as a Lumbering Centre.

Scribe and Senator Critically Inspect a Fire Protection Service.

A Self-Contained Establishment-Hopes to Interest British Capital in Pulp Factories.

Bathurst is the headquarters of the St. Lawrence Lumber Co., of which Senator K. F. Burns is the managing

director. This company is registered in London under the English joint stock companies act. Besides its offices at Bathurst and at Bersimis on the St Lawrence it has others in London and Liverpool, and agencies at Paris, Marseilles and Bordeau, in France, and

at Carthagena in Spain. Its most important property is on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. near Bersimis, which is opposite Rimouski. Here it controls 775 square miles of timber lands, including what Senator Burns declares is the largest and best spruce property in the world. There is an unbroken water frontage of 45 miles on the St. Lawrence, from the Columbia to the Manicouagan river, and the lands are watered by nine large streams, one 500, another over 400, and another over 300 miles long, with numerous important tributaries. These rivers fall from 50 to 200 feet into the tideway, affording enormous water power and a great opportunity for the prosecution of the lumber and pulp wood industries. The company has a double gang and rotary mill at Bersimis, with wharves, tramway, etc., and there are also post office and telegraph stations, and a

church built by the company. The company's New Brunswick property embraces some 300 square miles of timber lands, with a mill at Bathurst, and another at Burnsville, on the line of the Caraquet railway, the product of which is shipped via Bathurst. The cut of the two mills is about twelve million feet in a season. It is shipped principally to the British Islands, with occasional cargoes to the Continent, Africa, South America and Australia. They are unable to compete with Baltic shippers to the French market, having to pay the maximum French tariff, which makes a difference of about \$1.25 per thousand, but if the French treaty is ratified the chances will be once more favorable. About three fourths of the Bathurst export is spruce, and one fourth pine, and the pine is said to be the finest produced in the province. The company are very careful in cutting all their deals, and it is said they realize better prices on this ac-

As stated in a former letter, the lumber has to be lightered out beyond the bar to the ships, as there is never more than 16 feet of water at the mill wharf, with only 12 to 14 feet on the

Tributary to the Bathurst mill is the lumber of almost a dozen streams. For example, the Nepisiguit, Tetagouche, Middle and Little rivers all empty into the harbor near the town, while farther out, toward or on the Bay Chaleur are, on the south side, Bass river and Tague's brook, and on the north Grant's brook, Millstream, Nigadoo, Elm Tree and Belledune. The logs from all these streams can be easily towed to the mill, and there is therefore an immense supply of

lumber available.

The town of Bathurst, it may be explained, lies on the tongue of land between Nepisiguit and Middle rivers while the village lies just across the latter stream. Around in the opposite direction, half a mile or so from the town and at the mouth of the Nepisiguit, on its farther side, stands the mill, with ample wharfage and some acres of piling ground for lumber. Here also is the terminus of the Caraquet railway, with depot, engine house, machine shop, etc. This line does not connect with the I. C. R. at Bathurst, but at Gloucester Junction. five miles below. Beside the mill are a number of dwellings, and the place presents a busy appearance. The railway runs down to the wharf, and the product of the Burnsville mill is brought some thirty miles to this point of shipment. The company control a frontage of three-quarters of a mile on the south and one mile on the north side of the Nepisiguit river above the mill. Senator Burns has a large and well cultivated farm lying along the road beween the river and the town. The senator's handsome residence and huge business block, the latter containing several large stores, his own offices and the head office of the Caraquet railway, with telegraphic connection, are striking features of Bathurst town, and are situated close to the dominion building, on

The Sun man called on the senator and found him proud of the town, proud of his railway, and cheerfully ready to take any amount of pains to convince the visitor that the finest country in the world bordered on Ne

the side of the town nearest the vill-

pisiguit Bay. Asked about the lumber prospects, Senator Burns said that operations thereabouts would probably be on a lighter scale this year than last. Some millions of feet of logs are hung up from last year. The change in the American tariff will not affect operations up there this year. The shingle makers have large stocks on hand. O. F. Stacey has a shingle mill at Bathurst that cuts some five millions. Mr. Stacey has a considerable stock on hand, and the like is true of others in Gloucester and Restigouche, Present stocks must be cleared out and the American and other markets improve before the operators will talk of booming things. They have had a very

hard experience in the last year or The senator produced a horse and carriage and carried the scribe capand night, the output is about 120,000 | als.'

ALONG THE NORTH SHORE feet every twenty-four hours. The company employ here and at the Burnss manager of this mill. He remark-Interesting Facts About Bathurst ed to the scribe that they were rather proud of their fire protection service. The party were standing then on the upper or cutting floor of the mill, and Mr. Burns directed attention to the nozzle of a line of 100 feet of hose stretching across the mill over their

"We are supposed to be always said Mr. Burns. "We'll just

He stepped across the mill, touched a whistle, and in less than a minute by the watch a strong stream of water was pouring out of the hose. They went down to the machinery floor and made a like experiment with the hose there, with like success. The hose of course could be directed to any portion of the mill where it lay. The water is brought in pipes three-quarters of a mile and stored in two tanks, one at the mill of 10,000 and one at the engine house of 2,000 gallons. The pipe supplies 1,000 gallons per minute. The overflow from the big tank is carried in another pipe down to the wharf, to supply the company's tugboat and other vessels. Power for utilizing the fire protection service is supplied by the mill boiler, but as the company had one mill burned down because the fire got so much headway they could not get at the engine, they have wisely made further provision. They built a separate pump house and put a small boiler in it. Steam is up in this whenever it is down in the mill. and, as the water in it never gets cold, steam could in any event be got up within five minutes, or ten at most. There is a hose cart here with 800 feet of hose. There is a small tank in a barn. There is a pump and 500 feet of hose in the engine house. They are thus able at a moment's notice, day or night, to pour powerful streams of water on any of the buildings or on the lumber piles around the mill. Their rate of insurance is

of this excellent service. In the railway engine house the scribe was shown an engine just about to go out after being repaired. In the machine shop all railway and mill work can be done. There is a lathe that will take in any piece of shafting in the mill. There is a drill and a planer, a jigsaw for making drums or for scroll work, besides other machinery, a small engine there

less than it formerly was, because

supplying the power. The visitor was shown around the wharves, where much lumber was piled. Six vessels were then outside the bar taking cargo, and the three masted schooner discharging coal at the town was to come right up to the mill wharf for a return cargo of lumber. As already stated, great pains is taken in sawing the lumber, and the product is of a fine even quality. P. I Rurns has the reputation of a thoroughly skilled millman and one who spares no pains to have his machinery in perfect order for clean work.

Right through the middle of the is connected with the upper boom and a lower one, and is used as a sorting boom when logs of different kinds need to be separated.

The senator pointed out a lot o lumber of special sizes being loaded on a lighter for one of the ships outside. This is a lot that was specially cut to compete with the Norwegians, who have hitherto had a practical monopoly of it in the British market. The Sun man also saw a lot of spruce pulp wood in the round state. which Senator Burns is sending to England at his own expense, hardly getting enough out of it to pay freight, in order to show what this country can produce. He has already forwarded some, and one manufacturer wrote him that it was the best he ever used. The senator contends that our spruce is better than Norwegian, and his aim is to get English capital interested in the estabishment of pulp mills in this country. Which of course might be good for the St. Lawrence Lumber Co., but would be not less good for the

In addition to deals, etc., the company's mill makes large quantities of fish box shooks and shingle binders, having also facilities for making shingles for their own use. There is another big mill in Bath-

urst, the old Ferguson-Rankin mill, around the point beyond the village, but it has not been in operation for some years. A. M. B.

#### THE BURNING OF KINGSTON. The Event Celebrated on the 16th by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 16,-The burning of Kingston by the British forces under General Vaughan, October 16. 1777, was commemorated at the old senate house here this afternoon under the auspices of Waltwick chapter, daughters of the American revolution. The old structure, as well as the streets in the vicinity, was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and

suitable addresses were made. At the close of the exercises daughters drove with their guests to Hurley, over the same road taken in the famous flight of the women and children to escape the destruction of their homes. The old revolutionary houses at Hurley were inspected, and the entire party was entertained in one of them.

# A SERIOUS VIEW.

(Detroit Tribune.) The Potato Bug and wis wife walked for a time in silence.

"My dear," she remarked at last, aking cognizance of his air of abstraction, "you seem constrained since the bureau of entomology discovered that we belonged to that distinguished foreign family with the ancient name. Are you not glad?"

The eyes of the Doryphora Lineats wam with tears. "Noblesse eblige," was all he said and turned away.

In St. Louis the other day a mittee of liquor dealers asked the tive to the mill already referred to. mayor to close a camp meeting where It is a gang mill, with a capacity of speakers had been abusing their trade 65,000 feet per day, or, as it runs day in a manner to "menace public mor-

### ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of the Elgin, Albert County, Agricultural Society.

Weather, a Large Attendance and Good Show. Considering the Dry

Elgin, Oct. 11.-The annual exhibition of the Elgin Agricultural society was held on the grounds of the society yesterday, and a very large attendance was present. In some classes the exhibits can hardly be said to be on a par with previous exhibitions, while in others the showing was considered equally as good. The horse exhibits were about the same as last year, while the display of cattle and sheep was below the average.

Owing to the dry summer the horticultural show was only small, although some good turnips, carrots and radishes were exhibited. grain show was only of inferior quality, while the show of the domestic manufacture was good, especially butter, and in some classes the judges had difficulty in picking out the prize

winners. J. H. Colpitts of Mapleton exhibited a fine herd of registered Jerseys, which attracted considerable attention, especially two calves. A number of other thoroughbred stock were exhibited.

In fancy work the ladies made creditable display, Mrs. M. W. Cain exhibiting one of the handsomest mats ever seen here. Following is a revised list of the judges, some changes being made

since last announcement: Horses and sheep-James E. Boyle. Delancy Jones and John O. McLatchy Cattle-James L. Geldart, R T. Mc-Cready and Stephen H. Cain. Grain-G. L. Brown, W. R. Collicutt and John W. Gifford.

Roots and fruits-Andrew Barrett G. W. McAnn and James Lockard. Domestic manufactures - D. Sinclair Smith, Alex, Rogers and Chas, W. Stockeon.

The prize list is as follows: HORSES AND CATTLE. Draft stallion-John M. Colpitts,

Pair of draft horses-J. D. Steeves, 1st; George Stuart, 2nd; James Beck, Draft mare for stock-William A.

Colpitts, 1st; Robert H. Goggin, 2nd; John R. Harble, 3rd. Draft horse-Martin W. Cain. 1st; J. B. Babkirk, 2nd. Draft colt, 3 years old-John R. Harble, 1st; James Beck, 2nd; Robt.

A. Smith. 3rd. Draft colt, 2 years old-John M. Colpitts, 1st; William A. Colpitts, 2nd. Draft colt, 1 year old-Frank Bleakney, 1st; Martin W. Cain. 2nd. Draft foal-Wm. A. Colpitts, 1st;

Robert H. Goggin, 2nd; Robert A. Mann. 3rd. Roadster stallion-John Stiles, 1st. Pair of roadster horses-Fletcher John Stiles, 3rd. stock-Frank Roadster mare for

Bleakney, 1st; Robert A Smith, 2nd. Roadster-J. B. Babkirk, 1st: Geo. Stuart 2nd: B. R. Bleakney, 3rd. Roadster colt, 3 years old-Warren H. Colpitts, 1st; J. B. Babkirk, 2nd; Henry W. B. Colpitts, 3.d. Roadster colt, 2 years old-Robert

Mann. 1st. Roadster colt. 1 year old-J. B. Bab kirk, 1st: B. R. Bleakney, 2nd. Roadster foal-Robert A. Smith, 1st; Frank Bleakney, 2nd.

CATTLE. Durham cow, any age-George M. Killam, 1st. Holstein bull, any age-J. B. Bab kirk. 1st.

Ayrshire bull, any age-C. L. Bleak ney, 1st; Ralph E. Colpitts, 2nd; Stephen Garland, 3rd. Ayrshire cow, any age-George M. Killam, 1st. Avrshire heifer calf - George M.

Killam, 1st. Jersey bull, any age-George M Killam, 1st. Jersey bull calf-J. H. Colpitts, 1st.

Jersey cow, any age-J. H. Colpitts, Jersey heifer, 2 years old-J. H. Colpitts, 1st; Henry W. B. Colpitts,

Jersey heifer, 1 year old-J. H. Colpitts, 1st. Jersey heifer calf-Henry W. Colpitts, 1st; J. H. Colpitts, 2nd. bull, any age-Robert H.

Goggin, 1st. Grade, bull, 2 years old-Geo. M Killam. 1st. Grade bull, 1 year old-Elwood Colpitts, 1st: John A. Stiles, 2nd. Grade bull calf-John M. Colpitts,

1st; Wm. A. Colpitts, 2nd; J. B. Babkirk, 3rd. Grade cow, any age-John M. Colpitts, 1st; Henry W. B. Colpitts, 2nd; C. L. Bleakney, 3rd. Grade heifer, 2 years old-George E. Stiles, 1st; Robert A. Smith, 2nd;

Edgar L. Colpitts, 3rd. Grade heifer, 1 year old-William Stuart, 1st; Robert A. Smith, 2nd; Wm. A. Colpitts, 3rd. Grade heifer calf-Geo. E. Stiles, Wm. Stuart, 2nd; Robert A.

Mann, 3rd. Pair working oxen, any age-Ste phen Garland, 1st. Pair steers, 3 years old-J. Steeves, 1st; Stephen Garland, 2nd. Pair steers, 2 years old-John A. Stiles, 1st; J. T. Horseman, 2nd; Stephen Garland, 3rd.

Pair steers, 1 year old-William A. Colpitts, 1st. Pair steer calves-J. D. Steeves, 1st; Stephen Garland, 2nd.

SHEEP Shropshire ram, any age - John Stiles, 1st; John M. Colpitts, 2nd, Shropshire ewe, any age-George M. Killam, 1st; A. A. Killam, 2nd; Robt. A. Mann, 3rd.

Grade ram ,any age-Henry W. B.

Colpitts, 1st; R. E. Colpitts, 2nd; G. M. Killam, 3rd. Grade ram lamb-Ralph E. Colpitts, 1st: John M. Colpitts, 2nd; Henry W. B. Colpitts, 3rd. Grade ewe, any age-Fletcher C. Colpitts, 1st; Edgar L. Colpitts, 2nd; Geo. M. Killam, 3rd.

Grade ewe lamb-John A. Stiles,

1st; John M. Colpitts, 2nd; J. B. Babkirk, 3rd. Children Cry for

GRAIN.

Half bushel Timothy seed-Elwood L. Colpitts, 1st; R. E. Colpitts, 2nd. Half bushel barley, rough-Ralph E. Colpitts, 1st; Elwood L. Colpitts, 2nd; J. B. Babkirk, 3rd.

Half bushel wheat-Ralph E. Colpitts, 1st; Elwood, L. Colpitts, 2nd; B. R. Bleakney, 3rd. Half bushel rye-R. E. Colpitts, 1st;

Elwood L. Colpitts, 2nd. Half bushel buckwheat, rough-J. R. Harble, 1st; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 2nd; Geo, E. Stiles, 3rd. Half bushel buckwheat, smooth-Edgar L. Colpitts, 1st; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 2nd.

Half bushel oats, black-John Stiles,

1st; Edgar L. Colpitts, 2nd; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 3rd. Half bushel oats, white-John Stiles, 1st; Warren H. Colpitts, 2nd; Elwood L. Colpitts, 3rd. Half bushel peas-Fletcher C. Colpitts, 1st; Edgar L. Colpitts, 2nd; B.

R. Bleakney, 3rd.

Half bushel beans-John A. Stiles. 1st; James A. Killam, 2nd; Edgar L. Colpitts, 3rd. Half dozen ears of corn-William A Colpitts, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd. ROOTS, FRUITS AND POTATOES. Potatoes, Early Rose-Martin W. Cain, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd; A. A.

Killam. 3rd. Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron-Wm. A. Colpitts, 1st; R. E. Colpitts, 2nd; Martin Cain, 3rd. Potatoes, Coppers-Ralph E. Colitts, 1st; Martin W. Cain, 2nd; Wm. Stuart, 3rd. Silver Dollors-William Potatoes. Stuart, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd.

Potatoes, Snowflakes-Frank Bleak ney, 1st; Warren Colpitts, 2nd. Potatoes, White Rocks-John Stiles, 1st; Martin W. Cain, 2nd; William Stuart, 3rd. Potatoes, best assortment-Frank Bleakney, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd;

Ralph E. Colpitts, 3rd. Potatoes, any other sort-George Stuart, 1st; C. L. Bleakney, 2nd; Elwood L. Colpitts, 3rd. Turnips, table-J. R. Babkirk, 1st; John Stiles, 2nd; J. H. Colpitts, 3rd. Turnips, stock-Ralph E. Colpitts,

1st; Frank Bleakney, 2nd; John A. Stiles, 3rd. Carrots, intermediate-Martin W. Cain, 1st; F. C. Colpitts, 2nd; Edgar L. Colpitts, 3rd. Carrots, any sort-J. B. Babkirk, 1st; C. L. Bleakney, 2nd; James A.

Killam, 3rd. Parsnips-J. H. Colpitts, 1st; C. L. Bleakney, 2nd; Frank Bleakney, 3rd. Beets, turnip-Frank Bleakney, 1st; Martin Cain, 2nd; Geo. M. Killam, Beets, long-Martin W. Cain, 1st;

C. L. Bleakney, 2nd; James A. Killam. 3rd. Mangold wurtzel - J. B. Babkirk, 1st; J. H. Colpitts, 2nd; James A. Killam, 3rd. Radishes-Ralph E. Colpitts, 1st; Elwood L. Colpitts, 2nd; Fletcher C.

Colpitts, 3rd. Onions-Frank Bleakney, 1st; C. L. Bleakney, 2nd; John Stiles, 3rd. C. L. Bleakney, 2nd; Frank Bleakney, 3rd.

Apples, any other sort-C. L. Bleakney, 1st; John A. Stiles, 2nd; G. M. Killam, 3rd. Apples, best assortment-J. M. Colpitts, 1st; Wm. A. Colpitts, 2nd; Frank Bleakney, 3rd. Crab apples-Wm. Stuart, 1st; Wm. Colpitts, 2nd; Geo. M. Killam, 3rd.

Plums-C. L. Bleakney, 1st. Squash, largest-A. A. Killam, 1st; Geo. M. Killam. 2nd. Squash, Hubbard-Frank Bleakney 1st; A. A. Killam, 2nd; Geo. M. Kil-

lam. 3rd. Pumpkin-A. A. Killam, 1st; George M. Killam, 2nd; Martin W. Cain, 3rd. Cucumber-J. B. Babkirk, 1st: Geo . Killam, 2nd; Geo. E. Stiles, 3rd. Cabbage-C. L. Bleakney,1st; Frank leakney, 2nd; J. B. Babkirk, 3rd.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE. Maple sugar-Warren H. Colpitts, st; Wm. A. Colpits, 2nd; Henry W B. Colpitts, 3rd.

Butter-John M. Colpitts, 1st; J. H. Colnitts, 2nd; John Stiles, 3rd. Cloth, 2 1-2 yards of satinet-Fletch er C. Colpitts, 1st; E. L. Colpitts, 2nd. Cloth, 5 yards cotton and wool (ladies' wear)-Robert A. Mann, 1st Fletcher C. Colpitts, 2nd.

Cloth, 2 1-2 yards cotton and woo (gents" wear)—E. L. Colpitts, 1st. Cloth, 2 1-2 yards all wool (gents vear)-Fletcher C. Colpitts, 1st: Geo E. Stiles, 2nd; Robert 'A.' Mann, 3rd, Cloth, 2 1-2 yards of linen-Elwood . Colpitts, 1st.

Blanket, all wool-E. L. Colpitts lst; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 2nd. Blanket, cotton and wool-Robt. A Mann, 1st; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 2nd;

E. L. Colpitts, 3rd. Quilt-Geo. E. Stiles, 1st; J. T. Horseman, 2nd. Mat-Martin W. Cain, 1st; Ralph E. Colpitts, 2nd; John Stiles, 3rd. Common socks-Geo. E. Stiles, 1st; John Stiles, 2nd; Martin W. Cain, 3rd. Ladies' hose-John A. Stiles, 1st; Martin W. Cain, 2nd; John Stiles,

Gloves-Martin W. Cain, 1st; Geo E. Stiles, 2nd; John A.Stiles, 3rd. PRICES OF OLD STAMPS

(London Paper, Sept. 29.) Philately, or stamp-collecting, seems to be extending, for although no sensational prices were recorded at the sale of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, which finished at St. Martin's Town hall last evening, the general average was de idedly higher than on previous occasions. hall last evening, the general average was de idedly higher than on previous occasions. The following are a few of the prices: Great Britain, th "V. R." damaged, £3 12s. 6d.; Madrid, three cuartos, used, £11; ditto, 1851, two reales, creased, £17; Switzerland, the double Geneva, £25; ditto, Vaud, four centimes, £18; ditto, Zurich, four rappen, £16; Ceylon, 4d. rose, imperforated, £12; Mauritus, 1d. red, post paid, £; Transvaal, 3d., with two surcharges, £15; ditto, 1s. green, red surcharge, a tete-beche pair, £20; Canada, 12d. black, damaged, £30; New Brunswick, is. violet, £11; Newfoundland, 1s. carmine, creased, £10; United States (State), £10, £15; Antioquia, first issue, 2½c. blue, £13; ditto, ditto, 5c. green, £14; New South Wales, 6d. laureated, unused, £12 10s. The total realized was £226.

USED TO TAKE TWICE AS LONG.

W. C. Desbrisay, privy council office, Otta-wa, is in the city, on his return to Ottawa from Prince Edward Island. Mr. Desbrisay from Prince Edward Island. Mr. Desbrissy left Summerside, Prince Edward Island, at 8.30 a. m. yesterday, arriving here via the Canadian Pacific railway at 8 o'clock this morning, thus making the trip in less than twenty-four hours. Mr. Desbrisay says he remembers when it would have been thought quick work to leave Prince Edward Island and reach Montreal in forty-eight hours.—Montreal Star. ontreal Star.

Pitcher's Castoria.

TESTS IN POTATO CULTURE.

Comparison of the French System With the Ordinary Method.

A few years ago considerable interest was aroused by the accounts of wonderful yields of potatoes obtained by a method of culture known as The Rural New Yorker trench system. The system derives its name from the fact that it was first used at the trial grounds of The Rural New Yorker and was advocated by the editor of that paper, E. S. Carman. The system consists essentially in planting the tubers in trenches five to seven inches deep and 12 to 15 inches wide the bottoms of which are well pulverized, covering to the depth of about two inches, then applying any desired amount of fertilizer in the trench, after which the trenches are filled so that the surface shall be level.

Now, it has been the practice of W. M. Munson of the Maine station for several years to plant in furrows, applying fertilizer broadcast over the surface of the ground, for there is little doubt that the old custom of "hilling" potatoes is worse than useless-it is positively injurious to the crop on dry soil., It has seemed doubtful, in view of the fact that the roots of the potato extend in all directions, filling the whole space between the rows, whether placing the fertilizer in a trench only could be as rational or in practice as satisfactory as the other method.

In the paper referred to and also in a book recently published, The New Potato Culture, the statement is made that "in every trial the land laid out in trenches, whether with or without fertilizer or manure, has largely outyielded that planted according to the old method of hills or furrows." In an issue of The Rural New Yorker of recent date is a detailed account of a comparison of the two methods as conducted on the grounds of the originator of the trench system. From this trial the following conclusions were drawn: There is a difference of the total yield per acre of only onehalf bushel in favor of the trenches. but of the marketable potatoes there is a difference of over 17 bushels per acre in favor of the trenches. "The yield of small potatoes (unmarketable) of the furrows is 16.79 bushels per acre greater than that of the

The work of the Maine station to fishing colonies, the yield of their determine the comparative merits of hunt this year having been very poor, the trench system versus the ordinary culture, planned without the knowledge that similar work was being undertaken elsewhere, is detailed in a bulletin just issued. The results therein reported are in a measure opposed to conclusions concerning the trench system which have heretofore been published. In summing up the matter Mr. Munson says: "We would | provisions, and because they change not, however, condemn the method without further trial, though it is but just to say that certain paries quoted as obtaining specially marked results from the trench system have discard- great forest fires which have ravaged ed this method in general practice. It the interior of the peninsula. During Apples, Alexander-Wm. Stuart,1st; is questionable whether the results the past summer more than one hunobtained will justify the extra labor | dred and fifty miles of their hunting involved in practicing the trench system of potato culture. In our trials the past season duplicate lots in every instance produced contradictory re-

sults." THE RENT WAS NOT RAISED.

Woman Who Showed Herself Too Smart (Chicago Tribune.)

They met in a street car and the woman with the golf cape remarked:
"I see you still have the same house."
"Yes, and at the same rent," remarked the with the ostrich boa.

I thought your landlord had decided

to raise it?"
"He did, but somehow I didn't expect te move, though Tom gave up the house at once. You see, I really can't afford to have any more bric-a-brac smashed in moving wagons. I've lost enough already to stock a depart-

ment store."

"So you decided not to move?"

"Not quite, dear. You see, I told the landlord that I was sorry to move, but we really
couldn't afford a higher rent and that I myself would gladly show the house to intending tenants. Then I set every room in order
and watted."

"Wall?"

"Well, I really thought that the first wom-an who came would take it. I praised the closets and told her what swell neighbors we "But I thought you didn't want to—"
"No, dear. But just as she was leaving I casually mentioned the fact that two persons had died of typhoid fever in the next house above and one two doors below. house above and one two doors below. She seemed somewhat agitated, and when I called out the landlord's address after her she didn't

"But, Maggie, you know that was—"
"Some time age? Yes, but I never could remember dates, and the people did die."
"Well, did she—" did she—"
want near. The bed rooms wer "Never want near. The bed rooms were too small for the next people, and the next ones were delighted, but thought the rent rather dear. Then I rmarked that immediately after luncheon I intended to run around and engage that lovely little house in the next square at a lower rent. They care

the next square at a lower rent. They care-lessly asked which house, and I noticed that lessly asked which house, and I noticed that they turned that corner.

"Well, did she—"

"Well, you know, it was cheaper, and if they had taken our house I should have been obliged to rent that, for it was near enough to hav my bric-a-brac carried."

"Your landlord told me that Swellstyles intended to take it."

"They did but after Mrs. Swellstyles and

'They did, but after Mrs. Swellstyles and "They did, but after Mrs. Swellstyles and I had gone all over it I said: 'Your children all look so healthy that I think the house will just suit you, but mine, you know, are rather delicate, and the least hint of sewer gas alarms us.' She turned pale, and I knew at once that not even the parlor mantel would induce her to take it."

"And the landlord?"

"Oh he came around that evening and said

'Oh, he came around that evening and said that, as we were such good tenants, he had decided not to raise the rent. Tom was so surprised."
"No wonder," gasped ner friend; "this is our stopping place; soda—I feel faint." come and have a crean

JOHN BULL'S CUSTOMERS.

(Toronto News.) Canada buys British goods at the ate of \$10 per capita, and Australia at \$40 per head. The purchasers of the same goods by France, on the other hand, only amount to \$2.35 per capita, and Germany's are a trifle less. England's colonial market is not so extensive as that afforded by for-

more valuable according to its extent. QUITE CORRECT.

eign countries, but it is a good deal

Judge: Mrs. Youngwife-You know those lovely \$9 dining room gongs we saw the other day. Well, today they are marked down to \$6.75, so I got

three Her husband-Heavens and earth! What did you get three for? Mrs. Youngwife (sweetly)-Why. one for each meal, of course.

CURES

Worms, Scratches, Distemper, Hidebound Swelled Legs, by Purifying the Blood.



## MANCHESTER'S

CONDITION POWDERS.

Endorsed by all the leading drivers and Horsemen in the Provinces. Sold by All Druggists and Counry stores.

THE LABRADOR COAST.

Unless Assistance is Sent There May be Starvation Among the Inhabitants.

New York, Oct. 16 .- A special from Montreal to the Evening Post says Judge Valle, the stipendiary magistrate for the north district of the St. Lawrence, has returned to Quebec after a five months' visit to the Canadian Labrador, the Island of Anti-

costi and other places. He reports that the fishing along the Labrador has been very bad and unless government assistance is promptly sent many deaths from starvation must occur. The price of cod fell during the summer from 80 to 50c. per quintal, and the outlook is rendered more discouraging by the probability that none of the timber limits there will be worked this year. As for the coast Indians, their condition is even worse than that of the

and the Hudson's Bay company's agents having refused in many places to make them further advances. The reasons assigned by the company for making no more advances are that the Indians do not adhere to their agreements to bring their furs to the people who advance them their furs for strong liquor. The Indians themselves complain that their annual hunts have yielded less than for some years past, owing to the grounds were completely swept by

THE PUBLISHER'S FATE

(Chatham World.)

The troublest internal and external, of the Moncton fimes have culminated in the sale of the plant at auction. The secured claims against the plant amount to \$10,000, and the sale was for the beneat of other creditors. The household furniture of Mr. Stevens was also a cid. This is a rather "lame and impotent conclusion" of a life of hard work as a newspaper publisher. Mr. Stevens has given the best energies of his life, as many years of labor as the average man has to give, to the building up of the business, and now he has lost it and his personal possessions also. It is hard fortune, but too comnow he has lost it and his personal possessions also. It is hard fortune, but too common. The result is an eloquent reply to the unprincipled partisans who have been shouting daily for years that Mr. Stevens was growing rich on government pap. He was doing a large amount of printing for the Intercolonial railway, but the prices received were in many cases less than the cost of the work, and in no case greater than it should be. According to his unscrupulous assailants, he was in receipt of a subsidy of \$10,000 a year, when, as a matter of fact, he was a year, when, as a matter of fact, he was getting \$10,000 a year for \$10,500 worth of printing. He incurred large indeptedness for plant to do the work with, and the profit on plant to do the work with, and the profit on it, after paying for stock and labor, was not sufficient to enable him to reduce the debt. We should like to see Mr. Stevens comfortably shelved, for life, in a snug office. He has earned it by many years of work, in the interest of honest and progressive government, as an uncompromising and unwavering libral conservative journalist. For John Livingston, the founder of the Telegraph, was allowed to spend his last years, after his health and means were gone, in the daily drudgery of a newspaper office. We hope that the government will be more considerate in Mr. Stevens' case.

A NEW COFFEE ROOM.

Th managing committee of the Seamen's Mission society intend to open a coffee room in connection with the mission, next door to the mission room, in the same building, where they will supply cheap meals to any who may call for them. In order that it may not interfere with the In order that it may not interfere with the mission work, a guarantee fund will be provided by parties interested in the work. A considerable part of the sun required is already subscribed. The coffee room committee will gladly receive a few more subscriptions to that fund, to enable them to commence operations without delay: also donations of money, provisions or cooking utensité to corry it on sils to carry it on.

The committee expect to sell tickets at a cheap rate to those who are charitably inclined, in order that they may distribute them to parties in need, who will present them at the coffee room and get their wants supplied. Donations or subscriptions may be left at the mission hall, 109 Water street, and will be thankfully received. sils to carry it on.

# IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

Shanghai, Oct. 16.-Col. VonHanne kin, formerly aide-de-camp of Li Hung Chang, who was wounded while acting as adviser to the Chinese admiral in command at the naval battle off the Yalu river, is said to be in a dangerous condition. The emperor, as a reward for his services to the Chinese navy, bestowed upon VonHannekin the Grand Cross of the Double Dra-

The fibres of the brain average a ten-thousandth part of an inch in diameter.



F. C.

Gratifying

(From Tracy' nual se Baptist Brunswi spot in the 13th erator,

ator; Rev. secretar Major And Thos. Barnes Phillips, son, H. O. W. 1 rie. W. McLeod H. A. Bo man, A Repre First Samuel

ard D. Seco Page, J Third Atherto ett, Ge Fourt Abram Fifth Slipp. Sixth Branse Othe P. P., 1 memb Rev. Free I Nova Rev. Maine After tor ap J. Ow Kinney a com Rev. secrets Rev.

Free Nova body, had b the I Person The gate h apprec ings. Rev. the M expre Maine regist working which were were bersh peopl the st at Pi Nicho school nomir ings a

sums and y dered cedin B. E. state Rev Free Nova which Rev the 1 Sept. mitte

also a

motio Re gation repor futur ed in be de holdi trinal legate which Orser ed, On repor executed 1 the : On

from New Mair union