Buy
BEST FOR WASH DAY.
ny Grocer

463,105 bushels. Thus the total
ents to date amount to 2,738,431
s which with the quantity now
elevator gives a grain total of
4 bushels handled this year as

year the whole grain ship-
were only 2,144,937 bushels, so
his season's shipments have al-
exceeded those of last season
7,191 buhels.
899-1900 the grain handled am-
to 4,596,589 bushels, and this
s the present year by 1,394,455
s.
posible that during the six or
remaining weeks of the winter
ason the grain may come along
rush and make the shipments
any previous year, but this is
doubtful.

EWISH GIRL SUICIDES.

es Decadence Among Her Peo-
ple And Takes Her Life.

PAUL, Feb. 24.—Because she
that in one year of her resid-
this country she had perceived
ble decadence among the peo-
her race and faith, and deduct-
refrom that her religion would
ntire disintegration by the in-
of the new world's never end-
ar rush upon it, Clara Litinsky,
h girl of 16 years of age, of
polis, committed suicide by tak-
bolic acid. She came to this
alone from her native Russia.
to her parents before leaving
country: "My people are there
numbers; our religion is un-
able. It cannot be sullied or
out. I shall be cared for, I
or I shall kill myself."

KIPLING'S LATEST.

ON, Feb. 27.—Kipling's poem,
tler, published in the Times
is based on Chamberlain's
I am convinced that natural
re drawing the people of
gether, and are more potent
evil influences tending to sep-
The poem has seven verses,
e tone of which is regret at
. The second and fourth
erses are typical of all:

2nd Verse.

a large and a sunlit land
o wrong bites to the bone,
my hand in my neighbor's hand
ther we will atone
et folly and the red breach,
black part of it all,
taking counsel with each,
cattle kraal.

4th Verse.

where we rode to slay or be
hall redeem unto life
ather and lead to her lips again
ster of ancient strife,
war and fiercely-guarded streams,
e poofs, where we lay in wait,
n cover our evil dreams and the
corn our hate.

d's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy,
is an old, well-established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and
d After. gives satisfaction. It promptly and cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, ts of abuse or excesses: the excessive se, Opium or Stimulants, Mental Worry, all of which lead to Infirmity, Consumption and an Early Grave. er package or six for $5. One will fect cure. Mailed promptly on re- Send for free pamphlet. Address
The Wood Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.
Phosphodine is sold in St. John as
ows.

SHARP'S
BALSAM
OF
Horehound
and
Aniseed
res
Croup,
Coughs,
Colds.
50 YEARS
IN USE
Price 25cts
a bottle.
PETERS, St. John.
LLING AGENTS.
TENTS
PTLY SECURED
business of Manufacturers, Ex-
who realize the advisability of
nt business transacted by Ex-
ry advice free. Charges mode-
Help, 125 pages, sent upon
Marion, New York Life Bldg.
ashington, D.C., U.S.A.

D. A. A.

The Annual Meeting Held at Ottawa Yesterday.

Lord Dundonald Made Some Very Pertinent Remarks and Practical Suggestions.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association was held this morning. Col. Cotton, president of the association, was in the chair. There was a good attendance.

Among those present were his excellency the governor general, Lord Minto; Lord Aylmer, adjutant general; Lord Dundonald, Col. Irwin, Lt. Col. Cartwright, Lt. Col. Biggar, Lt. Col. Coutlee, Lt. Col. Hurdman, Lt. Col. King, St. Catherines; Lt. Col. Davidson, Guelph; Major Morrison, Ottawa; Lt. Col. Costigan, Montreal; Major J. M. Hendrie, mayor and M. P. P. of Hamilton; Major Tidswell, Hamilton, and Major R. Myles, Toronto.

The annual report shows the association to be in a prosperous condition. Col. Cotton, in moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Col Irwin, president of the council, said that it was the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the association.

A letter was read by Col. Cotton from Sir Frederick Borden regretting his inability to be present, as he was not well today.

Col. MacDonald, Guelph, moved a vote of thanks to Lord Minto. His excellency, in reply, said that he had always taken a great interest in the work of the association and would continue to do so, no matter whether his office was in this country or not. He never, of course, took part in the expert discussion, but would continue to extend his sympathy and assistance to the excellent work done by the Artillery Association.

Major Hendrie of Hamilton and Major Morrison of Ottawa moved and seconded a motion of thanks to the government, coupled with the name of the minister of militia, for the annual grant given to the association.

Major Costigan of Montreal and Major Stephens of Montreal proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to Lord Dundonald, the general commanding.

Lord Dundonald said that he could not tell them what he had recommended in his report, but he had recommended what he thought was in the best interests of the artillery. The association was doing a good work in recommending what ought to be done and not waiting until it was too late to do so. There was not enough of interest taken in these matters by the people. The country was lamentably short of officers. He had examined the two batteries at Kingston the other day, and there was only one subaltern. That was because the people did not take an interest in the force. He asked two sergeants if they were going into the permanent corps. They said no, because there was no future—the pay was too small. Of eighty students at colleges there were only three down for the permanent corps. And so it would remain until the people paid for services rendered. Of the students who had passed the college 144 were now serving in the imperial army, 15 in the active and 14 in the permanent corps. Lord Dundonald said that two six-inch guns, two six-inch Howitzers, and twelve 4.7 guns had been ordered. This was in the right direction. Lord Dundonald also recommended that the establishment should be kept up to the war strength, not necessarily to be called out. These recommendations the minister of militia had personally approved of. Lord Dundonald expressed himself in favor of a camp where all arms of the service would meet together. There was complaint about the Winnipeg battery—about the marks given to it. The officer had given full marks for everything. This inspection was made on account of the distance of Winnipeg and the expense. He did not think that a question of expense should interfere with efficiency.

The usual vote of thanks followed.

LADY ABERDEEN AND WOMEN IN CANADA.

Under the auspices of the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts, London, the Countess of Aberdeen, on Feb. 11, read a paper on Women in Canada. There was a large attendance, presided over by Leonard Courtney.

Lady Aberdeen, who was cordially received, said there were few countries whose past history and whose present development were so closely identified with the influence of its women as Canada. The early days of the history of Canada, after it was settled by white races, were illumined in all its provinces by the cherished traditions of the high courage and devotion of heroic women, traditions which had remained the inspiration of descendants worthy of themselves. There could not be too much said about the beauties, the attractions, and the rich promise of life in Canada; but its present position had been won by the unremitting toil of its pioneer settlers, and none had borne a heavier share of that toil than the young mothers, who, well educated themselves, and brought up in comfortable homes, had afterwards passed through all the vicissitudes of rearing young families far away on the great lone prairies, or in the depths of the forest and mountains. She could best sum up the chief impression made upon her by very close intercourse and friendship with Canadian women for several years," official and unofficial, by one word, which was much in our mouths today—efficiency. French-Canadian, or Manitoban, Nova Scotian, British Columbian, or the women of Ontario, they were all alike half-marked by this stamp. Meet them in society, watch them at their sports, examine their philanthropic or missionary work, or observe the way of their households, and they would find, as a general rule, capacity, alertness everywhere. When Lord Aberdeen and herself arrived officially in Canada in 1893, they found arrangements on foot for forming a National Council of Women in affiliation with the International Council of Women. Roughly speaking, this National Council was formed of some twenty-five local Councils of Women, which now existed in all the chief centres of Canada, together with some nationally organized societies. The local councils, in their turn, sought to federate all societies and institutions which concerned themselves with women and children, whether secular or religious, literary, artistic, athletic, social, or anything else. The various societies might wholly differ in aim, and they belonged to every church and every section of the community. The one bond that united them was an acknowledgment of the desire to act in accordance with the golden rule, and to be willing to work together for the common welfare of the community when occasion demanded it. This organization had been the means of bringing together the women workers of the different provinces in a way wholly new, for, each province being governed by different internal laws, the tendency before, both on account of this and because of the magnificent distances, was to act apart from one another. Among other achievements, the National Council of Women of Canada had obtained the introduction of manual training into the schools of Ontario, and subsequently the training of the teachers to be able to give this instruction; the appointment of women factory inspectors in Quebec and Ontario; the appointment of women on the boards of School Trustees in New Brunswick; desirable changes in the arrangements for women prisoners in various places; the organization in various centres of Boards of Associated Charities, or other systems of cooperation in the relief of distress and the establishment of hospitals. It first originated the idea of the Victorian Order of Nurses, inaugurated the National Home Reading Union, and had held various inquiries into such matters as the conditions under which working women carried on their work and the working of the laws protecting women and children in the various provinces, etc. In conclusion, Lady Aberdeen said she trusted that what she had said had left the impression that the daughters of Canada were worthy of the land of sunshine and of promise, and that women who were seeking a new home would find no better country, nor one where they could have fuller scope for the exercise of their abilities. (Loud applause).

The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Lady Aberdeen, said that nothing struck him more in contemplating Canada than the existence of a French people and a French province foring an undisturbed and great fragment of that great and magnificent whole. (Hear, hear). There was nothing like it he knew on the face of the world. There was another breed which would have a great deal to do in the creation of Canadian society and Canadian history in the future. The other breed to which he referred as so far to the making up of Canada was the Scotch. (Hear, hear). They had played a far more important part in the past, and they were doing so in the present, than any other race of Great Britain and Ireland which had gone over to Canada. Women were asserting their place, and making their place in the building up of society throughout the whole of the dominion. To them they looked as the great cooperators in bringing out the real development of the Canada of the future. (Hear, hear).

(Manchester Guardian.)

Lady Aberdeen, in her paper, told the following story: On one occasion, when the governor general and I were travelling across Canada, we were to dine one night at a house remarkable even amongst Canadian homes for its charm and beauty, presided over as it is by one of the most attractive of mistresses. A "recherche" repast was laid out before us, and we were waited on by so trim a parlor maid, so deft in her movements, so irreproachable in her cap and apron, that Lord Aberdeen felt constrained to compliment our hostess on the results of her training. "Oh," said the lady, "I am so glad you think Jane did well—I should like you to tell her so presently." And when that "presently" came, what did we discover but "Jane" arrayed in evening dress and proving to be the daughter of the house—who, in consequence of the unexpected departure of the servant, had not only to wait on the table but to cook the meal, with the assistance of her mother, an adept in such matters.

CARE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

(By a Lady.)

First have a place to keep your footwear and do not throw your boots helter-skelter into a closet. I have a box 30 inches high, with three selves. Box papered with room paper, and has a curtain, and stands in the corner by the bed. I keep a shoe brush and an old silk handkerchief on one shelf, and when I take off a pair of boots I brush the lacings and dust with handkerchief, insert the shoe trees and put them in the box.

In the bath room we keep a shoe box with dressings for different kinds of leather, brushes, etc. I use the same polishes that my husband does, but never use the liquid gloss, as I think it cracks the leather.

White slippers I clean with pipe clay and keep in a pasteboard box lined with blue paper, and patent leather and black satin slippers in a big hat box, these two boxes in the bottom of the wardrobe, where I keep my evening finery.

For walking I use a heavy calfskin shoe with rubber heels and soles, but take them off as soon as I get home, as nothing hurts a pair of boots so much as lounging around in them.

Warm rooms and sitting over a register will loosen the rubber cement and the heels and soles come loose. Always wear old shoes if possible under rubbers, but have them well mended and polished. Have your heels righted up as soon as they begin to wear one-sided, or very soon the sole will need repairs.

I have my boots half soled if the taps are in good condition to pay; if not I mend them myself to wear mornings and about the house. If a boot has a crack or break on the side, cut a piece of leather to cover from the top of an old boot and with a very sharp knife or razor shave the edge very thin, cover patch with glue and apply to break, pressing firmly to the shoe. When the sole breaks and the condition of shoe does not warrant a trip to the cobbler, a sole cut from heavy leather and applied like a small patch will give you several weeks' wear.

I am a firm believer that it pays to take care of shoes and that they cannot be kept in good condition without the use of shoe trees. They cost 75 cents a pair, but I think the boots wear longer and certainly they look much better. I have four pair of trees now and consider it money well invested.

Look sharply to your lacings and as soon as they show any signs of wear in your dress or walking boots, replace with new and use the old ones in older boots. Nothing is so aggravating as to have a lacing break when one is in a hurry, and I would sooner stay at home than to go out with one new and one old lacing in my boots. Not long ago I saw a lady, otherwise elegantly dressed, with shabby boots and lacings that were tied in knots.

I guess I am a crank on boots, for I notice them more than any other article of dress and judge the character of the wearer accordingly.

HIGH ART IN BANK NOTES.

Designers' Chief Concern Is to Balk the Ingenious Counterfeiter.

(New York Herald.)

First in consideration in making a bank note is to prevent others from making a counterfeit of it. Therefore all the notes of a certain denomination or value must be exact duplicates of one another. If they were engraved by hand this would not be the case. Hand engraving is more easily counterfeited than the work done by the process actually used.

"Every note," said an official of one of the leading bank note companies, "is printed from the steel plate, in the preparation of which many persons take part. If you will look at a $5 greenback you will see a picture in the centre, a small portrait, called the vignette, on the left, and in each of the upper corners a network of fine lines with a dark ground, one containing the letter V and the other the figure 5.

"To make a vignette it is first necessary to make a large drawing on paper with great care, and a daguerrotype is then given to the engraver, who uses a steel point to make on it all the outlines of the picture. The plate is inked and a print is taken from it.

"While the ink is still damp the print is laid face down on a steel plate, which has been softened by heating it red hot and letting it cool slowly. It is then put in a press and an exact copy of the outline is thus made on the steel plate. This the engraver finishes with his graver, a little tool with a three-cornered point, which cuts a clean line without leaving a rough edge.

"Now, this plate is used for making other plates—it is never used to print from. It must be made very hard, and this is done by heating it and cooling it quickly. A little roller of softened steel is then rolled over it by a powerful machine until its surface has been forced into all the lines cut into the plate. The outlines of the vignette are thus transferred to the roller in raised lines, and after the roller is hardened it is used to roll over plates of softened steel and thus make in them sunken lines exactly like those in the plate originally engraved.

"The centre picture is engraved and transferred to a roller, like the vignette, but the network in the upper corners and also on the back of the note is made by the lathe. This machine costs $5,000—a price that puts it beyond the reach of the counterfeiters. Its work is so perfect that it cannot be imitated by the hand. The lathe engraves the network on softened steel and the figure in the middle of it is then engraved by hand. It is now hardened and transferred to a roller like the others.

"The plates from which the notes are to be printed are of softened steel and large enough to print four notes at once. Four engravings of the note must, therefore, be made on it, and this is done by rolling the hardened steel rollers containing the raised pictures over it in their appropriate places until the pictures are pressed into the surface.

"The fine lettering around the borders of the note is transferred the same way, but the other lettering is put on by hand. This process saves a great deal of time and it secures absolute uniformity in the four engravings on the plate.

"The back parts of the note are printed first and when the ink is dry the green back is printed, to be followed by the red stamps and numbers. It is then signed and issued. For greater security one part of the note is engraved and printed at one place and another part at another place, when it is sent to Washington to be finished and signed.

"But, needless to say, after all this care and all these safeguards, many skilfully executed counterfeits have been made and issued, some of them so good as to deceive expert judges of money."

THE VENEZUELA ALLIANCE.

(W. C. Doeher in March Atlantic.)

The sharp attacks upon Germany in the United States and England in connection with the alliance against Venezuela were not justified by anything pertaining to that alliance itself. Everybody knows that these attacks were but the answering echo of the bitter, unmeasured abuse of the United States during the Spanish war, and of England during the Boer war, in which the greater portion of the German press saw fit to engage. Those venomous epithets, those brutal, insulting cartoons are things not easily forgotten between nations. I mentioned in my article in the Atlantic Monthly last March the excessive development of chauvinistic feeling in Germany, and stated that it was rendering the task of German diplomacy difficult. The latter statement has been amply confirmed during the year just closing. The Venezuela alliance—the work of the two rulers rather than of the cabinets—was greeted by a storm of opposition in England; and the distrust of Germany in the United States extended considerably beyond the columns of the "yellow press." The relations between the cabinets of Berlin and London were directly affected by the remarkable outbreak of Anglophobia described in the article just mentioned.

WINE BATHS.

An American traveller, in the streets of Paris, seeing the words, "Wine baths given here," exclaimed:

"Well, these French are a luxurious people!"

Then, feeling that he could afford whatever any one else did, he walked in and demanded a "wine bath."

Feeling wonderfully refreshed after it, and having to pay five francs, he asked, in some astonishment, how a wine bath could be afforded so cheaply. His sable attendant, who had been a slave in Virginia, and enjoyed a sly bit of humor, replied:

"Oh, massa, we just pass it along into anudder room, where we give baths for four francs."

"Then you throw it away, I suppose?"

"No, massa; den we send it lower down, and charge three francs a bath. Dar's plenty of people who ain't so bery particular, who will bathe in it after this, at two francs a head. Den, massa, we let the common folks have it at a franc each."—The Sanitorian.

CONSUMPTION
Prevented and Cured.
Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.
FREE.
Do you cough?
Do your lungs pain you?
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Do you spit up phlegm?
Does your head ache?
Is your appetite bad?
Are your lungs delicate?
Are you losing flesh?
Are you pale and thin?
Do you lack stamina?
These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.
You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a
FREE TRIAL TREATMENT
and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.
The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.
Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.
Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

Special Seed Offer!


Every year about this time we make a special offer of vegetable and flower seeds, at prices that discount all competition. This year we surprise even ourselves with the quantity and quality of seeds to be had at a mere trifling expense. These are full sizepackets, and will grow with a flourish from start to finish. Select any 15 or 32 varieties from the different lists, and order promptly by mail:
VEGETABLES
1 Beans—Dwarf Wax.
2 Beet—Early Blood Red.
3 Beet—Early Blood Turnip.
4 Beet—Long Smooth Blood.
5 Cabbage—Early Summer.
6 Cabbage—Early Winningstadt.
7 Cabbage—Large Late Drumhead.
8 Cabbage—Red Dutch.
9 Carrot—Early Scarlet Horn.
10 Carrot—Scarlet Intermediate
11 Cauliflower—Early Paris.
12 Celery—White Solid.
13 Corn—Early White Cory.
14 Corn—Mammoth Sweet.
15 Cucumber—Green Pickling
16 Cucumber—Table Variety.
17 Herbs—Sage.
18 Herbs—Summer Savory.
19 Herbs—Sweet Marjoram.
20 Lettuce—Summer Cabbage.
21 Lettuce—Early Hanson.
22 Melon—Musk, Early Prolific
23 Melon—Water, Early Sweet.
24 Melon—Citron "preserving."
25 Onion—Large Red Wethersfield.
26 Onion—Yellow Danvers.
27 Onion—Small Silverskin.
28 Parsley—Extra Curled.
29 Parsnip—Hollow Crown.
30 Peas—Earliest of All.
31 Peas—American Wonder.
32 Pepper—Large Red.
33 Pumpkin—Large Pie.
34 Radish—Early Turnip, Mixed.
35 Radish—Olive Shaped, Mixed
36 Radish—Long Scarlet.
37 Squash—Hubbard.
38 Squash—Vegetable Marrow.
39 Tomato—Extra Early Red.
40 Tomato—Large Smooth Red
41 Turnip—Yellow Fleshed.
ANY 32 PACKETS, 50 CENTS POSTPAID
ANY 15 PACKETS, 25 CENTS POSTPAID
FLOWERS
42 Alyssum—Sweet.
43 Aster—Fine Mixed.
44 Balsam—Mixed.
45 Candytuft—White.
46 Mignonette—Large.
47 Morning Glory—Climbing.
48 Nasturtium—Tall Mixed.
49 Nasturtium—Dwarf Mixed.
50 Pansy—Very Fine Mixed.
51 Petunia—Fine Mixed.
52 Phlox—Fine Mixed.
53 Pinks—Beautiful Mixed.
54 Poppy—Showy Variety.
55 Portulaca—Mixed Colors.
56 Stocks—German, Mixed.
57 Sweet Peas—Choice Mixed
58 Verbena—Showy Variety.
59 Wild Flower Garden.
60 Zinnia—Double Mixed.
These are our regular full size 5 and 10 cent packets. Order by number or mark the varieties wanted, send money, your name and address, and the seeds will reach you promptly.
ROBERT EVANS SEED CO., Limited HAMILTON, ONT.

THE GREAT IRISH REFORM.

(Boston Herald, editorial.)

The proposed settlement of the Irish land question possesses certain inconstestable merit. The plan was first formulated by a conference at which the landlords, the tenants, the Irish home rulers and the Irish unionists were all represented. An agreement was reached by these, in the past, hostile interests with a readiness that was little less than astonishing, and, although the British government has not yet absolutely committed itself to the plan in all of its details, it has given to it what may be fairly termed a general consent, and apparently has gone so far as to indicate its intention of presenting the measure for parliamentary approval of the session which has recently opened. If the conservative leaders are willing to take up, and thus greatly enlarge, the land purchasing plan first suggested and then put through by Mr. Gladstone, there is no reason for doubting that the English liberals will accord to it the support needed to insure its prompt adoption.

The troubles that have vexed Ireland for many generations past have been in the main land troubles. Political and religious differences have intensified the contentions that have existed, but from the time of the earliest English invasion of Ireland down to a recent date, the desire to get possession of Irish soil for the purpose of forming landed estates and the utilization of these for whatever profit could be made out of them has been at the root of all Irish grievances. A large part of the Irish landed estates were in former years owned either by landlords who never lived in Ireland or by those who came there only on rare occasions. These estates were under the control of agents, whose instructions were to get the most out of them in the way of rent that they could, and to spend no more in the way of improvement than was absolutely necessary. The old land system of Ireland, outside of the province of Ulster, was based on the rack-rent principle—that is, the tenant had little or no assurance of continued possession or of a fixed rent. If, by means of extra effort, he succeeded in making the farm that he leased a more profitable tract of ground, by improvements made at his own expense or by his own labor, the result was a prompt increase in the rent that he was called upon to pay, this increase being frequently fully equivalent to the added profits that his industry had succeeded in securing.

Under such circumstances, not only was there no incentive to improve the agricultural conditions of the country, but there was a constantly encouraged bitterness of feeling against the absentee landlords who thus prevented the people from properly improving their industrial condition. The agricultural affairs of Ireland in this respect have been greatly improved, since under the land act security of tenure has been accorded, and what is known as a judicial rent has been established, with an opportunity, in quite a number of instances, for the tenant to purchase his holding upon reasonable terms. The proposed plan contemplates greatly extending the possibilities of an acquisition of his holding by the tenant, the imperial government to furnish the money needed to make the payments, and to recoup itself by an annual tax on the new owner extending over a long series of years. There may be differences of opinion on the point of what price should be given for the land, and what rate of interest the government should charge for its advances; but these would seem to be matters which might be settled without too great difficulty.

If the scheme upon which general agreement seems to have been reached is carried out, it promises the almost complete abolition of landlordism in Ireland. It gives the land of that country, so far as this land is now held by tenants, to the agricultural inhabitants, and thus removes a source of Irish unrest and discontent which has existed for centuries and which has seriously weakened the offensive and defensive strength of the United Kingdom, to say nothing of its impairment of national well-being. What effect this change will have upon the political conditions of Ireland it is impossible to foresee. If there had been no land grievances, it is doubtful if the home rule agitation would ever have made the headway that it has. There are a large number of those of Irish birth living in England and Scotland who find little or no difficulty in accommodating themselves to the forms of English control. If there is no landed aristocracy in Ireland, with its abuses of privilege; if there are no absentee Irish landlords living in England and draining Ireland of a great deal of its hard-gotten wealth, we imagine the union with the island across the Irish sea will not be looked upon by Irishmen with anywhere near the degree of abhorrence with which it has been considered by most of them for a long time past.

AGES OF FIVE DEAD TOTAL 419 YEARS.

Death's Harvest in Quincy in 48 Hours Removes Many Old Residents.

QUINCY, Feb. 25.—Within 48 hours five Quincy residents have died whose combined ages are 419 years. They are Mrs. Betsy L. Nash of 583 South street, aged 83 years; Mrs. Alice Martin of 29 Walnut street, aged 82 years; Joseph Cary of 8 Adams street, aged 82 years; Joseph Veader of Houghs Neck, aged 89 years, and Mrs. Sarah C. Rayner of Norfolk Downs, aged 83 years. This is a record never before equalled in Quincy.

N. S. CREW

Mutined and Almost Killed Captain and Mate.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The crew of the British brigantine Persia, of Windsor, N. S., which has arrived from Hantsport, N. S., at Bahia, Honda, mutined today and attacked the captain, Cogswell, and the mate, Peter Hobleau, both Nova Scotians. The mate was so badly slashed in the abdomen that he is not expected to live. Captain Cogswell was badly cut and bruised. The port police boarded the vessel and arrested the ringleaders, named Harris Small, Canadian; John Boile, Nova Scotian, and Frank Kochlin, an Englishman.

WALKED TWENTY MILES TO WED

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 24.—From up the Cumberland Valley in the little town of Ambersons, Franklin county, comes the story of the champion bridal couple of the season. They are Mr. and Mrs. David Wolff. Up to last Wednesday, the day of the blizzard up the valley, the bride was Miss Carrie Shoemaker, a comely young woman about 20 years old.

With the thermometer below zero, snow covering the ground to the depth of more than a foot, and in some places drifted in the country roads to the height of the fences, and with the wind blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour, this young couple journeyed afoot to Roxbury, twenty miles away. They arrived at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage nearly frozen, but with the ardor of their affection unabated. As soon as they had been thawed out the Rev. J. Greer, the clergyman of Roxbury, married them.

The brids and bridegroom did not venture to return to their homes until the next morning, a sympathetic friend providing them with accommodation for the night. Next morning they were up bright and early and made their homeward journey by walking on the tops of the fences for the greater part of the journey, the roads being impassable.

When they arrived at Amberson's a wedding feast awaited them. Mr. Wolff is a thrifty young farmer of the Cumberland Valley.

GODDESS OF LIBERTY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Miss Edith Curzon of Red Bank, N. J., is now recovering from pneumonia after her family thought her dead. She posed as the Goddess of Liberty in Red Bank on Washington's birthday parade, and caught a cold which quickly prostrated her. Yesterday she died, apparently, and an undertaker was called in. As he was about to prepare the body for the shroud he was startled to perceive that the right arm which had lain outside the bed spread was now drawn up near the face. Then he noticed an eyelid twitch. The family was summoned, work begun to keep alight the slight spark of life, and after a time Miss Curzon was able to notice what was going on. Today she is improving, with every chance of recovery.

HAS HE EVER TRIED IT?

(New York Commercial.)

President Eliot of Harvard is of the opinion that no man can work too hard. Possibly Professor Eliot has never tried it. Let him go to the country some day and take note of some farmer who has gone forth with his hoe at sunrise every morning and worked till sunset, and is bowed, broken and rheumatic at 45 and dies in the 50s, leaving the farm he has paid for with hard work to some "young feller" who has captured his daughter with a horse and buggy.