

of good government—four years of clean government, unstained by the blotches which mark the career of honorable gentlemen opposite; four years of splendid development of Canada, both in her material interests and her national advancement; four years of remarkable success in the financial and commercial development of this country; four years of a truly imperial policy, which has given Canada a position in the eyes of the empire and the world such as she never occupied before; four years of that kind of settled government which commands the confidence of capital and of industry; four years of busy activity among the working classes of Canada, who have found themselves busier, happier and more prosperous than ever before; four years of peace, instead of that condition of affairs which at one time threatened this country with serious differences of a religious character—four years of peace, four years of progress; four years of such prosperity as this country never before knew." With these views the sober judgment of the people will be certain to accord.

#### A CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

The Sun Wednesday, in its Ottawa despatches, stated that in the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. Paterson delivered a campaign speech of great length, but it carefully omitted to state what his campaign speech was composed of. There is no doubt that Mr. Paterson's speech will be of great value in an election campaign for the purpose of showing that the present government are entitled to the confidence of the people of Canada. But we presume that Mr. Paterson's intention was not especially to make a campaign speech, but rather to show the House of Commons just how Canada stood as regards her trade after four years of Liberal rule. The Sun carefully omits Mr. Paterson's speech, because to publish it would be the strongest possible argument against and change in the government of this country. Prior to the last general election all the Conservative leaders predicted the direct consequences to Canada as a result of the accession of the Liberals to power. These predictions were the stock in trade of every Conservative speaker, from Sir Charles Tupper down, and of every Conservative newspaper, from such respectable papers as the Montreal Gazette to that degraded sample of journalism, the Montreal Star.

Well, Mr. Paterson was able to tell the House of Commons that the total increase of Canadian trade in four years of Liberal rule had reached the enormous sum of \$139,000,000. We mean by that that the trade of Canada for the fiscal year just ended was \$139,000,000 greater than the trade of Canada for the fiscal year that ended on the 30th of June, 1896. That statement certainly will be a valuable contribution to the campaign literature of the Liberal party, and we trust it will be freely used during the coming election. Equally valuable for campaign purposes and usually true was the statement made by Mr. Paterson that as the result of the fiscal operations of the present year, the debt of Canada would be diminished instead of being increased, although a great deal had been expended on capital account.

#### THE SESSION.

Parliament was prorogued Wednesday, after a session that has lasted one hundred and sixty-eight days, the longest since confederation, with one exception, the session of 1885, when parliament sat for one hundred and seventy-two days. As parliament met on the 1st February it was thought that its business might be concluded by the middle of May, but the obstructive tactics of the opposition set all calculations at defiance and prolonged the session to an unreasonable length. There seems to be no good reason why all the business of parliament should not be done in three months. One great evil of these long sessions is the fact that they prevent business men from entering parliament. A lawyer doing a large practice, or a merchant whose business requires his personal attention cannot afford to become a member of the House of Commons. To be absent six months from his work would mean to him great loss and possibly ruin, so that the country loses the services of the very men who are best able to legislate for it.

#### GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The Associated Press is responsible for the statement that Germany and Russia have reached an understanding with respect to China, and that Germany will work in unison with Russia and France in the settlement of the Chinese difficulty. One feature of the bargain is said to be that Germany will not interfere with Russia's plans in Manchuria and North China, and that Germany herself is not to seek any territorial aggrandisement. In return for this it is said, that Russia agrees not to interfere with Germany's trade in Russia's sphere of influence after order has been reestablished in China. This statement although very specifically made, seems to be involved in a good deal of doubt, for up to the present time Germany has not been working with Russia in China, but rather with Great Britain and the United States. It is very unlikely that Germany will allow Russia to seize as much territory in northern China as she wishes without asking some equivalent for herself, and it is still more unlikely that Germany would be content with Russia's assurance that German trade would not be interfered with. The experience of the nations of the world has been that such assurances by Russia are of no value whatever, that country being ready to break any contract, no matter how solemnly made, the

moment it becomes convenient for her to do so. An illustration of this, which should be in the mind of everyone, was given shortly after the Treaty of Berlin, under which Russia solemnly promised to keep Baku on the Black Sea as a free port. Yet a few months later Russia ceased to be a free port, and came under the same restrictions with regard to commerce that exist throughout all the Russian dominions. There is no doubt that Russia has been greatly annoyed by the hostile criticisms of the German press with regard to Russian policy in China. It may be that some understanding has been reached by which these criticisms will become less severe, but the German government, even if so disposed, could not control the feelings of the German people who are hostile to Russia and jealous of Russian influence. The Germans know well enough that every acre of land over which Russia acquires control in Asia becomes for all time hereafter closed to German commerce. Under these circumstances, Germany will probably continue to act with Great Britain in China, as she has been doing recently, knowing well that the British possessions are as free to the commerce of Germany as are Germany's own colonies.

#### THE DOCTORS.

For some days past our city has been visited by an aggregation of medical men from various parts of the Maritime provinces. They have come to this place for the purpose of attending the tenth annual session of the Maritime Medical Association and exchanging views with regard to those important questions which arise in the course of their practice. Everyone feels or ought to feel an interest in the doctors, because it is certain that everyone some time or other will have to consult them personally for the benefit of his health. Yet they are gentlemen whose acquaintance we should not seek to cultivate too frequently, although we cannot do without them. The maritime provinces are to be congratulated on having so fine a body of physicians and surgeons competent to deal with any cases which may come before them. There is no department of human knowledge in which greater advances have been made during the past century and a half than in medicine and surgery. When we contrast the facilities that existed for the curing of human ailments in the seventeenth century and even as late as the middle of the eighteenth century, with those that exist now we cannot but feel that the present man has now a better chance of life than the richest monarch in former times. The crude methods that were employed, in medicine especially, in those days tended rather to retard the recovery of the patient than to advance it, and there is no doubt that in many diseases such as fever, the mortality was enormously increased by the ignorance of the medical men of the manner in which fevers should be treated. But it is surgery, which is an exact science, and the greatest advance has been in the discovery of anaesthesia, has made possible many operations which could not have been undertaken in former days, and has relieved the patient of the fearful pain involved in the use of the knife. More important still has been the sterilizing of all the applications connected with surgical operations, so that the spread of disease germs is checked and wounds healed readily which before would have become sources of danger to the patient's life. Our maritime medical men are all thoroughly alive to the methods of modern medicine and surgery and even the oldest of them keep themselves abreast of the times by the reading of periodicals in which the most recent improvements are detailed.

Such meetings as the one which has just closed in this city must always be of great advantage because they enable the medical men to exchange views and relate their experiences, thereby affording much instruction especially to the younger members of the profession. We hope to see the maritime doctors with us again at an early date, and trust that they have enjoyed their visit to St. John so much that they will always regard it with pleasant feelings.

#### THE SENATE.

The Sun's endeavor to excuse the conduct of the senate by the pretense that their rejection of certain measures, which the government introduced, has saved money to the country, was a perfectly absurd argument, because it is no part of the duty of the senate to supervise the acts of the government with respect to matters of revenue. Even if it could be shown that the unconstitutional conduct of the senate in rejecting bills involving the expenditure of money and saved the country a few dollars, it would not excuse their attempt to usurp the functions of the executive. The people of this country elect members to serve in the house of commons, and there to represent their interests, and the executive consists of men who possess the confidence of this elected house. No vote that the senate could pass could in any way affect the position of the government or compel them to resign, while the slightest lack of confidence on the part of the government in the house of commons would bring about at once a change of government. What the senate has done has been purely out of political spite and for the purpose of embarrassing the administration, but it will be found that this has been a costly experiment and that the Conservative party will have to suffer for the misconduct of the Conservative majority in the senate and their improper usurpations of an authority that does not belong to them. The people of

Canada are not willing to be governed by the senate and this fact will be discovered when an appeal is made to the people.

#### THE HEAT.

The New York Herald publishes a table of temperatures that have been experienced in various parts of the world during the recent hot wave. It appears that this warm wave has extended to both sides of the Atlantic, to Paris, as well as to New York, and that its worst effects have been felt in some of the eastern cities of the United States. In New York the thermometer rose to 94, in Boston the same figures were recorded, while in Philadelphia the mercury went up to 100. These are figures the significance of which can only be appreciated by those who have been through a hot wave in New York, and seen the disastrous results of such excessive temperature, when men are suddenly prostrated by the heat and deaths are numerous, not only from sunstroke, but from all the diseases which the heat engenders. Here in St. John we are enjoying a most delightful temperature while all around us great heat has prevailed. If the people of the eastern cities of the United States knew how readily they could escape from the dangers and discomforts of the heat, we would have such a rush of summer visitors as it would be impossible for us to receive. The obvious moral is that efforts should be made to extend the knowledge of strangers with regard to the advantages of St. John as a summer resort.

Readers will see by the announcement published elsewhere, that the New Brunswick Telephone Company intend to wholly reorganize their service after the most approved fashion at a very large expense. The system under which they have been working for the past twenty years in this province is one that has practically gone out of date, although improved from time to time by the introduction of new switch boards and other appliances. The company deserve great credit for their enterprise in proposing to give to the public the benefit of the best methods now in use in the great cities of the continent. Under the new system the service will be much more prompt than has been possible under the old one, and where there is any difficulty its origin can be at once located; this fact of itself will be of great advantage. Among the improvements will be the substitution of an entire copper line from St. John to Fredericton in lieu of the old line which was iron, and therefore much less efficient than the new line will be.

The retirement of Col. Hughes from service in South Africa will not be put down to any effort that has been made against him by the government to which he has been so strongly opposed politically. Col. Hughes is a good Conservative, but he has not found favor with the Conservative party, General Hutton, and therefore his services have been dispensed with and he will return here in time to take an active part in the coming campaign, for he will be able to tell the people of Canada a good deal about General Hutton, who apparently was likely to be a political issue with the Conservative party, because like the true Conservative that he is, he desired to let the militia department without regard to the wishes of the people.

Thet Skaville Post credits the Hon. Mr. Tarte with the motto "Business is business." We think that our esteemed contemporary is mistaken in this statement, and that the motto in question should be credited to Sir Charles Tupper and the Conservative party generally. "Business is business," says the leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, "why should we extend a preference to three or four, unless Great Britain extends a preference to us?" That is the doctrine into which Sir Charles Tupper is endeavoring to educate his party, but it is not a new doctrine for the Conservatives, for it is practically the same as that set forth by the Toronto Mail, the organ of the Conservative party in 1879, when it remarked that if the national policy was unfavorable to British commerce, "so much the worse for British commerce."

The Union Advocate of Newcastle has some words with regard to the care and attention which the citizens of the majority of the towns in the maritime provinces are bestowing on their residences. It cites Sussex and Yarmouth as examples of this, and speaks of the attractions they have to show in the freshness and fragrance of their flowers. There is no doubt that there has been a great improvement in the public taste in recent years, and that this improved taste is illustrated by the character of the houses which one sees in the smaller towns in the maritime provinces. It is well that this is so for, it is a sign of the advance of civilization, and a proof that our people are not lagging behind others with respect to the aesthetic side of life.

The Sun states that the adjustment of the price of bread has been peculiarly a prerogative of The Telegraph. This is probably not intended for a compliment yet we accept it as one. The Telegraph has endeavored to secure cheap bread for the people of St. John while the Sun has steadily opposed any movement in that direction, and for that reason has earned the title of "the dear bread organ." We are of the opinion that the workmen of St. John, who are large purchasers of bread, will be better pleased with the conduct of The Telegraph in trying to make bread cheap than with the conduct of the Sun in trying to keep it dear.

Everyone will be glad to learn that the

prospects of the crops in Manitoba and the Northwest are much better than they were considered to be a few weeks ago. At that time it was feared that owing to the severe drought, the wheat crop of Manitoba would be entirely ruined, but timely rains have prevented such a catastrophe and now it is stated that the wheat crop of the prairie province will not be below the average, while that of the Northwest Territories will be very much above it.

Those who are criticizing the estimates for the current year do not make any allowance for the fact that \$2,000,000 consists of revotes. The money was not spent last year; it may not be spent this. Yet Conservative journals count it in for both years, thus actually doubling up the amount. The same thing applies to railway subsidies. A number of the items are revotes, and of the new appropriations it is reasonably certain that not one-quarter of them will be expended within the year.

Mr. Davin's personal allusions to Dr. Borden the other evening were coarse and uncalled for. Parliament will suffer no loss if this windbag of the west is left at home after the next election. He has been responsible for a great deal of wasted time, and for much of the buffoonery which has gone on in Ottawa.

#### Local Events.

HAVE YOU TRIED DOWNING'S FAMOUS LIVERWAX TABLETS?—One tablet will make a pint of lemonade. The best thing for picnics or outing parties. Send 10c for trial package to Victoria Candy Company, 100, corner Duke and Spynce streets, St. John, N. B.

Bank clearings for the week ending Thursday, were \$620,300; for the corresponding week last year \$820,943.

The contract for the new Catholic church at St. John's has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Carson, of St. Andrews.

Messrs. F. E. Williams, James D. Williams, George Macaulay, Ralph E. White, and Walter H. Iruehen seek incorporation as the F. E. Williams Company, Limited, to carry on the general grocery and meat packing business of F. E. Williams; capital stock \$75,000.

The evangelist, Rev. Clarence B. Strouse of Virginia, U. S., assisted by John Oakey, will hold a 10 days' service of meetings in the Exmouth street Methodist church, beginning Friday evening the 20th inst. Mr. Strouse, for the last two summers, has been the evangelist at the Beulah camp meeting, Brown's Plains.

The C. P. R. have completed the purchase of a portion of the Joseph Barsley and James Gregory properties at Bay Shore to establish there a big coal dump of between 20,000 and 30,000 tons. The coal will be brought to Carleton Place and hauled to the dump, where it will be piled up for exportation. The coal will be a supply for the winter.

The Neptune Rowing Club will hold their illustrated parade of boats on the harbor next Tuesday evening. The managing committee have decided to have some rivalry between the members of this club and three handsome prizes are offered for the three best decorated boats. With a few exceptions the boats have all been decorated for the occasion and any member who intends competing and has not secured a boat should do so at once.

Hon. C. H. Labilliois, acting commissioner of public works, is calling for tenders for masonry substructure and approaches for the new Louis bridge, York county; for rebuilding Wright Brook bridge, Restigouche county; for repairing McKain's bridge, York county; repairing Murray bridge, York county; rebuilding Long's Creek bridge, Queens county; repairing Hay's Mill bridge, York county; and rebuilding Kirk bridge, York county.

#### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, July 19.—The dullness of stock market was almost unrelieved by any feature of interest until the last hour when a sharp upward movement in a number of specialties occurred. The closing was firm but dull. Sugar led the advance and moved up an extra 3/8. Pacific Mail rose sharply over the level. The steel stocks were strong, however, and the market closed with a net advance. Today's advance from 3 to 4 p. c. in the Bank of England minimum of discount and the strengthening of the money market. Sterling exchange at Paris rose another half centime today and the Bank of France has renewed its loan extension. The Bank of England accordingly appeared in the market as a purchaser of gold today. Today's sterling rate in fact advanced 1/2 cent. The bond market was very dull and irregular. Total sales, par value, \$1,650,000. U. S. three registered advanced 1/2, the refunding bonds when issued and the five 1/2 and old four 1/2 in the bid price.

#### Kite Three Miles High.

Milton, Mass., July 19.—The record for high kite flight was broken this evening at Hopedale, when a height of 15,000 feet or 60 feet over three miles, was reached with a line of six kites flown from a tandem.

#### BOSTON PROVISIONS.

Boston, July 19.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, 4.35 to 4.55; winter patents, 4.10 to 4.30; winter clear and straight, 3.75 to 4.25; Cornmeal, steady, 5c. and 1.00 per bag; 2.15 to 2.20 per bbl. Corn, quiet; steamer yellow, 4c.

#### MONEY IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 19.—Money on call steady at 14 to 15. Prime mercantile paper 4 to 5 p. c. Sterling exchange firm at 4.87 1/2 for demand and at 4.82 1/2 for 60 days; posted rates 4.84 1/2 to 5 and 4.88. Commercial bills 1.25 1/2 to 1.26; bar silver 61 1/2; silver certificates 61 1/2 to 62 1/2; Mexican dollars 49 1/2. Government bonds strong.

#### TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, July 19.—(Special).—The mining exchange was quiet today. Gold Star, 1.00 at 8 1/2 (W. D.); Van Ande, 500 at 2 1/2; Winnipeg, 200 at 10. Total sales on board 13,500 shares. Market quiet and steady.

"What is your idea of success in life?" said the inquirer.  
"Oh, I dunno," answered Senator Sorghum, reflectively. "I should say anything over \$500,000."—(Washington Star.)

#### An Old New Brunswick Shipbuilder.

When Vice-President Ronald, of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, was recently in the province, great interest was awakened by his reminiscences of his father's early life in New Brunswick, where, in the Miramichi district, he built ships some sixty years ago. Everyone knows how, when Canard and his friends started the first trans-Atlantic mail steam service, the eyes of the world centred on Eastern Canada. Mr. Ronald, sr., a member of the royal naval reserve, who, after settling in England, became intimately associated with the famous Peninsular and Oriental Company as naval architect, saw so far ahead that in London he used to advocate the shortening of the Atlantic service by making the terminus at Shipagan, with a rapid steam link to St. John's, Newfoundland. The present writer has no doubt that many a wild duck has fallen to Mr. Ronald's gun on Shipagan Island.

It was in a room at No. 4 New Broad street (a house long since demolished) in the City of London, where John Ronald, shipbuilder and naval architect, met Samuel Canard on March 11, 1841, and Mr. Ronald forthwith undertook the management of one of Messrs. Canard's building establishments in Miramichi. The connection thus formed ripened into one of sincere mutual respect and esteem. Samuel Canard was a reader of the paper.

In the early forties, John Ronald, sr., was well known as a resident of Bathurst, county Gloucester, New Brunswick. One of his daughters treasures interesting relics of these days, in the shape of letters, written in the simple but exceedingly candid style which marked the productions of that generation. Here is one of these letters, the original of which, together with several others affecting the same subject, lies before the present writer.

Bathurst, Co. Gloucester, N. B., 5th August, 1851.  
My Dear Sir,—I am exceedingly happy to testify to your extraordinary and praiseworthy conduct during the time that I have had the extreme pleasure of your acquaintance in this place, and, as you are now making your way to your native land, I may reiterate the general opinion of the respectable part of this community, (especially the excellent and honorable Joseph G. Canard, of Miramichi, in my hearing respecting you, viz.: That there was no person in England who would employ in preference, did he require one to act in the capacity of shipbuilder.

I have scarcely words sufficient to express the regret I feel at your sad bereavement, by loss of your children—and long and serious illness of your wife. Your excellent lady, whose pious and exemplary conduct and manners will be long cherished in this place—wishing you and Mrs. Ronald, with the little ones, health and happiness, I remain, my dear Sir, Very sincerely yours, R. COUGHLIN.

John Ronald, Esq., Bathurst.  
Several of the children, referred to in the Canadian note, and the venerable lady, Vice-President Ronald's mother, died at an extreme old age last year. She was of Irish extraction and some of her tenderest memories were of New Brunswick. The favorite topic of her old age was her early married life in Canada.

The following letter bearing the postmark, Bathurst, May 24, 1847, is attested by the beautiful picture which distinguished John Ronald, sr., and the friends of his childhood.  
Bathurst, 18th May, 1847.  
Dear Mr. and Mrs. Ronald,—I have in the first place to apologise for my long silence, not only for replying to your kind favors received some time past, but even for the common-place routine of enquiring after your welfare since your departure from Bathurst, but I hope for your indulgence, particularly when you take into consideration the many difficulties I have had to contend with. I am glad to hear that you are all well, and I trust you will necessarily have heard of you from Mr. McLennan. It did affect me when you wrote, but I am glad to hear that you are all well, and I trust you will necessarily have heard of you from Mr. McLennan. It did affect me when you wrote, but I am glad to hear that you are all well, and I trust you will necessarily have heard of you from Mr. McLennan.

I have no sincere pleasure to hear of Ronald's appointment, and I trust I shall continue to hear of future promotions till he and his shall enjoy all the happiness which it does sincere Christian virtue and honesty. I sometimes regret (sincerely), the loss of my God-child who died in Dublin. But religion and faith led us on the other hand, look upon his departure as a special favour of Almighty God. One sincere wish, surely, is a powerful interest, but only for his beloved parents, but for me, I am glad to hear that you are all well, and I trust you will necessarily have heard of you from Mr. McLennan. It did affect me when you wrote, but I am glad to hear that you are all well, and I trust you will necessarily have heard of you from Mr. McLennan.

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#### A Factory Fire.

Worcester, Mass., July 18.—Fire in the drop forging shop of the Locomobile Company of America, manufacturers of the Stanley automobile carriage, did damage amounting to \$25,000 this afternoon. This building was next to the large factory of the locomobile company, where the assembling is done, but this building was saved from damage. It is said that the fire will hang up the work in the shops of the company in Bridgeport and other cities, as the forgings were all supplied from Worcester.

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#### Fosdyke-Redding.

Yarmouth, July 18.—(Special).—Rev. Milford R. Fosdyke and Miss Lucinda Redding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Redding, were married this afternoon in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends.

Warwick.—"Why is it that there are no real skyscrapers in London?"  
"Wickwire"—There is no sky."—(Puck.)

**Baking Powder**

**Absolutely Pure**

Made from most highly refined and healthful ingredients.

**Assures light, sweet, pure and wholesome food.**

Housekeepers must exercise care in buying baking powders, to avoid alum. Alum powders are sold cheap to catch the unwary, but alum is a poison, and its use in food seriously injures health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

The Chicago Board of Trade and the Telegraph Companies Fall Out.  
Chicago, July 18.—Both the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies have decided to abandon their board of trade quotations after July 31. The decision to abolish the service is the result of failure to arrive at an agreement with the board of directors regarding the terms which the telegraph companies considered unjust and as to the restrictions the board of trade desired the telegraph companies to exercise in their service of the quotations outside of Chicago, in spite of sundry decisions of the courts.

The telegraph companies say the quotation service is the life of the board of trade and predict much trouble if it is discontinued. The directors of the board say, however, that the companies' action provides a solution of the bucket shop problem.  
**Hopewell Hill.**  
Hopewell Hill, July 17.—The entertainment in the public hall here last evening, under the auspices of the ladies of the Baptist church, was largely attended, and was a decided success. An excellent programme of readings, choruses, ditties, etc., was carried out, the readings being given by Miss Magge Lynde, a graduate of the Emerson College, Boston. Miss Lynde's selections were finely rendered and were very highly appreciated by the audience, the reader being frequently encored. Strawberries, ice cream, etc., were sold at close of programme.  
Miss A. Smith of this place, who has a position with W. H. Hayward & Co., of St. John, has come to his home here for his holidays.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Starratt, of this place, is visiting friends in St. John.  
Robert McGorman, of this place, is reportedly ill. Dr. J. E. M. Carvath of St. John, has come to his home here for his holidays.  
The funeral of the late Mrs. Norman Barkhouse was held yesterday. Rev. E. D. Davidson, conducting the service. Interment was made in the new cemetery here. Mrs. Capt. Eli Robinson of Ellensmere Port, England, is visiting relatives.

#### Harvey Station.

Harvey Station, July 18.—The Presbyterian picnic which was held yesterday afternoon at the Agricultural hall at Manner Sutton turned out fairly well. Upwards of 200 people sat down to well spread tables in the hall.  
The Dominion line steamship New England, which sails from Boston for Liverpool today has among her cabin passengers the Misses Annie and Marjorie Taylor, of this place. These young ladies have for some years been engaged in the nursing profession in Somerville and Philadelphia and have been very successful. They intend spending the summer and autumn sightseeing and visiting friends in Scotland and England and expect to return in the fall.  
Mr. James Lister is engaging carpenters to prepare for the new floor mill which he will put up at York Mills this season. It is expected that it will be in operation this fall.  
**American Cabinet Meeting.**  
Washington, July 18.—A special meeting of the cabinet probably will be held tomorrow prior to the president's departure for Canton. This meeting has no special significance as the Chinese situation is regarded as more satisfactory and hopeful than it has been. The purpose is to allow the president to have a final conference with his official family.

#### Stoncutters Working Again.

Kilworth, Me., July 18.—The striking stoncutters in the John L. Gross quarry at Stonington resumed work today, after having been out since May 1st. The difficulties have been settled for the present.  
The strike among the stoncutters at Franklin and Sullivan, declared at the same time, still remains in force.

#### WANTED.

**AGENTS—OUR NEW BOOK ON THE WAR** in South Africa, containing its complete and authentic history will be issued as soon as the war ends in one large, handsome volume, at the low price of \$1.75 in cloth, and \$2.75 in full morocco gilt. In point of authorship this book is excellent and, by honest comparison will be found the most complete and valuable war book on the market. It is the only book giving prominence to our maritine province volunteers who went to the war, and contains special portraits of many of them. We want Agents everywhere to sell this superb work. Special terms guaranteed to those who act now. Large sample prospectus book and full particulars mailed for 25 cents in advance stamps. Address R. H. Morrow, 50 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

**WANTED**—A girl or woman for general housework in a small family. Good wages and steady work. Everything convenient to make work easy. Hot and cold water in kitchen and bath-room. House heated with furnace. A man-servant always in attendance for heavy work. J. M. SCOVILL, Oak Hall, St. John, N. B.