Readers No. 1 for 90

AIG W. NICHOLS.

g Books..... 4c

Cargo lumber is quiet with kinds, except matched and clapboards, hich are in demand. Prices for these are ell up. There is stil an inclinawever, to lower pices on some of spruce, but it is believed his is only temporary. Laths ingles are quiet. Pine is und and is not in very good de Dealers do not expect much ement in pine lumber before pring. The following are the prices at first hands here: -Provincial cargoes, frames rgo lumber, 2x8 inches and up, 12.75; matched boards, 6, in, clipped, \$14; boards, 8 innd up, stock width, \$14.50; No boards, air dried and clipped, ngles, \$1.25 to 1.50; laths, cargo 1.85 to 1.90; standard rds. \$30: frames, ten inches er, ordered by car, \$14.50 to random, ordered by car, 13.50; yard orders, cut to \$14.50 to 15; 12-inch ch frames, car. \$18: laths, by -2 inch, \$2 to 2.10; do 1 5-8 inch, 2.25: four foot extra clap-, by car, \$32; clear, \$30; second \$24 to 25; clapboards, 5 1-2 in,

\$16 to 17; refuse, \$12 to 13; 8.50 to 9.50; rough edge stock, ards, etc, \$9 to 12.50; pine sap rds, \$45 to 48; clear sap, \$35 to tched boards, \$19 to 22. ock, cedar, etc-Eastern plan

andom, \$11.50; provincial cargo k, \$9.50 to 10.50; extra standard shingles, \$2.65 to 3.25; clears, o 2.75; second clears, \$1.75 to ktra No 1's, \$1.50 to 1.75; No 1, 1.50: plain oak, \$35 to 40: quar-\$50 to 60; cherry, \$75 to ash, \$35 to 40; cherry, \$85 to 90. fish trade is still quite active. ne mackerel situation is report more firm this week. has been almost a complete and prices are very high. The to date is just about half what s during the same time last Some are arriving from the ces all the time and meet with sale. Eight hundred barrels from the lower provinces in the week and smaller conents were received yesterday herring are more plentiful and arket is easier. The sardine sitis very interesting just now. packers recently ordered here to hold consignments tter prices, as prevailing prices The packers at Eastport and have been obliged to reduce ages of their employes and a has resulted at Lubec. It is that manufacturers will shut rather than attempt to run if ployes refuse the cut down of sardines here are a shade ger this week, although not anynear where packers would like them. Canned lobsters are still nall supply, but live and boiled re more plentiful. Codfish are Fresh fish are in good supnd a steady trade continues ale prices are as follows: sh fish-White halibut, 15c

ay, 12c; chicken, 12 to 14c; eastn, 25 to 30c; Oregon do, 12 : market cod. \$2 to 2.25 per 100 3.50; haddock, \$2 to 2.25; large \$1.50 to 1.75; small, \$1 to 1.25; , \$1.25 to 1.50; steak pollock, \$2 large fresh mackerel. 20 to 10 to 12c: boiled do. 12 to 14c. fish-Large rimmed provincial erel, No 3, \$15 per bbl; P E I rel. No 1. \$18.50 to 19; P E I \$17.50 to 18; unculled P E I rel, \$17; large Georges cod,

per qtl; medium, \$4; large dry cod, \$4.50; medium, \$3; bank, \$4; medium, \$2.25; hake, ck and pollock, \$1.50; medium box herring, 8c; No 1, 5c; vise, 6c; N S split herring, \$4.50 bl; new large Scatteree herring, o 7; Labrador, \$5; round shore, Cape Breton, \$5.50 to 6; Newand and large split herring, \$4); Newfoundland salmon, No 1,

To 2 do, \$14. ned fish-American sardines, parter oils, \$2.50 to 2.60; half-5.20 to 5.40; three-quarter mus-\$2.45 to 2.55; spiced, \$2.85 to st lobsters, \$1.80 to 1.90; lower . \$1.65 to 1.75; flats. \$2 to 2.40; salmon, \$1.20; Columbia river, nackerel, 1-lb cans, \$1.50.

PAGES. ST. JOHN WERKLY SUN. PAGES.

VOL. 18.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895.

Grand Exhibition of New Fall Goods.

All the New Coats and Capes

For Ladies are here. Those Swell Sleeves that fashion decreed are in all our Coats and Jackets. The latest ideas of skilled garment makers are to be found here.

|Right Here __ Hear what we say! Other merchants' customers, dressmakers, citizens of every town and village in the Maritime Provinces, and all classes of people are invited to call

and inspect our new fall stock.

-+0+0+0+0****

AWAY BACK months ago, when you were buying your summer things, The Relief Paid and the Revenue Received by we were selecting from manufacturers' samples the new goods for your autumn gratification, and here are the beautiful things at your command. Out yonder n the landscape the forests are arraying themselves in their autumnal costumes Before another new moon every maple tree will be a blushing beauty. Our Dress Stuffs have caught the glad infection. The warm injections of bright, rich colors were never so much a beauty as they are today in our

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.

DOWLING BROS., 95 KING STREET, B. ST. JOHN, N. B.

ACROSS SIBERIA.

Russia's Great Railway Across the Empire.

nething About the Passengers, Restaurants and Stations—Emigration Has Been Very Fast—A Hundred Thousand Colonists Cross the Urals.

The great Siberian railway, properly speaking, begins at Cheliabinsk, nearly 1,400 miles beyond Moscow. This preiminary journey can be made in three days and four nights, on the whole not uncomfortably, at the exceedingcheap rate of about thirty-seven and a half roubles, or some twenty dollars, for a first-class ticket. The fare all the way from St. Petrsburg is proportionately even cheaper, as the Russian government a few months ago introduced the system of a rapidly decreasing rate of mileage for long distances. The trip is only moderately interesting. The country passed through is flat, and seems fertile and prosperous. The crowds at the stations are the usual picturesque red-shirted muhiks, with a sprinkling of the original native innabitants as one goes to the eastward. The Volga is crossed on an iron bridge 1,484 metres long a few hours before the train reaches Samara. What one sees of the passage through the Urals idedly pretty, but to a foreigner hardly more, though the Russian, accustomed to level or rolling plains, is moved to high enthusiasm by mountains and valleys less striking than one can find, for instance, in New Hammanian

Cheliabinsk is beyond the mountains, and already in Asia, but not in Siberia, as it lies in the government. Orenburg. The population, which is somewhere between fifteen and twenty-five thousand, is rapidly increasing, thanks tinue to do so, as from here a branch line is being built to the Perm-Tiumen seemed to be a layer of black earth road, which crosses the Urals further over sand, the degree of fertility varynorth. The station, in true Russian fashion, is a good mile and a half from the city, and about it a suburb is quickly growing up. The place itself is in some ways not unlike some of our own western once of the corn and the city, and about it as under the city of the corn and the city of the city our own western ones of the same size, with its unfinished buildings and general air of untidy newness; but there is less bustle, and the color is different, for, instead of our prevailing white, most of the houses are unpainted and weather-stained, giving a generally dark effect. Very different, too, railway bridge. By us were some woodis the population, with its soldiers and en barracks for a temporary station, officials in uniform, its peasants (for the lower classes in the Russian towns still are peasants, long-bearded, red-shirted); its Tartars and Kirghiz, the surrounding country, from which they come in to market. The streets are troad and shadeless, with the low houses, often of logs, straggling along lcosety on either side; and carriages for hire abound, as the distances are siderable, and the Russians not fond of walking. Besides the churches, most of the chief buildings are public ones, such as official residences, schools, the offices of the railway ,etc. The shops are small, but apparently not ill supplied. Here and there one may see the omnipresent bi-

ent finished and open from Chelia-binsk to Omsk, a distance of 741 versts, or about 500 miles. It takes nearly 48 hours to traverse this, not so much on account of the easy slowness of the train as because at only one station does it stop for less than twenty minutes, while an hour or more is not infrequent. Our train was a fairly long one and packed, many of the upper class passengers being on government service; among them half-a-dozen en gineers who were going two or three thousand miles further to work on another section of the road. Besides several baggage-cars, etc., there were three classes for travellers. There were no first-class cars, and the two sec so old, bad and overcrowded were they that, like many of the old unfortunates with second-class tickets, I preferred to ride third. These thirds were the best I have ever seen, new-built expressly for this line, and capable at night of being turned into sleepers with three tiers of beds, thus insuring each of us a whole one, even if it was only a board. The five fourth-class care were like freight cars plus a few windows, and were provided with benches filled with men, women and children, a sturdy, cheerful crowd, not at all miserable in appearance, bound for the broad vacant lands in the east. Emigration to Siberia has increased very fast in the last few years. For a long time it was unwisely discouraged by the government, which made futile efforts to check or limit it. This policy has now been abandoned, and last year well over a hundred thousand colonists crossed the Urals, the majority of them by the north to Tomsk. There are various causes for this

movement, such as exhaustion of the soil or growth of the population till the lands of the Mir or commune are overcrowded; but perhaps the chief one is the restless, wandering spirit so characteristic of the Russian peasant. The extension of railways must stimulate this emigration, which will soon assume dimensions equalled only, if at all, by that of Europeans to the

United States. Such of the stations as were finished were satisfactory brick buildings, with granite water-towers near by, and each with its embryo garden. At each the sight was the same. Knowing that the wait would be a long one, the passengers streamed out for air, exercise and refreshments. Three times a day we came to a buffet with very tolerable food, and more than ample leisure was allowed for a meal, while at every stopping-place there was a great sam ovar filled with boiling water, from which anyone could fill his precious tea-kettle gratis. A little way off, kept at this respectful distance by the orders of the gendarme who paced the with wild strawberries, or fish, or vegetables, or kumiss, for sale, and from them the emigrants seemed to get most of their food, which they eked out with much tea. The town or village that the station represented was frequently not in sight, and in no case very se. Instead, there stood nondescript vehicles to carry any possible visitor to it. Among the loafers about were good-natured-looking Kirghiz, men of a marked Mongolian type, and clad in sheepskins, with the wool inside. They are largely still in a pastoral state, and own much of the land in this region, to the discontent of the more

pushing western intruder.

There are but two towns of any imwhole way lies through a prairie bro-ken by continual patches of woods, or ther and occasional showers, we, at least, had nothing to complain of in this respect. Thus for two days and nights we jogged along until, on the third morning, we saw before us, rollirg northward, the great river Irtysh. partly spanned by a fine half-finished off, the roofs and domes of the capital of this region, the city of Omsk.-New

THE POPE AND ITALY.

With Naval Privileges.

London, Sept. 18 .- Discussing the regraphs that the project for the pope's oncert," is no secret from the cabinets of Europe, which have been for some time in possession of the details of the plan. It embodies, in addition to the establishment of the papacy in a principality with its own pertain naval privileges and the restoration of confiscated church property. Negotiations are said to be progressing between the vatican and

CROSSLEY AND HUNTER.

Evangelists Crossley and Hunter are by no means unknown in St. John and a recent experience of theirs may nterest many. They and a sect known as the Hornerites have been holding meetings at Carleton Place, Ont., with the usual result-rivalry has led strained relations. The other day Mr. Crossley gave a long address, in which he denounced all who would turn worship into pantomine and yell, gesticulate and scream. He said that if they wished to do this kind of thing they should get into the bush alone where others would not be bothered. At a subsequent meeting a Hornerite apeared, and harangued and question ed Messrs. Crossley and Hunter, and all others present, on "sanctific to such an extent that his forcible ejec

tion was contemplated. SNAILS MENACE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Columbus, O., Sept. 18.—The state board of health has been appealed to for aid in the abatement of a peculiar nuisance that threatens public health ni Western Ohio. The country is overrun with snalls. They have come in millions, and invade the houses, leaving trails that are indelible stains upon the floors, walls and furniture. They fall into wells and cisterns, and, dying in great numbers, render the water putrid. In the latter feature they are proving a menace to health.

THE ODDFELLOWS.

Sovereign Grand Lodge Meeting at Atlantic City, N. J.

What the Reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer Show.

the Lodges in North America.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Sovereign Grand lodge, Independent Order of Oddfellows, assembled at 10 o'clock this morning in this city. Dr. W. H. Izard of Camden acted as mas-

In the absence of Governor Werts, who is at Chattanooga, Mayor Frank-lin B. Stoy delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the city, and The address of welcome on behalf of the grand encampment of New Jersey was delivered by Grand Patriarch James McMahon.

Mrs.Sarah Dutscher, president of the Rehekah state association, a branch of the order, delivered the address of ome on behalf of this branch.

Grand Sire C. W. Stebbins replied to the address of welcome. The grand sire then delivered his annual report. This report showed that every branch of the order was flourishing, exhibiting an increase in the number of its subordinates, as follows: Subordinate lodges, increase 297; subordinate encampments, increase 63; Rebekah lodges, increase 335.

In the Canton branch they are not

reported, but from information from department commanders it is learned .The Rebekah branch has had a marvelous growth in the past year. While

the increase has been several thousands less than last year, and the enments have fallen 1,572 below, the Rebekah lodges have gained in membership 22,747, exceeding the gain of the preceding year by 1,174 and the relief by \$2,141.36. The grand secretary's report shows

the following state of the order for

the past year: Total number of grand lodges, 56, a gain of one; total num-ber of grand encampments, 50; total subordinate lodges, 10,592, a gain of practical committee At 2 o'clock Alex. Mundle led the opening, specially emphasizing a few gain of 53; Rebekah lodges, 3,627, a gain of 335; lodge initiations, 83,845; encampment initiations, 9,407; total lodge members, 790,795; encampment members, 134,350; Rebekah members, 225,189; relief paid by lodges in North America, \$2,993,457,69; relief paid by encampments, \$284,540,25; by Rebekah minutes were called. After the workers are called. After the workers are called. After the minutes were read, Rev. E. R. Foote minutes were read paper on Teachers Teaching by their Personal Life. Others discussed in a few brief words.

Mrs. Olliqui read a short paper on the citizens was not without illustration. After lunch two of us entered a barber shop, to be shaved. We were planted in upright chairs, with a padded knob to rest the head upon. Whether the operator mistook us for specimens of the great American hog we did not a paper on Teachers Teaching by their Personal Life. Others discussed in a few brief words.

Mrs. Olliqui read a short paper on the commercial instinct of the citizens was not without illustration. After lunch two of us entered a barber shop, to be shaved. We were planted in upright chairs, with a padded knob to rest the head upon. Whether the operator mistook us for specimens of the great American hog we did not a paper on Teachers Teaching by their Personal Life. Others discussed in a few brief words.

Mrs. Olliqui read a short paper on campments, \$615,932.07; by Rebekah lodges, \$337,640; total revenues, \$8,427.

The Opportunities of a Sunday School Teacher. Although this paper was short, it was very full and elicited its inauguration in North America in 1830 up to December 31, 1894, including Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and Australia. The initiations in subordinate lodges were 2,012,848; members reasonable in the Sunday school teacher was given. The questions were taken and answered by Mr. Lucas. lieved, 1,902,562; widows and families

grand treasurer, shows receipts 6,688, \$62,083; balance in treasury, \$28,-601.02. The report shows that the assets of the sovereign grand lodge at 28,601.02; \$15,000 in Lehigh valley railroad bonds and \$15,000 in Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore rail-road bonds. The total available assets as per his report of August 20, 1894, were \$63,251,25, showing a loss

this year of \$4,650.23. Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 19.-To day's session of the Sovereign Grand lodge, I. O. O. F., was devoted mostly to routine business. The amendmen providing that a grand representative vival of the rumor that Italy may be induced to sell a small territory to must be a past grand in good standthe pope, a Paris correspondent tele- ing and a member of the lodge in good standing; that he must have received ransom by the Catholic world, which is described as "A noble American concert," is no secret from the cabiponed; also the resolution providing that the persons containing not m eighth of Indian blood could

be admitted to the order. The most important subject today was the proposition to report the eligibility clause of the Rebekah code of laws which makes eligible to mem bership all married white women of good moral character 18 years of age and upwards. An amendment to that effect was presented and referred to committee, which comm tee reported it inexpedient to act upon the proposition. Upon consideration of the report some strong speeches

Upon a vote being taken the amendnent was defeated and the reports adopted. This leaves the law precise y the same as heretofore.

Dallas, Tex., was decided upon as he place for holding the next session

of the Sovereign Grand lodge.

KENT CO. S. S. CONVENTION.

The convention met according to ap pointment in the Methodist church ctouche at 2.30 p. m. Sept. 17th, Rev. F. W. Murray led the opening praye service. Andrew Dunn, presiden ologized for doing so little through the year and read an opening a pointed and the work of parishes en up. Some of the parish officers had not yet arrived, and this part was not was as full as desired. This feature taken up instructively by the field secretary. The principles of this parish work were made plain, and its certain home mission benefits brought out.

The annual session opened at 4.30, led by Mr. Robinson. A normal lesson was given by the field secretary. The

absence of an appointed minister, the

helpful to all present. heartily encouraged a cheerful respense for the good work done through

the county.

The field secretary in his address gleaned some facts growing out of the work, expounded important principles, Life on the Canals—The Railway System and and showed lines of need for the work in this county. The questions were taken up with the offerings and were answered intelligently by the question

The third session opened at 9.30 on Wednesday morning. Rev. E. Ramsay led the opening Bible reading, after which President Dunn exhorted to prayerful, devout purpose in the work of this day and called for the minutes of the previous session.

The credential committee's business

other instructive normal lesson was given, of great interest to superinten-dents. The strong feature of this session was the consideration of county S. S. work, led by the report of the county secretary, Rev. F. W. Murray, who has been a most excellent co-operative worker with the field secretary and moved the work forward. Lucas asked some questions on certain items, and the answers brought out clearly the improvement in Sunday school work in this county. The people were grateful and a vote of thanks was accorded the secretary by the congregation rising.

Alex. Mundle had represented this

county in the last provincial session and pledged it to raise a certain portion of the work. He now spoke of this and others followed. Today saw the pledge fully paid up.

The following officers were elected: President, H. A. West, Cocaigne; secretary, Rev. F. W. Murray, Bass River, with a good list of parish vice-presidents and central executive.

a preview of their work. It was a of the world's great marts of compractical committee meeting.
At 2 o'clock Alex. Mundle led the

The fifth and last session was openrelieved, 216,178; members deceased in the time, 184,894; total relief paid, Foote. President West took the chair \$67,828,670.47; total receipts, \$176,786,- and the minutes were read. The cre-

dential committee made its final report. The report of Isaac A. Shepard, Resolutions of thanks were presented of to Rev. E. Ramsay and his trustees \$90,601.85; paid out from certificate No. for the use of their comfortable 6,688, \$62,083; balance in treasury, \$28,-church; to local committee and kind friends for entertainment; to the Richibucto Review for its frequent insertion of articles from county officers helpful to the work during the year, and to the united choirs.

Rev. Mr. Robinson from Kouchibouguac gave an address on Tempance Teaching in Sunday School. Mr. Lucas followed, giving information on what is really done on this line in some of the schools and how the association keeps it in view.

Rev. Mr. Ramsay spoke on the imortance of a soul saving purpose in S. S. work. Rev. Mr. Hamilton being called away at an earlier session, Rev. F. W. Murray read his short paper on

A few parting counsels were given the choir led in the hymn, God Be With You Till We Meet Again, and this best convention of Kent Co. was clo with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Jack.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. A Man's Head Floating in the Bay.

Sussex, N. B., Sept. 18.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir-I see in yesterday's your paper an account of the finding of a headless body in the bay, badly decomposed. I beg to inform you that on the tenth of this month my wife and I were passengers on board the steamer Cumberland, bound to St. John, and about 7.30 a. m. we were looking out of our stateroom window when we were horrified by seeing the head of a man floating in the water. The hair was dark, and had a dark moustache. It looked as though it had been severed from the body by an axe. At first sight we thought it was a bunch of seaweed, as it was face downward, and when directly opposite our window the ripple caused it to turn completely over giving us a full view of the face. We raised no cry of alarm, as we hope others would see it, and we did not wish to make ourselves conspicuou among the passengers. The head was ner. We were about two hours sail from Lubec, as we arrived there at 9.30. Hoping that this may lead to the discovery of the head of the un-

I remain respectfully, CHAS. H. ENGLISH, Sussex Corner, N. B.

stinet-The Charm of English Landscapes.

the Indispensable Porter-No Free Trade in Tobacco.

The prospective visitor to free trade England who does not expect to make the acquaintance of customs officials is not well informed. From the wharf especially heavy materials, as do not at Liverpool our party, with the other require to be hurried forward. The John H. Griffith on behalf of the Oddfellows of the state of New Jersey.

The address of welcome on behalf of the Oddther instructive normal lesson was a worthy citizen of a western town, and on one occasion saw a bare armwho had taken across with him sev- ed matron holding the tiller in the holeral boxes of his favorite brand of cigars, yield them up to the officers she sliced bread for a group of little to be weighted for duty. Another unclidren. A guide who was with our fortunate had more than the allow- party on a later trip northward told able quantity of his favorite fine-cut us there were ten thousand people tobacco, and he, too, was called on to living in canal boats in England. We

produce his pocket-book. Having been advised that there that boats are used as homes was clear would be a scramble for space on reenough; although where a family turning steamers during the next few could stow itself on board of one of months, our party went at once to the them at night was certainly a mystery offices of the Dominion S. S. Co. and to be solved only by closer inspection, secured staterooms for the homeward which privilege we did not enjoy. At journey. In that we were wise, for one place we saw the singular feature even then desirable rooms on the of two canals running for some disuntil three weeks later were nearly all taken up; and we met persons in Lon-don afterward who were at their wits' course of a small stream, the other don afterward who were at their wits' time they desired. For the British is- higher level. At frequent intervalands and the continent were swarm-ing with tourists from this side, most of whom apparently wanted to get sluggish waters we were not informhome in the early autumn.

meet him in committee between this and the afternoon session. Other subjects were on the programme, but as time for adjournment had come they time for adjournment had come they were left over for another session.

The new executive held its first meetable for the streets, and forth, the huge warehouses, the great volume of traffic on the streets, of sea going craft may be judged from all combined to impress one with a realization of the fact that one horse can tow a children of the fact that one horse can tow a ing from one to two o'clock, and took alization of the fact that here was one fully laden boat with apparent ease.

The commercial instinct of the citithe great American hog we did not learn, but we were conscientiously scraped. Then the commercial instinct cropped up. The operators, with an amazing unanimity (we compared notes afterward), discovered radical defects in the travium of our respect. defects in the texture of our respective hides. It had escaped the notice of Canadian barbers, but the defects were there. Our case was, in fact, serious, unless prompt measures should be taken. Fortunately, many such cases had come under the eye of these operators, and if we would see cure at once from them a

But we didn't. We assured them that we had taken our face in our hand on this tour, and would abide the consequence. So we took as much of our faces as remained to us and

bade them farewell. English barbers, as we found them, are a constant stimulus to a man's nicidal instinct. Their chairs are had their razors worse. Two or three pence pays the bill, but it does not settle the score. A Canadian barber, with a modern barber's chair, should find a bonanza in Liverpool or Lon-

and did their own sawing. Early in the afternoon of the day we arrived in Liverpool we left by the London and Northwestern railway for the ancient city of Chester. That journey was, to most of us, our first troduction to an English landscape. It impressed us then as it did in our later journeys through the country' from east to west and from south to north, as one of the most charming pictures the eye could rest upon. There were no bare stretches, denuded of trees Everywhere were smooth fields surrounded by green hedgerows, with stately trees at such frequent intervals as to give the country at a broad view the appearance of a continuous park. And yet the trees, lofty, branching and beautiful, singly or in groups, were not so close toge-ther as to hinder cultivation. We were amazed at the height of cultiva-tion attained. The grassy meadows,

the grain fields, the vegetable patches gave evidence of great fertility of soil. And there was an air of finish, of completeness about it all that greatly impressed the stranger. If we have seen a stump, or a bit of rail fence, or a wooden shed, or anything of that sort we would have welcomed it as an old and cherished friend. The surface of the country was gently undulating; varied, but without the abrupt hills or sudden changes of aspect revealed in New Brunswick landscapes. Mile after mile, except where same, yet a sameness with variety that never grew wearisome. The wonak and elm and other trees, the neat-

dwelt lovingly. Farm houses are not numerous in these English country districts. In fact the scarcity of them was to us gevery noticeable. The fact is explain-plat ed of course by the existence of large estates instead of small individual

need and benefit of such studies for NOTES OF A FLYING TRIP holdings. But one is never far from a teachers and young was clear. In the ers was discussed by several of the By Some New Brunswickers in vide sufficient for the needs of the most prominent members in a way

A feature of farm life that interest-Rev. F. W. Murray, county secretary, read the list of schools which had made offerings for this work, and Liverpool and the Commercial Inat various times and places as we went through the country, and almost invariably there were at least three horses hitched tandem to the plough, with usually a boy as driver. In sev eral cases we saw four horses, and once five of them attached to one plough. A Canadian farmer would either sell some of the horses or buy

another plough.

The canals were another feature of interest in the landscape. The railway has robbed them of much of their former importance, but they are still the medium of a large traffic in such goods, seengers, went through a long, encanal boats, towed by horses, are sed passage to the examining room, homes as well as carriers. We saw did not verify his figures, but the fact steamer that was not due to depart tance almost parallel, but one on a end to secure a passage home at the had been artificially produced on a ed. Life on a canal boat is not very Our stay in Liverpool was short, exciting, but it has no doubt its int

This journey to Chester also introduced us to the English railway system. We had been prepared by make it the subject of much flerce criticism. But we were disarmed. We found the cars comfortable, and no cause for complaint. The cars are

these operators, and if we would se- where there is such a large to flic, and where trains invariably run . Sch ule time. In each compartme t, over the heads of the passenges, are racks that will hold a large amount of small baggage, a convenience the traveller fully appreciates. The rangements for providing food for hungry passengers are admirable. Lunch rooms are found in all large depots, and if a passenger does not care to take a cold snack, or there is not time for even that privilege, he has only to telegraph ahe and either a hot or or lunch will be handed in to him at the next large depot, the empty dishter a trial or two, bought safety razors the wall of each compartment is a bill of fare, with prices, so that the passenger knows just what he can get and what it will cost. It is not expensive, either, and is served in first-class

style. The railway porter was one individual whom we tipped with cheerfulne There are a large number of porters at every depot of importance, and they are polite and attentive. The stranger entering a depot where there are perhaps three platforms, and trains at each, or arriving at a place where he is to change cars, is relieved of all trouble by simply stating his case to a porter. The latter takes him in charge, sees that he is comfortably seated and his baggage looked after, and accepts whatever may be given him, however triflling, with as much apparent thankfulness as if it were week's wages. These porters get very little regular pay, twelve or fifteen shillings a week, we were told, and they must depend on the public for the balance. They do not become mil-

Baggage is not checked on English trains as it is in Canada. If it is placed in the baggage van you must look after it when it comes off. The losses are rare. It is of course possible to send luggage direct to its ultimate destination, to be called for there, if in the meantime the owner wishes to town or village intervened, it was the utilise a stop-over ticket en route. But on a continuous journey there is no check given. At the terminus each derful green of the fields, the richness passenger points out his own luggage of the ripening crops, the foliage of to the porter or takes charge of it himself. There is always a parcel ly trimmed hedgerows, with here and room where it may be left until called here a gleam of water in tiny river for, a trifling charge being made, and or canal, the well fed sheep and cat- in this case the owner gets a numtle in the fields, the pleasant homes bered ticket that will identify his nestling amid trees and shrubbery and trunk or valise when he wants it. well kept gardens made up an ever All this, of course, is not news to charming picture, on which the eye the man who knows it already. But

here we are at Chester.

Elwood, Ind., has the world's largest tin Americans used 66,096,058 pounds of oleo-nargarine last year.