POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is an eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at $1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion $1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sales, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.

All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received.

Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrearages are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for is paid.

It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Be brief.

Write plainly and take special pains with names.

Write on one side of your paper only.

Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

WM. SOMERVILLE,
W. A. FERRIS.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B AUGUST 17, 1901.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct numeration of the population of the Dominion of Canada, as given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were.

This will save our readers and ourselves any trouble of correspondence in regard to the competition.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.

A PURE PARTY.

One of the reproaches which Liberals are called upon to bear is the charge of corruption made against their leaders. Opponents of the government persistently impugn the motives of the ministers, and assert with an apparently increasing bitterness that they are unworthy of confidence. Such statements are founded upon practically everything the government does; for it would seem that the condemnation of the opposition is entirely general.

It cannot be said that the reproach involved in this hostile criticism is really a thing which Liberals find intolerable. They know perfectly well—as indeed everybody does—that these complaints are not sincere; that they are made in pursuance of a plan of campaign which includes wholesale and sweeping charges at all times and in relation to all matters.

Liberals know, moreover, that instead of having to constantly condone or apologize for the misdeeds of their leaders, they can honestly point to a record which is in every respect creditable. It will scarcely be denied that any government under our representative system is exposed to the temptation of using public money for the securing of a party advantage; but Liberals who have carefully watched events at Ottawa must feel that the men who have been entrusted with responsibility have kept themselves above reasonable criticism in that regard.

Of course, it is too much to expect that the opposition would approve of all that has been done by the government. That would be quite out of accord with the tactics to which we have just alluded. But, in connection with the large expenditure of public money every year, it must be a source of satisfaction to Liberals in general to know that scarcely any item—certainly not one of any consequence—has been challenged in a specific way by the Conservatives. We are bound to assume that the opposition would have attacked any part of the general expenditure in respect of which they could have successfully appealed to public judgment.

There have been no scandals at Ottawa since 1896. We do not claim that the administration of affairs has been perfect; but one may fairly say that it has been clean, and it is in relation to purity that we are now writing. Opposition journals will not admit this much, because they have over and over again denounced government measures in all the moods and tenses, and probably will continue to do so. It must not be forgotten, however, that there is a vast difference between assertion and proof, and in not one of the instances in which they brought on an investigation were they able to make out the semblance of a case.

Who has forgotten the strong and sweeping charges which were made in connection with the purchase of the Drummond County Railway, and the absolute collapse of the case set up by the opposition? Equally significant was the failure of the Tories in the more recent episode of the Cook charges. In relation to the emergency rations there was not even the shadow of suspicion cast upon the motives or conduct of the minister of militia; while in respect of every other matter called in question the government has maintained its good name.

The charges made in connection with elections are those about which the Tory press speaks with the greatest positiveness and acrimony. This is to be expected. Unhappily, a good deal of petty corruption has prevailed in some of the election contests; but it is just as well to exercise a little common sense in relation to such matters. Bribery in one form or another is not the vice of Liberals alone. It is resorted to by men on both sides, and although rigorous measures may be adopted by those who are actually responsible for each campaign, it seems practically impossible to prevent individuals from attempting to secure an improper advantage.

No one believes that Liberals carry on corrupt campaigns, while Conservatives sacrifice themselves to purity. One side is just as deep in the mire as the other. What happens, however, is that the dominant party gets all the blame, while the opposing side escapes criticism. The extent to which bribery prevails, as well as the effect it produces, are greatly exaggerated; but it will always be true, since these practices are the acts of interested individuals, that the efforts to corrupt voters will proceed from persons who wish to see the government returned in power. It was so in the days of the Tory regime; it is probably so now.

What we do take exception to is the implication thrown out by Conservative journals that to the extent that bribery prevails at all it is countenanced and encouraged by the government and the Liberal party. We apprehend that the good sense of the people at large will concur in our view. To read some Tory journals one would be inclined to believe that the government at Ottawa had a paid band of ballot box stuffers and flimflam men upon whom they depended for maintenance in power. Such talk is not only unjust to an administration which has made itself conspicuous for general purity, but is absurd. Nothing of the kind exists, and no one believes the silly stories published in Tory papers.

A BASELESS CONTENTION.

There are some people in this world so contentious and so impervious to the influences of reason that they are ready to dispute the most self evident proposition. One may admire the courage of the man who stubbornly holds to the view that two and two make five; but it would be impossible to have the same feeling with respect to his judgment. In time he becomes a nuisance. It is not our disposition to apply this line of illustrative argument in any personal sense to the case of our Tory friends who display so much readiness to question everything which points to the success of Liberal administration; but we say unhesitatingly that it is hard to be patient with some of their contentions.

To anyone who has approached the subject with an open mind it must seem in the last degree absurd to be told that a substantial reduction in the scale of customs duties does not mean a lowering of popular taxation. We have no other form of taxation by the federal authorities than customs duties, and when these are cut down the government has done all that can be done to reduce the burdens of the people. Out of the fund thus accumulated are paid practically all the charges which the government has to meet. There is, of course, the impost on spirits and tobacco, which goes into the general treasury; but in dealing with the question of taxation it is usual to omit excise from the calculation.

It is to be observed that our contentious Tory friends do not deny that the rate of taxation has been reduced. They have the boldness to admit that much, and then pass on to argue that inasmuch as the lowered rate has produced a larger revenue therefore the government has increased the burdens of the people. To put the case on a practical and domestic form we have given the homely illustration of a grocer who cuts down the price of sugar from fifteen pounds for $1 to twenty pounds, and is then told by the consumer, who buys more sugar than he did in previous years that the cost of the staple has really been increased. Applying the illustration to taxation—which it fits precisely—we have maintained that when the government has lowered the scale of duties it has done all that it can to decrease the burdens which are imposed upon the people.

But the application of this apparently unanswerable illustration is disputed by Tory journals, although in so doing they run their heads blindly against a stone wall. They argue, for example, that Mr. Foster reduced taxation by $3,000,000, when, in 1894, he cut down the rate of duties on sugar. Suppose, however, that in 1895 and 1896 there had been an importation of sugar so much larger than in 1894 that the total revenue from that source had been increased beyond that of preceding years, would our Tory friends have maintained that taxation on sugar had not been reduced? We fancy not. But, if the volume of taxation is to be made the test that would be the logical conclusion to which they would be driven. Therefore, we hold that what was accepted as a reduction by Mr. Foster should be regarded as a reduction by Mr. Fielding.

No amount of hair splitting or juggling of words and figures can alter the indisputable fact that the Liberal tariff of 1897 involved a very considerable reduction in the rate of taxation. Good times succeeded, however, and in their prosperity, the people of Canada have seen fit to import very much more than in 1896. As a result they have contributed more to the public revenue than under the Foster tariff; but no sane man would say that because of this unforseen fact the government can fairly be charged with having increased the burden of taxation. The burden of taxation in the last analysis is the rate of customs duty, and no one can deny that the rate has been reduced.

A PECULIAR INCIDENT.

The St. John Freeman has given vent to many strange productions, but we venture to say none more peculiar than the article of last Saturday under the general title of "Events of the Week." The author of the article, we understand, was Police Magistrate Ritchie, who, under the guise of one of the Freeman's regular staff, gives vent to his spite against The Telegraph, the Local and Dominion governments. This is not the first anonymous contribution of Police Magistrate Ritchie to the Freeman. But Saturday's offence is particularly flagrant for the reason that the subject under discussion is the police troubles, and the police magistrate uses the columns to make a special plea in his own behalf, which might readily deceive the readers of that paper who would never expect to find the city's police magistrate appearing as an anonymous special newspaper pleader. We mistake the better feeling of all classes in this community, whether Catholic or Protestant, Conservative or Liberal, if any sympathy can be found for this species of Indian warfare. No greater injury could be done the claim for equal civic and political rights than has been inflicted upon that cause by the treachery and black hearted ingratitude evidenced in the article to which reference is made.

But, apart even from the evidence of baseness displayed, we have yet to learn that a public servant enjoying one of the most lucrative positions in the gift of the Local government, has the right to devote the time, which might with advantage be displayed in his official duties, in masquerading as an anonymous penny-a-liner. There is plenty of unfinished business in Police Magistrate Ritchie's court to use up his surplus energy. For example, the case of young Manson is still awaiting preliminary examination. Although the young man was arrested two months ago and remanded for a few days, he still languishes in jail without trial. We hear lots of talk of the rights of British freemen, but here is a case where a British freeman has been kept in jail for about two months without trial. One would almost think the Magna Charta had never been incorporated in the system of British jurisprudence as it is dispensed in the St. John police court. But probably Police Magistrate Ritchie had other and more pressing duties to perform, among which no doubt was the pleasant duty of writing for the Freeman a column and a half of badly worded abuse of the powers which placed him in his office.

The Freeman article of last Saturday has, however, conferred one benefit upon St. John and that is in assisting The Telegraph to expose to the public the active agent, who has with so much assiduity, sought to stir up the religious passions of our citizens by inciting creed against creed. That this agent should be a person holding a judicial position almost staggers belief, but The Telegraph withheld the exposure until its evidence could be corroborated beyond successful contradiction. We trust our expose may at least prevent a repetition of the offence.

NEW BRUNSWICK HORSES.

The stock raisers of New Brunswick are interested in the coming of Col. Dent, the imperial remount agent, who is engaged in purchasing horses in Canada for the British government. The horse-breeding industry in this province received a very serious set back some years ago by the introduction into the United States tariff of an import duty of twenty-five dollars on every horse taken into that country. Previous to the imposing of that prohibitive duty, New Brunswick horses found a ready sale in the New England markets. Since that time comparatively few horses have been raised compared with former years, as the product was a drug on the market, the selling price not being sufficient to reimburse the stock raisers. This applies to the general classes of riding and carriage horses, for there has always been a better demand for serviceable draught horses of proper size and weight.

The visit of Col. Dent, if successful, may lead to a revival of a profitable trade in horses, for if our farmers are at all sure of a cash market at their own doors, they will respond to the demand by the breeding of the class and quality of animals required by the British government. We trust, therefore, that general interest will be taken by stock raisers to make Col. Dent's visit sufficiently successful to induce him to make New Brunswick one of the permanent purchasing depots for the large number of suitable horses required for remounts for the British army.

THE MENACE DISAPPEARS.

So much has been written of the great Russian military railway through Siberia to the Pacific ocean, that even well informed military critics have professed to see in it a great menace to British and Japanese interests in the East. The public mind has been filled with apprehension at the ease with which Russia would be able to pour its troops into Port Arthur or any pint near the Trans-Siberian Railway, and many of us regarded India as good as gone from the British occupancy. It now appears from the facts given by the Odessa correspondent of the London Times, that even under the most favorable circumstances, the journey from Moscow to Port Arthur will occupy, on an average, 28 days. In fact, the railway officials will not guarantee arrival under a month and a half, as storms on Lake Baikal and ice on the Shilka and Amur during certain portions of the year are almost certain to occasion unforseen delays. This estimate is prepared for ordinary occasions, but if the single track line should be blocked by heavy troop trains, as the British experience with a single track line in South Africa, proves, inevitably must be the result no one can say when they may arrive at their destination.

Under these circumstances Russia, in case of war in the East, must rely chiefly upon water transportation. The Russian government promised, when it began this great undertaking, to equip a railroad which would carry passengers from Europe to Port Arthur in seven days, in a train de luxe, travelling at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The Russian public are properly very much annoyed at the condition of the road. The construction has been so imperfect that the heavy engines destroy the rails, while in certain districts the roadbed is washed away after every heavy rain. Before this railway can become of great military value to Russia, it must be reconstructed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Canada lifted the Canada cup. It is now up to the Shamrock to take home the American cup.

There will be a "yellow streak" from Manitoba when the golden grain of the west is shipped to the seaboard.

Lord Milner has been captured by one of the fair sex. This is a greater achievement than the wily De Wet could accomplish.

The Toronto World announces that MacKenzie and Mann may buy the I. C. R. This ranks with W. F. Maclean's purchase of the C. P. R. for $1.

The Montreal water is reported to contain vegetable matter in a "putrescent condition," and a certain amount of sewage. This must be pleasant news to the citizens who drink water in that city.

Sir Charles Tupper has been found. He was interviewed on Sunday at Winnipeg and arrived at a number of conclusions by "logical deductions" and "prophesied" certain results would follow. He proved a false prophet in 1896 and a poor philosopher in 1900.

The water of the wells for the new water supply of Chatham, N. B., is reported to be chemically pure. We observe from the analytical data that some of the water contains 1175 milligrammes of solid matter per litre. This would hardly be a chemically pure water. About three-quarters of this matter is common salt.

Halifax, Aug. 12—The American four-masted barquentine, Prescilla, for New York, with chalk, struck Cape Ledge, Bay of Fundy, last night.

The above is a specimen of the news sent from Halifax. Any wreck on the Nova Scotian coast is credited to the Bay of Fundy. We will next hear that Shelburne, Liverpool and Bridgewater are situated in the Bay.

The civic authorities of Montreal have received a communication from the governor general's secretary, to the effect that the civic reception to be tendered the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall must be a very select affair, or their royal highnesses will not attend. Better send the secretary a directory of the city of St. John and let him select who will be permitted to attend the reception in this city.

If the Knights Templars are as well pleased with St. John as our citizens are pleased to have them honor our city as their meeting place, we may expect to have the meeting of the Great Priory here some other year. Senator Ellis, Dr. Thomas Walker, F. A. Jones and other members of the order have had the hearty co-operation of the citizens in making St. John a pleasant meeting place for the Great Priory.

COURT NEWS.

Supreme Court Chambers.

Before His Honor Judge McLeod Tuesday morning, in re Ira Cornwall estate, an order was made approving the security and settling the case on appeal to the supreme court of Canada. W. A. Ewing appeared for Mary D. A. Cornwall, and J. R. Armstrong, K. C., for the Halifax Banking Company, a creditor.

In the case of Jack vs. Bonnell, judgment was given on the 14th of June last, and the last day on which notice of appeal could be served, by statute, was July 4th. Mr. Wallace, who appeared for the defendant, claims that he never received the notice, which, acording to the plaintiff, was placed under his office door during his absence from the city. The question which came before his honor was, whether further time for serving notice of an appeal could be granted. Mr. W. A. Ewing, appearing for the plaintiff, applied for further time and gave notice of appeal to the supreme court of Canada, and to perfect the case on appeal. Mr. Wm. B. Wallace, K. C., opposed the application. The judge reserved his decision until this morning.

Tuesday afternoon the case of Copp vs. Bannister came before his honor. The defendant was under arrest in Albert county and wished to make a disclosure. The clerk of the peace was disqualified as he was acting as attorney for Mr. Copp. There is no commissioner in the county and so he applied to Judge Wells, of Westmorland county, for examination. This was objected to by the plaintiff on the ground that Judge Wells had no jurisdiction. A rule nisi for a writ of prohibition was obtained from Judge McLeod, and was argued before him yesterday. The uestion is really one of construction of the statute, and is rather an important one. The judge said that he did not think he had the power to issue a writ of prohibition to a county court judge, and dismissed the rule nisi without costs.

Mr. Wm. B. Wallace, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. G. Teed, K. C., for the defendant.

In the case of Jack vs. Bonnell, Judge McLeod granted the application of W. A. Ewing for the plaintiff for further time in which to serve notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, on the defendant. This was the case where the notice of appeal was left at the office of the attorney for the defendant, but was never received by the attorney himself. Mr. William B. Wallace, K. C., appeared for the defendant and opposed the application.

Before His Honor Junge McLeod Thursday, in the case of the James Shearer Company vs. McLean, an application was made by the defendant for security for costs. It was shown that the plaintiff was a foreign corporation, not having any regular place of business in the province. In view of these facts, the judge granted an order that security should be given by the plaintiff for the defendant's costs. Mr. H. F. Puddington appeared for the defendant in support of the application, and Mr. J. J. Porter for the plaintiff.

Admiralty Court.

The case of Clarence McGregor Roberts against the steamship Pawnee was again before his honor Judge McLeod Wednesday morning and more evidence was taken on behalf of the plaintiff. This is the collision case which took place just off the mouth of the harbor a few weeks ago, in which the steamer Pawnee ran into and sank the schooner Roland. William Henry Porter, the cook of the schooner, testified that at the time of the collision the weather was thick, the wind S. S. W. and very light. He said a good watch was being kept on board the schooner, which was going about a mile and a half an hour, while the steamer he thought was going five miles an hour. The blow the schooner received was a hard one, nearly knocking him off his feet and throwing the captain against the cabin and injuring him. The captain was again hurt when he jumped to the small boat as the schooner was sinking.

There was some discussion concerning the bail deposited by the agents of the steamer. A bond given by Joseph Knight and Joseph Scammell for $9,500 had been deposited in the Bank of New Brunswick, and also cash to the amount of $9,500. Mr. Coster thought that the bond ought to be sufficient, and that the money should not be idle in the bank. This question was not decided. Mr. H. H. McLean, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. J. Coster for the defendants.

Equity Chambers.

Yesterday morning the case of Gallagher vs. the City of Moncton came before His Honor Judge Barker, and an important decision was given by the judge. Mr. Frank Sweeny, referee in equity, was appointed to take accounts between the parties. He entered into his duties and then demanded that his fees should be paid to him from day to day. Neither side was agreeable to this proposition, and his honor was asked Tuesday to decide whether the fees should be paid from day to day, who should pay them, or whether their payment should take place when the inquiry was finished. His honor ruled that, treating the question as an abstract one, and the referee's fees not appearing to be in danger, the fees should not be paid until the reference was disposed of and the whole work completed. Mr. M. G. Teed, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. W. B. Chandler, K. C., for the city, and Mr. E. R. Chapman for the referee, Mr. Sweeny.

County Court Chambers.

Northrup vs. Perkins came before His Honor Judge Forbes Tuesday morning. This is a review case, in which W. H. Henderson, parish court commissioner of Springfield, gave a verdict for the plaintiff. Preliminary objections were taken for the plaintiff, first: That the affidavit was sworn before the attorney for the defendant; second: That the affidavit was not entitled in the court and cause; third: That the commissioner did not initial the exhibits. The case was then argued on the merits, the judge reserving the preliminary points. The defendant asks that the verdict be set aside on the ground that there was no contract or service. His honor adjourned the case, taking time to consider. Mr. Tweedie, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. Raymond for the defendant.

The case of Segee vs. March came up in the afternoon. It is an application for the examination of the defendant for disclosure. It was postponed until the 26th, on motion of Mr. Porter, for the plaintiff.

Probate Court.

The last will and testament of James F. Hamilton was admitted to probate Tuesday afternoon, and letters testamentary were granted to Abbie Russell Hamilton, the widow of the deceased. The estate consists of $56,000 personal property, the bulk of which is left to the widow. Barnhill & Sanford, proctors.

NEW FALL CLOTHING!

MEN'S PANTS 38 CENTS A LEG, OR 75 CENTS A PAIR AND UP.

We have just received our fall stock of CLOTHING, comprising MEN'S, YOUTHS and BOYS' ULSTERS, OVERCOATS and REEFERS, MEN'S, YOUTHS and BOYS' SUITS, MEN'S and BOYS' PANTS, UNDERWEAR, etc., etc. We are showing a large stock in all the above lines and the prices have been marked very low. We will be glad to have you examine the goods and prices, so you may know where to buy when you want anything in our line. REMEMBER THE ADDRESS.

MEN'S SUITS $1.00 A GARMENT, OR $3.00 A SUIT AND UP.

J. N. HARVEY, 199 UNION STREET, Opera House Block, St. John, N. B.

Keep the Flies Out

—BY BUYING—

Fly Screens and Screen Doors.

Also—Don't buy a Mower or Rake till you have seen The McCormack.

A. M. ROWAN, - 331 Main St., N.E.

Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap won't wash away as readily as other soaps, and does the work more thoroughly with less labor.

Use Strachau's Gilt Edge Soap and you'll have the best Soap.

Save the wrappers and you can get the best premiums.

SPORTING EVENTS OF A DAY

THE TURF.

The programme of events at Eastport the first week in September is

Monday, Sept. 2d.—2.20 class, purse $250; 2.25 class, purse, $150; 2.37 class, purse, $100.

Tuesday, Sept. 3d.—2.23 class, purse, $200; 2.27 class, purse, $100; 2.35 class, purse, $100.

Wednesday, Sept. 4th.—2.18 class, purse, $300; 2.30 class, purse, $100; 2.40 class, purse, $100.

Entries close Aug. 24, 1901.

The events for the fall meeting of the Amherst Driving Park are:

Tuesday, Aug. 27th.—2.30 trot, purse, $200; free-for-all pace, purse, $300.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.—2.25 trot and pace, purse, $200; free-for-all trot, purse, $300.

Ben H. Wins.

Rockland, Me., Aug. 13—In the horse races here this afternoon, Ben H., of St. Stephen, N. B., won the 2.33 trot and pace, capturing the last three heats in a five-heat race, his fastest heat being 2.23¼. "Hod" Nelson was thrown from a sulky by a collision in the 2.24 class race, but not seriously injured.

YACHTING.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—The Canadian yacht Invader won again today in a grand race and the Canada's cup goes back across the border. Captain William Hale Thompson and the crew of the defeated Cadillac are crestfallen. They were beaten at all points.

The times were:

	Start.	Turn.	Finish.
Invader	11.30	1.57.35	3.07.30
Cadillac	11.30	1.59.35	3.09.49

Elapsed time of winner, 3.37.30. Elapsed time of loser, 3.39.49.

THE DEAF MADE TO HEAR.

St. Thomas, June 1—A modern miracle was made known today when Mr. Riddle, of this city, announced that he had recovered his hearing. He has been almost entirely deaf, and it borders on the maraculous to find him able to hear everything with great distinctness. As his case is proving of such universal interest, we give Mr. Riddle's own statement. "My hearing was always poor, and not long ago I became almost deaf. It was the result of Catarrhal Inflammation, but nothing did me good until I used Catarrhozone. It cured my trouble, and I strongly recommend it to the deaf." Fully nine-tenths of the deafness is the result of Catarrh, and can be cured by Catarrhozone. The cures of even deafness wrought by this remedy in cases of even twenty years standing are really astounding. Among many others, ministers of the gospel testify to the wonderful powers of Catarrhozone, and your druggist can tell of some astounding cases in his own experience. Better give it a trial, if your hearing is impaired. Price $1.00; small size 25 cents, druggists of N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S.

Arch Rock Blown Up.

San Francisco, Aug. 15—Shortly after noon today, Arch Rock, one of the greatest menaces to safe navigation in San Francisco Bay, was destroyed. Over 30 tons of nitro glycerine was employed to remove the rock, which lay midway between Alcatraz Island and Lime Point. The rock was several acres in extent and all but its summit was under water.

CRAMPS ARE LIKE BURGLARS,

they come unexpectedly, and when they are least welcome. Be armed with a one minute cure for cramps and keep Polson's Nerviline handy; its acts instantaneously. Nerviline's anodyne power is unique, for its composition expresses the highest medical progress of the age. Polson's Nerviline is a true comfort in the family for in all dangerments of the stomach and bowels it is an absolute specific. Nerviline has five times greater medicinal value than any other remedy and is sold in large 25 cent bottles. Try it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property in amounts to suit at low rate of interest. H. H. Pickett, solicitor, 50 Princess street, St. John. 8-12-dw

HALIFAX IS SLOW THINKS A CORRESPONDENT

Writer in Boston Transcript Relates an Incident of the Slow Coach Ways of the Garrison City.

A special correspondent of the Boston Transcript who has been "writing up" Halifax, thinks the garrison city a pretty sleepy old place. In the course of an extensive description the writer has this to say

"Well," I said, with fraternal informality to a Halifax editor, "what's the current excitement in these parts?"

He thought a very long time and I realized that current excitement is not a thing of every-day occurrence in Halifax. Finally he said:

"Well, we're going to have the Duke of York here in October."

I fully believe if I had asked him when the last exciting event occurred he would have named the visit of Lord Aberdeen in 1897; and if I had asked for the one before that, he would have said the time when the late Queen's father, the Duke of Kent, commanded the garrison here in 1820. So strongly English is Halifax, so closely related to the social life of the old country, so dominated by the garrison life, that these visits of royalty are about the only events that really stir the staid old city out of its accustomed calm.

And apropos of the coming visit of royalty, there is a very pretty rumpus which well illustrates the difficulty Canada has in trying to ride, circus fashion, that sadly unmatched pair, democracy and aristocracy. A banquet was arranged to be attended by a select list of fifty, including the higher military and naval officers, a few conspicuous civilians, and the bishops of the church of England and the Church of Rome. When the list was published, one of the uninvited, who bears that ancient and dignified name, Pro Bono Publico, came out promptly in the papers with a very telling inquiry as to why the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches, numerically greater than the other two, were unrepresented; setting forth that as Canada has no state church, all denominations or none should be included, and rudely suggesting that as the civilian taxpayers foot the bill they should manage the banquet. Then followed a perfect torrent of communications, signed by such worthy and prominent Haligonians as "Citizen," "Taxpayer," and "Subscriber," in which there was much reference to "gold lace and cocked hat arrogance," "military bantams" and the like. At the present writing, the last blow, and a very telling one for the soldiers, has been struck by one of those diabolical geniuses who can quote Bible texts on both sides of any argument. His two-column communication may be summed up in the very pertinent inquiry: "What would Jesus do?" and the churches who are clamoring for their rights are put in a rather poor light by such texts as these: "He who would be chief among you, let him be your servant," "My kingdom is not of this world."

Subsidies for Sugar Factories.

Kingston, Ja., Aug. 15—The government has decided with the sanction of the imperial authorities, to further the establishment of several large, central sugar factories, by guaranteeing the interest on the investment for a certain number of years. An expert to advise the Jamaican government is coming from England. On his arrival a conference with the planters will be held. Opinions are divided as to whether American or British machinery is the best.