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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 4, 1904.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The press report of Mr. Austin Chamberlain's first budget speech, and the discussion that followed was rather meagre. Full reports in the London press show that the imperial minister of finance did not try to make a clever speech. His statement was almost free from comment or argument, and he notably avoided rhetorical and verbal felicities. The statement was a model of clearness, and of brevity, for though the chancellor had to deal with three years' income and expenditure, and was obliged to explain in detail the methods by which he proposed to make accounts balance, his address is printed verbatim in less than five columns of the Standard, and was delivered between ten minutes to three and half-past four. We find a cheerful contrast between the methods of Westminster and those of Ottawa and Fredericton in the circumstance, that though some business was done before Mr. Chamberlain began to speak, he had finished, and had been followed by the leader of the opposition, Mr. Ritchie, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and Sir H. H. Fowler, all former ministers, and by Mr. Redmond, Mr. Vincent and others, before the afternoon session ended.

Mr. Ritchie and Sir Michael, who preceded Mr. Chamberlain in his present position, acted the part of candid friends. The latter was rather severe in his condemnation of government extravagance. His reflections could not be offensive to the chancellor, who was not in the ministry when the expenditure happened, while Sir Michael was one of the men by whom it was authorized. Nor could Mr. Ritchie complain of the discrepancy between the revenue estimated last year and the sum actually received. Mr. Ritchie was the minister who made the estimate and he was one of the ministers by whom the money was expended.

The customs duties fell £800,000 short of the estimates. The previous chancellor repealed the wheat duty, but estimated that it would yield £400,000 during the part of the year it remained in force. The amount paid was just one-quarter of the estimate. Spirits, wine and sugar were accountable for the other deficits in customs revenue. Tea and a few other articles paid more than was expected. The excise deficiency is still greater, beer and spirits falling short £1,500,000. The diminished consumption of beer was attributed by the officers of the department to the cold summer, and the lessened use of spirits to the warm winter. Mr. Chamberlain seems to have given these explanations for what they were worth, but is himself of the opinion that the British people bought less liquor because they had less money to pay for it. Death duties and stamp duties also fell short, and both these diminutions are attributed to unfortunate financial conditions. The result of increased expenditure and diminished revenue is a deficit of £5,415,000.

This does not mean an increase in the debt, for a considerable part of the expenditure went to the sinking fund, which is a payment on the debt. Between March 1903 and March 1904, the "dead weight debt," as Mr. Chamberlain calls it, has been reduced by £8,149,000, or say $40,000,000. Of this £3,000,000 represents repayments by the Transvaal of advances made during the war. But notwithstanding this reduction the last five years has seen a great increase of the national debt. In 1899 the debt was very little over £600,000,000. It has increased £159,000,000 in five years.

Notwithstanding the large outlays demanded, and the falling off in the yield from ordinary sources of revenue Mr. Chamberlain proposes to continue the payments for the redemption of debt. The decreased returns from whiskey and beer warn him off that ground. At present the opinion of the government party does not seem ripe for restoration of the corn duties. There is nothing for it but eight pence on tea, a five per cent. income tax and a little more from tobacco. The additional penny income tax is expected to yield £2,500,000. The tobacco readjustment (which is also partly intended to protect British industry) is supposed to be good for £550,000. From two pence extra on tea Mr. Chamberlain expects £2,000,000. With £5,050,000 added to the taxes Mr. Chamberlain hopes next year to have a surplus of £730,000.

It may be explained that British finance does not deal with capital account. When there is extra expenditure extra taxes are framed to meet it. The cost of a great war is not all paid out of taxes levied while the war goes on, but the cost of small wars are, and so is the outlay for ships of war, fortifications and other enterprises of a more or less permanent character. A large part of the cost of the Boer war has already been paid out of taxation. The remainder will slowly but surely be paid off if the nation does not become involved in another great conflict.

ON THE YALU.

During last week vague and contradictory reports of the operations on the Yalu appeared from day to day. The actual occurrences could not be followed from these returns, but the reports sent out on Sunday and Monday from Tokio and St. Petersburg give a fair idea of the week's operation. The Russian despatches intimate that nothing has happened which had not been foreseen and expected, while the Japanese report the capture of a number of officers and men, of several guns and some stores. This could hardly have been included in the Russian programme. The Japanese are behaving with great modesty, and they seem to be making no extraordinary claim. But there is no doubt that what has happened was in their programme. They do not need to make a statement to that effect. No explanation is required from a force which is steadily advancing and driving the enemy before it.

The fighting on Sunday was the culmination of a march and campaign which has been conspicuously well planned and well carried out. Since the first sea fight left Japan in command of the coast, there has been no obstacle to the transfer of troops from Japan to Korea. But from whatever port was chosen there was a march of some two hundred miles or more to the Yalu. The country to be crossed was rough. It was the worst season in the year for such operations. The inhabitants of Korea, particularly those of the capital, had been for some time under Russian influence, and were more friendly to Russia than to Japan. The Japanese were weak in cavalry. Japan is not a good country for horses, mules or oxen. The transport of guns, supplies and equipment is a serious problem. But in spite of all the concentration on the Yalu of the Japanese army of invasion has been accomplished in a remarkable short time. We are now beginning to hear from correspondents with the advance, and they tell a wonderful tale of the march. It appears that the Japanese soldiers were models of good conduct. The discipline was perfect. Private property was respected to an extent never reported of a similar expedition. The Korean farmers along the route went on with their vocations unhindered by, and hardly interested in the procession of the passing soldiers. Supplies needed were bought and paid for, and within a few weeks the Koreans regarded the Japanese as their best friends. If the Japanese soldiers suffered from the hardships of the march they made no complaint. They are easily fed and are capable of astonishing marches and privations. But there were no such blunders as those of the Crimea. The commissariat was kept in close communication with the army. No break occurred in the lines of communication by sea and land. Accordingly we find on the frontiers of Manchuria a Japanese army which the Russians say greatly outnumbers their own, and which certainly has outmanoeuvred and outfought the enemy at every point.

It was predicted that Russia would stop the Japanese advance at Ping-Yang, half way between the port of debarkation and the Yalu. But Ping-Yang was occupied by Japan, and for a time was the point of concentration. The advance from that place to Wiju, on the Korean or left bank of the Yalu, was marked by occasional skirmishes. But the Russians fell back to their own side of the Yalu, where it was supposed that they would make their stand. For months Russia had been making good her position there. She had fortified places, and a good deal of artillery on the right bank, and when Wiju was abandoned four weeks ago to the Japanese, it was thought that the Russian batteries across the stream would command the town and the camp of the enemy. No one would have predicted that Kuropatkin would have remained practically inactive watching the concentration of the enemy, whose numbers until lately must have been greatly inferior to his own. But that is what he did. Regiment after regiment moved up to the river, and were distributed along its left bank with a front of fifty or sixty miles, having Wiju, thirty-five miles from the mouth of the stream, as a central camp. Down the river and about its mouth Japanese gunboats and other small war craft were assembled. Heavy artillery was brought up to drive the enemy from the islands in the river. Pontoons and all other equipments required for impromptu bridge building were assembled. The Russian artillery fire from the other shore was answered by heavier fire. Duels were fought for each of the islands that afforded a point of vantage. Before the end of the week they were all held by the Japanese.

To establish two bridges over the wide stream and make one of them equal to the transport of a division of say 12,000 men in a few hours, was an achievement in line with other operations. The Japanese commander had decided that before Sunday morning he would have an army in Manchuria, occupying ground from which an assault on the enemy's last and strongest position could be made. His plans were carried out to the letter. Before daylight on Sunday he had some 30,000 men on the Russian side of the Yalu, had turned the left or up-river flank of the Russians, who had formed a new front at right angles with the Yalu along the right bank of the tributary stream. To carry this position the Japanese had to cross the stream, wading breast deep, rush the ascent beyond and sweep the enemy from the higher plateau, all in the face of infantry and artillery fire. On a smaller scale, and especially a smaller scale of losses, the fight was like the battle of Alma, with which the Crimean was begun fifty years ago.

Driven from their new position, with their left flank turned by the Japanese land force, and the fight threatened by the flotillas, the Russians are falling back toward their base. There is one good road toward Mukden, the Chinese capital of Manchuria. Along that road, some forty miles from the scene of the Sunday fight, lies Feng-Huan-Cheng, a place variously spelled in the despatches, which is the point where Kuropatkin is expected to make his next stand. The country through which the Russians are retreating is rugged and hilly, lending itself, as the St. Petersburg despatches say, to Russian tactics, whatever these may be. War maps in the London papers show a line of palisades over the country at right angles with and across this route. It would appear to be a risky venture to follow the Russians in their retreat, but the military critics point out that the Japanese will be within touch of the shore of the gulf. So far as the proposed Russian rendezvous, General Kuroki would be moving parallel to and within twenty or thirty miles of the coast line. He could thus receive supplies, and have his heavy guns transported by water. The operation will from this time forward be watched with great interest, for a critical stage in the campaign appears to be at hand.

Meanwhile it will be admitted that the Japanese have gained in prestige every day. As military organizers, as strategists and tacticians, and as fighters on sea and land they have astonished the world. Clever as the Japanese have proved themselves to be in many ways, no one expected that they would excel in so many ways and fall in none. Splendid as was their behavior in the Boxer trouble no one looked for such a display of fine moral qualities of patriotism, devotion, self-restraint, endurance, cheerfulness and of respect for the amenities and obligations between belligerents which now prevail in warfare between enlightened nations.

I. C. R. TRAIN DERAILED

Two Freight Cars Smashed at Norway Point.

PICTOU, May 2.—The morning train from Oxford went off the track near Norway Point this morning, and two freight cars were smashed. This is not the first time that accidents have occurred just at this point on the road. The sleepers are said to be worn and the track is in great need of repairs. The accident has delayed the arrival in town of later trains. The passenger car was uninjured.

I. C. R. CHANGES.

Pottinger is up Against the Machine.

MONCTON, May 2.—Henry Ashton, late master mechanic in the Intercolonial machine shops, left this evening for Montreal. One of the latest rumors is that Master Mechanic Samuel King of the car shops has also been requested to hand in his resignation.

No appointment of paymaster in place of the late E. T. Trites has yet been made. It is said that General Manager Pottinger is contending for the promotion of one of the present staff, while political management want an outsider appointed, a deadlock resulting.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powders.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

HAMPTON.

HAMPTON, Kings Co., April 30.—This morning at 11 o'clock Judge Wedderburn held a sitting of the county court judge's criminal court of Kings Co. and had before him Murrell Cole, the eleven-year-old- boy committed to the county jail last week by Stipendiary Magistrate Morison for trial on a charge of breaking and entering the store of the Sussex Mercantile Co. on April 11th, and stealing therefrom a revolver valued at ten dollars. Previous to the boy being brought into court Judge Wedderburn questioned the boy's grandfather, who was present, and elicited the fact that the lad's father was dead and that he, the grandfather, had brought him up from infancy. At home and at school his general conduct had been good, but a year and a half ago he had been found guilty of stealing.

On being arraigned the prisoner elected to be tried at once by the judge under the speedy trials act without the intervention of a jury and tearfully admitted his guilt of the charge preferred against him. The judge was evidently at a loss to know the best course to pursue in view of the culprit's youth so as to satisfy the ends of justice, but finally decided to remand him to jail until next Wednesday, May 4th, so as to admit of any petition on the boy's behalf or the submission by his friends of any recommendation or statement that might be presented, promising to give it due consideration in the sentence he might impose.

His honor also made an order to have Newton W. Manning, who was committed to jail yesterday for trial on a charge of having committed an indictable offence on the person of his step-daughter, a girl in her fifteenth year, brought before him on Wednesday next, to which day the court adjourned to meet at 10.30 a. m.

His honor arrived from Toronto on Thursday, having sufficiently recovered from his recent illness while on a visit to that city, to admit of travel, although not yet enjoying his usual good health.

Mrs. L. Barnard of St. Andrews, accompanied by Miss Flossie Peters, who has been her guest for the past few weeks, arrived tonight on a visit to her cousin, Mrs. R. A. March.

The heavy warm rains of last night and this morning have given a sudden start to vegetation, the grass everywhere showing green, and the trees bursting into bud. The roads are bad, but the frost is nearly all out of the ground, although here and there in sheltered gullies on the hillsides there still remain patches of snow and ice. The brooks, however, are full, and the water in the river and creek is rising for the spring freshet.

Mr. and Mrs. William Baisley of Hampton Station, are mourning the loss of their first child, an infant, only a few days old, who was buried in the cemetery here on Thursday.

The family of E. G. Evans are preparing for their summer hegira to Duck Cove, and the numerous furniture-laden teams seen on our streets indicate that many others are changing their location.

CENTREVILLE CARLETON CO.

CENTREVILLE, April 30.—A fashionable wedding was solemnized in the Methodist church on the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, a. m., Rev. Mr. Turner officiating. The contracting parties were Earle Miller of Wicklow, and Cassia Reid, only daughter of George Reid, who resides near the village. The pulpit and altar were nicely trimmed with ferns and potted flowers. Miss Nettie Vail on the organ discoursed some very appropriate music. After the ceremony the happy couple repaired to the home of the bride, where luncheon was served to some thirty guests, after which the newly married couple left by the B. and A. railroad for California, where they expect to reside.

On the 27th the eldest daughter of John Smith was married to H. Slipp of Bridgewater, N. S., Rev. Mr. Turner officiating.

Geo. Freeman died and was buried in the Free Baptist cemetery, Rev. Mr. Little of Maine, officiating. His wife, a sister of G. L. Cronkele, preceded him. He leaves one son and daughter, the latter married to Joshua Byor of Maine.

Miss Ethel Perkins, eldest daughter of S. A. Perkins, who has been in failing health for some weeks past, had a sudden turn, and her life is despaired of.

Neil McDonald, who recently went to Colorado, is low with fever, and Henry Nelson, who went to Arizona, this spring, foreman of a mining party, has met with an accident that will probably cause the loss of both legs, if indeed he does not lose his life. He left his farm and family with promise of $7.50 a day at the smelting business in the United States.

Simmons and Amos Lunn, who have been to Lowell some five years in factory work, have returned with their families and have resumed farming operations on their homesteads.

Six weeks ago D. Irvine, ex-M. P., left here to visit Ireland, his native home, which he left 55 years ago. While on the other side he visited England and Scotland, taking in many places of interest. He returned in good health to his adopted home.

George White and Joseph Cheney and wife are expecting to leave in a few days for an outing at the Narrows, Queens Co. The former to visit his brother and the latter to enjoy the scenery and seek health by life in a tent on the shore.

ANDOVER.

ANDOVER, N. B., April 29.—Yesterday an emigrant car containing a number of Gallacians was left at Perth station. W. W. Hubbard came up with the car and left in the down train. The immigrants were consigned to G. G. Porter and were distributed around the country. F. D. Sadler took ten to work in his mill at Roena, and a lot went up to Plaster Rock to work in Fraser's mill, and a number were distributed among the farmers in the vicinity. They are to work for $10 a month and their fare from Montreal had to be prepaid. They are a hearty looking class of men, but could speak no English.

Rev. G. S. Mitchell is here to take charge of the Presbyterian Church for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howard attended the funeral of Mrs. Manzer Giberson of Arthurette on Tuesday. Mrs. Giberson was the eldest daughter of Joseph Witherley of Fort Fairfield, Maine. She was taken sick Friday and died on Sunday morning. She leaves a husband and three children.

MARYSVILLE.

MARYSVILLE, April 29.—A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Hugh C. Titus, Marysville, N. B., on Thursday evening, April 28, when his daughter, Miss Lillian B., was united in marriage to Frank L. Boone of St. Marys, N. B. The bride looked charming, dressed in cream crepe de chine, and carrying a bouquet of white roses. Miss Birdie Boone, a niece of the bride, acting as maid of honor, carried a basket of sweet peas. About one hundred guests were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. H. H. Ferguson. The numerous costly and beautiful presents bespeak the high esteem in which the young couple are held. After a sumptuous repast and an enjoyable evening the company dispersed, wishing the happy couple a long and prosperous journey through life.

HOPEWELL HILL.

HOPEWELL HILL, April 30.—It may not be very generally known that Albert, A. Co., possesses in its new established basket manufacturing business an industry of a particularly promising character, and one which is practically unique in Canada. While there are one or two places in Ontario where grape baskets are made, this factory is the only one in the dominion that manufactures baskets of all grades and sizes. From a very small beginning, that was rather of the nature of a venture, about a year ago, the business has grown with great rapidity, and has already reached very creditable proportions. The firm find a large and increasing demand for their product, and orders from all parts of the country are coming in faster than they can be filled. An order for 1,500 baskets from a St. John man was recently completed, and one for a car load, of all sizes, has just been received from Vancouver. Large shipments are also made to the Annapolis valley and other parts of Nova Scotia. In order to meet the increasing call for the goods it is the intention of the firm to enlarge and improve their plant at an early date, which will enable them to increase their output materially. The factory, it may be stated, is owned by the Aptus Veneer Co. of West River, of which Geo. D. Prescott, the well known lumber merchant of Albert is a member and the local manager. The Veneer Co. have been operating at West River for several years, and it was in order that the waste material might be made use of that the idea of manufacturing baskets was first suggested by W. J. Baldwin, a skilled employe of the company, who is now in charge of the factory at Albert. Mr. Baldwin, who belongs to Binghamton, N. Y., is an expert in basket work, and an artizan and designer of unusual skill and intelligence. The plant in the factory at Albert was designed and made by Mr. Baldwin himself, and he is expecting in the near future to carry out ideas and designs that will add much to the efficiency of the equipment. He is just now at work on a new form for the making of a basket not before made here, known as the round bushel corn and potato basket, which will be a very useful article. In all, some twenty-one different styles of baskets are made. The material used, excepting the bamboo utilized in the more expensive baskets, is principally birch, and is manufactured at the veneer works at West River. The splints range in width from 5-8 of an inch to 3 1-2 inches, and in thickness from 1-35 to 1-4 of an inch. All of the tacks and nails used are specially imported from Rochester, N. Y., and are only used in basket work. Although the forms and gearing are somewhat intricate and very nicely adjusted pieces of mechanism, the actual process of making the baskets is simplicity itself, and the ease and speed with which the work is accomplished is quite wonderful. After leaving the braiding room, where the splints are interwoven by hand, the flat braid passes through the forming appliance, where, by the moving of a lever, the basket is pressed into the required shape, and is hooped, nailed and trimmed in a remarkably brief space of time, the whole work, after leaving the braiding board, occupying less than a minute. The cost, too, at which the baskets can be produced is astonishingly low, the ordinary market style, of good size, selling at 40 cents a dozen. The most costly styles, of bamboo, are worth $12 a dozen. The business, it is claimed, has paid expenses and a satisfactory margin from the start, and the prospects for the future are exceedngly good. The firm keep constantly in stock between 3,000 and 4,000 baskets, and with the present facilities are able to turn out a car load and a half of new work a week. Mr. Baldwin intends visiting the various basket manufacturing establishments in the eastern states soon in order to pick up all the newest ideas available in connection with the work, which he hopes to introduce into the business here. The industry is fortunate in having at its back a man like Mr. Prescott, with capital and enterprise, and with the natural advantages the location affords an inexhaustible supply of raw material and unlimited demand for the products of the factory, it would seem to be pretty well assured that the new business will be one of the province's big industries in the near future.

Archie Stuart, son of the late Jas. G. Stuart, and Miss Laura M. Tingley, daughter of John M. Tingley of this place, were married last evening at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. K. King, pastor of the Methodist church. The young couple will leave shortly for Boston, where they will reside.

Mrs. Hawkins of Pennfield, Charlotte Co., recently paid a visit to her brother, P. W. F. Brewster, of Albert.

A large steamer, the first of the deal steamers, arrived today to load at the Cape.

WOLFVILLE.

WOLFVILLE, May 2.—Mrs. William C. Bill of Billtown, who has been visiting her son, C. R. Bill, of the customs department here, leaves this week for England, where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Eames, Somerset Co., England.

Miss Flo Harris of the Wolfville bookstore, has gone to St. John to visit her sister, Mrs. Brown.

Dwight Sherwood has returned from England, where he visited relatives.

The musical department of Acadia Seminary this year, under the able management of Prof. Maxim, will give a series of terminal recitals. The young ladies from New Brunswick who take part are Miss Edith Spurden, Fredericton; Helen Flower, Petitcodiac; Muriel Colpitts, Forest Glen, and Miss Gertrude Henderson and Lavinia Lewis, Hillsboro.

Rev. W. E. McIntire, representing the Mission (Home) Branch of New Brunswick, Dr. Kempton of Dartmouth and Rev. Mr. Grant of Yarmouth, visited Acadia this week, where they held a business meeting to consider the needs of the home mission work and the best way to distribute the Payzant fund to the ministerial students. It was arranged that the students were to supply destitute mission fields in co-operation with the mission board.

An interesting event took place at Berwick at the residence of J. G. Rockwell, when Miss Celinda Porter, daughter of the late Eben Porter of St. John, was united in marriage to Charles Belcher of Upper Dyke, by the Rev. Alfred Chipman.

B. D. Bishop of Dartmouth, who was shot by Connell of Kentville at New Mines, is in about the same condition. It is expected that the bullet will be located by the means of X-rays. No arrests have yet been made at the request of Mr. Bishop.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fitch, old residents of New Mines, have gone to California to reside with their children.

A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday at the home of George Franklyn, Lower Canard, when his daughter, Miss Leah Franklyn, was united in marriage to William Burgoyne, of Kentville, by the Rev. T. E. Hatt. After refreshments Mr. and Mrs. Burgoyne took the express from Wolfville for Halifax and St. John.

At a recent meeting at Grand Pre it was voted to consolidate the schools of Long Island, Grand Pre and Lower Horton. Following this good lead, Hantsport, Mt. Denson and Hants Border schools will also unite as soon as a proper building can be prepared.

Kenneth Lea, an enterprising orchardist, of Port Williams, who has been spending the winter at his old home in England, has returned, bringing his bride with him.

Miss M. Steadman, who has been spending the winter in Port Williams, has returned to her home in St. John.

Miss Naomi Borden, who has been teaching for some time in California, has returned on a visit to her father, S. D. Borden, at Church street.

Captain L. H. Baird has purchased a schooner at Lower Economy and will run her exclusively for freight between Wolfville and St. John.

Captain Frederick Roberts, the well known ferryman between Avondale and Windsor, died very suddenly while crossing the river, of heart failure.

An interesting event took place at Hortonville on Monday, when Howard Fuller was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Duncan in the presence of a few friends by the Rev. Dr. Dill.

W. H. Chase & Co. of Wolfville, have purchased the damaged cargo of the sch. Vera R. Roberts, which she delivered at Fort Williams, returning to Parrsboro for repairs.

At the recent meeting of the Wolfville board of trade a number of interesting subjects came up for discussion. President I. B. Oakes was in the chair. The question of a free express service was supported and an attempt will be made to secure it. A better telegraph service is a much needed convenience and S. P. Benjamin, W. H. Chase and Capt. Pratt were appointed to bring the matter before the town council. A communication was read from the Halifax board of trade asking this board to lend its support to the Dominion Express Co. to secure the same privileges over the I. C. R. as are now enjoyed by the Canadian Express Co. The board approved of the resolution provided the Maritime Express Co. is accorded the same privileges. A better steamboat and mail service between Parrsboro and Wolfville was a subject which all agreed was of great importance.

SUSSEX.

SUSSEX, N. B., May 2.— The case against Scott Act Inspector Harris Cusick before Stipendiary Magistrate Mace at Newtown, which was adjourned until today at 11 o'clock, was withdrawn by the complainant's attorney, James M. McIntyre, there not being any truth in the charge.

The adjourned cases before W. N. Biggar and D. Littell, J. P.'s, here on Saturday, resulted in Wm. Sheck being fined $50 and costs of $5. The case against Thomas Brown was withdrawn. Two cases against Thomas McGivery of Upham were adjourned for one week, and one against Mrs. Ed. Baskin also was adjourned until Saturday, May 7th.

Owens Keith, an old and respected farmer of Havelock, died at the age of 82 years, at his home last night. He was the father of Dr. Keith of Harcourt. The funeral will take place on Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m. from his late residence.

Miss Martha Brown arrived home from Boston on Saturday night. While away Miss Brown was stricken with paralysis, but is much improved now.

DIGBY.

DIGBY, May 2.—Last evening St. George Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., held their annual service at Holy Trinity church, Rev. H. Howes, rector of Annapolis Royal parish, conducting the service and preaching a very able sermon, the best it is said that has been given in Digby on such occasions. The three-linked brethren attended in force and marched from their lodge room to the church headed by the Digby brass band. Although the church will seat 600 yet many of the public had to stand through the service.

On Saturday evening a Mr. Purdy, from near Bear River, seemed to be rather excited, and was waiting for a Mr. Swan to come out of the law office of Nichols & Nichols. There was some property dispute between them. In the mean time it seems Purdy thought he would have a little diversion, so knocked down Lieut. Jenner, then drew a revolver and threatened several, pointing it at W. E. VanBlancom, coal merchant. Sheriff Smith happened along, grappled with Purdy, and then threw him, when VanBlancom and others disarmed him. Purdy was taken to jail and his examination will be held today.

MAUGERVILLE.

MAUGERVILLE, N. B., May 2.—George R. Smith has sold his valuable property here for $6,500 to Jacob Hazelton, the well known lumberman. Mr. Hazelton, who has just returned from a trip to Australia, where he went last autumn to visit his brother, will take possession immediately.

Russell, a young son of J. H. B. Ferris, who was operated upon for appendicitis, is doing as well as can be expected.

Mrs. Caruthers and her daughter Dottie have gone to their old home in Kent county to spend several weeks with relatives and friends.

J. Patterson of Grand Falls, who has leased the old Robinson mill, is putting it in shape for sawing.

ST. MARTINS.

ST. MARTINS, May 2.—The funeral of Miss Sarah Porter, who died on Friday of cancer, after a lingering and severe illness, was largerly attended on Sunday afternoon from her late residence, Fairfield. Rev. B. O. Hartman officiated.

The new pastor for the Presbyterian church, Mr. Ormiston, who is a student from the Presbyterian College, Montreal, occupied the pulpit of his new church for the first time, Sunday, May 1st.

Rev. C. W. Townsend administered the ordinance of baptism to five candidates at the close of the morning service Sunday.

NORTON.

NORTON, N. B., May 2.—William H. Henderson of Belleisle station, who has accepted a position with the Obispo Rubber Co. of New York, intends leaving about May 10th for Mexico, where the company's plantation is located. It is his intention to take about ten men with him, and several of the young men from this place are among those selected.

SOCIETY WRECKED HER LIFE.

A Pretty New York Woman's Recovery the Talk of Her Numerous Friends.



MRS. J. E. FINN.

Mrs. J. E. Finn, 83 East High street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—"A few years ago I had to give up social life entirely, as my health was completely broken down. The doctor advised a complete rest for a year. As this was out of the question for a time, I began to look for some other means of restoring my health.

"I had often heard of Peruna as an excellent tonic, so I bought a bottle to see what it would do for me, and it certainly took hold of my system and rejuvenated me, and in less than two months I was in perfect health, and now when I feel worn out and tired a dose or two of Peruna is all that I need."—Mrs. J. E. Finn.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., for free advice.

NOT ON MEAT

Man Could'nt Regain Strength Until He Changed to Grape-Nuts.

It's a common joke to say "He eats so much it makes him poor to carry it around," when speaking of some thin, scrawny fellow who eats as much as a horse, but it is frequently true if the food is not the kind the body calls for.

A person might eat a ton of improper food and never get an ounce of nourishment from it, but put them on a Grape-Nuts diet and four teaspoonfuls of this food (which is all nourishment) quickly brings pounds in weight and a fortune in health and strength. This has been proved over and over.

A German woman of Chicago gives an instance in her own family. It's briefly told, but the truth is there: "My husband lost his left hand in an accident and lost a terrible amount of blood, kept getting weaker for five months and finally got a terrific cough. He would eat big meals of meat and potatoes to get well, but didn't get any good from them. Finally I persuaded him to try Grape-Nuts food and from a skeleton of 83 pounds he soon regained his normal weight of 207 pounds, and is strong and well and declares he wants no other food for the main part of his meals.

"As for myself, my flesh was flabby, I tired so easily and my memory was so poor I could keep nothing in my head, but after three months of the Grape-Nuts diet I gained 12 pounds, my flesh is hard and firm, I am stronger and my memory has improved wonderfully. I keep a candy store, but I sell Grape-Nuts, too, for I think it is the best thing to give the children." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for "The Road to Wellville" in each package.