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SON John, N. B.

at 1 P. M. dur-

e market and send remark that Canten consigned and good returns, Mr. would certainly be f the large island ome up here and s with manufacturhe was sure trade nd better. But it that our people In addition to ould send along a e goods, which, on uld not do otherad effect on prices. responsible island dian manufacturher and the latter was required, the would be larger What Americans ought to be able to

ILIPPINES.

cipal Governments sed Through hery.

Mayors Lodged in Under Surveillance ency Unpopular.

22, via Hong Kong, vents have proved mpany war with a Two new muninave collapsed ry of the mayors. San Pedro Macati, y the people under essor Dean Wored States advisory Philippines, was and lodged in fail. using his office as a for the Philippine ised insurgents were

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irs tends to make y unpopular among ed the whole town.

L PICNIC

ic is announced to Island, Queens y next, Sept. 7th. tions are being r a big gathering, which will be anlays. Some of the province and for dominion will be ss the assembly , Dr. A. A. Stock-P. P., R. D. Wil-er, H. W. Woods gton. The speech brass band wil

ARS EXCURSION.

St. John Encamp plars up river yes enjoyable affair. ir ladies, over 100 rded the str. May n at 3 o'clock, and party spent about Dancing was in-good music being eton Cornet band. n the return trip lock. An excellent on the steamer. hed Indiantown

N. B. MAN.

lug. 25.—Rev. H. ssor of Yale uni-pointed professor iterature and lan-Brunswick, and at Yale for the past UP THE TOBIQUE.

A Jolly Party That Travelled in a Tow Boat.

The Ladies Enjoyed the Novel Outing as Heartily as Dld Their Escorts.

Where Nature is Seen at Its Best-High Hills and Fertile Valleys-The Home of the Salmon and the Mocse.

(Special cor. of The Sun.))
ANDOVER, N. B., Aug. 21.—The
party who started almost two weeks ago on a party up the Tobique in tow-boat have returned. The follow-ing account is given by one of the party:

(On board tow-boat Tobique Lass, off Three Brooks, Tobique river, Aug. 9th.)-We call our camp "Camp Nic because we are bound for Nic tau, the Indian name for the forks of the Tobique. By the forks is meant place where the right and hand branches join to form the Tobique. Our camp yell cannot be de scribed; it must be heard to be ap-preciated. That it is appreciated the way the tourists wave their lats is

We started from Arthurette bridge early this morning. Our party consists of Rev. John Hopkins of Birch Ridge, Tobique river, Mrs. D. Hopkins and three of her family-Charles Hopkins, a medical student at McGill col lege, Master Le Baron Hopkins and Miss Laura Hopkins of Aroostool Junction, also their guests. Ralph Watson, a Harvard boy who has just received word that he has gained a \$400 scholarship, and Miss Bessie Watson, a student of Bates college; H. C. Henderson, B. A., of Fredericton; Misses Mattie Hopkins, Bessle Burpee Myrtle Thurlough and Margaret Maand C. C. Harvey, postmaster of Fort Fairfield, Me., Misses Sadie Tib-bits, Iva Baxter, Mamie Baxter and A. B. Pickett, a student of Toronto university, of Andover; Mrs. Squires of Upper Kent, Cara. Co., and Mrs. Menzer Giberson, Mrs. Fletcher Tweedale and Dr. Weaver of Arthurette, making in all a very congenial and jolly crowd. Master LeBaron Hopkins (called Barrie for short) is the life of the crowd. He plays the color bearer, because he sees that our two flags are floating on the breezes. It is to the Rev. John Hopkins, Charles Hopkins and C. C. Harvey that we owe the management and generous hospitality of this novel and what promises to be a delightful trip.

ton and his two brothers of Maple View. One drives the horses and is called the rider; the other manages Mr. Fullerton, who is bowman, stands at the bow and gives directions to the others. We have on poard eatibles of all kinds, tents and all things necessary to a camping out-fit. For our amusement and entertainment, besides the harmonica alr ody mentioned, there is a violin and an organ, many kinds of games and three kodaks. These are used not three kodaks. These are used not only to keep in our minds bits of beautiful scenery along the river but

After leaving Arthurette bridge we pass MoNair's mills. These have lately been bought by Hilyard Bros., who have put in some new machinery and are doing a good business. Then we pass the settlements of Arthurette, Reid's settlement and Three Brooks. By tea time we are at Plas-Rock, the terminus of the T. V. railway. Here Dr. Weaver and Mrs. Giberson take leave, promising to join us again at the forks. The scenery here is grand. For nearly two riles on one side of the river is the plaster rock or gypsum. In two places this rock rises perpendicular from the river to a height of about 200 feet. Like the soft on many parts of the Tobique it is colored mostly with "old for the success of the supper. red sandstone," though it is diversified Wednesday we hope up camp and by layers of different colors, and some times a layer of pure gypsum will be seen. These layers lying one upon on the other give one the idea of some grand work of masonry, and the rich red of the rocks make a good back-ground for the trees and shrubs that

cling to its sides. After leaving Plaster Rock one los sight of the cleared land, and trees and bushes grow down to the water's edge. We camped at Long Island for the night and enjoyed the hospitality of Captain Sadler and his family. The captain, who is the father-in-law of enator Baird, is an old resident, and has seen many improvements on the Tobique river. He has a fine farm ard nice buildings. When we started Thursday morning we took Miss Nellie Sadler and her guest, Miss Blanche Whitehead of Fredericton. with us. We passed the mouths of several streams, chief among which was the Gulquac. We took dinner at Ox-bow, so called because here the river takes a sudden turn. We got as far as Dow Flat that night, and were off by sunrise on Friday. 'It was a misty morning, and we all enjoyed the beauty of the river and hills while

the mist was clearing away. Dinner time found us at Blue Mountain bend. For miles up the river we had first one view and then another of Blue Mountain, which is not exact ly a mountain but rather a large hill or range of hills. At first we saw the tills in the distance and then a bend in the river brought us to one end of them. The scenery along here cannot be surpassed, and the kodaks were constantly in use. Later on we came in view of Bald mountain and the little picturesque village of Riley brook Bald mountain is a solitary hill that is covered with stones and very few trees, and in this respect is unlike the other hills along the river. It lent a pleasing variety to the scenery. Riley brook is 54 miles from Andover, and is the last settlement on the river. It occupies both sides of the river, which is here spanned by a bridge. Its chief charm is a range of little hills which shut it in on one side and form a background for the trim houses and the two churches. We stopped here and

all went ashore, Parson Hopkins to

get supplies of milk, butter and eggs. It was he who always thought of what was needed, and who looked after the comfort of us all. We camped that night four miles from the forks, and were on our way as soon as possible the next morning, all anxious to see this long wished for spot. We got there about nine o'clock.

Here we met Thomas Allen, who is manager of the Tobique Fishing club, manager of the Tobicue Fishing Cital, and his amiable wife and their guests, Allen Perley, Harold Perley, Miss Loutse Perley and Miss Grace Winslow of Fredericton. They gave us a hearty welcome, and Mr. Allen very kindly showed us over the club house and gave us permission to fish trout in Rocky Brook lake, which is off from the Right Hand branch. So we started up this stream, and as it was rather hard towing some of the party thought they would walk along the banks, and they amused themselves by wading to the boat, instead of waiting for the cance to come to them. It was along here that we found the curious and Once our rider called back, "a moose," and we all said "Oh, oh," "where where," and made such a noise, crowding to the bow of the boat, that it i

no wonder the moose disappeared.

The towing got so bad that at last we decided to turn around and go back to Hale's Depot, which is a little vil-lage up the Left Hand branch. Judson Hale had kindly given us permission to make use of the buildings at the depot. Before we got there the horses got in deep water. There was no chance for them to get up on the bank, so the rider gave the order to cut the rope, the bowman quickly obeyed, the horses were safe and our boat was twisted around by the current. But it was soon righted again and the ropes tied. The horses took the other side of the stream, and in a very few minutes we were at the depot to camp. Mr. Lockhart, who has charge of the depot, was very kind to us, so also was Mr. Glasier and his son, Charles Glasier, whom we met here. One of the buildings of the depot was a new warehouse, in which there were four rooms. Two of these we used as bedrooms, and the third we called our music room. We carried the in the evening that we had our con-cert, and the next day, Sunday, we had service. The girls made a very good pulpit of a box placed on a barrel and covered with a travellin shawl. The service was very impres sive, and the parson gave us a splenwe turned back on the Right Hand branch three of our party still kept on in a canoe to find the lake and the They returned on Sunday norning with some very fair trout. Mrs. Allen came up from the club house and brought us some ice and a quarter of lamb, also regrets from Mr. Alle that he had been unable to catch a salmon or is. Their kindness was appreciated by all. In the evening Miss adler and Miss Whitehead left us, but our number was kept up by Mr. Tweedale, Dr. Weaver, Mrs. Giberson

and Miss Annie Tweedale coming from and got three different parts of our party off on fishing excursions. The first two parties went to the lakes and got some lovely trout, the last party also got some nice frout and some blueberries. The parties who went to the lake saw some deer and enjoyed very much being out in the wild woods. Tuesday morning nearly all the camp started up Sisson branch to see the falls on that stream. Some of the party drove not on a road but on the bed of the stream, the others went in a small scow towed by a horse. The falls are several miles up the stream. There are five pitches, the highest being about 70 feet. It is not only the falls themselves that are enchanting, but delighted with what we had seen.

the surrounding rocks and trees are perfect in their wildness and grandeur. We all came back tired, but perfectly In the evening some of our party drove to Riley brook to attend a supper given for the aid of one of the churches. The tables were set with good taste, and everything upon them

Wednesday we broke up camp and prepared for our trip down the river again. We were sorry to leave such a ovely place as the depot and our good friends whom we met there. Before leaving we presented Mr. Lockhart with one of the flags we took on board. Mr. Tweedale made a fitting speech. Mrs. Hopkins raised the flag, and we made the wilderness resound with the patriotic strains of 'God Save the Queen." The trip down was even more delightful than the trip metimes we drifted close to the hore, at other times we went fast through swift water; then when we came to the still water we were all charmed by the reflection of banks and islands. At the Forks the water is very still and deep, and they call such places salmon pools. We saw a good many salmon on our way down. They are very shy and are frightened away by the least noise. We stopped at Blue Mountain and picked blueberries. During the blueberry season hundreds of people visit these hills and carry away tons of the fruit.

We were at Arthurette by Friday afternoon, and enjoyed the kind hos-

afternoon, and enjoyed the kind hos-pitality of Mrs. Fletcher Tweedale for supper. After nearly two weeks of camp life you may be sure that a good supper, finished off with ice cream, was enjoyed by all.

We left our boat and said good-bye

to our beatman at the bridge. Part of our party were forced to return home, the rest pitched the tents at Trout brook and enjoyed a few days of quiet camp life. While here Parson Hopkins was still thoughtful of us. He sent our old friend, Howard Campbell, to fish with us, and help us as only an old fisherman can.

ld fisherman can.

This is the first time a pleasure party has taken a trip to the Forks of the Tobique in a towboat. We think that after this there will be more of them. And we hope that the Fullerton Brothers and the Tobique Lass may carry many such parties up the Tobique.

PAIN-KILLER is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrheea As a liniur ent for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and

Bark Bessie Markham, now at this Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John. port, will make some repairs.

LION AND BEAR.

British Blue Jackets Drive Back Russian Cossacks.

England Determined to Uphold the Rights of Her Subjects in China.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27 .- As the out come of a dispute regarding the pos-session of some islands at Hankow on the Yang Tse Kiang river, about miles from the sea, which was pur chased in 1863 by the concern of Jar dine, Matheson & Co., but were subse quently included in the new conces sions to Russia, the owners, under th advice and protection of Mr. Hurst, the British consul, sent workmen to fence After the work had been begun,

dozen Cossacks from the Rus sulate, appeared on the scene and foribly ejected the workm The captain of the British second class gunboat Woodlark, specially de signed for river service, after consultng with Mr. Hurst, landed a party o bluejackets and moved the Woodlarinto firing distance of the Russian con ulate. For a time a fight seemed im

minent, but nothing further occur The bluejeckets are now guarding The British third class gunboat Esk has been despatched to Hankow from this port. Great Britain is evidently determine

to uphold British rights. CURIOUS JOURNEY ON FOOT. Captain Boynton's Trip Across the

Continent and Back. Captain G. Melville Boynton walking from New York to San Fran The start was made from

Brooklyn on June 26, and the long trip is to be completed at the same place on June 26, 1900. He expects to reach San Francisco, the turning point, on the evening of Dec. 20, and start back toward New York the folowing day.

One of the conditions of the trip i that Captain Boynton shall not sleep in a bed during the entire trip. Ex-

cept in the larger cities he sleeps the open air, no matter what the wea-ther is like, and carries with him a peculiar sleeping suit of heavy material, which he dons when he seeks his bed by the readside or in a field. In order to make the trip in the required time he must average twenty-one miles Captain Boynton has walked more miles probably than any pedestrian, having made one trip around the

world on foot and one trip across the conlinent and back in the same manter. On his trip around the world he wore the American colors through ain during the time of the Spanish American war. He has met with enough perilous idventures during his Monday morning we were up early ribgrimages to deter a less determined man from further journeyings. Rev. F. X. Robichaud S. J. of

Mary's College, Montreal, has gone to degree than the 10 per cent. iron sul-St. Boniface College, Montreal, to join the teaching staff. Father Robichaud weeks, however, this effect had prac-was born at Caraquet, N. B., and studied at St. Josph's University, Mem-ramecok.—Moncton Times.

Why not decide Metallic Ceilings and Walls



There is nothing better, nor nothing else as good for interior finish. They offer permanent beauty—don't crack or drop off—can be readily cleaned—don't need renewing—and are Fire proof and Samitary.

We make countless artistic designs to suit every requirement—and they may be applied over plaster if necessary, tho' in new buildings plaster is not used. Think it over, and if you'd like

an estimate, mail us an outline showing the shape and measure-ments of your ceilings and walls. METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited

Manufacturers, TORONTO.

W. A. MACLAUCHLAN, Selling Agent

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction or

There will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at fifteen manutes past twelve o'clack in the afternoon, at Chubb's Corner so called, in the City of Saint John, in the Prevince of New Brunswick, all the estate, right, title and interest of Hiram B. White, in and to all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the said City, described as follows:

"All that certain piece and parcel of land in Kings Ward, in the said City as follows, that is to say Beginning at the point of intersection of Garden Street with the northern line of Haven Street, thence running northerly on Garden Street, thence northeasterly on Garden Street forty feet, thence at right angles westerly innety feet, thence at right angles westerly innety feet, thence at right angles westerly in Hazen Street seventy feet to the place of beginning, being the lot deeded from Elizabeth Chipman and Robert F. Hazen to William I. Stevens, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon," the same having been levied on and seized by me the undersigned sheriff under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against the said Hiram B. White and one Frederick R. Titus at the suit of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Dated at the said City of Saint John this Wiste day of June A. D. 1899. Dated at the said City of Saint John this Ninth day of June, A. D. 1899.

SPRAYING FOR MUSTARD.

(By Frank T. Shutt, M. A., Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.)

One of the most persistent weeds that farmers in many parts of Canada have to contend with is mustard, commonly known in Europe as charlock. Though an annual, it is most difficult to eradicate from fields in which it has come established, owing to the fact that the seeds-of which a large number is formed are endowed with a strong vitality and are preserved, by the oil they contain, from decay until favorable conditions for sprouting oc-

Pulling the mustard when it appear among the grain, or keeping the weed from seeding by working the land (as under a hoed crop) are the two vogue to exterminate this pest, and when the work is done thoroughly they may be considered satisfactory and efficient. The former, however, is always costly, and the latter is some times not convenient. When, therefore it was announced in the agricultura press that spraying with certain solu-tions of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper had been tried auccessfully in England and France, it was deemed advisable to make similar experiments here. We should then be in a position to furnish information at first han

The fields of the experimental farm necessary to make the trials upon an adjoining farm, and for this purpose a field of barley was selected which showed a considerable amount of mustard. The size of the plot treated in each case was one-tenth of an acr end the quantity of solution uniform ly supplied to each area was five gallons, or at the rate of 50 gallons pe acre. The date of spraying was June 26th, the grain being from 15 inches to 20 inches high, and the mustard practically the same height and just coming into flower. The chief data may be briefly stated as follows:

Sulphate of iron, 5 per cent. No effect upon barley. The leaves were practically all stripped from the stems of the mustard but the weed was not filled, as evidenced by new leaves subsequently starting, the plant flowering and the seed pods filling out and maturing. The leafless stems were quite green a fortnight after the spraying, and were apparently fur-

nishing nourishment to the seed. Sulphate of iron, 10 per cent. A slight orching of some of the leaves of the barley was to be noticed. A fortnight after the spraying this was not discernible, and, though this spray may have slightly retarded growth, it is not probable that the yield of grain was affected.

Though the effect upon the mustard vas more pronounced than in the fore-toing instance, as noticed by the spotting" on the stem, it was not sufficiently strong to prevent flowering and the ripening of the seeds, a large oportion of which proved, upon testng, to be vital.

Sulphate of copper, 2 per cent. A certain amount of injury to the leaves of the barley resulted, evidently retarding growth to a somewhat greater doubtful if there were any permanent njury to the grain. The mustard very quickly and markedly showed the effect of the spraying, both the stems and the leaves dying without allowing the plant to seed. Two weeks after spraying a few living mustard plants were found in the plot, but it is believed they had escaped the solution, owing to the height and overshadow-

Sulphate of copper, 5 per cent. This solution damaged the barley in a much more pronounced manner than the preceding solution; in all probability it somewhat lessened the yield of grain, though, as the ground was very uneven in character, no comparative data on this point could be obtained. The mustard was all killed; an inspection two weeks after the spraying did not reveal any living plants. In order to ascertain the effect of these solutions upon this weed at a

Just reported upon, mustard seed was sown in rows in a plot upon the ex-perimental farm. When the mustard plants had reached the height of 6 to 9 in hes they were sprayed as follows: July 20th—Sulphate of iron, 5 per cent. Not all killed; the few survivors possessed green stems and in time sent out leaves. It is extremely doubt-ful, however, if the plants will have sufficient strength to flower. Sulphate of copper, 5 per cent: All the plants died within a few days.

July 22nd-Further sprayings were made. Sulphate of iron, 5 per cent.: The stems were stripped of all their leaves, but in the course of a few weeks fresh leaves had appeared on weeks fresh leaves had appeared on many of the plants. Sulphate of iron, 10 per cent.: Though somewhat more severely attacked than by the 5 per cent. solution, there was sufficient vigor left in many of the plants to send out new leaves after a few weeks. Sulphate of copper, 2 per cent. Only a very few of the older and more vigorous plants escaped destruction, probably not more than three to five probably not more than three to five percent. This solution is evidently strong enough to kill all mustard plants six inches in height and less. Sulphate of copper, 5 per cent.: All the plants killed.

From the above data I make the following inferences:

following inferences:

1. That a two per cent. (2 per cent.) solution of sulphate of copper (that is, 2 lbs. in 10 gallons of water) is, all things considered, the most effective, safest (as regards the grain crop) and r ost economical to use. The spraying should be done thoroughly, and for that purpose 50 gallons per acre will be required. If a heavy rain follows the spraying within 24 hours the operation will be required to be repeat-

2. That in order that the work may be effective, spraying should not be delayed after the mustard plants have reached a height of 6 to 9 incnes. If allowed to grow taller than this, stronger solutions would be necessary and in larger quantity as the grain seeds would then largely protect the

For many valuable suggestions and much assistance in the work I am in-debted to W. T. Macoun, horticultur-

REV. J. A. GORDON

Preached His Farewell Sermon Sunday Evening,

As Paster of the Main Street, North End, Baptist Church.

A Congregation That Taxed the Capacity of the Auditorium-Special Music-Platform Adorned With Cut Flowers and Potted Plants.

Rev. J. A. Gordon preached his farewell sermon Sunday night as pastor of Main street Baptist church. The large suditorium was taxed to its utm capacity to hold the audience which ame to hear the reverend gentleman The platform was prettily decorated with cut and potted flowers. The hoir furnished special music for the

33:3: "Yea, he loved the people, his saints are in thy hands, and they sat down at thy feet, and every one shall receive thy word." In opening his subject, the preacher spoke of the growth of the church since he had asmed the pastorate. He said that six years ago, on the first day of August, he had become pastor of the church, which at that time was passing through struggles of the severest kind That which appealed to him most was the feeling of need, not of any ad-vantage to himself, and in the years of his service he had met no trial which he had not foreseen would come. The only failure in his anticipations was a delay of seven months in building of the church, in which he had ned to preach his third anniversary sermon. Six years ago the mem-bership was 427, with about the same number as now of non-resident mem-Two hundred and nine have been add ed by baptism, 107 by letter. The value of church property as reported to the convention was six years ago \$5,000 resent value \$27,000. tributed for current expenses during these years were \$43,180, an increase of about 400 per cent.; for benevolen purposes the church contributed abou \$2,000; the Sunday school enrollmen acreased from 235 to about 500. steady increase. The present church building, now in its third year, is probably one of the best to be found in the Baptist denomination in these provinces, while the organization of

the church forces is of the best. feeling of reed which appealed to him in the call six years ago no longer exists, but the same motive that led him to change in the past induced him Mr. Everett and the others in doing sts, but the same motive that to accept the hearty and unanimous call to the first church in Montreal. 'Turning to the subject proper, the rev. gentleman said that Israel had come to a crisis in its history, a large and important gathering marking the and the last of his official career. Be fore the great law-giver bestows his parting blessing he announces his be-quest, consisting of three great facts,

1st. That God loved His people, 2nd. That God protects His people, 3rd. That God instructs His people.

The discourse was developed under the three heads:

I. The Divine Affection: "Yea, He loved the people." This fact imparts comfort and power in life, the bond and energy of all sacred relations and legitimate callings. What sunshine and gravitation are in the material world love is in the world of human activity and duty—the bond of the home, the inspiration of patriotism and the energy of religion. It is difficult for humanity to ap-

preciate the constancy of the love of God for the people, because we make our own feelings and construct the cri-terion by which we estimate the love

By rome God is regarded as a hard and unfeeling judge; by others as One who estimates justice and righteous ress as mere accidents, which mu not stand in the way of the expression of His love for those to whom they are partial; for example, a father may be so partial as to regard justice as cruelty when applied to his own child. To appreciate the constancy of God's love one must have not only change of heart but certain experier as well, as flustrated in Isaiah 49, 15-16. The love of God for His people is sacrificial: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten

"For the love of God is broader Than the measure of man's mind; And the heart of the Eternal Is most wonderfully kind."

2. The Divide Protection.—"All His saints are in thy hand." The hand is the symbol of power. His people are

Save Your MONEY.

To save your money, by getting more for it, ask your dealer in medicine to show you the new so cent size bottle of Johnson's Anopyne Liniment. It contains over three times as much as the old 25 cent style, which is a great saving to those who use this valuable family medicine. The superior quality of this old Anodyne has never been equaled.

JOHNSON'S LINIMENT

Fifty years age this month, Dr. Johnson left with me some Johnson's Anodyne Lintment. I remember him distinctly, and could tell you just how he was dressed on that day. I have sold Johnson's Liniment ever since. Can truly say it has maintained its high standard from that time to this. No medicine today possesses the confidence of the public to a greater extent. JOHN B. HAND, North Waterford, Me., Jan., 1891. As a family remedy it has been used and in-

dorsed for nearly a century. Every Mother abould have it in the house for many common all meyts, Internal as much as External.

Our book on INFLAMMATION free. Price 25 and 50c. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Man.

ist of the experimental farm, who concurs with me in the deductions drawn from this investigation. In His power. His possession, as His purchased inheritance. "Redeemed by His precious blood." His people are in the power of His protection. "No man is able to pluck them out of His hand." Only power can make the other attributes of God available. Omniscience, omnipresence and infinite love are but sources of anguish, if unaccompanied by power. The figure on the wife's tomb of a husband guarding her from the shafts of death illustrates the failure of omniscience, omnipresence and love without power. This power of God is in the service not of heartless, unfeeling nor blind force, but of

> 3. The Divine Instruction-"They sat at Thy feet and everyone received Thy word." A teachable disposition is the characteristic of the saints of God in all ages. God as the teacher of humanity not only imparts instruction but the capacity to receive instruction as well. A second characteristic of His saints is that they put into practice the instruction received. Know-ledge of the will of God does not benefit an individual until that will is put into practice. With the practical acceptance of these three great facts, Israel might with confidence and faith face all the difficulties of the unseen future. The same conditi make for the success of Israel in their day, will produce the same result in the history and experience of God's recole today. It is not the possession able these may be, that makes Church of Christ a force in the wor today, as much as the apprehension the fact that God loves His peop the fact that God loves His peop and protects them as they are eng in His service, and are willing to I the will of God as revealed by the word and the Holy Spirit into practical

Children Cry for CASTORIA

FRENCH COACH HORSES.

S. Sanborn Will Make a Great Show at the St. John Exhibition.

Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell, editor and manager of the Maine Farmer, who is known throughout New Brunswick as an authority on horses, in writing few days ago to a member of the Sun

staff, said, among other things:
"I spent yesterday with my friend,
J. S. Sanborn, the noted breeder of French coach horses, perfecting plans for his trip to St. John and the exhibit of his stock. For years I have been arxious that he should attend your exhibition and show his magnificent horses. This he will do this year, giving you an exhibition beyond anything ever seen on your grounds, un-less there is some hitch in transportation arrangements. He is sparing no expense to fit out his trappings, fa carts and rigs to please the crowd and will e' ow ten as grand animals as were ever seen on any grounds. . . . You will and Mr. Sanborn ready, willeverything possible to entertain th long line, by the side of runners, or in fancy hitches. He is one of the largest hearted men I ever knew, and you will enjoy his acquaintance."

SAW HUSBAND DROWN.

Warned by a Dream, His Wife Vainly Urged Him to Keep Out of the Water.

(Special to the Bun.) TORONTO, Aug. 27.—Dr. G. H. Cook, dentist, of Toronto, was drowned at Mimeo Beach, a summer resort near the city, on Saturday atternoon, in the presence of his wife and a number of friends. He had been camping on the lake shore, and reachcamping on the lake shore, and reached the bathing ground after the otherswere in the water. Rushing in, he was knocked down by a huge wave and carried out by the undertow, lost to-sight for some time and finally washed shore after being twenty-five minutes in the water. The most pitiful feature of the affair was the fact that

Mrs. Cook, who was among the bathers, could not be induced to leave the water, and when the body was cast ashore she helped to draw it out. Weeping over her husband's body, she said: "I had a dream a week ago to the effect that he would be drowned and had urged him to keep out of the

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cheese, which was easier in the west at the beginning of last week, took a sudden jump on Wednesday when on Peterboroboard 10%c. was secured. On Friday sa.esat Brockville were at 10% and 10%c.; Crmstown, 10 3-16c.; Madoo, 10%c.; Kingston, 10 5-16c. offered and refused Montreal quoted 10% to 10%c. Butter continued rather heavy and dull, at 21% to 21%c. for finest greamery in Montreal. heavy and duli, at 21½ to 21½c. for finest creamery in Montreal.

The tone of the market for spices is very firm, and especially so for pepper and nutmegs, and prices for such are likely to advance. Taploca for future shipment is higher than it has ever been before at this season, and cannot be laid down here under to puty paid, and from all accounts is likely to go higher.—Montreal Gazette.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's return of traffic earnings from August 14 to August 21st: 1899, \$550,000; 1898, \$491,000. Increase, \$59,000.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway system, August 15 to 21, are as follows: 1899, \$539,020; 1898, \$462,794. Increase, \$76,226.

HARDWARE PRICES.
(Journal of Commerce, Friday.)
This week har iron has advanced to \$2.10 for car lots, galvanized staples have advanced to \$3.80, with \$3.20 for bright staples. Iron pipe on the various sizes has enhanced as per prices current. The hase price of cast steel is now \$c. American sheet steel has been marked up 10c.; black sheet iron is also dearer. Wire nails are now listed at \$2.85 hase, with \$2.80 for carloads. It is regarded as very probable that wire nails will see \$3 before long. Makers cannot supply, and in rurn jobbers are cautious in accepting orders.

SHOES TENDING HIGHER SHOES TENDING HIGHER.

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.— The advance in leather in the United States, together with the active and steady movement abroad from this port and Quebec are features which will, in all arobability, shortly call for an advance here. Shoe manufacturers in Quebec are being confronted with the problem, the result of which has caused many to decide on shutting down. Under existing conditions higher prices for shoes would appear to be necessary if manufacturers would had even the minimum of profit lately realized.

Bentley's Liniment-the modern Pair