

The St. John's Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1899.

No. 72.

VOL. XXXVII.

PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

DENIED TO THE CHILDREN OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

City Judge Schatz Will Deal Rigorously With the Boys and Girls Under Sixteen Years of Age Who Are Found in Theatres or Other Places of Amusement.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 3.—Children who to the theatre are threatened with imprisonment in some institution until they are of age. City Judge Schatz has given out this ultimatum, and any youngsters who go to see Eliza cross the line to behold the death of Tompkins do so at their own peril.

Edward Wren, under the glances of the Westchester Women's Club and the stern look of the magistrate, rubbed his eyes into his eyes until they were surrounded by successive strata of tears and grime.

"Do you hear that, Miss Blank?" said the judge of the right. "He says he didn't know it was wrong."

"Guiltily or not guiltily" asked the court. "Guiltily" wailed the boy.

"I'll let you go this time," said the judge. "But, mind, if you do not see to it that you go to the theatre like this to some institution until you are of age."

There is an element among the young-folk of Mount Vernon society which strongly resents the judge's interference. It is in the High School, where many of the young persons are just hovering on the dizzy brink of 16. It would be decidedly uncomfortable for a young fellow to escort a young woman to the theatre only to fall in the catches of the law and pass five years in a reformatory for his conduct.

Fond parents in this town will, however, resort their offspring to places of amusement more frequently in order to spare them the ignominy of being arrested. The next time the circus reaches England, the old friend the Rev. G. Osborne Troop of Montreal, set-d as his locum tenens, to the great satisfaction of the many who had known and loved him in days gone by.

Our annual missionary meeting last December was of peculiar interest, as it was addressed by Miss Eira, a C. M. S. missionary stationed in Paris, and also by Archbishop Neale, the director of Indian missions in Rupert's Land.

our own congregation, but also many from other churches, will usefully remember his admirable mission address; and especially a course for children delivered in late school house during spectacles of the large room crowded with young people, many of whom had come long distance to hear the teacher, will not soon be forgotten. The admirable addresses, which sustained attention to the last.

Nor were home missions forgotten in our church. The Easter offering was in the diocesan branch of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, amounting to \$21.85, which, recently, in obedience to the XXIInd canon, envelopes were sent to our people and a canvas was instituted on behalf of the home missions, on which topic a sermon was preached on June 25.

On the 20th of March the bishop of the diocese conferred \$3 candidates. On the 12th of April a commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the C. M. S. was held in our school, special sermons having been preached on the occasion.

The Sunday school continues to flourish under the management of H. C. Tilley. In the case of many families religious instruction on Sunday afternoon is given by the parent. Hence our numbers are not so numerous as in other churches, when compared with the extent of the congregation.

The children's officers have been given, during the past year, to foreign missions; to the Bishop of Antigua's Indian Home at Westwood, and since last Easter to the Bishop of the diocese, whose visit to us and kindly memories will not soon be forgotten.

Space would fail me to enumerate all the societies which exist in the church and by means of which our faithful laity do so much for God's service. The association of ladies known as the Church Workers by their untiring efforts paid for the renovation of the church and the larger part of the cost of the church window. The Senior Guild, a society provided a two-manual organ for the Sunday school, and the Junior Guild, which is a church for the church or charitable or missionary object.

The Young Men's Association, founded in 1874, is still vigorous and of great help to the pastor. It arranges courses of lectures, and is responsible for the weekly paper, the "Standard." The distinctively religious work is represented by our chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the first chapter founded in the diocese, and by the Society of St. Perpetua, organized on similar lines a month or two since. It is responsible for the visitation of the poor. The Gleaner's Union works for the education of the young in the knowledge of the Bible, and interest all our people in the same; and especially for united prayer on their behalf. The most recent of these societies is the Society of St. Andrew, which is a church for the church or charitable or missionary object.

In conclusion, it has to be emphatically stated that, under God, all that has been done in the church since the year 1874, and who came there 11 years ago with only a student's training, without previous experience, knows not whether to give more gratitude to his people for their forbearance towards himself or for the work for the parish. There is no church probably in the diocese which has been so sorely tried by bereavement in losing eminence, as was found within the walls of this spiritual help. In a few years, to have lost such men as Thomas W. Daniel, C. H. Fairweather, James H. Kaye, Thomas E. Millette, George F. Smith, George R. deForest, Sir Leonard Tilley, and recently, in the very completion of a long and noble career, to the city of St. John, William Wallace Turnbull, — such losses might well cause mourning to the future.

THE FRENCH VIEW.

COMMODORE HENRIQUE OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND FRENCH FLEET.

Is All For Peace and Good Will—An Interview With Him—Agreement Between the English and French Commodore to Minimize Friction.

St. John's, N.B., July 5.—The conference between Commodore Giffard, in command of the British Newfoundland station, and Commodore Henrique, commanding the French flagship Lily, has resulted in an agreement to attempt to minimize the friction along the treaty shore so much as possible. The Lily will sail tomorrow for St. Pierre. The Commodore Henrique, on his flagship Lily, is a second-class cruiser of 4,600 tons register, armed with rapid fire guns and equipped with all modern improvements. She carries 350 men, and can steam 18 knots an hour.

The commodore, who is 60 years of age, visited the treaty coast thirty years ago. Upon my showing him despatches of the Associated Press concerning alleged friction between the French and British ships, he said there had been no such thing as a conference with the French shore this season. Some little differences had arisen, but these would be easily adjusted with the French. He had to do with the British command here to have a conference with the Newfoundland government was incorrect. He had to do with the British command here. Correspondence had passed between them since his arrival and he believed the differences would be amicably arranged.

Replying to a question about the removal of the salmon nets from Parks from the Bay of Isles, certain news-copiers, he answered that the affair did not come under his personal observation. As the matter was reported to him from the press, he was unable to give any definite information on the exclusive reservation of M. Boucher. Removal of them was within the duty of the French command.

He was to transmit through the Herald an expression of his strong desire to perform his duties on the Newfoundland coast as peacefully as possible. He intended to pour oil on the troubled waters, or rather on troubles which are carried by peaceful means. He said, "I am not publishing exaggerated and sensational reports. The officers and men of the Newfoundland fishery are not friendly relations. He believed in settling such difficulties by peaceful means and would do what he possibly could for peace."

ARGONAUTS WIN AND LOSE.

Their Four Qualify for the Grand Challenge Cup After a Hard Race—Single Soulers Both Beaten.

HENLEY, July 5.—In the first heat for the grand challenge cup eight today the Argonauts (Toronto) crew beat the Dutch crew by two feet. Time, 7 minutes 6 seconds. The Dutch team, rowing 34, while the Argonauts, of Toronto, got away well at 40 and secured a lead of length before the Dutchmen knew where they were. Above the island the Dutchmen caught the Canadians and led at Frawley College in 3 minutes 19 seconds, by the length of their forward stroke. Hence there was a terrific struggle; the Canadians spurred again and just as they reached the post secured victory in getting the nose of their boat in front. The time made is considered very fast. It was the general opinion that the Argonauts had a narrow escape from defeat.

In the second heat for the Thames Challenge Cup eight the London Rowing Club beat the Thames Rowing Club by a length and a quarter. Time, 7m. 11s.

In the third heat the London Club beat Balliol College by a length and a quarter. Time, 7m. 11s.

In the fourth heat for the Thames Challenge Cup eight the Thames Rowing Club beat Eton by a length. Time, 7m. 6s.

ANGELICAN SYNOD.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Dean Partridge and Judge Hanington Elected Governors of Kings College—Synod Given a Sail Thru-year—Will Meet in St. John Next Year.

CHATHAM, N. B., July 5.—This morning reports of parishes were concluded and reports were received from the registrar, the governors of Kings college and the Women's Aid Association. Nominating committee reported as follows:—The standing committee of the synod—The bishop, Dean Partridge, Archdeacon Neale, Canon Forsyth, Revs. Newham and Dewdney, Messrs. F. Schofield, A. C. Fairweather, G. O. D. O'Neil, C. E. A. Simonds, C. H. Smith, G. E. Fairweather, Board of Home Missions—The bishop, Dean Partridge, Archdeacon Neale, Canon Forsyth, Revs. Newham and Dewdney, Messrs. G. A. Schofield, C. F. Kinner, J. H. Campbell, Sidney Smith, H. A. Harvey, Board of church literature—The bishop, Dean Partridge, Archdeacon Neale, Canon Forsyth, Revs. Newham and Dewdney, Messrs. G. A. Schofield, C. F. Kinner, J. H. Campbell, Sidney Smith, H. A. Harvey, Board of church literature—The bishop, Dean Partridge, Archdeacon Neale, Canon Forsyth, Revs. Newham and Dewdney, Messrs. G. A. Schofield, C. F. Kinner, J. H. Campbell, Sidney Smith, H. A. Harvey.

THE DIAMOND SCULLS. In the second heat of the Diamond sculls, H. Howland, Cambridge, beat Bright of the Argonauts. Bright did not have the ghost of a chance with Howland, who jumped off with the lead and was clear of his opponent before the latter had started. Then Howland paddled along, increasing his lead as he liked.

In the third heat of the Diamond sculls, H. Howland, Cambridge, beat Bright of the Argonauts. Hemmerde outlasted Goldman. The Oceanist started with a stroke of 34 to Goldman's 38, and led before leaving the island. At the retrace Hemmerde was half a length ahead, and at Frawley court, with a length in the lead, he was second, he was almost clear. Hemmerde started half a length behind, but won by a length in 5 minutes 41 seconds.

In the fourth heat of the Diamond sculls, H. Howland, Cambridge, beat Bright of the Argonauts. The fifth heat was one of the most exciting seen at Henley. Thompson was first, in 7m. 7s., and as he claimed a foul occurred near the quarter mile post, which was allowed, though the referee was of opinion that the foul was universal. At no time in the race were the oarsmen ever clear of society.

Abe, at 35, led Thompson at 33 and was almost clear at the top of the island. Abe then came out to anchor a pile as the boat of Thompson was on his station. The pair found about mid-stream—Abe got away first and passed Frawley Court leading by three-quarters of a length. Thompson gradually closed up and passed Abe, but the latter came on with a rare rush at the finish, Thompson was in the lead at the line.

THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM. In the first heat of the silver goblets, doubles, the Thames Rowing Club rowed over the course, Bolt and Speck, of the club, rendered beautiful music, and added a strain to the brainy music. The second heat was won by First Trinity by a length in 8m. 51s.

In the third heat St. George's Hospital crew won in 8m. 11s.

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MAPLES AND ELMS.

Joseph Meahan Tells How to Grow Them From Seed.

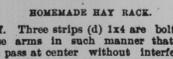
A correspondent wrote me recently, asking if it was advisable for him to sow sugar maple seeds in the spring, as he had 15 acres of land he would like to cover with sugar maple trees. I wrote him that it would be useless to sow the seed in spring if it had been kept in a dry condition, but if it had been in damp soil all winter, if only slightly damp, it might then be sown with reasonable chance of its growing. But as stated before in these columns, it is not wise on the part of amateurs to attempt the raising of tree seedlings unless it be of sorts which grow readily from seed, as it is not at all the same thing as raising vegetable or flower plants. It is much more satisfactory to obtain a lot of seedlings and set them out where wanted. A 15-acre lot planted with seedlings two or three feet in height, and kept cultivated for a few years, would make a surprising growth. Cultivation is necessary, that no weeds take the food the trees should have. In this way a young forest of almost any kind of tree could be had in a short space of time. In this way nurserymen bring on acres of shade trees in a few years, and it is just as easy for farmers to do the same thing. There are but very few cases where it would not be very much more satisfactory to set out bought seedlings than to attempt the raising of the plants at home.

There are a few trees which ripen their seeds in early summer, and among them some that farmers might like to sow. The white maple, red birch, red maple and all elms ripen very soon after flowering, and if sown at once make fair plants the same season. The white maple treated in this way will make plants of two or three feet high the same season in favorable times. But neither this nor the red maple is of much value in the way of timber, not as much as elms are. The way to sow these seeds is to secure them as soon as they fall from the trees and save them in convenient beds, from which they may be transplanted in a year or two, when of proper height. Beds four feet wide are of convenient size, permitting of the pulling out of weeds and the watching of seedlings as they grow. The seeds are to be covered to about their own depth, and if all goes well they appear above ground almost at once. A somewhat singular fact is that if these seeds are kept all fall and sown then, with other seeds at the usual time, rarely do any of them grow. Fresh white maple seeds grow so readily that it is quite feasible to sow a few seeds in squares, much as corn is often sown. If two or three seeds be sown together there would certainly be one plant to a hill, and if more come, the strongest one should be left. There is some danger of mistaking altogether here and there under this plan, but on the other hand, young trees that do start do not receive the slight check which those do that have to be transplanted. There is much interest in watching the growth of seedlings, and this should lead many to collect and sow these seeds, aside from what there may be attached to it in the way of profit. —Practical Farmer.

A WAGON HAY RACK.

How One Can Be Made at Home That Will Prove Satisfactory.

In constructing a hay rack for an ordinary high-wheel farm wagon take four sides or bedsteads (as they are called) long, red elm timber makes the best material, as it is light and durable. To these bolt four cross-pieces, one on each side, 1 1/2 inches wide. In the center place a good strong staple through which the lower ends of wing arms pass. Arms (c) are made of 2x4-inch



HOMEMADE HAY RACK.

Three strips (d) 1x4 are bolted to those arms in such manner that they will pass at center without interfering. This will form wings extending over wagon wheels. If desired, bottom cross-piece (b, large or small illustration) can be made eight inches wide and mortised to receive arms, doing away with staple mentioned above. For the front end, two pieces 1x2 at base tapering to three inches at top, slightly curving in toward center and three cross-pieces mortised into this will make it complete. This can be bolted inside to bedsteads by short bolts or full length rod in such manner as to permit folding down when not in use. Folding stakes can be placed at back end or left off, according to choice. This is termed a three-piece rack and can be removed or replaced conveniently by one person.

Food Value of an Egg. One of our exchanges has the following to say in regard to the food value of eggs: "Six large eggs weigh about one pound. As a food producer, one pound of eggs is equal to one pound of beef. About one-third of the weight of an egg is solid nutriment, which is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones and tough pieces that have to be laid aside. Practically an egg is animal food; and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butchery necessary to obtain it. Eggs at average prices are among the cheapest and most nutritious articles of diet. Like milk, an egg is complete food in itself, containing everything that is necessary for the development of a perfect animal. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking."

Tree Planting Suggestions. It is probable that if farmers generally would plant ten acres of each farm with elm, hickory, ash and whitewood, the principal woods used in the manufacture of carriages, the profits from those ten acres in 30 years would be much larger than from any other ten acres of the farm for the entire period. It is predicted that within a quarter of a century there will be such a shortage of these woods as to seriously embarrass the carriage manufacturing business.

Father and Progress. Honor to the boy who thinks his father's knowledge pretty nearly perfect. But let no young dairyman, however successful his father was as a dairyman, think that there is nothing to learn.

EARLY LAMBS.

The American Agriculturist's First Prize Article on Raising Spring Lambs for the Early City Markets.

The secret of success in raising early lambs is in being able to put upon the market a fat lamb of compact form, which at the age of 6 to 8 weeks will weigh alive from 44 to 60 pounds, and that will be ready to sell during the months of January, February and the first half of March. Some years they may be shipped with profit as late as April 10, if the weather remains sufficiently cold. Do not go into the business unless you like the care of sheep, and are willing to pay the price of success. Be sparing of neither time, trouble nor money that you may have for sale the very best and fattest lamb possible in the shortest time. To do this, avoid all long-legged, lanky sheep either as dams or sires.

So far as my experience goes, there is no better cross for early breeding than the first or second cross of the Merino ewe with the best thoroughbred Shropshire buck you can get. That furnishes a low-down, compact, and very hardy, a rich milker, and will shear a good fleece. Having secured such a flock of ewes in their condition and on good pasture, put with them a Shropshire buck about the last week of June. You cannot always govern the time of the ewes dropping their lambs, as you can if ewes are bred in cool weather. Keep the buck in a cool shed during the day, with all the good clover hay and oats he will eat, and let him run with the flock at night and during the cool of the morning.

Do not attempt to raise early lambs unless you have a suitable place in which to winter your flock. I mean by that a good basement barn or a good shed of the barn, which can be closed up so tightly that snow cannot sift in or cold drafts reach the lambs. Abundant ventilation must be provided above the stock by means of sliding windows. If it is a shed end of a barn have a floor above and stow the fodder there, and let it be dropped down into a box to be distributed from the feed racks. Visit your flock very often during the day, also at night, if necessary during lambing time. Be sure the milk is started and the lamb fed before he is more than an hour or two old.

A ration of roots is good, but not a necessity. Living as I do in western New York, in a great bean-growing section, my coarse feed is almost exclusively bean fodder. Good clover hay is all right, but I prefer bean fodder twice a day, and a feed of good clover hay once, giving all the sheep will eat up clean. Commence giving the ewes a small ration of grain three or four weeks before any lambs arrive. This may consist of clean bran, if the flock is in good flesh. If not, bran and corn meal, one pint per head once daily, mixed equal parts by weight. As the ewes drop their lambs separate them from the remainder of the flock. Increase their feed till at the end of a week or ten days they may have a full feed of the above mixture. I have fed with equal good results a mixture by weight of equal parts, wheat and clover hay. Give one pound to a sheep three times a day. Watch the flock at feeding time and do not overfeed. Use judgment. If twice a day seems to be enough, stop at that practice, and let the feed be given at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. If fed three times a day feed earlier and later at noon. As soon as any of the lambs are two weeks old, provide a place where the lambs may slip through by themselves and feed equal parts of wheat and bran. As has been in of the same kind that the ewes are eating. Never let the trough get empty, also when it has been long empty and you fill it again they will overeat and make mischief, as it does not take much to check the growth of a lamb. Have the trough fastened to the side of the shed, and high enough so that they may eat with their heads on line with their body. Six inches above the trough, fasten a board broad enough to more than cover the trough, so as to effectually prevent all litter from dropping into the feed, and prevent their getting their feet into the trough. You will find it a great advantage in teaching the lambs to eat this early, if you mix a little granulated sugar with their feed. They will eat much more of it and you cannot too quickly get a lamb too large or too fat. Keep salt in a box constantly before the sheep, and see that it is clean. Also keep plenty of good, clean water before the sheep; rinse the tub often so that it may always be clean and sweet.

As you sell or ship out lambs, put the mothers by themselves and take all grain away. You will usually have one or two or more of twin lambs that have not been getting milk enough and have learned to steal, so that they will be ready to draw out all milk from such ewes as you may hold them. That will save the trouble of milking them out, as would have to be done if the lambs had not been taken away. You may put some good mother with one of such lambs in a small pen. After holding her for a week or ten days she may adopt the lamb and she may not. If my plan is followed it will enable the farmer with few acres to carry with profit just double the number of sheep that he could under the old practice of raising March lambs which are turned out summer pasture and allowed to run till they weigh from 75 to 90 pounds each. I also practice shearing in the latter part of March. The wool will have a good start before it is time to turn them out of the barn to pasture.—Ira L. Cross, in American Agriculturist.

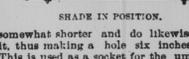
Culls Dear at Any Price. The time of good prices for pure-bred stock is a time of more or less temptation for the breeder, as also for the farmer who buys for the improvement of his herd. The breeder is tempted to keep and sell something that is not good enough to use for breeding. The farmer is induced to buy it because it looks cheap compared with meritorious pure-bred animals. Both lose money in the end. The breeder who sells culls will soon have a corresponding reputation. The farmer who buys culls will lose many times the difference in price, and his faith in pure-bred stock to a certain extent. Stock breeders are not an exact science, and culls will, some occasionally, but do not sell or buy them for breeding purposes.

Keeping Up Fertility. The fertility of the soil must be kept up by an intelligent and systematic plan of manuring and in addition the soil must be put in proper shape for receiving the seed. When this is done the farmer may rely upon nature doing the rest, and by chance there should be an unfavorable season he will be better off by having cultivated his land properly before sowing than if he had not done so.

A SHADE FOR A CULTIVATOR.

How a Big Umbrella May Be Attached to a Hoe.

Buy a large, strong, cotton umbrella having a stout handle without a knob or hook at the end. Take a 2x4 about three feet long and bore a hole a little larger in diameter than the handle of the umbrella in the center of the board and about two-thirds through. Take a block (2x4) a foot long and bore a corresponding hole through its center and spike to the first in such a way that the holes will correspond. Take another block



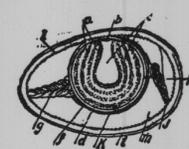
SHADE IN POSITION.

somewhat shorter and do likewise with it, thus making a hole six inches deep in the block than the umbrella handle. By wedging it can be held firmly in place. The shade is now ready to be mounted on the cultivator. Much depends on the kind of frame the cultivator has as to the mode of attaching it. There is such a variety of cultivators that it would be useless to describe any particular one. In almost every case, however, the machine is put up in such a way that by taking a 2x4 corresponding length to the longest of the standards, boring half-inch holes in the end of each and putting in bolts six or eight inches in length, the device can be securely fastened. Set the standard in the desired position across the frame. Then beneath the frame put the second 2x4. Put in the bolts and tighten up the nuts as much as possible. If desired more than two bolts can be put in, but two will prove sufficient on most machines. Most machines have the seat bolt of the shade, instead of in front of it, as shown in the illustration. There may be some other mode that will suit the machine you are using. If so, use it. The main idea is to have a device that is fully to endure life and health by overheating and sunstroke, when a trifling expense and a little work will insure safety and comfort. The only great difficulty is the wind, but the need of a shade is not great with a good breeze blowing. The umbrella may then be set down or lowered.—Orange Judd Farmer.

STRUCTURE OF AN EGG.

An Interesting Picture Showing Cross Section of a Hen's Egg.

The cut shows a cross section of a hen's egg before incubation. A, yellow part of yolk; b, germ spot which is always present in fertile eggs and can be readily seen on breaking the shell; c, white part of yolk, consisting of a central, rounded, shaped mass and a number of layers



STRUCTURE OF AN EGG.

arranged around it, the outer layer of white lying just beneath the vitelline membrane. D, Outside this membrane is a layer of more fluid albumen; e, chalazae; f, air space; g, shell membrane; h, shell; k, layer of thicker albumen outside the yolk; l, boundary between outer and middle parts of the albumen or white of the egg.—Orange Judd Farmer.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

A Few Acres Well Cultivated Better Than More Superficially Tilled.

As soon as we learn in this country that the farmer who cultivates his land better than many acres carelessly cultivated, the greater will be the profits of farming. The great extent and original cheapness of our farming lands have been a detriment to us agriculturally. Thousands got their farms at \$1.25 an acre, and even less, and so the original claim as rapidly as possible, and engaged in farming "all out doors." Almost necessarily such farming is loosely done. When there are but few acres under cultivation, they must be made to produce what we need, and they can be with less expenditure of time and effort. The English farmer compels his few acres to yield as much of our many acres do, because his system is more perfect. The farms of the future will be smaller. The time will come—after we are gone—when herds will not rove over great fields, but will be soiled; when the wheat and corn crops will be made to more than double the present average yield, and when farming will be less irksome because its operation will be more contracted in every respect. If these things will be profitable and desirable then, why would they not be profitable and desirable now?—Western Plowman.

Sowing in Summer.

Ten acres of sowing crop, says Hoard's Dairyman will give the same results as 60 acres of pasture, and during the hot, dry months of August and beginning of September, when the pastures are burned up, will prove vastly more satisfactory. One man for an hour during the early morning will out grow two men, and the feeding to the animals is only a very short chore. Mr. Hiram Smith, who keeps nearly 100 cows on 200 acres of land, depends very largely on sowing. He sows winter rye for early feed; when the rye gets too woody, he changes to clover, then follows with millet, succeeded by fodder corn and the second cutting of clover. He is a man who figures costs very closely, and claims that for making a pound of butter ordinary pasture is the most costly of any kind of farm feed.

MILLINERY NOTES.

Both Flowers and Fruit Are Used as Trimmings.

There are little hats entirely of flowers, trimmed with changeable ribbon, which are exceedingly attractive. For example, a toque made of mignonette is decorated with green and white changeable ribbon and another of Parma violets with straw and violet ribbon.

The veil is being omitted more and more frequently, even for inform occasions. Of course it is never worn upon occasions of ceremony. Speaking of



STRAW TOQUE.

omissions, the custom of a man offering his arms to a lady is now more honored in the breach than the observance. For a long time it has disappeared from ordinary daily life, although a former generation considered it essential to good manners. The only occasions upon which the custom has obtained of late years have been the walk in to dinner from the drawing room and the promenade in the ballroom between dances, but now proponents are beginning to walk side by side without touching arms, and no doubt it will soon be possible for a woman to march in to dinner without actual support from her cavalier. Obstructionists will doubtless be able to trace back this change of manners to the higher education of woman and her adoption of the bicycle.

Cherries are a frequent decoration of hats this season. A model of light beige straw is very prettily trimmed with eucalyptus and a quantity of cherries of different shades of red, with foliage.

The hat illustrated is of beige straw, trimmed with violet, with beige tulle. At the side is a chon of rare ribbon, connected with another chon which rests upon the hair. A trail of pink convolvulus passes up over the crown.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

Humble Fabrics Exalted to a High Position.

Within the last few years many materials not before considered as belonging to the domain of dress have come into use for gowns, deans and crash being conspicuous among them; but this year there is a yet more striking innovation, burials, pure and simple, being introduced as a dress fabric. Of course it is not the roughest, roughest kind of flannel, it is the comparatively smooth, even quality of the lightest weight used for wall hangings, etc., and is appropriate to the domain of dress because of duck of a different color and with cotton or linen braid and tape in fancy patterns and a quantity of other things for, while these coarse goods are so largely employed for ordinary hot weather



REDINGOTE.

er wear, swiss muslin, both plain and dotted, composes some of the nicest hot weather gowns. They are not particularly durable, but as they are inexpensive that is of little consequence, and they are extremely light and cool as well as attractive while they are clean and fresh. They are entirely composed of puffs and drapery of muslin, and the wearer can give them an aspect of originality by the addition of a knot of velvet or ribbon or a bunch of flowers and some quills. The picture shows a novel tailor made redingote of very thin mastic cloth. It is tight, but forms a sort of stitched plastron in front, which falls from the neck to the foot and is adorned with wooden buttons. Bands of shirred silk are applied to the foot of the redingote and the sleeves in ornamental designs and also decorate the side of the flaring collar. There is a narrow belt of the silk also.

TAILOR MADE GOWNS.

Two Bodices Often Made For One Skirt.

Two bodices often made for one skirt. Tailor made gowns of thin wool, cloth, pique or duck are very much worn. In having one of these costumes made it is not at all unusual to have two bodices instead of one, as it permits of more variety. One bodice is a neat jacket, the other a bolero, and they may be worn interchangeably with the same skirt as occasion demands. The bolero is the more "up to date," but the jacket is sometimes the more useful.

Blossoms to be worn under the jacket or bolero are often marvels of fine needlework. White being in great favor this season, wash materials are largely employed, and chemisettes are often a mass of valenciennes lace, embroidery and tucks. The finest batiste and nainsook are used. These materials come by the



TAILOR MADE GOWN.

yard, also in all over designs of tucking, puffing, frilling and insertion, and usually have much openwork, which renders them cool. For women who do not care for wash fabrics there are blouses of liberty silk, net or mousseline de sole over silk. These are worn with a soft cravat of the same material or lace. The cut shows a tailor made gown of beige cloth. The seamless skirt is closed at the side and is finished with rows of stitching. The bolero jacket has rounded sleeves, with larger tabs in front and collar and revers of white faille. Gold buttons and silk cords trim the bodice and the bolero. The hat, which is made of beige straw, is trimmed with white tulle and blue flowers and loops of blue taffeta.

THE FASHIONABLE FIGURE.

It Is Formed Upon the Model of a Stove Pipe.

The general style of gowns is now very attractive, clinging attire and low vying draperies being far more pleasing to the artistic eye than the stiff, rigid forms which prevailed a few years ago. Not satisfied, however, with discarding all artificial distortion of the figure, such as bustles, haircloth, balloon sleeves and pads, fashion has decreed that the natural contours of the figure should be suppressed and flattened to the utmost degree possible. Of course it is only the blindest followers of fashion who carry out this idea and consent to destroy or straighten the natural curves, but such is the theory at present prevailing. New corsets are constructed with the single purpose of narrowing the hips and converting the back and front profile into a



THE MODEL FORM.

straight vertical line, but as the most effective of these instruments are very expensive there is every prospect that nature will not be entirely subdued and will still be visible in the human form divine. The accompanying cut shows to what an extent the fashionable ideal of the figure has changed within a short time. The model illustrated is the latest and is immensely long, the front steels being entirely straight, while those at the sides are curved as little as possible. The hips are closely bound by a tight yoke of strong webbing, while the fullness at the top in front is almost entirely omitted. This straight jacket is worn immediately under the gown, except for a little corset cover.

Not a Free Recreation.

"It doesn't cost anything to contemplate." "Doesn't it? I noticed Mrs. Dasha-way's tailor made suit one day, and it cost me \$40. My wife had to have one just like it."—Detroit Free Press.

THE SUMMER WARDROBE.

New Poplins—How Traveling Gowns Are Made.

Poplin is one of the best of the season's materials. It is used for all sorts of gowns, from simple ones to those of great elaborateness, and is seen in black and all the new colors—several blues and violets, a number of greens, grays and beiges and poppy and venetian red. There is a lovely shade of pastel green, another of light tortoisie blue and a beautiful silver gray. Poplin is employed for little girls as well as women.

Traveling gowns are very simply made, the tailor made style being preferred, and



LEERS GOWN.

all elaborations of fastening and troublesome adjustments are avoided. A pocket is a necessity, but it is difficult to put anywhere except in the back seam and yet keep it out of evidence. Where there are no plaits at all in the back of the skirt it cannot be kept out of sight even there. In such a case it is best to trim the two sides of the front and conceal the opening of the pocket under the trimming. The skirt should be short, so that it need not be held up in the hand during walking. The bodice which is most convenient is the jacket or bolero, which may be open or closed, according to circumstances. It should be worn over a neat wrist waist of percale or wash silk. The cut shows a gown of fax blue leers. The upper part of the skirt is adorned with heavy white embroidered motifs, and the bodice, which forms a slight blouse in front, is similarly trimmed. The upper part of the bodice is cut away in a fanciful form to show the neck, and the edge is finished with a plaiting of white mousseline de sole. The half length sleeves and the epaulets are finished in the same way. —JUDIC CHOLLER.

FASHION HINTS.

Items of Interest Concerning the Wardrobe.

Capes are still worn for the carriage, for evening and as traveling wraps, and their utility will keep them in fashion for a long time yet, but the bolero or short jacket is now preferred for general use. The fashionable wedding costume includes something beside the gown, veil and accessories. The bride must have special garments all through, beginning



TAFFETA GOWN.

with underwear of fine linen trimmed with real valenciennes lace. Then comes the short petticoat of white liberty silk, the long petticoat of white moire or satin, elaborately trimmed with lace, mousseline de sole and ribbon, and the corset of white satin or opal broche silk. These decorated coverings are quite as costly as the gown itself and are of the finest quality and workmanship. The bodice differing from the skirt is still worn, both by girls and women. Corsets are no longer made with a blouse effect at the back, the front only being allowed to overhang the belt. Bodices of taffeta or of mousseline de sole over silk are in as much favor as ever. The cut shows a costume of poppy red taffeta. The skirt is covered with an application of yellow guipure and has tunic of plain taffeta with a stitched edge. The little coat is cut to match and has a stitched edge also and opens over a plastron of the guipure over taffeta. The sleeves are plain, the epaulets being cut in one with the bodice. Fancy buttons decorate the corsage, and there is a neck rill of yellow chiffon. The hat of yellow straw is trimmed with red poppies and red tulle. —JUDIC CHOLLER.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B. JULY 8 1899.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. This paper is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a.m. in St. John, N. B.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements making the run of the paper—each insertion 10 per cent.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications to the editor, it is necessary to request our subscribers and agents to send their remittances to the office of the paper.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Special remittances of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with the facts. Do not write on one side of your paper only.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 8 1899.

THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE. Two or three years ago, when it was demonstrated in France that a horseless carriage could be run for six or seven hundred miles over ordinary roads at an average speed of fifteen miles an hour.

principles which may some day rise up to confront their creators and inventors or their successors.

THE GRAND TRUNK AGREEMENT. The malignity and unfairness with which the San has recently been attacking the minister of railways is the very best proof that could be had of the weakness of its case.

THE NIGER TERRITORIES. The announcement that the British government has taken over the territories of the Royal Niger Company is a significant sign of the times, and shows that a policy of imperialism is steadily growing in popularity.

THE LONDON TIMES AND CANADA. It is highly amusing to find the London Times quoted as an authority on Canadian affairs, and a paper whose advice ought to be followed by a Canadian minister.

KLINGLIP. Discussions in regard to favorite authors are always in order and the fact that they arise is the best possible proof of the interest that people are taking in their works.

INDEPENDENCE DAY. Tuesday was the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by the representatives of the thirteen colonies which rebelled against Great Britain.

Wood's Phosphorine. The Sun's Ottawa correspondent, who happens to be its editor, is very bitter against the government for sending troops to the Yukon and devoted two columns Wednesday to a criticism of that transaction.

Intercolonial Railway. The Boston Transcript, while abusing the British government for putting pressure on the Transvaal, is justifying its attacks which its countrymen are making in the independence of the people of the Philippine Islands.

Senators Wood objects to the purchase of the Drummond County Railway because he objects to the government ownership of railways.

Sir Hibbert Tupper, having got off his little speech about the government and everything connected with the administration of affairs in the Klondike, has sneaked off to British Columbia, leaving his colleagues to do the best they can without his help.

Our esteemed evening contemporary the St. John Gazette does not seem to admire Mr. Kipling and thinks that his works will not be read ten or twenty years hence.

Both teachers and scholars are to be congratulated on the excellent showing made at the entertainment on the whole far surpassed anything of a similar nature ever held here.

LONG ISLAND, July 6.—The school in District No. 8, Parish of Kingsport has closed for the year.

ALL HEADACHES. From whatever cause caused in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDER.

British Empire so well and so briefly as Kipling when he said "What do they know of England who only England know."

So when Tommy Atkins says to Mr. Fussy-Wussy—"You're a poor heathen, but a first-class fighting man."

We feel that we have got hold of a phrase that we cannot readily forget. Kipling is beyond all comparison the most popular writer of the day, but no one can tell just how long this popularity will last.

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that the Yankee miners who went in there could have had control of the country and hosted the stars and stripes.

The government pursued a different policy, and for this purpose it was necessary that the Yukon should receive military protection.

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Intercolonial Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, the 19th June, 1899, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes Suburban Express for Hampton, Express for Campbellton, Express for Halifax, etc.

MONTECALVO, N. B., June 14, 1899. CITY TICKET OFFICE. 7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

TENDERS

For an Annex to the Lunatic Asylum. Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, June 27th, 1899.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, 29th July 1899, for the building of an annex to the Lunatic Asylum at Fairwood, according to plans and specifications to be seen at this office.

EPPE'S COCOA. Distinguishing everywhere for its delicacy of flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially prepared and commending to the young and dyspeptic.

EPPE'S COCOA. No Summer Vacation. St. John's delicious summer weather, and our superior ventilating facilities, make summer study just as pleasant as at any other time.

FOR BELLEFLEUR. Having been selected under the supervision of the Hon. the Minister of Education, the Bellefleur school is now open for the year.

THE BEST Cure for La Grippe. If you have this severe form of cold try Griffiths' Methyl Liniment internally and externally.

ACcidental Death. FREDERICTON, July 1.—The C. P. R. authorities asked that an inquest be held as to the cause of the death of John Byers, the C. P. R. brakeman who was killed near Fredericton Junction Thursday, and a jury was empanelled by Coroner Serry for that purpose.

ALL HEADACHES. From whatever cause caused in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDER.

WHISPER AND SHRUG

AND WITH HAND TO THE MOUTH, CREATING A FUNNEL, THE GOSSIP VOICES ONLY EVIL.

These Precious Lies Are the Worst Foes of Society, and Affect an Interest in Humanity Only to Blast the Fair Name of the Individual—Tailor's Holy Anathema!

Washington, July 8.—Rev. Dr. Talpage preached this morning from the text Romans 1, 29: Full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity—whisperers. He said:

Paul was here calling the long roll of the world's villainy, and he puts in the midst of this roll those persons known in all cities and communities and places as "whisperers." They are so called because they generally speak under voice and in a confidential way, their hand to the side of their mouth, acting as a funnel to keep the precious information from wandering into the wrong ear. They speak softly not because they have lack of lung force, or because they are covered with the spirit of gentleness, but because they want to escape the consequences of defamation. If no one hears that the person whispered name and the offender is arraigned, he can deny the whole thing, for whisperers are always three-class liars!

Some people whisper because they are hoarse from a cold or because they wish to convey some useful information without disturbing others, but the majority are photographed by the apostle in my text five manifold utterances from sinister and depraved motive, and sometimes you can only hear a sibilant sound as the letter "B" drops from the tongue into the listening ear, the brief hiss of the "serpent as it hisses its venom."

Whisperers are masculine and feminine, with a tendency to majority on the side of those who are called "the lords of society" and at meetings of laymen, directors and managers. They are the worst foes of society, responsible for miseries innumerable, they are the scavengers of the world, driving their cart through every community, and to-day I hold up for your holy anathema and execration those whisperers.

From the frequency with which Paul speaks of them under different titles I conclude that he suffered from some ailment from them. His personal presence was very defective, and that made him perhaps the target of their ridicule, and besides that was a badger, persisting in his callous down into the sixties—indeed, all the way through—and, some having failed in their mission, he was put under the raking fire of these whisperers. He was no doubt a rare moral for their scandalization, and he cannot keep his patience any longer, and he lay hold of these miscreants of the tongue and gives them a very hard time down in my text among the scoundrelly and the murderous. "Envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity—whisperers."

The law of libel makes quick and stout grip of open slander. If I should in a plain way, calling by name, charge you with fraud or theft or murder or uncleanness, to-morrow morning I might have peremptory documents served on me, and I would have to pay in dollars and cents for the damage I had done your character. But these creatures spoken of in my text are so sneaky that they escape the fine tooth comb of the law. They go on, and they go on, escaping the judges and the juries and the penalitaries. The district attorney cannot find them, the sheriff cannot find them, the grand jury cannot find them. What then do they do? They go on, and they start on another. You cannot by the force of moral sentiment persuade them to desert. You might as well read the Ten Commandments to a flock of crows, expecting them to retreat under the force of moral sentiment. They are to be found everywhere, in every village of about 1,000 or 2,000 people where everybody knows everybody, but they also are to be found in large quantities in all our cities.

They have a prying disposition. They look into the basement windows at the tables of their neighbors and can tell just what they have morning and night to eat. They can see as far through a key-hole as other people can see with a door wide open. They can hear conversation on the opposite side of the room. Indeed, the world to them is a whispering gallery. They always put the worst construction on everything.

Some morning a wife doctored into the street, her eyes damp with tears, and that is a stimulus to the tattler and is enough to set up a business for three or four weeks. "I guess that husband and wife don't live happily together. I wonder if he hasn't been abusing her? It's outrageous! He ought to be disciplined. He ought to be brought up before the church. I'll go right over to my neighbors, and I'll let them know about this matter." She rushes in all out of breath to a neighbor's house and says: "Oh, Mrs. Allair, have you heard the dreadful news? Why, our neighbor, poor thing, came down off the steps in a flood of tears. That brute of a husband has been abusing her. Well, it's just as I expected. I saw him the other afternoon very smiling and very gracious to some one who smiles back, and I thought then I would just go up to him and tell him he had better go home and look after his wife and family, who probably at that very time were upstairs crying their eyes out. Oh, Mrs. Allair, do have your husband go over and put an end to this trouble! It's simply outrageous that our neighborhood should be disturbed in this way! It's awful!"

The fact is that one man or woman set on fire of this hellish spirit will keep a whole neighborhood in a boil. It does not require any very great brain. The chief requisite is that the woman have a small family or no family at all, because if she have a large family then she would have to stay at home and look after them. It is very important that she be single or have no children at all, and then she can attend to all the secrets of the neighborhood all the time. A woman with a large family makes a very poor whisperer.

In ascertaining how these whisperers gather up everything, they know everything that happens. There are telephones and telegraph wires reaching from their ears to all the houses in the neighbor-

hood. They have no taste for healthy news, but for the scraps and peelings thrown out of the millinery into the back yard they have great avidity. On the day when there is a new scandal in the newspapers they have no time to go abroad. On the day when there are four or five columns of delightful private letters published in a divorce case she stays at home and reads and reads. No time for her Bible that day, but toward night, perhaps, she may find time to run on a little while and see whether there are any new developments.

Satan does not have to keep a very sharp lookout for his evil dominion in that neighborhood. He has let out to her the whole contract. She gets husbands and wives into a quarrel and brothers and sisters into antagonism, and she disgusts the pastor with the flock and the flock with the pastor, and she makes neighbors who before were kindly disposed toward each other suspicious and critical, so when one of the neighbors passes by in a carriage they hiss through their teeth and say, "Ah, we could all keep carriages if we never paid our debts!"

When two or three whisperers get together they are called "the lords of society," which makes me think of the three witches of "Macbeth" dancing around a boiling caldron in a dark cave:

Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and caldron bubble.
Fill me with a fenny smelt,
Eye to me and I to thee.
Woe to him that's sleeping soundly,
Adder's fork and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing.
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a hell-bell boil and bubble.
Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and caldron bubble.
Scale of dragon, tooth of serpent,
Witch's mummy, maw and gulf,
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a hell-bell boil and bubble.
Add thereto a tiger's chas'dron,
For the ingredients of our caldron.
Double, double, toil and trouble;
Fire burn and caldron bubble.
Cool it with a baboon's blood,
Then the charm is firm and good.

I would only change Shakespeare in this, that where he puts the word "witch" I should put the word "whisperer." Ah, what a caldron! Did you ever get a taste of it? I have more respect for the poor wall of the street that does not know the gaitlight in his home and no God—for she deceives no one so as to what she is than I have for those who are so ready to gossip who cover up their tiger claws with a fine shawl and bolt the hell of their heart with a diamond brooch.

The worst of malicious whisperers is chiefly seen in the embarrassment of business. Now, I suppose there are hundreds of men here who at some time have been in business trouble. I will undertake to say that in nine cases out of ten it was the result of some whisperer's work. The whisperer says to the man in business, "I will undertake to say that in nine cases out of ten it was the result of some whisperer's work. The whisperer says to the man in business, "I will undertake to say that in nine cases out of ten it was the result of some whisperer's work. The whisperer says to the man in business, "I will undertake to say that in nine cases out of ten it was the result of some whisperer's work."

One of your friends gets embarrassed, and you are a little involved with him. The whisperer says, "I wonder if he can stand under all this pressure? I think he is going down. I think he will have to give up." You borrow money out of a bank, and the whisperer says, "I wonder if he can stand under all this pressure? I think he is going down. I think he will have to give up." You borrow money out of a bank, and the whisperer says, "I wonder if he can stand under all this pressure? I think he is going down. I think he will have to give up."

Rather than let the defamations in regard to your credit. You sold your horse and carriage because you had no use for them, and the whisperer says, "I wonder if he can stand under all this pressure? I think he is going down. I think he will have to give up." You sold your horse and carriage because you had no use for them, and the whisperer says, "I wonder if he can stand under all this pressure? I think he is going down. I think he will have to give up."

Some times in the circles of clergymen we discuss why it is that a great many ministers do not go to church. I will tell you why they do not go to church. By the time Saturday night comes they are worn out with the annoyances of business life. They have had enough of the world, and they are glad to get home and rest. They have had enough of the world, and they are glad to get home and rest. They have had enough of the world, and they are glad to get home and rest.

Jesus Christ had these whisperers after him, and they charged him with drinking too much and keeping bad company. "A wine bibber and the friend of publicans and sinners." You take the best man that ever lived and put a detraction on his track for ten years, watching when he goes and when he comes and with a determination to misreport everything and to think he goes here for a bad purpose and there for a bad purpose, with that determination of destroying him, at the end of ten years he will be held despisable in the sight of a great many people.

If it is an outrageous thing to despoil a man's character, how much worse is it to damage a woman's reputation? Yes, that evil grows from century to century, and it is all done by whisperers. A suspicion is started. The next whisperer who goes about it is a woman, and she is a proven fact, and many a good woman, as honorable as your wife or your mother, has been whispered out of the world by the work of these women. Light time that some philanthropist built one. But there is such a place established, and what a time they will have when all the whisperers get down there together rehearsing things! Everlasting carnival of mud. Were it not for the un-

comfortable surroundings you might suppose they would be glad to get there. In that regard, they are all best what opportunities for exploitation by these whisperers. On earth, to despoil their neighbors sometimes she had to say the worst things possible about their neighbors and tell the truth. Jubilee of whisperers. Some heaven-mongers stopping their gabble about their diabolical neighbors only long enough to go up to the iron gate and as some newcomers from the earth, "What is the last gossip in the city on earth where we used to live?"

Now, how are we to war against this iniquity which curses every community on earth? First, by refusing to listen to or believe a whisperer. Every court of law has a law and all decent communities have for a law that you must hold people innocent until they are proved guilty. There is only one person worse than the whisperer, and that is the man or woman who listens without protest. The trouble is, you hold the slanderer both to be hanged—the one by the tongue and the other by the ear—and I agree with him!

When you hear something bad about your neighbors, do not go all over and ask about it, whether it is true, and waste a day and a week. You are well as to a small hospital and take a patient and carry him all through the community asking people if they really know what he is like. That would be very bad for the patient and for all the neighbors. Do not retell slanders and whisperings. Do not make yourself an inspector of wars, and the supervisor of carriages, and the commissioner for street gutters, and the holder of stakes for the city. Can it be that you, an immortal man; that you, an immortal woman, can find no better business than to become a gutter inspector?

Best of all, at your family table allow no detraction. Teach your children to speak well of others. Show them the difference between a lie and a wash—the one gathering honor, the other thrusting a sting. I read of a family where they kept what they called "A Slander Book," and when any slanderous words were uttered in the house about anybody or detraction uttered it was all put down in this book. The book was kept carefully. For the first few weeks there were a great many entries, but after while there were no entries at all. Detraction stopped at that household. It would be a good thing to have a slander book in all households.

Are any of you given to this habit of whispering about others? Let me persuade you to desist. Mount Taurus was a great place for eagles, and cranes would fly about there in great numbers. The eagle so loud that the eagles would know of their coming, and they would pounce upon them and destroy them. The crane, on the other hand, is so quiet that they would fly in perfect safety. Oh, my friends, be as wise as the old cranes and avoid the folly of the young cranes. Do not utter a word of detraction.

Let me charge you, my friends, to make right and holy use of the tongue. It is God's wonderful creation, and it is either way, but it is fastened at the other end to the floor of your mouth, and that makes you responsible for the way you use it. The philosopher, told his servant that on the morrow he was going to have some friends to dine, and told him to get some of the best things in the market. The philosopher and his guests sat down the next day at the table. They had nothing but tongue in the market. The philosopher and his guests sat down the next day at the table. They had nothing but tongue in the market. The philosopher and his guests sat down the next day at the table. They had nothing but tongue in the market.

Oh, my friends, employ the tongue which God so wonderfully created, the organ of taste, the organ of deglutition, the organ of articulation, to make others happy and in the service of God. The philosopher, told his servant that on the morrow he was going to have some friends to dine, and told him to get some of the best things in the market. The philosopher and his guests sat down the next day at the table. They had nothing but tongue in the market. The philosopher and his guests sat down the next day at the table. They had nothing but tongue in the market.

While I speak this very moment there are hundreds whispering their last utterances. Oh, when that solemn hour comes to you and to me, as some soon it will, may it be found that we did our best to serve Christ, and to cheer our comrades in the earthly struggle, and that we consecrated not only our hand, but our tongue to God. So that the shadows that fall around our dying pillow shall not be the evening twilight of a gathering night, but the morning twilight of an everlasting day.

This morning at half past 4 o'clock I looked out of my window, and the stars were very dim. I looked out a few moments after, and the stars were most invisible. I looked out an hour or two afterward. Not a star was to be seen. What was the matter with the stars? They had melted into darkness? No, they had melted into the glorious light of a Sabbath morn.

Why Moths Fly to Flames.
Moths fly against the candle flame because they are attracted by a small amount of light. When, therefore, they come within the light of a candle they are attracted to it, and they cannot distinguish objects they pursue the light itself and fly against the flame.

An Extraordinary Egg.
An colliery worker at Walkden upon opening an ordinary hen's egg or six weeks the other day discovered five or six eggs measuring 18 or 14 inches in diameter, containing apparently of extremely fine black wire.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

HOW THEY ARE MADE AND WHAT BECOMES OF THEM.

The Perfection to Which Their Making Has Attained—In Style, Shape and Color Nothing is Impossible to Modern Dentistry.

Hundreds of thousands of artificial teeth are manufactured and sold every year. What becomes of them? It is like asking what becomes of pins and other things which are practically indestructible.

Before making a guess it is worth while to consider how artificial teeth are made. The story is told in Nantucket of a sea captain who was a great whistler until he lost one of his front teeth by accident in contact with a baying pin. For some time he bemoaned his lot, and then he was told that he could whistle very well with an artificial tooth whittled out of a piece of wood.

When plates were discovered and the expert dentist was able to supply a whole mouthful of new teeth, the teeth themselves were carved out of ivory. But constant grinding would wear away the top of his long. Spread out upon the three long operating tables were about 150 baby's toys and furnishings of every kind and description. There were rattles by the dozen, Noah's arks, dolls of all sizes, a toy cooking stove, a baby carriage, an embroidered flannel petticoat, a nursing bottle lying in a graduated glass, a pair of little blue kid shoes and other things too numerous to mention.

After the first shock of surprise and embarrassment, the professor was game. He thanked us, in a speech peppered with five syllabled words, for our thoughtfulness in thus providing for the future needs of his offspring, but he observed, after a careful examination of the various instruments of infantile delight spread out before him, that we had forgotten one thing, a bottle of paregoric. Then he yawned in a way suggestive of midnight vigils and turned his attention to "The Relation of the Sympathetic Nervous System to the Nerve Centers of the Brain."

While a cheap grade of "store teeth" can be bought for a few cents apiece, they are not nearly so satisfactory as the standard commercial article which is used by most dentists. A big supply company will carry hundreds of samples of teeth, all of standard qualities, but in teeth that are made to order, nothing has yet been found.

Not long ago a man who found a double set of teeth went them to a dealer, thinking that he had a prize. The finder was surprised when the dealer refused to make an offer and said that 10 cents a set was all they were worth to any one but the person whose mouth they fitted.

The expensive teeth are not marketable and the marketable teeth are not expensive. That is the whole thing in a nutshell.

Yet teeth have been used over. A lady went to a dentist with a set of teeth which had belonged to her mother, who was dead. She said that she had always admired those teeth when her mother wore them, and now that her own were gone she wanted the old set remounted for herself. It was done.—Boston Herald.

Another Sort.
"Were there no extenuating circumstances connected with the case?"
"No, nothing but attenuated circumstances."
"What do you mean by that?"
"The defendant's circumstances were so reduced that he could not afford to engage a competent attorney."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Quick Writing.
Chief—I'm satisfied with your handwriting. But can you write shorthand?
Applicant—Yes, but it takes longest!—Filadelfia Blatt.

THE PROFESSOR'S BABY.

Medical Students Provided a Surprising Array of Presents For It.

"When I was a medical student in the University of Pennsylvania," said the doctor, "the boys celebrated an interesting event in the domestic life of one of the professors in a unique way. The news that the favorite professor was a happy father reached the students on Thursday morning, and that afternoon and evening there were consultations held all over the university buildings, and sundry dimes and quarters were collected by two or three of the students, who constituted a sort of finance committee. Every Friday morning the professor gave a lecture to the students in the amphitheater. The subject for the lecture that week was 'The Relation of the Sympathetic Nervous System to the Nerve Centers of the Brain,' and half an hour before the time set for the lecture every man in the class, which numbered about 350, was in his place waiting for the fun to begin and glancing now and then toward the three long operating tables in the center of the room."

Promptly at 10 o'clock the door opened and the favorite professor entered the amphitheater. He carefully closed the door behind him, then with a self-conscious clearing of his throat turned toward the class. At the first glance his jaw fell, while every one of the 350 students in the seats above began to yell at the top of his lungs. Spread out upon the three long operating tables were about 150 baby's toys and furnishings of every kind and description. There were rattles by the dozen, Noah's arks, dolls of all sizes, a toy cooking stove, a baby carriage, an embroidered flannel petticoat, a nursing bottle lying in a graduated glass, a pair of little blue kid shoes and other things too numerous to mention.

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PRECIOUS METALS.

Gold and Platinum Are Cheap Compared With Some of Them.

"The majority of people when asked to name the most precious metals usually mention gold as first, platinum as second and silver as third," said the proprietor of a large assaying and refining establishment to the writer recently. "Now, let us see how near the truth they would be. Gold is worth about \$250 per pound troy, platinum \$130, and silver about \$12."

"We will now compare these prices with those of the rarer and less well known metals. To take them in alphabetical order, barium, the metal which Davy isolated from its ore, barium, in 1808, sells for \$950 a pound when it is sold at all, and calcium is worth \$1,800 a pound. Cesium is a shade higher. Its cost is \$160 an ounce, or \$1,920 per pound. These begin to look like fabulous prices, but they do not reach the highest point, chromium being \$200. Cobalt falls to about half the price of silver, while didymium, the metal isolated by Masander, is the same price as calcium. Then comes gallium, which is worth \$3,250 an ounce. With this metal the highest price is reached, and it may well be called the rarest and most precious of metals."

"Glucon is worth \$250 per ounce; indium, \$150; iridium, \$658 a pound; lanthanum, \$175, and lithium, \$100 per ounce. Niobium costs \$128 per ounce; osmium, \$144; tellurium, \$9; thorium, \$272; vanadium, \$320; yttrium, \$144, and zincum, \$250 an ounce.

"Thus we see that the commonly received opinion as to what are the most precious metals is quite erroneous. Barium is nearly four times as valuable as gold and gallium more than 160 times as costly, while many of the other metals mentioned are twice and thrice as valuable. Aluminum, which cost \$8 and \$9 a pound in 1850, is now produced as cheaply as iron, zinc, lead and copper."

DELANUNAY'S SAD FATE.
A Presentation of His Death That Was Strangely Fulfilled.
Delanunay, the director of the Paris observatory, was one of the most kindly and attractive men I ever met, says Professor Simon Newcomb in The Atlantic. I found it hopeless to expect that he would ever visit America, because he assured me that he did not dare to venture on the ocean. The only voyage he had ever made was across the channel to receive a gold medal of the Royal Astronomical society for his work.

Two of his relatives, his father, and I believe, his brother, had been drowned, and this fact gave him a horror of the water. He seemed to feel somewhat as the clowns of the astrologists, who, having been told how they were to die, took every precaution to prevent it. I remember, as a boy, reading a history of astrology, in which a great many cases of this sort were described, the peculiarity being that the very measures which the victim took to avoid the decree of fate became the engines that executed it.

The sad fate of Delanunay was not exactly a case of this kind, yet it could not but bring it to mind. He was at Cherbourg in the autumn of 1872. Walking on the shore with a relative, a couple of boatmen invited them to take a sail. Through what inducement Delanunay was led to forget his fears will never be known. All we know is that he ventured into the boat, that he was struck by a sudden squall when at some distance from the land, and that all the members of the party were drowned.

There is some reason for calling an owl the bird of wisdom, and yet there is cause for wondering if the crow is not mentally his superior. Crows are not disheartened by the gloom of late autumn. If the fog is too dense to fly through it, they rise above it or trot about the ground, discussing the situation with their fellows. In this speaking too positively? I have long been familiar with an observing man who has lived all his days within sight and hearing of crows. He claims to understand their language and can repeat the "words" that make up their vocabulary. Certainly crows seem to talk, but do they? Does a certain sound made by them have always the one significance? Year after year I have listened and watched, and I have listened, and wondered if my friend was right. He believes it. I believe it—almost. Are there limitations to ornithological interpretation? And is this an instance where truth is unattainable?—Lippincott's.

Hard on the Repetitive.
"I had a strange dream the other night," said the major.
"What was it?" asked the young thing.
"I went to heaven, and as an old newspaper man was interested in their journal up there. It was a miserable thing; not a well written story in it, and I told St. Peter so."
"What did he say?"
"He said: 'It's not our fault. We never get any good reporters up here.'"
—Philadelphia Press.

Swimmers With Hats.
An Englishman home from the west coast of Africa says he saw a whole village swimming out to the steamer wearing as they swam renovated secondhand "trotter" hats in all the glory of the white tissue paper in which they are shipped out for sale.
Apparent Contradiction.
"It seems very strange to me," said the educated parrot, "that a thirst for learning can be satisfied with a lot of dry information."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

KING OF CUBA.

A ROYALIST PARTY WANTS A MONARCHY, NOT A REPUBLIC.

An Havana Paper Tuesday Published a Statement of the Movement—A Monster Petition to be Sent President McKinley on the Subject.

HAVANA, July 3.—La Lucha will publish a statement regarding matters which, its conductors say, they have been investigating and carefully guarding for several weeks, owing to the violence of those concerned and the desire of the latter to avoid a premature disclosure, leading to a possible failure of their plans. The paper will say:—

"Cuba, during the last few months, has been a land of many surprises. The latest is the establishment of a royalist party. The new organization is unimportant at present, probably numbering fewer than 50 members, but well known Cuban general, who claims to be descendant of Charlemagne, is reported to be the head of the party, and the meeting place is usually the Inglaterra cafe. The Cuban general in question is said to be classified with American royalists. He thinks that what Cuba needs is not a republic, but a strong hand at the helm, like his own. He is of opinion that the people of the Latin race prefer royalty and the possible horrors occurring under a monarchical regime.

The Cuban general referred to is understood to deny that he is the head of a party with such objects, but there is considerable evidence that such a movement is on foot. He is the center of a party which is being organized by General Ludlow has been made aware of his successful attempts to collect money from gambling houses, under threats to use his influence to have them closed if the proprietors refused his demands. For political reasons it has not been considered advisable thus far to proceed against him, but he has been warned to discontinue the practice and it is believed now that he is more interested in making money than in starting a new party.

According to other reports of this bombastic scheme, he has leaked out the will persuade a majority of the aristocrats to give the movement their support by promising to make them dukes, counts and barons. It is also in the plans to form a Cuban Legion of Honor. Several persons who affect to believe that such a scheme might succeed say the outcome will depend largely on the charm of novelty with a populace indifferently prepared to embrace the idea. The theory is that it would be particularly acceptable to such families as have titles from the crown of Spain and Spaniards residing in Cuba who, owing to business or other considerations, have been compelled to forfeit their nobility. The promoters of the movement allege that they expect financial assistance from these sources, as the plan promises to substitute equities and titles and positions for those that have been forfeited.

It is asserted that no fewer than 20,000 Cubans will sign the petition to President McKinley, recently sent to the principal cities of the eastern provinces by those interested in the construction of the proposed Central Railway to Santiago. The petition sets forth that Cuba only waits for McKinley's word to awake and to take giant strides toward civilization and progress. Peace will be assured, it declares, when work is plentiful and brigandage ceases.

The Puerto Principe newspaper prints a despatch from Havana announcing the withdrawal of General Cervera. The news has caused widespread regret there.

ANGELIC SYND

Opened at Chatham Tuesday—The Bishop's Charge—Reports of Committees—Nominating Committee Named.

CHATHAM, N. B., July 4.—The synod assembled this afternoon in the town hall, the bishop in the chair. The roll called showed a majority of the clergy and laity present. The bishop then delivered his charge. He first alluded in feeling and high terms to those of the clergy who had died during the year. Of the late Rev. J. H. Sanford he said he was a most devoted servant of his Lord, beloved by everyone. He spoke of Archbishop Briggsstocke as follows: "He was a strong man, and, take him all in all, we shall not soon see his like again." His lordship also spoke highly of the late Rev. W. E. Smith as a painstaking and effective worker. The bishop then went on to urge the necessity for observing the rogation days, giving historical precedents for his arguments. He emphasized the need for a sound fund for incensated clergy and asked for a

FREE. Rose Dentine Tooth Powder. Thoroughly Cleansing and Whitening. A unique combination of several elements, all of which are essential to the purity and excellence of the powder. It cleanses, whitens, and preserves the teeth. It comes in a small, convenient package. Write your name and address, and we will send you two boxes to sell to your friends. Return the money when you give this powder a trial. We also give you a free, valuable, gold ring, etc. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO. TORONTO.

CANABALISM IN ALASKA.

A LETTER CONFIRMS THE REPORT FROM THE ATLIN.

A Swedish Sailor Who Went to the Gold Fields Writes His Mother That His Starving Party Drew Lots for Healthy Human Flesh.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 2.—The recent story of cannibalism which came from the Atlin district of Alaska is confirmed, and horrible details are added. A letter received yesterday by Captain Hans Svensson from Mesjonia, in the Kotschubei Sound country.

The writer was Olaf Jorgensen, who with two other Swedish sailors, Peter Martin and August Olsen, and 20 others, went to the Kotschubei country in September from Seattle. All were well supplied with food and had a year's outfit, but it is scarcely probable that more than one of them has survived.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

And a Few of the Accidents of the Day—Its Effects are Felt in England.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in the metropolis under gloomy weather conditions, with much noise, yammering, a profusion of flags and excursions and sports of all kinds. It was stated that there were more fireworks sold and more boats running than on any previous celebration.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The day was observed noisily at the capital but there was no distinctive celebration beyond the customary meetings of the patriotic societies. The weather in the Federal City was not so favorable as in other parts of the country.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 4.—Eldred Clew, aged 17, son of George Clew, was killed by the explosion of a small cannon today. A fragment about the size of a walnut entered his head and penetrated the brain.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 4.—Edward Roberts, a boy of 14, was killed by the explosion of a bottle of fireworks, near which he was setting off fireworks. A spark from the crackers entered the boy's eye and exploded the powder. His brother, Ernest, was severely cut about the arms and neck with broken glass.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 4.—Capt. Geo. Walker, of Co. H, 1st Fire Department, received serious injuries at a fire tonight. A ladder broke and four men fell to the ground. Captain Walker's right leg was broken and he sustained internal injuries which necessitated his removal to the hospital. His condition is quite serious.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 4.—Through the careless use of fireworks in the hands of children a play upon Union street of this city this morning flames the six-year-old daughter of Wallace Smith, was most seriously burned, there being little hope of recovery.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 4.—A signal boy ascended to the masthead of the British second class cruiser Argonaut, to clear the masts of the ship of rigging which had apparently become fouled by the rigging of the ship to which he was attached. His condition is quite serious.

Russia and the Fins.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—While refusing to receive the Finnish deputations the czar has issued a rescript declaring that when he ascended the throne he took up the sacred duty of watching over the welfare of all the people under his Russian scepter, and deemed it well to preserve to Finland the special fabric of internal legislation conferred on it by his mighty forefathers.

His majesty then expressed the hope that the loyal devotion of the Fins would be proved to the satisfaction of their governor-general.

The Seery Murder Case.

DEBHAM, Mass., July 4.—The Seery murder case still contains possibilities of further developments and the police are diligently inquiring into the report that other persons were at the Seery tenement on the night preceding Mrs. Seery's death. The two sons, John W. and Joseph E., will not be arraigned until District Attorney Harris is ready to take up the case and the time intervening will give the police an chance to find out more about the reported coronal in the Seery tenement on Saturday night. During the day nothing definite developed.

Belgian Troubles.

ANTWERP, July 4.—At a meeting of the provincial council today a councillor belonging to the left proposed a resolution in favor of the rejection of the new electoral bill. A rightist councillor proposed that the resolution was contrary to the government. The remark was the signal for an uproarious outburst in the public galleries, where there were shouts of "Down with the government!" "Down with the thieves!" "Down with the priests!" and the "Marseillaise" was also sung.

THE LAND OF EGYPT.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE AND THE GRAND TRUNK AGREEMENT BILL.

Trying to Get Bowell Men and Ferguson Men Together - The House Talking Redistribution - Supplementary Estimates Being Looked for.

Ottawa, July 4 - In the house today Mr. Foster asked when the supplementary estimates would be brought down.

The minister of finance said the estimates would likely be presented to the house before the end of the week.

Mr. Fielding moved a vote on account of one-tenth of the total estimates for the fiscal year which began on July 1.

In agreeing to the vote Mr. Foster contradicted the course of the opposition in this matter with that of the Liberal opposition in 1892, when no vote on account would be agreed to.

The premier returned that Mr. Foster should have referred to 1891, when the Liberal opposition agreed to two votes on account.

Mr. Clarke Wallace resumed the debate on the redistribution bill. He attacked it as an infamous gerrymander, and said that the 1893 act was eminently fair and equitable.

Mr. McMillen warmly defended the bill, and with equal warmth denounced the Conservative bill of 1892.

Mr. Hill, of P. E. Island, dealt with the constitutional aspect of the subject, opposing the opposition claim that redistribution could legally be made only after each census being taken.

The house adjourned at 12:30. In the senate this afternoon Senator Wood, of Westmorland, opposed the International Extension Bill.

Senator Mills pointed out that the low rates were of benefit to the country through which the road ran.

The senate adjourned at 6 o'clock, and Ferguson men can be got together in connection with the Grand Trunk agreement bill.

Ottawa, Ont., July 5 - The discussion upon the Yukon was started again in the house by Mr. Davin, who put himself in order by moving an adjournment of the house.

Mr. Davin's motion was supported by Mr. Ferguson, who put himself in order by moving an adjournment of the house.

shelving anyone, and that if the Ogilvie investigation proved inefficient another would be ordered.

Mr. Mackenzie asked Sir Charles Tupper to explain the propriety of Mr. Davin moving an adjournment of the house.

Dr. Landarkin jolled Sir Charles for having been the only Conservative who had come to the rescue of Sir Hilbert.

Dr. Sprague, in the course of his remarks, intimated that if Lord Dufferin was governor-general now, he would exercise his power as he did in connection with the Pacific scandal.

The minister of the interior complained that the tone of all the opposition speeches in the house, and the opposition newspaper articles in the country, conveyed an intimation that there were personal charges against the government.

Mr. Borden, of Halifax, gave notice of an important motion he proposed to move today.

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in connection with the London election. He authorities consulted showed that though the question of election irregularities was referred to the courts by the Conservative leader, the house had never assigned its right to investigate the action of election officers.

He held that the duty of the house was made out, it was the duty of the house to make an investigation.

He then submitted evidence to show there were such in the Brookville and West Huron cases.

With regard to the West Huron case, he said that at the poll the vote was announced to be 40 for the Conservative candidate and 72 for the Liberal candidate.

Statutory declarations had been made by witnesses and 60 electors that they had voted at the poll for the Conservative candidate.

Statutory declarations had also been made by Robert Gray, a scotchman, at this poll, that he found a ballot on the floor of the polling booth marked for the Conservative.

He asked the premier if he would order an investigation into the West Huron case.

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and it had been the subject of correspondence between them to see if it was not acceptable.

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Dr. Sprague, in the course of his remarks, intimated that if Lord Dufferin was governor-general now, he would exercise his power as he did in connection with the Pacific scandal.

The minister of the interior complained that the tone of all the opposition speeches in the house, and the opposition newspaper articles in the country, conveyed an intimation that there were personal charges against the government.

Mr. Borden, of Halifax, gave notice of an important motion he proposed to move today.

Mr. Borden's motion was supported by Mr. Ferguson, who put himself in order by moving an adjournment of the house.

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FARMERS' MEETINGS.

MESSERS. T. A. PETERS AND MR. TOMPKINS TALKING ON AGRICULTURE.

A Series of Valuable Lectures on the Farm Being Given in Victoria County by Direction of the Department of Agriculture - The Meetings Well Attended.

GRAND FALLS, July 3 - A series of Farmers' Institute meetings are being held in the county of Victoria.

At Bandville the speakers were received by a full house. The deputy commissioner detailed the policy of commissioners in instituting their meetings.

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BORDER NEWS.

Almost a Drowning Fatality - The Nickel Deposits to be Developed.

ST. STEPHEN, July 7 - What came very near being a fatal drowning accident took place in the harbor on Wednesday evening.

It seems Mr. Hugh Love, a prominent citizen of the town, and William, the son of Mr. F. L. Ham, went out in a cockle shell boat to examine a salmon net in the rear of Mr. Ham's salting establishment.

They concluded to make a change in the position of the net and Mr. Love picked up the dumb bell used as a weight on the net, fastening the same around his foot thereby giving him use of both hands in rowing.

Young Ham was in the bow of the boat attending to the net, when one of the rowlocks came out throwing Love on his back and thereby upsetting the boat.

Mr. Black and the York County Council. The following resolution, which was passed at the late meeting of the York county council, has been sent to us for publication.

On motion of Councillor Seymour, seconded by Mr. Morahan, Resolved, That whereas it has been stated in the public press that the salary of the secretary-treasurer of this county has been improperly drawn large sums of money from the county treasury, and that the salary of the secretary-treasurer has been increased from \$600 to nearly \$1,000.

Resolved, That the salary of the secretary-treasurer of this county be reduced to \$600 per annum, and that the salary of the secretary-treasurer be reduced to \$600 per annum.

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ST. JOHN CITY.

Arrives at Halifax with Tidings of the Death of William Evans, a Former Chief Engineer - Dirty Weather, Icebergs and a Derelict.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6 - The news of the death of William Evans, formerly chief engineer of the Furness steamers Halifax City and St. John City, was brought to Halifax by the officers of the latter steamer today.

Evans was killed in the Victoria General Hospital for a short time. Consumption was the cause of his death. The deceased leaves a widow and child.

Mr. Tupper's speech on the selection of stock for the object in view. Making plain the fact that the farmer cannot expect success in the dairy business with a beef type and advising them not to undertake the beef business with a dairy animal.

Mr. Tompkins spoke on the selection of stock for the object in view. Making plain the fact that the farmer cannot expect success in the dairy business with a beef type and advising them not to undertake the beef business with a dairy animal.

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EVERY MOTHER SHOULD HAVE IT IN THE HOUSE. JOHNSON'S LINIMENT. Parson's Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE PILL FOR HEADACHE. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills.

Woman's Pipe Causes Her Death. BOMBEVILLE, Mass., July 2 - Mrs. Sarah Smith, 80 years old, was burned to death this afternoon.

ALL HEADACHES. From whatever cause arising in half an hour by CARTER'S LITTLE PILL FOR HEADACHE.