

FREDERICTON 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.

FREDERICTON, May 23.—The body found in the out-house of the Commercial hotel, Fredericton, 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.

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.

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, where it was moored, and the fire about the same time.

Arrival of fire trucks, which towed the burning Ariadne from the pier, with barrels of oil, and great store houses were discovered to be filled with oil in barrels, ready for shipping, and which is surrounded on all sides by water, sides by most destructible property.

First Vice-President J. H. Alexander, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was early upon the scene, coming from Elizabeth. He told me the ship fire broke through one side next to the oil shipping pier. No. 2. Upon the pier was a shed and between five and six hundred barrels of oil were in the pier shed awaiting shipment as cargo for the Ariadne.

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'S ROTTERDAMNESS

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

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 lecture hall and delivered a long and bitter manuscript and dismissed his congregation with a 10-minute sermon.

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.

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 Messrs. 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 Withycombe, a clergyman in Prince Edward Island.

On Thursday last he did not turn up to work, and when Mr. Withycombe was called to the office he found that the man had mysteriously disappeared.

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.

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.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS ARRESTED.

BUFALO, N. Y., May 23.—George H. Kinter and Elizabeth Kinter, his wife, well known in Christian Science circles, was arrested today on warrants charging them with manslaughter in the death of Ralph L. Saunders, nine years old, who, with his parents, had been visiting the home of Captain Sample, 13th Infantry, at Fort Porter.

ALL HEADACHES

Whichever cause occurred in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDER. 1 cent and 2 cents all druggists.

THE ELIOT NOT BLAMED.

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

ESSEX, 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.

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.

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.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND.

Is successfully used monthly by over 1,000,000 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 cents; No. 3, 20 cents; No. 4, 30 cents. Cook's Cotton Root Compound is recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

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FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

THE ANNUAL HOTBED.

Rank the Most Important Item of Ex-

periments—Directions For Making It.

Few people who have a garden make any attempt to secure vegetables earlier than may be done by sowing seed outside 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 products that can be had by the skillful use of hotbeds or cold frames and sash seem little appreciated. Yet their use is advisable as a means of profit, a beautiful addition to table resources and a source of great interest and pleasure to any one who undertakes this species of gardening. The deterring item is naturally the sash, which is expensive. While the sash can be bought ready glazed at any sash or door factory they can be homemade after the following plan, originally given in one of the bulletins of its horticultural department.

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 mottings 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 of an 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 braid 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 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 fermenting 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. The manure is usually too coarse and it gives too rank a heat when it is thrown in a pile and worked over several times before using. The bed should stand two or three days after making, before planting, to allow the strong heat to subside. The Rural New Yorker, authority for the foregoing, also describes another style, generally called a movable hotbed, made by excavating 1 1/2 feet deep and two feet larger, in length and width, than the size of sashes. One foot of leaves or litter and one foot of heating manure are placed in this pit, the manure being pressed lightly down, but not tramped hard. Plank frames are placed on this one foot from either end and one foot from back and front. Three inches of soil should be put over the manure and the sashes put on. The sides and ends are then banked with coarse manure. The object in making the pit larger than the frame is that it may sink evenly. Select a sheltered, warm position for the hotbed and one that is naturally well drained.

Alfalfa in the East.

Advising a correspondent of Rural New Yorker in regard to alfalfa on heavy clay soil underlain with rock, Dr. P. Roberts says Alfalfa is at its best in the deep, porous, fertile, dryish soils of the west and the Pacific slope. A heavy clay soil is not well adapted to alfalfa, yet I have known it to do fairly well on such soils, although not undrained. Since the ground tends to heave or swell when frozen, care should be taken to cover the surface as far as possible with plants, and they should not be grazed close in the fall, but left as a protection. In this case I would sow in April four quarts of clover seed per acre of a mixture of three parts of medium clover to one part of alfalfa. A little later you might sow five pounds of alfalfa seed per acre, if possible just before a rain; then roll the land at the first opportunity. In any case I would not try this experiment on a large area of land, since it may not succeed. It may be said that it hardly pays to sow alfalfa if it is to be plowed up in one or two years, as it seldom gets to its best until two years from seeding.

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 warm 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 gain per pound of increase in live weight was consumed. The following are the conclusions from the experiment, says the report of the Commissioner 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 hot 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 increase 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 slaughter 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 consumed 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 than the ground grain, and in every case swine fed on the ground grain have shown stronger legs and better health generally.

NOTED ENGLISH GUERNSEY COW, NORMAN'S LASS.

This cow was awarded a first prize at the recent English dairy show and the Lord Mayor's cup in the milking contest. She is a good cow of good size and length, with a large udder and a good disposition. She is a typical Guernsey and much admired.

There is always a risk to the general health of the pig from the feeding of whole grain only, unless the swine be full grown before they are put up to be fattened. It is better to feed the pig on an average period of about 30 hours before it is fed. When ground grain is fed dry the pig gains up without developing in length and depth.

From feeding experiments extending over three years in the fattening of 113 swine upon grain, it appears that:

1. On the average 4.88 pounds of grain (barley, rye, peas, wheat, frosted wheat, and whole bran) were consumed per pound of increase in the live weight.

2. In the feeding of grain, considering quantity of feed consumed, the general health of the animals, it is profitable to feed the grain ground and soaked in water for an average period of about 30 hours.

3. It is profitable to add about three to five pounds of skim milk or buttermilk per head per day to the grain fed to fattening swine.

4. In the feeding of frosted wheat to swine, it is found that according to the condition and quality of the swine to which it was fed, from 9.01 to 15.46 pounds of increase in the live weight of the swine were obtained per bushel of ground wheat consumed. The following are the conclusions from two series of tests:

Conclusions—From tests with heavy swine, it appears that:

1. When the frozen wheat was fed, ground and soaked for 13 hours, 11.3 pounds of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat.

2. When the frozen wheat was fed unground, it should be soaked for at least 48 hours.

3. Leaving out of the reckoning the work during which the frozen wheat, unground, the mixture of wheat, barley and peas unground, were soaked for only 13 hours, 5.34 pounds of frozen wheat were consumed per pound of increase, and 5.22 pounds of the mixture of wheat, barley and peas were consumed per pound of increase in the live weight.

From other tests with swine weighing an average of 61 pounds each in one pen, and an average of 104 pounds each in another pen, it appears that:

5. When the frozen wheat was fed ground and soaked for 13 hours, 14.13 pounds of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat.

6. In the feeding of swine from an average weight of 61 pounds each until they reached an average weight of 145 pounds each, 15.46 pounds of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat.

When swine are fetching five cents per pound live weight, with an allowance of five per cent. for shrinkage, frozen wheat fed under the least favorable ordinary conditions may realize 43 cents per bushel. At the same prices for swine, frozen wheat fed under very favorable conditions in the quality and age of the swine and the preparation of the feed, may realize 73 cents per bushel.

As has already been mentioned, it is a good plan to feed roots to growing and breeding swine during the winter. Raw potatoes are useless for that purpose. Baked potatoes, as a rule, are much too dear. Mangolds, carrots, sugar beets and squash may be used with profit. If they can be cooked and afterwards mixed with the grain, the best results will be obtained. Dry and warm sleeping quarters are essential to the getting of much value from the feeding of roots to young growing hogs. For that purpose the hay may be put on the green side before the heads are ripe or the stems have become woody.

CAULIFLOWER CULTURE.

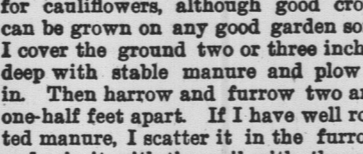
How to Make It Pay—First Sowing

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 villages there is a sufficient number of people who want them to make a market for a few thousand heads. In some seasons, 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 reliable 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 extensively 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 different 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 marketed 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 rotted manure, I scatter it in the furrow and mix it with the soil with the cultivator, 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 the leaves will soon grow through the heads if they are not marketed at the right time.

A Rural New Yorker correspondent writes that he has recently found a pretty good plan for a silo door. Ours is covered and about 17 by 24 inches. I bored



FASTENING A SILO DOOR.

A 5-16 inch hole in the center, drove a three-eighths of an inch bolt from the front, put a 5 by 31 inch hard wood strip bored in the center, on the bolt, then put on nut. When the door is being placed, let the strip be lengthwise of the door. Then, when closed, crosswise, screw up the nut. To injury will result to the door from nailing, and no injury to the cows from nails dropped in the ensilage.

Shallow Covering of Manure.

Farmyard manure should be kept as near the surface of the soil as possible. The rainwater as it percolates through the soil has a tendency to carry the soluble plant food downward and out of the reach of plants. Consequently an attempt should be made to delay the downward progress of plant food instead of assisting it by plowing the manure in deeply. Then again, nitrification is most active near the surface of the soil. Therefore, manure kept near the surface is under more favorable conditions for having its plant food made available and consequently gives quicker returns.

When a heavy application of manure has been plowed under deeply, it is no uncommon thing to see lumps of manure brought to the surface by subsequent plowing, showing that it had never become properly incorporated with the soil. It is quite probable, too, that this deeply buried manure has lost considerable nitrogen through denitrification. Economical manuring consists in obtaining quick returns over as large an area of the farm as possible, and this is accomplished by moderate applications incorporated with the surface soil. Shallow covering of manure also increases the humus of the surface soil. As a result, the soil does not bake and crack in dry weather. It absorbs and retains water much more satisfactorily and works up into a fine tilth more easily.—New England Homestead.

WHEAT FROM RUSSIA.

Brought Here for the Benefit of Farmers in This Country.

Prof. Mark A. Carlson has just returned from Russia. He is confident that some of the seeds he secured will prove of benefit to farmers in this country. He mentions a winter rye which is grown at Ust-dielik, which is about 60 degrees north latitude. The climatic conditions are similar to those of Labrador. It is believed that this rye will do well in Alaska.

The cereal that promises best results in the Kubanka wheat from the Kuban ter-



NEW GIANT WHEAT.

itory, in the Volga region, says the report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. While this is a spring wheat in Russia, it is believed it can be changed to a winter wheat here. It is harder than any of our wheats, and is the best wheat of the Volga region. This wheat needs a warm climate. It does best in Russia, where the annual rainfall is only 16 inches.

A variety called Polish wheat, which was obtained, has the largest grain of all wheat in the world. The average length of the kernels being about five-sixteenths of an inch. Like the Kubanka, it is exceedingly hard, but is not a bread wheat. It is used in pastry and as a macaroni wheat. The Polish wheat needs a warm climate.

Several varieties of broom millet are to come. These are for cold, dry climates. They are grown in Russia for the seeds principally and are used for food in the way of soups and gruels. It is possible that we may thus add something of value to our dietary. Two varieties of oats, the Swedish and Tobolsk, are expected to be the thing needed in the dry, cold regions of the west. The Government importation is from this selected seed. The other variety is from Tobolsk, in the northern part of Siberia, where it is dry and cold.

The total importations amount to about 30 varieties of cereals and forage plants, besides vegetable seeds and melons.

THE APPLE TREE CANKER.

How the Vermont Experiment Station is Coping With the Pest.

There is a new apple tree disease in the country. Or, if the disease is not exactly new, our knowledge of it is.

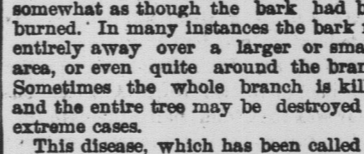
Many persons have doubtless noticed large black discolored spots on the trunks and branches of apple trees. Looking somewhat as though the bark had been burned. In many instances the bark rots away, and the tree is killed.

This disease, which has been called the apple canker, is reported by the Vermont Experiment Station and New York, and probably in the neighboring States. It is especially bad in old and neglected orchards. Farmers will do well to look over old trees and see if any such trouble is present. If there is any doubt about recognizing the disease, samples can be sent to the Experimental Station at Burlington for identification, where further information can doubtless be obtained.

It is some satisfaction to know that the disease in question can be eradicated by proper pruning and spraying. All the canker spots should be pruned out and burned. Then a thorough spraying with the Bordeaux mixture or sulphur solution should be given before the buds start. For the rest of the year the mixture is the same as for the scab fungus. This is a two or three sprayings with Bordeaux mixture will stop the work of the scab fungus and of the fungus which causes the apple canker.

An Improved Rail Fence.

The plan of setting stakes X-fashion, and of laying the rails in the angle between them, is unwise, for the reason that the rail is not fully supported. If the ground is soft the stakes are pressed downward constantly. The cut shows a better plan. One stout stake is



IMPROVED RAIL FENCE.

set firmly in a perpendicular position, where it has strength to support any weight. It is braced from each side by shorter stakes, which are raked to the upright. These support the rails, the whole being firmly held in place by a binding of plain wire that is not too expensive. Such a fence cannot settle, be pressed over to either side, nor pulled apart. It has to stay where you put it.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Runners of Strawberries.

Whether early or late runners on strawberry plants are to be used for the succeeding crop is a question worthy of consideration. E. A. Rich says that early runners should be allowed to grow, and then there will be few if any late ones to cut off. Some varieties of strawberries have the habit of bearing the next year's crop only on the early runners, and if these early runners are not allowed to grow there will in such cases be a total failure of the second year. There are other varieties that will bear fruit on matter how late runners are used.

NEED WHOLESOME FOOD.

Those Who Cannot Afford to Take Good Care of Masses and Cells Should Sell Out.

Brood mares should have all the well-cured hay that they will eat when fed regularly three times a day, says The Horse Breeder. If, in addition to this, they are fed not less than six quarts of the best oats, there will be but little danger of getting them too fat. Where there is one brood mare in the country injured by overfeeding, there are many that are actually suffering from lack of nourishment. Those who cannot afford to feed liberally had better reduce their stock or go out of business altogether. What has been said of brood mares is equally true of foals of all ages, from weanlings to maturity. Most farmers who raise only a few foals feed too sparingly. There is little danger of colic arising, too much either of hay or oats, provided they have plenty of pure air and a chance to exercise in the lot every day. The feet of the young stock generally are easily injured during the winter months. If not looked after carefully and often they are likely to suffer from thrush, which, if not cured, will result in contracted feet. The practice of allowing colts to stand in filth to keep their feet soft has ruined the feet of many a promising foal. The feet should be levelled and dressed with a rasp at least every month to keep them in proper shape. A sharp lookout should be kept during winter for lice and worms, either of which will cause a promising colt to become unthrifty in a very short time. The former can generally be easily detected by examining the skin on the neck and around the fore shoulders. There are several varieties, some of which are so small that they may at first be mistaken for small specks of dandruff. Colts suffering from worms are often pot-bellied, the coat looks dead and rough and the hair points towards the ears. When such a condition exists some good worm remedy should be tried without delay.

Water in Abundance.

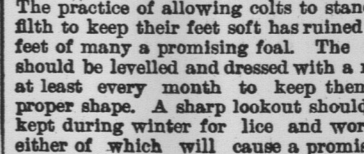
Absolutely Essential to the Most Perfect Milk Production.

An abundant supply of water, easily obtained whenever the cow wants it, is necessary to the highest milk production. About 57 per cent. of milk is water, and if the cow's supply of water is limited the milk yielded is proportionately reduced. It pays to furnish pure, palatable water in abundance and in winter, so that the cow will drink large quantities, as with reasonable limits, an increase in water consumption brings an increase in the milk yield. Some dairymen are obliged to water their cows in summer from artificial ponds. When this is the case the water should be filtered and the water drawn off into a trough by a pipe controlled by a float valve, so that the trough will always be full of clean water. When cows are allowed to stand in a pond the water becomes indelicately filthy and the cows will not drink enough to maintain a full milk yield. Such water is liable to taint the milk, and some of the filth which collects on the cow's body will find its way into the milk. This summer we saw dairy cows drinking from ponds in which they stood and in which pigs wallowed. Milk from a single herd of cows watered in this way might taint the entire product of a creamery.

In winter, if a cow has poor shelter and is obliged to drink ice water from a creek tread the chill and often do not drink as much water as needed. It will often pay to warm the water, using one of the cheap heaters on the market. On stormy days if cows are exposed to wind and rain, the water will be reduced sometimes as much as 25 per cent., and when the weather is bad it will pay either to have the watering trough in a shed or to carry water to the cows and let them stay in the stable.

A Movable Fence for Pigs.

The illustration shows a kind of fence panel with which either small or large yards can be made for pasturing pigs out of doors in summer—a fence that can be



MOVABLE FENCE FOR PIGS.

taken up and moved to a new location when it is desired to move the occupants of the pen to new ground. The posts of each panel of fence extend about 20 inches below the lowest board, and are sharpened. If desired, hooks and staples can be placed on each end, so that two panels can be hooked together at the corners. Unless the ground is very loose, causing the stakes to be insecure, this will, however, hardly be necessary.—American Agriculturist.

A Strictly Cash Business.

Work on the dairy farm, when conducted as it ought to be, is confining and everlasting. The dairymen must be at home night and morning every day in the week. The cows must be attended to just right. Close attention must be given to every detail of the business. But the pay is commensurate with the work. The dairy districts are the prosperous districts. Where dairying is general you find good houses and good farms. The dairymen get a cash every month instead of twice a year. He is able to pay cash for what he buys, and consequently is able to buy where he can buy the cheapest and get the lowest prices. He is a desirable customer to have.—Wallace's Farmer.

Money Value of Cleanliness.

Prof. W. J. Fraser of the Illinois Station, says: Milk as ordinarily produced, sells at six cents a quart, while milk so carefully handled that it is known to be free from dirt and disease germs sells at from eight to 12 cents per quart. To produce really clean milk requires great care. Some experiments were made at the Illinois station with sterile plates exposed for half a minute in various places. The following collections resulted: Dust from fodder, 268; dust from corn meal, 5; dust from branched corn, 809; under unwashed udder, 2,023; under washed udder, 90. Often the milk goes to his work in the cells and other varieties that will bear fruit as well as other like work.

DEADLIEST OF WEEDS.

Broom Sedge, of the South, is Getting Close to Ontario.

There is a weed far more deadly than any yet discussed, that is the broom sedge, Andropogon scoparius, the "grass" of the worn soils of the south.

All southern farmers know this pernicious weed, that creeps into their pastures and meadows, rooting out timothy, rooting out blue-grass, rooting out all useful vegetation, covering the abandoned fields with a reddish brown and waving in the wind like the grass of a western prairie. They know, too, that animals will starve to death when broom-sedge grows up to their eyes. It seems to have some nutritious qualities when green and fresh, and in the arid west it is a common grass on some ranges and is there esteemed, though unworthy even there of the esteem in which it is held. I have no doubt.

Of late this weed is creeping northward. It has invaded West Virginia. It has crossed the Ohio River and is seen in Ohio and Pennsylvania and doubtless eastward. It comes first as a single tuft of yellowish red grass, standing above the other grasses. It has a light, cottony seed and feathery top. The seed blows about and the clumps increase. Sooner or later all the valuable grasses have disappeared and the sedge rigids supreme. Then the field must be plowed, cleaned and reseeded. It is hard to plow, but doubtless it is of benefit as a soil builder, at least as a soil fertilizer, even there of the esteem in which it is held. I have no doubt.

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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. Barque Albatross, Chalmers, for Cape Cod.

ARRIVED.

Alma, 20th inst, str. bread night, C.M. from Kingsport; Miranda B. Day, from Kingsport; Miranda B. Day, from Kingsport.

SAILED.

WEDNESDAY, May 26. Barque Cedar Croft, Boston, for Boston. Barque Albatross, Chalmers, for Cape Cod.

ARRIVED.

City Island, 20th inst, barquette Robert Brown, from Windsor, str. for St. John.

SAILED.

Valencia Island, 20th inst, barquette Robert Brown, from Windsor, str. for St. John.

COMMERCE.

Barque Cedar Croft, Boston, for Boston. Barque Albatross, Chalmers, for Cape Cod.

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CHARLES AND THE EDENLIGH 40 miles off Cape Sable, July 1, 1898.

Recent charter—Bark Argentina, 568 tons, Bridgewater, N. B. to Boston, May 27, 1899.

SPOKEN.

May 18th, lat 41.30, lon 80.85, barquette Golden Rod, from Boston, for St. John.

REPORTS. DISASTERS ETC.

Passed down Beady Island, 21st inst, str. Abbe & Eva Hooper, from Boston.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Moospath Races. Five or six hundred people were present to witness the horse races at Moospath Wednesday afternoon.

Shipping Notes.

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

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.

ROMAN WEALTH AND WASTE.

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

MY LADY NICOTINE.

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

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 preservative qualities.

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"The pearl which Cleopatra drank to Antony's health was valued at nearly \$400,000, so as one mouthful she disposed of as much as the cost of Cleopatra's supper."

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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 Kestle 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 strata shovellers union reorganized tonight under the direction of Mr. Kestle. 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 a decision was taken to follow, which a dozen men took part in. In the midst of the fracas the curtain was dropped on Mr. Kestle'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 Canaan, Wolfville and Keptville. Wolfville was first. Time 46 4/5 seconds; Keptville, 47 1/2; Canaan, 48 1/2. The distance was 150 yards, running off 100 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. Pole vault won by Steel, A. A. A.; 2nd, Eggle, W. A. C. Height 9 feet. Flat man's race of fifty yards won by E. Smart, Tyrone. 2nd, Wm. Waters. Time, 7 seconds.

250 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, Ellis, K. P. A. Height 5 feet 1 inch. Eggle, W. A. C. Height 5 feet 4 inches, but Steel and Ellis had three and five inches handicap. Eggle, W. A. C. Height 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 2/5 seconds; Herbin, 2nd. Time, 11 1/2; 2nd, Harris.

Handicapped race—1st, Eggle, 2nd, Herbin, Y. & C. Time, 19 3/5. Tug-of-war three best—Dominion Atlantic Railway won 1st heat in 6 minutes, 45 seconds, and St. Mary's Society team won the other two in 6:07 seconds and 8:45 seconds. This was a very interesting and exciting event. The turtle race was won by Eggle in 19 2/5 seconds; Herbin, 2nd. Time, 11 1/2; 2nd, Harris.

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 Calais, collided. Each man

and wheel was injured, the men not seriously. Excepting these mishaps everything passed off smoothly. A great surprise was the defeat of Coloman, who was considered invincible by the border people, Coloman, of Fredericton, being the victor over Short. The following shows results of the different contests:

Novice race—F. H. Duxton, St. Stephen, 1st; W. Andrews, Calais, 2nd; E. Masser, St. Stephen, 3rd. Half mile open—Coloman, Fredericton, 1st; Short, Calais, 2nd; Howes, Bangor, 3rd; Dillon, 4th. Hundred yards dash—E. F. Dever, Fredericton, 1st; W. S. Stevens, St. Stephen, 2nd. Quarter mile open—Coloman, Fredericton, 1st; F. H. Duxton, 2nd; Short, 3rd. Mile race (boys)—Libbey, St. John, 1st; Coll, St. John, 2nd; Swatridge, St. John, 3rd.

Mile race, open—Short, 1st; Coloman, 2nd; A. S. Young, 3rd; Davidson, 4th. Time, 2:27. 100 yards dash, (boys)—F. Kerr, 1st; Bery Hyslop, 2nd. 250 yards race—F. Dever, 1st; F. Kerr, 2nd; W. S. Stevens, 3rd. Time, 25 sec. 44. Mile race foot race—F. Woodward, 1st; F. Kerr, 2nd; Joseph Christie, 3rd. Time, 2:27. There were three starters for the 15 mile road race—Short, Walsh and Davidson, who finished in the order named. Time, 51 minutes.

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 Beacon, and was won by the latter, the score being 10 to 2.

The principal event in the afternoon was a single scull race on the Bedford Basin, between Edward Brennan and James Lovitt, over a three mile course. It was witnessed by a large number and was won by Brennan by several lengths.

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 sell 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 is 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 even advance other 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.

The death of the widow Godfrey M. Schwartz occurred this evening at the age of 64. She has three sons and one daughter. One son is W. O. Schwartz of Moncton.

A \$75,000 Welcome.

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 Boot and Shoe circles by the seizure of about \$200 worth of liquor in the Windsor Hotel, D. McCleave, proprietor, yesterday by Boot Act Inspector Belys. A legal squabble will likely result, but it is said, squabble will likely result, but it is said, there was a general movement of liquor from the town last night and today as a result of Belys'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.

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.

Charles street, in which truck No. 5 has its home, is asphalted, and terminates at Greenwich street. It is little used by vehicles, and there is usually a car parked in front of the apparatus before Greenwich avenue is reached. The horses were fresh yesterday when an automatic alarm from Nos. 138 and 140 West Fourteenth street was sounded. It was a few minutes after 8 o'clock when the truck swung into the street. Children playing the asphalt scattered to the right and left and yelled as the ponderous truck sped by. The children flying to the curb to the habit of forming a line from curb to curb in front of an advancing fire engine or truck, broke from their places and ran to the sidewalk. The driver held tight his reins as the seemingly maddened animals approached.

When within a few blocks of the end of the street the driver was seen to be making frantic efforts to pull up his horses. Just at that moment, according to a bystander, a boy standing on the sidewalk threw a stone, striking the nearest horse. This deprived the driver of any advantage that he had gained, and the horses, who had been in the street, going at high speed. The horses held to a straight course across Greenwich street and crashed into the school house.

They were under control when they reached the sidewalk, but were carried forward by a boy standing on the sidewalk. They were down on their haunches trying to stop, and they checked the driver. The driver held a railing made of iron an inch thick, and the three horses were piled up in a confused mass in the doorway of the girls' entrance. The pole of the truck shattered the door and passed on. The driver was hurled to the sidewalk and had a narrow escape from death under the horses' hoofs. He received several bruises, but was not seriously injured. The firemen quickly released the horses and moved the truck back, finding that no serious damage had been done. It was taken to the school house, and the driver returned his seat with a cheer from the boys who were on the sidewalk. The boys proved to be a slight one.

CHATHAM SPORTS.

Smith of Moncton, Makes a Collection of Prizes in the Bicycle Races—The Day Fine and the Attendance Good.

CHATHAM, May 24.—Great crowds attended the sports held in the Chatham grounds last afternoon. The weather was perfect and the order good. The Citizens Band was in attendance. The following are the prize winners: Novice 1 mile bicycle race—County J. Nico, 2:47. High jump—W. H. Irvine, 1st; C. L. Nelson, 2nd. Half mile bicy.—O. H. Smith, Moncton, 1st; (1st); W. A. C. 2nd. 100 yard dash—W. H. Irvine, 11 seconds. 1 mile bicycle—C. H. Smith, 1st; 2:55; J. Andrews, 2nd. 200 yard dash—R. Mortimer, 30 seconds. 2 mile bicycle (handicap)—O. H. Smith, 1st; 6:08; W. H. Irvine, 2nd. 400 yard dash—W. H. Irvine. Broad jump—Stanley Filgate.

A base ball match was played between the Chatham and Newcastle teams. The Chatham team won.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

Then Comes a Shower of Bananas—Boston the Scene of a Fruit Riot—The Air for a Time Was Full of It.

Boston, May 24.—When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war. Mr. D. T. Timayenis, the Greek consul of this city, has serious troubles on his hands. He is the broker for about 400 Greeks, who are small fruit dealers. Mr. Timayenis buys a whole cargo of bananas from the Boston Fruit Company and sells them to these small peddlers. The peddlers feel that Mr. Timayenis is charging them too much for the fruit and for the past week trouble has been brewing. Yesterday the Greeks held a meeting at the North End, subscribed a considerable sum of money and drew up an agreement not to trade with Mr. Timayenis until he had lowered prices. This morning they gathered in large numbers at the wharf of the Boston Fruit Company and threatened to destroy every load of bananas that Mr. Timayenis bought, and to make serious trouble for

every Greek who did business with him. Mr. Timayenis, anticipating their action, asked police headquarters for protection, and accordingly Officers Hayes and McDonald, of station 2, were detailed to look after it. In the case of Mr. Timayenis. Everything went smoothly this morning until about 11 o'clock, when a load of bananas was started from the wharf for the store of C. A. Douma, 105 Hudson street. There were two team loads, an officer occupying a seat on each wagon.

When the load arrived at its destination, a man who appeared to be a leader of the Greeks came forward and assured the officers that there would be no trouble. The officers had no sooner turned their backs when the supposed leader snatched a whip, and almost an army of Greeks answered it, and at the same time began an assault on the officers.

Running on the team, they threw the bananas right and left into the street, and what they could not carry away they maliciously destroyed. At the time things looked blue for the police. The infuriated Greeks took the officers' uniforms and beat them over their heads with all manner of weapons. The officers, however, drew their revolvers and shot into the crowd, at the same time using their clubs. As a result a couple of Greeks are at the City Hospital under the influence of anæsthetic, while their wounds are being dressed. 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.

KIDNAPPING.

Notable Cases Which Have Occurred in United States in Syracuse Year—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, near his 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, 1874. Since that day the lad has never been seen by his friends. The father, Christian Ross, instituted a search for the aid of the police, which failed to reveal the whereabouts of the child.

An advertisement offering a reward demanded a reply from an actor, who demanded a ransom of \$30,000. Mr. Ross did not possess this sum and the negotiations proved fruitless. The actor offered a reward of \$50,000 for the apprehension of the abductors.

Mary Fiondella, 14 years old, left her home, No. 223ompson street, this city, on April 12, 1867, to go to school. Near University place and Eleventh street a woman seized her and carried her to a house which has never been recovered.

A notable kidnapping case was in 1838, when James Murphy, five years old, was taken by a woman acquaintance of his family on board the steamer Magnolia, at Staten Landing, New York, where the usual efforts of the police failed to find a trace of him. Neither child nor abductor was ever discovered.

Elizabeth White in 1838 carried away her child, 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, where Hannah White had married and settled. The woman refused to tell what she had done with the girl. Her father, who was a sailor, was told that the child was in the girl's hands, and the police failed to find a trace of him. Neither child nor abductor was ever discovered.

Consistent with the fact that three 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 surrounded the outrage, but three days later the abductors were captured and brought to justice and the boy restored to his friends. To obtain a ransom of \$10,000 the abductors had to be held for a long time. 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 Lapine, 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 for 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 Lapine 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 detectives throughout the precinct all the evening, Captain McInerney 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 said that he expected no new developments before morning.

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.

THE EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY OF OUR BELOVED QUEEN.

BY MRS. MARIA ELISE TOUFFE-LAUDER.

O, vanished years! The eighty years ago O, splendid dawn of a glorious morn! Blend lilacs 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!" A nation's prayer most need: "Our coming Queen! Jehovah bless and keep!" Till He hath placed her on the British Throne! "Victoria Princess!"

"I'll stand next the Throne!" "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!

Soft music, like rare Zolian chime, Flows through the rapid's soul and palace halls. O, Paradise on earth! O, shining, royal worth! The great Albert, Prince from poet's clime, With a deep and wondrous love enthralled— 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-Prince 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 science, 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 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 day, Reserved Vice-Regina Louise, And Viceroys Lorne, of Scotland's noblest ones, They tread 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 Christian strife— Despoiling 'x or Roman of his right, Victoria the Just!

But what new name is this the Queen shall land? This universal cry, From every clime and sky? What means this garb of woe the nations wear? With streaming 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 see the angels, shining 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 sobs, and turns away, And weeps, to the I 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 Orpendell 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! Her Flightless 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.

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 \$5 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! GRATEFUL! everywhere for Children of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Especially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Hold only in 1 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPE & CO., 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: 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 12.10 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: Express from Sussex..... 5.30 Express from Halifax..... 12.00 Express from Pictou, New Glasgow and Moncton..... 12.35 Accommodation from Moncton..... 12.45 All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 25 Prince Wm 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 ached.

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 \$1. 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 23—Miss Annie Horne, a prominent young woman, twenty years old, has just died here of brain fever, and her friends and relatives assert that the cause of her illness was a sermon preached at St. Paul's church a week ago last night.

The Rev. Dr. Stanton, a well known southern evangelist, was the speaker. He made a powerful appeal to those who had sinners to prepare for the coming of the Holy Ghost.

Miss Horne was an attentive listener, and after leaving the service spent the night in prayer. She was unable to leave the house for two days, and repeatedly spoke of the sermon and quoted freely from it. Her conversation was filled with scriptural texts, and no other subject could be discussed with her.

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.



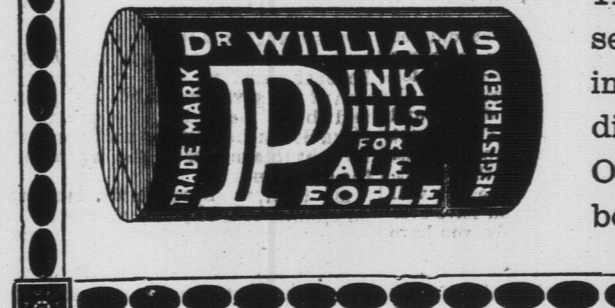
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

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.



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 light 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. Sergt. George Baxter worked hard to beat Avar Anderson but was defeated. The brace and bit test was won by J. O. Dakin, of Digby.

A big crowd saw and enjoyed the events which were pulled off with much enthusiasm under Officer Anderson's direction. Major Daly and Mr. Harry Bernham, of Digby, acted as officials, with Detective Ring, Capt. Jenkins, Detective Ring and Sergt. Baxter, with Major Daly, presented the prizes to the winners.

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 idle nation.

Militarism has been a source of weakness and not of strength. The state-manship 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.

Wood's Phosphatine.

The Great English Remedy. Specially recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered for the cure of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse of the system, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.00. One with price, \$1.50. Free Pamphlets free by mail address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Sold in St. John by responsible druggists, and in W. C. Wilson's & Co. Drug Store.

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.

ALL HEADACHES. Sufferers cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS. 20 cents and 25 cents at all druggists.

