

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1899.

NO. 60

INDIANTOWN DESTROYED.

A Terrible Conflagration in the North End.

Two Hundred Houses Burned and a Thousand People Homeless.

The greatest fire in the history of St. John, with the exception of the fire of 1877, which completely wiped out the city, occurred Thursday afternoon. Fire broke out in a house owned by John Porter, on Bridge street, adjoining Nasse's warehouse. The warehouse soon caught and both were burning furiously when the alarm had summoned the fire department. A strong wind from the southwest spread the fire with astounding rapidity. The apparatus on the scene was entirely inadequate and Chief Kerr appealed at the prospect sent in a general alarm. All the available apparatus in the city hurried to the scene. The apparatus, however, was inadequate. The district with hardly an exception, contains wooden buildings. The wind seemed to increase in violence and was soon blowing at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Driven by this the flames fairly ran up the Indian town hill. The firemen were driven back from house to house, block after block. For nine hours the flames held sway in the North End. At 10 o'clock in the evening the fire had burned itself out. Indian town was no more, fifteen blocks and parts of block of buildings had been swept over, two hundred buildings had gone up in smoke, \$500,000 damage had been done and more than a thousand people were homeless.

The district was inhabited principally by the families of laboring men, a class of people on whom a calamity of this nature falls with peculiar severity. The estimate of \$500,000 loss is made by skilled valuers. What it may represent, the actual value of the destroyed property, it would fall far short of the cost of replacing of the injury done and of the hardship which the news spread through the town of the extent of the conflagration in the North End. Business almost came to a standstill. The street railway was forced to stop running its cars and thousands of people hurried on foot to the fire. The streets were in the same case closed and the cars hurried to the North End to assist the head of the firm in saving his household effects. In other establishments clerks were ordered to leave their businesses to save what they could from their own homes. Stevens, days and nights, and the fire department, as they demanded and got one dollar paid down for each load before they would take it.

They can call their own, and nothing but the little belongings they were able to save. About 5:30 o'clock the fire had gone into the firemen as they had the upper hand. The wind had shifted considerably to the southwest and decreased in force. This fact aided the firemen in their hard task of getting the fire under control. The last house on Victoria street to fall in ruins was the full section that street was Mr. John McAllister's two-story wooden building opposite to Albert street. It was shortly after 6 o'clock when the fire broke out in the house. The owner and Herbert Roberts, and most of the furniture was saved. There is a large vacant lot to the eastward of this building, and this checked the fire. It did not go farther up that side of Victoria street. The McAllister street was occupied by the firemen and the firemen in that district were kept hard at work on the rear of the houses on Albert street. The fire on the north side of Victoria street reached as far as Mr. J. E. Vanvar's large wooden building on the corner of Main and Victoria streets. The houses in the rear of this building and others facing on Albert street, as far down as Metcalf street, were partly destroyed. Next to the corner of Victoria street was a house owned by T. E. Granville who owned the upper portion while Mr. Wm. B. Day was tenant of the lower portion. This house did not burn until some time after the fire had rounded on to Main street again.

On this corner stood the building owned by the Indian town hotel used to be. On the main street side was an unoccupied store, and also the grocery of L. Dappay & Co. The structure was totally destroyed. Next to it, on Main street, was E. B. Travis' residence. To check the flames it was decided to use dynamite and blow the houses away. This was done, but the effort was not fruitful in result, for the home of E. J. Mahoney, druggist, caught. When Mr. Mahoney's drug store, farther down, had been visited by the fire, his stock was taken out and placed in his home, and a second transfer had now to be made. Willing hands were found in the work of salvage, and the house was abandoned. It was destroyed, and the fire spread to the house owned by W. G. Brown, in which he lived and where his store and the Indian town post office were housed. As that the fire in the Brown house was the result of sparks falling on a stove or some reason or other, there was no steam used and the building succumbed to the flames. One of the rooms of this house was a dwelling. It was that of William Brown and his peculiar feature was that the walls were covered with many varieties, very artistically arranged as to color, effects and pattern. The fire residence of Mr. Wm. L. Hayward stood next door on Main street and was the last house there to be destroyed. The next house was the brick building owned by Mr. J. E. Vanvar, and the determined efforts of the firemen, aided by a decrease in the force of the wind, and the character of the building prevented its burning, and so here the fire's destructive work finished so far as the north side of Main street is concerned. Back of Mr. Hayward's house was the warehouse of Messrs. Hornes & Co., filled with a valuable stock. The building was not much damaged, but the stock was saved and taken up a back street to a place of safety.

One of the Kennedy street lot but three or four houses, and the other did not have that many, but there branched off to a small street known as Victoria street. It is no more, the White building, Jar. T. Logan, John Curry, B. Belyea and other buildings being quickly burned. On the north side of Main street P. Nasse & Son's grocery burned, and crossing Bridge street the fire took the stores of Messrs. Hornes & Co. The fire on the street there and it burned the hill on whose crest stands the row of residences overlooking the street, and which are reached by long stairways. They burned one after the other till Mr. Luther Jordan's was reached. No. 75. This escaped, and except for a matter of some holes made by sparks in the houses next in order on the street level, the side of this street was to know no more trouble from the fire. Bridge street was made but a lane through smoking hillocks of timber and ashes to within 100 yards of Bagtown bridge. The buildings were nearly all destroyed, and in a large number of instances contained stores. One of the principal stores was that of C. B. Pidgeon, on the corner of Main. In buildings other than shops and dwellings there were burned the warehouses of P. Nasse & Sons, J. E. Porter, J. W. Keast, the boat shop of D. Giesler & Sons and their two warehouses, J. D. Robertson, and S. T. Vaughan's livery stable. The Bridge street station meant the loss of nearly 40 buildings. Then up Metcalf and along Holly street, still further up Metcalf to Albert; and up Victoria to Albert, then in a circuit which took in the dwellings in an open space from Albert street to Bagtown street, the fire, sweeping away as it went, destroyed the buildings across the street were on fire. The wind was blowing the flames away from the water side. As the houses were burning, a large amount of household effects were generated and soon a pile of household effects on the wharves began to smolder. Then men and women began their business with the most terrific heat beating against their faces almost scorching the skin from the back, they filled beds, boxes, barrels and all of the effects they had been able

to move, on logs, and into small boats which swarmed about the wharves. In this way a great deal of stuff was taken across the river to Pleasant Point and saved. Several woodboats were lying at the wharves, and these proved very useful as repositories before they were hauled out into the stream, away from the flames. A large amount of stuff was saved in this way much was not, and when the fierce heat drove the laborers from the spot great piles of clothes remained. These burst into flames. Then the fire house burst into a hiss. A great pile of coal wood had been piled up from a woodboat for the Star Line steamer in the morning. The pile will never be put to the market, but was intended. It caught from the blazing warehouse and in a few minutes generated such an intense heat that the May Queen's warehouse, 200 feet long, was ignited. This threatened to set fire to great piles of deal stacked up behind it. Had these caught the big Stearns & Outler mill would have gone. For two hours it was a loss up. A small army of men were busy from the corner of Victoria street, but they were not altogether successful, for the heat drove the moisture from the lumber and the mill began burning at the edge. A big deal by this time been received by M. Stetson, and from it a heavy stream of water was directed against the mill. The mill was extinguished and the mill saved. The May Queen warehouse was entirely burned and the wharf badly damaged. The fire got no farther in this direction on the water front. Bridge street, however, which runs parallel with the water, was burned on both sides from end to end. Only three houses, and these just at the Bagtown bridge, were spared. The Star and Springfield warehouses, on the south side of Main street, were near the origin of the fire and succumbed early. The C. Horn, David Weston and May Queen arrived from river when the fire was at its fiercest. The sight must certainly have been a surprising one for their passengers. One of the passengers said from the river it looked as if the whole of the northern and of the city was a pillar of fire. When the May Queen got close to the wharves, some were burning and apparently every house in Indian town was on fire. As far as could be seen from the boat the city was wrapped in deep smoke from which darting tongues of flame showed off. So plainly, the smoke had not been blown over the town from the burning waterfront. Sad sights indeed were on all hands back of Victoria street. Many people were seen on the hill, and some of them were seen to be weeping. It was a scene that there were but two or three blocks of buildings between the north side of Main street and the waterfront. These were all of dry wood and as the flames devoured them people fled with what they could save to the hills, or to the wharves, or to the nearby valley. There seemed to be a great many old people, and a great many heavy loads were carried over the hill, and which had been the part of the belongings which they had been able to accumulate during their years of toil, and which had been during their declining years made existence more bearable. One load deposited in what was thought to be a safe distance, namely the possible danger. The saving of another load was imperative, and another hurried trip would be taken further away. In more than one case, after the goods had been moved two or three times, they were finally abandoned to the devouring element by their owners. The list of buildings burned is a hard one to correctly ascertain for various reasons. But the following is believed to be a list of the buildings burned and owners. They are as follows:—

INCIDENTS AT THE FIRE. Some of the fire engines were nearly lost on Main street by being surrounded with fire. No. 5 engine had a very close shave for the men, and they were also on account of the great heat. The chief was called, a long rope was taken and hitched to the engine, and the plucky firemen, then a team hauled it out of danger. At 3 o'clock the fire was making great headway down Victoria street and the firemen were working like beavers, some of them were overcome with the heat and heat. No. 5 engine did good work in this section of the fire. No. 1 engine on Main street had two teams going and her crew were fighting the fire on the north side of Main street. On Main street a number of people put their goods in a safe place. Some were not taken far enough away and were lost. Bishop Robertson, one of the salvage corps members, was overcome with the heat and had to stop work, but recovered after going to the car shed. Four or five women fainted on Main street, and which had been the part of the belongings which they had been able to accumulate during their years of toil, and which had been during their declining years made existence more bearable. One load deposited in what was thought to be a safe distance, namely the possible danger. The saving of another load was imperative, and another hurried trip would be taken further away. In more than one case, after the goods had been moved two or three times, they were finally abandoned to the devouring element by their owners. The list of buildings burned is a hard one to correctly ascertain for various reasons. But the following is believed to be a list of the buildings burned and owners. They are as follows:—

Table listing names and addresses of buildings destroyed, including names like Bishop Robertson, J. W. Keast, and others, along with their respective street addresses.

FREDERICKTON SENSATIONS.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM O'BRIEN

Was Killed by Stabbing—They Do Not Fix the Blame—The Remains Found Last Night Are Those of William O'Brien—When Last Seen He Was Intoxicated.

FREDERICKTON, May 23.—The body found in the out-house of the Commercial hotel, Frederickton, has been identified by letters found in the pockets as that of William O'Brien, who disappeared Nov. 22. It is believed the man was intoxicated on that day and fell into the pool while in that condition.

The coroner's jury empaneled to investigate the death of William O'Brien returned a verdict to the effect that he had been stabbed with a knife, without being slain on any one. James Hamblin, one of the witnesses, says he reached the Governor house at 7 o'clock in the morning with Dr. Moore. In conversation with them Governor said, "McLean had been in bed with his wife, and the doctor went upstairs and found McLean dead. They went down stairs and said: 'Mr. Governor, you have fixed the major; you have got him killed now.' Governor replied: 'I drove the butcher knife right into his heart by force, and I am glad I did it.' Later, when they asked Governor if McLean was actually in bed with his wife, Governor replied: 'No, but he was sitting on the side of the bed with her.'

OIL VESSEL ON FIRE.

Big Barque Ariadne Laden With Oil Catches Fire at a Pier in New York Harbor—The Wharf and Warehouse Burned Also.

New York, May 22.—Fire practically destroyed the German barque Ariadne, Captain Hermann Ratter, alongside the mammoth Standard Oil works in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday. Her officers and crew were taken unawares, being obliged to jump into the water at the outset to save their lives. One man is unaccounted for, it is thought to have been burned to death on board the barque or drowned.

The projecting wharf or pier No. 2 of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, connecting with the immense oil warehouse, immediately took fire from the burning barque and burned fiercely, with several hundred barrels of heavy oil floating on the pier.

Thousands of persons from Bayonne thronged through the streets to witness the scene, while the Standard Oil Company's headquarters in the same general alarm which accused persons for many miles around on the quiet Sunday morning.

The officers and crew of the Ariadne, shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, discovered the fire, which had then made much progress. The barque was afloat in the pier, which was also destroyed. Efforts to cut the barque loose proved futile. Captain Ratter said he was engaged in morning at the time and was forced to join his crew and jump overboard, being too late to fight the fire aboard ship.

for a cargo of oil, going from Twenty-sixth street, South Brooklyn. Her capacity is said to be 3,500 barrels. The Ariadne sailed from Hamburg, Germany. The damage to the barque is estimated at about \$25,000.

NEW YORK'S ROTTERDAM

Being Scorchingly Probed by the Mast Investigating Committee—Counsel Moss Has Thorough Confidence in Mast.

CHANGING SPANISH LAW.

Cannot Be Patched, but Must Be Radically Revised—Improvements to Havana Harbor Facilities.

HAVANA, May 23.—A special train has been arranged for in order to take people from this city to witness the decoration day celebration.

Senator Moss, the supreme court fiscal, in an interview, is quoted as saying he is in agreement with the Mast committee in its opinion that the present method of communicating system before reforming the entire procedure.

Animal trainers say the most intelligent animals for their purpose are the rat, elephant, monkey, seal and sealion. A young walrus, that it bought for \$500 when carefully trained is worth fully \$5,000.

On Friday, May 12, a well-dressed young man applied at Mr. Sons & Co.'s office for employment. The proprietors were in need of a new watchman at the post office. He gave his name as Withycombe, and said he had a brother named Edward in Prince Edward Island.

DE COSTA DISGUSTED.

THE OPPONENT OF DR. BRIGGS TAKES GLOOMY VIEWS OF THE FUTURE.

The Higher Critics of Protestantism Are Now Divounging Around the Camp Fires of Tom Paine—Scriptures No Longer to Be Enforced in the Church.

New York, May 23.—In reply to Bishop Potter's criticism of those who opposed the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Chas. A. Briggs to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa prepared a sermon. He started to preach it yesterday morning from the pulpit of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, but after he had spoken for five minutes he passed over to the back of his manuscript and dismissed his congregation with a 10-minute sermon. After the service he gave out his manuscript for publication. He said: "I will let the press speak for itself. He told me later that he was tired of the controversy. In the sermon he said, in part: 'Protestants are now engaged in reading the Bible in pieces, declaring that it is not infallible and that the Old and New Testaments abound in myths and legends. At the threshold of the twentieth century, theological teachers are not only questioning the infallibility of the Bible, but are declaring that the Bible was not made infallible by the guidance of God, the Holy Ghost. I could not select a text from any part of the Bible which would not be challenged by some Protestant.'

DECEASED AND PILOTS.

The grounding of the U. S. S. Raleigh at Charleston, S. C., recently, was fortunately during a smooth sea and fine weather, else it might have resulted seriously.

The Raleigh was struck by a heavy sea on the morning of the 11th, and the ship was forced to anchor. The Raleigh was struck by a heavy sea on the morning of the 11th, and the ship was forced to anchor.

It is pointed out, a prisoner cannot arrange to have his friends testify favorably on his behalf, and the matter is left to the court.

On Thursday last he did not turn up to work, and when Mr. Holt made enquiries he found that the man had mysteriously disappeared.

Withycombe boarded at the Handy House, Dartmouth, and had been staying there only about a week when he disappeared. On Thursday afternoon about 6 o'clock he left there and was last seen walking on the railway track towards Dartmouth ferry wharf. From that time until the present he has been missing.

A BABY KIDNAPED.

NURSE, CHILD AND PERAMBULATOR HAVE BEEN MISSING SEVERAL DAYS.

The Nurse Believed to Have Done the Kidnapping—Supposed That a Ransom Will Be Demanded for the Infant's Return—The Affair is Now in the Hands of the Police.

New York, May 23.—A daring case of kidnaping, which carries with it the threat of a still more serious crime, was reported to the police at the Central Park station last night, and is now occupying the attention of Capt. McCluskey and the central office detective force.

Marion Clark, the 15-month-old daughter of Arthur Clark, of No. 159 East Sixty-fifth street, was taken from Central Park by a nurse girl with whom J. He had been rector of St. Jude's for something over a year, and it was during his incumbency that a ransom note came to St. John. He was employed in the household of a paper business and is well spoken of.

EMPIRE DAY

Celebrated in Halifax—Greeting Exchanged Between the School Children of That City and Queen Victoria.

HALIFAX, May 23.—The first celebration of Empire Day took place today in the public schools of the city. Almost everywhere were displayed the national emblems and pictures of Her Majesty.

Without a sufficient guarantee even for the words of our Lord in the last part of the sacrament of the body and blood—if he did institute it—are correctly reported, and therefore it is idle to insist that he used the words 'This is my body' that he said 'This is my blood'.

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ALL HEADACHES

Whichever cause occurred in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDER.

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SUSSEX TO HAVE A DRIVING PARK.

Work to Begin—It At Once—Expected to Be Open in the Fall—A Railway Alarm Doing Good Business.

SUSSEX, May 23.—The necessary papers in connection with the securing of the ground for the new driving park were signed today and work will be begun at once on the ground and buildings.

The park will be finished in time to hold races on during the fall exhibition, which will be held last four days and will be held on October 3, 4, 5 and 6.

A new electric automatic alarm bell was recently put in at the railway crossing which was supposed to sound on the approach of a train, and warn pedestrians and teamsters to keep clear of the track. The gun was not properly adjusted and instead of acting as a warning, it proved a nuisance, as it has been ringing steadily for the past week, day and night, with no indication of stopping.

THE ELIOT NOT BLAMED.

New York, May 23.—At the regular meeting of the pilot commission to-day Michael McDonald, the pilot who was charged with the collision with the French steamer La Bretagne, submitted his report.

The barque Cedar Croft, Capt. Nobles, was cleared at the custom house, Tuesday, for Boston, with 865,914 feet dry lumber, shipped by A. Canibing & Co. She will probably sail today.

The schooner Welcome Home has had her name changed to Jennie C; the vessel has been newly topped and renewed. She sailed for Boston Tuesday afternoon with 123,750 feet boards and plank and is owned by Captain W. F. Carrie and others.

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AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—It is said at the war department that the town of Zamboanga is not to be permanently abandoned to the possession of the insurgents in that quarter of the Philippines.

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BAPTIST CHURCH DEDICATED.

ALMA, May 22.—The Baptist meeting house was dedicated Sunday. Rev. C. W. Townsend preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Gordon, of St. John, preached in the afternoon and evening.

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You can buy Eave Troughs and Gutter Pipe from us—cheaper than you can make them, and you're always sure of perfect quality and fit. We use only the best brands of Galvanized Steel Plate, and in addition to our many stock lines will make any special pattern to order. Our Corrugated Expansion Conductor Pipe is ahead of any other pipe made—it allows for contraction and expansion and comes in 10 to 12 foot lengths without cross seams. Why not write for our Catalogue and Price List? Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. It is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 Ladies. See effect. Ladies select your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other. Price, No. 1, 1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees strength, and two-cent box; No. 3, 10 degrees strength, and two-cent box. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. Stamp. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. Stamp. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. Stamp.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

THE ANNUAL HOTBED.

Rank the Most Important Item of Ex-

periments—Director For Making It.

Few people who have a garden make

any attempt to secure vegetables earlier

than may be done by sowing seed out-

side after spring is far beyond advanced

to avoid frost. Occasionally some early

tomato or cabbage plants are grown in

a sunny kitchen window, but the range

of season and variety of garden prod-

ucts that can be had by the skillful use

of hotbeds or cold frames and sash

is really appreciated. Yet their use is

advisable as a means of profit, a

healthful addition to table resources

and a source of great interest and plea-

sure to any one who undertakes this

species of gardening. The deterring

factor is naturally the sash, which is ex-

pensive. While the sash can be bought

ready glazed at any sash or door factory

they can be homemade after the follow-

ing plan, originally given in one of

the bulletins of its horticultural depart-

ment.

The usual size of such sash is 6 by 3

feet, holding three rows of 10 by 12

inch glass, six lights to the row. Double

strength glass of "A" grade will be

found the most profitable to use in the

long run, as it does not break as readily

as the lighter and cheaper grades. The

best grade of sash is made from first

class southern cypress lumber, though

redwood or good white pine will answer

a good purpose. Stock 1 1/2 inches thick

when dressed gives the best weight.

Make the stiles 1/4 inches wide and the

rails 4 inches. No cross mortisings are

used, but two bars 1 1/2 inches wide run

the length of the sash. These with the

stiles and top rail are rabbeted one-

quarter of an inch wide and one-half

inch deep to receive the glass. The

glass laps like shingles, and the lowest

light projects over the lower rail, which

is only an inch thick. In pinning the

sash the holes should be bored from the

underside not quite through, so as not

to allow the leaking of water from

above. Through the middle of the stiles

and bars a five-sixteenths of an inch

stay rod is run just beneath the glass.

For the double purpose of preventing

spreading and the sagging of the bars.

If the lower portions of the stiles and

bars are chamfered away as much as

strength will allow, less light will be

obstructed by them.

The lights of glass should be firmly

set, with large points and a short brad

at each lower corner to keep them from

slipping down, and then well putted.

The sash should receive two coats of

coats of paint and be repainted as often

as needed.

One of these sash complete weighs 45

pounds, and it is believed that it will

last enough longer than a cheaply made

one to well repay the extra cost.

Preparing a Hotbed.

To make a stationary hotbed dig a

pit about 2 1/2 feet deep, about one foot

wide and about one foot above

ground at the back and three inches

above in front. The width and length

vary according to the number or size of

the sashes to be used, sashes being placed

across, as in the case of the cold frame,

that the sashes may be moved to give

air. Into this pit place leaves or coarse

litter to the depth of one foot and fer-

menting stable manure to the depth of

1 1/2 feet, this being trodden down quite

firmly and then covered with from three

to six inches of soil. Be sure that the

manure is trodden in firmly at the sides

and corners or it will sink unevenly.

PREPARATION OF FEEDS.

Experiments With Grain Cooked and

Raw as It Came From the Threshing

Machine—The Results.

Experiments have been conducted to

discover the relative value of grain when

steamed and fed warm as compared with

grain when fed raw and cold. The grain

in both cases was ground. The pigs on

the steamed grain increased in weight

more rapidly than those fed upon

the same grain raw and cold. The grain

used was a mixture of equal parts of

peas, barley and rye, ground and fed

mixed with water. When fed steamed

and warm 4.16 pounds of increase in live

weight; but when fed raw and cold 4.25

pounds of grain per pound of increase in

live weight were consumed. The follow-

ing are the conclusions from the experi-

ment, says the report of the Commis-

sioner of Agriculture:

1. There is no appreciable difference in

the number of pounds of grain required to

produce a pound of increase in the live

weight of swine, when it is fed steamed

and warm, as compared with when fed

raw and cold.

2. On the average there is a gradual

and great increase in the quantity of

grain consumed for every pound of in-

crease in the live weight of swine, after

the second month of the fattening period,

and after the average live weight exceeds

100 pounds.

3. It is economical to market swine to

be slaughtered when they weigh about

180 pounds, live weight.

4. The consumption of feed per day is

greatest at or near the period of their

fattening, when the quantity of feed con-

sumed per pound of increase in weight is

smallest.

5. In feeding grain in the ground state

and in the whole or unground state, it

has been found that swine consumed

about ten per cent. more of the unground

grain per pound of increase in live

weight. The ten per cent. would pay for

the grinding; and in every case swine

fed on the ground grain have shown

stronger legs and better health generally.

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weight. The ten per cent. would pay for

the grinding; and in every case swine

fed on the ground grain have shown

stronger legs and better health generally.

12. It is economical to market swine to

be slaughtered when they weigh about

180 pounds, live weight.

13. The consumption of feed per day is

greatest at or near the period of their

fattening, when the quantity of feed con-

sumed per pound of increase in weight is

CAULIFLOWER CULTURE.

How to Make It Pay—First Sowing

in This Country.

There is a good profit in growing

cauliflowers for market if the conditions

are all right, but with the culture often

given them, they are not a reliable

crop. In growing cauliflowers for sale,

the first thing to be considered is a

market for these luxuries. The crop is

not a staple one, like some which are

considered necessities of life, and you

must find people who want them and

are able to buy them. In most large vil-

lages there is a sufficient number of peo-

ple who want them to make a market

for a few thousand heads. In some sea-

sons, and at some times in the year,

there is a good profit in growing them

to ship to dealers in the cities, but the

most money is made by retailing them

in villages where no one is growing

them and there is no competition.

It is not best to economize too much

in purchasing seeds. The higher priced

strains of white cauliflowers, where the

type has become established by careful

selection for several years, are more re-

liable in heading, and the whiter the

heads the better they will sell in the

market. The large pure white heads

with the leaves trimmed nicely around

them attract the eye, and people buy

them because they "look nice." The

Early Snowball is the standard with

many people and probably more exten-

sively grown than any other variety

and is usually very satisfactory. I make

the first sowing of the seed in a hotbed

in March. A little later I sow more

seeds in a cold frame, and sow at differ-

ent times in the open ground from

April until June. My plan is to have

only a small part of the crop mature at

one time, for the leaves will soon grow

through the heads if they are not mar-

eted at the right time.

A deep, moist clay soil is the best

for cauliflowers, although good crops

can be grown on any good garden soil.

I cover the ground two or three inches

deep with stable manure and plow it

in. Then harrow and furrow two and

one-half feet apart. If I have well rot-

ted manure, I scatter it in the furrow

and mix it with the soil with the cul-

tivator, or, if the manure is not at

hand, I set the plants and in a few days

apply around them a little commercial

fertilizer, which he widely finds a pretty

good plan for a silo door. Ours is be-

lieved and about 17 by 24 inches. I bored

it with a 5/8 inch hole in the center, drove

a 5-16 inch hole in the center, drove

three-eighths of an inch bolt from a

good plan for a silo door. Ours is be-

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lieved and about 17 by 24 inches. I bored

it with a 5/8 inch hole in the center, drove

WHEAT FROM RUSSIA.

Brought Here for the Benefit of Farmers

in This Country.

Prof. Mark A. Carlson has just re-

turned from Russia. He is confident that

some of the seeds he secured will prove

beneficial to farmers in this country. He

mentions a winter rye which is grown at

Ust-dielik, which

BIRTHS.

CLARK—At Bridgewater, N. B., on May 16th, to the wife of John Clark, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON—At St. Andrew's, on May 17th, by Rev. J. A. McArthur, John Hamilton, of St. John, N. B., to Annie Harrison, daughter of Smith Harrison, of New Brunswick.

DEATHS.

DEWIS—At Oxford, on May 17th, Mrs. Bessie Dewis, formerly of Moncton.

These pending notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, may send with a list of the WEEKLY TELEGRAPH containing the notices will send FREE any address in Canada or United States.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

ARRIVED. Friday, May 26. Star Fishing, 17, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan via Campbell, Merritt Bros & Co. and Mack.

SAILED.

WEDNESDAY, May 26. Barque Cedar Croft, Boston, for Boston.

ARRIVED.

Alma, 20th inst, from Dresden, Oct. 11, from Kingport; Miranda B. Day, from Kingport; Miranda B. Day, from Kingport.

SAILED.

Queenstown, 23rd inst, from Ophthalma, from Boston; Queenstown, 23rd inst, from Ophthalma, from Boston.

ARRIVED.

City Island, 23rd inst, barque Robert Brown, from Windsor; City Island, 23rd inst, barque Robert Brown, from Windsor.

SAILED.

Valparaiso Island, 23rd inst, barque Nels, from Halifax; Valparaiso Island, 23rd inst, barque Nels, from Halifax.

Havana, 16th inst, from Salazanca, Rey. de los Rios, New York; Havana, 16th inst, from Salazanca, Rey. de los Rios, New York.

SPOKEN.

May 18th, lat 41.30, lon 80.85, barque Golden Rod, from Boston; May 18th, lat 41.30, lon 80.85, barque Golden Rod, from Boston.

REPORTS. DISASTERS ETC.

Passed down Beady Island, 21st inst, barque Abbe & Co., from Boston; Passed down Beady Island, 21st inst, barque Abbe & Co., from Boston.

Shipping Notes.

British schooner C. J. Colwell brought 1,132,000 shingles for the Berlin Mills Company from St. John, N. B.; British schooner C. J. Colwell brought 1,132,000 shingles for the Berlin Mills Company from St. John, N. B.

SAILED.

The steamship Watson has been fixed to sail for Halifax on Wednesday, May 27; The steamship Watson has been fixed to sail for Halifax on Wednesday, May 27.

A DANGEROUS DUTY.

INSPECTING DOUBLE BOTTOMS IN OUR NAVAL VESSELS. It is Extremely Hazardous and Try- ing Work, and Many Precautions Are Necessary to Prevent Loss of Life During the Operation.

There is one phase of the ship life of the American naval officer that is scarcely known to the layman and that can hardly be understood by him as he looks upon the modern ship in all her attractive cleanliness and meets her neatly uniformed officers upon the spot- less upper deck.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Moospath Races. Five or six hundred people were present to witness the horse races at Moospath Wednesday afternoon, although the race events that took place were not the 2.30 class order, at all good good sport was seen.

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ROMAN WEALTH AND WASTE.

Pearls Dissolved in Wine and a Feast of Dinners For Many Months. E. H. Hobbs, writing on "Bright Side of History" in St. Nicholas, tells this story of ancient extravagance.

"The pearl which Cleopatra drank to Antony's health was valued at nearly \$400,000, so as one month's diet consisted of as much as the cost of Cleopatra's supper." I suppose that was the most valuable pearl we have any knowledge of.

MY LADY NICOTINE.

The Altered Effects of Tobacco and its Numerous Concomitants. Probably no pleasure of life has had its praises so much sung as smoking.

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FREE.

Foss Dentine Tooth Powder. Thoroughly Cleansed and Perfectly Harmless. A unique combination of several elements, all of which are selected because of their purity and excellence in cleaning and preserving teeth.

Right on the Head. Trainer—His him like a nail. Pigeon—Like a nail. Trainer—Yes, on the head.—Sydney Herald.

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BUSINESS RUSHING.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE GRAIN STRIKE GIVES AN IMPETUS TO TRAFFIC.

Expected That Buffalo Harbor Will Be Cleared of Grain Laden Boats Before the End of the Week—Grain Handlers' Union Reorganized—Coal Heavers to Start Work.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 24.—The harbor will be clear of grain laden boats before the end of the week, is the prediction confidently made by Contractor Connors and elevator men tonight. With the big force of scoopers that were at work today, two million bushels of grain had been elevated up to 6 o'clock, and work is going on rapidly with night shifts.

The adoption of the new system brought about by the strike was attended by no trouble of any consequence. The coal heavers who left the Erie docks are to report for work tomorrow, and President Kest's of the International Longshoremen's Association, said tonight that the Erie docks will be at work again tomorrow or Friday. They are the last of the strikers to reach an agreement, the other docks having been manned today.

The new grain elevators union reorganized tonight under the direction of Mr. Kest. There was a stormy time. Some claimed that one of the men named for recording secretary is not an American citizen. A few for all night to which a dozen men took part followed. In the midst of the fracas the curtain was dropped on Mr. Kest's head. The police stopped the fight and no one was seriously injured. President McMahon and nearly the entire old board of officers were re-elected.

GOOD SPORTS AT KEPTVILLE.

Stevens, the Halifax Flyer, Wins All the Events in Which He Was Entered—The Time in All Races Slow and Performances Ordinary.

KEPTVILLE, N. S., May 24.—The weather here today was beautiful and the Queen's Birthday was royally celebrated. The town was prettily decorated and with clean streets and lawns, never looked brighter. People began to pour in from the surrounding country early, and the depot and streets were filled on the arrival of the morning express from Halifax. Shortly before noon a special train arrived from Halifax with over 400 excursionists and another special came from Yarmouth with about 150.

The first event of the day was the bicycle race from Windsor to Keptville, 25 miles. Those who entered for it were: Shaw and Spurr, Windsor; O'Connell, Keptville; and McManis, Keptville. The latter's wheel broke before he had gone 100 yards. O'Connell made the distance in 1 hour and 36 minutes, with Spurr second in 1:43.

A horse race took place on Main street at 11 a. m. between teams from Canimig, Wolfville and Keptville. Wolfville was first. Time 46 4/5 seconds; Canimig, 47 1/2; Keptville, 48. The distance was 150 yards, running off 150 feet horse, connecting with hydrant, breaking hose and striking mangle. 100 yards dash—First best won by Stevens, W. A. C.; 2nd, Steel, A. A. A.; 11 seconds.

Second best won by Harris, W. A. C.; 2nd, O'Connell, T. A. C. Time 11 2/5 seconds.

Third best won by Champion, W. A. C.; 2nd, Bestley, Time 11 seconds.

4th best won by Steel, A. A. A.; 2nd, Eggle, W. A. C. Height 9 feet. First man's race of fifty yards won by E. Smart, Tyrone; 2nd, Wm. Waters, Time, 7 seconds.

50 yards dash—1st, Stevens, W. A. C.; 2nd, Farrell, W. A. C. Time, 29 seconds.

High jump—1st, Steel, A. A. A. Height 5 feet 4 inches; 2nd, Steel, K. P. A. Height 5 feet 1 inch; 3rd, Eggle, W. A. C. Height 5 feet 4 inches, but Steel and 11 1/2 had three and five inches handicap. Eggle's jump was 5 feet 7 inches after the competitor.

100 yards dash final—1st, Stevens; 2nd, Eggle. Time, 11 1/2 seconds. This was a very interesting and exciting event. The turtle race was won by Eggle in 19 1/2 seconds; Herbin, 2nd.

ST. STEPHEN RACES.

St. John Men Make a Poor Showing—Coloman, of Fredericton, Carries Off the Honors—The Border Pat Turned Down.

FR. STEPHEN, May 24.—At St. Stephen's park this afternoon, the largest number of persons ever seen at that place gathered to witness what were probably the best bicycle races ever witnessed in this province. Forty-eight entries were received by Mr. Ganon, who was the inspector of the races. Excepting the team race all came off on time, and each one was contested every inch of the distance.

In the second heat of the novice race, Verne Lamb of St. Andrews, had the misfortune to be thrown from his bike and broke his collar bone. In another race Walter Davidson of St. John, and Arthur Young, of Colais, collided. Each man

HORSES AT SCHOOL.

TEAM AND TRUCK OF THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT SMASH A DOOR.

Horses Hit by a Stone Thrown by a Small Boy Fall to Slacken Speed at the End of a Street and Drive Straight On Over a Fence Into a Building.

New York, May 23.—Urged to their top speed while on their way to a first three horses attached to hook and ladder truck No. 5, became unmanageable yesterday afternoon, and upon reaching the end of Charles street failed to make the turn into Greenwich street, but ran straight ahead into public school No. 41, breaking down a stone iron railing and making splinters of a thick wooden door. The horses and their driver landed in a heap in the girls' entrance to the school. Fortunately the public had been dismissed, and the sidewalk and entrance were clear.

THE DAY IN HALIFAX.

Review of Troops—Opening of the City Base Ball League—Brennan Wins a Race From Lovitt on Bedford Basin.

HALIFAX, May 24.—The Queen's birthday was more generally observed as a public holiday here today than for some years. The weather was beautifully fine and warm. In the morning a review of the imperial troops by Lord Wm. Seymour took place on the commons and was witnessed by thousands, and at noon a royal salute took place in the morning, being the first league game of the season, between the Standard and the Redoubt, and was won by the latter, the score being 10 to 2.

A Brewery Helping Prohibitionists.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 24.—Five hundred saloons in Baltimore, it is estimated will quit business. Some of them have already closed their doors, and others will follow. The cause of the great trouble is the determination of the Maryland Brewing Company, which controls nearly nine-tenths of the saloons in the city, to abandon the practice of paying for saloon licenses in order to force its products on the market. Last year on May 17 applications for licenses filed with the board of liquor license commissioners numbered 2,481. On the same date this year only 1,000 applications had been filed, a falling off of 1,481. It was taken to say that about one fifth of those who have applied for licenses will not buy them.

In a circular issued by the Maryland Brewing Company it is shown that the saloon business had been legitimate in the past, as breweries have been compelled in competition to fit out saloons, but licenses, at an expense of \$275, and give advance order money to saloon keepers. The result has been too many saloons in one neighborhood, consequent serious damage to business.

Deaths at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 24.—William M. Beaul, a prominent citizen, was found dead in his home tonight by his wife and daughter. He was alone in the house at the time, his wife and daughter being at the Academy of Music, and the death being all out for the holiday. When found the body was lying at the foot of the stairs, and was quite warm. He was 73 years of age, and had a good financial position. He leaves a widow and one daughter. The latter is the wife of Robert Meisler, of the Halifax Bank.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—Governor Roosevelt called to the legislature today a message calling attention to the desirability of making an appropriation to provide for the proper celebration of the return of Admiral Dewey. The members of the senate and assembly committees on the Dewey celebration this afternoon agreed upon a bill appropriating \$75,000 for the state's part in it. All members of the National Guard of the state who desire to participate in the celebration will bear the expense of the maintenance and transportation, but no salaries will be paid in cases where the National Guard is ordered out for duty.

Moncton Dry.

MONCTON, May 24.—Considerable excitement has been created in Moncton circles by the seizure of about \$200 worth of liquor in the Windsor Hotel, D. McCleave, proprietor, yesterday by Scott Act Inspector Belyea. A legal squabble will likely result, but it is said, however, that a general movement of liquor from the town last night and today as a result of Belyea's raid.

ALL HEADACHES

From whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDER. In bottles and 25 cents at all druggists.

THE EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY OF OUR BELOVED QUEEN.

O, vanished years! The eighty years ago O, splendid dawn of a glorious morn! Blend lilts with the rose, A morning star arose To dazzle all the world, the throne to know; To royal house of lion race was born Great Britain's precious child.

And time moves ever on like deep wing deep; Victoria to maiden fair has grown "God guide the youthful feet!" "Our coming Queen! Jehovah bless and keep!" Till He hath placed her on the British Throne! "Victoria Princess!" "I will be good!" The first act of the maiden Queen a prayer! Before her King she kneels! To ruling Love appeals: "I am so young to reign! Reign as I should." O, lesson rare! O, sight most wondrous fair! Victoria the Queen!

Place now the rarest gem in England's Crown, For Love has come to claim our youthful Queen, O, lovely, royal Bride! An Empire's greatest pride! To ruling Love appeals: The joyful Peans ring! The Queen! Our Queen! Victoria! Her Prince!

Soft music, like rare Zolian chime, Flows through the rapid's soul and palace hall, O, Paradise on earth! O, shining, royal worth! The great Albert, Prince from poet's clime, With a deep and wondrous love enthral! Victoria his Wife.

Beneath his magic touch the organ strains No softly rise and now sublimely swell; They soul with bliss, and fill Their life and his with joy's divine refrain. For the great Prince's heart hath loved in all well! Victoria our Queen!

Thus twenty rich and happy years pass by; The Empire grows in commerce, and in art, In learning and in might, In substance, and in will, Freedom of thought, and press, and aiming high, And India serves, at last, with willing heart, Victoria the Wise!

The Prince of Wales, heir of the Empire tree, Thou hast condescended to our faithful care: O, how the children sang! Add how the joy bells rang! His royal magic stands a perfect tree, Close by Prince Arthur's, king's maples fair, Victoria our Queen!

To Canada we've welcomed all thy sons— More loyal hearts than here cannot be found— And every loyal heart, Reserved Vice-Regal Louis, And Viceroys Lorne, of Scotland's noblest ones, They tried our hearts on this true British ground, Victoria our Queen!

An loving daughter, mother, Queen and wife, We heard the footsteps of the royal might, For all must shall be free, No truant shall there be In golden peace—thus cried our Christian strife— Despoiling 'x or Roman of his right, Victoria the Just!

But what new name is this the Queen shall land? What means this awful darkness o'er the land? The universal cry, From every clime and sky? What means this garb of woe the nations wear? With trembling tears we mourn, clasping the hand, Victoria Bereft!

Sweet Princess Alice sang "O, Happy Day!" Then turning, thought she saw her Father sleep; Weeping his face at rest, Beloved face so blest; On footstep soft and light would glide away; "Go not, dear Alice, my dear, do not weep! Victoria is sad!"

"My thoughts are beautiful, O, wondrous bliss! Voices of seraphs are around me here! I have most lovely dreams, And I have most loving gleams Of heavenly light! My joy compares with this That Realm of Peace should thus to me appear! Victoria Alone!

"The King has summoned, Alas! I depart! I cannot tell the Queen, Ah, me! No not!" She sobe, and turns away, And weeps, to the 1 say: "Thou hast a kindly soul; the broken heart Help her, the anguish of the Mother's woe; Comfort thy Mother—Queen.

Now, in my visions, kings and queens pass by Orpendia Babylon—Agyptia, State of they are sad high, Of ancient days, and night, Of all the earth, and every history, Of grasping Media and Persia, The mighty Cyrus, with his first decree, Sending God's holy People choice divine, To their deserted land, Gift from Jehovah's hand, Darius, too, the Mede, Esther, of Jewish seed, And mighty Rome, law giving, haughty, free! And beauty-loving Greece, of sculptured shrine.

Count all the Coars in, and Britain's kingly And all his queens, and Europe old and new, What splendid, bright array! From first until to-day! Finds natal day of eighty years, that brings Memory of reign of three score years and two? Victoria our Queen!

O, let the cannon roar! The joy-bells ring! Our Queen has reigned for three-score years and two! Victoria! Empress-Queen! Victoria! England's Queen! Her Eightieth Birthday let the nations sing! The homage our hearts bring most true, Victoria the Great.

Great Queen! May many years still crown thy life, So true, so grand, and so divinely pure, A patient great, sublime! That shall endure throughout all time, Thy reign to be, know naught of war or strife, Thy people bless the, love thee, true and sure, Beloved Empress-Queen.

KIDNAPPING.

Notable Cases Which Have Occurred in United States in Bygone Years—Children Taken Principally for Ransom.

In connection with an account of the kidnapping of a child by a nurse in New York last week, the New York Herald prints the following startling record of similar affairs which have taken place in past years: More than one thousand kidnappings cases within the last thirty years sufficiently noteworthy to attract widespread attention, and at least five more are occupying cells at station 2 and 4. John Neece, 19 Clark street, the driver of one of the wagons, was severely injured by the Greeks.

While playing with another lad one summer, at his parents' residence, in Germantown, Pa., Charlie Ross, four years old, was induced to take a drive in a buggy by two apparently friendly men. They took place February 2, 1892. The child has never been recovered.

A notable kidnapping case was in that of James Murphy, five years old, was taken by a woman acquaintance of his family on board the steamer Magnolia, at St. Louis, Mo., on April 12, 1887, to go to school. Near University place and Eleventh street a woman seized the child and carried him to the city of New York. The woman brought the child to the house of her mother, and the father, whose home was in Sandwich, Canada, seven years later the boy, Joseph, was found at Mad Ave, West. James Hannah White had married and settled. The woman refused to tell what she had done with the girl. Her father, a boy and girl, of her brother, whose home was in Sandwich, Canada, seven years later the boy, Joseph, was found at Mad Ave, West. James Hannah White had married and settled. The woman refused to tell what she had done with the girl. Her father, a boy and girl, of her brother, whose home was in Sandwich, Canada, seven years later the boy, Joseph, was found at Mad Ave, West.

Consistent roadmen have still fresh in their minds the kidnapping of Ward Ferris Waterbury, eight years old, a son of Charles F. Waterbury, of Long Bridge, Conn. This took place February 2, 1892. The lad was seized while on his way home from school. The greatest mystery surrounds the outrage, but three days later the abductors were captured and brought to justice and the boy restored to his father. To obtain a ransom the kidnappers had asked for \$10,000. Other notable cases are the kidnapping of Corinne Lewis, at Boston, December 20, 1889, and the kidnapping of a young woman in a small Pennsylvania town who for wholesale abduction has been discovered. In 1888 John Galt was charged with wholesale abduction of boys in Georgia. Again in August, 1897, the abduction of little James Conway, at Albany, brought to light the operations of a gang of kidnapers.

One remarkable kidnapping case was that of Gerald Lapsley, two years old, who was taken away from in front of the home of his parents, in Chicago, by an old woman, who took a sudden fancy to the child. The parents spent thousands of dollars in search of the babe, but could find no trace whatever of it. A year after the kidnapping a young woman in a small Pennsylvania town told the Chicago police she believed the Lapsley child was in the possession of an old couple who lived near her home. The mother went to the place, and recognized and recovered her child. Great activity was manifested by the detection throughout the precinct all the evening, Captain Mc Lankey taking up his headquarters at the East Sixty-seventh street station, where he received constant visits from nearly a score of his own men. The chief of the detective force held a long conference with Capt. Donohue, and at half-past ten o'clock sent for Mr. Clark, with whom he held a private conference for nearly an hour. Donohue, and at half-past ten o'clock sent for Mr. Clark, with whom he held a private conference for nearly an hour. Donohue, and at half-past ten o'clock sent for Mr. Clark, with whom he held a private conference for nearly an hour.

Mr. Clark stood on the sidewalk in front of his home during the greater part of the evening, seeming to find it impossible to remain indoors. If we dare not be ourselves we shall personate a worse character, and do it badly.

PARSONS PILLS

will cure Biliousness, Constipation, all Liver complaints. They expel impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from many of their ailments. To Cure Sick Headaches and remove impurities from the stomach and bowels. Put up in glass vials. Thirty in a bottle. One dose, recommended by all the best Physicians everywhere, as the best Liver and Bowel Pills. Four new book sent free of charge. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail. Price 25 cents. J. S. PARSONS & CO., Boston, Mass.

Good Time by a Motor Car

LONDON, May 25.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "In the race between motor car and motor cycles from Bordeaux to Paris, a distance of 333 miles, M. Charron won in Duke, a petroleum auto-car, covering the distance in 11 hours, 45 minutes and 22 seconds, beating the previous record by 3 hours, 35 minutes and 11 seconds. M. Charron claims that his auto-car can maintain an average of 30 miles an hour for 12 hours. It has four seats and is of 14 horse power.

Grand Trunk Sectionmen Still Out.

PORTLAND, Me., May 24.—There was a report tonight that some sort of a compromise had been effected on the Grand Trunk whereby the striking sectionmen would return to work. The report could not be confirmed, however. At the office it was stated that there was no change. No men are at work where they went out and nobody has as yet been secured to take their place.

St. Joseph's College Wins from Moncton.

MONCTON, May 24.—The Queen's Birthday was very quietly observed here today. A base ball match on the Grand Trunk grounds between St. Joseph's College and Moncton was the only attraction of the day. About 700 people were in attendance. The college team won by a score of 8 to 6. Embree and Gains battery for Moncton, Hillard and Haines for the visitors.

St. Martins Has Good Train Service.

St. MARTIN'S, May 23.—The train to St. Martin's this season is very satisfactory as compared with past years, if the St. Martin's line would see that freight charges could be depended on to be the same amount for the same quantity of freight it would be still more satisfactory. Since the reduction in the freight charges a large increase in the traffic over the road has taken place—a number of cars of hay have already arrived. Nearly all the general freight for St. Martin's now comes by the train which means increased revenue to the I. C. R. and St. Martin's line.

Sale of Prince of Wales Hackneys.

LONDON, May 23.—The annual sale of the Prince of Wales hackneys took place today at Wolferton, near Sandringham house, the seat of the Prince of Wales in Norfolk, and was successful. There was a large attendance. Sixty-six horses were sold and the total sum realized was upward of 12,000 guineas.

There are nearly 10,000,000 more \$3 notes, 2,000,000 more \$2 notes, and 4,000,000 more \$1 notes than there were three years ago.

The first electric railway in the world was built in Ireland, from Bushmills to Glenties Causeway.

Vacation. No Summer. St. John's delicious summer weather, and our superior water, swimming facilities, make summer study just as pleasant as at any other time. In fact, there is no better time for entering than just now. THE ISAAC PITMAN SCHOOL AND THE NEW BUSINESS PRACTICE (for use of which we hold a special right) are great attendance-promoters. Send for catalogue. R. KERR & SON.

EPPE'S COCOA. DELICIOUS! COMFORTING! Gratified everywhere for Quality and Superior Properties. Especially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Hold only in 1 lb. tins, labeled JAMES EPPE & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPE'S COCOA.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after MONDAY, the 3rd October, 1898, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:— TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN'S Express for Campbellton, Peggwash, Pictou and Halifax..... 7.00 Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou..... 12.00 Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 12.00 Express for Sussex..... 12.00 Accommodation for Moncton, Tyrone, Halifax and Sydney..... 22.10 A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 12.30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal. A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 2.10 o'clock for Truro, Dining and sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express. TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN'S Express from Sussex..... 5.30 Express from Halifax, Quebec and Montreal..... 12.00 Express from Pictou, New Glasgow and Pictou..... 12.30 Accommodation from Moncton..... 12.30 All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 25 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

BRANDED A BOY.

THREE MEN IN A BLACKSMITH SHOP IN NEW YORK CITY

Burn Letters Into the Quivering Flesh of a Four-year-old Boy—Then the Little Fellow Was Frightened So He Would Not Tell His Mother for Some Days.

New York, May 23.—With almost unheard of cruelty, three men in a blacksmith's shop last Wednesday branded with a red hot iron a word of seven letters on the right hip of little Morris Braf, four years old, who lives with his parents in Gersick street.

There is a new burn on the boy's body about five inches long and four inches wide. Above it are five distinct letters, H I C A G, clearly formed and nearly half an inch high. The letters are in a reversed position, and the brand is evidently designed to stamp the word "Chicago."

When the brand was first discovered by the boy's mother on Thursday night the letters were very red. The wound was dotted with blood and formed a great blister. It was still sore and bleeding yesterday. Physicians who have examined the brand say that Morris will bear the scar for life.

The story of the branding, as told by Morris, who is a quiet little fellow, with an innocent face, is so inhuman as to be almost incredible. The boy's parents are poor. The father, Herman, keeps a butcher shop in Gersick street.

According to Mr. Braf, the little boy came home at about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. He was crying, but when his mother asked him what ailed him he shook his head and refused to answer.

Morris could not sleep that night, and all the next day he was feverish and restless. He continued to cry and moan. His mother feared that he was ill, but she could learn nothing from his strange behavior. He kept lying down on his left side, as though his body pained him.

That night, however, the mother examined Morris and discovered the terrible brand. She was almost frightened out of her senses.

"Who did this, Morris?" she cried. "I can't tell you, mamma," replied the boy, bursting into tears. He continued to make evasive answers and the mother could extract no information from him.

As the boy's mother was about to take him to the doctor next morning, a friend entered the room. Mr. Braf showed her the wound and the two women tried to coax little Morris into telling who had injured him.

"Come, tell us who did it, and I'll give you a lot of pennies," said the friend. Tempted by this offer, Morris confessed that he had been frightened into silence by the man who branded him.

He said that he was playing in front of a blacksmith shop in Delancey street on Wednesday when a man in the shop cried "Come in, little boy."

When he entered, Morris said, two men seized him and held him, while a third heated a piece of iron. When the iron was red hot the man removed a portion of the little one's clothing and branded his hip, while the other two men bent down his head.

"It felt like my side was torn out," said the little fellow when he repeated his story to me. He describes the man who branded him as "a big boy, bigger than papa."

According to Morris the men, after branding him, said—"Go away from here now and don't tell your mother." He was so frightened that he feared to tell anybody.

Morris led his mother and her friend to No. 323 Delancey street, two blocks away, where there is a blacksmith shop, carried on by John Masterson and his two sons, John and William. Mr. Braf says that the boy at once pointed out William as the "big boy" who had branded him.

vised the mother to get a lawyer and sue the persons who had branded Morris.

Mr. Braf told a policeman about the affair and he referred her to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The case was placed in the hands of Chas. Wetting, an agent of the society.

Mr. Wetting obtained a warrant for the arrest of John Doe and took Morris to the Masterson blacksmith shop.

Eight men were in the place when they arrived, but the little boy promptly picked out Masterson as the young man who had branded him. Young Masterson denied the charge. He and his brother said they had never seen the child before. He was arrested, however, and taken to court, where Magistrate Knott held him in \$1,000 bail for examination.

Several detectives searched the blacksmith shop, but were unable to find the brand which the little boy was burned. The Mastersons have only recently moved into the place.

Dr. Joseph Braden said that when Morris was brought to him the boy was hysterical from the effects of the brand. "The wound was highly inflamed," said the doctor, and it must have pained the little fellow frightfully. It is the worst case of cruelty that ever came under my notice. The wound is not nearly so dangerous, but the boy will bear the marks on his body for the rest of his life.

Parents come to me frequently with children having tattoo marks on their arms. There is a missionary in Pitt street who gives pennies to the children for the purpose of stamping a cross and their names on the arms of the children with indelible ink. I have never been able to remove the marks. I have had four such cases this year, and had eight last summer. But anything similar to this cruel branding has never before come under my notice.

The Mastersons, who live at No. 19 Lewis street, were highly indignant over the arrest.

"The idea of accusing Christians of anything like that," said Mrs. Masterson. "Why, my boy William, who is not a bad boy, only 17 years old, is as gentle as can be with children. He never harmed anybody in his life."

"Children are always playing about the shop, and sometimes they are burned by flying sparks or pieces of hot iron. There are plenty of other blacksmith shops in the neighborhood. Why don't the police go and search them, instead of arresting my boy?"

John Masterson, the young man's father, went to see his boy in the prison last night. He told me that there was no brand in use in his shop.

"We use a metal stamp to print our trademark on our horseshoes," said the old blacksmith, "but the only letters on it are an N and an A. Between them is a bar above it. It is the sign of the National Horseshoers' Association."

Then we have another stamp with 'J. Masterson & Son' on it, which we print on the inside of horseshoes. Do we heat these stamps? I'd like to see anybody try it. They cost me \$2. They're stamped in iron."

"That woman came to our place on Friday and said Will had branded her boy. We never saw the boy. Between us we have no brand about the shop with the word 'Chicago.'"

Little Morris was still weak from the pain of the branding last night. He is a plain, straightforward story, which he repeated to me in detail without any changes.

He is a shy little fellow, and it takes a great deal of questioning to bring out the details of his experiences. When asked how many men were in the shop in the affair, he invariably holds up three little fingers.

St. John, N.B., May 24.—The whole northwest coast of this island has been blocked with ice for the last six weeks, the result being that navigation along the coast has been practically impossible. The people in many sections are now destitute of provisions, owing to inability to replace their supplies, and the commercial operations of almost 30,000 people have been virtually suspended.

Fishing outfitting for Labrador and the offshore fishing grounds will be quite out of the question until the ice blockade is raised.

The Girl of to-day

will be the woman of to-morrow. She does not know it, perhaps her mother does not fully understand it, but between the "to-day" when she is a girl and the "to-morrow" when she will be a woman, her life's happiness and health are in the balance. If she is to be a full-breasted, strong, healthy woman, she must develop rightly now. She is at a crisis. She needs more strength, more blood to tide it over.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is the only medicine that will give her the strength and make new, rich blood. Thousands of healthy, happy girls and young women have been made so by the timely use of this medicine—but you must get the genuine. Substitutes will not cure.

A YOUNG GIRL'S HEALTH.

Mr. F. H. Hibbard, of Sawyerville, Que., says: "My daughter Lena kept gradually failing in health for nearly two years. She was studying hard at school and this may have been the origin of the trouble. She was very pale, subject to headaches, and had a poor appetite. We became very much alarmed and doctored for some time, but with little or no benefit. Finally we read the testimonial of a young girl whose symptoms were similar, who was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided us to give them a trial in my daughter's case, and the result was beyond our most sanguine expectations. Before more than a few boxes were used Lena was rapidly looking better and gained sixteen pounds in weight. She is now as healthy as any girl in Sawyerville, and I am quite willing this statement should be published, that our experience may prove an equal blessing to some other similar sufferer."

There are numerous pink colored imitations against which the public is cautioned. The genuine are only sold in boxes with wrapper resembling the engraving on the left, but printed in RED ink. If your dealer does not have the genuine, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post-paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartly Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

POLICEMEN INJURED.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE PRINCE EDWARD AT DIGBY.

Officers Amos and Collins Badly Hurt and Mr. Ouglar Has a Knee Cap Fractured—Detective Ring and Capt. Jenkins Also Hurt But Not so Severely as the Other Three.

An unfortunate occurrence marred the pleasure of the policemen's excursion to Digby Wednesday. As the Prince Edward was being moored at Digby five persons were injured. In mooring a heavy wire cable is used, being fast to a post on the wharf and running through a snatch block on the deck of the boat to a steam winch. The block is attached to a bight by a rope sling. With a great strain on the cable, it slipped from the hook of the snatch block, it is thought, and thus the cable was thickened, the result being that it swung with terrific force.

At this part of the boat a refreshment booth had been erected and Capt. Fred Jenkins and Detective Ring were presiding there at this particular time. Two other officers, Charles Amos, of Carleton, and Michael J. Collins, of Coburg street, were at the booth and Thomas Ouglar, who is employed with Ald. John McGoldrick, was also there.

When the cable swung it struck all five knocking them about and badly injuring three. Detective Ring was sent a-stunt some boxes and had his leg slightly hurt but not sufficiently to require a physician's attention. Capt. Jenkins was struck on the leg and knocked down, his face being injured in the fall. His hand also received a deep cut. The blow to his leg resulted in a painful injury.

Officer Amos was felled by the blow and was seriously hurt. His leg about the knee was broken badly, and is greatly swollen and very painful. Officer Collins received a heavy blow on the head and was rendered unconscious. When picked up he was carried to a stateroom and there it was found on examination that his left leg was broken below the knee, and that his collar bone was also broken. He had further received a bad cut in the head requiring several stitches.

William Ouglar was struck on the left knee, but did not think seriously of the matter. In fact he walked up to the wharf and back to the boat before he felt that he should consult a surgeon. Then he was told that his knee cap had been fractured.

Capt. Jenkins was able to be about, though he suffered pain from his injuries. But Messrs. Amos, Collins and Ouglar were placed in stateroom berths. The broken bone in Officer Collins' leg was set and the leg placed in a plaster cast. Dr. J. H. Seammell was one of the excursionists, and he, with Dr. DeVernon, of Digby, tended the injured men, who bore their sufferings in a way to win admiration. The unfortunate event caused much sorrow and sympathy for those who met with the mishap, and there were almost continuous inquiries as to their condition.

Mr. Ouglar intended to visit Windsor on a business trip. All three were brought to the city when the Prince Edward returned and the ambulance, which had been telegraphed for by Dr. Seammell, was in waiting. Dr. D. E. Berryman was on hand at request of Chief Clark, to whom word had been sent and who fell badly over the unfortunate affair. Officer Collins was taken to the hospital and it is thought six or seven weeks will elapse before he will be able to be about. Officer Amos, who was then suffering greatly, was taken to his home on St. John street, Carleton, and Mr. Ouglar to his residence. It is thought his injury is the most serious of all, and there is danger that it may result in his being lame.

POLICEMEN'S EXCURSION.

A Splendid Outing at Digby—Interesting Sports with the Names of the Winners.

About 400 people attended the policemen's excursion held by steamer Prince Edward to Digby Wednesday. The day was an ideal one and the sail by the splendid steamer was most delightful. The excursionists were most delighted to be reached in about two hours and a half. The visitors and townspeople were given great enjoyment by the excellent catering and were met by a very large crowd at the pier. Everyone voted the trip as pleasant as one could be had and prizes were general for the policemen and their complete arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of those who attended. No better could have been.

let and William Mowat. St. John won, getting a big lead at the start, which the Digby men could not cut down before the three minutes were up.

A Digby pair defeated Officers Lee and McLaren in the double scull race. John Peters and John Phillips, two Indians, won the canoe race. When this race was started two canoes came to the line. They started at the gun shot, and suddenly, a badly wielded paddle, sent the crew of one canoe into the water. They were cleverly taken on board by their rivals and the race started again. In the policemen's double scull race Lee and McLaren won from McFadden and White by several lengths.

After the aquatic events the foot races, etc., were begun on the main street, starting from in front of Cal Jordan's hotel, the Dufferin. Harry Raymond won the race for boys under 12 years, with Percy Cousins second, and Willis Hayden third. The match for boys of 16 and under was won by Ben Balseur with A. Dennison second, and Fred Boer, third.

Then came the fat men's race—200 pounds and over. The prizes were captured by St. John policemen—Charley Rankine being first, Will White a good second, and Andrew Anderson next. Joseph and Stephen Raymond were next in, and Capt. Hastings finished next to him.

Ben Balseur and H. Coombson won the three-legged race with Alton Hagbes and Jack Allen second, and Roy Cousins and Clyde Strickland third.

Special Officer Roney, of Digby, was too fast for the St. John policemen in the bluecoats' 100 yards dash, and was followed to the line by Officers Tom Sullivan, Jack McFadden and George Garret.

Officer Roney again was a victor, winning the free-for-all race. Thomas Riley, of St. John, was second. The event of the hour was the fat men's race—240 pounds and over. Sergeant George Baxter worked hard to beat Avar Anderson but was defeated. The brace and bit test was won by J. O. Dakin, of Digby.

Cost of Militarism.

Italy is a conspicuous example of the wasteful and exhausting policy of national armament, against which the czar has made a timely protest. It has forced its way into the circle of great European powers by making alliances with powerful states, and by maintaining a large standing army and a well equipped navy. Its prestige has been won at high cost.

A generation has passed since Rome was occupied by Italian troops in the king's service and Venice was abandoned by Austria. During 30 years there has been no war in Europe in which Italian soldiers have been actively engaged, yet immense yearly sums have been expended on the army and the navy. A few unimportant colonies have been established in Africa, and recently the government has entered the lists for future operations in China, side by side with other European powers. There has been no adequate return for the exhausting burdens of militarism.

Every Italian town swarms with beggars. A large proportion of the population is without employment, and depressed by extreme poverty. There are few prosperous industries. The times are always bad. Whenever the price of bread is raised by a short supply of the world's stock of wheat, there is rioting in great cities like Milan. The crushing weight of taxation is felt everywhere. It is taking the breath of life from an impoverished and an ill nation.

Militarism has been a source of weakness and not of strength. The statesmanship of Cavour united the distracted Italian states by boldly bidding for a conspicuous place in European affairs. The tradition has been followed by his successors, but it has invited a barren policy of costly armaments out of all proportion to the resources of the nation. A revival of sterling common sense and a less ambitious national policy are needed to restore prosperity to a well-nigh despairing people.—[Youth's Companion.

It is a point of wisdom not to get unprepared to virtue or success, if they chance to come your way.

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