

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper. Each insertion \$1.00 per line.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

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

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Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received.
Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrearages are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

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Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication in an envelope or on the back of the paper. This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:
WM. SOMERVILLE.
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 14, 1902.

THE SCENE OF THE NEXT CONFLICT

The death of Mr. Rhodes has caused a change in the proposed route of the Cape-to-Cairo line. Mr. Rhodes originally intended to build a portion of the railway through German East Africa, but it is now reported, from Brussels, that the new Congo railway will form a part of the line. With the present state of affairs in Africa this would appear to be highly probable as then it would give a possible trunk line through British territory. The conditions in the Congo Free State are at present very unsettled. Under the Berlin Conference of 1885 free trade privileges were to be accorded all nations. The constitution established by the conference has not been maintained, and the Belgians in control have permitted monopolies and other violations of the agreement. There is a strongly hostile feeling among all the European powers interested in the Congo trade owing to the systematic violation of the free trade principle by the establishment of monopolies under the Belgian management. It is highly probable that these violations may lead to the cancelling of the constitution. The Belgian administration of the Congo has been a failure. The natives have been oppressed and are in rebellion against them and it would not be surprising if the European powers divided up this rich country among them. The three principal competitors in the division would be Britain, France and Germany. It is possible that Britain would be content with a strip of territory upon which to build the Cape-to-Cairo line, but still it is probable that she might demand a substantial share of the spoils. Everything at present indicates that the Congo will be the scene of the next conflict in Africa, and it is difficult to foresee what the ultimate result may be. There is considerable friction between Britain and Germany over the strip of territory leased by the latter to the Congo Free State, owing to alleged aggressions contradictory to the terms of the lease. If the British assert their rights it may result in a declaration of hostility on the part of the Free State. Under these circumstances the powers would interfere and either decide that the present constitution was null and void or make a new one.

COMING TO THE FRONT.

It is a happy sign that some of the American settlers at least are awakening to the true status of Canada. The great flow of immigrants into the northwest, and particularly from the United States, is attracting attention. Last year fully 30,000 Americans settled in Canada, and the prospects are that this year will see even a larger number from the neighboring republic taking up their abode under our flag. The arrival of large numbers of foreign settlers in Canada is also being commented upon by the United States press and public men, and there are those who believe that a mistake has been made by the Americans in not already granting fair trade to us. It is feared by many that the time is past for the Americans to treat with Canada on such terms as might be desired, for this country has developed so rapidly during the past few years that its people are quite independent of the United States. One writer points out that Canada controls the pulpwood supply, and that at any moment she might greatly embarrass the newspaper trade of the United States. The mineral and agricultural resources of this country are rapidly developing, and to such an extent that Americans are eagerly endeavoring to obtain openings in this country for the investment of their money.

The great grain crop of last year in the

west, much of which has even yet not reached the seaboard, is but one of the examples of our unlimited possibilities. Europe is also beginning to notice Canada, and on the whole we may expect more attention from the world at large than ever before.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The announcement on Wednesday by Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian minister of Foreign Affairs, that the triple alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy would be renewed will cause no surprise. It is understood that the text of the treaty between the three powers will not differ materially from the old one. The Austrian Foreign Minister held that the triple alliance had nothing but sublime and pacific aims. In his speech the minister referred to the political relations which existed between Russia and his own country, and intimated that these were of the friendliest character. While this may all be very true there is no doubt much friction between the two powers over Russian intrigues in the Balkans. The turbulent elements in Bulgaria and Serbia are seriously endangering the peace of Europe and it is feared that through some foolish act, on their part, Austria-Hungary, Russia and other powers may become involved. The last time Count Goluchowski made a public utterance there was a strong intimation to the Pan-Slavic element in Italy that it was time for it to cease its agitations against the Albanians. On this occasion he is not reported as having mentioned Italy except in so far as it related to the triple alliance and the friendly feeling existing between that power and France. If the revolutionary elements of the Near East can be kept quiet, it is probable that the peace of Europe for some time to come is assured. Russia is at present too busy with its internal troubles and commercial depression to desire to become involved in war, and these facts, together with the renewal of the triple alliance and the Anglo-Japanese alliance, do much for the future assurance of peace.

DEVELOPING QUIETLY.

"Canada's new start" is the heading of a recent editorial in the Boston Transcript, based upon the latest report of the American consul-general at Montreal. That official has been pleased to record that Canada has quietly been almost keeping pace with the United States in advance in many directions and that no country except the latter has gone forward so rapidly in its transportation facilities as has the Dominion. The statistics seem to be a little astounding to our Boston neighbor as well as to other American contemporaries, which have taken cognizance of them, probably on account of the fact which the consul general notes, that the development has been and is being effected in such a quiet and orderly manner. There have been in our great west no grand and picturesque rushes of settlers to take possession of new lands stolen from Indian reservations and announced to be opened up on a given date to those who should first be on hand to pre-empt them. There have been no lynch-law exhibitions, no wild orgies of gamblers and self-constituted "authorities" of new towns. There has been nothing of this sort to graphically describe and scream about in the illustrated newspapers and magazines. The new settlers in Canada have found the law established in advance of their arrival, no matter in what remotest corner of the country they chose to select their abiding places. They were unable to organize elections and agitators for statehood as soon as demagogues took the nation among them, for they found that they were naturally provided with election facilities as soon as they became Canadians and all such matters had been arranged for them in advance. In not only electoral representation, but in liquor laws, in courts of justice, in educational facilities and various other things which the settlers in the United States would have to provide for themselves or make loud and grand representations in order to secure, the Canadian settlers have found their requirements safeguarded. There have been no train or stage-coach hold-ups, no highwaymen prowling at large, no bank-wreckers permitted to exist, for the solidity of the banking institutions in the larger Canadian cities has through the branch system been extended to the newest settlements and such institutions as the Northwest Mounted Police have done the rest.

From this point of view it is no wonder that the development of Canada has been in the quiet and peaceable order of events and all the more satisfactory on this account. It is to be hoped therefore that the Americans will revise their school geography statements about this being a new land of snow and ice, some lumber and a few fish. When they realize the truth of their Montreal consul's reports they may be willing to accord us credit for our real enterprise and possessions, as the Boston Transcript in an amazed and almost doubting fashion now does. It seems to be a shock to the American nervous system that any country could accomplish such excellent development without the world realizing it until the figures are laid before it. The statements that there is in Canada \$1,000,000,000 invested in railways and canals, that Canada can justly claim to have one of the most complete systems of canals in the world, that the Dominion represents nearly one-third of the entire British empire and one-fifth of the land area of the world, that besides our enormous agricultural

wealth, our forests are now regarded as one of the chief sources for the supply of pulp wood for the paper industry of the world and that our mines, of iron, gold, lead, asbestos, nickel, copper, silver and mica are capable of tremendous development, are statements that the Americans view with a little bit of jealousy and that with the immigrating classes from the old world must prove of great attractiveness. It is no wonder that, as the Montreal consul says, "the description of Canada's growth in the last decade is a stimulating story." He has done good service in the telling of it to his people.

CURRENT FICTION.

The gentleman who has been contributing to current fiction in the Sun's Ottawa letter is a past master at misrepresentation. There are only a few great story tellers left since Baron Munchausen quitted this earthly sphere, and Sir Charles Tupper retired from politics. But the American humorist, as credited with the statement that there were only three great liars on the American continent, "Mark Twain," he said, "was one and Bill Nye was the other two." But if persistence of purpose and ingenuity in telling a half truth make a man eligible to the competition, then the laurel wreath which recently enshrouded the brows of Mr. Nye might, now that talented gentleman is no more, with fairness be allowed to decorate the writer of the Sun's Ottawa fables. In a bushel of misrepresentation a mustard seed of truth is dropped to give a truthful coloring to the story. Yesterday's fable, for example, contains a thorough misrepresentation of the payment of the Mann and MacKenzie claim for the Yukon railway which was buried by the Tory partnership of the senate. And then the fable writer proceeds:

"The railway committee is getting more stormy as the session advances towards a close. Mr. Oliver has succeeded in heading off a Red River bill and obstructing the Edmonton Railway bill until he has got it changed to suit him, etc."

The Munchausen of the Sun forgets to explain that this Edmonton bill was a land grabbing game exploited under the guise of a railway measure, and that a member west of Ontario could be found with so little discretion or patriotism as to father it, and it had to be introduced by Mr. Sam. Barker, M.P. for Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Oliver and the western members refused to allow it to slip through, although the whole Tory contingent, with the exception of Colonel Sam. Hughes, bolstered the scheme up with imaginary argument. The day of the railway land grabber of the Canadian west is rapidly passing away, as the people begin to realize that the land grant is the real object, and the railway merely a sprat thrown to catch a whale. Yet the action of those who are determined to stop the bill is out of old game is misrepresented, and the men, called for their manly and patriotic action. However, Mr. Barker, M.P., and his cohort of Tory assistants were ably held in check on this occasion by the honest obstinacy of Mr. Oliver, and all the mud the Sun can sling will not affect the result.

OPEN SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS.

The announcement in our columns today that the School Board has decided to admit the press to its meetings hereafter will be received with a great deal of satisfaction by the public. Under past conditions it has naturally been impossible for the newspapers to present fair and concise reports of the board's proceedings, for the reason that the reports had to be compiled from what information the secretary cared to give out, supplemented by such statements as could be obtained through diligently interviewing the members. To imagine that perfect accuracy could be arrived at under such conditions would be vain, and the board has at length wisely decided that in the interests of being fairly represented it is due to themselves to admit reporters. The board members may rely upon that the reform will result to their advantage. Not only will it free any and all from suspicion as to their actions, but it will give them the benefit in many cases of being able to secure expressions of public opinion upon matters of fairly debatable policy. It will enable credit to be given where due and will prevent necessity for many explanations concerning affairs about which the public are entitled to enquire. Any members of the board who have claimed advantages for secret sessions will specially learn upon trial that open meetings will work quite the other way.

It is the policy of secretiveness to which the public have a perfect right to object. There is no advantage in it and much tendency to harm. Surely in the matter of public schools the people are more interested than in many other public movements and are entitled to know the methods of their government. As the board has been conducted it was impossible that the public should know exactly what transpired at the board meetings. The Telegraph has previously referred to this matter and the disadvantage under which the newspapers labored in being able to print only such information about the meetings as the officials chose to give out. The disadvantage was liable to become a grave one should at any time unscrupulous men attain membership on the board. The only public safeguard is in publicity and it is to the effect that it should be the wise policy of the board to voluntarily make all their executive meetings open at least to the press. In its secrecy in this respect St. John stood alone, Halifax and all other cities of note have open school board meetings.

TEACHERS IN SESSION.

CONDEMN THE ROYAL READERS USED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Institute at Annapolis Says They Are Unsuitable to Their Purpose Because They Lack Patriotic Sentiment and Selections Are Fragmentary—Business of Yesterday's Session.

Digby, N. S., May 9.—(Special)—This morning's session of the institute was called to order at 9 o'clock a.m., Inspector L. S. Morse, B. A., occupying the chair. The first article of the programme was an interesting lesson on Hand Work for Small Schools by Professor Kidner, of the McDonald Manual Training School. The speaker explained that manual training was simply an extension of kindergarten to the higher grades and as it was associated with drawing and many of the common school subjects it could be used with advantage through all grades. Moreover it gives a knowledge of figures as applied to things useful thereby conducting many abstract subjects into interesting studies. He also gave some interesting hints to teachers for conducting the work in the common schools and exhibited a number of models illustrating the eductive method of the work. This lesson was highly commended by Principals Longley, Shafter, Crowe and others.

Vice-President Crowe, of Annapolis, then moved the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the institute:—
That whereas the Royal Readers have been in use in the public schools of Nova Scotia for the past 25 years and are now in many respects unsuited to the purpose for which they were intended, notably in the lack of patriotic sentiment and the fragmentary nature of the selections therefore resolved that the teachers of district No. 4, now in convention, beg respectfully to convey to the council of public instruction their dissatisfaction with the present readers and to suggest the desirability of a change at as early a date as convenient.

An executive committee consisting of Principals H. B. Hogg, J. Robinson, L. Ruggles and Miss Hamilton was then appointed. B. Haver, of Bridgetown, formerly a successful teacher, gave a very pleasing and practical talk on Penmanship. He argued that one's hand writing was indicative of his character and hence a letter written by a person was his introduction to all who might see and read it. Therefore, good penmanship means much. The teachers should begin by showing sympathy with the child and thus gaining his confidence. Then he should remember that success depends on small things because trifles make perfection. Mr. Haver enforced his remarks by blackboard demonstrations and a few well chosen humorous stories.

The meeting then adjourned. The afternoon session began with a discussion on Penmanship, participated in by Principals Smith, Ruggles and Longley. These speakers expressed their disapproval of the vertical system of writing prescribed by the educational authorities, especially as it was altogether discarded by the various business colleges.

The financial report was received and read. The following delegates for the Provincial Association were then selected: Principal Smith, of Annapolis; Academy, of Lunenburg; Principal Armstrong, of Weymouth; Principal Harris, of Annapolis. A motion to leave the place and date of next meeting in the hands of the management was carried. It was resolved that the thanks of the institute be extended to the citizens of Annapolis for the kind reception given the teachers and for the use of the Masonic building in which the meetings were held. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Library Suggestion from Halifax.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Sir:—I note with the interest of a former resident the battle of the sites for your Carnegie library, but why seek private property while the city possesses two such ideal sites as the north side of King and south side of Queen Squares.

The library building would not excite two stories in height and with its principal elevation facing the barracks (towards the centre of the square) would, in either case be complimentary to the beauty of the location and convenient within.

Yours truly,
J. B. MASHANE.
Halifax, May 8.

"Intercolonial" Rather Than "Atlantic" Time

To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Sir:—I wish to congratulate the Telegraph on the success that has attended its efforts in the matter of having 60th meridian time adopted by the railways, as well as the government of New Brunswick. I have no doubt that the public at large will readily fall in with the new arrangement and that we will be spared the endless confusion that has existed in this province ever since the I. C. Railway authorities committed the unfortunate blunder of running their trains by 75th meridian time. There is one point to which I wish to call your attention. I observed that 60th meridian time is generally spoken of as "Atlantic time." Now I am under the impression that when Sir Sanford Fleming first introduced his plan of standard time, the 60th meridian standard was not called "Atlantic" but "Intercolonial." I think the "Atlantic" is the standard of the 45th meridian, that is the one immediately adjoining the "Intercolonial" to the eastward. It seems to me the term "Intercolonial Standard" would be a most appropriate one, in view of the fact that it is about to be adopted by the people's railway, apart from the fact that it was the name originally given to it by the inventor of the system.

Yours truly,
TEMPUS.

A New Brunswick Appointment.

Ottawa, May 9.—(Special).—Joseph J. Anderson, of Sackville, has been appointed measuring surveyor of shipping for the port of Sackville.

Clothing--
Men's and Young Men's.

Look here!
Don't you give a rap how your clothes look and wear? or how much they cost? Are you really careless about your clothes? Can you afford to waste money. Taking care of your pocket book and giving you good looking, good fitting, good-wearing clothes has given this business its present large proportions.

See the Suits at \$5.00
See the Suits at \$8.00
See the Suits at \$12.00
See the Suits at \$15.00

Prices range from \$5.00 to \$25.00.
Any cloth. Every pattern. Made in the usual Oak Hall way. You know what that means—every detail carefully looked after.

Boys' Suits.

A vital truth that can't be too often told: Here's the best assortment of best Boys' Clothing ever displayed in any Saint John store. Every mother should see our new spring stock. We aren't asking you to buy; we're asking you to loo. If we can't prove our case then, good-bye.

Boys' Sailor Suits, - 75c to \$10.00
Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, - \$5.00 and \$5.50
Boys' Two-Piece Suits, - 1.50 to 6.00
Boys' Three-Piece Suits, - 3.00 to 10.00

MAIL ORDERS--Do you know we fill orders by mail? and we do it as carefully for you as if you were here to do it yourself. Try us and see if what we say is not true. You can send the goods back if it isn't.
Write for our Spring Sample Book. Mailed free.

GREATER OAK HALL,
King Street,
Cor. Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

IN THE COURTS.

Judge Forbes Orders A. H. Hanington from Court Room, and Starts to Get a Constable--His Honor's Remarks.

The examination of W. Hawkey Merritt at the instance of Peak Bros. Winch, of Lunenburg, and of the Royal Bank of Canada as to what property he has liable to be seized under a execution, was continued before Judge Forbes yesterday. The examination had commenced and Mr. Merritt had given some evidence, A. H. Hanington, K. C., entered the room, and asked to see the affidavit on which a summons requiring T. H. Somerville of the London House Wholesale, Ltd., to appear as a witness, had been granted. After reading this affidavit Mr. Somerville strongly objected to Mr. Merritt being called as a witness, on the ground that the affidavit was insufficient and did not, on the face of it, show that Mr. Merritt knew anything about the affairs of the defendant. His honor asked Mr. Hanington for whom he appeared, and was informed for Mr. Somerville. Judge Forbes then told the barrister that he had no rights in the case; that Mr. Allen, the attorney for the defendant had made no objection to the affidavit, and he was informed for Mr. Merritt. The latter however insisted on being heard, and refused to stop talking or sit down. Judge Forbes then ordered him to leave the room, and as he also refused to do this the judge started to look for a constable, but, luckily for Mr. Hanington, not one could be found. After some little time things having cooled down somewhat, the examination of Mr. Somerville was proceeded with, and there was no further interruption.

The examination was adjourned in order that further witnesses might be called.

Probate Court.
In the estate of the late Michael Spragg, Monday, Mrs. Wright, a daughter of the deceased applied for letters of administration. Citation was granted, returnable May 26. The estate is valued at \$200 personal property; Wm. B. Wallace, K. C., proctor.

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Plant for Cape Breton Silicate Rock.
At a meeting of the Cape Breton Silicate Rock Company held at North Sydney last night on the suggestion of Capt. D. R. Rudolph it was agreed to purchase a plant from Ohio. A committee was appointed to wait on the town council and ask for tax exemption for 20 years and free water. The company have several valuable sites. The site, near the mill, where they will cost \$100,000.—Sydney Post.

Doan's Cotton Root Compound.
Doan's Cotton Root Compound is a powerful purifier of the blood, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and all other eruptions of the skin. It is a most valuable remedy for all cases of itching, and is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

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NOVA SCOTIA NOTES.

Vegetation Advanced--A 24-Mile Horse Race--Two Vessels Building at Weymouth.

A trip along the south shore of Nova Scotia last week found vegetation much more advanced than in St. John--grass high, garden stuff coming up, strawberries in bloom and cultivation in full blast.

A heavy thunderstorm, with vivid lightning passed over Yarmouth county on Wednesday night, accompanied by a gale of wind and copious rain. A number of country telegraph poles were uprooted, trees blown down, etc.

Two line large wooden vessels are being built at Weymouth, one of them nearly ready for launching.

Findings of interesting relics of the stone age continue to be made occasionally on the shore of Cape Sable Island. An ancient flint-knife of yellow flint was recently discovered by George Huggins, teacher at Barrington Passage, which is undoubtedly a relic of the first wave. Close investigation of this exposed section of coast might prove it to be almost as interesting as the Joggins in Cumberland county.

The Coast Railway trains continue to run only from Yarmouth to East Pubnico, where passengers are obliged to take team for the 12 miles to Barrington Head and 24 miles farther to Shelburne, although the locomotive with the mails proceeds regularly from East Pubnico to Barrington Passage, after leaving the train at the former place. Not an ounce of freight nor a single passenger will they carry. This road is owned largely by Brill & Fletcher, the American car builders, and the reason stated for their discontinuance of trains is that the local government have not inspected or paid the subsidy upon the road.

The road to the road to Barrington Passage would pay well, as it did so two years ago when in operation. The people are very much disgusted and want the outcome of the situation will be it is difficult to predict. With a better conductor and more attention to passengers the road would pay still better.

Business along the shore is reported generally better than it has been the past season or ten years and bolstering this season is good.

A curious horse race was to have taken place on Saturday, but it has been postponed. It is for a wager of \$50 against

\$75 and the course is over the regular country road from Lower East Pubnico to Lower Argyle, thence turning through Argyle Sound and back to the starting point, a distance of about 24 miles; the horses being harnessed in a sulky. One owner says his horse can cover it in two hours; the other says about two hours and a half is the best that either of them can do it in.

The travel from Boston by the D. A. R. steamers to Yarmouth is becoming already heavy. Saturday's boat brought a large number of sportsmen with rod and gun, the letter for sea fowl chiefly, besides many women and children who have come back to their old homes in Nova Scotia for the summer while "the men folk" work in the States.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.
How any man may cure himself after years of suffering from weak nerves, lost vitality, night losses, etc., and enlarge and wear out to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knappton, 1902 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the receipt for full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for your receipt. I have given your treatment a thorough test, and the result has been extraordinary. I have completely broken me up, and am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Remedy exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—You were correct and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the taking and they want every man to have it.

AGREABLE, TOO.

Wolfe's Doan's and nurses would not Aromatic recommend adulterated preparations. Schlemm atones. All over the world Schnap's, they prescribe Wolfe's Aromatic Schlemm Schnap's. Holland and gins are known for the benefit of remedies in certain troubles. Wolfe's Schnap's is the best of Holland gins. It is always about pure and reliable. It is ideal for tense and faint ailments, and the finest tonic for debility and prostration. Agreeable, too. Get the genuine beware of substitutes.

At All Druggists and Grocers.