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BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

The British Board of Trade, some little time ago, undertook an investigation of the state of the working classes in the leading industrial countries and along with this, the comparison of such conditions with those of persons of the same classes in Britain.

The second volume embodying the results of this enquiry has now been issued and refers to Germany. Some five thousand budgets of information were received from different towns and the levels of rent, prices of food-stuffs and clothing, and wages paid, have been taken as standards. In the matter of wages the comparison has been made only in respect to certain occupations which are found to be common in all the towns, not only in Germany and in Britain, but other countries. These include the building trades, engineering, printing and some municipal employments. Further an endeavor has been made to illustrate the results on the supposition of an English workman migrating to his old many and there working at his old trade and endeavoring to live as he had lived in England. Between the United Kingdom and Germany differences in some respects are very marked. In Britain the prevalent type of house for the working man is a self-contained, two storied dwelling of four or five or six rooms; in Germany it is a flat of two or three or four rooms in a large tenement house. In Britain rent is based on the rental value of the dwelling; in Germany it is levied on an entirely different basis, and is not included in the rent. In Britain the workman's meat food consists mainly of beef and mutton with a relatively small amount of beef, a very little mutton. British white bread is replaced in Germany by rye bread. Such differences as this made a comparative report somewhat difficult of construction, nevertheless the results obtained are of much interest and value. It is found that there is little difference between the levels of rent in Germany and England though in the former country taxes are not included in the amounts paid by tenants. There is an almost proportionate increase in the larger towns of both countries. The range of prices is not very great in either country although in Germany it is slightly greater than in England, and the cost of living in the larger German towns and in the smaller ones, is slightly greater than between corresponding towns in Britain. The general level of prices is distinctly higher in Germany than in the United Kingdom, and in this connection the effects of difference in national habits may be noticed. An English workman going to Germany and maintaining his accustomed standard of living, would find his expenditures on food and fuel substantially increased; but in spite of the higher level of prices in Germany, the German workman, coming to England and maintaining his own standard, would not find his expenditure reduced in a corresponding proportion. This is due chiefly to the fact that the German workman takes much more than the English workman of certain kinds of food, chiefly potatoes and milk, which are cheaper in Germany than in English towns. As opposed to all this, while German rents are higher and the general level of prices also higher, wages in those trades of which a comparison has been made are very materially lower, even when longer hours are worked, in Germany than in Britain.

"A NATIONAL EVIL"

The Victoria Daily Colonist by long odds one of the fairest and most independent Conservative organs in Canada, contains a lengthy leading editorial on what it calls "A National Evil." This is the constant unera, vituperation, insinuations of unpatriotic motives which appear from day to day in some of the opposition newspapers. The Colonist deprecates the lack of inspiration to better things or appeal to one's faith in the future of the land or to awaken useful thoughts. Incidentally it pays a fitting rebuke to those rabid Conservative journals which are constantly accusing the government of graft and dishonesty. A great campaign of political mud throwing is in progress, it contends, and much harm is being done by this sort of journalism.

While the Colonist is fully alive to the fact that evils are apt to creep into any administration and that even Ministers of the crown are not infallible, it declines to believe that our public men are all dishonest. It refuses to accept the doctrine that every man, to whom it is politically opposed, is essentially corrupt. It proposes that even the most startling disclosures in parliamentary investigations do not warrant the assumption that the affairs of the country are being administered by men who are personally corrupt and unpatriotic. It emphatically protests against the too common practice of party journals, the moment any line of policy is prepared by their opponents, to denounce it as essentially dishonest and necessarily inspired by motives that will bear investigation.

In giving some examples of cowardly personal attacks the Colonist says: "We have in a sheet of extracts before us, a violent personal attack from a Conservative paper upon a Liberal Minister, and an equally violent personal attack by a so-called independent paper upon a Liberal provincial premier. Yet we venture to say that if the writer of either of the articles were face to face with the man he attacked, he would not dare utter the statements which he so freely makes in the columns of his newspaper. Such personal attacks are cowardly and almost always defeat their purpose."

The Colonist does not forget that political wrong-doing should be exposed. It does not hesitate to declare itself opposed to any of the policies adopted by the Federal government, but it refuses to take the position that the Ministers are dishonest men, that they are inspired by unpatriotic motives and that their sole effort is the maintenance of themselves in power.

In declaring this the Colonist points out that it is well aware that there are many would-be Conservative leaders who expect the newspapers supporting their party to take a position contrary to what the Colonist adopts. It is not unkindly of the fact, however, that such people are the first to disavow any responsibility for the line of action that their advisers, and editors, take in saying that nothing better can be expected of the newspapers, which they allege only live by their sensationalities they create.

"We stand," says the Colonist, "for a rigorous investigation into the administration of public affairs, for the pointing out of all that is wrong, for the disclosure of all errors of policy. But we hold that a constant attack upon the personal integrity of public men and the vituperated assertions that they are all alike corrupt and dishonest, bring the country into contempt abroad and do incalculable mischief at home. They constitute a great national evil."

If the Conservative newspapers and some of the opposition polling the many profits by the advice given by the Colonist less of the people's time and less of the money spent in partisan debates and in obviously unnecessary investigations.—Sun.

I. C. R. INFORMATION.

A beautifully illustrated book called Forest, Stream and Seashore has just been received. It is published by the International Railway and furnishes much useful information to both sportsman and tourist. It contains splendid descriptions of the places along the route of the railway which are of special beauty or of historic interest, and full directions are given for reaching those localities where fish and game are abundant. The international and its connections, as the booklet claims, traverses a greater variety of tourist country than does any railway system in the world. From Montreal to Halifax every place of importance is described and much detail has been furnished regarding the many summer resorts. Special mention is also made of those splendidly equipped trains, the Maritime Express and the Atlantic Limited. The book contains a map showing all points along the line of the railway.

LOVE AND THE AERONAUT.

Won't you come and fly with me? I know sky paths all untraveled. Cloud banks cool as cool can be. Ways through stars to be unraveled; Skirt with me the rainbow's red. Flutter through the lazy hours. Like the fleecy clouds and thread. Vapory lanes and unraind showers.

Up and up and up—away! Leave the hills and clear the mountain. Dripping with the showery spray. As a song bird in the fountain. Till the lights that twinkle far. Where poor mortals fret and ponder. Seem as distant as the stars. Twinkling in the heavens yonder.

Don't you feel the spread of wings? Don't you hear the anchor slipping? Bid farewell to earthly things—Heavens, Love! The gas back's rippling! Quick, your hand, Love! Do not quake! Shades of Vergil, Homer, Sallust! We are just above a lake—I must throw you out as ballast!

CHILDREN AND FAT.

Never press a child to eat fat. Many children have a constitutional loathing of this form of food. This distaste is given them by nature, as they cannot digest it.

COOK'S AWFUL CONDITION IN A LONDON KITCHEN

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Rarely have more horrible revelations as to the conditions of boarding or refreshment-house kitchens been made than were detailed on Thursday at the opening of the trial at the Old Bailey of Mrs. Caroline Beatrice Matilda Blackburn for the manslaughter of her servant, Sarah Livingstone, aged eighty. Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the defence, told a shocking story. Prisoner, he said, was the wife of Dr. Blackburn, of Kennington, but lived apart from her husband, and supported herself by keeping a boarding-house in Nevern-place, Kennington, where Livingstone was employed to clean up the kitchen and assist in the cooking. She had no wages and lived entirely day and night, in the kitchen, and used to receive 1d. or 2d. now and again, which she used to get one of her fellow-servants to lay out for her in tea and sugar and such comforts. The only diet allowed her was fat. Breakfast—Bread and bacon fat. Dinner—Ring of cheese and dry bread.

She got such tea as her fellow-servants cared to give her. "Livingstone died on May 7," continued Mr. Bodkin, "and after the post-mortem a state of things was revealed the full description of which it is perfectly horrible to listen to. It appeared that the poor old woman had not taken her clothes off for months prior to her death—one reason being that she had no others to change into, and that she was not physically able to change. She had no bed. She slept at night-time on the kitchen floor with an old coat to cover her, and the gas rose over her pillow. In time, said counsel, deceased became too feeble even to walk, and was carried in an ordinary kitchen chair without arms, and her condition became awful. Prisoner was constantly in the kitchen, and eventually brought attention for the old woman, and did not give her more nourishment. Livingstone's condition eventually became so bad that prisoner sprinkled chloride of lime on her.

CLOTHES HAD TO BE CUT OFF.

Continuing, counsel stated that another servant, a girl of eighteen, Ada Mantle, complained to her parents and the police. As a result the relieving officer and a doctor went to the boarding-house, but were told by the prisoner that they need not see the old woman, as she had only had a bad cold, and was much better. Ada Mantle then, in the presence of her mistress, denied that she had complained to the police. At this time the poor old woman was sitting on the chair suffering terribly, screaming if anyone touched her. She went for weeks and weeks without her face being touched by water. Later on, when appealed to by the other servants, prisoner got to the chair down from the upper rooms, but did not make it so that the old woman could lie down. When Livingstone died the prisoner stripped the clothing off the body and threw it in the dustbin. Witness told the court that there were eight cats with the deceased in the kitchen, and went on to give terrible details of the unending service which prisoner had to do while the body of her mistress lay in the kitchen. She said that prisoner had to cut the clothing off, and when she got to some bands, she said the less they were moulty. In cross-examination by Mr. Doughty, Miss Mantle said she understood that deceased had been in prisoner's service about six or seven years. She admitted that certain pawntickets handed up referred to clothing wanted by deceased. Were you there when she set her bed on fire? I never knew her to have a bed to sleep on. Mrs. Livingstone always told me she had never known what it was to sleep in a bed since she had been in Mrs. Blackburn's service. Witness added that another servant, Louisa Mason, used to sit on the stairs to eat her food, and often complained of not having enough. A waiter at the house, said that his bed was a camp-bed in the pantry in the kitchen while the other servants slept on the floor in the kitchen. The only occasion he had known deceased to go upstairs was when she was helped up to see a corpse—the body of prisoner's daughter in her coffin in the drawing-room. The hearing was adjourned.

PREMIER WHITNEY GOES TO ENGLAND

Will Establish Emigration Office MONTEITH FOLLOWS

Whitney Will Be Unable to Take Part in Campaign Here

TORONTO, Aug. 9.—Sir James Whitney, premier of Ontario, leaves today on a six weeks' trip to Great Britain. Attorney General Pow will act as premier during his absence. Sir James will be followed next week by the Hon. Nelson Monteth, Minister of Agriculture. The primary object of the Premier's and Monteth's visit is to carry out certain old projects with a view of establishing an improved method of dealing with emigrants leaving Great Britain. In addition to the settlement in Ontario, it is the government's desire to establish an emigration office in London, in addition to one already in existence in the Strand, in the heart of the metropolis. The work of the office is to disseminate information about the province, and what is of the greatest importance, the selection of immigrants. It is also probable that the Premier and Mr. Monteth will take some change in the system of distributing immigrants by the Dominion government at the commencement of the present year. Formerly the provinces had maintained their own agents, and it was to prevent the overlapping that the new arrangement was entered into. Since, however, the work of distribution has been in the hands of the Dominion department there have been complaints that it has not been carried out systematically. Provincial officials state that immigrants have been shipped out to various centres in Ontario, where no arrangements have been made to receive them and where there were no openings for the new citizens. While in London, Sir James will also meet Hon. Dr. Fyne, minister of education, who has been in Ontario.

THE WAY OF THE STRANGER.

Introduce your neighbor to a stranger and nine times out of ten the stranger will say: "Why, he is a better looking man than you are!" It is a way strangers have—notice you.

Blubb—Goodieph is one of those men who are clothed in their own righteousness. Slubb—Well, in Goodieph's case it's a mighty poor fit.—Philadelphia Record.

Hay's Hair Health. Never Fails to RESTORE GRAY or FADED HAIR to its NATURAL COLOR and BEAUTY. No matter how long it has been gray or faded. Promotes a luxuriant growth of healthy hair. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Keeps hair soft and glossy. Retains all substitutes. 2 1/2 times as much in \$1.00 as 50c size. IS NOT A DYE. Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J. 41 and 52c BOTTLES. E. CLINTON BROWN DRUGGIST. Cor. Union and Waterloo Sts., and South End Pharmacy, Cor. Queen and Carmarthen Sts. Agent for St. John.

Eyes Tired? If so, it's only a question of glasses. To assure absolute correctness, both in the examination and the fitting of glasses. Do so others are doing, consult Dr. BOYANER, Scientific Optician, 38 Dock Street. The only exclusive optical store in St. John.

Footwear for Tomorrow's Picnic. We have some extra values in Outing Footwear which will interest the mothers who have shoes to buy for tomorrow's picnic. CHILLY WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, Sizes 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. MISSES' WHITE OR GRAY CANVAS OXFORDS, Sizes 11 to 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. LADIES' WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, Sizes 3 to 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. YOUTH'S SNEAKERS, Sizes 1 to 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. BOYS' SNEAKERS, Sizes 1 to 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. MEN'S SNEAKERS, Sizes 6 to 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Bring the child and we will fit it so that tomorrow it will have no foot troubles.

PERCY J. STEEL, FOOT FURNISHER, 519-521 Main St. SUCCESSOR TO W. W. YOUNG.

FERGUSON & PAGE. Jewelry, Etc. 41 King St. WE DO NOT WISH TO CARRY OVER.—ANT.—Men's Low Shoes. So have marked all our high grade—lines at—\$3.50 Per Pair. SEE OUR WINDOW.

"W. L. Douglas" and "Hart Specials". Pat. Colt, all sizes, \$4.50 and \$5.00. Shoes, all sizes, \$4.00 and \$4.50. Tan Calf, all sizes, \$4.00 and \$4.50. Velour Calf, all sizes, \$4.00 and \$4.50. Shoes, all sizes, \$4.00 and \$4.50. Vicid Kid, all sizes, \$4, \$4.50, \$5. Shoes, all sizes, \$4.00 and \$4.50. Open Evenings until 8.30. Saturdays until 11 p. m.

Francis & Vaughan. 19 KING STREET. CLOVER FARM DAIRY. Fresh Dairy Products, Fruit, Candies, Ice Cream, at Branch Store, 573 Main Street, Main Store, 124 Queen Street. Phone Main 1506. H. M. FLOYD, Manager.

The STAR has the largest city circulation. STAR WANT ADS reach more people in St. John. Place your Want Ads in The STAR. One cent a day for each word.

Dr. John G. Leonard, Dentist. 15 Charlotte Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. Dr. C. Sydney Emerson, DENTIST, 24 Wellington Row. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. Phone 112.

See the Slip about the Watch inside each package of Tiger Tea.

DEATHS. BUERHAUS—Suddenly in this city on the 8th inst. at the residence of his father, 66 Elliott Row, Charles Frederick Buerhaus, in the sixth year of his age. Funeral on Tuesday at 2.30 p. m. from his late residence. Friends invited to attend. EARLE—At 237 Marsh Road, on Aug. 7, Harold, eldest son of Robert and Frances Earle, aged 5 years, 3 months, 10 days.

CONSIDERED INSECURE. LONDON, Aug. 10.—The correspondent at Constantinople of the Times, says that the Turkish Ambassadors at Paris and St. Petersburg have been dismissed and that the position of the Ambassadors at Madrid, Berlin and Belgrade and of the Consul General at Vienna are considered insecure.

Ladies' Dress Boots. D. MONAHAN, 32 Charlotte. The Home of Good Shoes. Phone 1802-4. Pretty ankles can be properly cared for with the right sort of Dress Boots. The fact is, if you like dressy wear—just a little newer in style, a little better in quality, just a richer in effect, and a good bit lower price than you see elsewhere, here. This store is the fountain head of new ideas in Summer Footwear. LADIES' PATENT KID PATENT LEATHER VICI KID and all styles of heels and toe button and lace. All sizes and widths.

SHOP ON CREDIT. We supply ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel. New at good values. Open an account for what you need, \$1.00 a week! All business confidential. Pay at store, we send no collect. J. CARTERS, 48 MILL ST. Phone 10.

Wednesday Bargains at McLes. 9 to 10 O'clock, One Hour Only. 25c Ladies' Anchor Suspenders, 10c. 2,500 yards lace regular price 3 to 5 cents a yard, for 1-1/2 cents a yard. 10 to 12 o'clock. 30c Mixing Dishes, regular price 25 cents, for 9 cents each. 2 to 3 o'clock. Ladies' \$1.25 Black Satin Under-shirts, for 50c. \$1.25 Lace Curves 50c. pr. 40c. Chocolates 15c. lb. Sale stops at hour mentioned. McLEAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE, 142 MILL STREET. Phone 1924-41.

ROTHESAY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, ROTHESAY, N. B. HEADMASTER. REV. W. R. HIBBARD, M. A., Late Senior Mathematical Master and City College School, Port Hope. Well known boarding school for boys. Preparation for the University. Manual Training. New Gymnasium ready for use in September. Five resident masters for average attendance of 70 pupils. Situation excellent. The school is managed on what is known as the Home System. The boarding houses are quite separate from the main school buildings each in charge of two masters. Next term begins September 10th. For illustrated calendar and other information, apply to the Headmaster.

ITALIAN LOVER'S TERRIBLE REVENGE. Faithless Sweetheart's Tongue Torn Out With Forceps. Enraged Villagers Tied Miscreant to His Horse Which Dragged Him to His Death. ROME, Aug. 10.—For tearing out his former sweetheart's tongue because she had broken her promise to remain faithful while he saved enough to support her, a travelling dentist named Francesco Vergani has been dragged to death by a horse to which he was tied by the bystanders who witnessed his vengeance. Vergani, when a youth of nineteen, fell in love several years ago with Eloise Ferrar, a girl a year his junior, and the daughter of a prosperous farmer of Ravigo Province. The girl liked him, but her parents objected that he was too young and poor to wed. Hoping to make a fortune in America, the young man took passage for New York, after making his sweetheart promise to accept no husband until he returned to claim her. The two took their vow of faithfulness in the village church, repeating together, as they concluded, "May I be stricken dumb if I violate the oath I have taken." Fortune was slower coming to him in the New World than Vergani had hoped, and it was eight years before he considered himself able to support the woman of his choice in the fashion in which he thought she was entitled. His lack of employment, in the meantime, with an itinerant dentist, who, taking a fancy to the young Italian, finally made him his partner, equipped him with a smattering of dentistry, and enabled him to accumulate enough to make him, in Italy, a comparatively rich man. Corresponding through a mutual friend, Vergani had heard regularly from his betrothed during the first six years of his exile. Then the letters suddenly ceased. The Italian was worried and anxious but still confident that the girl remained true to him. He was confident, too, that had anything befallen her, his friend would have informed him. Just as he was preparing to return home, however, he learned, a month before, in Boston, that she had married a well-to-do miller of her native village. His love turned to hatred. Vergani hastened at once to Italy, bought one of the stage coaches from which itinerant dentistry is practised there, and drove to Monselele, a village near Padua, where he arrived during fair time, gathered a crowd and performed a number of small operations, meanwhile questioning his patrons concerning their former fiancée. As he had expected, it was not long before she and her husband appeared in the group about his coach. Himself unrecognizable to the long-haired bearded, he beckoned to the woman, who, encouraged by her husband, agreed to a trial of a powder with which he had been polishing the not overclean teeth of several of the villagers. Catching up a pair of forceps as she opened her lips, he seized and tore out a large part of her tongue, while the

OFFERINGS CAME FROM 5,000 PEOPLE. Annual Missionary Collection of Canadian Alliance at Old Orchard, N. B. OLD ORCHARD, N. B., Aug. 9.—The annual missionary collection of the Canadian Alliance at Old Orchard, N. B., was held today following services which continued for over an hour, and when the pledges, counted up, it was found that 2,579 themselves to go abroad as missionaries and 100 more were pledged for the support of 100 orphan asylums. The offerings of jewelry which characterized many former home-visit collections were not pledged. The largest single contributions, a check for \$8,000 while there were several for \$2,000 and \$1,000, the check contribution being 25 cents. The offerings came from 5,000 people, which composed the 500th anniversary of the long service. The missionary sermon was read by Rev. A. B. Simpson, of New York, who followed with an exhortation to the people to carry on their missionary work of the Christian Alliance. The services have been in session for ten days and will be concluded tomorrow.

THE CANADIAN BAK OF COMMERCE. HEAD OFFICE . . . TORONTO. Capital \$10,000,000—Res. \$5,000,000. Branches in every Province of Canada, in the United States and Great Britain.

CHEQUES AND DRAWS on the United States and other foreign countries bought and sold. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS made to and from London, New York, Paris, Berlin and other principal Bids. St. John Branch—Cor. King and Main Streets. F. B. FRANCIS, Manager.