers of trusts and combinations, we do not undertake to say; but as the law at present stands, sayings of persons can clearly stand in that known as the Mosaic case, certain owners of ships formed an association with the object of securing to themselves exclusively a particular carrying trade. They allowed a rebate on the freight to all shippers who shipped only with members of the association. They also sent ships to ports where they also sent ships to ports to obtain cargoes, to carry at unremunerative rates in order to secure the business to themselves. A circular was sent by the majority of the defendants, making the shipment from participation in the return of freight during the whole six-monthly period in which they had been made, even though the firm elsewhere might have given exclusive support to the steamers of the combination. The house of lords held that the plaintiffs, who were injured by the combination had no redress, although the action was based upon conspiracy. Even, adds Engineering, if the duties of the proposed commission were restricted to inquiries as to how far combinations of this kind ought to be controlled, we do not think its labors would be undertaken in vain.

SOME FUNNY ADS.

Here are a few specimens of queer advertisements collected from different papers:

"Bull dog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."

"Wanted—a boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

"Widow in comfortable position wishes to marry two sons."

"Annual sale now on; don't go elsewhere to be cheated; come here."

"A lady wants to sell her piano as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

"Wanted—By a respectable girl, her passage to New York; willing to take care of children and a good salary."

"Lost—Near Highgate archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and a bone handle."

"Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skins."

"For Sale—A bicycle by a young lady with a leather seat."

"Wanted—A boy to open oysters 14 years old."

DARKY SAM'S STORY.

About His First and Only Encounter With Satan.

(Willis Brooks in the Brooklyn Eagle).

"For reasons connected with the possible future I am very loth to libel His Satanic Majesty. How do I know but he may some time be in position to make it warm for me? I, therefore, wish it to be distinctly understood that I am not responsible for the following lit of Flatbush history. I got the story from Deputy Agricultural Commissioner Kracke, who says he got it from a very aged darky with assurances of its absolute truthfulness. I serve notice here and now that, if it should turn out to be exaggerated in any particular, I shall turn the blame for it back to Mr. Kracke, and he may get out of it the best he can."

In the olden time—say a hundred and fifty years ago—Sam, one of the colored servants of the Vanderwey house, was famous as a fiddler. He and his instrument were in evidence almost every week at some dance in the house or barn of one or another of the farmers who owned the vast territory lying between what was then the little town of Brooklyn and the south shore of Long Island. One Saturday night Sam had played for a party in the great Scherhorn barn, which stood where one of the burial vaults of that ancient family now stands, in Greenwood cemetery. Of course, the dancing ceased before midnight, and Sam and his fiddle under his arm set out on foot for home. His course lay along Church lane, and as he neared the old Dutch church, and saw the rows of spectral graves, which when the great clock in the tower struck the hour of twelve, and a flash of lurid light blinded him for an instant. When he regained the use of his eyes, he saw the devil standing only with members of the association. They also sent ships to ports where they also sent ships to ports to obtain cargoes, to carry at unremunerative rates in order to secure the business to themselves. A circular was sent by the majority of the defendants, making the shipment from participation in the return of freight during the whole six-monthly period in which they had been made, even though the firm elsewhere might have given exclusive support to the steamers of the combination. The house of lords held that the plaintiffs, who were injured by the combination had no redress, although the action was based upon conspiracy. Even, adds Engineering, if the duties of the proposed commission were restricted to inquiries as to how far combinations of this kind ought to be controlled, we do not think its labors would be undertaken in vain.

"Well, Sam, you have won thus far, but there is still another part of the condition. If you can play a tune to which I cannot dance I will let you go and will never trouble you again."

Sam was very tired from his long and gively dance, but he nestled the fiddle under his chin and began playing as he had never played before. Reels, jigs, monie musk, everything he knew came pouring from the violin, but the devil danced each step with the utmost skill and ease. Sam was so tired that he could hardly direct the bow, and his repertoire of dance music was utterly exhausted, when the church clock above his head tolled the hour of one.

"At this instant a bright, golden light seemed to shine into Sam's mind, and before he could comprehend the meaning of it his arm felt impelled by an unseen force. It was as if an angel hand guided the bow, and the old fiddle sang as fiddle had never sung before."

Jesus, lover of my soul—

The first line of the grand old melody had hardly been sounded when, with a shriek of dismay, the devil leaped off into the darkness and was gone. So, it is related, after that every time Sam passed the churchyard in the night he played this wondrous hymn; and there are plenty of people still living in Flatbush who stand ready to affirm that he never saw the devil again.

THE curse of mankind is constipation. Nineteenth of the ailments we have can be traced to constipation. The bowels are for no other earthly purpose but to cleanse and keep clean and in working order our systems. Constipation is more prevalent among women than men, but it is too common in both. You may imagine you have dyspepsia, or chronic headache, or rheumatism, or heart affections, or bad blood causing eruptions—you may feel dull and ambitious. Unless your case has been diagnosed and you know otherwise, the chances are your trouble is constipation.

Laxa-Cara Tablets, if taken after meals, draw nature into her natural course and keep the bowels regular and in healthy action. Ordinarily a short treatment will prove sufficient. In stubborn cases several boxes may be needed. It is only a question of a short time, however, when the whole intestinal system will be made strong and naturally active. Then Laxa-Cara Tablets should be stopped.

They come in small, chocolate-coated form, easy to take and palatable. From the first day you will feel their gentle but sure effect. Price 35 cents a box at your druggist's, or by mail postpaid on receipt of price.

FRANK WHEATON
SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA.
FOLLY VILLAGE, N. S.

CHARGED BY AN ELEPHANT.

Thrilling Experience Related by G. P. Sanderson.

An elephant fight, if the combatants be well matched, frequently lasts for a day or more. The beaten elephant retreats temporarily, and is followed relentlessly by the other, until by mutual consent they meet again. The more powerful elephant occasionally keeps his foe in view till he kills him. In Wild Beasts of India G. P. Sanderson describes an encounter with a defeated tusk:

"A shrill trumpeting and crashing of bamboos broke the stillness, and from the noise we knew it was a tusk fight. Before we could reach the scene of combat, one elephant uttered a deep roar of pain, and crossed the nullah some 40 rods in advance of us. Here he began to destroy a clump of bamboo in sheer fury, grumbling deeply the while in rage and pain. I was so near that I saw him strike a deep stab in his left side, high up. He was a very large elephant with long and fairly thick tusks. His opponent must have been a Goliath to have worsted him. This tusk presented a picture of rage and power as he moved the bamboos down with trunk and tusks, and trampled them with his forefeet."

"Suddenly his whole demeanor changed. He backed from the clump and stood like a statue. He had sensed us. The next moment forward went his ears and up his tail, and in the same instant he wheeled and bore straight down upon us with astonishing speed. The cluster of bamboos where we stood were useless as cover, and I stepped out into the open to get a clear shot. I gave a shout, hoping to stop of turn him, but in vain. I fired what was nine paces distant, feeling confident of the shot, but I made a mistake in not giving him both barrels. The smoke momentarily obscured the elephant, and I bent down to see where he lay."

"Good gracious! He had not even been checked, and was upon me! There was no time to stop to the right or the left. His tusks came through the smoke like the cawcatcher of a locomotive, and I had just time to fall flat to avoid being hurled along in front of him. I fell a little to the right; the instant I came down, a ponderous forefoot within a few inches of my left thigh, and I should have been trodden on had I not hastily drawn my leg back from the sprawling position in which I fell. As I lay on my back, I was shocked shrilly, but fortunately he went on, for he had stopped there was no way of escape for me. I was covered with blood from the wound inflicted by his late antagonist. This was one of the closest calls I ever had in the wild life of the jungle."

TOLD AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Hope of the re-assembling of the joint high commission has again been abandoned. Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the British parliament last week, it is said here, is largely responsible for the new attitude of Canada. The hope held out by him to Canada of preferential treatment for Canadian imports into England has evaporated, and a desire the Canadians might have for reciprocity with the United States.

The reciprocity proposition was the leading feature of the argument to be submitted to the joint high commission, and as the Canadians show no disposition now to consider reciprocity, it is said that there will be no occasion to reconvene the commission.

NON-UNION MEN.

TORONTO, June 3.—Col. Denison evidently intends reading organized labor a lesson, interspersing said lessons with a few practical demonstrations. Yesterday Robert Dunning and Chas. Ward were each sentenced to forty days or thirty days for assaulting a non-union builders' laborer and calling him a snob.

BIG JIM BRADY.

The King of Burglars Killed by a Train—Old, Poor, His Stolen Fortunes Gone, the "Modern Jack Sheppard" Foretold Tragedy.

Bowed down with illness and his seventy-eight years, penniless, homeless and friendless, James Brady—"Big Jim" Brady—almost the last of the greatest band of bank burglars and daring thieves that ever lived, was killed by the Boston express, at Larchmont, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon. Only a few hours before this man, whose crimes had once baffled the police of two continents, who once owned \$100,000 in New Rochelle real estate, had been discharged from his only home, the Westchester County poorhouse. He had wandered to the railroad track to go, he knew not whither, and as he picked his way from one track to the other to escape the New Haven express, he stepped directly in front of the other train.

At the almshouse last night those in charge were repeating the last words of the aged man as he wandered forth: "Goodby. You'll never see me again. Something's going to happen to me."

AS BYRNES SAW HIM.

"Dashing, handsome, daredevil that he was," wrote Inspector Thomas Byrnes, possibly the greatest enemy Brady and his band ever had, "Brady for many years belonged to the most dangerous band of criminals in the country. He was the modern Jack Sheppard, a bank burglar, a jail breaker, a sneak thief, forger and high class all around crook."

The famous thief catcher knew whereof he spoke, for he remembered that Brady had been the companion and leader of such men as Scott, Dunlap, "Mike" Kurtz, George Howard, Max Siegel, "Jimmy" Hope, "Dan" Noble, "Ned" Lyons, "Red" Leary, and last, but not least, Sophie Lyons herself. Some of the robberies he had participated in were the famous ones of the Ocean Bank, in this city; the Kensington Bank, in Philadelphia; the bank at Northampton, which shared, with the Manhattan Bank, of this city, the distinction of being the scene of the greatest robbery of a century; the Wilmington (Del.) Bank, the bond robberies of Glen Falls and Port Jervis, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J., and San Francisco. The French jewelry robberies conducted by Brady and his associates were a class all by themselves. Within a few months the couple while the police were at their wits' end, succeeded in taking jewelry at several hundred thousand dollars. They were never arrested.

Of all the crimes the best example of Brady's coolness and audacity is always said to be the Kensington Bank robbery, in which \$60,000 was taken. Brady, straight, blue eyed and six feet two inches in height, dressed as a policeman, went to the bank one afternoon. He announced himself from police headquarters. "We understand a band of New York burglars have planned to rob this bank tonight," he explained. "I have been sent to catch them. Leave it all to me. Say nothing to anybody or they may get tipped off."

He was profusely thanked, and at two o'clock in the morning, after binding and gagging the unsuspecting watchman, two confederates were admitted and the robbery leisurely proceeded. Brady was born in Fairfield, Vt. He was the son of a jeweller, and after receiving a fair education at the St. Albans Academy learned the trade of a jeweller, and afterward that of a skilled machinist. He tried of this, to become a grocer's clerk, but forged the grocer's name and left hurriedly.

Brady was shot by Inspector Dilks in the house of Dr. Harrison, in Carmine street, in 1872. He served a sentence of eleven years in Sing Sing for shooting a policeman.

Brady was married and had a wife and several daughters. He bought the New Rochelle real estate and turned the property over to his wife. One of his daughters married a Swedish nobleman. Brady's wife left him and he went to the poorhouse.

The death of Brady leaves only "Jimmy" Hope, equally aged, living quietly on a Connecticut farm, and

"Dan" Noble, in this city, of the old band.

"IRISH BULLS."

Some of the best "Irish bulls" were not perpetrated by Irishmen. Other people besides those born in Ireland have a knack of putting ill-assorted ideas together, as witness the following:

The "American" calls attention to two rather good "bulls" which are attributed to the late Sir George Campbell. On one occasion he had been calling attention in a certain Indian administration, and abuse in Indian administration, and proceeded to observe that he had further revelations to make concerning other scandals in comparison with which this one was a mere flea-bite in the ocean. Another time, when speaking about military affairs in India, he declared that "the pale face of the British soldier was the backbone of our Indian army."

The "Spectator" also refers to two "Hibernisms" which are not chargeable to Irishmen. One of them was recently uttered by the captain of a boys' brigade—a popular military organization in a certain English parish. He addressed the corps on the subject of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg, and, in ending his sympathetic remarks, chose an appropriate hymn to close the service. "And now," he said, "let us sing these lines in solemn silence!" The other remark was made by a clergyman in a discourse on the transitory nature of earthly things. "Look," he said, "at the great cities of antiquity; where are they now? Why, some of them have perished so completely that it is probable they never existed!"

A little boy was taking a walk with his father on a very cold day, when a strong wind was blowing. After a short time he remarked, "Father, isn't the wind rude, it will neither go round you nor stay behind you, but it goes right through you!"

TORONTO PEOPLE WERE EASY.

The Toronto police are endeavoring to find a man who has been engaged in working an entirely new game in the city. His operations were called to the attention of the police by William Ford, who lives at 22 Kensington street. Mr. Ford was called upon by a man who had the appearance of a farmer and who said he had some very nice fresh butter to sell. A wagon, which he had at the door was full of milk, sweet and fresh. The man, five and six feet tall, with a black forehead bought a small crock, for which he paid 90 cents. About an hour later he found it contained only a small layer of butter, which, upon moment, will have a black pound. The rest of the crock was filled with water.

NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

A new remedy for consumption, called Sanosin, was announced at the last meeting of the Berlin Medical Society. It was discovered by Dr. Robert Schneider, and it is reported that much importance is attached to it in medical circles.

A paper on the subject, read by Dr. Danelius of Stockholm, asserted that several patients, mostly workmen, have been cured, and they were treated without interference with their work. By its use, coughing is prevented also night sweats and fever, and it results in the patient gaining in weight. Even in advanced stages, the progress of consumption has been arrested. If this is true, it promises to be a great boon to the multitude who suffer from the ravages of this terrible disease.

CANCER.

PARIS, June 2.—The Mathin says two doctors at Lille, who have been experimenting with X-rays in cancer cases, have arrived at a very satisfactory result. A woman of 65, who was suffering with cancer of the stomach, was treated with cancer in three minutes. The application of the X-rays entirely restored her to health, and she even gained in weight. A cure was effected seven months ago and there has been no relapse.

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or three cents for ten times. Payable in advance.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—At 111 Elliott Row. Cheap rent. Apply on premises.

TO LET—From 1st May next that very comfortable, self-contained dwelling house, now occupied by George H. Horton, Esq., No. 125 Gormon street, corner of Main street, containing 8 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Can be seen on Wednesday afternoon. Apply to W. TREMAYNE GARD, of King street.

HELP WANTED, MALE.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or three cents for ten times. Payable in advance.

WANTED—A young man with 3 or 4 years experience in the dry goods business. SHARP & MACKIN, 125 Main street.

WANTED—Office boy wanted. For wholesale office. Must write a good hand and be correct at figures. Apply in own handwriting to Box 10, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—A young man who has had about two years' experience in a machine shop. Apply to SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

WANTED—A young compositor, a boy who has had about three years' experience. Apply at SUN OFFICE.

WANTED—A young Class Barber. Apply at once to C. M. GIBBS, Victoria Hotel Barber Shop.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED in each town for special accident, sickness, identity, fire, life, and general insurance business. Liberal terms to reliable men. Write Box 275, Montreal.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or three cents for ten times. Payable in advance.

WANTED—A girl for light housework for the summer months. Apply to Mrs. ESTABROOK, 54 Elliott Row.

WANTED—Young lady, experienced piano player. Good pay. Apply 21 Charlotte street.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Must be good plain cook. Good wages paid. Apply with references and references to Mrs. R. A. KYLE, 17 Herford street.

WANTED—A capable girl. Apply at No. 8 Paddock street.

WANTED—Paint Makers. Steady work at R. CAMPBELL & SON, 44 Gormon street.

WANTED—A good capable girl to whom good wages will be paid. Apply to G. H. WATERBURY, 120 King street.

Thousands Have Been Cured With It. BIDDY MARTIN'S EXTRACT.

For the cure of Skin Diseases. REFERENCES—Dr. Mosher, Bowden, Hants Co., N. S.; Dr. Truesdell, Acadia Mines; Dr. Murray, River John, Pictou Co., N. S.; J. C. Mahon, Halifax City; N. H. How, Digby, N. S.; Mrs. Mary Acker, Sydney street, St. John.

This remedy should be known in every household. For sale by all druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or three cents for ten times. Payable in advance.

WANTED—Work by the month by a woman willing to work. Apply to No. 1 White street (off Waterloo).

WANTED—By September 1st, a small flat of six rooms in central locality, with bath. Apply by letter to A. C. care Daily Star Office.

REMOVAL NOTICE—Removed to 106 Prince street, third store from Charlotte street, only access for the Dominion and New Home Sewing Machines, Needles, and all parts, or repairs. Headquarters for all Sewing Machine and Records. Call and save the (remissions) paid to agents. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, 106 Prince street, opposite the White street.

The subscriber wishes to inform Sunday schools, officials of societies, tourists and the public generally that his grounds at Crystal Beach, better known as "Dee's Island," are now ready for engagement for public and private parties. A new wharf has been built, and with all modern conveniences, and is one of the best equipped landing places on the St. John river. Terms reasonable. Address JAS. H. DAY, Leed's End, Kings Co., N. B.

LOST.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or three cents for ten times. Payable in advance.

LOST—Thursday (noon) between the Victoria school and north side of King square via Sydney street, between the north side of King square and head of Coburg street, or in the market, a pair of steel shoes, in a case. Finder will be rewarded on handing them to ERNEST LAWE, Jeweller, Coburg street.

LOST—Between Victoria school and St. James via Sydney, Mecklenburg and Carmichael streets, a case containing a White Bull. Under please return same to 126 St. James street. Reward.

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or three cents for ten times. Payable in advance.

FOR SALE—A large double brick dwelling fronting 32 feet on Gormon street, near St. James. All modern improvements. E. G. KAYE, solicitor, Justice Building.

FOR SALE—A Rosewood Upright Piano in first-class order left on sale at our establishment, but two years in use, cost \$200, can be bought for \$125 cash. Including stool, carpet and extra rubber cover. On exhibition on or after June 10th, at LOOD & SONS, Piano Rooms, King street.

FOR SALE—A lawn tennis net, good as new. Apply at STAR Office.

FOR SALE—One 1 1/2 in. Pine Door, set in by 2 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in. pine panels. Apply Sun Printing Co., St. John.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A quantity of revolver or rifle ammunition. No. 40. Call. Apply to CRACK SHOT, Star office.

FOR SALE—An arc lamp, complete, nearly new. Apply to Sun Printing Co.

FOR SALE—A quantity of steam pipes and iron, six-six pound weight. Apply at Sun Office, St. John.

FOR SALE—A Metal Furnace, capacity about 600 pounds. It has a fire brick lining, with smoke and venting pipes complete. Apply Sun Printing Company, St. John.

Millidgeville Ferry

LEAVE MILLIDGEVILLE, daily, except Saturday and Sunday at 9 a. m. and 4 and 6 p. m.

RETURNING FROM BAYVIEW at 7 and 1 1/2 p. m. and 4 1/2 p. m.

SATURDAY—4 40 a. m. and 8 a. m. and 1 1/2 p. m.

RETURNING—7 30 a. m. and 10 15 a. m. and 4 1/2 p. m.

SUNDAYS—9 and 10 30 a. m. and 2 30 and 4 p. m.

RETURNING—9 45 and 11 15 a. m. and 6 p. m.

JOHN MCGOLDRICK, Agent. Telephone 228A.

MAURICE COLL.

The residents of Canterbury station feel much regret in the resignation of Maurice Coll from the principalship of the school at that place, but at the same time are pleased to hear of his success. Mr. Coll has been given the position of principal in St. Peter's school in this city, and will assume his duties at once.

THE ST. JOHN STAR is published by THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY (LTD.), at St. John, New Brunswick, every afternoon (except Sunday) at \$2.00 a year.

ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 6, 1903.

THE CITIZEN SOLDIER.

The officers and men of the 62nd Regiment are to be congratulated on the spirit with which they enter into their drill, and on the neat and soldierly appearance of the young men on parade.

The route march last evening was well executed, and it was a pleasure to see the steady swinging movement of the men. The time spent at drill and learning lessons in precision of movement, neatness of appearance and quick response to discipline, is time well spent by these young men, and the citizens are pleased to see the excellent results.

In times past there was, perhaps, in some minds a doubt about the possible fighting qualities of such young soldiers, but the South African campaign changed all that. We know now that were the need to arise these young fellows would march to the front as jauntily as they go in marching order through the streets of St. John. It is a great pity they have not been provided with a proper drill shed in some more central place in the city.

BEAUTIFY THE TOWN.

In many Maine towns there are town improvement associations, which do very effective work in arousing public sentiment and directing it in channels that lead to civic improvement and the betterment of the surroundings of the people.

This can, perhaps, be better done in a small town than in a large city, but a great deal can be done in the larger communities as well. The Bangor Commercial cites the example of Eastport as one that might be profitably followed by other towns and certainly it is worthy of great praise.

The Commercial thus describes what has been done in a town which we have been accustomed to associate with sardines and fishy odors:

Eastport is another beautiful town on our extreme eastern coast that is coming into just popularity as a summering place. There an improvement society has been doing good work, work that has only met with encouragement and praise from every quarter.

Early this past spring this society began a campaign for clean streets and neat yards. A war was waged against clutter and rubbish and waste. The children were made interested in this work. A voluntary contribution of 20 cents a month was asked of householders to provide for the payment of the small sum necessary to carry on the work, which was most willingly paid.

Yards and lawns bordering on the streets, as well as back yards, were cleaned up. Almost every town lot has one or more flower beds. Ornamental shrubs have been planted out. A war against burdock and other weeds was successfully waged and the whole town cleaned up. Almost every town lot has one or more flower beds. Ornamental shrubs have been planted out. A war against burdock and other weeds was successfully waged and the whole town cleaned up.

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and the hardships and disappointments endured.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. John's church—Rev. J. deSoyres, Pastor—Services tomorrow at 8 (holy communion), 11 and 7. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Mission church St. John Baptist—Paradise row, Church of England—Rev. P. Owen Jones, priest in charge. Trinity Sunday. Holy eucharist, plain, at 8 a. m.; high celebration and sermon at 11 a. m.; choral evensong and sermon at 7 p. m. All seats free.

Centenary Methodist church—Sunday services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. G. M. Campbell, minister. Communion will be dispensed at the close of the evening service. Mr. Michner, international field secretary, will assist the pastor at the evening service. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Essex street Methodist church—R. A. Jordan, general secretary of the Bangor, Me., Y. M. C. A., will speak at the morning service in the interest of Y. M. C. A. work. Rev. T. J. Delinquent will preach at the evening service. All are cordially welcome.

Queen square Methodist church—Services at 11 a. m., preacher Rev. C. W. Hamilton; service at 7 p. m., preacher Rev. Dr. Howard Sprague. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. To these services the public are cordially invited, and attentive ushers will be at the doors to direct strangers to seats.

Zion Methodist church, junction of Wall street and Burpee avenue—Services at 11 a. m., Rev. G. M. Campbell, and at 7 p. m., by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Wilson. Sabbath school at 2:30.

Fairville Methodist church—Pastor, Rev. W. J. Kirby, Class meeting, 2:30. The pastor will preach at both services. The sacrament of the Lord's supper at the close of the morning service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m.

St. John West Methodist church—Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Henry Penna, both morning and evening. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.

The usual gospel service will be held at the King's Daughters' guild tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon at 4 o'clock. Leader, Miss Bowman; subject, What Use the Word "I" Was to the Apostle Paul. Reception service at the close of the meeting, when any one wishing to join the order may do so.

St. David's church, Sydney street (Presbyterian)—Rev. Dr. J. A. Morrison, minister. Rev. R. G. Strathairn of Truro will preach at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. of the Y. M. C. A. will preach at 7 p. m.

Fairville Baptist church—Rev. A. T. Dykeman, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, An Awful Shipwreck; evening subject, The Model Philanthropist.

Christian Science services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; subject, God the Reserver of Man. Sunday school at 12:15 p. m.; weekly meeting Wednesday at 7 p. m.; reading room open every week day from 2:30 to 5 p. m. In Oddfellows' building, corner Union street and Hazen avenue.

Congregational church, Union street—Pulpit will be occupied at 11 a. m. by S. B. Wilson of Y. M. C. A., and at 7 p. m. by Rev. Mr. Roper of Seamen's Mission. Sunday school at 12 o'clock.

Congregational Church—The secretary of the Y. M. C. A. will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sunday.

Unitarian Church—Rev. W. L. Beers, minister. Sunday school at 11 a. m. Services at 7 p. m. only. All seats are free and visitors are cordially invited.

SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH.

The 62nd Fusiliers, under command of Colonel Sturdee had a route march last evening. The regiment assembled on the Barrack square and fell in by companies. They were then marched in column of sections throughout the city, by way of Carmichael street to Mecklenburg street, and thence by Charlotte to King street and thence by Prince William to the drill shed.

The bands, instead of leading, as has been the custom in the past, marched in the centre between the two half battalions of the regiment. This is a new system which has recently been adopted.

The men were in light marching order and presented a fine appearance. They were rapidly becoming proficient in the new drill, and were dismissed, in accordance with the new drill code, on the Barrack square upon their return from the march.

N. B. AND P. E. I. RAILWAY.

H. Donkin, C. E., of Sydney, and P. S. Archibald, C. E., of Moncton, have completed the inspection of the road-way, bridges, etc., of the N. B. and P. E. I. Railway from Sackville to Cape Tormentine, with a view to its purchase by a syndicate. Mr. Donkin represented the prospective owners and Mr. Archibald the present owners.

Cassius Macbeth wishes to thank all those friends who worked so hard and so willingly and by whose efforts his home and buildings were saved from the fire on Friday night, March 28th. Mr. Macbeth wishes especially to thank David Peacock for continued assistance.

THE KING CURE

For HEADACHES is the Proper Title for

Kumfort

HEADACHE POWDERS

because they are so far superior to any other kind, being absolutely safe, pleasant and effective. They contain no ingredient which will lead to the formation of a dangerous habit, but are simply a purely vegetable compound which have cured thousands of others and will do the same for you.

JOHN B. MCKELLY, the well known manufacturer of Kumfort, writes: "The best remedy for headache and every ailment is a few grains of Kumfort. They are safe and have cured thousands of others."

They can always effect a positive cure in from ten to twenty minutes and a single trial never fails to relieve and delight chronic sufferers from headache.

All sorts of stores sell them, but be sure you get the Genuine KUMFORT Headache Powders. They will cure your headache, while substitutes or imitations will prove more harmful than helpful.

Package of 4 Powders, 10c. Package of 12 Powders, 25c.

If your dealer won't supply them we will mail other package, prepaid, on receipt of price.

F. & WHEATON CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, FOLLY VILLAGE, N. B.

MORNING'S NEWS.

LOCAL.

The West India str. Orinoco cleared at St. John for this port yesterday.

The dry dock question will be taken up on Tuesday afternoon by the general committee of the common council.

There will be a meeting of the Women's Art Association this afternoon at 2:30 in the studio, Palmer's building, for the election of officers.

Rev. Ralph Trotter arrived in the city yesterday and will preach in the Main Street Baptist Church tomorrow.

St. John's harbor is now open to general cargo for distribution at South Africa, ports, as at Cape Town several days ago.

Capt. Stevens of the up the bay steamer Brunswick, who reached this port Thursday, reports that he saw extensive forest fires all the way down from St. Martins to Cape Spencer.

Mrs. Baisley, the treasurer of the Riverview Memorial Park, wishes to return thanks through the Sun to his worship the mayor for \$125, received for the monument fund.

News reached the city last night of the destruction by fire of the club house of the Kiwanis society, located near Ennisfield, Charlotte Co., owned by a lot of St. John people.

A Wolfville correspondent informs the Sun that it is understood that Dr. Trotter for the Acadia forward movement fund from New Brunswick, were subscribed by C. T. White of Sussex, and Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

A conference will be held on Thursday next between the general committee of the common council and the committee of citizens appointed by the recent public meeting held at Carleton with reference to a bridge across the harbor.

Building a Christian

-BY-
Rev. F. L. Cuyler, D.D.

"I never let fools or bairns see my work until it is done," said a famous Scotch painter; he knew that no production of human art could be rightly judged until it was completed. I remember that when I first saw Cologne cathedral nearly fifty years ago, it had a stumpy and unimpressive appearance, for it was towerless. The next time I saw the edifice it was disfigured by scaffolding on which workmen were busy. But when, in the summer of 1894, I beheld the completed towers in their flashing splendor, I felt that of a mighty and magnificent poem written in marble.

That illustrates the way in which the Master builds a true Christian. The Bible declares that the Christian is "Christ's workmanship created anew into good works." Anyone who looked at a company of church members in a prayer meeting or at a sacramental table might say that some of them were quite imperfect specimens of workmanship, as he could testify from intimate acquaintance. Very true, but if that same person wished to purchase a masterpiece, he would not go into the manufactory where the different parts were being fashioned; he would go into the salesroom and inspect the completed instrument. This world is a great workshop in which Jesus Christ by His Spirit, constructs His Christian character. "Ye are God's building," wrote the Apostle Paul to his brethren at Corinth. "Not as though I have already attained, either one already perfect." He was still in the hands of his divine and loving architect. The scaffolding was not yet taken down, and the work of grace was not yet completed.

It is easy to discover some flaws even in the best of men and women; but the critic must consider what materials our Master has to work with in frail and fallen human nature, so often disfigured and defaced by innate depravity. Napoleon used to say that "he had to make his marshals out of mud." Certainly no power less than that of the Holy Spirit could have constructed such a conscientious and effective Christian as John Newton, out of so hardened and desperate a sinner. A very eloquent and spiritually minded minister once said to me, "Before I was converted I wondered how anyone could live in the house with me." During my forty-four years of pastorate, when I received converts into the church, I often recognized the fact that one candidate for membership had been reared in a frivolous and worldly family—and another had a naturally violent temper—and another was constitutionally timid and treacherous—and still another had to contend with hereditary sensualities of temperament or practice. Some of the over-hasty had to be held back and tested, and some desponding doubters had to be encouraged. A study of the experience of our blessed Lord in building twelve disciples out of the material that came to His hand is full of solemn suggestion, and one of those twelve tumbled into ruin under the very eyes of the Master Builder!

Character building is like cathedral building—a gradual process. No Christian is born full grown, else there would be no sense in the divine injunctions to "grow into grace" and to

"press towards the goal of the high calling of God in Jesus Christ." The corner stone of every truly regenerated character is the Lord Jesus; other foundation can no one build without risking a wreck in this world and eternal ruin in the next world. The first act of saving faith is the joining of the new convert to the atoning Saviour. Then upon that solid foundation must be added the courage, the meekness, the patience, the conscientiousness, the honesty, the loving kindness and the other graces that make for godliness. Let no young beginner be disheartened. Oaks do not grow like holly hocks. A solid Christian character cannot be reared in a day—nor is it to be done simply by Sabbath services or by sacraments. Some poor puny-stone has to be thrown out, and new little bit of timber rejected in spite of the varnish on it.

The Bible is the only plumb line to build by; and it must be used constantly. All the showy ornaments that a man can put on his edifice amounts to nothing, if his walls are not perpendicular. Sometimes we see a stately structure whose walls are shored up by props and shales to keep them from tumbling into the street. I am afraid that there are thousands of reputations in trade, in politics, in social life, and even in church life that are shored up by various devices. No Christian can defy God's inexorable law of gravitation. It is a mere question of time how soon every character will "fall in," if it is not based on the rock, and built according to Jesus Christ's plumb-line. It may be down in this world; it is sure to go down in the next. Let everyone, therefore, take heed how he or she buildeth; for the last great day will test the work of what sort it is.

Finally, let us all bear in mind that if we are Christ's workmanship, we must let our wise and loving Master take His own way. We must allow Him to use His own tools. Oh, how much cutting and chiselling we often need! How keen too and sharp is the chisel! He sometimes uses! The sound of His hammers is constantly heard, and with it are also heard the wondering cries of some sufferer who exclaims, "Why art Thou applying to me the file, the saw and the hammer?" Be still and know that whom He loveth He chasteneth! If we are Christ's building, then let Him fashion us according to His divine ideal of beauty, at whatever cost to our selfishness or pride, or indolence or vain glory. Christ working in us, and upon us—and we working with Christ and for Him—that is the process that produces such structures as He will present before His Father and the holy angels.

Nothing is too small—and nothing is too great, that involves a Christian's influence before a sharp-eyed world. We are to be His witnesses; Jesus Christ in us Christians to be looked at and to be studied. He rears us to be spiritual lighthouses in a sin-darkened world. Michael Angelo said that he "carved for eternity." In an infinitely higher sense is every blood-red-deemed Christian carved and fashioned and upheld to be a habitation of God through His Spirit, to His praise, and unto His everlasting glory.

Brooklyn, New York.

THE HUMAN PINCUSHION.

Hardships of Being a Hypnotist's Fakir—By One Who Knows.

There is little pleasure and little money in being a human pincushion. There is still less of the former, but a little more of the latter, in submitting to the ordeal of being crucified. It is not a delightful occupation to be a carbolic-acid drinker, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

That is what one professional fakir thinks about it, and he knows. Perhaps many more think the same thing. It is not often one can be found who will say anything about his business. These fakirs are what are known as "horses." They travel about with so-called "professors," and submit to being punctured with hat pins, stabbed with darts, nailed to a cross, and made to eat and drink poison.

One of these "horses"—perhaps the best known one living—drifted into Chicago the other day. In the presence of a writer for the Sunday Inter-Ocean this man, Tom J. Minnock, exposed a number of fakir tricks. He pierced his cheeks and arms with hat pins, slowed or accelerated his heart action at will, and told of the various acting methods he has used during his career as a "horse" for hypnotists, quacks, faith healers, and others of their ilk.

With two large hat pins piercing his cheeks, and with the blood trickling down his face, Minnock talked away, apparently oblivious of any pain.

"Yes, it hurts to do a thing like this," he said, "but I have trained myself not to mind it. If I practice it daily it does not pain at all. I have been at the business all my life, and don't mind it."

"In Detroit I was once 'doing a sleep' when the papers began to howl about the cruelty of the exhibition. The 'professor' was arrested and four policemen were sent to wake me up. They tickled my feet, rapped me over the knuckles and pounded my back and finally called in doctors. They said I was certainly asleep. Then I was loaded into an ambulance and taken to the police court. The judge promised to release the 'professor' if he would wake me and leave Detroit within eight hours."

"The professor" gave the word and I came in. We had received lots of advertising and we went to New York. The professor had been a fire eater and I had been the human pincushion in a Denver museum. He let his hair grow long and became a doctor of suggestive therapeutics, while I acted as the subject."

"In New York we went to the office of a well-known man we had seen on other occasions. We were 'carrying the banner'—broke flat. He was leaning back in his comfortable chair when we went in and asked him to back us for a road tour."

"He had heard of our experiences in Detroit, and was interested to see a performance. After I had feigned to forget my name and had gone to sleep and let the 'hyp' stick a few pins through my cheeks, the man said: 'Let's see you hypnotize me.'"

"The professor started rubbing the fellow's forehead with his fingers, at the same time repeating 'Getting drowsy—"

Religion is real. Any man who has a religion is bound to do one of two things—either change it or spread it. If it isn't true he must give it up. If it is true he must give it away. This is not the duty of ministers only. Religion is not an affair of a profession or of a caste. It is the business of every common man. Where did I come from? What am I here for? Whither am I going? These are questions which confront every man. They are no more real to a minister than they are to a merchant or a marine. Every man must answer them for himself. And the answer that he gives them determines his religion. There is no proxy religion. Each man has his own. If he hasn't he has none. No other man can have it for him. And if he has his own, then he must propagate it if it is true, or repudiate it if it is false. The command to evangelize the world was not given by our Lord to apostles only, or to those whom the apostles might centuries later be claimed to have commissioned for such work. It was given to all believers. "Every disciple was to be a disciple," as Dr. Gordon used to say. Whoever heard the good news was to pass it on to the next man, and he to the next—Robert B. Speer.

"This Mr. Mugger is one of your prominent men, I suppose?" "Oh, yes."

"What did he ever do?" "Nothing at all. You see, he has always kept in the background when anything was to be done, so that he could criticize those who did it. That's what made him so prominent as a citizen."

"Now, there is a 'carpet,' said the dealer, 'that can't be beaten.' 'Just what I want,' said the tired-looking man, who had recently undergone a little experience in his backyard. 'Send a man up to my house at once and measure every room.'"

"Human nature's a queer thing, especially female human nature." "What are you thinking about now?" "For instance, if a young man tells a girl—any girl—that she's altogether different from her sisters she always takes it as a compliment."

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powders.

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AT THE LONDON HOUSE

SATURDAY, JUNE 6TH.

Great Reductions in Millinery Department

The most fashionable Straw Hats now at half price.

\$4.50 Costume Hats	at	\$2.25
\$3.50 Costume Hats	at	\$1.75
\$2.25 Costume Hats	at	\$1.13
\$2.00 Costume Hats	at	\$1.00

Reductions in Wash Goods

Organdies, Muslins and Dotted Swisses, in very neat patterns, white grounds, pinks, blues, helio trope, &c.

Regular 30c. goods. Sale price 19c.

June Clearance Sale IN MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Suits, Suits! Skirts, Skirts!

We have made great cuts in prices for Monday. You will find fine Broadcloth and Cheviot Skirts at very low prices.

\$6.50 Suits reduced	\$3.98
6.25 " "	3.98
7.75 " "	4.98
8.95 " "	5.95
Ladies' Tailored Suits.	
\$18.50 Skirts reduced	\$10.00
15.00 " "	10.00
12.50 " "	9.00
13.50 " "	9.50

New Jetted Lace Collars,	55c., 85c., 95c.
New Broad Shoulder Effect Lace Collars,	\$1.40 to \$4.50
New Taffeta Silk Belts,	50c. each
Ladies' Summer Mercerized Lisle Gloves, in new shades. Special.	25c. Pair.
Ladies' Lace Gloves and Mitts,	30c. to 75c.
Silk Emb'd Black Cotton Hosiery,	25c. Pair.

FINE BLACK MOREEN for Ladies' and Children's Coats, 38 inch.

85c. yd.

F. W. DANIEL & CO.,
London House, Charlotte St.

MONTREAL.

Congested Condition Holding Rates at Low Figure.

Passenger Business is Brisk and Several Important Sailings Announced.

MONTREAL, June 5.—The congested condition of the harbor front still causes considerable anxiety among shipping men. As a result of the congestion it is said that freight rates are exceptionally low from the St. Lawrence for this time of the year, and there is a feeling of unrest that this unfortunate state of affairs may continue to exist for some time to come, if special efforts are not made immediately to relieve the trouble.

The shipping officers report that enormous cargoes await shipment throughout the country, but until the pressure on the wharf is relieved somewhat nothing can be expected in the way of getting out the goods so that trade may resume its normal condition in so far as this port is concerned.

Shipping interests are not idle, for day by day the different companies interested are doing all in their power to straighten out matters. George Ringland, passenger manager of the Canadian Pacific Atlantic Steamship line, said today that the passenger traffic on all the vessels of this line plying on the St. Lawrence was unprecedented in the history of Canadian trade, especially in this true of the traffic from the other side. The immigrants now coming to this country in such large numbers, Mr. Ringland said, were the very best class of English settlers. The great demand for second-class passages this season is a pleasing feature.

Shipping men firmly believe that the flow of immigrants to this country is not a movement of a day or a week, but that judging from the bookings on the other side of the Atlantic it is going to continue right along and, if anything, increase in volume. On account of this fact passenger rates for all three classes will remain unchanged throughout the season for the steamship lines of the St. Lawrence do not intend to take advantage of this unprecedented rush in order to increase their rates.

The outward passenger business is exceedingly brisk for so early in the season, and taking into account that there is no special attraction on the other side, the trade is most gratifying. The traffic leaving the St. Lawrence is of a general class, a large number of United States citizens being among those taking passage weekly on the different vessels leaving this port.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch from the St. Lawrence for British Isles ports during the present month three of its finest vessels, namely, the steamer Lake Champlain, on June 15; the steamer Lake Erie, on June 18; and the steamer Lake Manitoba on June 25 next, and the steamer Montrose will sail from this port on June 19 under good list of passengers. The bookings on each of these vessels are very good, in fact, it is expected that each steamer will be taxed to its utmost capacity in so far as cabin accommodation is concerned.

The Dominion Line, through its local passenger manager, R. F. Macfarlane, reports a brisk passenger business both to and from the St. Lawrence, and this pleasing state of affairs is expected to continue throughout the season. The steamer Canada, due to arrive in port on Saturday next, has on board 63 first cabin, 232 second cabin, and 680 passenger passengers. The large majority are destined for the Canadian west.

The Manchester line and Hana-St. Lawrence agents report freight trade outward as rather light owing to the congested state of affairs as the result of the recent strike. However, large cargoes are being daily accepted at these offices.

The Canada-South Africa joint service will dispatch from the St. Lawrence two freight vessels during the present month. The steamer Persiana will sail on June 15 for Durban direct, and on June 30 the steamer Wyandana, with cold storage, will draw anchor for Capetown, Port Elizabeth and Durban. The Hana-St. Lawrence line reports fair rates to Antwerp, while cargoes awaiting shipment are encouraging.

It is only a matter of a few weeks, it is thought, until the entire trade of the port of Montreal is well in hand and running along with the smoothness of former years.

FAMOUS RAISE BALL Practiced For Five Years Before He Gained Control of the Difficult Shot.

A baseball topic that is receiving wide comment these days is the "raise" ball, or upshot, used by pitcher McGinnity of the New York Nationals. McGinnity has been recognized as one of America's greatest twirlers during the last three years, and the perfection of this comparatively new curve makes him all the more to be feared by opposing batters.

Concerning the raise ball, McGinnity speaks as follows: "My raise ball, which I have used quite successfully this season and which I also found a puzzling ball for the opponents of the Baltimore and Brooklyn during my long association with those clubs, I first got the hang of from Billy Rhines, the famous pitcher of the Cincinnati club. He carried great speed with the delivery and had no curve. He used it merely as a foil for his curve ball and did not have the best control of it. It was his best ball, however, when he could get good command of it."

"I was much taken with the delivery and thought it could be developed into more effectiveness by using a change of pace and adding to it a curve. Every winter when I went to my home in the Indian Territory I practiced the delivery assiduously, but found it very difficult ball to control. I kept at it, however, and gradually gained command of the delivery, but it took me five years of almost constant practice to get it down fine enough to make the success of it the public is pleased to give me the credit for now."

"The raise ball cannot be used exclusively with the raise to be effective. With that alone opposing batters would soon get the hang of it and hit a mile. The upshot is puzzling at first to a batter who has never faced it before, but he will soon size it up. I have found it necessary, therefore, to give a slight curve—got a big one—"

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Is a bicycle without a peer. It's the wheel of the people, made for people's comfort, sold at the people's price.

Then there's the Hygienic Cushion Frame—The invention that regingered wheeling. It is to bicycling what the "Pullman" is to railroading.

R. D. COLES, St. John, N.B.

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., LTD., TORONTO.

to it. If I tried for a wide curve I would lose control of it. I therefore use just enough curve to throw the batter off.

"I have also practiced the underhand delivery, which is necessary to use with the raise, so much that I am able to give the ball a drop and also an underhand swing I find, too, saves my arm and is much less fatiguing than the overhead, shoulder motion that most pitchers use."

"Of course, use the overhead delivery when I want to put in a straight speedy ball and to help me mix 'em up. That is the whole secret of successful pitching—mix 'em up. Don't pitch any two balls alike unless you are in a hole and forced to."

"In pitching my raised ball I hold the ball tightly in my two forefingers and loosely with the two other fingers and thumb, the same exactly as for an underhand curve. With a stooping motion and underhand swing I let the ball twist off my fingers with a sail upward. It floats up to the plate with a rise just enough to make the batter pop it up in the air."

"But I cannot say that it is always a success. I have had my bumps and many of them, and probably shall again."

THE TOOTHsome SHAD. Every Section From Philadelphia to Fundy Thinks It Has the Best.

(Washington Star.)

The waiter had brought in a beautifully browned shad, repining upon the charred plank where it had received the heat which transformed it from a raw fish, such as the man in the stone age fed upon that morsel fit for the gods of any age.

"They do say," remarked the man on the left of the table, as he wiped off a little moisture that had gathered on his lips while he surveyed the tempting dish, "that there is more jealousy among different sections of the country over the merits of the shad of their respective waters than any other question excites."

"Is that so?" "Sure. Now, take Philadelphia; it is notorious that the Philadelphians are that stuck up over their Delaware shad that they will fight at certain stages of the game if you dare maintain that any other shad can equal theirs. Now every reasonable man and judge of good fish knows that the Potomac shad is the finest flavored shad in any water. I can't see how people can be so unreasonable about the northern shad."

"Then there are the New Yorkers, with their Hudson shad. Naturally, nobody expects a New Yorker to allow that there is anything outside of Manhattan Island that is worth noticing, but their fanaticism about their shad is something ridiculous. I might say that the Connecticut man is pretty near as bad. As soon as the shad begins to run up his river, he throws out his chest and informs the guest within his gates that now he will show him some shad that is shad."

"The same thing goes on up the coast, in all the rivers, the Kennebec, the Penobscot and the rest, until you get to the Bay of Fundy, and the blue nose of that section puts on as many airs about his shad as all the rest. I don't know whether it is a failing of human nature or what it is, but it surely makes me tired, for, after all I said and done, the Potomac shad has all the rest of 'em skinned a city block."

At that moment the speaker stopped to remove a bone, and the man on the right of the dish seized the opportunity to put in a word.

"I agree with my friend across the table that shad are perfection when they reach these waters."

"After they leave us they run up the Delaware, where they take on the flavor that satisfies the people who have been drinking Schuykill water all winter. Recognising, so to speak, the flavor of the soil in the shad, the Philadelphians usually think he has the finest shad in the world."

THE WORLD'S JUSTICE.

If the sudden tidings came That on some far, foreign coast, Buried ages long from fame, Had been found a remnant lost Of that hoary race who dwell By the golden Nile divine, Spake the Pharaohs' tongue and kneed At the moon crowned Isis's shrine— How at revered Egypt's feet, Pilgrims from all lands would meet!

If the sudden news were known That augh the desert place Where once blossomed Babylon Scions of a mighty race Still survived, of giant build, Huntmen, warriors, priests and sage,

Whose ancestral fame had filled, Trumpet-tongued, the earlier age, How at old Assyria's feet Pilgrims from all lands would meet!

Yet when Egypt's self was young, And Assyria's bloom unborn, Ere the mythic Homer sung, Ere the gods of Greece were born, Lived the nation of one God Priests of Free-born sons of Shem, Never quelled by yoke or rod, Founders of Jerusalem— Is there one abides today, Seeker of dead cities, say.

LIFELESS BODY ON THE FLOOR. Chinaman at St. Peters Dies from the Effects of Opium Poisoning.

Kip Cung, the proprietor of a Chinese Laundry in St. Peters, N. S., was observed acting somewhat strangely for the past ten days. Last Friday his place of business was locked up, and it having been remembered that he was not seen around for some time a search for him was deemed necessary. Parties entered the rear window and found his apparently lifeless body on the floor. Drs. Bisset and McDonald were summoned and after two hours work upon the patient he showed signs of life and later recovered consciousness to some extent. He remained in that condition and died Wednesday night about midnight.

An inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from opium poisoning. He appeared to have been addicted to the opium habit and a considerable quantity of the drug was found in his apartment.—Sydney Post.

A DULL BOY OF BROOKLYN.

(Brooklyn Eagle.) A dull boy came to the Adelphi Art School in Brooklyn. His train of thought was so peculiar that Prof. John Whitaker, who for more than a quarter of a century has been engaged in developing Brooklynites to be artists, gave up all hope with that boy.

"Did you ever see a man's foot with six toes?" said Prof. Whitaker, irritably glancing at the drawing-board on which the young man had been trying to draw a foot.

"Don't know as I did," drawled the boy.

"Then why do you draw that foot with six toes?" said the professor, more irritated than ever.

"Because your old cast of a foot has six toes," said the boy. An examination proved this to be a fact. "That boy is a successful artist now," said Prof. Whitaker, "and his success in life came from drawing just what he saw. If I could get boys who would draw six toes on a foot it-six toes showed on the cast, I would turn out more artists."

STRANGE AND CURIOUS THINGS THAT ARE ENCOUNTERED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF WORLD

ROMANCE OF A HEART SHAPED PURSE.

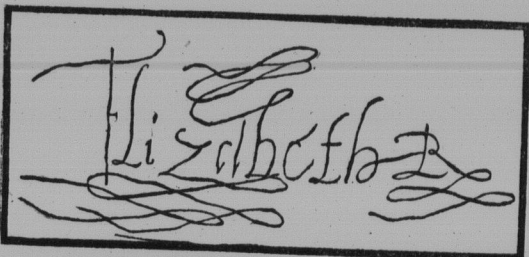


A relic of more than ordinary interest is in the possession of Mr. Samuel S. Hedley, who lives near Bardonia, Ky. It is a pocketbook of unique design and pretty workmanship, and has a notable history. It was once the property of a young British soldier who was killed in the battle of New Orleans.

Mr. Hedley's father, Samuel Hedley, a native of Hagerstown, Md., settled in Bardonia at the beginning of the last century. At the outbreak of the war with England in 1812 he entered the American service and made a good soldier to the end of the hostilities. At the battle of New Orleans a young British officer, Lovel Marsh, of the Royal Fusiliers, was found in the American lines mortally wounded. Mr. Hedley cared for him, and just before his death he gave the former his pocketbook.

When peace was declared Mr. Hedley re-

BESS'S SIGNATURE.



styles of handwriting vary as widely in different centuries as the styles of dress or architecture. The penmanship of a few centuries ago appears as quaint as today as a medieval suit of armor. The signature reproduced herewith, is a fair sample of the handwriting of her period.

Unless one had been told that this remarkable line of hieroglyphics was intended for a signature it would be difficult to guess its import. Even with this clue there is likely to be considerable difference of opinion as to the spelling.

HOW A RAT STOLE BULBS.

M. de Perille, a well-known French naturalist, tells a remarkable story about a rat in the Journal des Debats. A gardener planted one afternoon two hundred and fifty tulip bulbs on a terrace, and next morning he noticed that the ground had been disturbed and that they had all been taken away. He was confident that rats had done the work, and, taking a spade, he began to dig. In the hope of discovering their nest, soon he unearthed a large female rat, which he killed, and after digging a few more minutes he dis-

covered an underground chamber, lined with hay and leaves and connected by a corridor with two holes, which were evidently used as storehouses, for in them he found the two hundred and fifty tulip bulbs. This was remarkable, but more remarkable was the fact that they were neatly ranged in two rows and that not one of them had been gnawed or otherwise injured.

Matches are now made largely of aspen wood, imported from Finland and Russia.

BEAUTIFUL TOMB IN INDO-CHINA.

Many wondrous sights there are in Indo-China, and among them is the beautiful building which is shown in the accompanying picture. A Laotian pagoda it is, and it is situated not far from Hue, the capital of Annam.

The interior is shown in the picture, and the statues therein are those of deceased chiefs and kings. Long before the dawn of modern civilization the people of Indo-China had learned to reverence their ancestors and notable men, and of such reverence this Laotian pagoda is a striking proof. M. Jean



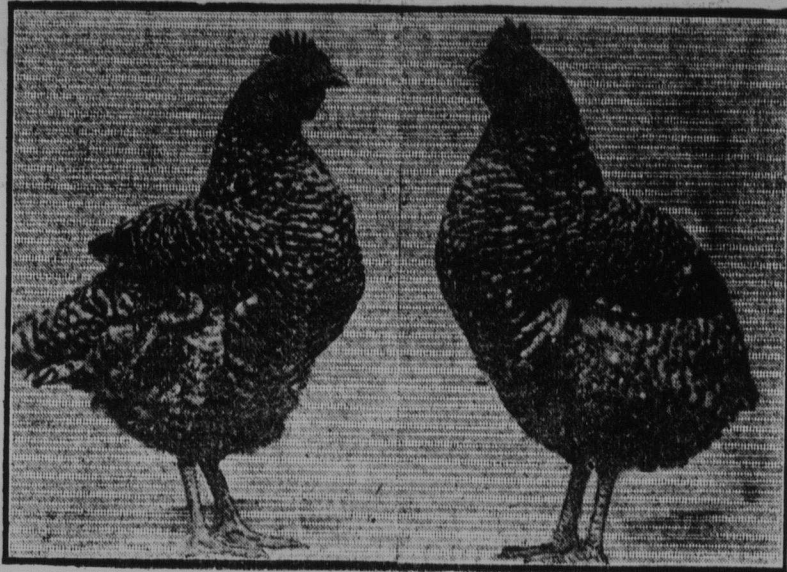
"BETSY PLYMOUTH," THE FOUR FOOTED HEN.

A three-legged chicken with four feet is the latest freak of nature in the realm of the barnyard. Contradictory as the statement may appear, it is nevertheless true, as a glance at the accompanying illustrations will assist in showing.

The subject gave the photographer no little trouble in securing negatives, as she seems to care, or know, little about artistic poses; but he finally succeeded, after many futile attempts, in "snapping" her idly to his liking.

The face or front view of the chicken will

convince the reader that she is an unusually fine specimen of a year-old Plymouth, while the two side views show the extra leg and the two extra feet which have enabled her to queen it over her feathered sisters in the farmyard near Scranton, Pa., where she first saw the light and puzzled her anxious mother by her surplus equipment. The leg on the left side, which shows beneath the wing, is almost full length, and the foot has three well-formed spurs; but on the right side the leg is so short it may be correctly said that there is only a foot. The latter is



Odd African Mask.

From time immemorial masks have been worn in Africa, and not such masks as are familiar to those who live in civilized countries, but most extraordinary and grotesque masks, all of which, meaningless and ugly though they seem to Americans, have a deep significance for those who wear them.

In Africa there is a widespread belief that masks, if properly fashioned, possess the power of repelling evil spirits, and, as many demons are supposed to shun certain ani-



mals, no masks are more popular than those which resemble the countenance of such animals. Other masks are worn at religious dances and other religious ceremonies, and there are few among them which have not been handed down from father to son for several generations. Being fashioned of wood, as a rule, they last for a long time, and even when they begin to wear out they can easily be renovated, since in every village there are artisans who are skilled in this kind of work.

The mask shown in the illustration is worn only at religious dances, and is supposed to be a perfect safeguard against evil spirits.

Curious Plague Dress.

Apocryphal of the rumors of plague extant in South America, here is a curious "plague costume" worn by the medical men of Venice during the frequent visitations of plague to that city in the olden times. The hat, mantle, breeches, gaiters and boots were made from morocco leather. The most extraordinary part of the costume, however, is the beak built into the mantle, which closely resembles that of a bird. This was filled with aromatic drugs, ever which air



passed during respiration, and this was supposed to protect the wearer from infection when visiting his patients.

In 1905 Hungary's forests returned little more than a million florins a year. Today, owing to careful administration, the yield is more than 3,000,000 florins yearly.

In the electrical furnaces now in use quartz is volatilized at relatively low temperature, and lime and magnesia become vapors before the highest temperature possible is reached.

"Angels"

Here are some "winged angels" from the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. They are carved from wood, are from three to six feet in height and are certainly unique. These examples are elaborately painted and are not, as they might seem at a casual glance, mere dolls. They are vying offerings made by the Nicobar savages to ward off disease, and ill luck. For this purpose they are kept in the houses of the natives, and it is not uncommon to see three or four such images suspended from the ceiling of



a hut. If a gentleman of Nicobar is seriously ill, the most important measure he adopts, with a view to speedy recovery, is to make an effigy of some sort.

The Grand Trunk Road, in India, is the longest macadamized road in the world. It begins at Lahore and is eighteen hundred miles in length.

Among civilized nations four per cent. of the men and one per cent. of the women are color blind. The Chinese are the only people free from color blindness.

WEST AFRICAN PRIEST AND HIS DEVIL GODS.

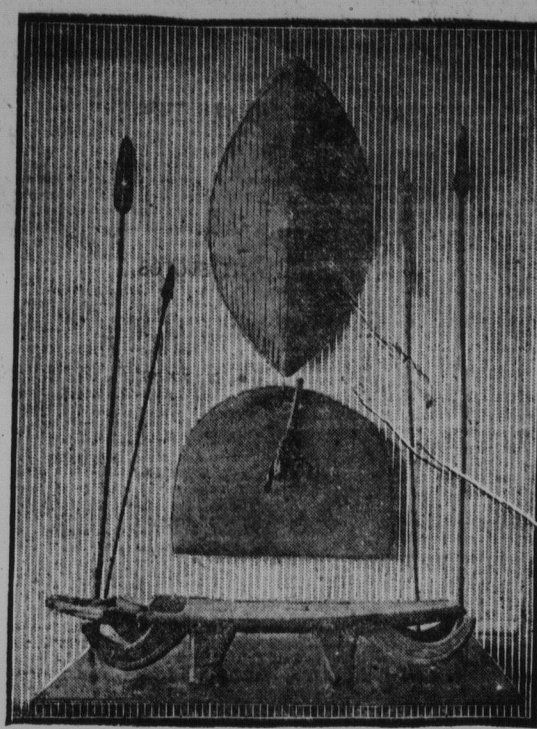


There has been much improvement brought about by mission societies and others in the condition of the natives back of Lagos, West Africa, but they are still very unenlightened and are the cruelest of idolaters. They worship the devil to keep him from harming them, and their other idols to keep them from doing harm to them, and to gain good from them.

They are kept in constant fear by their idol priests. One of their gods is a man dressed up in a fantastic dress which covers all his body, so that no part can be seen. He is sacred from the touch of any one, sacrifices of food and money must be made to him, and he may kill

his worshippers as he pleases without fear. He is called egungun, and is said to be one returned from the dead. Any one who can afford the dress may come out as this god. Worship is by prostration, offering of food and money, and sometimes by gestures to the god.

AFRICAN WAR GIFTS OF "CHINESE" GORDON.



This shield was presented to General Chas. Stone, U. S. A., by General Gordon, in Egypt, when General Stone was second in command to General Gordon in the Egyptian campaign. Underneath the shield is an African drum and below it is a sacred dish, upon which is placed food for the gods used in their religious worship. This dish is held so sacred by the

negroes that they will not part with it unless forced to give it up. The spears and bow are also used by them. The tribe is the Miam Miam and its members are cannibals. General Stone spent the last days of his life in Fushing, L. I., and when he died this valuable collection was bought by J. B. Boardman, of that place.

Briquettes For Fuel.

The recent coal strike has hurried America into following the example of continental Europe in the manufacture and sale of briquettes as a substitute for coal. In the older countries these little bricks are made of coal dust, lignite or peat, mixed with a cohesive substance, such as pitch, which is combustible; the American product is made from culm, the fine coal which surrounds every breaker in mountainous heaps. This culm has been considered valueless because it packs too tightly to be used as fuel—it will not burn. But it has been rendered combustible by being combined with a liquid substance made by a secret process and called "binders."

These culm briquettes are said to be smokeless, burning with very little waste and possessing greater heat power than the best anthracite. Besides, a still greater consideration is that of this culm's cheapness. It can be manufactured for a dollar a ton and sold cheaper than any coal. It also is a new use of waste material.

The albatross varies from 12 to 25 pounds in weight. The largest ever shot was 17½ feet between the tips of its outstretched wings.

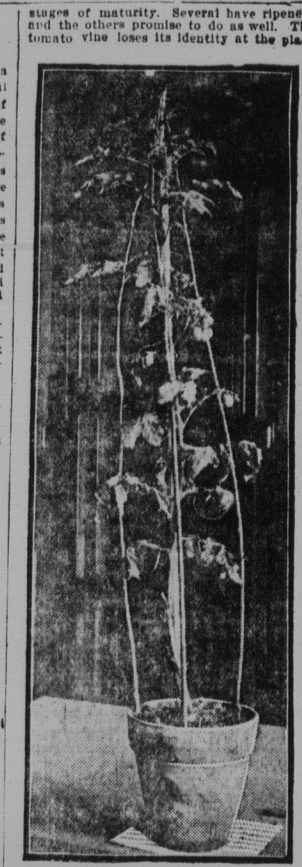
Pota-Tomato Plant.

The accompanying photograph furnishes an example in grafting, being a plant which is growing first class potatoes at the roots and bearing fully developed tomatoes at the top. It was brought about by Professor Green, of the Minnesota State School of Agriculture, when he cut off the young shoots of a potato vine, making a Y-shaped slit in the top, into which he inserted a freshly clipped young tomato plant, bound the joint with straw and supported it by long rods. Nature did the rest.

The tomato drew sustenance from the roots through the roots of the potato, and in the way of the action of light and air upon its leaves to its adopted roots.

The plant was presented by Professor Green to Attorney General W. B. Douglas, who has turned it over to Miss Minnie Helwig, stenographer to Governor S. R. Van Sant. It is now making good progress in the Governor's reception room.

The plant is now three months old. On pushing aside the earth several fairly developed potatoes are shown, each a trifle larger than a large hen's egg. From the vines a half dozen tomatoes are hanging, in different

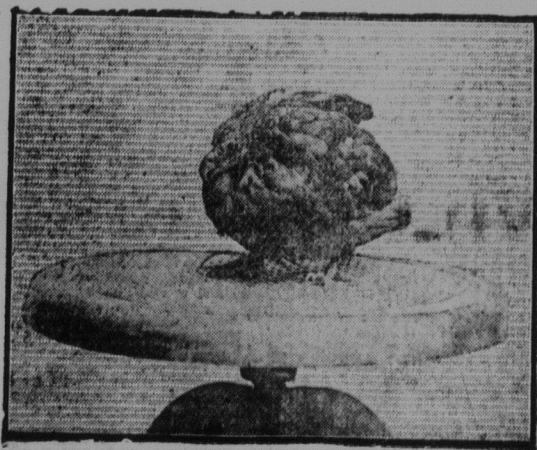


where the graft was made. There are no leaves at all suggestive of the potato. The vine is fully three feet high.

A BABY CONDOR.

This is only a little bird, but that is because it is young, being only recently hatched at the Zoo in Washington. It is a baby condor, and its parents came from the Andes, in South America. As most people know, the condor, which is a species of vulture, is the largest bird that flies and has the greatest wing spread.

The Indians of Ecuador catch it by driving an old and worthless mule to a great height in the mountains, shooting it and digging a hole for the concealment of the hunter close by. By and by comes a condor, and when the bird has gorged itself helplessness it is easily seized.



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Best black or blue clay worsted suits for men, \$10.50 and 12.00.

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PORTLAND'S PROSPERITY.

Report of the British Vice-Consul Keating on City's Commerce.

(Portland, Me., Press.)

The report of British Vice-Consul Keating, transmitted through Captain C. A. P. Talbot, consul at Boston, whose territory extends over Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, which has just been issued, treats exhaustively of the trade and commerce of Portland, and from it the following facts are gleaned:

The total amount of grain shipped in bulk to trans-Atlantic ports during the year was 19,549,500 cubic yards, of which wheat constituted 5,333,016 bushels, peas 232,500, oats 27,457, barley 2,453, rye 28,222 and corn 77,075 bushels. The Dominion line, which maintained a summer service carried 7,754,194 bushels, the Thomson line coming next with 608,518, while "tramps" took 1,154,132 bushels. Of the destinations, Liverpool received 7,190,278, London 944,789, Bristol 755,754, Hull 433,048 with smaller quantities at other ports.

Of American live stock there were shipped to the United Kingdom 2,333 cattle and 13,304 sheep, of Canadian 22,084 cattle, 10,999 sheep and 563 horses.

The total shipment of other products show many articles of great value for England, although the figures for that district are not given. Thus, of apples there was a total of 3,098 tons, butter 854 tons, cheese 11,574, eggs 960 cases, box sheeps 4,697, hay 17,456 tons, lumber 8,499, leather 1,975, furs 1,507, poultry 84 tons and large quantities of pulp.

Portland being "the winter port of Montreal," via the Grand Trunk railway, the value of exports by the Allan, Hamburg-American, Elder-DeVries and Thomson lines from November 17, 1901, to April 26, 1902—161 days—is included in the report for the year. The value of American goods thus exported was \$1,977,950, and of Canadian \$2,807,290. The Dominion line also carried out American goods to the value of \$4,444,885, and Canadian of the value of \$6,610,630.

The aggregate value of all trans-Atlantic exports as thus given was \$10,985,515.

This however does not include the cargoes carried by the Leyland line and tramps, which in grain alone amounted to 2,337,734 bushels.

BLESSED BE POVERTY.

Hon. John D. Long Glad he is Not a Rich Man.

"I am glad I am not a rich man. I would not exchange my freedom, honest life and content of heart for the wealth of a Morgan or a Carnegie," said John D. Long, former secretary of the navy at the Rockland, Mass., Commercial Club banquet, at which he was the guest of honor. A moment before he referred in a touching manner to the death of Frederic O. MacCartney, a socialist, who represented this town in the legislature.

"I did not agree with Mr. MacCartney in all his views," said Mr. Long, but I respected the man for his sterling qualities. He was working for a principle which he believed to be right. Advances make the nation what it is today. Is not every man a part of the advance that is going on, if he is sincere in his beliefs? I love to think of a man as an individual. We criticize severely the man who stands aloof, but he is working for the common good."

In speaking of socialism, Mr. Long said there has been respect for the rights of property in the past and there always would be. If the reward is taken away there will be no incentive to work.

"Our mothers and grandmothers worked like slaves," he continued, but the life of the people of today is rendered much easier by the accumulation of wealth. We have better advantages than they had."

"We are living in an age of socialism, as I understand socialism. I fear no theories, no fanatics and no millionaires, but I do believe in the judgment of the good, every day people of this country to work out these problems. Wealth is all right, but it is not to be considered for a moment with a clear mind, good health and clear conscience. The advantages that are being made will work for the benefit of mankind."

IN JUST 25 MINUTES.

Cupid Breaks the World's Record at Summit, N. J.—The Particulars.

Summit, N. J., learned Wednesday that it had the proud honor of being the scene of the shortest successful courtship in the world.

Miss Fanny Wood, 21 years old, of Summit, started out for a drive on Sunday with a young woman friend. After enjoying the mountain air and scenery for several hours they drove to the Hilton Hotel. While they were seated in the dining room parties at a luncheon, a middle-aged man passed through the hall. He was James A. Bennett, a wealthy bachelor of Basking Ridge, and a friend of the proprietor. His eyes met Miss Wood's and his heart was no longer his. Wood's and his heart was no longer his. Wood's and his heart was no longer his.

Mr. Bennett went to Mrs. Earl, the wife of the proprietor, and begged for an introduction to the young woman he had seen in the dining room. Mrs. Earl told him she could not think of such a thing unless the young woman was first consulted.

The situation was explained to Miss Wood and after she had been assured that Mr. Bennett was a gentleman she consented to meet him, but in the presence of her friends and Mrs. Earl.

The party had been together only a few minutes, when Mr. Bennett began to explain how cheerless life was without a helpmeet. Miss Wood sympathized with him, so he challenged her then and there to give a practical demonstration of her sympathy by becoming his wife.

It was sudden. Miss Wood talked it over with her friend and then accepted. A justice of the peace was summoned, the knot was tied and champagne flowed until late in the night.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

(London Advertiser.) The Deukobbers, who persist in walking about in a state of nature, are at least furnishing a good advertisement for the Canadian climate.

"What is there that's free here?" asked the friend of the summer resort hotelkeeper. "G-sh!" returned the latter. "Do not speak so loud. There's nothing here that's free. The guests think the view is, as a matter of fact, I charge that in the board."—Chicago Evening Post.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

ASPARAGUS POINTS.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

The name was no doubt first suggested to the mind of the ancient by the character of the perennial plant found growing on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Our garden asparagus is the result of long years of cultivation of this plant which, although grown far inland and reared from the seed, still retains the character of a marine littoral vegetable and refuses to thrive unless the soil around the roots is well supplied with coarse, common salt. The roots and the red berries of this plant were formerly used to a very considerable extent in medicine. Pharmacopoeial properties were not ascribed to the young shoots, but even in early times their dietetic and nutritive properties were highly appreciated. Pliny refers in glowing terms to the cultivation of the asparagus plant, which at Ravenna was brought to such perfection that three shoots weighed a pound.

The alimentary use of asparagus having been appreciated so far back in ancient times and its cultivation occupying much time and study by those devoted to horticultural science, it seems strange that it is not a cheaper, more common vegetable in this country of varied climates and soil, for when the length of the warmer season permits the roots, put forth in early times their dietetic and nutritive properties were highly appreciated. Pliny refers in glowing terms to the cultivation of the asparagus plant, which at Ravenna was brought to such perfection that three shoots weighed a pound.

The asparagus root contains a large amount of water, about 94 per cent., and about 3 per cent. of nitrogenized matter—albuminous substances and a chemical substance known as a so-called immediate principle, which in the fresh sprout forms 0.35 per cent. of the whole amount of nitrogenized matter. This principle seems to stand in particular relation to the albuminous substances. Other ingredients are fat, sugar, other soluble organic substances free from nitrogen, and woody fiber and ash.

This most delicate vegetable is as easily misused as it is treated as the cauliflower. The chief sin against both is their doing to death by over boiling—making them dark and strong flavored. Boiling is the only method of cooking asparagus, but it must be broken and broken and in shreds. Twenty minutes is sufficient time for cooking when it is immersed in boiling water; the green asparagus requiring even less time to be completely done. When properly done it may be fully cooked and yet retain a bright green color and certain crispness that makes it a very delicious and attractive vegetable.

All asparagus must first be boiled—this is the first step in the process. In the additional materials used in combination and the finishings before serving. The French commonly eat asparagus with either oil or butter; some eat it with hot vinegar sauce or a gravy, but the usual forms are practically but two—hot with butter sauce, allemande or Dutch sauce or cold, with French or mayonnaise dressing. Very large asparagus shoots are sometimes fried; the tips are removed to be served as asparagus points with gravy—a great delicacy—and the tender part of the stalk is boiled, dipped in egg and crumbs and fried as croquettes.

SAUTES OF ASPARAGUS TOPS IN BUTTER.

Break off all the tender part from small green shoots of asparagus, wash well and cut into small pieces and cook in boiling salted water and tender but not soft; then drain and cool in a colander. A short time before serving melt half a cup of butter in a sauce pan, put in the asparagus, add a little salt, pepper, sugar and nutmeg; set over a good fire and have the asparagus over carefully so as not to break the pieces, then turn into a deep heated dish and serve at once.

ASPARAGUS IN CREAM.

Wash and trim a bunch of green asparagus, cut into small pieces, cover with boiling water and blanch for about three minutes. Then pour off the water and drain asparagus well. Put in to another sauce pan with a little warm water, a teaspoonful of butter, teaspoonful of sugar and a large slice of onion. Set over the fire, where it will simmer slowly for half an hour, remove the onion and add a cup of cream, thickened with one egg, season to taste with pepper and salt and serve.

ASPARAGUS A LA FRIBURG.

Take some large white asparagus, scrape, wash and tie evenly in bunches, cutting off ends of the stalks. Cook until tender but not soft of broken, take a cloth and place where it will drain but keep hot. When dry arrange in layers on a heated dish, heads one way and grate gruyere cheese between each layer. Pour half a cup of hot, slightly browned butter over it and serve.

ASPARAGUS POMPADOUR.

Scrape and trim off the tough ends of the stalks, cover with salted boiling water and cook until tender but crisp. Then drain and cut into two-inch lengths and place in a cloth to drain but not cool. Make a sauce with two tablespoonfuls of butter, yolk of an egg, a quarter of a cup of vinegar, three-fourths of a cup of stock or hot water, salt and pepper to taste. Arrange the asparagus on a dish and pour the sauce over it and serve. The tips take a quarter of an hour and are used as a border around the dish.

ASPARAGUS IN AMBUSH.

Take one quart of tops cut from green asparagus, boil about fifteen minutes and drain in a cloth, keeping it hot. Take stale plain rolls and carefully cut off the tops, scoop out the crumbs and set the shells in the oven to dry. Put a pint of milk in a double boiler to scald and thicken with four eggs well beaten. When it thickens stir in two level teaspoonfuls of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Lay the asparagus in this and when hot fill into the shells, replace the tops, set in the oven for a few minutes and serve.

ASPARAGUS SALAD.

The asparagus should be large, tender and cooked as little as possible—

only just done and the color preserved. Drain thoroughly and chill. Arrange crisp, tender lettuce on a platter; on these place rather thick slices of solid but very ripe tomatoes, moisten with a little oil and vinegar and season with salt and paprika. Lay the asparagus on this and cover with mayonnaise dressing.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

A Little Plain Talk by a British Columbia Paper.

(Victoria Colonist.)

A cure for political corruption has been suggested by a reverend gentleman in the East, by the advice to "get good men into politics." His advice is good, provided the responsibility of carrying it out, is placed upon the proper shoulders, the shoulders of the people. It is all very well to abuse politicians and political parties. It might be as well to remember that a politician is a man of brains and intelligence, who dies poor, while it would not be too much to say that, in a country like Canada, most men of brains and intelligence equal to those of the politician, die well off, if not rich. The root of the evil obviously does not lie in the politicians. They are only what they are made by the conditions under which they have to work, much like other folk. Is the source then found in the political parties? When a political party is face to face with an election, it finds in every constituency, coming from the electors themselves, a demand for the liberal expenditure of money. Where does that money come from? The question has been raised in Ontario in connection with the Reform Association and apparently by mutual consent it has been allowed to drop. The need for the money comes from the people. Where does the money to satisfy that need come from? It does not come from the politicians; it is not to any large extent subscribed by the rank and file of the party. Where does it come from? Do the voters ever ask that question? Do they ever answer it? Not they! If they did, they would defeat the candidates for whose election money is spent with a lavish hand, and elect the candidates for whom no money is spent at all. In fact they do exactly the reverse. The people have it in their own power to make politics as pure as driven snow, and that without very much difficulty. If, wherever the expenditure of money was noticed in politics, the people turned out those in whose interest the expenditure was made, political corruption would disappear as though by magic. In nine cases out of ten, where a reform campaign has been successful in the United States, and where reform has begun, the community has taken the first opportunity of returning like a sower that was washed to its wallowing in the mire of political corruption. Why? Because the people were quite ready to make vicarious sacrifices of politicians in the cause of purity, but they were not willing to sacrifice the corruption as it benefited themselves, even though they suffered loss through it in a much greater degree. Whenever the reform touched them as it had to do, to be thorough, they resented it. Take the lowly realm of municipal politics. We once knew of a ward which formed a Reform Association and elected a purist to office. The day after he was elected the chairman of the Reform Association asked this purist politician to secure him a sidewalk in front of his house. The purist rejoined that he could not do it. They were other parts of the city where there were more pedestrians, which needed sidewalks sidewalks first. The chairman of the Reform Association acquiesced, but, at the next election—he voted against the political purist who was handsomely defeated. This is a parable. To our mind it shows the root of political corruption under whose spreading branches so many noxious birds have their nesting places. We expect politicians to be just so pure as not to be corrupt except for our individual and separate benefit. The little taint for us is so small and trivial a taint, just an evidence of humanity as it is. We forget the cumulative effect upon the body politic of all these little taints.

ENGLISHMAN LOST HIS "ROLL."

Thinks This Is a Blooming Bloody Country Where a Man Can Be Robbed by His Friends.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

A well dressed young Englishman, who said he was Herbert Middleton and en route to Toronto, Can., walked into the Fifth Avenue police station last night and, remarking that this was a "blooming bloody country, where a man was robbed by his friends," told how he had been relieved of something over \$200 by two men whose names or addresses he did not know.

Mr. Middleton, who is 30 years old, arrived here from England Saturday afternoon last. To-day he intended to go to Toronto, where he has friends. He put up at the Cosmopolitan hotel, Manhattan, and yesterday started out to do a little sight-seeing. On the ferryboat he met two men who struck up an acquaintance with him. They seemed to have plenty of money. The trio came to Brooklyn by way of Hamilton ferry and walked leisurely along Hamilton avenue. They then turned into Twenty-second street. One of the men's pockets seemed to be bulging with money, and he was so careless with it that his companion cautioned him several times to exert more care or he would lose his health. The money was put into a little pink satin bag, and Mr. Middleton indorsed the scheme by putting four five pound notes and \$17 in United States currency in the bag.

A few minutes later one of the men said he would step around the corner and buy a few good cigars. His companion said he was not afraid to trust his old friend and that reassured Mr. Middleton. The man and money returned shortly and then the satin bag was turned over to Mr. Middleton, and to show that they had implicit confidence in him the men told him to see what he could do in the way of finding a store where they sold good cigars. He found the cigars all right and was marveling at the confidence his new acquaintances had in him when he discovered they were missing. When an hour had passed without any tidings Mr. Middleton decided he would learn just how much money had been entrusted to him. He opened the pretty little pink satin bag. In it was nothing but newspaper clips cut the size of dollars. He cannot yet understand how thieves can be so very polite with strangers they intend to rob.

ORONHYATEKIA AT NEWARK.

Supreme Chief Ranger Given a Hearty Welcome in New Jersey.

Newark, N. J., a city of 200,000 people, a few miles from New York, was

"The Store On the Corner"

does things—often without telling it—but here's a few things we'll tell about:

Whitewear.

We like to tell interesting things, and nothing is so interesting as NEWS THAT SAVES MONEY.

Ladies' Whitewear at almost half price, commencing Saturday morning.

Corset Covers, in all the new makes, Hamburg and Lace Trimmed, made of extra fine Cambric.

75c. Corset Covers for.....	50c.
60c. " " " " " " " " " "	40c.
45c. " " " " " " " " " "	30c.
35c. " " " " " " " " " "	25c.
30c. " " " " " " " " " "	20c.
25c. " " " " " " " " " "	17c.
20c. " " " " " " " " " "	14c.
15c. " " " " " " " " " "	10c.

Ladies Fine Cambric Drawers, Hamburg and Lace Trimmed, made of extra quality cambric.

75c. Drawers for.....	50c.
65c. " " " " " " " " " "	45c.
60c. " " " " " " " " " "	40c.
55c. " " " " " " " " " "	35c.
45c. " " " " " " " " " "	30c.
40c. " " " " " " " " " "	25c.
35c. " " " " " " " " " "	20c.
30c. " " " " " " " " " "	15c.

Ladies White Skirts, beautifully trimmed with Hamburg and Lace, and skirt and founced, made of very fine Egyptian Cotton.

\$2.50 Skirt for.....	\$1.67
1.85 " " " " " " " " " "	1.23
1.40 " " " " " " " " " "	1.07
1.25 " " " " " " " " " "	.87
.90 " " " " " " " " " "	.67
.85 " " " " " " " " " "	.60
.75 " " " " " " " " " "	.49
.60 " " " " " " " " " "	.45
.50 " " " " " " " " " "	.35

Ladies' Night Gowns with tucked yokes, Lace and Hamburg Trimmed. Very fine cambric. Every one a beauty.

\$2.00 Gowns for.....	\$1.35
1.15 " " " " " " " " " "	.79
.85 " " " " " " " " " "	.60
\$1.40 Gowns for.....	\$1.07
.90 " " " " " " " " " "	.65
.50 " " " " " " " " " "	.35

Boot Bargain.

Just to stimulate trade in our Shoe Department. No old stock, but the very newest style.

A Lady's Fine Dongola Lace Boot, very newest shape, extension edge, full toe, a boot that sells for one seventy-five. On sale Saturday **\$1.37 Pr.** morning for

All sizes, from 2½ to 7.

CASH ONLY.

E.O. Parsons

Cor. King and Ludlow Sts., West End.

the original home of Independent Forestry. The Order was founded there twenty-nine years ago. Tuesday was Foresters' day in Newark, the city being in holiday dress to receive and welcome the Supreme Chief Ranger of the Order, and rarely has a warmer welcome been given to any public men, however high in station, than was extended to the great fraternal leader. The mayors of two cities, Newark and Elizabeth, joined in the greeting, and the great auditorium was jammed with thousands of Foresters and prominent citizens. When the Supreme Chief Ranger entered the great assembly hall, the whole audience rose en masse and greeted him with the waving of flags and cheers. The different galleries, which were filled with ladies and their escorts, were profusely decorated with British and American flags, and the great stage was a mass of flowers and national colors. In the body of the hall were arranged 125 new members, who had been secured during the last few weeks by the efforts of the private members of Newark courts in honor of the occasion of the chief's visit, while behind them sat the members of the Order, who proposed them for membership. Each court, as it was called, responded with its quota, one court contributing \$4 as a souvenir of the event, the chief was presented with a magnificent ebony and gold gavel. His address was a splendid effort and moved the great audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. There were present over 2,000 members of the Order.

Harry—"I wish somebody would give me a hundred thousand dollars!" Uncle George—"Don't you think it rather stupid to be wasting your time in vain wishes?" Harry—"Guess you are right, Uncle George. I might as well have wished for a million."—Boston Transcript.

CLOCK'S LOCAL NEWS.

Another lot of Clocks just received, and we can give you a Good Clock for House, Office or Factory, in French or American, and from the best Manufacturers.

COME AND SEE THE GREAT VARIETY.

41 King St.

FERGUSON & PAGE,

Perforated Seats

Shaped Square. Light Dark. Chairs Recaned, (L. S. Cane only).

Hardware

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Shellac, Whiting Brushes.

DUVAL'S

Chair Caning and Umbrella Shop. 17 WATERLOO STREET.

Royal Teplitz,

Rich Cut Glass

and Fine China.

A complete stock now on hand at lowest prices.

O. H. WARWICK CO.

Limited. 78 and 80 KING STREET.

Henery Eggs!

Dairy Butter!

CREAM—Fresh every day.

RHUBARB—Wholesale.

S. Z. DICKSON

COUNTRY MARKET.

BIG BARGAINS

IN CHOICE TEA SETS.

42 Pieces, fancy decorated, with flowers and gilt. Special price, \$3.25.

Window Screens, 20c. to 30c. each.

Wire Screen Cloth, 14c. to 20c. yd.

Art Muslin, 6c. to 12c. yd.

Cotton Stockings, 5c. pair up.

Men's Cotton Socks, 6c. pair up.

GLOVES—Just received a sample lot of Ladies' Gloves 10c. pair up.

Arnold's Department Store,

11 and 15 Charlotte St.

RED ASH HARD COAL.

To those who wish to secure some of the best Furnace Hard Coal ever imported to St. John, we have a small lot of celebrated Red Ash Broken Coal, which generally sells from 75c. to \$1.00 per ton higher than other coals in New York.

Cash orders for lots of ten tons or more only \$6.35 while it lasts. Best Lehigh Furnace Coal also at lower prices.

J. S. GIBSON & CO.,

Smythe Street (near North Wharf) and 6 1-2 Charlotte Street.

Pure Maple Honey

IN BOTTLES.

JAMES PATTERSON,

19 and 20 South Market Wharf, 8 City Market.

HAVE MOVED

My office to 51 Smythe street, where you can get

Hard Wood and Kindling

AT LOWEST PRICES.

My office will be closed on Saturday afternoons during June, July and August.

J. S. FROST, 51 Smythe Street.

TO LET

Stone House at Torriburn,

nice situation, handy to station. Apply to

G. H. PETERS' SONS,

WARD STREET.

SUMMER STYLES.

Wide Brim, Medium and Small Brim Soft and Stiff Hats,

\$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and \$3.00 each.

Our stock is the choice of the best hats. We can satisfy the most exacting buyers.

Always in stock: STYTON SOFT HATS, \$5.00 each.

THORNE BROS., 93 King St.

PERSONAL.

Robert Colwell, Dominion Express agent at Halifax, formerly of this city, accompanied by his wife, arrived in the city last evening on the C.P.R. R. Mrs. Colwell went on through to Ottawa on a visit to friends, while Mr. Colwell will remain in the city for a few days.

Miss Lillian Snowball, daughter of Gov. Snowball, is in the city. Messrs. L. Phillips and A. Jones visited the fire district near Musquash yesterday on bicycles. One of the wheels breaking down they experienced some difficulty on the return trip.

Mrs. James L. Grass of Waasla, Sunbury Co., is visiting friends in the city.

Arthur Kerr, who recently underwent an operation in the General Public Hospital, has recovered sufficiently to be around among his friends again.

Grace Methodist church, Charlotte town, P. E. I., has extended a call to Rev. W. W. Lodge, of Hampton, N. B., and Mr. Lodge has accepted.

Mrs. A. M. Pound, of Vancouver, arrived in the city Thursday and left yesterday morning to visit her parents at Lepreau. Mrs. Pound has been four months on the road and made long stops at Kansas City, Denver and Chicago.

L. W. Bailey, Jr., son of Dr. Bailey of the university, late of the Bank of British North America, Halifax, has been appointed manager of the Bank of New Brunswick at Campbellton.

Mrs. James P. Byrne, of Bathurst, is visiting Mrs. McCullough, of Dorchester street.

Miss Lydia R. Morrison, accompanied by her piece, E. Margaret Morrison, are spending a few days in Moncton.

Dr. R. B. Sewell left last night on a trip to New York and Philadelphia.

W. H. McQuade, Chas. O'Hara and Philip O'Neill returned last night from Charlotte Co., where they spent some day fishing. They made a good catch and had most pleasant trip.

The marriage of Ralph N. M. Robertson to Miss Pauline Tapley, daughter of Capt. Daniel Tapley, will take place at the Tapley home, Douglas avenue, next Thursday.

James Allison, formerly of the British North American Bank staff here, but later connected with the bank in British Columbia, is in the city.

E. H. McAlpine, K. C., went to Ottawa yesterday to represent the crown in the three rifle range cases of Turnbull, Corkery and DeBury in the Supreme Court.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Cushing and daughter and Mrs. Cushing's mother, Mrs. J. K. Dunlop, left yesterday afternoon on a two-weeks' trip to the United States.

Edwin Allingham, C. P. R. trainman, is home from Denver, Col., where he attended the railway trainmen's convention.

Miss Belle Godard, of Douglas avenue, is visiting friends in Pictou.

Samuel Schofield arrived from Toronto yesterday.

C. D. Boss, the biscuit manufacturer of Connecticut, is in the city.

J. Greppo, of New York, is here with his family to spend the warm weather in the city.

Senator Domville, who passed through the city on the Montreal express yesterday from Ottawa to Kings county, was suffering from injury to side and hip sustained aboard the train by stumbling against a seat while the train was rounding a curve.

Arthur Abbinette, formerly clerk of the Dufferin Hotel, here, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon.

Harry C. Mann, formerly a telegraph operator at Union station, passed through the city yesterday en route from Petitedoc to Baltimore, where he will resume his dental studies.

Harold Williams, of this city, one of the members of the Hi Henry minstrels, is home for a month. He will join the company the latter part of July in Milwaukee.

John L. Carleton, K. C., left yesterday for Ottawa to attend the supreme court.

Mrs. R. LeB. Tweedie left yesterday evening for Boston.

GENERAL.

Two steamship lines have submitted tenders for a fortnightly service. They are submitted by the Dominion and the Allan line.

The Dominion government has decided to guarantee the bonds of the Canadian Northern railway to the extent of \$13,000 per mile for 720 miles, also to advance \$3,000,000 to the Montreal harbor commission.

Seventy-eight persons are dead as a result of the flood at Topeka, Kansas.

The steamer Deutschland, which touched off the Hook yesterday, was got off at high tide.

SATURDAY SERMONETTE.

Heartily know, When half-gods go, The gods arrive.

—Emerson.

With a short sightedness common to all, we treasure up many things that are of really little value and profit, things material and things intangible, but none the less real. Sometimes, besides being petty, they are false as well, or in other words are but the shadows of what we take them to be.

But while we cherish these false, ideals of what is real and lasting, we value them just as highly for the time being as if they were all we think them to be.

We are ignorant of the fact that they are only myths, pleasing fictions of the fancy about which imagination has woven the garments and shed the light of truth, or that they are but inferior, while others see them for what they are.

But when we discover that our cherished ideal has the feet of clay, when the shadow of what is fair and noble is taken away from us, when our hopes shatter, is not our grief, our disappointment, as sincere as if we had lost something worth the while? It is an extremely unpleasant experience.

To say the least—when we find that we have been taking false for true and hollow for genuine, in character, in ideals, in almost any phase of life, it is humiliating, it is disappointing, but it often contains the seeds of a richer experience and one which may be made helpful.

For unless we lose sight of the unworthy we can never fully appreciate the best in life; while we admire what is shallow and fleeting, false and untrue, we are unable to see the ideal we have set up, and in imagination seeing it everything to be desired, our eyes are blinded to its true nature and we fall likewise to see the real beauty of what is genuine and good.

But, "when half-gods go," then we get a better idea of what are the fairest heights of life and achievement, and with a clearer vision we are enabled to see that out of apparent ill, out of tribulation even pain, comes what is far better than what was ours before; and that life is made up of lessons learned in such a manner, of being by mistakes to what is good and worthy.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

The 31st anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John H. McRobbie, No. 6 Queen square, was very pleasantly observed last evening. Friends and relatives gathered and presented to host and hostess a handsome mantel clock.

On Thursday evening the first wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McKay, No. 121 Duke street, was celebrated by the assembling of friends and the presentation of a suitable gift.

Mrs. McKay is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McRobbie.

IMPORTANT BASEBALL NEWS.

The young Robinson's Mill-ponders have been practicing hard for some weeks and now feel able to meet any club of their own size. They would like to have a chance at the Cornwall Cotton Millers or the Gilbert's Islanders, but the opposing team must furnish a catcher's mitt. The Robinson's have been buying cent drags at Mrs. Lawlor's for some time in the hope of getting one, but luck seems to be against them.

FOUND DEAD.

DIGBY, N. S., June 5.—Ellis Bartlett, of Weymouth, was found dead in his bed in his room at Captain Charles Sanders house at Sandy Cove at six o'clock last night. He was on a business trip to the village and was not feeling well, so remained in bed yesterday. He was last seen alive at three p. m.

THE COURT BLOCK.

The Court block at Indiantown will in a very short time be full of dirt. Two years ago the city teamsters began dumping rubbish into it and as they have worked hard and continuously ever since there is now but a small space left to be filled. When that extra twenty-five per cent of wages comes, the residents of Indiantown may justly hope to have the old cellar filled before the end of next summer.

HALIFAX BASE BALL.

Arrangements are being made to bring two base ball teams from St. John to play in Halifax.

Thomas Mullane, of the Crescents, has joined the Standards base ball team for the summer.

Morrell & Sutherland

A Daily Bulletin

It has been our mission to put new notions into trade ways, and in no thing more than into advertising. There is no use in theory or practice for the merchant who won't advertise, for the reason that people demand to be told now-a-days what to look for. This daily review has become a very necessary part of the business—educating shoppers into proper understanding of qualities, values and methods, pointing the way to quick buying chances, printing the news impartially and considering the interest of customers on par with our own. You've a right to know a store's policy and the progressive store usually manages that you do know. And where things are coming and going constantly it is only fair that you should be told where to look for the best attractions. This is part of the programme for today and Monday.

A Sale of Whitewear,

Manufacturers' Samples.

300 pieces of DAINTY WHITE UNDERWEAR, for Women and Girls, on sale here at one third less than regular prices.

NIGHTDRESSES,	-	49c. to \$2.50
CORSET COVERS,	-	19c. to 1.59
DRAWERS,	-	25c. to 1.49
CHEMISE,	-	39c. to 1.49
COMBINATIONS,	-	98c. to 2.75
BRIDES' SETS,	-	\$3.25 to 6.00
GIRLS' WHITEWEAR from	-	.25 up.

Girls' Coats

Reduced.

Smart little coats for girls from 3 to 14 years, in navy blue, cardinal and mixed tweed.

\$2.25 COATS NOW \$1.49.

3.00 COATS NOW 1.98.

4.50 COATS NOW 2.98.

Chatelaines

Half Price.

A manufacturer's overstock of new chatelaine purses are here for your choosing, at half price and less.

35c. NOW 19c.

\$1.00 NOW 49c.

2.50 NOW 98c.

Men's Ties

A Bargain.

200 new silk ties for men in best shapes—four-in-hand, flowing end and puffs—worth 50c. and 75c. While they last, your choice For 25c.

All this season's best makes. Lace, taffeta and Lisle. Colors, white, cream, grey, modes, tan, brown and black.

Special 25c. pair.

Fabric

Gloves.

It isn't exactly advertising, is it, where people read in spite of themselves? There's no suggestion of clap-net and never any attempt at misrepresentation. What we print is read on an average by ten thousand people. That's constituency enough to make us careful in the use of words and doubly careful to put nothing in the paper that isn't in the store.

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