SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The meeting of the provincial execuparlor last Friday was of an earnest

practical character.

The field secretary's summarized report of the World's Convention showed that the delegates who went from this province gathered much which will make them of more value to the home work. Miss Lucas having completed the two months of severe work for which the association engaged her, returns to college for a post graduate year of special studies for her work. She has given 28 addresses, conducted 7 conferences of teachers and 8 primary children's hours, besides much of personal interviews and conference, and travelled 1,668 miles. from work planned one year ago were ted out, and suggestions made for the future.

The normal department under Supt E. R Machum shows vigor. Papers are now ready for the normal class examination to take place in early September. At least 150 are expected to take the examination this year.
Robert Reid, superintendent of the
home department, found opportunity
during his summer business trip of furthering the work of this depart-

The meeting, however, concentrated on the preparation for the provincial convention of October 18-20 at Moncon. The programme committee, comd of T. S. Simms, Rev. Geo. R. G. Haley, E. R. Machu R. G. Haley, E. R. Machum and the field secretary, will meet in Mr. Machun's office on this (Tuesday) even-ing, at 7.30. It is intended to make this convention one of practical work, inviting all county and parish officers, superintendents and teachers, normal class and home department leaders. Let these begin now to plan

for setting there.

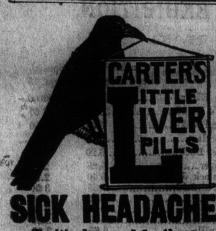
Members of this committee rejoice the advanced Sunday school steps ken by the Baptists in their recent maritime denominational gathering at Anherst. Such men as Rev. Mr. Freeman, Messrs. Simms, Baker and others well known in provincial work, are leaders therein. This well illustrates how everywhere the international, interdenominational work is helping the work of the several churches or denominations. This is one of the designs of the international work. Every church should gather all it can from the general conventions for its own Sunday schools. The association is an economic expenditure for one of the best auxiliaries which the denominations have. Hence the continental leaders of denominations are foremost

en international platforms. Kent county Sunday schools will re-nember their convention at Harcourt on 1st and 2nd. Charlotte county meets at St. George on Tuesday and Wednesday next week.

BODY OF SAILOR MOILWAINE FOUND.

While the steamer Belfast was at this port early in the month Andrew McIlwaine, one of the crew, was lost everboard. All efforts to recover the body were futile. On the 30th ult. Mollw une's body was picked up near Hamilton's mill. The remains were sent to the morgue and Coroner T. D. Walker was notified. At first it was not known whose body it was, many inclining to the opinion it was that of Wm. Thomson, who is supposed to have been lost in the falls some days since. Moliwaine, who was about 27 years of age, was a Carrickfergus man, and suspecting that the resailor. James Kelly, who hails from Carrickfergus, at once set out to ascer-tain the truth of the matter. He in-terviewed Societary Killen of the Ship Laborers' union, who loaded the Belfast, and arranged to have the remains examined by some of the men who worked on the ship. Early in the afternoon Carl Kemp, Fred Riley and Frank O'Neill II viewed Ithe remains with Coroner Walker, and assured that gentleman that they were satissed the body was that of Mollwaine Mr. Kelly was well acquainted with the deceased, and knowing that he was a member of the Orange order interviewed several prominent mem-ters of the association and withou any difficulty arranged to give him a

respectable burial.
Undertaker Chamberlain was en gaged to look after the funeral arments, and the interment tool at three o'clock Wedn Mr. Kelly is entitled to a great deal of credit for the trouble he took in connection with the matter.



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Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, alignstion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfact remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coafed Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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ANOTHER LANDSLIDE

At Sand Point, Covering About Three **Hundred Feet of Ground**

The Alleged Cause of the Trouble-The Responsibility for the Accident.

When the celebrated trestle whari id into the slip at Protection street, and the city sustained a loss directly and indirectly amounting to nearly 100,000, the citizens regarded the char ter of accidents as practically closed. The adoption of a solid cribwork whar idered a reversion to correc nciples, and it was generally sup sed that future operations at Sand Point would be guided by the expens ive knowledge of the character of the soil which was then acquired. Until lately all has gone well. Engineer Peters' plans were followed and sub tantial structures have been the re The city, however, departed about last April from the principle civic management with regard to this reporty, and what the conseque ay be it is difficult to foretell. the signing of the agreement with the C. P. R. the upper portion of the Sand Point property has virtually passed into the hands of that corporaon. To them, therefore, as respon sible, the citizens naturally looked when the news was heard on the reets on the 30th ult. of another ndslide at Sand Point. At first there was a report that the wharf had col apsed during the night, but this, fortunately, proved entirely untrue.

The landslide, however, was very extensive, and extended from Union street down the whole length of No. 4 warehouse, a distance of over three hundred feet. One track was completely pushed beneath the warehouse, and had there been cars on it the damage to the building would have een very destructive. The next track. running parallel to the first and containing several flat cars, was moved right up to the warehouse, so that in some places the rail was underneath the building, while the cars were jammed so closely against the side that they were with great difficulty emoved yesterday morning. The third track was badly twisted and the piling beneath bent and broken. The earth beneath the fourth track had slid a great distanace toward the wharf, the strain was so great on the rails that they had broken, and at high tide the track was beneath the water. around this track the earth was badly cracked, and in several places the banks were very steep where earth had sunk. Number 4 warehouse is the only one affected, and it is to the credit of the builders the manner in which it has stood the strain. It settled about nine or ten inches in middle, but not enough to crack the glass over the doors. The side was slightly crooked where the cars had jammed against it, but otherwise it was all right. The piling beneath the building remains as straight and firm as when driven. The wharf itself is not in the least affected by the hervy mass of earth which has been driven against it, and remains as firm and strong as ever. The cause of the landslide is very apparent. When the wharves were built, a hole into which the cribs were sunk was dredge about forty-five feet in depth, and this extended six or eight feet beyond the inner edge of the wharf toward the shore. The land then gradually sloped until the shore was reached. After the wharves were finished, piles were sunk nd the trestle work was built, upor which the tracks were laid. The C. P. R. then undertook to fill the space etween the shore and the wharf with earth. This work has been going on irregularly for a year. The filing in

the side of the wharf. The whole trouble, it is alleged, has een caused by the C. P. R. filling in thousands of tons of gravel taken from the Christopher pit. This was deresited on the shore side of the slope, and as it became steeper has slid forward against the trestle work. prehing it under the warehouse and knocking away the supports. The front of the warehouse rests upon the wharf and is secure. Despite reports to the contrary, there seems to be no in ication of any movement of the wharf itself, and it is not probable

was started from the shore and con-

sequently spread out toward the wharf. This last few days a large quantity

of earth has been put in, and it naturally was forced toward the hole along

that any will occur. The responsibility for this accident raises once more the question of the isdom of the contract with the C. P. R. It is clear that if the filling had been done from the front to the rear instead of the reverse, as has been done, the strain would have avoided, or at least would have been very gradual. In view of this the wirg sections of the contract are

material:

9. That the company will at its own expense provide such filling as may be required on the said premises and land colored yellow not including the filling of any crib work, which shall be done by and at the expense of the city, and will make no charge for any filling which may have been done by the company on the said premises or on the land colored yellow on the said plan marked "A." And as soon as the said track supports are constructed or the necessary filling done, the company at its own expense will lay and construct and thereafter maintain thereon and upon the said premises end upon the said land colored yellow on said plan marked "A." The railway sidings now considered necessary for the business and traffic of the company at the said wharf and warehouses Nos. 3 and 4, and at and in connection with said berths and warehouses Nos. 3 and 4, and at and in connection with said berths and warehouses Nos. 1 and 2 which tracks and sidings are approximately shown on the said plan marked "A." Provided that the city will first, from time to time as may be required, construct for the support of such tracks and sidings, pile tresties with suitable deeks, or, in the thereof, crib work with suitable deeks. And all

out the company covenants that it will during the continues of this agreement, keep and maintain the railway tracks and sidings and track supports which it may lay and use, or which may be laid by the city under this agreement upon the said premises and land covered yellow, in a good state of efficiency and repair, the cost of the maintenance of such railway tracks and sidings or track supports, if used by any other person or persons, corporation or corporations than the company, to be apportioned and forme as per clause nine.

As it appears from the foregoing

As it appears from the foregoing that the company's bound to provide the filling and so maintain the tracks in a state of efficiency and repair it may be fairly assumed that this less will not fall upon the city except perhaps so far as the damage to the warehouses may be concerned. This will not, however, se a very serious matter, as there is no probability of any further slide: The greatest damage is to the tracks and track supperts which are ruined and will be quite expensive to replace. In the board of tride suggestions for amendment of the contract there

was a provision expressly rendering the company liable for damage caused. the warehouses by negligence of the company or its employes. c'aise was not adopted by the council, the company protesting that for such occurrences they would be figure in any event. Should the injury to the warehouses become really serious the non-adoption of this clause may prove to be a matter of regret. The citizens, however, must feel pleased to find that their position is no tlan the agreement shows it to be Up to a late hour last evening there was no change in the situation.

AN ARAB PROVERS WITH A

(From the Carlo, Egypt, Sphinx.) Who can affirm that the mule enter-

ed the jug? This proverb is frequently quoted to show that, though one may scientiously believe in a thing which may seem extravagant in itself, it is better not to repeat it from fear of being disbelieved. It arises from the following Arabic legend: An Arab who denied the existence of genil bought a mule and took is home. When performing his evening ablutions he saw the mule enter a jug, and this so scared him that he ram sh ing to the neighbors and told them what he had seen; they, thinking him mad, endeavored to appease hime but all in vain; he vociferated more and more, so that the authorities sent him to the madhouse. When the dector came to see him he repeated the account of what he had seen, whereupon the doctor ordered him to be detained. He continued, upon each visit of the doctor, to repeat his statement until his friends succeeded in persuading him that, if he wished to regain his freedom, he must recant; this he did, and the doctor set him at liberty, to the great joy of his family and friends. On making his ablutions as before he again saw the mule this time peeping out of the jug, but on this occasion he contented himself with remarking to the mule: 'Oh, yes. I see you well enough, but who would believe me? And I have had enough for a hergain Mr Ward in company that the genil, to avenge themselves for his disbelief in them, had transformed one of themselves into a mule and as such entered the jug.

WRECK SALE.

The sale of the cargo and hull of the wrecked schooner Silver Cloud drew : large number of people at Walker's wharf 30th ult. T. T. Lantalum was the auctioneer. The feed was first offered in five and ten bag lbts: bags brought 35c. per bag; ten more sold at 23c. per bag, and five at 22c. per bag. The remainder sold at 22c. per bag. A lot of matched boards sold at \$2.30, and a lot of clapboards at \$7.80; two barrels, containing som sugar, sold for \$2.50, while a lot of pir rollers brought 5c. each; four casks parafine old sold at \$6 per cask, and one cask at \$2.25; some 35 barrels of flour, sold in lots, brought from \$1.70 to \$2.30 per barrel; nine barrels meal crought 75c. per barrel.

There was a lot of other general merchandise, such as tea, tobacco, soap furniture, etc., in small lots, which furniture, etc., in smell realized \$64.10. The schooner, with her apparel; etc.

was sold to Mr. Letteney of Digby for \$105. MAORIS AND THE QUEEN

The native chief Tuta Nihoniho has suggested to the New Zealand premier, in view of the foreign outlook, that the government should form a force of \$,000 or 4,000 natives. Tuta says the Maoris will not stand idly by the their mother, the Queen, is beset by many enemies. A great native meeting has been held at Papawawi Wairipara, at which the governor and Admiral Pearson receive a warm welcome. The admiral was referred to as "the chief of the war cances of the Queen," "The chief of the fighting men of the sea," "Commander of the vasty deep," and "Chief of the winged war-birds."—British Australasiun.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. The committee appointed to investi-gate the administration of the officers of the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, will make its report tomor-row. The report will show that the supreme officers have not been dere-lict in their duties and not guilty of

any wrong-deing.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. The election of members of the board of control of the Knights of Pythias endownment fund occurred today and resulted as follows: President, J. A. Hinsey, fillinois; members, W. M. Loomis of Michigan; J. W. Blackwell. Kentucky.

CONSUMPTION CURED

FROM THE KLONDYKE.

Ward of Dawson City in Town He Brought Out \$70,000 in Dust Besides Owning About \$200,000 Worth in Claims.

(Campbellton Enterprise.)

Any person who may have been at the depot on the arrival of the mixed rain from Quebec on Saturday night and noticed the few passengers that arrived would not have thought that among them was one of the men who have achieved fortune and thereby fame in the Klondyke. But such was the case, and the representative of this paper, seeing the name C. E. Ward, Dawson City, N. W. T., on the register at the Commercial Hotel, at once took steps to find the gentleman and elicit a little information for the benefit of the readers of this journal At a distance nothing would indicate that Mr. Ward had passed three years in the region of the Klondyke, but on getting closer one cannot help noticing a very curious looking watch chair and also a queer looking scarf pin from which a dlamond gleams. The chain is composed of 17 solid

gold nuggets, which have a small link

to fasten each other together, and the charm is another nugget mixed with a piece of white rock. The crossbar of the chain is a nugget battened out The scarf pin is a nugget about an inch long. Mr. Ward, who is a native of Kentville, N. S., became a member of the Northwest Mounted Police in 1889, and in 1895, when volunteers were asked for to go to Klondyke, was ne of the first who volunteered. first detachment left Seattle on the 5th of June, 1895, by steamer, and landed at Forty Mile or Fost Cudahy as it is cailed, on the 24th of July, 1895. Noth ing was then known of the gold at Dawson. The police were at once set to work building barracks and some of the lumber was cut in the fall of 1895. twenty miles up the river. In the spring of 1896 some politemen, including Mr. Ward, cut wood on the site on which Dawson City stands today. One of them, an Englishman named Thornton, took a box with him and lid some washing on a creek near by, and said that the sand gave a coloring of gold, but he was laughed at for pains. In August of 1890 G. Cormack discovered the first gold in the locality of Dawson City, and a little later some of the policemen were sent to Dawson City and already found a number of policemen there. Finding the claims on Bonanza Creek up to No. 36 taken up, they decided to stake No. 37, 38, 29, and pulled straws of hay to determine the ownership of each claim. Mr. Ward drew the medium length and consequently staked claim No. 38 on nanza Creek, 18 miles from Dawson

His time not being up in the police force, he got a man to work it for him, as after a claim is staked a man has to reside and work for three months to get possession. When this man's work was washed up in the spring of 1897 the washing netted the nice little sum of \$38,000, half of which went to Mr. Ward and one half to the man. Finding the gold dust too heavy to carry back to Dawson with Andrew Nelson and J. Dalgarn bought claims 33 and 42 on Bonanza and No. 3 on Gold Bottom, near Old Discovery, paying \$30,000 for these in '97, and a balance of \$20,000 to be paid in the spring of '98. After last wim ter's work at the washup this spring Mr. Ward netted a clear \$70,000 after paying all expenses, royalties, balince of purchase, etc. Having been absent from his native place for about four years, Mr. Ward decided to return home, and left Dawson City on the 17th of July on the steamer Willie Irving, bound up the Yukon Making a detour on foot of four mil around the White Horse Rapids, they en journeyed a hundred miles; on Lake Bennet, crossing the summit through Canon City, and thence fifteen miles of hard, rough wagoning to Dyea, from where he sailed down the coast to 'Frisco, arriving here, as above stated, on Saturday night, en route to Kentville, N. S. Mr. Ward stated that there was twenty or thirty eet of snow on the summit, but it was packed hard and was good walkng, but that some places were awfully

Dawson City every claim is taken up, and so far very little gold has been found outside of that limit, Mr. Ward holds the opinion that gold will possibly be found lower down the river on U. S. territory, as the ground there is similar in formation to that around Dawson. Speaking of the winters, he said they were similar to Manitoba, out he preferred the winter in the Yukon, as there was no wind. The average fall of snow was three feet, and the snow remained on the trees all winter. The first snow generally fell in October, and there was plenty of running water for shicing the first week in May, when the snow began to melt. Questioned as to why the gravel was got out in the winter when the ground had to be thawed, he said there was less expense attached to it than, by doing so in summer, as a hole was dug in winter and the pay dirt got out at once, and more capital being necessary to do the work in summer. Mr. Ward says that he was never frostbitten white there, and that the police worked out all the vinter, cutting wood, etc. The sun isappears for about two months or o, but there is always something like twilight, which gives enough light to work by. On the other hand, in the summer months it is light enough to ead a newspaper all night. Mr. Ward is of opinion that very little work will be done this winter, the miners re-fusing to pay the royalty demanded, which amounts to ten per cent. As it is only necessary for a man to work claim three months in the year, it is easily to be seen that many peo-ple in Dawson will be compelled to return and others to be maintained by the government. Mr. Ward stated that there were 20,000 people in Daw-on ,and on his way back he met from ten to twelve boats loaded with le every day on their way there. Mr. erd intends visiting London and erlin this winter and disposing of the claims if possible, will return to Dawson

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 30,-The

steamer Roanoake arrived here today from St. Michaels with four hundred and fifty passengers and gold just which a conservative estimate places which a conservative estimate places at \$1,100,000. The bulk of it is the property of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Northwest Trading and Transportation Co. The amount consigned to the bank is \$60,000. A majority of the passengers were men who went to Dawson City in last year's rush. They have no gold, but lots of experience. The fortunate pas-sengers numbered about 75. Of these

probably twenty-five had over \$16,000

each. The amounts held by the re-

maining fifty range from \$100 to \$56,-The following is a list of the richest ones and the amounts they have brought back: N. W. Jenkins, \$53,000 Anderson, \$50,000; Geo. Car mack, \$35,000; Stick Jim, \$35,000; Tagish Charley, \$35,000; Ike Powers, \$15,000; H. Doane, \$15,000; F. Renaud These men were among the first who went to the Klondyke. Carmack was the discoverer of the Klondyke. He located the first claim on Bonanza creek.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS. United States Correspondents in Lon-

don on the Situation. NEW YORK, Aug. 28 .- The threat-

ening aspect of affairs in China is a topic on which all of the London corespondents of the leading dailies dwell today.

Mr. Ford, cabling to the Tribune, "A topic of absorbing interest is the supposed stiffening of British olicy toward Russia in China. Mr. Balfour has not remained in the foreign office in this sultry weather, when the breezes are blowing over the golf links, without his having serious work to do. What seems probable is the adoption of an aggressive policy for enforcing a demand for a Britist sphere of influence in China which will be definitely reserved and from which foreign rivals will be warned off. If today's despatches to the Daily Mail are fully confirmed, the nava demonstration has already and the Yang-tse sphere of influence has been peremptorily demanded by the Britis's ambassador. This coercive movement is directed against Pekin government, but many suspicious circumstances point to a diplomatic understanding with Russia or give-and-take principles. Apparently the 'open door' phrase has been abandoned as a legend of unsuccessful diplomacy. The first effective British answer to German and Russian aggression in China was the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei. The second real measure of self-defence may be the acquisition of a definite British sphere of influence in the richest section of China, in anticipation of the ultimate partition of the empire. The 'open door' will speedily cease to be a conjuring phrase if the Europear powers one after another are allowed to stake out claims and to warn each other against peaching upon their netural oreserves."

The correspondent of the Sun says "No one except the actual partici-pants in the negotiations knows what is the latest phase of the internanision. We are told today with equal emphasis two things which are wactly opposite. One is that the nglo-Russian relations are more strained than ever, and a mupt lose at hand. The other is that Great Britain and the czar have reached a complete agreement, and that Lord Salisbury has abanioned the policy of the open door, and China will be par-tificined forthwith, Russia and Great Britain dividing the lion's share. There is a possibility that neither story is correct, but there are some indications that Lord Salisbury is tending toward the afternative policy which I have in-dicasted in recent despatches. In other words, he is becoming consinced that it is no longer possible to maintain the integrity of the Chimese empire, and is preparing to foresand his rivals by being the first to seize a share of the spoils. This policy will probably give the leargest results. It will be necessary for the Washington govern-ment to decide definitely and in detail what policy to pursue in oase such ac-tion is taken by Great Buitain or any other power. There will be no time formulate a policy after the moment of action comes. It wilk then be a question of hours, and the American oice, if it is to be heard at all, must cak clearly and emphatically, if neessary, in the Europeen capitals, or

American trade rights in Asia will be Harold Frederic, cabling to the Times, thus comments on the situa-tion: "Today the wind of rumor blows tion: "Today the wind or rumor blows strongly from the East; and it is diffi-cult to see how the thunder cloud can disperse without a general storm. A useful gleam of light is supplied, however, by that careful man, the Londen Times' correspondent at Pekin, who, without comment, tells us of the approaching removal to Corea of M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires. This is good news for British ears, inasmuch as personal and political re-lations between him and the British ambassador, Sir Claude MacDonald, had become almost impossible. But there is another view of the matter, which it is wise not to overlook. Rus sian diplomacy is never nearer attain-ing its ends than when it makes a polite and public show of backing down, and that M. Pavloff's viole methods thus receive an official snull is no proof that he exceeded the spiri of his instructions, even if he forcet the letter of them. Then, too, these are early days in which to crew over the man's removal, and will be until it is clearly seen what game he may play in Cores, where inflammable ma-terial is freely stacked. In efficial cir-cles here it is lenied that there is any unusual concentrating or mobilizing of the vessels of the China fleet, but the restless activity of the foreign

office and the admiratty during this ot weather fills men's minds with puzzles for which it is difficult to find a peaceful solution."

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCHES.

The valuable oceanographic re-cearcties of the Prince of Monaco began in 1885 with a railing schooner of 200 tons; for which he afterward substituted a steam vessel of 560 tons. This has now been supplanted by a second steam vessel of 1,400 tons, constituting a splendily equipped marine laboratory. The earliest work included a study of the ocean currents; Floats, numbered and recorded, were dropped into different parts of the North Atlantic, and 226 out of a total of 1,675 were returned by 1892. The travels of these floats proved the existence of an immense vortex, beginning at the Gulf of Mexico, passing the banks of Newfoundland at a tangent, proceeding eastward toward the European coasts, turning southward from the English Channel to Gibraltar; then westward, encircling the Canary Islands, and having a centre oscillating near the Azores. The drift of this vortex ranged from 5.18 to 10.11 miles per day, the mean for the North Atlantic being 4.48 miles. Great numbers of animals—many representing new species—have been captured by ngenious methods from every zone of the ocean from the surface to the deepest bottom, but great difficulty has been experienced in taking the more agile and suspicious creatures living in the middle depths, and some of the rarest specimens were secured only in the dying vomitings of the whale. An interesting fact sperm shown is the enormous numbers of some animals existing in certain places, one trap having taken in 24 hours from a depth of 700 fathoms not less than 1,198 individuals of a species that before was known only from one or two imperfect specimers. Of great practical impertance is the finding almost everywhere in the North Atlanic of large tunny fishes, which with other species have a liking for the shelter of floating logs and wreckage. and which might often prove the salvation of starving victims of shipwreck if the precaution were taken by supplying ships boats with hooks, lines and a fish spear.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

FOR, EXAMINING MUDDY STREAMS

A Water Spy Glass Made of Simple Materials.

A. McL. Hawkes, chief engineer of the Chilkoot Raffroad and Transport company, having to examine the bottem of a mudly stream, devised what he calls a water soy glass, particulars of the construction and use of which he sent to the American Engineering News for the benefit of any who might be similarly circumstanced. A wide-mouthed bottle, a cork, a candle and a piece of half-inch gas pipe ecmprised the outfit necessary, and the only other

old tin pail and a clean handkerchief. These were employed as follows: A pailful of the mudiy water was first drawn and set aside; a hole was then made in the cork of a vaseline bottle with a corkscraw and reamed out with the knife blade, and the cork was then forced on the end of the half-inch pipe, which had been heated in the camp fire so that the hole was burned to exact size. The cork was next forced into the bottle, with the top of the cork slightly below the glass, and the hot grease from the lighted candle was allowed to run into this space, and a large mass of the grease

of the bottle A funnel was now made out of a leaf of a field book and lined with the handkerentet, and enough water was decanted from the pail—which meanwhile had been acting as a settling basin—to fill the bottle and about one foot of the pipe; as this ripe was lowered into the water more water-was poured into equalize the pressure. This outlet formed the spy glass, and objects were to be observed through it. Without the spy glass white objects six inches square could barely be seen through the muddy water at one foot depth; with it stones of any size and color could be seen three feet below the surface. and small stones at six feet below.

The only distinguishing colors, how ver, were black and white. Shining objects, such as brass or polished steel, could be very plainly observed. With another spy glass, made on similar lines, but filled with clear spring water, it was easy to see 16 feet into water in which, without the glass, the white page of a field book could only ly seen at a depth of five feet

WESTERLD CHURCH PICNIC

The picnic of Trinity church, Westfeld, Rev. Mr. Parlee, ractor, was held on Saturday, Aug. 27th, on the beau-tiful grounds of Capt. Watters, Long-Reach, and was attended by a large number of the congregation and also wisters from the cary. After supper dancing was kept up until near mid-night. The following committee had es Edith Belharge of the picnic: Miss yea, Blanche Day, Mabel Day, Viola Baxter, Agnes Baxter, Eliza Baxter, Mrs. Wm. Arthurs, Jos. Baxter, Robt. Buckley, Ernest Day, Willie Arthurs, Allan Logan. The committee desire to express their thanks to the mer-chants of St. John who kindly donated fruit, etc., and also to Capt. Watters for the use of the grounds. The cap-tain did everything he could to make the day an enjoyable one for those present. The sum of \$46.35 was realized for the church. The outing was

Dr. Pellet—"All you need is 25 cents' worth of sola blearbonate, dissolved in water. You'll get it at the drug store. At the drug store, remember, not at the grocery." Patient—"But what difference does it make, doctor?" Dr. Pellet—"It will make a heap of difference to you. If you go to the grocery they'll give you so much that the dose'll kill you."—Bost ton Transcript.

It was not was not a was smooth but the sky was a lcw l the horizon ship's side here and the lights the baleful. On for the occ ments of th watch and toward this "What in

about so on Here, you, adrift. His words muscular b against the fully into t been in a d happy boy, once a man rupt, leaving Ferris was as an ordina Glendower. bay. It was receivied th and respo "Aye, aye, The boy,

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crew aboa The tho css near gave him at least He began the bark v her cours dun gray bird.

Presently than 360 y aho-o-oy! Out of ward was gard. Its over the hand. The other form forecastle, Ferris saw escall di were stove four se came alon at him with lack luster

said:

"What

"Don't me first ward?" "I s'pose Then he the boat life bouy They we he was re silence. The dingy slow

gazed aro and broke make a s Presently aft.

"Now," en to th