

BOSTON LETTER.

A New Steamer for the International Line.

The Great Stallion Race at Mystic Park on the 24th.

General Lumber Trade is Moderate Salt Fish Business Continues Steady.

(From our own Correspondent.) Boston, Sept. 15.—The homecoming season is beginning to smile again as the long absent seaside visitors slowly meander cityward and once more industriously prepare for the coming season.

Business throughout the country is recovering itself gradually, though not at such a rapid rate as the newspapers friendly to Mr. Cleveland's administration would have their readers believe. Failures are numerous, and stocks in the market are making no headway whatever. In fact, for the past fortnight they have declined. The failures in this state alone for the past five days number their liabilities in the millions. A Lynn real estate dealer who has been in business twenty years was forced to assign last Tuesday with liabilities amounting to half a million dollars. The National Fireworks Co., and several smaller firms are included in the record of this city. The paralysis of business in Fall River, caused by the lockout of about every operative in the mills there and the strike of the New Bedford operatives are great elements in checking business improvement. On the other hand the boot and shoe and wool trades are improving. Other lines are strengthening as the fall trade approaches and unless something unforeseen occurs business will be very much better by Thanksgiving than it has been for over a year.

During the quarter ending June 30, 1894, foreign trade with this country has fallen off in a marvellous degree. During three months only, exports from the United Kingdom alone fell off more than \$14,000,000. The following figures show the decrease of Canadian exports to this country for three months ended June 30: From Charlottetown, decrease of \$101,305; Halifax, \$5,719; Montreal, \$35,027; St. John, \$159,987; St. John's Nfld., \$30,900; St. Stephen, \$8,208; Yarmouth, \$119,134. Pictou shows an increase of \$13,675; Windsor, (N.S.) an increase of \$19,890; and Woodstock, (N.B.) an increase of \$9,314. The total exports for the quarter from the maritime provinces were \$1,353,539, a total decrease of \$418,423. The total exports from Ontario were \$4,013,150, a decrease of \$994,752, from the same quarter of the previous year. This pronounced falling off is not because of the McKinley bill, for that measure was in operation long before this year. The reason is because of the depression in this country, and also because importers largely ceased operations pending the outcome of the tariff bill at Washington.

Last Monday the Herald published an extract giving the views of Osborne Howes, Jr., on the present relative relations of Canada and Newfoundland. Mr. Howes described the people of the island as being "wretchedly poor." The following answer to Mr. Howes was published in the Herald: In Mr. Howes's Boston Herald, there was published a letter from St. John's, N. F., by Osborne Howes, who says Newfoundland is a country where the "people are wretchedly poor," and whose daily food is American laborers would not touch. After six years' absence from my native country I fall to see the difference in the manner of living between the American laborer and the Newfoundland fisherman. Newfoundland does not altogether depend upon the fisheries. There are thousands of prosperous mechanics and business men in the island, and in proportion to its population there is less destitution in Newfoundland than exists in the city of Boston. Very few Newfoundlanders who come to America benefit their condition, and you will find many who wish themselves at home.

M. W. DOOLEY.

The lumber dealers of New England, owing probably to the demoralized condition of the trade, seem to be unable to determine just "where they are at" when questioned as to what effect free lumber will have. H. O. Smith, manager of the Barlett Lumber Co. of Bartlett, N. H., thinks, however, that the mills depending on New York and Philadelphia trade will be obliged to give up business because of direct competition with the mills of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on spruce lumber. Mr. Smith also said: "The duty on pine and hemlock is only \$1 per thousand, and \$2 on spruce, but even with this removal, the way prices are now, the Canadians cannot do anything in my state. Prices are \$3 below what they were a year ago, attributable to the business depression largely and the falling off in the building trade. The Canadian people have been educated to deal saving. They have been catering largely to the export trade, which calls for certain lengths and widths of lumber. They are cut to different schedules from ours. Take one of our schedules into Canada and they would go crazy, as we are used to cutting to exact measurements down to the inches. The Canadians may adapt themselves to the market, and by that time the old tariff rates may be restored, and I do not believe, with that uncertainty, that capitalists will put their money into Canadian mills to cater to this market." Mr. Smith said that the millmen in Maine, New Hampshire, and perhaps some sections of Vermont would suffer by the new tariff arrangement. Mr. Smith did not know how the shingle industry would be affected. The business has mostly gone to Canada and a few American mills engage in their manufacture. The removal of the export duty on logs by Canada would have the effect of saving some American shingle wood across the

line in addition to that class of logs ordinarily sent across to be sawn. The difference in the cost of Canadian and American lumber, Mr. Smith did not attribute to any difference in wages, as, according to him, these are about the same on both sides of the line, but to a difference in the cost of stumpage, which in Canada was less than 60 cents a thousand, while in this country \$3 was the prevailing price.

As previously mentioned in The Sun a new steamer will be shortly constructed for the International Co. It has been decided, contrary to former report, to build a vessel different from any now in use between here and St. John. She will be a screw propelled of 2,000 tons burden. Her hull will be 262 feet long. She will be built of wood owing to the rocky nature of the Maine coast. She will be built in Maine and will be ready for next season's trade.

The fishhooks from Halifax brought here by Capt. McKibbin of the Gloucester schooner M. A. Boston have been appropriated by Uncle Sam because of a little neglect on the part of the captain to pay duty. There were 124 cases, 100 cases of gin, spruce gum and hay, sent to a Fall River firm from Canada, were also confiscated this week, because the two first named articles were encased in bales of the latter without being entered on a customs manifest.

Anderson A. Pickering, a Halifax man held here on a charge of murdering Annie Butler, a Chauri street woman in May last, was released this week, the grand jury having found no bill.

If New Brunswick horsemen desire to see interesting racing let them take a trip up this way Sept. 24, when the famous stallions Arion, Kremlin, Director, Nelson, and Marquette race at Mystic park, Medford, for \$15,000 and the stallion trotting championship of the world. The race is creating great excitement in horse circles. Arion is owned in this state and Nelson in Waterville, Me., by C. H. Nelson. As Nelson has been in the provinces he needs no description.

It is said on apparently good authority that a proposed deal uniting the way to amalgamate all the steamship lines running from Boston to Nova Scotia ports. Burdett, Farrar & Co., Boston bankers, have sent circulars to the N. S. stockholders of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. asking for a three months option on the stock at 70 per cent of its face value. The paid up capital is over \$400,000, and John L. E. Baker, president of the company, is said to be getting control of the stock at the same figure.

Lord Hawks, the English cricketer, will play here this fall. The general lumber trade continues moderate with some slight increase in the enquiry for certain kinds of lumber. Indications point to an increase in building operations shortly and it is from this source that inquiries come. The taking off of the duty on shingles has weakened the market somewhat in this particular branch of the trade as Canadian supplies can now be laid down here at much cheaper. Free lumber has made no difference in the spruce lumber as Canadians still find the European market more profitable than ours. Spruce, however, holds steady and there is a feeling that bottom prices have been reached some time ago. The following are this week's prices:

Spruce—Ordinary frames, ordered by car, \$12.50; yard orders, \$12; random, \$11.50; 12 inch frames, ordered, \$12.50; 12 inch frames, random, \$11; laths, car cargo spruce, \$10.50; 12 inch laths, \$1.75; shingles, \$1.50; 4 foot extra clapboards, \$3.00.

Pine—Coarse No. 2, Eastern pine, \$5 to \$17; refuse, \$12 to \$15; outside, \$5.50; rough edge pine or box boards, \$8.50 to \$12.50; Eastern pine clapboards, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Hemlock, etc.—Planed and buttressed hemlock box boards, \$11.50 to \$12; random, \$11.50; Penn. stock, \$12.50 to \$13; extra cedar shingles, \$2.75 to \$2.90; clear, \$2.75; second clear, \$1.90 to \$2; extra No. 1, \$1.75; No. 1, \$1.25.

Freights remain firm with vessels offering at \$4.75 from Atlantic ports and \$6.12 to \$6.25 from the Gulf. The steamer rate is \$8.

The trade in salt fish continues steady while some kinds of fresh fish are reported scarce and somewhat higher. Mackerel are as scarce as found and vessels along shore have fewer and fewer fresh fish. Fresh fish are still scarce and the demand continues greater than the supply. The prices are as follows:

Fresh fish—Market cod, 2c to 2 1/2c; large, 3c to 3 1/2c; steak cod, 2c to 1 1/2c; shore haddock, 2c to 4c; white halibut, 12c to 14c; gray, 12c; chicken, 12c to 15c; eusk, 1c to 1 1/2c; steak, 2c to 2 1/2c; large hake, 1 1/2c; small, 3/4c to 1c; pollock, 1 1/2c to 2c; steak, 2c to 1 1/2c; frozen Eastern salmon, 18c to 20c; Oregon, 16c to 18c; bluefish, 5c to 6c; butterfish, 7c to 8c; large haddock, 12c to 15c; medium cod, 12c to 14c; live lobsters, 12c; boiled, do, 14c.

Salt fish—Norway bloater mackerel, \$28 to \$30 per bbl; No. 1 mackerel, \$15 to \$20; No. 2, \$12 to \$15; large No. 3's, \$12; small, 3's, \$11 to \$12; large dry bank cod, \$4.75 per qtl; medium, \$4.50; large pickled bank, \$4; medium, \$3.50; large chole, \$3.50; medium, \$4; large Georges, \$5.50 1/2 to \$5.75; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; hake, \$2; haddock, \$2.37 1/2 to \$2.50; pickled pollock, \$1.50 to \$1.75; dry do, \$3; Nova Scotia barrel herring, \$5.50 to \$5.75; fancy Cape Breton, \$7; round shore, \$3.75 to \$4; Pacific coast pickled salmon, \$13.50 to \$14 per bbl; northern, \$16.

Canned fish—American sardines, 1-4 oils, \$2.30; 3/4 mustard, \$2.20; Alaska canned salmon, \$1.20 to \$1.30; Columbia river steak, \$1.90 to \$1.95; lobsters, \$1.75 to \$1.85, as to brand; canned mackerel, \$2.25 for cases of 2 lb. cans; \$2.75 for 3 lb.

AN OPEN LETTER.

FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

A Remarkable Cure of Consumption in Its Last Stages—Is This Once Dread Disease Conquered?—Important Facts to All Suffering from Diseased or Weak Lungs.

Elmwood, Ont., Aug. 21st, 1894.

Dear Sirs—I wish to call your attention to a remarkable cure of consumption. In March, 1893, I was called in my professional capacity to see Miss Christina Koestel of North Brandy, who was then suffering from an attack of inflammation of the left lung. The attack was a severe one, the use of the lung being entirely gone from the effect of the disease. I treated her for two weeks when recovery seemed assured. I afterwards heard from her at intervals that the progress of recovery was satisfactory. The case then passed from my notice until June, when I was again called to see her, her friends thinking she had gone into consumption. On visiting her I found her symptoms entirely destroyed. From a mere skeleton, scarcely able to walk across the room, she was suffering from an intense cough, and expectoration of putrid matter, in fact about her composition hastened to see me, hectic fever with chills daily. A careful examination of the previously diseased lung showed that its function was entirely gone, and that in all probability it was entirely destroyed. Still having hopes that the trouble was due to a collection of water around the lung I asked for a consultation, and the following day with a prominent physician of a neighboring town again made a careful examination. Every symptom and physical sign indicated the onset of rapid consumption and the breaking down of the lungs. Death certainly seemed but a short time distant. A regretful experience had taught me the uselessness of the ordinary remedies used for this dread and fatal disease, and was feeling that I had looked for in this direction. I had frequently read the testimonials in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in wasting diseases, but not knowing the value of the pills, I hesitated to give them a trial, and I am free to say that I only used them at a stage when I knew of absolutely nothing else that could be done for the life. The test was a most severe one, and I must also admit an unfair one, as the patient was so far gone as to make all hope of recovery seem impossible. A very short time, however, convinced me of the value of Pink Pills. Although only using an ordinary cough mixture along with the pills, within a week the symptoms had abated so much that it was no longer necessary for me to make daily calls. Recovery was so rapid that within a month Miss Koestel was able to drive to my office, a distance of about six miles, and was feeling reasonably well, except for weakness. The expectoration had ceased, the cough was gone, and the breathing in the diseased lung was being restored. The use of the Pink Pills was continued until the end of October, when she ceased to take the medicine, being in perfect health. I still watched her case with deep interest, but almost a year has now passed, and not a trace of her illness remains. In fact she is as well as ever was, and no one would suspect that she had ever been ailing, to say nothing of having been in the clutches of a deadly disease as consumption. Her recovery through the use of Pink Pills after having reached a stage when other remedies were of no avail is so remarkable that I feel myself justified in giving the facts to the public and I regret that the composition of the pills is not known to the medical profession at large in order that their merits might be tested in many other cases and their usefulness be thus extended. I intend to present an extended trial in the case of consumption, believing from their action in this case (so well marked), that they will be of great value in all cases where a cure is at all possible. Fresh before the lungs are entirely destroyed.

Yours truly,
J. EVANS, M. D.
The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

(Continued from Page Two.)

THE FLOWER SHOW.

Prize List as Complete as it Can be Obtained.

(From The Daily Sun of the 14th.) Upwards of six hundred ladies and gentlemen attended the flower show last evening. The Fustlers band performed the programme of music as given in the Sun yesterday morning, and added much to the enjoyment of those present. The additions to the exhibit of flowers was a night blooming cereus by Henry Duffell, having two handsome blossoms which gradually developed their beautiful petals and delicate fragrance during the evening, and a very peculiar plant shown by Mrs. David Brown, called the silver plant, which was covered with what looked like pure white leaves which resembled quiver dollars.

Yesterday morning the girls of the advanced grades from Victoria and St. John yesterday morning, and in the afternoon the boys of advanced grades from almost all the city schools were admitted to the exhibition. About two thousand school children in all visited the show.

On invitation of Walter Allison the children of the orphan asylum were admitted to the show and the ladies of the Horticultural Society treated them to ice cream and cake.

The first exhibition of the St. John Horticultural Society has closed and the society is to be congratulated on its complete success.

The first division is the professional class, in which there were only two competitors, Messrs. McIntosh and McLean.

Second Division—Amateur Class. Palms—1st, Mrs. W. H. Barnaby; 2nd, Mrs. J. L. Lewis; 3rd, C. E. Reynolds.

Children Cry for

Rex begonia—1st, 2nd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 3rd, Miss Jennie Wilson. Tuberoses begonia, in bloom—1st, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank.

Fuchsias, in bloom—1st, Mrs. G. R. Pugsley; 2nd, John Woodland; 3rd, Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Crookshank.

Japanese plants—1st, Mrs. C. E. Scammell; 2nd, Mrs. W. H. Barnaby. House plants, in pots—1st, Arthur Everett; 2nd, Mrs. J. L. Lewis; 3rd, Mrs. G. R. Pugsley, acacia; 2nd, J. L. Lewis, fig tree.

Collection of tropical plants—1st, Joseph Allison; 2nd, Geo. A. Noble. The following is the prize list, third division, cut flowers:

Six tea roses, distinct, one of each—1st, John Bebbington; 2nd, D. McIntosh; 3rd, D. McIntosh. Pansies, 12 varieties—1st, D. McIntosh; 2nd, D. McIntosh; 3rd, D. McIntosh. Tulips, 5 varieties—1st, D. McIntosh; 2nd, John Bebbington; 3rd, D. McIntosh. Nails, single, 6 varieties—1st, Miss Reynolds; 2nd, A. H. Hamilton; 3rd, A. C. Fairweather. Poppies, single—1st, Miss Reynolds; 2nd, Mrs. Crookshank; 3rd, Mrs. Bebbington; 2nd, Arthur Everett.

Gladioli—Special, John Bebbington. (There were several exhibits of 1st flower.) Carnations, 4 varieties—1st, D. McIntosh; 2nd, D. McIntosh; 3rd, D. McIntosh. Dianthus, double—1st, D. McIntosh; 2nd, D. McIntosh; 3rd, D. McIntosh. Hollyhocks—1st, Mrs. P. R. Inches. Geraniums, single—1st, D. McIntosh; 2nd, D. McIntosh; 3rd, D. McIntosh. Calendulas, 6—1st, D. McIntosh; 2nd, D. McIntosh; 3rd, D. McIntosh. French—1st, D. McIntosh; 2nd, Mrs. Inches.

Chrysanthemums, annual—1st, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 2nd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 3rd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank. Nasturtiums—1st, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 2nd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 3rd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank. Helianthus—Special, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank. French marigolds—1st, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 2nd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 3rd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank. Sweet peas—1st, Miss Reynolds; 2nd, A. H. Hamilton; 3rd, A. C. Fairweather. Poppies, single—1st, Miss Reynolds; 2nd, Mrs. Crookshank; 3rd, Mrs. Bebbington; 2nd, Arthur Everett.

Gladioli—Special, John Bebbington. (There were several exhibits of 1st flower.) Carnations, 4 varieties—1st, D. McIntosh; 2nd, D. McIntosh; 3rd, D. McIntosh. Dianthus, double—1st, D. McIntosh; 2nd, D. McIntosh; 3rd, D. McIntosh. Hollyhocks—1st, Mrs. P. R. Inches. Geraniums, single—1st, D. McIntosh; 2nd, D. McIntosh; 3rd, D. McIntosh. Calendulas, 6—1st, D. McIntosh; 2nd, D. McIntosh; 3rd, D. McIntosh. French—1st, D. McIntosh; 2nd, Mrs. Inches.

Chrysanthemums, annual—1st, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 2nd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 3rd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank. Nasturtiums—1st, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 2nd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 3rd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank. Helianthus—Special, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank. French marigolds—1st, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 2nd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank; 3rd, Mrs. R. W. Crookshank. Sweet peas—1st, Miss Reynolds; 2nd, A. H. Hamilton; 3rd, A. C. Fairweather. Poppies, single—1st, Miss Reynolds; 2nd, Mrs. Crookshank; 3rd, Mrs. Bebbington; 2nd, Arthur Everett.

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Children Cry for

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

It Has Been a Bad Year for Exploring Parties—Walter Wellman Interviewed.

London, Sept. 16.—Walter Wellman, the leader of the American arctic expedition, whose plans to explore the far north were frustrated by the sinking of his vessel, the Ragnvald Jarl, which was crushed by the ice, will sail from Southampton for New York on Wednesday next by the steamer Spree. He will be accompanied by the American members of his party. In the course of an interview today with a representative of the Associated Press, he said that the failure of Lieut. Peary to reach North Greenland shows that, like the Wellman expedition, he met with unusual difficulties arising from the extremely unfavorable season. Altogether, Mr. Wellman declared it had been a bad year for Arctic explorations. He warmly defended his expedition against the charges made of inexperience and bad outfit. He especially protested that he had not abandoned Prof. Owen on Dane's Island. The professor, he added, had 1,200 pounds of provisions on the island, and was therefore in no danger whatever of suffering for lack of food. Prof. Owen himself had publicly absolved him from the charge of abandoning him, and expressed his high commendation. In conclusion, Mr. Wellman stated that all the Norwegian members of the expedition had promised to accompany the next expedition. As to Messrs. French, Mohan and Dodge, truer, braver, or better men could not be found.

THE OCEAN RECORDS.

An Attempt to Detract from the Record of the Lucania.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—The manager of the Cunard steamship company declares that the statement by officers of the American line steamer New York, that the Cunard steamer Lucania bound east, was seen by the New York, fifty miles north of her proper course, is "absolutely incorrect." The manager protests against what he calls "an attempt to detract from the record of the Lucania's possession." The New York arrived at New York last Friday afternoon, having beaten the record from Southampton by one hour and twenty-four minutes. On the same day the Lucania, from New York, broke the eastward record by two hours and nine minutes. When the New York arrived in New York, she reported, and her log shows that she sighted the Lucania fifty miles north of the eastward line route and in the line followed by the west bound steamers. The routes that east and west bound steamers are to take are agreed upon by the various steamship companies, and captains are expected to adhere strictly to the agreement.

BIG POLICE RAID.

Nashua, N.H., Sept. 16.—A party of thirty-two men and women in attendance upon a dance at Columbian park, were arrested at four o'clock this morning. The entire night police force, consisting of twenty-two men, participated in the raid and a clean sweep was made. Spectators and participants suffered alike, the orchestra not escaping. The prisoners were locked up charged with violating the Sabbath. Ten other arrests were made during the day, which breaks the record in the history of the police department.

TRAINING THE HORSE.

Rarely, the great horse trainer, claimed that no one knew his own power except by experience, and never refused to do anything he could do if taught that it was required of him. As he was very successful as a trainer, it is probable that his way of looking at this matter is the correct one, and if everyone who undertakes to train a horse would use patience and go about the lesson calmly but with a fixed purpose, he would succeed without teaching his pupil a good many tricks that do not add to his value. We have always objected to the term "breaking" a horse. We do not like to use it, for it reminds us too much of the old way of hitching an untrained horse up and asking it to walk off as if he had the power to reason out what was the proper thing to do. We much prefer training a horse by giving him his education gradually, beginning when he is a day old by putting a halter on him and accustoming him to be handled. As he grows older he may be bridled and saddled and harnessed occasionally, and by the time he is old enough to put to work he will know what to do and will not know a lot of things he ought not to do.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPEECH.

(From The Daily News.) IRE P. Mills, manager of Towns- end, has been dismissed by Postmaster McNamara because the latter wished to improve the morality of the department. Mills is a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist church, and no specified charges have been made against him. What gives the case a peculiar appearance is the fact the wife of the postmaster recently secured a divorce from him on sensational charges.

Bellevue, January 4th, 1873.

MESSRS. DICK & CO., Montreal. "Dick's Balm Purifier" is the best of all the condition powders I ever used. It makes a horse thrive and feed well, improves his coat, and keeps him perfectly clean in the legs, no matter how long he stands in the stable. I gave half of the first box to a gentleman who had a fine trotting stallion that was swollen in the legs, and had scratches from being out of condition, and in a few days his legs were perfectly clean and the cracks healed rapidly.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

IMPERIAL
CREAM TARTAR
BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, or any other substance, or any injurious element.
E. W. BAKER, Toronto, Ont.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1894—Summer Arrangement—1894

On and after Monday, the 25th June, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Express for Campbellton, Pictou and Halifax.....	7.00
Accommodation for Point du Chene.....	10.10
Express for Halifax.....	12.10
Express for Quebec and Montreal.....	16.35

A Parlor Car runs each way on Express

trains leaving St. John at 7.00 o'clock, and Halifax at 7.00 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through sleeping cars at Montreal, at 19.50 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Montreal and Quebec.....	8.30
(Monday excepted).....	8.30
Express from Montreal (daily).....	8.30
Accommodation from Point du Chene.....	12.55
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton.....	15.30
Express from Halifax and Sydney.....	22.35

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal via Lewis are lighted by electricity. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 20th June, 1894.

Use gasoline for removing paint.

A bad morning taste indicates biliousness. Hawker's liver pills are a certain cure and mild in their action.

Remove oil stains from wall paper by powdered pipe clay moistened.

McCLURE'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

The publishers of McClure's magazine have secured the use of the Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard's great collection of Napoleon pictures. This is one of the most important collections of its kind in the world, and the results of many years of collecting. One hundred and fifty of these pictures have been selected and will be published in six issues of McClure's magazine, beginning with November. There are about seventy-five portraits of Napoleon, comprising the most important examples of the various painters who made his portraits and presenting him at every stage of his career from the time of his youth to the end of his life, also his death mask and a copy of a lithograph showing the appearance of his body twenty years after his death, on the occasion of the removal of his body to France.

No such series of portraits (constituting a complete series of "Human Nature") have ever been presented before. Most of these portraits will be new to the public, especially those showing him as a young man with his face thin and sorrowful and "eager."

Wash hairbrushes in weak ammonia water.

Rub stained hands with salt and lemon juice.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

A pretty girl can easily forgive a man for starting at her; but you wouldn't think so to hear her tell the folks about it when she gets home.

It is better by a noble boldness to run the risk of being subject to half of the evils we anticipate than to remain in cowardly listlessness for fear of what may happen.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, scum, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other skin product. Your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

I suppose I had some military talent to start with, but it was work—not ancestors—work and study, and for ever work, that brought me my success, said General Sherman. This is something for youth to consider.

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