

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

News of the Week.

New Brunswick

The dwelling of Mrs. Mary Sproule at Waterford, Kings Co., was destroyed totally by fire Tuesday. \$1,000 insurance.

Hoegg's canning factory in this city, was burned to the ground early Tuesday morning. The building was formerly a tannery, owned by McCausland Bros. Much of the machinery and stock is a total loss. The value of the building and stock is about \$10,000.

The paper mills at Penobscot will soon be put in operation again. They have been leased with a purchasing option by Messrs. Webb, of Holyoke, Mass. Workmen are now engaged in putting the mills in repair, which work will occupy about three weeks longer.

An accident likely to prove fatal in its consequences happened on the new bridge at Woodstock, June 16. The traveller, a wooden structure used to work between the piers and constructed so as to be movable from one pier to another, gave way, and two men working on top, Edward Lyons and Gaspard Corriere, of Montreal, were precipitated with the falling framework to the rocks beneath—nearly one hundred feet. When picked up both were conscious but terribly mangled. Lyons's skull and jawbone were fractured; Corriere's leg was broken. It is thought Lyons cannot live, but Corriere may possibly pull through. Three doctors are attending the men at the Victoria Hotel.

Elisha Gilpatrick and other American capitalists are erecting, on the line of the Canada Eastern Railway, a big saw mill with a capacity of four millions a year, for the manufacture of hemlock lumber for the American market.

Dr. Sheffield of St. John has donated the sum of \$1,000 to the Mount Allison university as a memorial to his son, Harry, who was one of the university's popular scholars. The handsome gift will be deposited and the interest will be paid to the member of the graduating class who has taken the highest rank in mathematics during his course.

The catch of salmon along the north shore was never as heavy as it has been this season, and what is still better, the fish are large and fat.

The Orangemen of Bristol, Carleton Co., have decided to celebrate the 12th July with their brethren at Houlton. Probably the majority of the lodges in that county will be represented.

A heavy rain storm accompanied by lightning and thunder passed over Woodstock, June 17th. The spire of the Albert street Baptist church was struck and a large hole made in its base. It also played considerable havoc with telephone and electric light wires.

The quantity of deals handled in St. John during the past few days has been enormous. Something like a million feet were required every day to keep going the vessels Alex. Gibson was loading. W. M. Mackay had to supply about 800,000 feet to keep his vessels busy.

Dame Experience.

Has convinced many that to use any of the substitutes offered for the only sure pop and painless corn cure is attended with danger. Get always and use none other than Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, for sore producing substitutes are offered just as good as Putnam's Corn Extractor. Safe, sure, painless.

Nova Scotia.

At Amherst, Wednesday, the three-year old daughter of Arthur W. Moffatt, fell out of the window on to the plank walk fifteen feet below, striking her head first. She was picked up in an unconscious condition.

The crops generally never looked better throughout Annapolis county than they are looking at present. The prospect for a large crop of fruit is good.

John L. Whytall, Halifax, who was supposed to have suicided is reported at his home again. Whytall it seems had been out in the country for a few days.

At Halifax, Wednesday, seventy gallons of whiskey were seized. It was the product of illicit stills at Chazetecook, twenty miles from this city. It is believed large quantities of contraband spirits are distilled at Chazetecook.

From Annapolis comes a report to the effect that the supposed death by drowning, of Arthur Ruggles, the late agent of the Dominion Savings Bank, and Mr. Burrill, in the lake in this vicinity some years ago, was caused by shooting. An Indian known by the name of "Charles," who claimed to own the lake, having confessed on his death bed to the shooting of the men, as he alleged, for persisting to go on the lake. "This said others have been murdered by the Indian for the same cause.

Harry Walker, son of Nelson Walker of Cape Tormentine formerly of Baie Verte was drowned last Saturday by the upsetting of his boat. He was at the time on the Island coast opposite Cape Tormentine. His brother was drowned under similar circumstances near the same place about two year

ago and it is said that deceased had on at the time of his death the same oil-skin suit in which his brother was drowned.

Fire broke out Sunday morning at the bottom of the Dominion Coal Co.'s shaft at Caledonia, C. B. The fire is confined to the shaft pillar on the east side. Dense volumes of smoke poured forth from the shaft mouth all the morning. An exploring party went down about nine o'clock by way of the slope or travelling road used by workmen in case of accident to the shaft. Upon reaching the shaft they found that seven horses had been suffocated or smothered to death. By one o'clock the fire was completely under control. On account of the large booms being burned away, the roof near the pit bottom has caved in and it will probably take three weeks or more before the debris can be removed.

News has just been received from Annapolis, N. S. of the death of Mrs. John Wambolt, of Bay View, Queens, by burning. Whilst planting potatoes in some burnt land yesterday, a spark ignited her clothing, burning her severely. She lingered till this morning, when death ended her sufferings. Her death is the more sad as her husband is in jail for fraudulently conveying his property to others to prevent creditors from levying on it for debt contracted.

An explosion took place in the hold of the barkentine A. M. Brundit, of St. John's Antle master, at North Sydney, C. B., June 4, the cause of which is unknown. Her main hatch, on which was piled 10 or 12 bundles of laths, was blown off, and forward and aft bulkheads broken down. One of the seamen was badly burned about the head, and is under treatment of the port physician. The vessel was coal laden and ready for sea.

Parents Must have Rest.

A President of one of our Colleges says: "We spent many sleepless nights in consequence of our children suffering from colds, but this never occurs now: We use Scott's Emulsion and it quickly relieves pulmonary troubles."

Other Provinces.

Up to date there have been exported from Montreal 3,200,000 bushels of grain as against 4,700,000 bushels during the same period last year.

Sir. Matthew Begbie, chief justice of British Columbia, died last week.

Duncan McIntyre, a well-known Montreal merchant died Wednesday. He was well known through his connection with various financial schemes. His fortune amounts to about \$5,000,000.

Through traffic is now restored over the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The through train service on the C. P. R. is again in running order. Everything is cleared up in the mountains, and the repairing of the damages caused by floods is so well in hand that trains are running with the utmost safety.

Formal notification has been sent to Donald Morrison, confined in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for manslaughter, that the government has pardoned him.

The reporter, who telegraphed a New York paper that the Raymond excursion party was destroyed on the C. P. R. and 40 lives lost, is now on trial for publishing maliciously false news, and has a good prospect of going to the penitentiary.

Fruit culture is more profitable to the farmer now than his other crops. Brown Bros. Co., the most extensive nursery house in Canada, have a vacancy in this section. Write them at Toronto, Ont., for their terms.

United States.

An epidemic of smallpox has broken out among the residents of the town of Kent, Conn. Twelve cases of the disease are reported.

A severe hail storm last week greatly damaged the crops of the farmers in the country surrounding Portland, Maine. It broke many windows in Portland.

The jury in New York trying Erasmus Wiman for forgery brought in a verdict on Friday afternoon, finding defendant guilty with a recommendation to mercy. On application of counsel sentence was deferred until Wednesday, June 20.

OTTAWA, February 21st.

MESSRS. PUTNAM'S EMULSION CO., of Halifax, N. S., Gentlemen—I have been troubled with weakness of the lungs and general debility the past two years, so much so as to cause me considerable anxiety, and hearing that your EMULSION was highly recommended by the medical and other reliable authorities, I concluded to give it a fair trial. I have taken about seven of your fifty-cent bottles, and now find that my general health is much improved, my lungs and chest are a great deal stronger, and I have increased in weight twelve pounds, and feel pleased to be able to testify to the merits of your excellent EMULSION, which I can heartily recommend to all who are similarly afflicted. R. T. Allen, next door to MacCarthy's drug store, Ottawa.

British and Foreign.

China reports say that the plague which is raging in Canton, Pakhoi and Hong Kong has thrown the country into a state of unparalleled terror. Tens of thousands of victims have been carried off in the last few weeks. The plague is said to be similar to the "great plague of London" which devastated that city in 1665. It is frightfully rapid in its course, death usually resulting in a day, the body turning black and swelling to thrice its normal size. A foreign missionary in Canton estimates that up to May 8 at least 60,000 persons died of the disease. The plague is ascribed to filth and the abominable habits of the Cantonese, aided by the terrible condition of open sewers. None of the Europeans have been attacked by the malady.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a man?" to LEVER BROS., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Taylor, in amendment to the third reading of Mr. Charlton's Sabbath Observance bill, moved: "That the bill be referred back to the committee of the whole house to amend the same so as to provide that religious publications and Sunday school papers may be distributed on the Sabbath day."

The bill was then read a third time. The house went into committee on Coatsworth's bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The clause under discussion was that empowering by-standers to interfere with persons ill-treating animals.

Hon. Mr. Bowell introduced a bill into the senate relating to the custody of juvenile offenders in New Brunswick. He stated that Lady Tilley had taken a great deal of interest in the establishment of a reformatory in New Brunswick and had succeeded in obtaining a sufficient sum for that object. The dominion had placed the old penitentiary buildings at the disposal of the province and the local government had asked for the passage of this bill in order to enable them to deal with this class of offenders.

Governor General received a message from Lieutenant Governor Dewdney, mentioning that the effects of the British Columbia floods had been overstated; that the greatest loss was in this season's crop; that no lives had been lost; that at the time of telegraphing there was little or no news of stock having been destroyed.

The dominion government has decided to admit free of duty all seeds required by British Columbia settlers for re-cropping.

Hon. Mr. Foster gives notice of a bill to ratify the French treaty.

In committee of supply a long discussion ensued on the increase of \$1,200 for printing the year book and statistical record.

Mr. Borden ridiculed the industrial census of Kings Co., N. S. He claimed the increase of 72 in the number of establishments was absurd. Although the census showed the population of Kings county had decreased, yet it was in his opinion an over estimate of the actual population in 1891.

The Wonderful Russian Oil.

1. Ques.—What is it?
Ans.—It is the Prescription of the late Dr. Nieneyer of Berlin, one of the most distinguished medical men of Germany.

2. Ques.—What is it for?
Ans.—It is the Great Modern Pain Reliever.

3. Ques.—Where can it be found?
Ans.—All Druggists and any General Dealers throughout the country sell it.

4. Ques.—What does it cost the buyer?
Ans.—It costs only 25 cents a large bottle.

5. Ques.—What is it worth to the buyer?
Ans.—It is INVALUABLE. (Bon. Comme de l'or.) so say all.

USE IT AND PROVE IT.

British Titles And Honors.

In the British House of Commons recently Sir Wilfrid Lawson moved "that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that whenever she bestows any title or honor on any of her subjects she will be graciously pleased to issue a statement of the services for which such honors are bestowed, in the same manner as is done when the Victoria Cross is granted." The publication of such statements would, he said, tend to the practice of bestowing public honors solely for public services. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lambert seconded the resolution, contending that if it were acted on greater respect for titles would ultimately result, for at present there were irreverent people who had no respect at all for them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir William Harcourt) said that in old days the practice desired by Sir W. Lawson used to obtain. He had seen many old patents which set forth all the virtues of the recipients. They corresponded very much to spitaphs. (Laughter.) It would be an invidious task to draw up such statements in these days, and would probably not give reliable information. If he had to perform it for Sir W. Lawson, he would attribute to him every virtue under the sun, save that of having rescued people from water. (Laughter.) It was not unworthy of remark that whatever crimes the two front benches had committed, they had not committed that of indulging themselves in decorations. (Hear, hear.) There were persons who attached enormous importance to these distinctions. He did not know why. Lord Melbourne thought there was only one

order in the world worth having, and that was the Garter, because no merit was connected with it at all. (Laughter.)

Romances with morals were among the dullest and worst, and if a moral value were attached to titles their interests would be largely destroyed. (Laughter.) With the present plan there was a deal of amusing speculation as to why in the world such and such a person desired to have an honor, and why in the world he got it. (Laughter.) It was like the straw in the amber—the thing was neither rich nor rare, but one wondered how in the name of fortune—(Laughter)—it got there. Many persons in the world got a good deal more than they deserved; but perhaps still more got much less than they deserved. Somebody once said to Lord Erskine, with reference to his practice at the bar, that it must be a disappointment to him when he failed to obtain a verdict. "You see," he replied, "I lose many verdicts that I ought to win; but, on the other hand, I win many that I ought to lose, and so, on the average, justice is done." (Laughter.) That was about the case with honors and titles. Many men received distinctions they did not deserve, and many deserved distinctions which they did not receive, and so on the average justice was done. (Laughter.) The present arrangement might not be ideally perfect, but it lent itself to the weakness of human nature. As there was a deal of human nature in man, they had better not try to reach the counsels of perfection, under those circumstances he could not accept the amendment. (Laughter and cheers.)

Russia's Girdle Round the World.

The great Trans-Siberian railroad connecting European Russia with the Pacific, is the beginning. From the Baltic and the Black Sea as eastern termini this road, which will be 5,000 miles long and cost \$200,000,000, will extend to Vladivostok, a port north of Japan, and will be finished within fifteen years. It will be half as long again as the Canadian Pacific road. Its cost will be defrayed by the imperial treasury. The area thus thrown open to the outside world contains five million square miles of fertile land. It is peopled by eighteen million inhabitants, whose agricultural products alone are valued yearly at \$30,000,000. The output of its mines is nearly as much more. But this transcontinental road is only a part of the girdle. The Amoor Steamship Company will be between Vladivostok and some American port on the Pacific. Five steamers have already been purchased, and the fleet will consist of nineteen at least—the controlling commercial fleet in that ocean. The same Company will also operate a line of steamers between our Atlantic coast and the ports of the Baltic and Black Sea, thus completing a girdle of steam communication encircling the world, and all under the Czar's control, except the 3,000 miles across this continent. Evidently Russia aspires to be the mightiest trading and maritime nation on the globe. When once her girdle is complete, one can make the trip around the world in less than fifty days.—Ex.

What Education Is Doing.

The things which people do not know frequently astonish persons of culture. But the things which some people do know are yet more amazing. For example, a writer in a weekly paper informs the world that the Black Douglas, Edward I., Robert Bruce, and Sir William Wallace were all alumni of the University of St. Andrews. That Edward I. was educated in Scotland is a proposition which might stagger any one not a professional reviewer. That Edward met his future foes, Wallace, Bruce, and Douglas, at college is a pleasingly dramatic, though neglected circumstance. And that they were all at a university which was not founded till long after Wallace was chopped up, and Bruce's heart was tossed among the Paynim, and Edward's skeleton was dust, and Douglas had fallen in war, is a fact which delights the educational reformer. It is like a recent assertion that Charles I., of England, was probably poisoned by the Jesuits, an hypothesis which may be useful to the Rev. Lancelot Holland when next he goes lecturing to Protestants. This is what education is doing it is producing critics, public writers, who are ignorant and inventive beyond the powers of the very stupidest little schoolboy.—[Andrew Lang, in Longman's Magazine.]

IN CHINESE PRISONS.

The Deplorable Pains in which the Malefactors are Locked Up.

A writer in the Galveston "News" describes, from personal observation, the wretched condition of prisoners in China.

The Chinese are law-abiding. With those of their own number who are law-breakers they have but little sympathy, and the government has none at all. Like China. Like the Chinese. Moreover I respect them. But in two details of their national life they merit unqualified condemnation. Their hospitals and their prisons are unmitigated national disgraces.

The deplorable condition of the Chinese prisons is justified in the national philosophy. To the Chinese mind the law is a thing to be obeyed. A law concerns millions and conserves the welfare of millions. It must be held inviolate by the individual, be his whim—his personal bent—whatever it may. The Chinaman who disregards any item of the Chinese law, becomes a social leper. Individual tendency moral ill health, inherited traits—these

are taken into account not at all. This is cruel? Yes. But it renders existence possible in the over-density of the Chinese population.

No Chinaman is "noble" except through personal fitness. There are two exceptions to this rule—two only. The direct Descendants of Confucius have a rank of their own. It is a high rank. It is respected. But it gives them no power of interference with national affairs. The descendants of an emperor are never less than royal. But they have no necessary power. In brief, then, in China "Every man is served according to his deserts."

A Chinese prison is called a "cangue." Its outer door is barred with bamboo, and is guarded by petty soldiers or policemen. The "cangue" contains two rooms and two yards. One room and one yard are for the men. The other room and yard are for the women. The space set apart for women is very much smaller than that for men. But the women's quarters and the men's quarters are alike in being entirely devoid of any provision for personal comfort or for personal decency.

Chinese prisoners are by the government provided with absolutely nothing but the space beyond which they may not pass. If their friends thrust food to them through the bars of the prison fence the law does not interpose. Otherwise the prisoners may starve. The law does not interpose.

I used to take food to the Shanghai prison yards. I was not jeered at. A Chinese crowd is, I believe, incapable of jeering at a woman. But I was condemned for it. And a high Chinese official remonstrated with my husband. I used to buy Chinese food at a cheap chow-chow shop, and when I reached the prison fence, hire a coolie to feed the poor, starving wretches. And it was impossible for them to feed themselves. No Chinese prisoner can reach his own mouth, for his neck is invariably locked in a board which is about three feet square. It is very heavy and galls the neck. It blisters or ossifies the shoulders. The "pigtail" drags heavily over it, and pulls the poor unlooked head uncomfortably to one side. It prevents the hands from lifting rice or water to the craving mouth, and from brushing from the tingling nose one of the myriad insects that infest the prisons and the prison yards of China.

The Approaching Convention.

The Monument National has been selected as the appropriate meeting-place of the approaching national temperance convention, at which it is hoped that representatives of all bodies of every race and name which advocate the cause will be present. Canada has already had two such national conventions, both of which were held in Montreal. It was probably the memory of these epoch-making events in the political history of temperance in Canada which caused those who planned this meeting to pitch upon Montreal as the meeting-place and to ask for an invitation from the temperance bodies here. At meetings of the temperance organizations, duly called, such an invitation was cordially extended, the time appointed being the third and fourth days of July. One reason for always choosing Montreal has been that it is the natural meeting-place between the eastern and western provinces. An obvious reason for choosing the National Monument is that it is the natural meeting-place between the various races of the people. It is a magnificent building, constructed luxuriously in the shape of a theatre, but admirably adapted for such a gathering. The first of these meetings was held in 1875 in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Victoria square, which was then new. It was attended by many state men, including Mr. Laurier, now leader of the Liberal party. One point in which the coming gathering will probably differ from its predecessors will be in the large number of women who are likely to be among the delegates. Every effort is to be made to have it thoroughly representative. The special occasion of it is no doubt the fact that most of the provinces have recently pronounced in favor of prohibition, and it is most natural that those who are promoting the cause should meet to celebrate such an event and to consider their own and their country's duty with regard to it. Another very important feature of the present moment in the

temperance cause is the wheeling into line of the immense army of Christian Endeavor. If this army stands to its guns the fate of the field is determined. If, having once entered the fight, it should draw back it will only put the temperance cause back, but weaken its own most important organization. It is a war from which there is no retreat and to which there is no end. It is sincerely to be hoped that all the temperance forces will cordially meet on common ground, that every organization to which invitations have been sent, indeed that every organization that has declared for prohibition, whether individually invited or not, will appoint its full quota of delegates, and that not only the branches of organizations but the main bodies will take action that will bring them into relations with the movement. An admirable part of this national event is the fact that many ministers and, we presume, priests interested in the cause propose to make the service on the National day, the first of July, which this year comes on Sunday, the occasion of a temperance sermon, or at least in some way to associate the most important moral movement now going on in the land with their patriotic teachings on that day.—Witness.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.

Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads.

Every Traveler should have a bottle in his pocket.

Every Sufferer

Every Mother

Life Saved.

AN ENGINE DRIVER'S STORY.

Two years ago my wife was

sick in bed a good part of the time.

Often she couldn't speak on account

of distressing her stomach

which was so very weak. For three

weeks she was unable to eat, and

lived only upon beef tea injections

by the doctor. She suffered continually,

and the gas arising from her

stomach would seem to press

against her heart and cause her to

faint away. If she happened to be

up and about the house at these

times she would drop right in the

middle of the floor. She tried hot

water until she almost destroyed

the linings of her stomach. One

of the best physicians in town at-

tended her regularly and during

her last suffering called upon her

three times per day. She had tried

every kind of dyspepsia cure and

patent medicine, but all in vain.

Finally as a last resort she induced

me to get a bottle of Groder's Syrup.

After using half a bottle she com-

menced to feel better and by the

time she had used two bottles she

was around the house. She kept

on taking it until she used seven

bottles when she considered her

self cured. She is now a well

woman and frankly acknowledged

she owes her life to Groder's Syrup.

As for myself I found last spring

my food distressing me and my ap-

petite very poor. My wife induced

me to try the above medicine and

after using a couple of bottles my

trouble ceased entirely. We now

keep this medicine in the house

continually and whenever we eat

anything unusually hearty we in-

variably turn to Groder's Syrup

and find ourselves relieved at once.

JOSEPH KEITH,

154 1/2 Spring Street,

Driver of Fire Engine No. 4.

Portland, Me., Dec. 5, 1894.

BARGAINS.



Great Bargains in Grey Cottons
Table Linens, Quilts, Carpets, Oil
Cloths, Curtains and Dress Goods.

Fred. B. Edgecombe.

WANTED NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED. Salary and Expenses Paid. Full particulars to beginners. Stock complete, with fast-selling specialties. QUITY FREE. We guarantee what we advertise. Write BROWN BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. (This house is related to the one in the ad.)