-The K. N. R. val. wert to St. Louis Saturday, for the first time this season.

-Mr. George V. McInerney addressed a meeting at Acadieville on Thursday evening and another at Point Sapin on Monday evening.

-Mr. Cliff Atkinson, of Kouchibou. guac, has been appointed commissioner under the new liquor license law vice Coun. L. J. Wathen resigned. Mr. Atlinson will no doubt make an efficient officer.

-A most disastrous calamity occurred in Cincinnati, O., Monday night, when a five-story brick structure, fill-d with people, collapsed and fell, burying the inmates beneath its ruins. It is not known how many persons were killed. The collapse of the building was caused by an explosion from the ignition of a tank of gasoline.

-The man who killed the Shah of Persia confessed that he waited two months for a favorable opportunity to commit the deed. He says it was his intention to the Shah, but he was seized too quickly. He has given the names of eight persons who, he alleges, were his accomplices.

-The Dominion Government is pro pared to receive offers for the fast line b tween Great Britain and Canada up to June 10. The four or more steamers to bemployed must be not less than 8,500 tons and be capable of making an av rage speed of 20 knots an hour. The terminal ports in Canada will be Halifax in winter and Quebec in summer. After having landed mails, steamers may continue on to St. John in winter and Montreal in summer at the contractor's option

Five children at one birth is the re markable record of the wife of Oscar Lyons, a farmer living in Mayfield, N. Y The babies are all alive and showing pros-Four weigh four and one quarter pound- appreciates the utter worthlessness of each and the fifth five pounds Mrs Lyons is doing well, and besides being ple policeman is not tolerated about the strong enough to nurse the children. The attending physician sais there is every prospect that the babies may be reared All are perfectly formed and have good lungs, as has already been evident.

THE ONLY WELP.

A Victim of Bright's Disease for Many Y ars-Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

NEEPAWA (Special) May 4-Mrs. T. H. McKee formerly of Listowel, came here as a last resort Had suffered ten years with Bright's disease. Reported to be past help and dying, her reappearance on the street in apparent good health, was a pleasant surprise. The explanation given was that her little boy had insisted that she should use Dodd's Kidney Pills and prophesied that they would cure her She says :- " From the first few doses I began to feel better, and after taking four and a half boxes, I say it with heart-felt gratitude, I am perfectly cured." Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only medicine in the world that has ever cured a case of Bright's disease at such a stage.

- 400 -CHURCH SERVICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - Rev. Wm Hamilton, pastor. The following services will be held on Sabbath first, viz: Kingston, at 11 o'clock a. m., Richibucto, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Rev. J. S. Allen will preach at Nicholas River Bridge, on Friday, at 7 p. m., Pine ans and the other of white Albanians. Ridge, Saturday, 7 p. m.; Sunday, West Branch, 10.30 a. m., Kingston, 3 p. m. Richibucto, 7 p. m.



McINERNEY. -At Kingston, April 27 to the wife of Mr. Joh. McInerney, a

Long. - At Richibucto, May 3, to the being alive now are exceedingly remote. wife of John Long, a daughter.



O'LEARY RIGLEY. -At the R. C. Chapel Escuminac, by the Rev. Father Patteneaude, on the 7th of April, Mr. Florence O'Leary, of Hardwick, to Elizabeth Rigley, of the parish of Glenelg.

Bas River, April 29, by the Rev. F. W. Murray, Mr. Johnston J. Warman, of Molus River, to Bessie, daughter of Wm. Marshall, elder, Bass River.



STEVENSON .- At Molus River, May 1s William Stevenson, aged 74 years, a nativ of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

BEERS .- At Canaan, Kent County, or the 2nd inst., Mary, relict of James Beer

azed 78 years. COCHRANE. - At Richibucto, on the 5th inst., John Cochrane a native of Gallowayshire, Scotland, aged 86, leaving a widow and 3 sons to mourn their loss. Fureral from late residence to-day at : o'clock.

TURKISH POLICE.

THE SULTAN'S GUARDS A SET OF FRIGHTFUL BARBARIANS.

Dreadful Condition of the Prisons--Torture a Part of the Penal System--Crimi-

The police force of Constantinople, like everyining else in the Ottoman Empire, viewed from the standpoint of civilization, is a barbaric farce. It promotes outrage and suppresses peace It is the friend of the criminal and the enemy of the honest man. It oppresses the weak and is a parasite to the strong. 1nhuman brutality is the foundation of its organization and fiendish rottenness its corner-stone. During the recent slaughter of Armenians in Constantinople the police force of that city played an important part. An effort of late years has been made to organize it on the complicated lines of the Parisian police system, but it is a mere caricature of the latter. It is immediately under the control of the Sultan

through his Ministers. There are about 3,000 police in Con stantinople, but they are so badly organized and managed that they are of little or no use. The people seldom think of kill himself immediately after shooting calling upon them for aid, and even if they did the solitary gendarme would not think of venturing into a place of danger until he had been re-enforced by

numbers of his comrades. Years ago the Constantinople policeman was picturesque, and that is about all. Until a comparatively short time ago it was not thought necessary to police the city in daytime, except near the great bazars, where rows between buyer and seller sometimes occurred. In those days the police always walked about at night in threes and fours. Even although armed with a long gun and sword, a single policeman would not endanger himself by doing patrol duty unaccompanied. Later an alleged improvement was made, when little stations were erected at different sections of the city at intervals of every half mile or so. When help was needed some one had to run to one of these stations, and if there was any danger of attack the officer summoned would wait for re-enforcements, before going to the scene of action. At night the policeman was always asleep pects of doing well. They are all boys in the station. The young Sultan fully the system which he gives to his subjects. He has no faith in it. The Constantinopalace. Instead he has two regiments of soldiers stationed there to guard him. One of these is composed of black Nubi-



THE CONSTANTINOPLE GENDARME.

They regard each other with all the intensity of racial hatred and he shrewdly trusts to this rivalry for the surest promotion of his own safety. This in itself is a fine commentary upon the police

system of Constantinople. But while the police are an abominable lot, the prisons of Constantinople, and of all Turkey, for that matter, are infinitely worse. The two principal prisons of the empire are located at Adrianople and at Erzoum. In Constantinople there are five prisons, all of them small affairs, the most imposing being situated on the Place d'Hippodrome. 1t was in the latter that many of the arrested Armenians, captured during the recent riots, were placed, and a few of them may be there still, although the chances of any of them

The prison system of Turkey is a disgrace to the civilized nations of the world. The sufferings pictured by Hugo of Jean Valjean as a galley slave were thrills of paradise compared with the cruel agonies inflicted upon the Turkish criminals. The compassion of the universe is scarcely broad enough to enshroud the sufferings of a single prisoner | matter of course.

with sympathy. It is claimed by Turkish officials that the abuses which existed in their prisons some fifty years ago have been rectified. This may be the case with ordinary prisoners, but it is not probable that it applies to the Armenians, who are now the targets of the demoniacal rage of the nation. It has been conclusively proved WARMAN-MARSHALL .- At the Manse, that horri le tortures were inflicted upon the few prisoners taken during the massacre in the Sassoun district in August and September of 1894. That these tortures were repeated upon the Constanti-

nople armenians is more than probable. The prisons are all simply places of detention, where prisoners or convicts can be kept more or less securely. No attempt is ever made to reform a criminal. There is no such thing as a reformatory institution in all Turkey, Asiatic or European. The result of the lack of prison system is that all Turkish convicts upon being released from prison after a term are more hardened in crime than when

first convicted. In the provinces the prisons are even worse than in the large cities. Saxes are kept partially separated in theory, but if a woman convict be young or pretty she is usually sought after in a manner that can hardly be printed here. In the strictly male prisons in the larger Turkish cities there are separate apartments for prisoners awaiting trial, for those under sentence, and for prisoners imprisoned for debt. In the female prisons this is not the case, so that a woman of good character imprisoned for debt may be throws

into the same ward with women of the

most depraved habits. The food furnished to prisoners is absolutely inadequate. It consists of just two pounds of black bread a day. If a prisoner has friends he or she may receive a food supply from them, but if not the prisoners can starve to death for all the Sultan of all the Turks cares.

Torture in the prisons is a science. nals Killed by Degrees, Never Reformed. Executioners delight in finding out how much pain can be inflicted without destroying life. It was also a matter of study to find out just how much pain a person could undergo without collapsing, so that more torture could be as painfully administered again.

It is a conceded fact that the present mode of execution in Turkey is by beheading and by strangling the victim to death with strong cords. But it is also yet within the memory of living man that Turkish malefactors were thrown



A PRISON INCIDENT.

down into a great gulf, which was filled with sharp steel spears, upon which the victim was impaled.

1f the poor wretch was fortunate quickly over. But to those who were only sheer starvation.

As if this style of butchery was not enough, the Turks were very fond of driving thorns in the flesh of the victims. These thorns were not the little tiny spears like those found on the average American rosebush. Instead, they were two and three inches in length. The Turkish 'executioner who could without killing thrust the largest number of thorns in the body of a criminal was esteemed highest among his companions. Some of the Turkish executioners could so fill a prisoner with thorns that not one-quarter of an inch of skin could be seen.

When this awful torture was over the victim was dragged to a funeral pyre and was burned at the stake, with all the horrid torments of a slow fire, so that the criminal's agony could be prolonged.

A common mode of punishment was to strip a criminal naked and then tie him with his face to the sky so he could not move. The body of the prisoner was then covered with some sticky substance, which attracted to the wretch all of the bugs, snakes, rats and other vermin which are so prolific in the East. The sweet stuff was constantly renewed until the prisoner was acutally eaten alive by his tormentors. Mutilation was administered at all times. Hands, feet; ears and teeth were torn from shrinking bodies. Eyes were made sightless. Noses were cut into shreds, while other nameless mutilations were common. In fact. the whole gamut of torture was played over and over again. Even women were not exempt from the horrors of painracked bodies, and in all cases were outraged, even when dying from the effects of their terrible injuries.

Forcing the unhappy wretches to swallow a cup of molten lead; skinning them alive bit by bit, and stoning to death were also indulged in.

Few Christians have been allowed to visit a Turkish prison. The one on the Island of Cyprus, now under English control, was visited some years ago by Archibald Forbes. Here is what he wrote of it:

"The average Turkish prison has nearly 600 inhabitants. Among them are malefactors of every dye. Murderers. robbers, political prisoners and forgotten suspects. I have seen not a few horrible sights. I have ridden across a battlefield on which lay five-and-thirty thousand dead and dying soldiers; I have seen a whole field full of famine stricken miserables: I have frequented the pest houses of Metz after the siege, where lay neglected the wretched victims of black smallpox and spotted typhus; I have trodden the corridors of the Grand Hotel, of Paris, heartsick because of the feted effluvium from sloughing wounds and hospital gangrene; I have seen the bodies of men who had been roasted alive; I have been in a cholera hospital; but the lips. never have I witnessed a more noisome spectacle than that which the foul Turkish prison dungeon affords.

"Yet the Turks seem to accept it as a

"I entered the Konak, and a Turkish officer with a polite bow asked me if I cared to see the prison, much in the tone that the warden at Holyrood asks the tourist if he has a mind to see Queen Mary's room. I assented, and he handed me over to a little bow-legged fellow who sat outside a wicket gate in a palisading that ran across the court yard of the Konak. Dante might have visited this pandemonium to gain ideas for his description of the Inferno, but the Turks are not blessed with sentiment, and there is no inscription on the gate. Passing through the wicket, one entered a narrow courtyard, surrounded ily cleaned and, as pure silver and glass on three sides by gloomy walls, broken is used, no unpleasant taste is communby heavily barred windows, with here and there a strong wooden door. From under each door oozed a gutter of inexpressible filth, the rotten sewage of the loatnsome dungeon. Inside, I was at once surrouded by a horde of prisoners of villainous aspect all, or nearly all, manacled in the most curiously diverse

fashions. which was fastened to a clumsily massive shackle round the ankle, the other tied up around the waist. Others merely wore this grim anklet, with no chain attached. Yet others had a huge link fastened to the anklet, which was worn against the outside of the leg and fastened into position by a leather garter. These were the 'liberty' men to whom conduct-who are not huddled into the still be preserved.

dungeon, but are allowed to loaf out

here in the courtyard. "A long, gloomy passage opened out of one end of the courtyard, and thus I entered encompassed by the concourse of villians and with no other escort than the little bew-legged warden of the gate. Into this passage looked several barred windows, and behind the bars there glowered and strained the close set faces of the more dangerous prison-

"What ruffianly faces most of them were! Faces, the expression of whichwolfish, ferocious, hungry for blood, sardonic, utterly devilish-made the flesh creep. With every movement there was a clank of chains, for every man wore fetters. The expression, 'hugging his chains,' I had hitherto regarded as a mere allegorical figure of speech, but now I was to see the literal reality. The crowd around the window gave back and there approached a tall stalwart figure somewhat bowed down by some heavy burden that he carried in his arms. He stopped and laid his burden down, and then stood erect -a Hercules everything human save the mere lineaments was erased. "And what, think you, was his bur-

den? It consisted of a mass of heavy iron links, knotted up into a great clump and fastened to the man's ankles. Its weight was 80 okes, or 100 pounds. When he unravelled it and stretched it out on the ground I saw that it was about 15 feet long, and resembled in the massiveness of its links the chain cable of a trading schooner. "What has been this man's crime, warden? How long had he been in prison? Six and twenty years. Had he worn the chain all that time? Yes. Great Heaven! Were not death infinitely to be prefered to such a fate? Never to

COMMUNION WINE.

that huge knot of iron.'

be able to move throughout all these

long years without hugging to his bosom

Partakers May Use a New Syphon Applia ance to Prevent Contagion.

Considerable discussion has been aroused in religious and medical circles as to the advisability, from a sanitary point of view, of a large number of perenough to fall upon one of the spears and sons partaking of the wine from one pierce a vital point, the agony was cup. I have heard many express a distaste for it, from the standpoint of their wounded, death came horribly, through unwillingness to drink out of a glass previously used by a member of their own family even; and then again, the fear of contagion has often deterred otherwise favorably disposed persons from partaking of the general commun-

> The individual cup in use in many churches has received considerable opposition because of its apparent exclusiveness and the radical change from a belief in one cup, which long years of usage seems to have rendered conclusive. Besides, it entails not only a great expense, but takes up great space and makes an ostentatious display which is distasteful to a great number. It distracts the mind from the religious meaning of the communion and detracts from the unity which was the original intention of a common communion.

> From a medical standpoint the common cup is looked upon as a means of transmitting disease. The bacilli of consumption may lurk in the wine, or the lips may become inoculated with the most dreaded of all diseases-cancer. A minister in Boston has invented what he calls a revolving cup. This is



a large silver cup into which is fitted a smaller cup and the space between the outer and inner cup holds the wine. The inner cup is made in a series of sections which revolve by means of a small crank. When one section is emptied the crank automatically fills it with fresh wine. This prevents any microbes or bacilli from impregnating the wine, but it does not prevent contagion from

Still another has been invented, having the rim in six large scallops, represix have partaken, the rim is carefully wiped, and passed on to the next. This cup provides no protection against the introduction of microbes into the wine.

The latest invention, and one which seems to meet every objection, is the communion syphon. It retains the common cup and effectually prevents all danger of contagion, and its suggestion of cleanliness renders it most attractive. It is unobstrusive in its formation and can not in any way attract unfavorable attention or excite worldly criticism.

The wine can be freely drawn into the mouth, but not one drop returns to the cup when suction is removed. It is eas-

It comes in two styles, both of which are here represented. The silver syphon is a small tube about 5 inches in length and not larger around than a straw. It curves slightly at the end where it touches the lips and about half an inch from the lower end is a valve which prevents a liquid once drawn above it "Some wore a heavy chain, one end of from returning. The syphon is in two pieces, joined in the enter for convenience in carrying. It can be pulled apart and both pieces slipped into a short leather case The pieces can be joined as easily as they are taken apart by slipping one half acre land attached. inside the other. The glass syphon is

all in one and can not be pulled apart. The plan of the inventor is that each communicant shall be provided with a so much favor is accorded by reason of syphon, and the idea of unity-the same long imprisonment coupled with good | cup and the same wine being used-will

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By purchasing from us, customers can ave the large amount of commission usually paid to agents who handle imported articles. And another no inconsiderable item is the freight on goods when brought from a distance. We propose to give our customers the benefit of this

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