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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
 ALFRED MARKEAM,
 Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 4, 1898.

U. S. MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The total value of the mineral production of the United States in 1897 was \$746,230,892, against \$737,968,761 in the preceding year. The production of gold increased from 2,558,433 ounces in 1896 to 2,864,576 ounces in 1897, the greater part of the increase being due to Colorado, which state is credited with an output to the value of \$19,579,637, leading all other states in this precious metal. South Dakota and Alaska made increased outputs, and so did Nevada. Contrary to expectation, there was a falling off last year in the gold crops of California and Utah. American refiners turned out over \$12,000,000 of fine gold from ores and bullion imported chiefly from Canada and Mexico, which, added to the output of the country, makes a total addition of \$71,302,394 to the United States supply of gold during 1897.

The make of pig iron in the United States increased from 5,623,172 long tons in 1896 to 9,652,680 tons in 1897. The production of iron ore was 16,000,056 long tons in 1896 and 18,316,967 tons in 1897. Upward of 66 per cent of the production of iron ore was from the Lake Superior region. The production of pig iron in 1897 was the largest for any single year in the history of the United States. The production of lead from ores mined in the United States increased from 174,692 short tons to 197,718. Beside this there was a large amount of lead ore and silver-lead imported from British Columbia and Mexico and smelted and refined in the United States, part of it being re-exported.

The production of silver decreased from 58,488,810 ounces in 1896 to 56,547,390 ounces in 1897. This large decrease is attributable to the heavy decline in the value of silver, which compelled a good many mines, whose ores contained their chief value in silver, to close down, especially such mines as the Ontario and Daly of Park City, Utah. The falling off in production would have been much greater had it not been for the comparatively high prices of copper and lead, which stimulated the production of those metals, and, consequently, the silver carried with them. Colorado and Utah showed a large falling off in production, while there was an increase from Montana and Idaho. Besides the silver produced from ores mined in the United States, American refiners turned out 40,318,776 ounces of silver derived from ores, bullion and silver-lead imported from Canada and Mexico. The average price of silver in New York was 59.79c per fine ounce in 1897, against 67.1c in 1896.

The production of coal included 52,645,123 tons of anthracite, 147,557,998 tons of bituminous, and 56,511 tons of coking, a total of 200,259,243 tons, against 187,657,269 tons in 1896. The increase was in the production of bituminous coal. The production of coke in 1897 was 12,742,240 tons, an increase of 2,382,325 tons over 1896. The production of crude petroleum increased from 55,254,735 bbls to 56,885,643 bbls. There was a considerable increase in the output of the Appalachian field and in California, while the yield of the Lima field showed a small decrease. The average price of pipe line certificates was 75-8c, per bbl. in 1897, against \$1.19 in the previous year.

EXPENSIVE GOVERNMENT.

The Toronto Empire remarks: "The bills covering the cost of the recent Hudson Bay expedition will aggregate probably \$100,000."

"We had an expedition several years ago; but Sir W. Laurier said in Winnipeg during the election that there had been no such expedition, and that he would have one if successful."

"The second expedition has found out precisely what the first reported, and the cost is in the neighborhood of \$100,000."

"We shall pay \$250,000 out of the federal funds for the plebiscite on prohibition."

"The plebiscite is the result of a campaign effort to catch the temperance vote, and it means nothing, because Sir W. Laurier says that after it is taken the government will then consider whether or not it will then do anything."

"We have paid twenty thousand for the commission of ministers who went through the country enquiring into the tariff, and did not even read the evidence they had taken."

"Under the new tariff Sir Louis Davies contended that the Belgian and German treaties did not prevent us from giving an exclusive preference to Great Britain."

"Sir Louis went to England to find out if his law was wrong, and has charged the country \$1,570 for his ignorance and for his trip."

"In England Sir Louis engaged lawyers to help him discover how wrong he was; their bills aggregate \$3,569."

"Clifford Sifton engaged an informer and a number of reform lawyers, including his cousin, to make a political cry by prosecuting certain deputy returning officers for alleged ballot box stuffing."

"The prosecution was a fraud; every man proved his innocence; and Sifton charged the country \$15,000 for the exploit."

GOVERNOR M. C. CAMERON.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P. for West Huron, who sat through the greater part of the present session with his appointment in his pocket, will in a few days succeed Hon. Charles H. MacKintosh as governor of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Cameron is a liberal of the type that J. Israel Tarte regards as the salt of the earth. He held a seat in the commons for South Huron from 1867 to 1882, when he ran for West Huron and was elected. In 1887 he was defeated. He was successful in 1891 but was unseated the next year and was defeated at the subsequent by-election. He was re-elected at a by-election in 1896 and also at the general elections the same year. Mr. Cameron is 66 years of age, a lawyer, and a rich man. A master in the uses of "the resources of civilization" he was of great service to his party in capturing seats that could not be secured in any other way. When unseated in 1892 for bribery he is said to have acknowledged that that one election cost him from \$10,000 to \$14,000. It was in connection with this investigation the supreme court of Ontario said: "There are strong

grounds for thinking that the respondent, Malcolm Colin Cameron, was guilty of personal bribery. Had the judge who tried the case found the respondent guilty of personal bribery, we would have sustained the judgment."

IT MEANS A NEW STATE.

The valiant Cuban insurgents, who were so much an object of solicitude a few months ago, and whom the United States congress very nearly recognized as a republican government, have thus far done nothing to justify interference in their behalf. In fact the American government now realizes that plans for military operations in Cuba must be made and carried out as if no such people existed. If the congressmen and senators who made such impassioned appeals on behalf of the brave and bleeding Cubans had it to do over again, they would probably talk in a different strain. The event has demonstrated the utter unreliability of the information regarding Cuban affairs given to the public through American news agencies during the last year. Over and over again the insurgents were represented as gaining victories and carrying on a most valiant struggle; and it was made to appear that if they had the moral support alone of the United States they would speedily drive the Spaniards into the sea. The answer to all this appears in the fact that, with both moral and material aid, they have done nothing, and have not even been able to cover the landing of reinforcements from the United States; and also in the fact that President McKinley deems it necessary to throw a hundred thousand troops into Cuba to effect its conquest.

All talk of an independent Cuba may as well now be abandoned. The United States will not expend blood and treasure on the island for mere spectacular effect, nor to replace one form of anarchy by another. There is little reason to doubt that the army of occupation which goes to Cuba will remain there until the State of Cuba is an accomplished fact, however long a time may be required to accomplish the task. The longer the struggle the more certain it is that the American nation will demand the retention of Cuba as an integral part of the union.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 35. (a) Omit the rest of the verse.
 Ver. 36. (b) Two robbers.
 Ver. 37. (c) In like manner.
 Ver. 42. (e) He is the king.
 Ver. 43. (f) If he desireth him.
 Ver. 44. (g) The robbers also that.
 Ver. 45. (h) Cast upon him the same reproach.
 Ver. 47. (i) Elijah.
 Ver. 48. (j) Elijah cometh.
 Ver. 50. (k) His spirit.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

In our last lesson we left Jesus in the courtyard of Pilate crowned with thorns and clothed in a purple robe, in the midst of the rabble, mockery of the soldiers while the preparations for the crucifixion were being made. Soon the sad procession moved out of the castle. In advance was a soldier carrying a white wooden board on which was written the nature of the crime. Next came four soldiers, under a centurion, with the hammer and the nails, guarding Jesus, who bore, as always in such cases, the cross on which he was to suffer (John 19: 17, R. V.). Then came two robbers, each bearing his cross and guarded by four soldiers. As they went forth into the street they were followed by a great multitude—many with eager curiosity; priests—scolding over their enemy; Mary, with other women, weeping (Luke 23: 27).

35. Crucified him.—His hands and feet were nailed to the cross, and he was left to die the most terrible death known to man. The mockery of the soldiers; all except his coat, which being seamless, they cast lots who should have that. (See Luke 23: 34; John 19: 23, 24). Might be fulfilled.—(Psa. 22: 18).

37. King of the Jews.—A truth told in mockery. It was written in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, the three languages then used.

40. Destroyed the temple.—A misinterpretation of language Jesus used, and which came up at his trial. (John 3: 19; Matt. 26: 61).

41. All these are members of the Sanhedrin, or council, which condemned Jesus. Elders are the heads of families, leading people.

42. Saved others. They could not see how he could be able to save others, and yet not save himself. But really he saved others by not saving himself.

43. Thieves.—Brigands. Only one mocked; the other repented.

45. Sixth hour.—Twelve o'clock noon. Ninth hour.—Three o'clock in the afternoon.

46. Eli, etc.—A quotation in Hebrew of Psa. 22: 1.

47. Elias.—The Greek form of Elijah.

50. Yielded up the ghost. His spirit, his soul.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject: The Crucifixion of Christ.
 Before whom was Jesus tried?
 What charge was he condemned?
 Where did this trial take place?
 1. On the Way to Calvary.—Trace

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON XI—June 12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Christ died for our sins, according to the scriptures.—1 Cor. 15: 3.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

The culmination of his life; the great sacrifice; the central point of the world's history.

HISTORICAL SETTING.—Time: Friday, April 7, A. D. 30. The crucifixion lasted from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Place.—Calvary (Golgotha), just outside the city of Jerusalem, about 300 yds. on the north, 200 feet from the Damascus street, in an isolated white limestone knoll, in contour like the crown of the head, and about 60 feet high. It contains in its perpendicular face the most remarkable resemblance to a skull.—Ridges.

The section includes the crucifixion as recorded in all four Gospels.

JESUS CRUCIFIED.—Matt. 27: 35-50. Read Matthew 27: 35-66; John 19: 1-37. Isaiah 53. Commit verses 35-37.

And they crucified him, and parted his garments, casting lots; that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, they parted my garments among them, and upon my vesture did they cast lots.

35. And sitting down they watched him there.

36. And set up over his head his accusation written, This is Jesus, the King of the Jews.

37. Then were there two (b) thieves crucified with him: one on the right hand, and another on the left.

38. And they that passed by (c) reviled him, wagging their heads, and saying, Thou that destroyest the temple, and buidest it in three days, save thyself, if thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross.

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41. (d) Likewise also the chief priests mocking him, with the scribes and elders, said,

42. He saved others, himself he cannot save. If he be the King of Israel, let him now come down from the cross, and we will believe him.

43. He trusteth in God; let him deliver him now if (f) he will have him; for he said, I am the Son of God.

44. (g) The thieves also, which were crucified with him, (h) cast the same in his teeth.

45. Now from the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land unto the ninth hour.

46. And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, lama, sabachthani? that is, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?

47. Some of them that stood there, when they heard that, said, This man calleth for Elias.

48. And straightway one of them, and took a sponge, and put it on a reed, and gave him to drink.

49. The rest said, Let be, let us see whether (i) Elias will come to save him.

50. Jesus, when he had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the (k) ghost.

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The little fellow was, as far as is known, playing about the wharves, on his boat, Mr. Wilson being a fisherman, and resides near the foot of Bentley street, where the accident occurred. That he fell from one of the boats is supposed, inasmuch as his hat was found in one of them. When the little fellow was missed a search was at once instigated. The impression is that at once became general that he had been drowned, and in a short time eight boats were grappling in search of the body.

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60,053—A. Lanstram, Hope, B. C., oar lock.
 60,055—Aurele Noel, Pointe au Pere, P. Q., oar lock.
 60,067—William V. Chisholm, Ashdale, N. S., wrench.
 60,070—Jos. J. Ladieux, Montreal, envelope.

60,095—R. B. Stevenson, Victoria, B. C., swimming and life preserver.

HARD ON LIBERAL KNIGHTS.

(Dundas Banner, Lib.)

George Brown, Alexander Mackenzie, Edward Blake and several other reformers declined the titles in their time, although no man will deny that if titles were conferred for real merit these men richly earned them. They declined them because they believed them to be meaningless and unsuited to the country. What the giants declared the pigmies are scrambling for.

TRUTH WILL TELL.

(Toronto News.)

The professional revivalist flourishes by the hour of the pastor. It would be better for them, for the church, and for the cause of Christianity in its widest sense if the evangelists would become pastors and the pastors their own evangelists.

Advertising doesn't need to be original. It needs to be truthful. That is the point. A French writer says: "To select well among old things is equal to inventing new ones."

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Below will be found a list of patents recently granted through Marlon & Marlon, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life building, Montreal.

60,053—A. Lanstram, Hope, B. C., oar lock.
 60,055—Aurele Noel, Pointe au Pere, P. Q., oar lock.
 60,067—William V. Chisholm, Ashdale, N. S., wrench.
 60,070—Jos. J. Ladieux, Montreal, envelope.

60,095—R. B. Stevenson, Victoria, B. C., swimming and life preserver.

HARD ON LIBERAL KNIGHTS.

(Dundas Banner, Lib.)

George Brown, Alexander Mackenzie, Edward Blake and several other reformers declined the titles in their time, although no man will deny that if titles were conferred for real merit these men richly earned them. They declined them because they believed them to be meaningless and unsuited to the country. What the giants declared the pigmies are scrambling for.

TRUTH WILL TELL.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 5,000 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces.

The St. John Daily Sun is sold at the Railway News Depot at Moncton as well as at the other book stores down town.

The board of governors of McGill university have appointed Dr. F. A. Lockhart and Dr. C. Webster lecturers of gynaecology in the faculty of medicine.

Some new houses are being built at Hampton, also at Norton and Apsalqui, while building operations are quite active at Sussex.

Rev. Thomas Corbett, late Presbyterian pastor at Richmond, Carleton Co., has accepted a call from Blackville and Derby on the Miramichi.

John T. MacKinnon, a well known newspaper man of Summerside, P. E. I., is in the city on a visit and is very much pleased with all he has seen.

The bark Dusty Miller, 505 tons, built here in 1882, now lying at Carleton, has been sold by Morgan, Richards & Co. on foreign account for \$725.

Complaint is made that shad nets are placed clear across the Kenebecasis between Bloomfield and Norton, preventing the shad from reaching the spawning grounds.

The marriage is announced to take place in New York on June 9th of William Wright Hilliard, formerly of this city but for some time a resident of New York, to Miss Anna Morrison Banta of New York.

Letters received from Vancouver state that a steamer will leave that place on the 8th inst. for St. Michael's with the new steamer James Donville in tow.

Cards are out for the wedding on June 14th of T. B. G. Armstrong, son of Major A. J. Armstrong, and clerk in the Bank of British North America at Brantford, Ont., and Miss B. Robertson, daughter of James F. Robertson.

The wedding took place in London on the 7th inst. of Lieut. H. R. V. de Bury, son of Count de Bury of this city to Mrs. Agnes Derrick of London.

Lieut. and Mrs. de Bury sailed on the 18th inst. for Ceylon, where Lieut. de Bury has recently been appointed to an adjutancy.

The St. Martin's justices of the peace who tried Mrs. Ingram on the several charges of violation of the liquor law, before referred to, gave their decision yesterday morning, finding Mrs. Ingram guilty of all the charges, and imposing fines amounting to \$50, or ten months in jail. The cases will be appealed.

Rev. T. H. Blenus, pastor of the Christian church of this city, tendered his resignation, to take place at once, says the Halifax Echo. Mr. Blenus has accepted an urgent and unanimous call to a Christian church in Florida, where he is well and favorably known, having labored in the south a number of years.

The home of Robt. Staples of Millidville was on Wednesday evening the scene of an interesting ceremony when his youngest daughter, Evelyn L., was married to Wm. H. Colner of the same place. The bride was the recipient of a number of beautiful and valuable presents.

There is only one preparation that can live up to the advertised claims of Abbey's Effervescent Salt, and that is the health-giving preparation is put up by the Abbey Effervescent Salt company, limited, of Montreal, who manufacture nothing else. Remember this when you go into a drug store.

THE NEWS AT INDIANTOWN. The tug Mildred has taken four scoops to the Washademoak for the lumber trade. On her return the Mildred will bring down the schooner Kewadin, which is loading lumber there.

The David Weston, Star, Springfield, Hampstead and Olyette went up river yesterday. A schooner loaded with granite came down from Spoon Island yesterday.

METHODIST CHURCH NEWS. The annual meeting of the St. John synod of the Methodist church will open in Exmouth street church on Tuesday, 14th inst. The number in attendance will be about forty.

The Methodist conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island meets in Charlottetown on Tuesday, 21st inst.

The Kingston Methodist circuit has been supplied by Mr. Rickard, a local preacher from Gibson since Mr. Parkins gave up the work. He is well received.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

CHATHAM, N. B., May 30.—The preliminary examination of William L. Curtis will begin before Police Magistrate John Niven at Newcastle tomorrow.

The prisoner, when interviewed by your correspondent, seemed to be the happiest man imaginable. He said he "did not mean to kill the critter," and entertains no fear of punishment.

MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co., May 28.—The outlook for the fruit crop is good, if blossoms are an indication.

The farmers are getting along well with their work for the season. The usual quantity of sweet corn will be planted.

Rev. B. H. Thomas went to Centreville, Carleton Co., in a carriage. He was joined by Mrs. Thomas at Woodstock. They returned here on Wednesday and left for their home in Digby on Friday.

Rev. H. E. Dibblee of Orancton is unable to officiate in his parish, being laid up with the mumps. Mrs. Dibblee, who was visiting friends in Moncton has been sent for. His sister, Miss Dibblee of Woodstock, is taking care of him at present.

ST. ANDREWS, May 20.—Amongst the earliest summer visitors to arrive are W. D. Hartt, Mr. Patten, wife and daughter, from Tallahassee, Florida, and Mrs. Nelson Clark and Mrs. Nellie Clarke from New York.

Thomas Redmond, who was the bearer of a largely signed petition of the residents of Grand Manan in favor of Mrs. Lavinia M. Kendrick and Anne Maxwell, which owing to the result of the trial happily was not necessary to present to the court, returned to his home on Saturday, as also did the principals in the trial and the witnesses.

Mrs. Fry, wife of Stenographer Fry, in conversation with Stenographer Fry and Owen H. Rigby spent Saturday afternoon on Chamcook Lake. They had the proverbial fisherman's luck so far as empty baskets were concerned.

The Retreat, a cottage recently erected for Miss Truesdell on the St. John road, in the immediate vicinity of the town, is about ready for occupation. It is intended for the accommodation of summer visitors.

The Joiner work was done by Robert McLarnin, and the plumbing by W. M. Pearty, both of St. Andrews.

Theodore Holmes has purchased a fine roomy house on Water street, corner of King, as an hostelry for the accommodation of tourists and others. It will be known as the Union house.

Mrs. Small has leased and newly furnished the dwelling apartments in the Magee building, Church block, and will receive permanent or transient boarders or lodgers.

Raymond Baker, a student of Sackville university, is lodging at Mrs. John Wilson's. He comes here for rest and recreation, with a view to building up his health.

Charles Small, mechanical engineer of the Algonquin, is overhauling the machinery at the pumping station, with the hotel elevators.

FREDERICTON, May 31.—The results of the University examinations for honors and class distinctions were announced this evening, as follows:

Seniors—Mathematics—Class 1, F. B. Hill, Miss Stealing, Neville Vince, Natural science and chemistry—Class 1, Roy Vanwart.

Physics—Class 1, Miss Stealing. Political science—Class 1, F. B. Hill and governor general's gold medal.

Junior—Mathematics and physics—Class 1, F. L. Dyer. Political science—Class 1, John H. Sweet.

English—Class 2, Lena Sherwood, John H. Sweet. Classics—Class 1, Edith McKeen.

Sophomore—Mathematics—Class 1, Louis Barker, Walter Wilson, G. C. Crawford. Physics—Class 1, Louis Barker, Walter Wilson.

Classics—Class 1, W. H. Clawson, Geo. F. McNally. Philosophy and political science—Class 1, W. H. Harrison, Frank O. Erb.

English—Class 1, W. H. Clawson, Class 2, Richard Slison. French—Class 1, W. H. Harrison, Oliver Peters, Richard Slison.

Chemistry—Class 1, F. P. Burden, W. L. Estabrooks, Oliver Peters, Walter Wilson. Freshmen—Mathematics—Class 1, John W. Clawson.

The results of the degree examinations will be announced tomorrow morning.

The annual meeting of the Associated Alumni Society will be held in the High School building tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the accommodation of members who are coming up from St. John and other places by steamer Victoria.

Fisher & Co. of St. John began work on the new roof for the City hall today.

AMHERST, N. S., May 31.—The death took place last night of Mrs. Forrest, wife of T. W. Forrest. The deceased leaves no family. She was a daughter of the late Thomas Shipley and sister to I. J. Shipley of Amherst.

Invitations are out for the marriage at Tidnish on June 14th of Miss Maud Read, daughter of John Read, to Isaac Irvin.

The marriages took place at the Free Baptist church at 10 o'clock on the 18th inst. of Miss Julia T., daughter of Wm. H. Myers, to Burton Z. Dyas of Parrsboro.

Samuel Baird of the Chignecto coal mines has left on a visit to England. Dr. W. Robb of the Robb Engineering Co. and Mrs. Robb also left on Sunday last for London, Eng., and the Isle of Man. Mr. Robb goes to superintend the erection of some Robb-Anderson engines shipped to the old country.

James Palmer of Dunlap Bros. & Co. is about to erect residence for himself on Church street.

ST. STEPHEN, May 31.—Wednesday, June 1st is the day on which horses nominated for the meeting at St. Stephen and Calais on July 1st and 4th must be named and the second payment of five per cent. paid.

Captain William Clarke has retired from the command of the steamer

NOTICE.

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

The following Collectors are in the Counties named. Subscribers in arrears will please be prepared to pay when called on.

H. D. Pickett, Digby and Annapolis Counties, N. S. I. D. Pearson, King's, N. E. A. J. Markham, Northumberland N. E.

E. P. Dykeman, Queen's, N. E. Edgar Canning, Albert, N. S.

Yiking. He is succeeded by Daniel Richardson, until now the mate on the steamer Arbutus. The new captain is well and favorably known, and will make an excellent commander.

Captain Clarke enjoys the confidence and respect of the travelling public and all with whom he has had dealings.

Ernest Porter, son of Wm. J. Porter of this town, has sailed as cabin boy on the steamer Platica, bound from St. John to Liverpool. Another son, Frank, is boatswain on one of the Thomson steamers bound out to Saturday and sails for England.

Mayor Clarke is expected home on Thursday from New York with Miss Clarke, who has undergone successful medical treatment in that city.

C. H. Clerke made a successful fishing trip to Cooper, Maine, last week and returned on Saturday with the finest string of large trout seen here this season.

HARVEY STATION, York Co., May 30.—An inquest was held today on the body of the unknown man who committed suicide here by coroner B. M. Mullin, M. P., of St. Marys. A jury was empanelled and the coroner, Allan McLean, A. W. Coburn, Alex. Hood, Dr. Campbell, Alex. Burrell. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased had hung himself on a tree in the woods near the station. He had a ticket to St. John and was on his way to the station when he got off here; but what became of the ticket is not known. It was not his intention to come to Harvey; but having neglected to get off at McEwen, the conductor put him off here on the next train. When he got on, he contemplated suicide, because he brought the rope with him. It is said he bought it at Vancouver. A thorough search of the body and clothes came to his death by hanging himself. The remains will be buried tomorrow morning in the burial ground of the Presbyterian church of this place.

Mrs. Williams, who wandered from her home one day last week, was found about three miles from where she lives. She does not show any ill effects from her wanderings.

HAMPTON, May 30.—In the probate court today the application of the administrator of the estate of the late George Jeffreys to compel the admission to the file of a supplementary inventory was heard before James P. Fowler, M. P., Robert Morrison and White, Allison & King representing the estate.

The court, after hearing the evidence, adjourned till Tuesday, June 1st.

Two car loads of tin arrived today for the Ossekeag Stamping Co., and it is now assumed that work will proceed with renewed vigor.

It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the fire which demolished Section Foreman Ryan's house at Nauwigwaik was caused by a spark from the engine. In this case the department ought to do something for an old, tried and valuable servant.

The H. H. Harrison, which was the purpose of painting the Hammond river bridge, why should this bridge not be painted by some of our Kings county artists?

The Bowker Chemical Fertilizer Co. has commenced civil action against several parties in the neighborhood of Hampton. The trials are set for June 8th before Stipendiary Magistrate Sprout.

HAMPTON, Queens Co., May 30.—Everett P. VanWart of this place has gone to Newton, Kings Co., to take charge of the cheese factory there.

Fred C. Stults caught over six hundred gasperaux the other night.

John A. Dugan has beans up and hood once.

Woodville, No. 1842, I. O. F., appeared at an undesignated meeting at the Free Baptist church on Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Rev. George W. Foster preached a special sermon on the occasion.

JOHNSTON, Queens Co., May 28.—A number of young people of Cole's island celebrated the 24th of May by a very pleasant trip through to Grand Lake. Tables were spread on the green and a very enjoyable time spent.

Eldon Wright is dangerously ill. Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Glouchester, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a young daughter. Mrs. Millage Perry of Hartford, Conn., has arrived home to spend the summer with her father, G. A. Gambin.

GRAND MANAN, May 28.—Dr. Byron and wife of Eastport have been stopping on the island in the enforced absence of local physicians at court at St. John and the Scotch case. Dr. Byron, formerly taught school here.

Flags were displayed all over the island on her majesty's birthday.

Schrs. Ella and Jennie and Emma D. Story are the first to arrive from the Magdalen, The Ella and Jennie had 1,200 barrels and the Story 700 barrels of herrings. The other vessels are expected to arrive soon.

Lawton C. Guphill has arrived from his trip to Magdalen, which he enjoyed very much. He is interested in the case of the Ella and Jennie, and is filling his smoke house with the

herrings. Albert Wooster is filling up his smoke house with Magdalen herrings for Capt. Irvin Ingalls, who has part of the same cargo.

W. S. Carter, inspector of schools, will shortly lecture on educational matters on the island.

Frank Barker, son of the Rev. Joseph Barker of Quebec, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church yesterday morning and afternoon.

William Cochran, Councillor Taylor's arm, lost one of his horses out of his valuable team a few days ago.

Harry A. Bridges, who left Sheffield a few days ago for San Francisco en route for the Klondyke, writes to his friends in Sheffield that it surprised him while travelling thousands of miles to never see a tree, or stump of a tree, but only grass, cattle and horses, and Indians racing their wild horses.

ST. ANDREWS, June 1.—D. C. Clarke of St. John, west, is overhauling and refitting the refrigerator of the Algonquin hotel.

Theodore Holmes, proprietor of the Union House, is collecting subscriptions for a celebration on Dominion day.

The grass and other crops in this vicinity have received a great impetus in their growth by the recent rain fall.

William Henderson, an old and well known resident of the town, who died Sunday last, was buried yesterday afternoon in the rural cemetery. The remains, followed by a large number of persons, were first taken to All Saints' church, where the service for the burial of the dead was read by the curate, Rev. E. W. Simpson.

Miss Watt of North Head, Grand Manan, is visiting her friends, T. A. and Mrs. Kendrick at the county jail.

WHITES COVE, Queens Co., May 31.—The remains of the late Mary Kennedy of Young's Cove and Susan rest in the family plot in the Methodist cemetery on Friday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends. Rev. C. W. Townsend, Baptist, conducted the funeral rites.

L. J. King of Fredericton, a reformed Catholic, is giving a series of lectures in the Baptist church at Mill Cove.

A family reunion took place on Sunday at the residence of J. A. Molasky, White's Point. Among those present were Ernest T. St. John, Mrs. Susan Titus, St. John, Mrs. Alex. Logan and Master Herbert Logan, St. John; Merritt Straight and Mrs. Catherine Straight of McDonald's Corner; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McDonald of St. John.

Mrs. J. E. Austin of White's Cove, and Mrs. S. White of St. John spent a few days here last week visiting friends. Mrs. Herbert Parlee of St. John is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Gunter, James McCordick of St. John is here visiting friends.

MILLSTREAM, Kings Co., May 31.—A fairly well attended concert was held at the head of Millstream on the 23rd inst. under the management of Mrs. William O'Brien, 1440 pieces. She intends sending it as a souvenir to her daughter, Mrs. Quigley, now residing in Boston, Mass.

Rev. F. Savage conducted service in St. Philip's church here on Sunday and the following Monday morning.

The Misses Fenton gave a party at the residence of their parents on the evening of the 24th. A very enjoyable time was spent by all present.

The Grippe is going the rounds in this vicinity.

Rev. Mr. Swim preached in the Baptist church on Sunday morning.

J. Guilfoyle, jr. has returned home from the United States.

ROPEWELL HILL, May 30.—Operations have been resumed at the Albert Manufacturing Co.'s plaster quarries, which had been closed for some weeks.

Geo. Milburn of Hopewell Cape has been appointed collector of rates in the place of Frank H. Tingley, resigned.

The grass on the Shepody marshes is very far advanced for so early in the season.

Pastor Colwell of the Baptist church baptized one candidate Sunday afternoon at Levesque Cape.

The cellar for the new hotel at Riverside has been completed by Thos. G. Woodworth.

SUSSEX, May 31.—The Anketel affair case was up for hearing this afternoon, and the court room was quite full.

Mr. McIntyre again appeared for Mrs. Anketel, and Geo. W. Fowler and Fred M. Sprout for the defence. Mr. Anketel, who was on the stand at the last sitting, was set aside, and Rev. W. W. Bagot, minister, was put on the stand, and fully recognized the parties, and swore to having married them at Elgin about eight years ago at the residence of Mrs. Anketel's parents and in the presence of a large number of people. The notice of marriage had been by the publishing of banns at the prisoner's request. Witnesses were subjected to a very searching cross-examination by Mr. Sprout, but could not be disturbed very much in what he had stated.

After the evidence had been read and signed by Mr. Corey, the court stated as it was late it would be impossible to finish the hearing, and would have to adjourn. The point of admitting prisoner to bail was raised, Messrs. Fowler and Sprout asking the prisoner to be admitted. This Mr. McIntyre opposed. The court adjourned until Thursday morning.

SHEPHERD, Sunbury Co., May 30.—John Hargrove, a hard working farmer residing on a French Lake farm, had his dwelling, a nice neat cottage, consumed to ashes and all its contents yesterday morning at 2:30. The family spent the remainder of the night and yesterday in the barn, without the least thing to help themselves with. This is the second time Mr. Hargrove has been burned out in a few years.

"El' or day's work," said Uncle Eben, "amount to what is Uncle Eben, 'tween it does when you give it done, 'tween a heap 'n' industry in do work."—Washington Star.

Advertisement for 900 Drops Castoria. See that the signature of Dr. J. C. Williams is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria. It is put up in small bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Page Four.)

Bill for the manner in which he had opened the discussion, but thought Sir Herbert was rather too anxious to condemn the government.

The Crow's Nest commission report did not cover the case it might be necessary for the government to go farther.

Ross Robertson called the attention of the house to the fact that a copy of the bill had been introduced in the British house of lords by Lord Herschell and had passed the second reading.

Under this bill simultaneous publication in the United States and Great Britain would give the copyright in the British empire. Other provisions, Mr. Robertson said, would destroy the Canadian copyright system and restore the former conditions.

Mr. Messrs. Laurier and Fisher proposed to consider the question.

In supply Mr. Borden of Halifax brought up the case of the young man Dart, convicted of murder at Truro and set free by the decree of the minister of justice. Mr. Borden contends that there was no justification for this action, though there might be ground for a new trial.

It being six o'clock the speaker left the chair.

The Dart case occupied attention during the evening.

Mr. Borden maintained that the minister of justice should not have set Dart free, but should either have ordered a new trial or commutation.

The minister had considered the confession of Dart, who, after his conviction and sentence, admitted that he shot the postman, but had done it by accident. A copy of this confession had been sent to the judge who tried the case, but without waiting his report on it, the government had not ordered a new trial, but had turned the prisoner loose.

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Messrs. Borden, Tupper and Powell replied that it was not necessary either to hang Dart or set him free. But that the new matter discovered should have been submitted to a second jury.

The house got in supply late in the evening. On the item for West India steamship service Mr. Ellis asked whether the government were making an effort to secure a better class of ships.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that the service was under contract, but that he would make a note of it.

Hon. Mr. Foster asked what had been accomplished by Commissioner Shepherd's South American journey, and what it cost.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that Mr. Shepherd got \$10 or \$12 a day and three or four hundred dollars a month expenses. Altogether he cost seven or eight thousand dollars. The minister said the prospects were not very good for South American trade. He thought of sending a commissioner to South Africa and one to the West Indies.

Hon. Mr. Foster thought this would be a good idea, and since Jamaica seemed to have an increased duty on Canadian products since Mr. Fielding had reduced the West Indian sugar duties, it might be a good plan to send a delegate thither.

THE SENATE. The senate was in committee on the franchise bill during the afternoon. Senator Ferguson showed that three clauses at least could not be applied to the conditions of Prince Edward Island. The clause defining the meaning of polling sections was amended to meet Mr. Ferguson's objection. His objection to another clause relating to the form of oath lead Hon. Mr. Mills to promise to draft a separate bill to meet the case. On the clause applying to the place where non-residents vote should be polled, Mr. Ferguson showed that the system of special votes prevailing in P. E. Island could not be fitted on with the provision. The clause was stood over.

OTTAWA, June 2.—The government bill respecting salaries and allowances to judges was the subject of the discussion during the morning and afternoon session.

Hon. Mr. Foster said he was opposed to the bill from first to last. The solicitor general explained that the measure would increase the expenditure by \$28,900.

Hon. Mr. Foster said that there was no need of additional judges; there were already in the country more judges than were needed to do that work. The legislatures of Ontario and Quebec had now created new judges, but though there might be need of judges in this particular, it was admitted that there were superfluous judges in other places. If the provinces refused to distribute the work this parliament was under no obligation to provide salaries.

The solicitor general, the premier, Messrs. Casagrand, Berderson and other leading lawyers on both sides admitted that there were enough, but the ministers claimed that the federal parliament could not interfere with provincial jurisdiction as to the judicial district.

Sir Herbert Tupper maintained that the federal parliament had some responsibility in the premises and a perfect right to decline to provide salaries for judicial positions that should not be established.

In the evening the house got into committee on the judges bill. It contains a clause providing that "the official shall hold or retain the office of a county court judge after he has completed the seventy-fifth year of his age."

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper opposed this clause in so far as it applied to judges now on the bench, claiming that it was vicious legislation and a breach of faith to change the terms of the contract made with them. He moved that the age limit apply only to judges to be hereafter appointed. This amendment was lost by a vote of 44 to 28 on a straight party division. The bill was reported.

The house then went into committee on Hon. Mr. Melock's civil service superannuation bill. Mr. Mulock was loudly applauded by the opposition when he announced that in reference to their appeal he had determined to accept the view that the bill should not apply to officers now in the service unless they elect to go under the new system. He proposed now to amend the bill by providing that all civil servants now in the public employ shall, if they choose, remain under the present superannuation system.

Another amendment provides that interest will be paid by the government at four per cent. on deductions under this act, instead of five as under the original bill.

There was some discussion on this amendment.

Mr. MacKullin moved that the rate be three per cent. instead of four. He had some difficulty in getting a second order. At length Rogers, patron, seconded the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 5 to 2.

After a vigorous discussion in the senate this afternoon and evening Mr. Miller's amendment to the franchise bill was adopted this evening by a division of 34 to 24.

Mr. Mills had refused to accept the amendment, which was ably supported by Messrs. Miller, Ferguson, Bove, Kirkcubbin and others, and opposed by Messrs. Mills, Power and other members.

WANTED. WANTED—Smart agent to sell an article every sold in every farm house. Large commission paid. A splendid chance to make money. LOUIS GREEN, 6 King street, St. John, N. B.

THE GERRARD STREET MYSTERY.

A Strange Story, That Was Not Made Public Till the Death of One of the Principal Actors.

CHAPTER II.—Continued. "That I will try to ascertain tomorrow," I replied. "Meanwhile, Dr. Marsden, will you oblige your old friend's nephew by writing to Junius Gridley, and asking him to acquaint you with the contents of the letter, and with the circumstances under which I received it."

"It seems an absurd thing to do," he said, "but I will, if you like. What shall I say?" and he sat down at his desk to write the letter.

It was written in less than five minutes. It simply asked for the desired information, and requested an immediate reply. Below the doctor's signature I added a short postscript in these words:

"My story about the letter and its contents is once—V. F. F."

As my request the doctor accompanied me to the post-office, on Toronto street, and dropped the letter into the box with his own hands. I had him go right, and repaired to the Rossin house. I did not feel like encountering Alice again until I could place myself in a more satisfactory light before her. I despatched a messenger to her with a short note stating that I had not discovered anything important, and requesting her not to wait for me. Then I engaged a room and went to bed.

But not to sleep. All night long I tossed about on one side of the bed to the other; and at daylight, feverish and unrefreshed, I strolled out. I returned in time for breakfast, but ate little or nothing. I longed for the arrival of ten o'clock, when the banks would open.

After breakfast I sat down in the reading room of the hotel, and vainly tried to fix my attention upon the local columns of that morning's paper. I remember reading over several items time after time, without any comprehension of their meaning. After that I remember—nothing.

Nothing! All was blank for more than five weeks. When consciousness came back to me I found myself in bed in my own old room, in the house on Gerrard street, and Alice and Dr. Marsden were standing by my bedside.

No need to tell how my hair had been removed, or about the bags of ice that had been applied to my head. No need to linger over any details of the "pitiless fever that burned in my brain." No need, either, to linger over my progress back to convalescence, and from thence to complete recovery.

In a week from that time I have mentioned, I was permitted to sit up in bed, propped up by a mountain of pillows. My impatience would brook no further delay, and I was allowed to ask questions about what had happened in the interval which had elapsed since my prolonged illness gave way under the prolonged strain upon them. First, Junius Gridley's letter in reply to Dr. Marsden, was placed in my hands. I have it still in my possession, and I transcribe the following copy from the original now lying before me:

"BOSTON, Dec. 22nd, 1861. "Dr. Marsden: "In reply to your letter, which has just been received, I have to say that Mr. Furlong and myself became acquainted for the first time during our recent passage from Liverpool to Boston, in the Perla, which arrived here on Monday last. Mr. Furlong accompanied me home, and remained until Tuesday morning, when I took him to the Public Library, the State house, the Athenaeum, Faneuil hall, and other points of interest. We casually dropped into the post-office, and he remarked upon the great number of letters there. At my instigation—made, of course, in jest—he applied at the general delivery for letters for himself. He received one bearing the Toronto postmark. It was naturally very much surprised at receiving it, and was not less so at its contents. After reading it he handed it to me, and I also read it carefully. I cannot recall it word for word, but it professed to come from his affectionate uncle, Richard Yardington. It expressed pleasure at him coming home sooner than had been anticipated, and hinted in rather vague terms at some calamity. It referred to a lady called not, and stated that she had not been informed of his presence at home being a recompense to her for recent grief which she had sustained. It also expressed the writer's intention to meet his nephew at the Toronto railway station upon his arrival, and stated that no telegram need be sent. This, as nearly as I can remember, was about all there was in the letter. Mr. Furlong professed to recognize the cramped handwriting as his uncle's. It was a signature he had never seen, and the signature was so peculiarly formed that I was hardly able to decipher it. The peculiarity consisted of the extreme irregularity in the formation of the letters, no two of which were of equal size, and capitals were interspersed promiscuously, more especially throughout the surname.

"Mr. Furlong was much agitated by the contents of the letter, and was anxious for the arrival of the time of his departure. He left by the B. & A. train at 11.30. This is really all I know about the matter, and I have been ever since expecting to hear from him ever since he left. I feel curious, and should be glad to hear from him—that is, of course, unless something is involved which it would be impertinent for a comparative stranger to pry into.

"Yours, etc. "JUNIUS H. GRIDLEY."

So that my friend had completely corroborated my account, so far as the letter was concerned. My account, however, stood in no need of corroboration, as will presently appear.

When I was stricken down, Alice and Dr. Marsden were the only persons to whom I had communicated what my uncle had said to me during our walk from the station. They both maintained silence on the matter, except to each other. Between themselves, in the early days of my illness, they discussed it with a good deal of feeling on each side. Alice implicitly believed my story from first to last. She was wise enough to see that I had been made acquainted with matters that I could not possibly have learned through any of the ordinary channels of communication. In short, she was not so enamoured of professional jargon as to have lost her common sense. The doctor, however, with the mole-blindness of many of his tribe, refused to believe. Nothing of this kind had previously come within the range of his own experience, and it was therefore impossible. He accounted for it all upon the hypothesis of my impending fever. He is not the only physician who mistakes cause for effect, and vice versa.

During the second week of my prostration, Mr. Marcus Weatherley ascended. This event so totally unlooked-for by those who had had dealings with him, at once brought his financial condition to light. It was found that he had been really insolvent for several months past. The day after his departure a number of his acceptances became due. These acceptances proved to be four in number, amounting to exactly forty-two thousand dollars. So that that part of my uncle's story was confirmed. One of the acceptances was payable in Montreal, and was for \$2,383.76. The other three were payable at different banks in Toronto. These last had been drawn at sixty days, and each of them bore a signature presumed to be that of Richard Yardington. One of them was for \$5,972.11; another was for \$10,114.63; and the third and last was for \$20,629.50. A short sum in simple addition will show us the aggregate of these three amounts—

Table with 2 columns: Amount, Total. Rows: \$5,972.11, \$10,114.63, \$20,629.50, Total \$36,716.24.

which was the amount for which my uncle claimed that his name had been forged.

Within a week after these things came to light, a letter, addressed to a manager of one of the leading banking institutions of Toronto, arrived from Mr. Marcus Weatherley. He wrote from New York, but stated that he should leave there within an hour from the time of opening his letter. He voluntarily admitted having forged my uncle's name to the three acceptances above referred to, and entered into other details about his affairs which, though interesting enough to his creditors at that time, would have no special interest for the public at the present day. The banks where the acceptances had been discounted were wise after the fact, and detected numerous little details wherein the forged signatures differed from genuine signatures of my uncle Richard. In each case they pocketed the loss and held their tongues, and I dare say they will not thank me for calling attention to the matter, even at this distance of time.

There is not much more to tell. Marcus Weatherley, the forger, met his fate within a few days after writing his letter from New York. He took passage at New Bedford, Massachusetts, in a sailing vessel called the Petrel, bound for Havana. The Petrel sailed from port on the 12th of January, 1862, and went down in mid-ocean with all hands on the 23rd of the same month. She sank in full sight of the captain and crew of the "City of Baltimore" (Inman Line), but the hurricane prevailing was such that the latter were unable to render any assistance, or to save one of the ill-fated crew from the fury of the waves.

At an early stage in the story I mentioned that the only fictitious element should be the name of one of the characters introduced. The name is that of Marcus Weatherley himself. The person whom I have so designated really bore a different name—one that is still remembered by scores of people in Toronto. He has paid the penalty of his misdeeds, and I see nothing to be gained by perpetuating them in connection with his own proper name. In all other particulars the foregoing narrative is as true as a tolerably recent memory has enabled me to record it.

I don't propose to attempt any psychological explanation of the events here recorded, for the very sufficient reason that only one explanation is possible. The weird letter, and its contents, as has been seen, do not rest upon my testimony alone. With respect to my walk from the station with Uncle Richard, and the communication made by him to me, all the details are as real to my mind as any other incidents of my life. The only obvious deduction is, that I was made the recipient of a communication of the kind which the world is accustomed to regard as supernatural.

Mr. Owen has my full permission to appropriate this story in the next edition of his "Debatable Land between this World and the Next." Should he do so, his readers will doubtless be favoured with an elaborate analysis of the facts, and with a pseudo-philosophic theory about spiritual communion with human beings. My wife, who is an enthusiastic student of electricity, is disposed to believe that Weatherley's mind, overwhelmed by the knowledge of his forgery, was in some occult manner, and unconsciously to himself, constrained to act upon my own sense, or, rather, however, simply to narrate the facts. I may or may not have my own theory about these facts. The reader is at perfect liberty to form one of his own if he so pleases.

I may mention that Dr. Marsden professes to believe to the present day that my brain was disordered by the approach of the fever which eventually struck me down, and that all I have described was merely the result of what he, with delightful periphrasis, calls "an abnormal condition of the system, induced by causes too remote for specific diagnosis."

It will be observed that, whether I was under an hallucination, or whether the information supposed to be derived from my uncle was strictly accurate in all its details. The fact that the disclosure subsequently became unnecessary through the confession of my illness, does not seem to me to afford any argument for the hallucination theory. My uncle's communication was important at the time when it was given to me; and we have no reason for believing that "those who are gone before" are universally gifted with a knowledge of the future. It was open to me to make the facts public as soon as they became known to me, and had I done so, Marcus Weatherley might have been arrested and punished for his crime. Had not my illness supervened, I think I should have been discovered in the course of the day following my arrival in Toronto, which would have led to his arrest.

Such speculations are profitless enough; but they have often formed the subject of discussion between my wife and myself. Gridley, too, ever he may say a visit, invariably revives the subject, which he long ago christened "The Gerrard Street Mystery," although it might just as correctly be called "The Yonge Street Mystery," or "The Mystery of the Union Station." He has urged me a hundred times over to publish the story; and now, after all these years, I follow his counsel, and adopt his nomenclature in the title.

THE WAR OF 1812.

(The Hamilton Spectator.) To the Editor: I read with much interest your comments upon the great battle between the Shannon and Chesapeake, a fight that was full of glory for Great Britain; but were there not some other naval duels during that war in which John Bull was not so successful?—Inquirer.

Yes, there were. But in each case in which the British arms suffered defeat the Americans had the advantage in strength. We take the liberty to quote from an article recently printed in the Brantford Courier, which seems to cover the ground, recent statements in your issue misinforming American papers having induced the Courier to overhaul its history. The Courier says:

"1. The statement that the Essex captured the Alert is quite true, but it would have been nothing short of a miracle had she not done so. In the United States ship was one of 46 guns, manned by 328 men, and the Alert was only a 16 gun sloop with 88 men.

"2. The Constitution did capture the Guerriere, but in this instance she was not victorious. She had 18 guns, and the Guerriere had 24. The Constitution was 440 tons, and the Guerriere was 517 tons. The Constitution was 24 ft deep, and the Guerriere was 28 ft deep. The Constitution was 18 knots, and the Guerriere was 16 knots. The Constitution was 18 knots, and the Guerriere was 16 knots. The Constitution was 18 knots, and the Guerriere was 16 knots.

"3. No one can question the fact that the Constitution likewise captured the Java, but it may once more be remarked that she had every reason to do so, for she had 10 more guns and 63 more men.

"4. It is not probable that the Wasp secured the Frolic, but here again a comparison of the two boats affords a very good reason:

Table comparing Frolic and Wasp. Columns: Frolic, Wasp. Rows: Broadside guns, Weight of metal, Crew, Tonnage.

"5. The United States, after a desperate action, did not do up the Macedonian, but the American boat, though smaller, was in reality a formidable man-of-war, according to the rating of those days, while the Britisher was not only a frigate in name, but also in fact. Here is the comparative table in this instance:

Table comparing Macedonian and United States. Columns: Macedonian, United States. Rows: Broadside guns, Weight of metal, Crew, Tonnage.

"It is scarcely necessary to dwell on the details of this well known encounter. The action occurred off Boston, and so sure were our neighbors of a victory that numerous pleasure boats followed at a safe distance to see the Britisher get the worst of it. Instead the representatives of Uncle Jonathan were glad to surrender in about twenty minutes after the actual firing commenced, and in that time they had three-eighths of their crew either killed or disabled, while the Shannon's aggregate was one-fourth."

But there is nothing particularly amazing to a Briton's pride in the history of these engagements. In the war for independence it was Briton against Briton, and in 1812 the American was so far as fighting ability concerned, still a Briton. The chip off the old block was necessarily a good sea fighter, and with the odds in his favor was pretty certain to win. And he seems to have the same fighting quality yet.

HOODOOS OF THE SEA.

The Ill Luck That Cats Bring on Shipboard.

If Women Are Taken on Board a Vessel Some Disaster is Pretty Sure to Follow.

(M. L. Rayne in Chicago Times.)

Men who go down to the sea in ships may not be more superstitious by nature than their fellows, but in that wonderful expanse of sky and water the smallest incident of a mysterious nature is magnified into an omen. That mariners of the olden time invested the sea with supernatural powers and understood its messages is not surprising, since modern science and the most enlightened understanding fail to account for its baffling vagaries. That is why a strange bird settling on the masthead of a ship at sea causes a panic among the crew, not a man of whom would dare to harm the stranger, guest for fear of shipwreck and death.

But the worst hoodoo of a ship is a cat. Stories of the ill luck brought on shipboard by a cat have become history. The cats of the steam sloop of the Resaca, the best detailed for special duty in the survey of the isthmus of Panama, made themselves famous by the persistency with which they caused disaster. The first one was washed her face on deck when she suddenly disappeared as if she had been blown away by a gale. A few days later the sailor who was her foster father fell overboard and was drowned. Six months later the Resaca anchored off the coast of Callao, and a new cat was found, but one day an American who was ill and homesick came on board to see his countrymen and the cat jumped on the ship as soon as she saw him, scratching and meowing as if possessed. She would have gone overboard, but the men jumped to the rescue and locked up their second pet for safe keeping.

But the Resaca's misfortune was not over yet. After a long cruise the Resaca put into the harbor of Talcahuano, and here one of the men—who was less superstitious than the rest—obtained a fine kitten, which he kindly carried on board and gave to a great pet, being No. 3 of the ship's cats and an improvement upon its predecessors. But one morning at sea "No. 3" killed herself in a mad race after a rat. One man got together and predicted bad luck, when the sailor on the starboard watch of the safeguard said: "Boys, I feel bad," and staggered against the bulwarks. Before he could be helped he died, holding his throat with both hands and saying with his last breath and crying here: "There was never another cat taken on board of the Resaca."

Spanish sailors on certain days of the week or month lay aloft at sunset and beat the shaves and pins of the blocks to drive the devil out of a gear, and the noise they make is a horrid din. This is said to have originated in an order given which resulted in disaster. A certain Spanish squadron that had been anchored some time was surprised by the enemy and could not make sail and escape, as all the blocks were rusted and useless.

The Spanish sailor has no prejudice against starting out on a voyage on Friday, that day being the day on which Columbus started on his voyage of discovery. English and American sailors brook no sail on that day if they can help it. They would consider the whole trip hoodooed by such a beginning.

A sneeze at sea would hoodoo the ship unless it happened to turn to the right when it brings good luck. Sailors have faith in odd numbers and believe that the number of times they fire a salute, the number of times they fire a salute, the number of times they fire a salute.

Whistling for wind is another favorite superstition of the man before the mast. This is a trick when ships are becalmed, as "Whistles rash bid tempests roar." A "captful of wind" or "bagful" usually defines the quantity.

The phantom ship, so often seen by navigators, is not purely the apparition of romance, but a mirage, something almost as wonderful, but not of the supernatural order.

The horseshoe is still a popular contribution by sailors to the fetish of good luck. A distinguished precedent is given for this. Lord Nelson believed in the luck of the horseshoe, and had one nailed to the mast of his ship Victory.

A peculiar superstition is that if women are taken on board a voyaging ship some disaster will follow. This may be the reason why no government ship is allowed to carry women passengers. Sailors, too, prefer a ship that has a masculine name, or is called after some man, or is geographical. A line of steamers will often employ a peculiar selection of names to the exclusion of all others. The Cunard steamers end all their names with "ia," a feminine terminal, but one that has been the reverse of disastrous, since that line has never lost a ship. Captains are quite as superstitious as sailors, and that may account for the names of sailing vessels being educational with that of wife or sweetheart. Certain names are known in the history of nautical nomenclature as hoodoos. They have been painted over and other names substituted, but bad luck attended the ship, and not even reconstruction saved it. Then, if the name must be feminine, the crew want something they are familiar with. One old tar who was told the name of a new ship was the Aurora said:

"Why don't they leave poetry to the navy folk and stick to the Susannahs and Mary Anns and Jennimas of my day? Aurora! How is a plain able

OCEAN FREIGHT MARKET.

A Sharp Decline in Grain Rates From Recent High Figures. Vessels Being Relet at Heavy Losses.

(Montreal Gazette.)

There has since the beginning of the month been a marked reaction—collapse is, in fact, hardly too strong a term—in the market for ocean freight accommodation for grain. On May 1 large steamships for full cargoes of wheat and corn to Cork for orders were quoted at 6s. per quarter, which is equivalent to nearly 15 cents per bushel. Today it is said the same steamers would have difficulty in securing 3s. 11-2d. per quarter (although 3s. 6d. is the nominal quotation), or 10 cents per bushel. Taking an average grain steamer, say of 15,000 quarters, the difference between the rate quoted on May 1 and 3s. 11-2d. would amount on a single voyage to \$6,480, which represents very nearly the volume of loss some shippers (or those who bought from them) have recently suffered.

A number of steamships which were chartered at the high rates of a few weeks ago have been relet, their proposed cargoes have been re-sold and other steamships are in the market for recharter.

Since the news of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila there has been a decided decrease in the foreign demand for American wheat and corn, that incident evidently ending what may be termed the war demand. The steamers that have been rechartered or are being offered for recharter were, however, originally chartered for corn, not wheat, and while one or two wheat cargoes have been resold the movement in this direction has not been general.

Barth freights have not shown a corresponding decline with full charters. The regular lines have their accommodation tolerably well engaged until the middle of June, but after that date and until the new crop months the lines have not an unusual amount of room under contract.

Referring to the grain freight yesterday an authority said yesterday: "In the early stages of the late up-and-down movement Letter gobbled up nearly all the White Star line's room at 4d. He chartered steamers again and left at all ports, so that when the regular dealers came in they found that the ready tonnage had been absorbed. Then they began to bid for charters and Letter held off. In the meantime the market advanced, and he then came in the market again, and those who wanted freights and charters were forced to bid much higher. The steamship lines let a good part of their room at the high rates and then held aloft. Then Letter again came in as a charterer, and following him came a speculative movement and rates reached their high level early this month. Then the demand fell off and with the reselling of cargoes by foreigners freight rates have practically lost all their advance."

At the same time the Canadian government, as a government, is strictly observing the neutrality laws. Coal is shipped to the United States by rail from Nova Scotia and by water from British Columbia just as before the war, but no vessel containing coal is allowed to leave Canadian ports on the North Atlantic for any part of the West Indies unless she can establish to the satisfaction of government agents that the cargo is not intended for either of the belligerents.

"Of course, this rule works dead against Spain, as the United States do not want Canadian coal to be strictly observing the neutrality laws. Coal is shipped to the United States by rail from Nova Scotia and by water from British Columbia just as before the war, but no vessel containing coal is allowed to leave Canadian ports on the North Atlantic for any part of the West Indies unless she can establish to the satisfaction of government agents that the cargo is not intended for either of the belligerents."

"The Canadian cruisers in the North Atlantic, which are really swift gunboats employed for the protection of the fisheries, keep a sharp look-out for American and Spanish men-of-war off the south coast of Nova Scotia, and British ironclads belonging to the Halifax station are employed in the same service. The all the collectors of ports and operators on the government telegraph lines throughout the seaboard provinces are on the watch to communicate news of that kind to Ottawa."

"This summer more American visitors are coming to Canada than ever before. We occasionally see timid Americans depositing their money in Canadian banks for safe keeping. These persons do not imagine that the Spaniards are going to clean out the United States and rob the banks, but are afraid lest, if the war last any time, the populists may succeed in forcing congress to issue a huge amount of paper money. But the majority of the Americans who are coming to Canada this summer are persons who in times of peace went to Europe."

"Crowds of Americans are already camping in the pine forests of the St. Maurice river and in the woodlands and fishing waters of the Laurentian mountains just north of Montreal. Montreal has always been a Mecca for the American tourist, and the hotels there are filling up this year earlier than usual. So are the hotels and camps of the Thousand Islands. A new haunt is Lake Temiscamingue, northwest of Ottawa, the capital of the dominion. From Temiscamingue American canoeists are travelling in every direction between Hudson's bay and the St. Lawrence."

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"In the dominion parliament, now meeting at Ottawa, the war news monopolizes attention. The news of Dewey's victory was received with a tempest of cheers in the big committee rooms and everywhere throughout Canada with the greatest satisfaction."

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

MASONIC BAZAAR AND PICNIC.

W. A. D. Stevens, deputy district grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, is in the city in the interest of the bazaar and picnic to be held under the auspices of the Masonic lodge at Dorchester on July 1st. He spent last week in Halifax and returned to the bazaar. The contributions are now on exhibition in Judge Landry's building at Dorchester, properly placarded with the name and address of the donors. Preparations are being made to entertain a large crowd of visitors.

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ABERDEEN'S SUCCESSOR.

TORONTO, May 31.—The Evening Telegram, London cable says: "It is announced here that the Duke of Leeds will most likely be Lord's Aberdeen's successor as governor general of Canada."

Advertisement for Windsor Salt. Text: "Windsor Salt. Purest and Best for Table and Dairy. No adulteration. Never cakes." Includes an illustration of a woman and child.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. May 31—St. Petrus, 1883, Owen, from West Hartland, N. H. Thomson, and Co. ...

CANADIAN PORTS.

At Fredericton, May 30, sch A. Gibson, Ward from Boston, N. B. ...

BRITISH PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—Arr, str Sagamore, from Boston; Lako Huron, from Montreal. ...

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Boston, May 28, sch Herbert Rice, Dunham, from Arroyo. ...

CLEANSE THE BLOOD

Dr. Talmage Illustrated an Old Testament Scene.

Sins That Only Blood Can Remove—Freedom of a Purified Soul.

What We Are Taught by the Birds of Ancient Sacrifice.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—From a scene of old, Dr. Talmage in this sermon presents the old gospel under another phase; text, Leviticus xiv. 5-7. ...

MEMORANDA.

Passed Sydney Light, May 28, str Broome, from St. John, N. B. ...

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS

(Continued from First Page.)

Here I see a beggar going along the street, and I am worn out with disease. He is stiff in the joints. He is ulcerated all over. ...

MARRIAGES.

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DEATHS.

NORTHRUP.—At Kara, Kings Co., May 28, Myrtle B. Northrup, beloved daughter and only child of Walter and Sarah Northrup. ...

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Full particulars relative to above situations will be mailed with our Illustrated Catalogue to any address.

The Currie Business University, Tel. 901 St. John, N. B. P. O. Box 50.

to be turned Saturday, the smallest never sold \$3.50 never sold, all were only will be returned.

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