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> SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN. N. B. NOVEMBER 19 1902

THE SHORTAGE OF PAPER MONEY.

There is a periodical agitation in Canada over the shortage of the circulating medium, or in other words over the scarcity of paper money. It is pointed out at present that the business done by the banks has doubled in ten years, and the amount of notes available for circulation, is practically the same as in 1892. The government issue of small notes for popular circulation, and of very large notes, chiefly for the use of the banks, is limited by statute, and the limit has only been slightly raised. Banks may not issue notes above the amount of their paid up capital, and the bank capital has remained almost stationary for much more than ten years. The establishment of the Sovereign Bank, with a paid up capital of a little over a million, and an increase in the capital stock of certain other

to the authorized note issue.

Various suggestions have been made

as to the method of providing for increased circulation. One is that the reserve or rest of the bank should be treated as capital in establishing a basis of note circulation. This would enable the banks to issue notes to the amount of \$112,000,000, whereas they are now authorized to issue only \$71,000,000. The Bank of New Brunswick, for example, which now has power to issue \$500,000, and last month had out \$484,660, would be able to send out \$1,200,000 of notes if the public required them. Various other propositions have been made from the bankers' standpoint, From another point of view it is proposed that the power the government to issue notes ould be extended. Naturally this should be idea does not commend itself to the bankers. The issue of notes is a has himself accomplished something, method of borrowing money without by the government the less can be done by the banks. Since it is profitable to borrow money without interest and lend it at bank interest, the bankers would naturally like to do all that they can of it without damage to their own credit or the financial stability of the country. The government borrows of the preacher and reformer. For between three hundred and four hun- every family in St. John whose ne dred millions, of which less than onetenth is represented by these non-interest bearing notes. The banks issue more than double the amount of notes that the government has the right to fairly good state of preservation. issue, and it is a question whether the These are quite able to accomplish all people at large should not get the benefit of the larger note issue if there is

to be an increase. Last week the subject was discussed by the leading Canadian bankers, books, this means an expenditure of when Mr. Clouston, the manager of the Bank of Montreal, made a strong statement against an extension of the radeship. power of the banks to issue notes. Mr. Clouston's own bank is not one of those which is subject to temptation, as its circulation is now more than three million dollars less than the statutory limit. The Bank of British North America, Molson's and some others do not find their powers ex-

It is suggested that the remedy for short circulation would be found in an increase of bank capital. At first sight it is remarkable that the banking capital has not kept pace with the increase of business. Twenty-five years ago the bank capital was \$67,000,000 and it is now \$71,000,000. The amount then on deposit in the banks was \$75,000,000 whereas it is now \$400,000,900. The liabilities of the banks of Canada were than \$101,000,000 and they are now \$485, 000,000, while the assets have icnreased from \$184,000,000 to \$610,000,000. All this additional business appears to be done on about the same capital. But there thas really been an increase of capital, for the reserve, which in 1877 could not have been much over \$10,000,000 is now \$41,000,000. Moreover, as bearing on the mote circulation, it may be said that while in 1876 the Canadian banks had the right to circulate \$67,000,000 in notes (supposing the stated capital to be unimpaired), the actual issue was only \$20,000,000. In 1887, when the bank capital had decreased to \$61,000,000, the note issue was \$80,000,000, or half the limit. Ten years ago the capital was still \$61,000,000 and the note issue \$34,000,000, but the general banking business had greatly increased. It would appear that the increase of capital required for the increased business against a majority of over 1,700 would has been largely provided by transfer seem to be undertaking a large conring a large part of the profits to the

for most purposes, but not as a busine of note circulation, nor in some cities as a basis of taxation.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

The Chatham Advance, which is un derstood to represent the views of the premier of the province, says that the Telegraph's report of the interview with Attorney General Pugsley is bogus, and that Dr. Pugsley never made the statements attributed to him. To this charge the Telegraph makes answer that the attorney general has never repudiated the statements put in his mouth. We are left therefore with one government policy for St. John and another for North-

The St. John organ pays little attention to the charge of the North Shore organ that the Telegraph's Ottawa correspondent has caused the paper to print a bogus interview with one of its own leaders, but finds space for a long extract from the Advance disssing the failure of a newspaper man to speak at Mr. Hazen's Chatham of the Laurier government, but he meeting. As the editor in ques-tion was at Chatham as a istener and reporter only, was never mentioned as one of the speakers, this matter has no public or private interest. But it is a matter f public interest whether the attorney general did or did not inform the Telegraph that the next provincial ction would be run on party lines. If the statement of the Advance were true that the Telegraph's Ottawa reresentative is a two-dollar-perolumn inventor of fictitious interviews, the public should understand the situation. But the Sun has some acquaintance with the correspondent and does not believe he is that kind of

HOSTILE NATIONS PREFERRED.

The preferential tariff of Canada does not apply to steel rails, except light ones for street railways. Heavy railways come in free and Great Britain has no preference over Germany and the United States, both of which countries meet Canadian products with heavy duties. The consequence is that Mackenzie and Mann, who are building a Canadian railway, assisted by Canadian subsidies, have given an order to Germany for \$1,000,000 worth of rails. If there is one article in which a preference to Britain would be useful it is steel rails, but probably a tariff of ten to fifteen per cent. on rails imported from foreign countries would give the whole business to British and Canadian firms

But this order goes to Germany, whose tariff is distinctly and discrimbanks has scarcely added five per cent. | inatingly hostile to Canada. Already we go to Germany for half the sugar consumed in this country, while our fellow subjects in the West Indies are suffering for the sugar market destroyed by German competition. In four years we have increased our total half millions in 1898 to nearly eleven millions last year. The Germans have never bought three millions worth of Canadian products in any one year and the tariff of that country is frame to shut out our goods. 11 11

MR. SHELDON'S ADDRESS. Mr. Sheldon's contribution toward the solution of the boy problem is valuable as coming from a man who has himself accomplished something, interest. The more of it that is done thusiasm. Most of the things he has told the people of St. John they knew before. Mr. Sheldon knew that they did, and his appeal was an effort to make his hearers do as well as they know. That is always the chief mission glected and disorderly condition is cause of grave public anxiety there are several families which are in a that Mr. Sheldon recommends. But as the lecturer pointed out yesterday, and as he has shown more fully in his personal effort and calls for a practical display of human sympathy and com-

HOW DOES THIS LOOK?

The following statement submitted by the first lord of the admirality, and found in the blue book of the colonial conference, is not pleasant reading in Canada. Lord Selborne says:

I pointed out that even after the colonial parliament had ungrudgingly increased the proportion of their assistance toward the naval defence of the empire, as recommended by their ministers, the taxpayers of the British empire would, in respect of naval expenditure, be in the following relative positions:

United Kingdom.

The interesting and unexpected an nonncement is made that Mr. Prefontaine will be opposed on his return to the constituency of Maisonneuve for re-election. It had been supposed that the minister of marine would be allowed an unopposed return, but there is no obligation to that effect, and if any young political aspirant thinks that this is an opportunity for him. Mr. Prefontaine must make the bes of it. The conservative who is going

The death of Mr. George A. Henty moves one of the world's leading hisrians. Mr. Henty was not a professor of history, nor a writer of formal treatises on that subject. He was a maker of stories, and chiefly of boys' stories, but a large proportion of the younger English speaking people have earned from him all the military his tory that they know. An eminent and learned British statesman is said to have confessed that he learned all he knew of British history from Shakespeare and Walter Scott. During the parliamentary session of 1897 or 1898 the members of the press gallery occupying a position of advantage over the head of Sir Richard Cartwright observed him read volume after volume of Henty's stories, and the accepted doctrine was that during the sittings he read the fifty volumes then available Sir Richard Cartwright was was before that the best read member knows more history now than he did before he read the Henty books. Mr. Henty had good training for his work, having served in a military capacity, and afterwards accompanied the army as war correspondent through many campaigns. His stories are historically accurate. They vivid and inspiring, and thev

REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

the same difficulties.

hold up a high ideal of conduct

and motive. Perhaps the boys who de-

pend upon them may be a little con-

fused in the effort to separate the

omance from the facts, but readers of

Froude and many other historians meet

English Methodism has lost its most distinguished man by the untimely death of Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. Mr. Hughes was the most distinguished preacher in his communion, but he was a great deal more. As editor of the leading journal of the denominationwhich was perhaps also the most influential of the nonconformist organsas a social reformer, and as the advocate of certain causes, Mr. Hughes has been during the last decade an important public character. In all discussions of national interest, relating to moral, educational and religious issues, he has been a force to be reckoned with. Unlike some of the nonconformist leaders, he was an imperialist, and when, at a critical moment in the South African trouble, he made a ringing deliverance on the side of the Empire, he did the British cause a splendid service

Prefontaine in the Maisonneuve by service opened by the choir singing dis election is serious, and that the conservative candidate is likely to pull a large vote.

IRELAND. Conference of Landlords and Tenant Re Sale of Lands to Latter

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A poll of the Irish landlords, which was undertaken by a committee composed of the Earl of Mayo, Lord Dunrayen, Captain

Shawe Taylor and other gentlemen in Shawe Taylor and other terested in the Irish agrarian question terested in the Irish agrarian question on the proposal to call a conference of landlords and tenants with a view to the sale of the land to the latter, has esulted in a vote of 1,128 to 578 in favor of holding the conference, for which arrangements will be imme liately proceeded with. A circular and nouncing the result of the poll has been sent to 4,000 Irish land owners who possess 500 acres and apwards.

MARINE MATTERS.

Bark W. W. McLauchlan is at Bear River loading lumber for Buenos Ayres.

The following charters are reported: Bark H. G. Dixon, Fort Reading to Boston, coal, \$1, sech. Quetay, Port Johnson to St. John, coal, \$1, sech. Quetay, Port Johnson to St. John, coal, \$1, it; eGorgia, Guttenburg to Halifax, coal, \$2. Str. Micmae has been chartered to take two cargoes of the twenty thousand tens of coal which the Acadia Coal Co., Sydney, has engaged to deliver in Boston. Tonnage for the quantity has been secured.

Sch. M. J. Taylor will take from St. Johns, Nife., the cargo of the bark Stewiecke, which put in there in distress, and has been condemned. The cargo was loaded at Haliax and is for St. Malo.

A cablegram received from Grenada states that bark D. C. Mulhall, before reported having parted her cables and gone ashore on Telescope Point, has become a total wreck. Schooner Greta, Capt. Buck, in leaving Moncton Saturday morning, was blown ashore, where she was left high and dry on a bank. The schooner systained no damage and the captain expected to get her off.

Schooner E. W. Perry, Capt. Smith. St. John for Philadelphia, which was caught in the storm on Thursdey, par Itu!! Mass, and afterwards floated again, resumed her voyage from Boston on Sunday.

The schooner D. A. Wilson, Capt. Robinson, put into Portland, Me., Friday for a harbor on her way to Beverly, Mass, with a cargo of wood from Bear River, N. S. The captain reported that when she left Bear River the cargo consisted of eighty cords, forty in the hold and forty as a deck load. While crossing the Bay of Fundy heavy weather was encountered and the entire deck load was washed overboard. Bark W. W. McLauchlan is at Bear Ri

PORTLAND, Me, Nov 17—Ard, schs Kennebec, from Calais for New York; Nellie Carter, from Parresoro for Boston; Hamburg, from Northport, Li (leaking, having struck on Milk Island.)

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING

TELEGRAPHY. The graduate from these departments stand a better chance for success in life than the graduate from Harvard or Oxford University.

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St. John, N. B.

STREDONS

19/10/20/19 (B) Packed Victoria Skating Rink Twice on Sunday.

The Speaker in the Af ernoo Discussed How to Make the World Better,

And At Night Dealt With the Boy Problem in a Foreible Manner-Great Musical Programmes-The Sunday Morning Meeting in Car

brated

Charles M. Sheldon, the cele-

lecturer, pulpit orator and

author, of Topeka, Kansas, arrived in

he city on Saturday and in the evening addressed some twelve or fourteer hundred people at the Victoria Rink. On Sunday morning he preached in the Carleton Baptist Church, and addressed over four thousand people at the Victoria Rink in the afternoon, and another large audience in the rink in the evening.

One of the features of the meetings was, the musical programme, which was arranged and conducted by J. F. Bullock. Music was furnished by a nuartette composed of Miss Knight, Miss Shute, Messrs. A. H. Lindsay and Chip. Riichie, assisted by a large choir and Harrison's orchestra. The choir was divided in three parts, occupying

platforms in different sections of the At Saturday evening's meeting Rev C. W. Hamilton presided. Rev. Mr Burnett read a portion of holy scripture, and Major Howell of the Salvation Army offered prayer. Before the service began, Harrison's orchestra. played The New Born King, and O God, Thou Art My God, and as a reonal, O Lord, How Manifold Are Thy Works.

Mr. Sheldon was given a hearty reeption when introduced. His manner and appearance at once captured his uditors and he was accorded a care-

Sunday morning at the Carleton Baptist Church Mr. Sheldon preached to a large congregation, taking for his

text John 1: 43: "Follow Me." Victoria Rink doors were opened at o'clock and until shortly after four there was a steady stream of people crowding into the rink till every seat on the large floor and spacious gallery was occupied. His Worship Mayor White presided. Before the service pened, Harrison's orchestra played, He Giveth His Beloved Sleep, and But It is said that the opposition to Mr. the Lord is Mindful of His Own. The

> by Major Howell, and another select tion by the quartette. Evangelist Whitney then made hort address, in which he expressed his great pleasure at the success of the eetings and has appreciation of the o-operation extended from so many. heartily thanked everybody who ed him. Referring to the Boys' Mission, he wished it would not long be a single mission, but would have many branches, and that God would speed the day when they would have a proper mission house in which to

more thoroughly carry out the work. Mr. Whitney announced that Mr. Sheldon would address the Evangelical Alliance this, Monday, afternoon at 4 o'clock, and in conclusion asked the audience to be generous when the col-lection plates were passed around.

Mr. Sheldon arose when Mr. Whitney concluded, and remarked that he never nething about the work he was carrying on. He then told of the work of his church associates, with a large said, "to teach him the great essennegro colony that had settled in To- tials of truth and obedience. He bepeka in the early seventies. It was gins to learn the difference between with the younger members of this colright and wrong while he's a baby." three teachers, where the children were education, his declarations on this subthe week, also a reading room. One night in the week a social was held, with games, singing, etc. They also had an industrial department, where the girls were taught to make clothes and the boys to make baskets, etc. They also urged the improvement of citizens. In this connection he de the home and offered prizes for the nounced the principle that allows child best gardens, vegetables, lawns, in fact labor, and urged that the people rise everything connected with the home. and protect those haggard little ones When they began that work the local- whose pale lives were being ground out Now it is as safe as any part of it. They have eight paid workers and furty to fifty young people who assisted. In conclusion, Mr. Sheldon asked that whatever they gave to give

Several hymns were sung while the collection was being taken up.

Mayor White, in introducing Mr. Shelden, made a brief address, in which he referred to the pleasure gave him to attend the meeting, the Whitney's work and expressed the hope that it would steadily grow.

Mr. Sheldon thanked the audience

splendid reception accorded him. He announced his subject as "Some Ways We Can Help to Make the World Better." There were three tilings they would all agree on, viz., that the world was not as good as it could be. It could be better and that could be. It could be better and they could all help to make it better. One important thing that would make the world better was united Christianity. Unless the churches were wide-awake and working in unity it would be hard prove matters. It would not be sary to give up one's denomina-The different denominations had noble work, but it was now time for the people to come together, to love God and love their fellow-man

work trying to extinguish the flames. They were men of various denominations, who, realizing the common danger, were working together with one end in view and without a thought as to what denomination the owner of the property belonged. So it was for all today, to get together and put the fire out.

Another way to make the world beter was to have more to do with the Personally he had adopted this plan in his church, and found the result beneficial. Another way was to fully realize our stewardship. should realize that we do not own a thing in this world; everything belongs to God. Another way was to realizez more and more the brotherhood of man.

half lives; the preacher does not understand the working man and the length," he cried. You can't save a working man does not understand the drunkard by standing on a platform preacher. As illustrative of this Mr. and preaching drunkenness. You must Sheldon told of his personal experi- go down into the gutter with him and ence with a number of railway men lift him up. That was the principle who were complaining of their hard upon which Christ worked, and that is work. He asked one how he would the only way to reach those you want like to change positions with him, and to save. Go down to the boys, get the man raplied: "What, and do nothinto personal touch and sympathy ing"? This chasm must be bridged. It with them for only thus can you really is lack of love that makes the gap. help them." Continuing, Mr. Sheldon said that he bolieved God meant the necessaries of relation to the boys, the speaker said

not any particular class. Another way they could help to away with the saloon, and the way to out on the Kansas prairie, dwelling on do that was to stop drinking. The hard- the great influence exerted by his est blow that could be struck the parents and its influence saloon was to get the young men to subsequent life. The effect of parental pledge themselves not to drink. His influence, he said, could not be exagown state had a prohibition law, and gerated. "Every father has a problem many of the young men did not know in his own boy," he said. "Make a what a public salcon was.

mentioned by Mr. Sheldon was with Christian homes. In conclusion, he dangerous period he will turn to you urged his auditors to give this matter for advice and counsel as one friend careful attention and make the home life a beautiful one.

dergarten schools, compulsory education, manual training institutions and prohibition combined make up the solution offered to the boy problem by Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon in his address last night. Victoria Rink, again strained its capacity to accommodate the thousands whom the fame of the justified any expenditure. He urged author of "In His Steps" had attractful and attentive hearing while giving ing exalted oratory or sensationalism his celebrated readings, portions of of any kind may have been disappointed and though any who went expected; certainly none came away without eing profited and perhaps inspired by the simple, earnest speech they heard. Mr. Sheldon makes no claims to be ing an orator. A good sized, well

Sheldon asked the question, What is a moustache and a clear, pleasant, re-boy problem. There are no hard prosonant voice, he stands quietly on the blems in this world anyway if they built man, full faced, with a dark he said, "and soon you will have no platform and with hardly a gesture or are treated aright. All problems yield the sign of a vocal flourish, talks plain, if you put enough love into their sopractical common-sense, so that none lution. may misunderstand and backs his statements with proof drawn from his over by Rev. C. T. Phillips. As at the

last night, but added that the scope of his address would not include the a 4s serious, and that the conlection by the quartette, reading of the
who constitutes the problem. "Whatever his ancestry, the boy is here," he said, "and it is for us to take him as we find him and help him as we can." In naming some things that could be done for the live boy of today, Mr. Sheldon first declared his belief in the kindergarten system. In discussing its good results he pointed to his own city, Topeka, Kansas, where cen years ago the scheme was started among most desperate material with wonderful results. Kindergarten, he said, took care of the head and the

hand and the heart of the child-instilled in them the principles of usefulness, of obedience, and of truth. He pleaded for the establishment of free kindergartens in St. John. The churches with their financial powers, he said, could run them, or the business men of the city might carry them on as them were doing in one town he knew of. In San Francisco good children had been produced from saked people to give without telling dergarten, and of these not one had ever figured in the police court. "You can't take the boy too young," he

ony that the chief work was being. As another part of the solution Mr. done. They had a kindergarten, with Sheldon strongly advocated compulsory instructed for three hours five days in ject being heartily applauded. He pronounced the idleness of young lads, so apparent on the streets of every city, to be the great source of crime and vagrancy, and demanded that they be made to go where they might learn what would tend to make them useful amid the machinery of milis and factories, when they should be out in God's green fields and sunshine or going to school.

Mr. Sheldon is also a strong advocate of manual training. "We can shut off a great deal of crime and wrong doing," he said, "by teaching the boys to do something with their hands. In every school there should be a department where carpentry and other trades may be taught. Every boy-sons of kings or of shoe largest he ever witnessed in St. John.

His worship referred briefly to Mr.

nection the specker described the worship nection the speaker described the working of the system in his own city, where in the social settlement the bozs in the regular school hours were taught useful trades and the girls given instruction in cooking, hou keeping and sewing, so that when they left they could secure work as house-keepers or dressmakers. He spoke of Mr. Whitney's plan for the establishment of missions, and urged that in connection with these a building should be erected for manual training.

One thing which tends to make crim inals out of perhaps inoffensive boys is the system of herding small culprits prospect of coffee taking a permanent in Jalls with the oldest and vilest offenders, says Mr. Sheldon ,and apon this system he heaps unsparing con-demnation. He expressed his regret as he looks back upon his sufferings that St. John was without a police and when cognizant of the cause, will matron. A genuine Christian woman shun coffee as he would a rattle

pd got out he found his neighbors at

of the boy problem. He advocated the building of a separate lail annex, under the control of a competent police matron, for the accommodation of boys came into the charge of the po-"If you have to keep boys in take care of them," teach them if you can, pray with them. Don't be satisfied with just herding them in and having a man hand food to them three times a day." But Mr. Sheldon's strongest emphasis was laid upon the necessity of the would-be helper learning to know the boy-getting into touch with him. He asked the rich, those who possesed good homes with capacity for entertainment, musical and otherwise, to open their doors to the boys, to go out and bring them Social troubles arise because half the under the immediate influence of Chrisorld does not know how the other

tian home life. "You can't save the world at arms'

Referring to the liquor question with life to belong to His people, in this the problem would never be finally connection remarking that the coal in solved until the drink was driven out the earth belonged to all the people and of their lives and their fathers' lives. The saloon must be wiped out. Continuing, Mr. Sheldon told of his

nake the world better was by doing own early life in a two room log hut friend of your boy; shoot, fish, swim The last way to better the world with him; share his studies and ambitions, so that when he grows to the to another. If you've got to lose money, lose it if it means more com-Christian home influences, free kin- panionship with your boy. There is no real answer to the boy except that which is found in the influence of a good home.'

Concluding, he dealt with the objection that such things as he advised would cost much money and claimed any present who were in a position to assist in the work to volunteer, as business men for the managing committee of Mr. Whitney's missions; as ingers at his meetings or as instructors to the boys in some trade in the schools to be established.

"Give the boy something of your

The meeting that night was presided own experience in the work of which previous services, Harrison's orchestra "The boy problem begins with his grandfather," he said in introduction Lindsay and Ritchie, assisted in the musical programme.

FORTUNATE IS VAN BUREN.

Many Business Enterprises Are Now in Contemplation in the St. John Valley.

(Bangor Commercial.)

The Commercial announced some days since that the Van Buren Lumber Co., consisting of Allan E. Hammond of Van Buren and Thomas J. Cochran and John M. Stevens of Edmundston, N. B., has acquired the rights and property of the Van Buren Lumbering Manufacturing Co., which was composed of E. R. Burpee, Stetson, Cutler & Co., and James Crawford. This deal will, it is believed, be of great importance to Van Buren.

Buren.

The property in question is very valuable and is capable of indefinite development, as it includes what is regarded as one of the very best locations for a mill and storage of lumber at Chapel Eddy, immediately above Van Buren village, at which point a very large plant is to be established in the near future.

This, in connection with the gigantic mill now under construction by the St. John

This, in connection with the gigantic mill now under construction by the St. John Lumber Co. (which includes such men as Charles A. Milliken of Augusta and James W. Parker of Portland and a few more of like standing in the business world) means that Van Buren is destined to become an exceedingly important point for the manufacture of lumber in the near future.

Among the other enterprises contemplated Among the other enterprises contemplated in the St. John valley is the building of a dam at Winding Ledges, a few miles above Fort Kent, in which a number of the leading capitalists in New England and the dominion of Canada are interested, some of those already named being included in the number.

A survey and plan of the St. John river s being made at the present time, and this vill include all the river, with mill site and storage ground, from Grand Falls to the mouth of the St. Francis river. The requisite legislation in both countries will be asked for without delay. The dam will be utilized for various purposes, including the sorting of logs for the various mills below that point.

NEW COPPER For the U. S. Army.

Some soldiers are badly affected by coffee drinking. The Hospital Steward is one of the Army Posts in the West, says:-"Though in the medical service of the Army, I suffered agony for two years from a case of chronic gastric indigestion, and now that I am free from all the tortures attendant upon it, I attribute it to the good effects of Postum Food Coffee, both as a food and as beverage.

Being in charge of a detachment of the Hospital Corps, U. S. S., I, of of course had supervision of the mess, and by degreees I have initiated into using ostum, every member of the mess, ome of whom were very loud in their denunciation of anything 'manufactured.' And, going still further, I have supplied it to our patients in lieu of coffee; none have found fault, while many have praised it highly, and when eturned to duty have continued the use of it when it was possible, for a soldier has an extremely hard time in

trying to choose his own food. For the past eight months not a grain of coffee has been used in this hospital, and thanks to the cook who prepares Postum just right—there is a brilliant seat in the back-ground.

One who has passed through the hor-On one occasion his barn caught fire in that position, he said, was one of in the night, and when he was aroused the most useful factors in the solution Battle Creek, Mich. Recent Ever

Together Wi from

and The people of consequence of ance of diphthe sidents.

Roland Penny (Nfld,) where h tion with the fir The Mispec gangs of men at wood for that co are at Loch Lo.

Grand Lake. The str. May Wednesday at Jemseg and inte will probably

Cyrus J. McM lish in Prince o lottetown, P. E. St. Stephen's c

The number of rived at the po day. This does coasting steame At Chubb's Co Lantalum sold

the Lawton Mill

per share. A, W chaser at \$25 per On invitation pastors and sup ham, the Prov Convention wil October, 1903.

The arrangem

steamship service Glasgow by the ed, and the first Glasgow on the day. This evening

Riley will delive causes of the co John's (Stone) An open debate follow, which There will be no public are invited The Sun was announcing the of Capt. James

known coastwise

schr. Beulah I

here Saturday at that although he ly from the resi Capt. Mitchell w The electors re who are oppos government had Saturday night f a club. The f elected: Robt.

Robt. Skillen, se

zation will ente campaign. FREIGHT PE C. P. R. officia the winter port s ed will be one o in the history of this landing one th age freight and unusually good of the West are to and it is probable sail from here wi occupied. The fir from the Parisia Sand Point short

LOPEW HOPEWELL H cessful tea was g the Methodist c some \$17 being r repast was server ladies in testeful resses: Miss Eth Smith, Miss Ma Maggie Archibal and Miss Mabel go towards the

church. Sch. Velma A. day with a cargo A NEW

There came dow town on Saturd schooners that h this part of the Ida M. Barton, a daughter of her has just leen be McLean at the R In her construc materials I we ! hardwood leel are of hard pine the vessel is the She is ninety-eight built for speed ar The Ida M. Bar McAlary Compan Capt. Barton, managing owner charter to load Stetson, Cutler &

ARTHUR The death is rep son, one of St. J which took place his son, Arthur day night. Mr. whose home he di two other sons a siding in the Unite

SECURED William E. Cro ed the first prize, camp, for securin of new members of the Y. M. C. second prize, a w secured tickets drive. The conte was a close one.