

## NO MALAGA GRAPES IMPORTED.

The Ones Called Malagas Are Almerian Grapes, a Dealer Says.

'The grapes that are sold by the fruit dealers of this country as Malaga grapes,' said a commission merchant, 'are not Malaga grapes at all. A genuine Malaga grape is the rarest grape that ever came to our markets, and is nowadays really never seen here. It is a grape so tender and delicate that it will not stand shipment well, and importations that have arrived here in good condition had to be disposed of almost on the spot. The moment it is imported it begins to rot. The Malaga grape crop is nearly all utilized for raisins and in the making of that Malaga wine connoisseurs talk so knowingly and unctuously about and have never seen, much less tasted.'

The white and pinkish-white grapes you buy here as Malaga grapes grow in the almost inaccessible mountain regions of Spain, in the district of Almeria. Unlike the Malaga the Almeria grape is the hardest grape that grows. It is like the region that is its native soil. That region is wild and primitive, with a lusty people inhabiting it. The vineyards are fifty miles back from the sea, without a road connecting them with outside communication. The intermediate country is infested by wild beasts and still more savage outlaws, and tourists have not yet ventured to include that part of Spain in their wanderings. Only one American has ever yet ventured into that isolated region, and that was Charles Goodsell of New York.

The average grape crop of the Almeria district is nearly half a million barrels of forty pounds each—the quarry, tub-like receptacles the grapes come to this market in. That makes about 10,000 tons of grapes that are transported these fifty miles between the vineyards and the wharf at Almeria on the backs of donkeys through the mountain wilderness. The vineyards are all small holdings of the mountain peasants, and yield about five tons to the acre. The usual price received for the grapes delivered on the wharf at Almeria, packed in barrels, the picking being done at the vineyards, is nine cents a pound. The cork dust in which the fruit is packed is taken to Almeria on the vessels that bring away the grapes, and is sold to the grape growers, who carry it over the mountains on their donkeys on their return trips.

The harvesting of this unique grape crop is done during August. The vessels which transport the grapes across the sea cannot reach the Almeria wharf because of shallow water. They lie at anchor half a mile or so off. The grapes are carried to the vessels in rowboats of antique pattern and small capacity. The Almerian grape growers and handlers savagely resent any effort to introduce improved methods of transfer.

'The grapes begin to reach New York about Oct. 1. This market handles about half the crop, or perhaps 200,000 barrels. The importers sell to dealers only by auction, which sales are held on stated days, at the Produce Exchange from October to April. They are catalogued and sold for what they are—Almeria grapes. They do not become Malaga grapes until they reach the hands of the retailers. These grapes are the nearest to being imperishable of all the fruits that grow. I have had them sound as the day they were picked from the vines in Spain more than a year after they were picked.'

## NAPOLEON'S CHARACTER.

A Curious Composite View of Best Known Works on the Emperor.

If you can imagine a composite photograph of the Archangel Michael and Satan taken during their dispute over the body of Moses, you will have an idea of the book "Napoleon," which Mr. T. P. O'Connor has made up by reprinting in a volume his reviews of a dozen conflicting accounts of this great Corsican. The discrepancies in these accounts are so irreconcilable that Mr. O'Connor has been more successful than Archbishop Whately in raising "Historic Doubts" as to the existence of their subject.

To take one instance out of a hundred of these discrepancies his secretary, Menval, who was allowed more frequent and intimate intercourse with Napoleon than almost any other man thus reports of his master's invariable bearing toward him while dictating his dispatches: 'I had expected to find him brusque and of uncertain temper; instead of which I found him patient indulgent, easy to please, by no means exacting, merry with a merriest which was often noisy and mocking and sometimes of charming bonhomie.'

Taine, however, assures you that "When dictating in his cabinet he strides up and down the room, and if excited, which is often the case, his language consists of violent imprecations and oaths, which are suppressed in what is written." The whole volume is a mosaic of such contradictions.

How much history has been the work of individual great men is suggested by a striking passage in this volume: 'On reaching the Isle of Polara, the First Consul stopped at Rousseau's grave and said: 'It would have been better for the repose of France if that man had never existed.' 'And why, citizen Consul? 'He is the man who made the French Revolution.' 'It seems to me that you need not complain of the French Revolution.' Well, the future must decide whether it would not have been better for the repose of the whole world if neither my self nor Rousseau had ever lived.'



The papers are full of deaths from

## Heart Failure

Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.



A Medicine with 20 Years of Success behind it . . .

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

## ADAMS' Ginger Beer

FOR MAKING A DELICIOUS HEALTHY DRINK AT SMALL COST.

## RECIPE.

Adams' Ginger Beer Extract. - one bottle  
Fleischmann's yeast. - one-half to one cake  
Sugar. - - - - - two pounds  
Cream of tartar. - - - one half ounce  
Lukewarm water. - - - two gallons  
Dissolve the sugar, cream of tartar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling, cool and delicious.

The ginger beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 cent bottles to make two gallons.

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NATURE'S GREAT DISINFECTANT.

Non-Poisonous. Does not Stain Linen.

FLUID, OIL, POWDER, &C.

HOW TO DISINFECT. A valuable Copyright Book giving simple directions for disinfecting in cases of the various infectious diseases, as also in every-day life, will be sent free on application to THE SANITAS CO., LIMITED, 105 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO, CANADA.

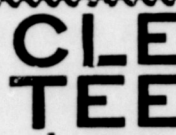
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Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. IT NEVER FAILS. Mothers and Wives, you can save the victims.

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## Pigs' Feet and Lamb's Tongues.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

10 Kegs Pigs Feet, 5 " Lamb's Tongues.

At 19 and 23 King Square.

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DOMVILLE BUILDING, Cor. King and Prince Wm. Streets.

Meals Served at all Hours Dinner a Specialty.

WILLIAM CLARK, Proprietor.

## THE RIFLES INEFFECTIVE.

The Weapons of European Armies Fail to Accomplish Their Purpose.

Recent experience with small-calibre rifles has cast serious doubt on their efficiency in actual war. In the Chitral expedition it was found that the English Lee-Enfield rifle was unable to check the rush of the natives, who called it "the children's gun," while it seems probable that the Italian disasters in Abyssinia were due more to the inferiority of the new small-bore rifles as an arm of offence to the older models with which Menelik's men were provided than to the incompetence of the unfortunate Baratelli. The Abyssinians have nicknamed the small-bore rifles "the guns that do not kill. The extraordinary recoveries from wounds inflicted in the Jemson fight point the same way.

A sweeping condemnation not only of the rifles, but also of the principal of small bores that has been adopted in all modern armies, appears in recent numbers of Le Figaro, based on elaborate experiments made by MM. Guinard and Le Doyen, with rifles of all calibres from the 8-calibre elephant gun to minute diameters of 5, 4, and even 3 and 2 millimetres, which are smaller than have yet been used save for experiment. All the rifles used by modern armies, the Lebel, Mauser, Lee-Enfield, 6½ millimetre Mannlicher, &c., have been tested. Targets of all kinds, including dead bodies, have been used, and the effects of the bullets have been tried at all ranges from 60 to 1,200 metres. Experiments have also been made on living large game.

No doubt the new rifles can do wonderful things. The 6.5 millimetre gun will carry 3,500 metres. It starts with an initial velocity of 740 metres, and distances less than 6000 metres are point blank. A Lebel or Mannlicher bullet will pass through five men in a row, and will go through the body of a man standing behind a tree two feet in diameter. At long ranges the bullets split up and produce terrible wounds. The object of a rifle ball, however, whether in war or the hunting field, is to stop immediately what is hit, either by killing it or by rendering it unable to move for a considerable time; a wounded soldier should be rendered incapable of fighting for three or four weeks at least.

This Dr. Le Doyen asserts, the small calibre rifle at ordinary fighting ranges does not do.

He presents a number of interesting instances of actual experiences with these rifles. Many of the men wounded in Chitral testified that they did not feel the bullets strike them. One man was struck by six projectiles, in the ankle, the knee, the loins, and the head, but walked alone to an ambulance, had the wounds dressed, and was dismissed as cured at the end of a few days. A man shot through the liver was well in a week. In Jemson's raid a man shot through the brain lived for ten days. A soldier condemned to death in Africa received six bullets in the breast, fired at a distance of twelve paces, but did not stir his head, and remained standing for some moments before falling over. In Chitral the marksmen often thought they had missed their aim because they saw the bullets throw up the dust behind the man aimed at, while the man himself gave no sign of being touched. A boat pierced through the heart by a 16-millimetre ball climbed a steep slope and fell dead twenty-five metres from the spot where he was struck. This would have given him or any other large beast of prey ample time to kill the sportsman.

Wounds in the nervous centres, the lungs, or the spine are comparatively rare. Those in the soft parts of the body or in the abdominal cavity are far more common. It has been clearly demonstrated that men struck by the small bore bullets in these places are not stopped. They may die of peritonitis hours later, but while the fight lasts they keep on fighting. Horses struck by the new projectiles in the heart or the larger arteries do not die for many minutes. The new rifles are therefore powerless to ward off the shock of a body of savages attacking with spears or of a charge of cavalry. On elephants and buffaloes the bullets have no more effect than pin thrusts; they only serve to irritate the animal and make him more dangerous to the hunter. A blow with the fist or a good stick is more effective in checking an attacking rush than most of the wounds inflicted by these rifles.

A calculation of the force required to stop opponents at once has been made. A tiger needs a rifle bullet of from 12 to 15 millimetres diameter; the crocodile, buffalo or elephant needs a ball weighing from 50 to 120 grammes. For man the ideal bullet would be one with a hard case, having a diameter of from 10 to 11 millimetres, a length of 32 or 35 millimetres, and an initial velocity of 750 or 800 metres. The Lebel rifle, with its 8 millimetres diameter, is now the most efficient in Europe, because it is the largest, but the Gras rifle, which it supplanted was better still.

The conclusion drawn by Dr. Le Doyen is that the small calibre rifle bullet is more dangerous to the non-combatant two or three miles away from the fight than it is to the enemy, and that instead of judging of its efficiency by its power to penetrate wood or steel the actual checking force of the bullet should be the standard. This would necessarily mean a turning back of the present tendency of seeking for smaller calibres and longer ranges to rifles 10 or 11 millimetres in diameter, which do the most effective damage under the usual conditions of warfare.

## A Crying Evil.

Every Crying evil should be promptly removed. Sickheadache is a crying evil affecting thousands of Canadians, which can easily be removed by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the best known stomach, liver and bowel regulator and cure for sick headache from whatever cause arising.

## science

Science is "knowing how." The only secret about Scott's Emulsion is years of science. When made in large quantities and by improving methods, an emulsion must be more perfect than when made in the old-time way with mortar and pestle a few ounces at a time. This is why Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil never separates, keeps sweet for years, and why every spoonful is equal to every other spoonful. An even product throughout.

In other emulsions you are liable to get an uneven benefit—either an over or under dose. Get Scott's. Genuine has a salmon-colored wrapper.

## CRESCENT ENAMELLED WARE

is the handsomest line of cooking utensils now in use. Tasty in design, beautifully finished and easily kept clean.

"Crescent" brand in this ware is perfectly pure and durable, will not chip or burn, will not absorb and is not injured by fruit or other acids.

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New Office, Prince William Street. Near Post Office.

Passenger Elevator and all modern improvements, including ordinary and therapeutic baths. Rooms all large and airy.

Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Jersey dairy supplies. Germ proof water filters. Convenient sample rooms for commercial travellers.

Terms, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. G. R. FUGLEY, Proprietor. E. M. TREW, Manager.

## THE DUFFERIN.

This popular Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The situation of the House, facing as it does on the beautiful King Square, makes it a most desirable place for Visitors and Business Men. It is within a short distance of all parts of the city. Has every accommodation. Electric cars, from all parts of the town, pass the house every three minutes.

E. LEROI WILLIS, Proprietor.

## BELMONT HOTEL.

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Directly opposite Union Depot. All modern improvements. Heated with hot water and lighted by electricity. Baggage to and from the station free of charge. Terms moderate.

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Fine sample rooms in connection. First class Livery Stable. Coaches at trains and boats.

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## MILLAIS'S WAYS AT WORK.

His Fondness for Fishing—His Portable Studio and Its Uses.

An artist friend of the late Sir John Millais once said that his marriage had proved a very profitable investment, as the pictures for which his family had posed brought him altogether many thousands of dollars. His wife and children were frequently the models for his paintings, although a friend of the dead artist recently denied the romantic story which identified Lady Millais with the woman in the famous picture, 'The Huguenot.' She was the model for his famous painting, 'The Order of Release,' and some of his other pictures, but not, if the testimony of the artist is trustworthy, for the woman in 'The Huguenot.' An old friend of Millais posed as the Huguenot. Two of his sons posed for one of his pictures, while his three daughters were models several times.

One of the traits of Millais which is much dwelt upon now was his invariable courtesy and friendliness to young artists. He was always willing to advise or assist beginners or those who had their fame yet to make. Naturally, many pictures were brought to him for criticism, and his pleasant way of accomplishing the favor was to praise, invariably, a work's merits before he pointed out the defects. He received all visitors during the active years of his career in his working suit of gray tweed, a rough cap on his head, his feet in slippers, and oftener than not, with a pipe in his mouth. He was a devoted fisherman, and many of his artist friends have sketched him at his favorite out-of-door pursuit. He did not entirely abandon his work even on these vacation tours, and most of the time he would alternate between the fishing rod and the brush. His chief diversion in London was whist, a game which he could play not only with enthusiasm, but, luckily, with skill.

It was Sir John's method to finish a landscape from the beginning to the final touches in the midst of the scene without any elaborate preliminary sketching and with no finishing touches in his studio. When he had once decided upon the subject of his landscape he would carry to the spot a wooden studio so constructed that it was readily portable and easy to set up in just the place the artist wanted it. He had the structure so arranged that the view which he has to paint could be seen through a window of the improvised studio as if it were in a frame. Millais always painted standing, and the studio was planned to give him this freedom and the opportunity to view his work from a distance. When he had finished the painting the studio was taken down and sent back to its abode in London. Several of his best known landscapes were views near spots to which he had gone for the fishing.

An amusing story is told, of the picture 'Autumn Leaves,' which gained for him the enthusiastic commendation of John Ruskin. A wealthy Englishman wanted an example of the artist's work, and this picture was painted expressly for him. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and it received the greatest praise. But the owner was made dissatisfied with the picture after it was hung in his own house by the adverse remark of some connoisseurs and artists who were not believers in Millais's methods. So the rich amateur sold the picture or exchanged it for another. When it became famous and was talked of everywhere a few years later, he met the artist at a public dinner, and sorrowfully confessed that he had got rid of the picture because he did not like it. Millais had a keen sense of humor, only laughed at the embarrassment of the collector.

## "GIVE ME PROFIT."

## The Motto of Those Who Retail Common Package Dyes.

There are still a few business men in Canada who care more for money profits than they do about satisfying their customers.

These are the business men who sell inferior and imitation package dyes for home dyeing. They buy these common dyes from the makers two or three dollars per gross less than Diamond Dyes cost, and then retail them at full price—10 cents—asked for the reliable and genuine Diamond Dyes.

This is deception pure and simple. The women of the country can soon put a stop to this kind of swindling business if they continually insist upon having the Diamond Dyes. Poor dyes mean dingy and smutty colors, ruined goods and lost time and money. Diamond Dyes are easy to use, and you always get a grand return for the small amount of money you expend.

## An Old Complaint.

Doctor—My dear madam, I can do nothing whatever for you.

Lady—Gracious! What is the matter with me?

Doctor—Nothing.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt safe and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for nearly 50 years.

I WAS CURED OF lame back, after suffering 15 years, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Two Rivers, N. S. ROBERT ROSS.

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Antigonish JOHN A. FORRY.

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## A YOUNG . . . MONTREAL MILLINER

WRITES: "I was starting in business last year and wanting to find out what thread was the best to use, tested all the leading makes. Repeated trials showed me that none combined the . . .

Strength, Smoothness and Freedom from Kinks found in

## CLAPPERTON'S THREAD

—Most older hands knew this long ago and insist on getting "Clapperton's."



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For Boston and Halifax via Yarmouth.

The Shortest and Best Route between Nova Scotia and the United States. The quickest time, 15 to 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston.

4 Trips A Week, 4 THE STEEL STEAMERS

Boston and Yarmouth UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

COMMENCING June the 30th one of the above steamers will leave Yarmouth for Boston every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evening, after arrival of the Express train from Halifax. Returning, leave Lewis wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 12 noon, making close connections at Yarmouth with the Dominion Atlantic Railway to all points in Eastern Nova Scotia, and Davidson's Coach lines, and steamers for South Shore Ports on Friday morning.

## STMR. CITY OF ST. JOHN,

Will leave Yarmouth every Friday morning for Halifax, calling at Barrington, Shelburne, Lockport, Liverpool and Lunenburg. Returning leaves Pickford and Black's wharf, Halifax, every Monday Evening, for Yarmouth and intermediate ports, connecting with steamer for Boston on Wednesday evening.

## Steamer "ALPHA"

Leaves St. John, for Yarmouth every Tuesday and Friday Afternoon. Returning leave Yarmouth every Monday and Thursday, at 3 o'clock p. m. for St. John.

Tickets and all information can be obtained from L. E. BAKER, President and Managing Director.

W. A. CHASE, J. F. SPINNEY, Agent Secretary and Treasurer. Lewis Wharf, Boston. Yarmouth N. S. June, 23rd 1896.

## INTERNATIONAL

...S. S. Co. DAILY LINE (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

## TO BOSTON.

COMMENCING June 29th to Sept. 21st, Steamers of the Company will leave St. John: MONDAY, 2 p. m., for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston. TUESDAY, 6 p. m., for Boston direct. WEDNESDAY, 2 p. m., for Eastport, Lubec and Boston. THURSDAY, 2 p. m., for Eastport, Lubec and Boston. FRIDAY, 2 p. m., for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston. SATURDAY, 2 p. m., for Eastport, Lubec and Boston.

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway Stations and Baggage checked through. For further information apply to C. E. LAECHLER, Agent.

## STAR LINE STEAMERS

—FOR— Fredericton AND Woodstock.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

MAIL Steamers "DAVID WESTON" and "OLIVETTE" leave St. John every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 a. m., for Fredericton and all intermediate landings.

Will leave Fredericton every day (Sunday excepted) at 7 a. m.

Steamer "ABERDEEN" will leave Fredericton every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5.30 a. m., for WOODSTOCK, and will leave Woodstock on alternate days at 7.30 a. m., while navigation permits.

In order to better accommodate citizens having summer residences along the river and to give farmers a full day in the city—On and after June 20th, "Olivette" will leave St. John EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, at 5.30 o'clock, for Wickham and intermediate landings. Returning Monday morning, leave Wickham at 5 o'clock (late in St. John at 8.30).

G. F. BAIRD, Manager.

## STEAMER CLIFTON.

On and after MONDAY, July 6th, the steamer Clifton will leave her wharf at Hampton at 9.30 a. m. for St. John. Returning will leave Indian town on Tuesday at 9 a. m. for Hampton. Will return same day leaving Hampton at 3.30 p. m. On Wednesday she will make round trip leaving Indian town at 8 a. m. and returning will leave Hampton at 2 p. m. On Thursday she will leave Indian town at 8 a. m. for Hampton and will return at 3.30 p. m. On Saturday she will make round trip as usual, leaving Indian town at 4 p. m.