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ROTECTION.

ORRISON HIS PRACTICE.

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S BROWNE'S ODYNE

LONDON NEWS, of 1995, says:
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REE! This besut itaire Ring in exquisplush-lined case for
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I them, return money, and
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Box g.j.s. Toronto. JAPAN.

Her Material Progress Great in Recent Years.

But the Moral Attributes of the People Remain Practically as They Were.

(Tokto Cor. London Mail.) "The land of gentle manners and fantastic arts. The Japanese have the nature rather of birds and butterflies than of ordinary human beings. They will not and cannot take

That is an epitome of Sir Edwin Arnold's view of these Japanese. It is really time that this Japane myth was finally disposed of, for much elegant nonsense is written of a peo-ple whose outlook on life is as hopeessly material as that of the Chir The treatment of women and the relations of the sexes are usually regarded as considerable factors in arriving at a judgment of the civilisation do the Japanese stand? How do the male "birds and butterflies" conduct themselves towards the females of their species? I will endeavor, as far as the limits of this letter will permit to answer that question

The Japanese, though a certain porclothes, and a still smaller percentage are turned out as neatly as Bond street itself could make them, are still true Orientals. The reforms of the last thirty years have been most wide-reaching, and vast changes have been effected. But it has been almost WHOLLY A MATERIAL REVOLU-TION.

The moral attributes of the people re main practically as they were. Mare particularly has the attitude of the Japanese male towards his womanhink remained unaffected. Man is here altogether the superior sex. The husband walks down the street two paces in advance of his wife, who trots contentedly at his heels. sters into his carriage first and she scrambles in afterwards. She is literally of no importance except from the point of view of children. And if she has no family, a rival is soon openly introduced into the same house. This deserves emphasis, if only to warn English girls ; gainst the incredible folly of marrying a Japanese, as some persist in doing. Such a union in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, foredoomed to hideous mis-

The Japanese, who may be all smiles, shirt-front and elegance in a Lendon drawing-room, or even at a public function in Tokio, becomes an Oriental the moment he crosses the threshold of his own house.

I have had under my notice, quite recently, a melancholy instance of this. A woman came to Japan five years ago a happy bride, young, right and gay. She stole away the

BROKEN HER. HEART. Conjugal infidelity on the part of the wife is a serious matter; on the husband's side it is not even a peccamost remarkable example of the absolute indifference of the Japanese in questions of morality. Crimes in other countries are dismissed with jocular remarks here. The govern-ment protects, patronises, and almost encouragies immorality, as does that of no other civilised country. It even draws part to its revenue fro maxes levied on this shameful traffic. Silence inevitable on this terribly gloomy

chase of Japanese life. The physical effect of the general axity of moral fibre strikes an observant foreigner at once. The coolie class, who live hard and simple, are sturdy, strong fellows, a strifle under-sized, but healthy and robust. The middle and upper classes, who are gen-erally sedentary and vicious, are phy-sically beneath contempt, if we except the naval and a proportion of the mili-tary men, many of whom are fine fel-

The government tries to encourage athleticism in the schools, recognizing, as it does, that the physique of the nation is not what it should be; but it The Japanese student is is a case of forcing an unwilling horse

His health is not robust, and his spirits are low. The conscription examinations show that 20 per cent of the candidates only are fit to be placed in the third class, and only 12 cream, thoughtfully served by the

The young men in the colleges are not so heavy as they were a few years ago; their grip and lung capacity are less; 54 per cent are short-sighted, and only .31 per cent enjoy robust health. The women are in even worse plight; it was stated the other day by a speaker in the Diet that ill health is speaker in the Diet that ill-health is the normal state of the Japanese school-girl. The direct physical consequences of vice are alarmingly wide-

spread among both sexes.

Perhaps the most discouraging feature in the highest situation is that the example set by the highest is not a wholesome one. The members of the aristocracy, the statesmen, and the priests are among the worst offenders; and whatever restraint the old religions exercised-and it was but smallhas beased to be operative. Neither

ret what is the gospel too often preached in the papers—the superiority of the God-descended Japanese over men of common clay, and the assertion, in season and out of season, of that superiority.

Some of the articles of this school

of writers are amazing. As a specimen, I might quote one which appeared the other day in a monthly magazine devoted to the Nippon Shugi (Forward Japan) movement. According to the writer Layer is destined. ding to the writer, Japan is destined next century to be the leader of the Western civilization is effete; the white races are played out; signs of decay are visible on every hand. Japan, on the other hand, is strong, and enlightened; she is not fettered by the superstitions of

many the way.

The gentleman who wrote this probably slept on a mat, dressed in a bowler-hat, a kimono, and a pair of European shoes, and spent his occa-sional spare sixpences on a night's dissipation at a geisha house. His ideas of progress would be founded on the up-to-date

SHODDINESS OF THE GINZA at Tokio, and he probably never ad-dressed a foreigner of higher standing than a Yokohama shipping clerk. The Chauvinist Press encourages rudeness towards foreigners as an assertion of Japanese superiority, and thus neutralises, to a large extent, the exhortations made from time to time officially, with a view to checking the insolence of the coole class. The most unscrupulous assertions are made to justify attacks on foreign males and insults to Enropean women. In any other country such abominable statements as are made against foreigners would entail exemplary punshment for the editors and the writers of the libels. But here, owing to the 'institution of a "prison editor," whose duties are to go to jail whenever the paper gets into trouble, the

ders escape scatheless. Another instance of the manner in which a large section of the native press fosters the anti-foreign feeling was furnished just on the eve of the operation of the revised treaties. An imperial rescript and instructions from the prime minister and minister of education were issued, calling on all subjects to be courteous and respectful in their dealings with foreigners. The document emanating from the The document emanating from the minister of education especially impressed on teachers in schools the desirability of teaching politeness to students, who have been among the most prominent offenders.

This harmless document was at once the subject of vehement attack from the "Nippon" ("Japan"), which com-plained that it was calculated to sap the "manliness" of the younger generation. The manliness is pretty well sapped already.

THE MAYNARD HOUSE Historical Sketch of Port Greville's Famous Pioneer.

(Parrsboro Leader.) One of the most interesting among the many old houses in central Cumberland which the writer has had the pleasure of visiting in her capacity as stead, during my prowlings among archives, having called there to interview the owner in regard to the genealogy of the families with whom she is connected, and this call in the early n orning of a hot midsummer day was one of the pleasantest rests of a busy

The splendid old house is full of historic interest, and the kind ladies so pleasantly domiciled there, Mrs. De-Wolfe and her sister, Miss Page, told me the stories that its walls have heard, and showed me its quaint old rcoms, with all their remaining relics of ye olden time that have survived the modernizing of more recent years We ascended the oaken staircase, and only because "the day was yet young" I was able to resist the temptation to rest in the cool bed chambers, whose quaint mahogany furniture and cozy couches invited repose. The stiff brass hooks in the hall, the strong iron bolts that protected their property from thieves, and the arched portieres which screened the wine closets give an insight into life in the days of the old governor. Down in the cellar we sions of the recent dominion conven-went, over the self-same steps trodden tion, which was held in this city last so long ago by the slaves who had their quarters in that portion of the old building, and there saw the niches in the walls where their bunks were built. There, too, in the huge chimney, whose upper portion has been ness of the speakers showed that the removed, was the brick oven where convention had made a deep impres-NOT LIKE THE ENGLISH SCHOOL-He plays games, perfunctorily, with as little relish as Smith minor would show in tackling a quadratic equation. His health is equipments, modern, yet of a character to harmonize with the quiet elegance of the mansion itself, a pause was made for the enjoyment of a deper cent in the second. The rest are kind hostess. Unfortunately, it was unfit for service. elegant blue china saucer, heavily gilded, that once belonged to the Maynard family. The berries would have tasted even richer served in that

The story told of the house runs in this wise. During the period of his of-ficial career as occupant of the chair of state in the Island of Nevis of the West Indian group, Governor Maynard conceived the bold project of establishing a sugar manufactory in Nova Scotia. To this end he located in Port Greville on the prettiest spot on the shore, the view taking in Cape Split's ragged rocks, Glooscap's inverted Kettle, with panorama of sea and sky to complete the picture. His impulsive nature stood in the way of his success. He planted a fine orchard, which grew rapidly, and one day stepped out before breakfast in his slippered feet has beased to be operative. Neither Buddhism nor Shinto has any considerable influence on the educated, and to Christianity the Japanese have never taken kindly.

And the educators have much to answer for. The Japanese are a reading people—Tokio today has almost as many dailies as oLndon—and a large proportion of the coolie class know enough of letters to enjoy the less erudite prints which appeal to the ower orders.

Yet what is the gospel too often preached in the papers—the superiority of the God-descended Japanese its of the God-descended Japanese and his feet got damp, which annoyed him; so he ordered the slaves to turn the cattle in the orchard to eat off the grass. Needless to say they ate the orchard too. If a horse did not suit him, he promptly drew his revolver and shot him in his tracks. It cannot be denied that this showed more principle than to palm him off on some other fellow, as is the usual custom, even if it added nothing to his material prosperity.

found feasible, and the mill was con-verted into a saw mill, where lumber was manufactured and shipped home

to the West Indies, and exchanged for rum and molasses. Those so in-clined would trade a load of shingles

one day; then while the house was lapt in slumber would return to the lumberyard and load up the shingles and take them home, to return next day and trade them over again for an-other supply. Thus matters went on till the estate became insovent. A massive iron cylinder brought from the West Indies for use in crush-

ing sugar cane stands in the old gara worn-out Christianity; it is hers to step into the van of progress, and show Great Britain, France and Gerkeeps filled with earth from which delicate blossoms peer out and shed their fragrance to the air. When the governor and his household returned to Nevis, the house was left in charge of a favorite slave, whose daughter, Mrs. Wilkinson, now lives in Port Greville. Subsequently the grand old mansion fell beneath the sheriff's hammer and the Hartshorns of Halifax numbered if and later it came fax purchased it, and later it came into possession of John and Joseph Elderkin. The latter, who received his appointment from Col. Laurie, occupied the house until his death in 1868, which time his widow, now Mrs. DeWolfe, has occupied it. The late Colonel Elderkin's sword stands in the old parlor. William Maynard visited the house a few years ago going over house a few years ago, going over the well remembered scenes of his childhood with renewed interest. Especially was he interested in the wide mouthed Franklin wood stove, with the well-remembered cracked hearth, where they roasted nuts and baked apples. and where in the steady glare of the pine knots they hearkened with beating hearts to the weird tales of the ghosts and witches repeated in the quaint style of long ago.

There survives of the Maynard fur-

niture a linen closet of West India pine, good for many another century. of the Maynard establishment. No traces remain of the governor's greatness and authority. His bones moulder in the soil of the island that gave him birth, and mingle with the bodie of the slaves who on earth dreaded his wrath, but who are his equals now that they have crossed the line that knows no distinction of race or color. MARGARET HUNTER.

Fouthampton, N. S., Aug., 1899. SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Two-Year-Old Son of R. D. Richardson Drowned in a Barrel of Water. A peculiarly sad accident occurred

at Gaspereaux, Queens county, yesterday afternoon. Robert Douglas Richardson, a two-year-old boy, the only son of R. D. Richardson, and a grandson of Senator King of Chipman, fell into a barrel of water and was drown-ed. The child had only been out of its mother's sight a few minutes when its absence was discovered. Repeated calls for him were not answered, and a search was made, with the above

The barrel of water was placed at the back door. The child had evidently climbed the steps leading to the door, and leaning over, had fallen into the the feet, which hung over the edge of the barrel, was entirely submerged. Life had already left the little body. The parents are almost heartbroken larly sad when it is remembered that only four months ago Mr. and Mrs. Richardson lost another member of

Little Robert was a general favorite, and many will sympathize with the bereaved parents in their loss. Children Cry for

CASTORIA BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW. The largest meeting of the local as-sembly of the Brotherhood of St. An-drew ever held in this city met on Tuesday in the Church of England Institute. The object of the meeting was to receive the convention treasurer's (H. B. Schofield's) report, and to listen to addresses from both clergy and laity, setting forth their impres month. The treasurer, much to the

sion upon them.

The chairman then called upon the following Brotherhood men to speak: F. A. Kinnear, H. J. Smith, Stanley Olive, Bert Coupe, H. B. Schofield, W. A. Harding, Joseph H. Mosher, W. H. Smith, Mr. Mahar, J. M. McGee, h. C. Tilley, S. L. Gorbell. Addresses were also made by the following cler-gymen: Rev. W. H. Samı son, Rev. A. H. Dicker, Rev. A. D. Dewdney, Rev. W. O. Raymond, Rev. J. A. Richardson. Each chapter was presented with a large photo. of the recent convention, taken in frent of Trinity

Better Than Talk is the Evidence of People Who Have Been Benefited By the Use of

Dr. Chase's Kidney- Liver Pills.

If the readers of this paper could only investigate the evidence which comes to these offices in the form of letters of gratitude, they could not but have the utmost confidence in the great curative powers of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Kidney-Liver Pills.

Here is a plain, modest statement from Mr. Thos. T. Blair, St. Marys, York Co., N. B., who had been a great sufferer from kndney disorders: "I have derived a great deal of benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and can with all confidence recommend them to persons suffering as I have from kidney disease."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act naturally on the kidneys, liver and bowels. One pill a dose, 26 cts. a box. At all dealers or EDMANMON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

SHAMROCK DOCKED.

The Irish Cup Challenger a Big Powerful Craft.

Experts Disappointed in the Hull as They Expected Something New.

Yachtsmen Waited for Hours to Get a Glimpse Gof the Underbody and Keel - Has a Brittania Body and a Defender Fin and Lead

cup challenger, the Shamrock, was today safely dry docked at Erie Basin. Twenty minutes after she was warped into position over the twelve blocks at the bottom of the dock, her keel was resting securely in place. The huge pumps that empty the docks until 3.50 that the deep keel of the craft was finally exposed to view.
There was no attempt to hide the lines of the yacht. The yard was open to the public, and hundreds of yachtsmen stood for hours while the water was being pumped out, that they might get a look at the under body and keel of the challevger. Everyone had a fine look at the craft. Early this morning her crew was put to work scraping off the green paint that covered her topsides, exposing the true metal underneath. Just what metal these two upper strakes of plates are composed of is

a secret, but it looks very much like a composition of aluminum and nickel, very light and at the same time very strong. It is quite probable that the Shamrock will not have her upper body re-painted for fear it may retard At 10 o'clock the dock master said he was ready to fill the docks and ten minutes later the eight big valves in the gate were opened. It took a little over an hour for the water to reach a sufficient depth over the blocks at

the bottom of the drydock to float the Shamrock, but when this was accom-plished, the cutter was hauled up alongside the tender Plymouth.
At 12.30, Mr. Fife ordered the pumps started and eighteen minutes later the Shamrock's keel rested on the blocks and her underbody hegan to show as the water receded. At the time her keel touched, there was about 21 feet of water from the blocks to the surface, which makes her draught about

the same figures, or an inch or two As the water receded, the body the Shamrock came in view and it was seen that she was a big, powerful craft, with her greatest beam about where the masthead fasten to the deck. The underbody, which is bronze, was covered with a sort lime, which came off readily.

experts expected to see something new and a radical departure from the old type of English cutter. The Irish cutter can be described as a vessel with a Point of account of a coordinate of a coordinate of a coordinate of account of a coordinate of account of a coordinate with a Brittania body and a Defender fin and lead, including the latter's rocker keel, but with greater draught than either.

In comparison with the cup defender Columbia, the Shamrock is fuller bodied, especially amidships, with about a foot more beam and with a draught about ten inches greater. Her over-hangs are shorter, so that the lines of hards are shorter, so that the lines of her hull are not so well carried out as in the Columbia, and, being short, increase the look of bulkiness. Her lead keel is rounded up like that of the '95 champion, but a little more at the bow than the latter. Her lead keel is a though as the Columbia is high bout as thick as the Columbia's, but not nearly so deep. The lead on the keel weighs about 15 tons less than the Columbia's, or about 80 tons, but as it is about five feet longer than the latter's, or about 33 feet, and not nearly so deep, it puts the ballast lower and therefore gives the

therefore gives the Shamrock fully as much, if not greater, stability.

The Shamrock carries more sali than the Columbia, as her mast is stepped about two feet further aft, giv-ing her more head sail, while the mainsail is also larger than the cup Defenders. The Shamrock's amidships sec tions are continuous curves from the deck line to the turn of the garboard. Her bilge hardens greatly at the quarter, just opposite to the Columbia's. and gives one the impression that it will retard her progress in sailing.

When the lead keel was exposed it was found to be unlike the Columbia in that it is unprotected by bronze. It is painted with some sort of red composition to protect it from the action

position to protect it from the action of the salt water.

W. Butler Duncan, jr., of the Defender, accompanied by Herbert C. Leeds and Woodbury Kane were among those who saw the Shamrock. Captain Woodbury Kane, who sailed with C. Oliver Iselin, on the Columbia in all his races, in an advisory capacity, said after taking a good look at the

general appearance, but her lines aft are not as fine as the Columbia's, She ems to be a good looking boat, but I think not as fast as the Columbia."

William Butler Duncan, jr., the Defender's managing owner, was not inclined to make any comment on the yacht, but this he did say:

Seems to be a good looking boat, but I prone repeater is a machine for reading sound. From the earliest days of the telephone, inventors have sought to make such repeaters, but up to the present time, this invention has not been made. "She looks very much like the Defender. I am not worried at all about the result of the races." Dr. J. C. Barron of the New York Yacht Club, and one of the best of our racing yachtsmen. said: "I am rather disappointed in the Shamrock's underbody. I don't see that she is any radical departure from the modern fin keel boat. Her lines are harder, much harder than I ex-

pected. They certainly have got the lead down at the lowest possible

"I've come to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory. Why, my husband looks like an ape?" "Well, madam, you should have thought of that before you had him taken."

OLDEST ANGLICAN RECTOR.

Reception to Rev. Alex. Sanson of Trinity Church, Toronto, on His Return From Abroad.

TORONTO, Sept. 22.—The pretty little school house adjoining Trinity church, East King street, was all aglow last night with flowers and flags aglow last night with flowers and flags and other decorations, on the occasion of the welcome home tendered to Rev. Alexander Sanson by his large congregation. About 400 members and their friends turned out to compliment the venerable rector on his safe journey over the ocean, and to wish him long

years to labor among his flock.
The platform was enshrouded
Union Jacks and encircled flowers. Rev. T. R. O'Meara, curate of Trin-

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.— The Irish cuip challenger, the Shamrock, was to-day safely day dooked at Frie Pote.

Sheraton, principal of Wycliffe College; Rev. B. Bryant of Parkdale, Rev. C. W. McKim, and George Stagg and C. P. Cooper, church warde Speeches were made by these gen tlemen expressing gratitude on the re-turn home of the beloved rector, and hoping that he may have many years,

Rev. Mr. Sanson, although in his 81st year, is still very active. He possesses a strong voice, and takes part in all the services at Trinity church. Canada. During the last 50 years he has crossed the ocean 20 times to visit his birthplace at Edinburgh, Scotland. He returned on Tuesday last from his three months' trip to Europe, which he greatly enjoyed. During his visit he toured through England, Ire-land and Scotland. While in Scotland he was invited to attend a review of He was admitted to the enc where the Queen's carriage was sta-tioned, and had the pleasure of seeing Her Majesty. He says she looked the picture of health. Rev. Mr. Sanson spent most of his time in London and the Isle of Wight.

In speaking of ritualism in England, the venerable rector says it is on the decline among the British. There are, he says, only 300 churches in England. that burn incense.

WONDERFUL EARTHQUAKE. Sea Captain Tells of Disappearance of

the Earth and the Springing Up of New Islands and Peninsulas. JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 14, via Seattle, Sept. 20.—The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Dora, Captain Johannsen, arrived from the westward ast night with news of an extensive and terrible earthquake, extending from Bituya Bay, one hundred and fifty miles below Yakutat, five hundred miles northwest into the Cook

Inlet country.

After a short period of darkness the earth literally sank down into the sea and new islands and penirsulas rose Mountains were shaken down and their tops slid into the ocean. The other day as a steerage passenger to San Francisco, a prematurely old woman of eight-and-twenty, lean, grey and hopeless. Her servitude had

Around the point of ocean cape, at the entrance to Yakutat Pay, is an island named Kanak. This island sank twenty feet into the sea. At high tide only the tops of the trees are visi Huge fissures opened in the earth of the mainland, and steam is said to have poured forth. Captain Johannsen rose twenty feet above high tide mark and almost as quickly subsided.

The natives took to the high ground in terror, and fell on their knees, be-seeching the Great Father to save them and their villages.

HOW ROBBIE SPOILT THE ANSWER.

(London Spare Moments.)
At a school examination in the north
of Scotland the following questions Inspector—Now, boys, how many of you are there in this class? Boys-Ten, sir.

Inspector-Quite right. Now tell me how many hands and feet are there Boys-Forty, sir, was the reply.

Inspector—Quite right.

After a momentary pause one of the cys held his hand up. Inspector—What is it, my boy?
Boy—Please, sir, there's only thirtyine, as Robbie Thomson has only got one foot.

A MILLION FOR A PATENT.

There are many people so sceptical is to the value of patents that they are ready to condemn any who applie for a patent as guilty of an act of folly. The following offer, made by one of the most prominent and responsible business man in the United States, should tend to cause the sceptics to seriously consider the subject of the value of patents.

President Charles J. Chiefer of the of the value of patents.

President Charles J. Glidden, of the Erie System of Telephone Companies, has offered to pay \$1,000,000 for a telephone repeater which would be as efficient in telephoning as a telegraph repeater is in telegraphing. A telephone repeater is a machine for repeating sound. From the earliest days of the telephone inventors have

As an additional incentive to inventors proposing to compete for this prize, Marion & Marion, of Montreal, offer to refund all moneys paid them by any inventor applying through them and winning this prize, and to patent the invention in all desired foreign countries free of observe eign countries free of charge.

"NO CREDIT TO LAURIER."

pears in last official Gazette. An increas total expenditure as \$50,891,000, an increas of 6½ millions over the previous year. The revenue was \$46,796,000, or 6½ millions more than 1898. Despite the extraordinary right in the volume of revenue, the expenditure exceeded, it by four millions. The ground that the stands at 345 million dollars. Despite the extraordinary right exceeded, it by four millions. The ground that the pear million of the ground of the sasets, most of them of doubtful value, the net debt is 266 millions. The fine debt should have been added to duri the year when the dominion collected largest revenue on record, is no credit Laurier and his fellow ministers.

DEATH OF WM. JOHNSON.

Wm. Johnson, who had a stroke of paralysis a few weeks ago, died at the residence of Mrs. Samuel McColgan, Summerville, on Thursday evening last. Mr. Johnson was well known in St. John and up till a short time agodid of the stroke was the stroke of the s St. John and up the above on Union did a restaurant business on Union street. He was 68 years old and leaves two sons and a sister, Mrs. F. S. Holmes of Cambridge, Mass. There are seven other sisters, who reside in Brancwick, also four brothers. New Brunswick, also four brothers and a mother to mourn their sad loss. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon from the above place and proceeded to the church at Bayswater. The service was conducted by Rev. J. H. E. Rickard of Yarmouth, Maine. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the whole community in their

Beans are very firm at the recent advance. They have gone up from 25 to 30 cents a bushel during the past



His babyship

will be wonderfully freshened up, and his whole little fat body will shine with health and cleanliness after his tub with the "Albert"

Baby's Own Soap.

This soap is made entirely with vegetable fats, has a faint but ex-quisite fragrance, and is unsurpass-ed as a nursery and toilet soap. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs.

MONTREAL.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.



Made in their own factory in Montreal, and sold direct from manufacturer to consumer.
Write for illustrations. TEA SPOONS

Fiddle and Old English - \$3.00 Queen's and Be lenry Birks & Son Birks' Building, MONTREAL.



IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY

hattan Medicine Company, Plaintiff, and The Canadian Drug Company, Defen-

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Bar-ker, Judge in Equity, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1899.

To the Canadian Drug Company (Lim-ited), the above named defendant, its workmen, servants and agents:— Its workmen, servants and agents:—
You and each of you are herebystrictly enjoined and commanded, under the penalty of four thousand dollars, to be levied on your lands, goodsand chatels, and also of imprisonment,
to desist henceforth, altogether and absolutely, from manufacturing amedicine under the name of Atwood'sVegetable Physical Jaundice Bitters,
or any imitation thereof, and from
selling or disposing of the same, or
using the Trade-mark of the Plaintiff,
or any colorable imitation thereof, or
making, using or selling any medicine
under the name of Atwood's Vegetable
Physical Jaundice Bitters until order
shall be made to the contrary.

Dated this 27th day of Septembers

Dated this 27th day of Septemb (Sgd), FRED E. BARKER

. S. C. W. WATSON ALLEN