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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM. Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 22, 1896.

WHAT FREE SILVER MEANS.

Probably every newspaper in Canada has been asked by its readers to explain the silver question, and to point out what would be the result of free coinage. It is easy enough to explain the meaning of free coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one, but not so easy to forecast the result of such a policy. On the last point opinions differ.

If the platform of the Chicago convention were adopted by the nation every man who had silver in any form could take it to the mint and get it coined into money. The government would take this silver, whether it were in the bar or in silver spoons and would give the owner all the coined money that it would make. It would be provided that the silver dollars and smaller coins would have the same value in gold that they have now. That is to say, any man could get a wheel barrow load of silver spoons coined into gold dollars such as are now in circulation, and five of these would be worth one five dollar gold piece of the present weight. This means that sixteen ounces of silver coined into dollars would be worth one ounce of gold. And as coinage would be free and unlimited, sixteen ounces of silver in any form would be worth an ounce of gold. So far all is plain sailing.

At the present prices it takes abou 30 ounces of silver bars to buy an ounce of gold. Silver is sold every day in the open market for less than seventy cents per cunce. Gold is worth twenty dollars per ounce. Of course if the silver miner could now take silver bullion to the mint and get it coined into the kind of silver dollars that are current he would never sell it for seventy cents per ounce. There is silver en ough in an ounce to make a dollar piece and a twenty-five cent piece, and he would have these two coins made. But at present the government buys the bar silver at the current price and makes the profit out of the coinage. At present also the government coinage is limited in quantity. And so it happens that silver spoons are sold for less than their weight in silver dollars.

But now we come to conjecture and opinion. Under the proposed system all the silver in the market would be worth as much as its weight in silver octn, and that would be one-sixteenth as much as its weight in gold. As silver in other countries can only be exchanged for one-thirtleth of its weight in gold the people in other countries who have silver would ship it to the United States to be sold o coined. People in the United States who have gold would ship it away to buy thirty times its weight in silver.

People in the United States, who had payments to make would pay in gold if they could, while their bills at home would be paid in silver. Before long all the coin in the United States would be silver and all the gold would be sent away to countries which would not take silver at the United

States valuation. A five dollar piece sent to England or Canada would buy twice as much goods as five silver dollars. A cargo of

about that gold would only be a nomsilver would be the real standard Silver would be mined and smelted with as little labor as now. It would be procured from abroad in exchange for the same commodities as now. It would seem that a man who now exchanges a bushel of wheat for an ounce of silver would still do so. The difference would be that whereas he now considers that the wheat or the silver lar and forty cents. He would have all who met him. cheap money or dear produce, but so far as the barter was concerned he would come cut about the same as before.

But if he owed money borrowed under the old system he would make gain. He would pay cheap money for dear money. He would pay with an ounce of silver or a bushel of wheat for two ounces or two bushels bought years ago. The mortgage of a thousand dellars would become a mortpage of five hundred dollars. The debtor's gain would be the creditor's loss. This explains why the financial centres, the banks and the creditor states are opposed to free silver while the mortgaged communities are all in its favor. We would also expect the pensioners, the savings bank depositors and all persons who have fixed incomes opposing the degradation of money.

THEY ARE HAPPY.

If the New Brunswick liberals feel sad and sore their fellows in Quebec province are happy as the day is long. Le Soir, which is one of the party organs in Montreal, has this to say as to the representation of the French-Canadians and of the province of Quebec in the Laurier cabinet: "In the first cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald Quebec was represented from the French-Canadian point of view by Cartier, Chapais and Langevin, three ministers. In the Mackenzie government the French-Canadians were equally represented, having Dorion, Letellier and Fournier, with subsequent changes in the personnel, but never in the number. Under the different Macdonald governments from 1878 to 1891 the French element never saw increased representation. In 1878 Masson, Langevin, Baby; in 1880 Langevin, Caron, Mousseau; in 1882 "Langevin, Caron, Chapleau. In the "Abbott ministry the French-Canadians were no better treated. They had Langevin, Caron and Chapleau, and after Sir Hector's retirement Ouimet, Chapleau and Caron. Sir "John Thompson did not surround "himself with more than three French ters, Caron, Ouimet and Angers who remained in the Bowell cabinet until the retirement of Angers, whom Desjarding succeeded. Did Sir Charles Tupper increase the number of French-Canadians in the imperial cabinet? He kept it as it was So we see that since 1867 Quebec has had three French ministers. Now what has Mr. Laurier done on obtaining power? He breaks immediately with the old conservative traditions and gives a stronger representation to the French-Canadian element in the persons of Messrs. Laurier, Tarte, Joly and Geoffrion. He has done more. Our province, which never had more than five representatives in the different administrations, now has seven. Now if we take into consideration that the premier is one of ourselves, we ought to conclude that our province is represented in a way that should make us forget what has been done by the

THEY WERE SAFE.

conservatives in the past."

If the liberal party had been defeat ed at the polls Sir Oliver Mowat would still have been premier of Ontario and attorney general. Mr. Blair would have been premier and attorney general of New Brunswick, and Mr. Fielding would have been premier and provincial secretary of Nova Scotia. They would have cheerfully held their old positions, drawn their old salaries, and have left Mr. Mills and his friends in Ontario, Mr. Ellis and his colleagues in this province, and Mr. Fraser and his associates in Nova Scotia to continue the weary struggle at Ottawa. So long as federal politics offered only labor and sacrifice Mr. Ellls, Mr. King and Colonel Domville would not have found Mr. Blair a competitor much less a successful rival. It was only when large rewards were within grasp that the veterans found themselves suddenly outranked. The triple alliance went into the con test, if they can be said to have gone in at all, on terms which gave others all the risks and sacrifices and them selves the chief rewards. Men who make such terms are not likely to sacrifice much for their country.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL.

News of the sudden and untimely death of Hon. William Russell, exgovernor of Massacrusetts, will be a shock not only to the people of his own state, but to a much larger community, He has been regarded as A to se republicant or Paris tendile tengence of

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. wheat shipped to England would bring one of the most promising of the youndouble the money in silver dollars as ger public men of the United States in gold coin. It would probably come and was perhaps the most distinguish ed New England member of the demoinal money in the United States and cratic party. If free silver had not been made the issue in the national contest this year Mr. Russell might possibly have been a candidate for the presidency. But like most of the New England statesmen, he was a sound money advocate, and at Chicago he did all that he could to bring the convention to a reasonable frame of mind In this province Governor Bussell had many friends. He spent several sumis worth seventy cents he would then mer vacations on the Miramichi and claim that either was worth one dol- other fishing waters and was liked by

MORE COLD WATER.

And now comes forward the stalwart liberal journal the Moneton Transcript with its dagger. The following is a well aimed thrust at the minister of railways that is to be:

The Meral party needs to grow in these eastern provinces, but it can only grow permanently by the firm adherence to principle which has marked its past.

True, it will now attract those who are the camp followers of every successful pol-True, it will now attract those who are the camp followers of every successful political party, the cuckoes of emoluments and patronage, but the wise political leaders will not substitute the fawning of this class for the fidelity of the men who shared the adversity of the liberal party in its darkest hours, whose loyalty to the liberal principles was never questioned, whose admiration of the great leader never failterd, who led fordorn hopes and thereby made present success possible.

Mr. Blair did not share the adversity of the liberal party in its darkest hours to any great extent, did he? On the contrary he did something to increase the adversity and to add to his own prosperity. His loyalty to liberal principles have occasionally been questioned even by the Transcript. His admiration for the great leader has been carefully withheld, and he never led any forlorn hopes.

Amother good liberal is left lamenting. Before the reconstruction the Woodstock Sentinel said:

We know of no good reason why Mr. Laurter, in making up his state of his cabinet, should not give New Brunswick the same number of ministers she has had in the conservative government; indeed, we have taken it for granted that our status in that regard would remain unchanged. Of course we know that personal and financial claims can not always be respected in such a case, but hope that no exigencies will intervene to prevent New Brunswick enjoying the continued honor of having two seats in the dominich cabinet.

Supporters of the new administration boastingly speak of it as the ministy "of all the talents." This name is not one of good omen. It was given to an unfortunate and short-lived British ministry, of whose head Sheridan said at the time: "I have known many men knock their heads against a wall, but I never before heard of a man collecting bricks and building a wall for the express purpose of knocking his head against it."

Is it worth while for the new ministers to talk about the righteous verdict of the people? The premier has had so little regard for the people's verdilot that he has passed over the elected representatives and given all the chief places in his cabinet to men who were not elected. What body of people voted to place Canada under the rule of Sir Oliver Mowalt, Mr. Bladr, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Tarte and Mr. Paterson?

The report has been circulated that Colonel Domville would resign his seat in favor of Mr. Blair. The colonel authorizes the Sun to say that he will resign for no man living. He says that he has been fighting fourteen years for the Kings county seat and he proposes to hold it as long as the people want him.

The Sydney, Cape Breton, Reporter says: "New Brunswick rallies as one man around the stalwart Blair." We hope some photographer will get a snap shot at Mr. Ellis, Colonel Domville, Colonel Tucker and Mr. King in the act of rallying as one man around their minister. The action is not perceptible to the naked eye.

The public is still waiting for the ourst of enthusiasm with which the eaders and press of the liberal party in New Brunswick were expected to greet the appointment of Mr. Blair. The occasion is apparently one of great

"The Telegraph in Line" is the exalting headline under which Mr. Blair's organ at Fredericton reprints the Telegraph's rather moderate commendation of New Brunswick's only

How soon is Colonel Tucker going to take up his great reform movement? We refer of course to the introduction of the five cent bread loaf.

If this is a ministry of all the talent does it not follow that Mr. Blair monopolizes all the talent in the liberal panty of New Brunswick?

Our grit friends are not going to sneer at Canadian knights any more. There are three "Sirs" in the Laurier cabinet.

Canada Las won the internationa posit race for half raiters. The St. Law ence Yacht club ought to be happy.

Dr. Koppel Blifeld, superintenden of the Dresden court theatre, having been proved guilty of plagiarism, has

SPORTING MATTERS.

George Dixon and Others to Spar in This City This Week.

The Owner of the Yacht Glencairn to be Given a Banquet-All England and Australia.

AQUATIC

The English Crew for Halifax. New York, July 13.-The English sional oarsmen who reached this

city on Friday night, en route to the aquatic carnival at Halifax, are singularly well equipped in the important matter of boats. The fleet includes three shells of the latest English pattern, and they will be objects of especial interest to American experts in view of recent developments at Henley, where it was shown to the satis faction of the majority that the old country designers are still a trifle ahead when it comes to building effec-

tive shells and oars. The four-oared shell built by Gus Brewer weighs 105 pounds. It measures 42 feet in length, 10 inches in beam, and 23-4 inches in depth. It is not built to carry a coxswain, the rudder being connected with the stretcher of the bow man, who will do the steering. With regard to the pair-oared shell to be used by Barry and Bubear, and the shingle shell intended for Barry, London Sporting Life of July 4 says:

"It is a splendld specimen of the oat builder's art, and one of the finest poats of the kind ever built at Clasper's, which is saying a great deal, see ing that the firm holds the highest predentials for racing boats all over the world. Dimensions: Thirty-six feet long, beam 141-4 inches, depth forward 41-2 inches, aft 33-8 inches. It contains fixed stretchers and dogs, and the seats slide on vulcanite rollers. The boat is also fitted with one or Clasper's patent aluminium countervails. Out of compliment to the donor this boat was named John H. Clasper. The sculling boat, kindly presented by T. Cooke of Fulham to Barry, was named Tom Cooke. Dimensions: Length, 31 1-2 feet; amidships, 10 3-4 inches; depth of stem, 53-4 inches; stern, 41-2 inches; weight, 23 pounds; builder, Swaddle."

The American regattas at which the Englishmen will compete are: Halifax, July 28 to 31; Beleville, Ontario, middle of August; Vancouver Bay, British Columbia, August 29, 30 and A change at the eleventh hour has

been made in the four, Mo Gibson taking the place of Emmett. The crew is now composed as follows: Mo Gibson, 160; Barry, 158; Haines, 172: Bubear, 170.

YACHTING. A Reception for G. H. Duggan.

(Special to the Sun.) Montreal, July 16.-The welcome George Herrick Duggan and his crew will take the shape of a public dinner and a monster reception to be tender ed him upon his return. He is not expected to arrive till about Tuesday or Wednesda yof next week, and this will give the committee some little time to put matters into shape. New York, July 16.—Capt. Duggan of the Glencairn was busy at Centre

land this morning preparing the Glencairn for shipment to New York this afternoon. He intends to send her home in the same way that she Captain Duggan himself will remain

here till next Sunday or Monday in order to attend the reception at the Seawanahaka-Corinthian Yacht club on Centre island on Saturday night. F. P. Sherwood, his crew and the other members of his party will stay with him. Meanwhile he will be en tertained privately by several members of the club.

THE TURF.

As to Shorter Trotting Races. (New York Herald, Editorial.)

The question raised by the Herald whether the time has not come to shorten trotting races has been taken up by breeders, owners, drivers trainers and sporting papers in all dipections. As the views which we have published from time to time show, it is a question with two sides, but while some are loath to change the present system, under which it may take eight or ten heats to decide a race, the prevailing sentiment seems to be that a reform is needed, not only out of conderation for the horses, but also in the best interests of the sport.

The fact is that the character of trothas changed since the rule of the nest three heats in five was first adop ted. This originated with match rac ing between two horses, when the con est could not be prolonged beyond five heats unless, as very rarely happened there was a "dead heat." But now and stake trotting has come into eneral vogue, and there may be, and often are, a dozen or more horses entered in a contest, with the possibility of requiring eight or nine heats to de

termine the winner. Such long drawn out struggles not only severely tax the horses, but often ecome tiresome to the Moreover, they are apt to be more test of driving skill and cunning than equine superiority. It is claimed for them that they are the highest tests of the endurance of a horse. But, as David Bonner aptly suggests, "if a man has a horse whose endurance he vishes to show we can have a two miles dash or two miles and repeat, which will occupy but very little time. The agitation shows a widespread interest in the matter, and has revealed a strong sentiment in favor of adopting some plan by which a trotting race cannot be prolonged beyond five

heats at most. THE PLAIN TRUTH.

Neighbor-Well, Patrick, I'm glad you master is dead. He was an old akinflini anyway.
Patrick (indignantiv)—Faith, and Ot bet the wor silve you'd not be afther sayin' you wor glad he wor dead.—Harlem Life.

THERE WERE OTHERS.

and the liveryties bush d the liveryman, thing they are replied Wheeler, as he imped took a chair.—Yonkere Statesman. WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year. THE

Cures Every Form of Inflammation. It was originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned, noble hearted Family Physician, to cure all ailments that are the result of irritation and inflammation; such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cramps, cholera-morbus, diphtheria and all forms of sore throat, earache, fractures, gout, headache, influenza, la grippe, lame back, side, neck, mumps, muscular soreness, nervous headache, pimples, pain anywhere, rheumatism, stings, sprains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsilitis, wind colic and whooping cough. The great vital and muscle nervine.

Thave used your Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for more than fifty years in my family. Have used it for colds, coughs, sore throat, stings, cramps, sore stomach, rheumatism, fameness, colic, toothache, neuralgia, etc., and found it always good in every way. THOMAS CLELAND. South Robbinston, Maine. e Billousness and Sick Headache, liver omplaints. They expel all impurities od. Delicate women find relief from Price 25c; five \$L. Sold everywhere.

and found it always good in every way. THOMAS CLELAND. South Robbinston, Maine. Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. L.S. Jehnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

HARMONY HALL

The Globe's Attitude Gives Great Offence in Some Quarters.

Fellow Andrew G. Has an Eye on Northumberland and Kent.

An Alterestion About Soup Kitchens, and The **About Various Dishes**

"Mr. President," said Fellow John L., "there is always a degree of sympathy for a disappointed man. I think we all of us felt disposed to extend our charity to the editor of the Globe. We did not expect him to devote much space to eulogy of a government of which he may have hoped to be a member but which decided to try and get along without him. That he should even in a moment of pique discover some merits in a party he has always hitherto denounced might not provoke harsh criticism. But it seems to me there should be a limit. Tues day the Globe, under guise of friendly criticism, practically denounced the government. In picking up the Globe last night what do we find? It had no reference to the government at all. Its leading editorial is on what subject? On the question of what to do with the poor. Right alongside of that is an extract on the subject of Renovating Old Garments. Think of it! Instead of dwelling upon the glory of the New Era, the editor of the Globe takes up subjects that suggest a conviction in his mind that we are entering upon an era of poverty and old clothes. Soup kitchens and second hand clothes. Comment is needless I think, sir, the editor of the Globe should be disciplined."

"You mean subsidized," said a cynical fellow who sat beside Fellow John

"I would like to ask the first speaker," said Fellow C. A., "how there can be anything else but poverty among the masses when the Boodle is to be controlled by persons of such gigantic capacity as those at present connectwith the great spending departments. You know as well as I do there can't possibly be enough to go around."

"Speaking of evening papers," said Fellow Richard, "I see in one of them an attack on Fellow John V. in an article that begins with an interview with the new minister of railways." "Well?" queried Fellow Andrew G., what of it?"

"Nothing," replied Fellow Richard. 'I merely directed attention to the fact. Of course," he added with an ironical smile, "it has no significance." "I would like to enquire," said one of the Fellows, "whether the new minister has a constituency yet." "Negotiations are pending," said th President. "I referred last evening to

Blanchard. Then there is Robinson. and there is McInerney. They are under consideration also." "I want to tell you." said a Fellov from Chatham, "that any arrangement that would give the patronage to Robinson and Tweedle won't go down.

We won't have it. That's straight goods." "Anything will go down that cook," curtly rejoined Fellow Andrew G. "If you are needed in the soup-in you go.' "We'll see about that," retorted the

Chatham Fellow. "There may be a roast in preparation, too." "I think," said the President, "we had better adjourn." And he signalled to the janitor to turn off the gas.

SHORT SUPPLY.

Clergyman (about to baptize an infant)—Name the child.
Father—Charles Emilius Otto Philip Ferdinand Lehmann.
Clergyman (aside to apparitor)—Please fetch me a little more water.—Tit-Eits.
Bill the Biffer—What's d'object of dis organization uv yours, mister Mission Worker-To rescue the fallen. my man. Bill the Biffer-Well, don't talk ter me; I'm no bicyclist.—Roxbury Gazette.

FRATERNAL FEELING.

She-Oh, do look at Mr. Wright, the poet; What a rapt expression he has! He must be thinking of some sublime stanza or sonnet. He (amother poet)—Thinking of himself, reakon.—Cincinnati Enquirer. THE WRONG ARGUMENT.

"Young man," said the temperance advocate, 'did you ever think of the fact that the most successful gamblers, the most prominent political bosses, as they are called, are total abstainers from intoxicating am glad you told me," said the filp-young man. "I wouldn't be like on pant young man. "I wouldn't of those fellows for the world."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoris

a regardiffication selection

meroper can at the last

MARINE MATTERS.

Sch. Annie Harper gets \$2.50 on lumber to Sound port. Bark Egeria is on the Brooklyn dry dock

Bark Egeria is on the Brooklyn dry dock receiving extensive repairs.

Bark Egeria is on the Brooklyn dry dock receiving extensive repairs.

Bark Iside has been fixed to load lumber here for Buenos Ayres at \$3; if Rosario, \$10.

A Vineyard Haven despatch of the 12th says a large portion of the Pentagoet's cargo will be uninjured.

S. S. Oakslands is chartered to take deals from Halifax and St. Margaret's Bay to W. C. Emgland at 78s. 8d.

The following charters are reported: Barks Strathern, Montreal to Buenos Ayres, Jumber, \$8.50; Arlzona, Mobile to Buenos Ayres, Jumber, \$14, \$2 cisuse; barkth Perfection, Quebec 4o Rio Janetro, lumber, \$11; brigts.

L. G. Crosby, hew York to Bio Grande do Sul, case oil, 25 cents; Plover, Tusket, N. S. to Havana, lumber, \$6.60; echs. Alaska, Port Johnston to Halifax, coal, 30 cents; Exception, same; Ulrica, Edgewater to Yarmouth, coal, 75 cents; Ethel Granwille, Elizabeth-port to Lunenburg, coal, 70 cents; Hazel-wcode, Port. Johnston to St John, coal, 56 cents and discharged; Adelene, Pertih Amcoal, 75 cents; Ethel Granville, Elizabethport to Lunenburg, coal, 70 cents; Hazelwcode, Port. Johnsto t to St John, coal, 56
cents and discharged; Adelene, Perth Amboy to St. John, coal, 70 cents; bark Robert
Elwing, Bdgewater to Hallifax, coal, D. t.,
and back Bay Chaleur to New York, sleepers, 14 cents; scals. Sadie Wilhoutt, Chatham to New York, latins, 65 cents; Annie
Bliss, same; Beaver, same; E. V. Glover,
Buthurst to Vineyard Haven, laths, 70 cents;
Elitle, Elizabethport to St. John, coal, p. t.;
Kalevela, New York to Hallifax, coal, \$1,
A. G. Heisler, New York to Kingston, N. B.,
coal, \$1,25; Carrie Belle, Perth Amboy to
Gloucester, coal, 60 cents; Abby K. Bentley,
Rondout to Boston, cement, 14 cents.
Bark Hamburg lost her bowsprit in the
late gale at Pensacola.
Barktn. Amtilla, Capt. Read, at Bantry

late gaile at Pensacola.

Barktn. Amtilla, Capt. Read, at Bantry from this port, lost half of deckload on the from this port, lost haif of deck.com on the way over.

A vessel, bottom up, with her keel awash, and very dangerous to navigation, was sighted June 16, lat. 32 N, lon. 39 W.

Bark Greenock, Capt. Kvale, from Quebec for Liverpool, with timber, is ashore at Antosti, and will probably be a total wreck. Steamer Repton, from Montreal for London, which put back to Quebec a short time ago for repairs, came out of the dock on the 3th and is now reshipping her cargo.

Bark Assyria, for Buenos Ayres, is ashore at Pensacola, near bark Herman. The lat-

Pensacola, near bark Herman. The lat-vessel is all loaded for Buenos Ayres. e is ashore, as before reported, but does She is ashore, as before reported, but does not leak.

Sch. Heien G. Ding, Capt. Britt, from Hastings, N. Y., for Boston, grounded on West Chop on the 13th, but afterwards floated and proceeded, apparently uninjured.

Norwegian bark Leda, Capt. Jacobsen, which arrived at Chatham on the 13th from Ayr, had on board the crew of the Norwegian bark Dagny, 1,009 tons, bound from Daihousie to Fleetwood, abandoned water-logged 25th June in lat. 44.52 N., lon. 45.48 W. The crew sayed all their plething.

The Portland Press says: The Nova Scotia schr. Trader of Sheibuine, Captain Swim, cleared for Sheibuine, Captain Swim, cleared for Sheibuine, Captain Swim, cleared for Sheibuine, Captain sailed Sunday morning. Capt. Swim is a man

deared for Shelburne on Saturday and salied Sunday morning. Capt. Swim is a man
of fifty-six years of age. He is as hale and
hearty apparently as he was thirty years
ago. He has made 108 voyages to the West
Indies and sixty voyages as master, and
seems as interested and persevering as ever.
S. S. Westhall comes back here to carry
deals to W. C. England at private terms.

deals to W. C. England at private terms.
S. S. Aurelia, 1,507 tons, gets 39s. on deals from this port to W. C. England.
Masters' certificates were granted to D. N. Campbell and William Henry Klerstead on Tuesday, and not as before stated.
The wrecked steamer Heaper (near Lockeport) was sold yesterday at auction to G. E. Franklyn for \$1,500.
Bark Mou, Capt. Repetto, from Genoa for Dalhousie, which went ashore at San Pedro de Punstar, but was subsequently floated and put into Carthagens, was patched and proceeded to Genoa in tow July 7. She is proceeded to Genoa in tow July leaking a little.

A Boston desmatch as we are

and put the Cardingelis, was parented and proceeded to Genoa in tow July 7. She is deaking a little.

A Boston despatch says on Tuesday the revenue cutter Hamlen, while going along-side the British schooner Tessie M. Crosby, from Milton, N. S., crashed into the schooner's bow, carrying away the Crosby's anchor stock and doing other damage.

Ship Beverest, Capt. Larkin, from Pensacola July 4 for Queensboro, with lumber, arrived at. Port. Eads vaterlogged, and is now ashore. Tugs are pumping her out. She is owned at Yarmouth, having been built for W. D. Lovitt in 1878.

The New York Herald, speaking of the ship Ancona, the first vessel of the whale-back type to be seen in those waters, says: She was designed by Capt. R. W. Kelly of Liverpool, a retired Nova Scotia skipper, after the models of the new whaleback steamers. The Ancona went to New York in balks; to load with case off for Shanghal. She has a carrying capacity of 4,100 tons. Capt. Lemuel E. Robbins of Yarmouth, N. S., commands the vessel. One of her seamen, James Burchall, fell into the hold during the voyage from Cape Town and died of his injuries.

A Vineyard Haven despatch states that the steamer Pentagoet was libelled by the United Statz deputy mershall on Winesday, at the instance of the Boston Towboat Co. It was the intendion of the owners of the steamer, which was floated off Pasque leland by the Boston Towboat Co., to have her return to New York for repairs. The wrecking company is not willing to have her go to New York unless its claim is secured.

wrecking company is not willing to have her go to New York unless its claim is secured. Her leak is so reduced by divers as to enable her own pumps to free her of water. She is now in condition to proceed.

(Bark Highlands, now repairing, has been chartered to load lumuber here for Buenos dayres at \$3.50.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Warden.—The Rev. John M. Davida.

A. Ozlore.
Terms.—House hoys, \$209; day boye, \$45
Der annum. Apply '? Headmaster, Rev. P.
Owen-Jenes.
N. B.—Ektensive improvements of the
school buildings will be carried out during
the summer vacation to provide room for
additional house-boys. Parents and guardtens should make immediate application for
entry in Michaelimse term; which begins
September lat, as the vacancies are few. entry in M. September h water father

PR

Hopewell Hamilton ar sacola, Fla., are visiting been in the years. A public r of the Briti ciety was he last evening dressed by the society, course with events and Rev. Charl pointed pas church, arriv family, from has been s years. Mr. ital sermon to a very 1 Extensive the Albert

Sawmill Cree are transfe Mrs. Moore Moore, is lyl dition at her Centreville, 10th inst., J life, aged (and physical from work death came of the early place when state, he had hardships on settlers. A settlers. ceeded in himself and . the wife of preceded him leaves four one the wife at Tracey's Taylor, who Owens was deacon of church. last was a course of pe was impro E. Gray, this section Mrs. Bell Thomas Gib years ago, Rev. Mr. Ca casion. Afte in Richmon position he Deacon Ge ville Baptist to all appe long in his Hub Buck Cronkite we at Tracey's rie. The br ter of G. L Carleton co Owing to potatoes while the h

that all ex

though only for three we

out in full f

At Bristo

house trot a place on Fr which a la assembled Mr. and Stanley are treville. Branch. tives and fr The scho term with to the teac Harold, bo engaged for Samuel ago disappe whom sear been found was unbalk farewell to Hartland. Alexander. Somerville today for city. Miss friends in deeply regr D. E. Cu has purcha ness in tiny store and modation in hardwar Miller's r operations running si On Sunda from their and listen by Rev. A

> a blacksm to the stat too fine fo blacksmith The new guimic is John Cam Sam Wh house. The wes hot here t and since crops are crop, hov Reports fr will not be fields have cutting w Oats are

bers from

minister.

mons on

appreciativ

from Bride

Nelson :

Rev. J. B

butter an Fred D. printing ing in a Rev. V stopping ! end gent well know Woodst court has two days There wa important on the d

merchant