## FIELD OF LABOR.

Dr. Talmage on Relations of Employer and Employe.

when in various districts labor trou-bles are existing or impending the ef-fort Dr. Talmage makes in this dis-course to bring about a better feeling between both sides of this difficult ans v., 15, "But if ye bite and devour one another take heed that ye be not consumed one of another," and Fhilippians ii., 4, "Look not every man of his own things, but every man also on the things of others."

About every six months there is a great labor agitation. There are violent questions now in discussion between employers and employes. The present "strikes" will go into the past. Of course, the damage done cannot immediately be repaired. Wages will not be so high as they were. . Spasmodically they may be higher, but they will drop lower. Strikes, whether right of wreng, always injure laborers as well as capitalists. You will this in the starvation of next winter. Boycotting and violence and murder never pay. They are, different murder. The worst use you can put a man to is to kill him. Blow up to mor ow all the country seats on the banks of the Hudson and the Rhine and all the fine houses on Madison square and Brooklyn heights and Hittenhouse square and Beacon street, and all the bricks and timber and stones will just fall on the bare hands of American and European labor,

The worst enemies of the working classes in the United States and Ireland are their demented coadjutors Years ago assassination—the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix park, trublin, Ireland, in the attempt to avenge the wrongs of Ireland, only turned away from that afflicted people millions of sympathizers. The attempts te blow up the house of commons in London had only this effect—to throw out of eriployment tens of thousands of innocent Irish people in England, In this country the torch put to the factories that have discharged hands for good or bad reasons, obstructions on the rail tracks, in front of midnight express trains because the offenders do not like the president of the company; strikes on shipboard the hour they were going to sail or in printing offices the hour the paper was to go to press, or in the mines the day the coal was to be delivered, or on house scaffoldings so the builder fails in keeping the contract—all these are only a hard blow on the head of American labor and cripple its arms and lame its feet and pierce its heart. Traps sprung suddenly upon employ ers and violence never took one knot out of the knuckles of toll or put one farthing of wages into a callous palm.

DEFIANCE OF LAW. Frederick the Great admired some land near the palace of Potsdam, and he resolved to get it. It was owned tion between you and your employe so by a miller. He offered the mille three times the value of the property. The miller would not take it because it was the old homestead, and he felt about as Naboth felt about his vine yard when Ahab wanted it. Frederick the Great was a rough and terrible man, and he ordered the miller into his procence, and the king, with a stick in his hand-a stick with which he sometimes struck the officers of the state said to the miller, "Now, I have offered you three times the value of that property, and if you won't sell it I'll take it anyhow." The miller said, "Your majesty, you won't." "Yes, said the king, "I will take it." "Then." said the miller, "if your majesty does take it I will sue you in the chancery court." At that threat Frederick th Great vielded his infamous demand And the most imperious outrage against the working classes will yet cower before the law. Violence and defiance of the law will never accom-

But gradually the damages done th laborer by the strikes will be repaired, and more important things ought now to be said. The whole tendency of our times, as you have noticed, is to make the chasm between the employer and employe wider and wider. In olden times the head man of the factory, the master builder, the capitalist, the head man of the firm, worked side by side with their employes working sometimes at the same bench, dining at the same table, and there are those here who can remember the time when the clerks of large commercial establishments were accustomed to board with the head men of the firm.

plish anything; but righteousness and

submission to the law will accomplish

All that is changed, and the tendency is to make the distance between employer and enploye wider and wider The tendency is to make the employe feel that he is wronged by the success of the capitalist and to make the capitalist feel: "Now, my taborers are only beasts of burden; I must give so much money for so much drudgery, just 30 many pieces of silver for so many beads of sweat." In other words, the bridge of sympathy is broken down at both ends. That feeling was well described by Thomas Carlyle when he said: "Plugson of St. Dolly Undershot, buccaneerlike, says to his men: Noble spinners, this is the hundredth thousand we have gained wherein I mean to dwell and plant my vineyards. The £100,000 is mine, the daily wage was yours. Adieu, noble spinners! Drink my health with this groat each, which I give you over and above." Now, what we want is to rebuild that bridge of sympathy, and I put the trowel to one of the abutments today, and I preach more especially to employers as such, although what I have to say will be appropriate to both employers and em-

NEGLECT OF CHRISTIAN DUTY. The behavior of a multitude of laborers toward their employers during the last three months may have induc-

ed some employers to neglect the real

Christian duties that they owe to those

WASHINGTON, May 20.-At a time to say to you whom I confront face to face and those to whom these words may come that all shipowners, all captalists, all commercial firms, all master builders, all housewives, are bound to be interested in the entire welfare question is well timed; texts, Galati- of their subordinates. Years ago some one gave three prescriptions for becoming a millionaire: "First, spend your life in getting and keeping the earnings of other people, secondly, have no anxiety about the worriments. the losses, the disappointments, of others; thirdly, do not mind the fact that your vast wealth implies the poverty of a great many people. Now, there is not a man here who would consent to go into life with those three principles to earn a fortune. It is your desire to do your whole duty to the men and women in

First of all, then, pay as large wages as are reasonable and as your business will afford-not necessarily what others pay, certainly not what your hired help say you must pay, for that is tyranny on the part of labor unbearable. The right of a laborer to tell his employer what he must pay implies the right of an employer to compel a man into a service whether he will or not and either of those idea is despicable. When any employer allows a laborer to say what he must do or have his business ruined and the employer submits to it, he does every business man in the United States a wrong and yields to the principle which, carried out, would dissolve so ciety. Lock over your affairs and put yourself in imagination in your laborer's place, and then pay him what before God and your own conscience you think you eught to pay him.

"God bless yours" are well in their place, but they do not buy coal mor pay house rent nor get shoes for the children. At the same time you, the employer, ought to remember through what straits and strains you got the fortune by which you built your store or run the factory. You are to remember that you take all the risks and the employe takes none or scarcely any. You are to remember that there may be reverses in fortune and that some new style of machinery may make your machinery valueless or some new style of tariff set your business back hopelessly and forever. You must take all that into consideration, and then pay what is reasonable.

OUTTING DOWN WAGES.

Do not be too ready to cut down wages. As far as possible, pay all, and pay promptly. There is a great deal of Bible teaching on this subject. teaching on this subject. Mala-"I will be a swift witness against all sorcerers and against all adulterers and against those who oppose the hireling in his wages." Leviticus: "Thou Barbariem will never cure the wrongs shalt not keep the wages of the hire-of civilization. Mark that! ling all night unto the morning." Colossians: "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven." So you see it is not a quesmuch as it is a question between you and God.

Do not say to your employes, "Now. if you don't like this place get anwhen you know they cannot get another. As far as possible, once year visit at their homes your clerks and your workmen. That is the only way you can become acquainted with their wants. You will by such process find out that there is a blind parent or a sick sister being supported. You will find some of your young men in rooms without any fire in winter, and in summer sweltering in illi-ventillated apartments. You will find out how much depends on the wages you pay or withhold.

Moreover, it is your duty as ployer, as far as possible, to mold the welfare of the employe. You ought to advise him about investments, about dife linsurance, about savings banks. You ought to give him the benefit of your experience. There are hundreds and thousands of employers, I am glad to say, who are settling in the very best way possible the destiny of their employes. Such men as Marshall of Leeds, Lister of Bradford, Akroyd of land your agents and your overseers in Hallifax, and men so near at home it stores are kind to those under them. might offend their modesty if I mentioned their names—these men have built reading rooms, libraries, concert halls, afforded croquet lawns, cricket grounds, gymnasiums, choral societies or their employes, and they have not merely paid the wages on Saturday night, but through the contentment and the thrift and the good morals of their employes they are paying wages from generation to generation forever. Again, I counsel all employes to look well after the physical health of their

subordinates. Do not put on them any unnecessary fatigue. I never could understand why the drivers in our city cars must stand all day when they might just as well sit down and drive. It seems to me most unrighteous that so many of the female clerks in our stores should be compelled to stand all day and through those hours when there are but few or no customers. These people have aches and annoynces and weariness enough without putting upon them additional fatigue. Unless these female clerks must go up

and down on the business of the store, let them sit down. Then I would have you carry out this sanitary idea and put into as few hours as possible the work of the day. It seems to me all the merchants in all departments lought by simultaneous movement, to come out in behalf of the early closing theory. These young men ought to have an opportunity of going to the mercantile library, to the readling rooms, to the concert hall, to the gymnasium, to the church. They have merves, they have brains, they have intellectual aspirations, they have immortal spirits. If they can do a good cound day's work in the eight or ten hours, you have no right to keep them

harnessed for 17. THE DUTY OF EMPLOYERS.

But, above all, I charge you, O employers, that you look after the moral and spiritual welfare of your employes. First, know where they spend their evenings. That decides everything: whom they employ. Therefore I want You do not want around your money

that comes into the store in the morn-ing ghastly with midnight revelry is mot the man for your store. The young man who spends his evening in the so-clety of refined women or in musical or autistic circles or in literary improvement is the young man for your store.

Do not say of these young men, "If
they do their work in the business urs, that is all I have to ask." God has made you that man's guardian I want you to understand that many these young men are orphans, or ciety to struggle for themselves. A young man is pitched into the middle of the Atlantic ocean, and a plank is pitched after him, and then he is told to take that and swim ashore. Treat that young man as you would like to have your son treated if you were dead. Do not tread on him. Do not swear at him. Do not send him on a useless errand. Say "good morning" and "good night" and "goodby." You are deciding that man's destiny for two worlds.

One of my earliest remembrances is of old Arthur Tappan. There were many differences of opinion about his politics, but no one who ever knew Arthur Tappan, and knew him well, doubted his being an earnest Christian. In his store in New York he had a room where every morning he called his employes together, and he prayed with them, read the scriptures to them, sang with them, and then they entered on the duties of the day. On Monday the day of Monday of Monda day morning the exercises differed and he gathered the young men together and asked them where they had attended church, what had been their Sabbath experiences and what had been the sermon. Samuel Budgett had the largest business in the west of England. He had in a room of his warehouse a place pleasantly furnished with comfortable seats and Fletcher's "Fai illy Devotions" and Weslevan hymnibooks, and he gathered his employes together every morning and, having sung, they knelt down and prayed slide by side—the employer and the employes. Do you wonder at that man's success and that, though 30 years old before he had been a partner in a small retail shop in a small vil-lage, at his death he bequeathed many millions? God can trust such a man as that with plenty of money.

PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. Sir Titus Salt had wealth which was beyond computation, and at Saltaire, England, he had a church and a chape built and supported by himself-the Episcopal service, and the chapel for those who preferred the Methodist service. At the opening of one of his factories he gave a great dinner, and there were 3,500 people present, and in his after dinner speech he said to these people gathered: "I cannot look around me and see this vast assemblage of friends and work people without being moved. I feel greatly honored by the sence of the noblemen at my side, and I am especially delighted at the presence of my work people. I hope to draw around me a population that will enjoy the beauties of this neighcontented, happy, operatives. I have given instructions to my architects that nothing is to be spared to nende the dwellings of the operatives a pattern to the country, and if my life is spared by divine Providence I hope to see contentment, satisfaction and happiness around me."

That is Christian character demonstrated. There are others in this country and in other lands on a smaller scale doing their best for their employes. They have not forgotten their own early struggles. They remembe how they were discouraged; how hungry they were and how cold and how tired they were, and, though they may be 60 or 70 years of age, they know just how a boy feels between 10 and 20 and how a young man feels between 20 and 30. They have not forgotten it. Those wealthy employers were not originally let down out of heaven with pulleys of silk in a wicker basket satin lined, danned by cherubic wings. They started in roughest cradle, on whose rocker misfortune put her violent foot and tipped them into the cold world. Those old men are sympathetic with

But you are not only to be kind to those who are under you—Christianly kind-but you are also to see that your boss workmen and your head clerks Sometimes a man will get a little brief authority in a store or in a factory, and, while they are very courteous to you, the capitalist, or to you, the head man of the firm, they are most brutal in their treatment of those under them. God only knows what some of the lads suffer in the cellars and in the lofts of some of our great establishments They have no one to appeal to. The time will come when their arm will be strong and they can defend themselves, but not now. Alas for some of the cashboys and the messenger boys and the boys that sweep the store! Alas for some of them! Now, you capitalist, you, the head man of the firm, must look, supervise, see those all around you, investigate, all teneath

TEMPTATIONS OF YOUNG MEN. And then I charge you not to put unnecessary temptation in the way of your young men. Do not keep large sums of money lying around unguarded. Know how much money there is in the till. Do not have the account books loosely kept. There are temptations inevitable to young men, and enough of them, without your putting unnecessary temptations in their way. Men in Wall street, having 30 years of reputation for honesty, have dropped into Sing Sing and perdition, and you must be careful how you try a lad of 15. And if he do wrong do not pounce on him like a hyena. If he prove himself unworthy of your confid not call in the police, but take him home. Tell why you dismissed him to those who will give thim anothe chance. Many a young man has done wrong once who will never do wrong again. Ah, my friends, I think we can afford to give everybody another chance when God knows we should all have been in perdition if he had not given us 10,000 chances.

Then, if in moving around your factory or mill or barn or store, you are inexorable with young men God will remember it. Some day the wheel of fortune will turn, and you will be a

the workhouse and your son will di on the scaffold. If in moving amon on the scanoid. If in moving among your young men you see one with an ominous pallor of cheek or you hear him coughing behind the counter, say to him, "Stay home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the hills." If his mother die, do not demand that on the day after the fu-neral he be in the store. Give him at least a week to get over that which he will never get over.

A RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Employers, urge upon your employes, above all, a religious life. So far from that, how is it, young man? Instead of being cheered on the road to heaven thing for you to keep your Christian integrity in that store or factory where there are so many hostile to religion. Ziethen, a great genera under Frederick the Great, was a Christian, Frederick the Great was a skep-tic. One day Ziethen, the venerable white haired general, asked to be excused from military duty that he might attend the holy sacrament. He was excused. A few days after Ziethen was dining with the king and with many nobles of Prussia when Frederick the Great in a jocose way said, "Well, Ziethen, how did the sacrament of last Friday digest?" The venerable warnior arose and said: "For majesty I have risked my life many a time on the battlefield, and for your majesty I would be willing at any time to die; but you do wrong when you insuft the Christian religion. You will forgive me, if I, your military servant cannot bear in silence any insult to my Lord and my Saviour." Frederick the Great leaped to his feet, and he put out his hand, and he said: "Happy Ziethen! Forgive me, forgive me!" Oh, there are many being scoffed at for their religion, and I thank God there are many men as brave as Ziethen! Go to heaven yourself, O em-

ployer! Take all your people with you. Soon you will be through buying and selling and through with manufacturing and building, and God will ask you: "Where are all those people over whom you had so great influence?" Are they here? Will they be here?" O shipowners, into what harbor will your crew sail? O you merchant grocer, are those young men that under your care are providing food for the bodies and families of men to go starved forever? O you manufacturers, with so many wheels flying and so many bands putting and so many patterns turned out and so many goods shipped, are the spinners, are the carmen, are the draymen, are the sales-men, are the vatchers of your estabishments working out everything but their own salvation? Can it be that, having those people under your care, five, ten, twenty years, you have made no everlasting impression for good on their immortal souls? God turn us all back from such selfishness and teach us to live for others, and not for ourselves! Christ sets us the example of sacrifice and so do many of his dis-

THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.

One summer in California a gentlenan who had just removed from the Sandwich islands told me this incident You know that one of the Sandwich islands is devoted to lepers. People getting sick of the leprosy on the other islands are sent to the isle of lepers They never come off. They are in different stages of disease, but all who die on that island die of leprosy.

On one of the islands there was physician who always wore his hand gloved, and it was often discussed why he always had a glove on that hand under all circumstances. One day he came to the authorities and he withdrew his glove, and he said to the officers of the law: "You see on that hand a spot of the leprosy and that I em doomed to die. I might hide this for a little while and keep away from the isle of lepers; but I am a physician and I can so on that island and administer to the sufferings of those who are further gone in the disease, and I should like to go now. It would be selfish in me to stay amid the luxurious surroundings when I might be of so much help to the wretched. Send me to the isle of lepers." They, seeing the spot of leprosy, of course took the man into custody. He bade farewell to his family and his friends. It was an agonizing far well. He could never see them again. He was taken to the isle of the lepers and there wrought among the sick until prostrated by his own death, which at last came. Oh, that was magnificent self-denial, magnificent sicrifice, only surpassed by that of him who exiled himself from the health of heaven to this leprous island of a world that he might physician our wounds and weep our griefs and die our deaths, turning the isle of a leprous world into a great, blooming, glorious garden! employer or employe, let us catch that spirit!

"I hope I see you well," he said fluently, to the 'old farmer leaning on his hoe. "I lope you do," was the unexpected answer; "but if you don't see me well, young man, put on specs; they're a wonderful help to roor eyesight."

## MARRIAGES

DeMILLE-PETE IS—At the home of the bride's parents, 60 Waterloo street, May 23rd, by Rev. C. T. Phillips, J. Ernest De-Mille, to Charlotte Louise, youngest daughter of Wm. Peters.

ERB-KEIRSTEAD.—On May 23rd, at the residence of George Erb, No. 121 Brussels street, by the Rev. Mr. Waring, Rosa Klerstead of Collina to Edward Erb of Suesay. Klerstead of Collina to Edward Erb of Sussex.

McKNIGHT-THOMPSON—At the residence of Thomas Thompson, May 16th, by the Rev. C. A. S. Warneford, David W. Mc-Knight of Mar's Corner, Kings county, to Rachel E., second daughter of Thomas Thompson, Highfield, Queens Co.

OREGAN-STEEVES—At the residence of the bride's father, on May 25rd, by Rev. W. E. Johnson, Charles N. O'Regan of Hopewell Hill to Miss Laura M. Steeves of Meadow, Albert Co., N. B.—Moneton papers please copy.

WHITE-SHORT.—At the rectory, Sussex, October 14th, 1899, by the Rev. Scovil Neales, Miles Irvine White of Cardwell and Mary Short of St. Andrews.

## DEATHS.

BOURNE — On May 21st, Isabel, eldest daughter of the late Thomas G. Bourne. LAW.—On May 24th, Ella M., beloved wife of A. L. Law, aged 44 years. Asleep in Jesus. Jesus.

MURPHY.—In this city, May 24th, James Murphy, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their sad loss.

STEWART—On May 22nd, 1900, at 145 King street (east), St. John, N. B., John Stewart, aged 79 years.



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not sufficient, they don't go deep enough. The root of the disorder is pulmonary weakness build that up strengthen it with Adamson's Balsam and your Cough is Cured.

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## SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. May 22-Sch Quetay, 123, Hamilton, from Newport, J M Taylor, bal.
Sch Flash, 93, Tewer, from Eastport, J M
Driscoll, bal.
Sch Wm Jones, 264, McLean, from Portland, R C Elkin, bal.
Sch Riverdale, 83, Urquhart, from Rockport, N C Scott, old iron.
Sch John S Parker, 239, Crowell, from Savannah, R C Elkin, pitch pine.
Sch Georgia E, 88, Barton, from Eastport, J W McAlary Co. bal.
Coastwise—Schs Ina Brooks, 22, Brooks, from Westport; Fred and Norman, 31, Trask, irom Sandy; Gove; Etta, 28, Cheney, from Grand Harbor; I H Goudey, 26, Comeau, from Meteghan; Packet, 49, Gesner, from Bridgetown; Ouida, 9, Bensen, from Grand Harbor; Seattle, 55, Merriam, from Canning; Garfield White, 99, Seely, from Alma; Gertie H; 52, Cook, from Grand Manan; barge No 4, 439, McLeod, from Parrsboro; ort, J M Taylor, bal. Gertie H; 32, Cook, from Grand Manan; barge No 4, 439, McLeod, from Parrsboro; str La Tour, 98, Smith, from Campobello, and cleared for return.
May 23—Tug Springhill, 96, Cook, from Calais, master—with barge No 1 in tow.
Sth Reporter, 121, Gilcheist, from New York, R C Elkin, coal.
Sch Moravia, 99, Creaser, Humacoa, L G-Crosby, molasses. Crosby, molasses. Sch Sower, 124, Fardie, from Perth Am-

Sch Sewer, 124, Fardie, from Perth Amboy, D. J. Purdy, coal:
Coastwise—Schs Hattie, 37, Thompson, from Westport; Lennie and Edna, 30, Hains, from Freeport; Eliza Bell, 30, Wadlin, from Beaver Harbor; Electric Light, 34, Dillon, from Digby; West Wind, 24, Post, from Clementsport; Geean Bird, 44, McGranahan, from Margaretville; Bay Queen, 31, Barry, from Beaver Harbor; Silver Cloud, Keans, from Digby; Hattie McKay, 73, Merriam, from Parrsboro; Lena Maud, 58, Giggey, from Point Wolfe; Helen M, Hatfield, from River Hebert; Swan, 56, Thurston, from Freeport. ston, from Freeport.
May 24.—Str Erna (Ger), 957, Bruhn, from
New York, Schofield and Co, bal.
Sch Ayr, 121, Odell, from New York, N C Sch Tay, 124, Cochran, from New York, P. McIntyre, coal.
Sch Stella Maud, 98, Miller, from Boston.

Cleared. May 22-Sch Lizzie B. Belyen, for Thom

Sch Wascona, Balser, for Eastport. Sch W H. Waters, Belyea, for Vineyard Sch W H. Waters, Belyea, for Vineyard Haven f o.

Coastwise—Schs Harvard H Havey, Seely, for Quaco: Beulah Benton, Mitchell, for Weymouth; Marysville, Gordon, for Point Wolfe; Speedwell, Atkinson, for River Hebert; Maitland, Morris, for Port Greville; Flear River, Woodworth, for Port George; str Beaver, Potter, for Canning; schs Sarah E Ellis; Houghton, for Hall's Harbor; Brisk, Wadlin, for Campobello; Wanita, Apt, for Annapolis; Hustler, Wadlin, for Campobello; Southern Cross, Hayes, for Parrs-horo.

May 23-Str Cumberland, Allan, for Bos Ship Charles S Whitney, Atkins, for Liver-

Ship Charles S Whitney, Atkins, for Liverpool.

Barkin Sunny South, McDonald, for Liverpool.

Sch Rowena, Stevens, for Westerly, Sch Roweo, Williams, for Providence.

Sch Romeo, Williams, for Providence.

Sch Ina, Hanselpecker, for Salem f.o. Sch Otis Miller, Miller, for Rockport.

Coastwise—Schs Annie Blanche, Randall, for Parrsboro: Ina Brooks, Brooks, for Salmon River; Margaret, Dickson, for St Andrews; Frank L P, Williams, for Fredericton; barge No 1, Wadiman, for Parrsboro: brigt Scepure, Dexter, for Lunenburg; schs Westfield, Dalton, for Point Wolfe; Yarmouth Packet, Powell, for Yarmouth: Geo L Slipp, Wood, for Harvey; H M Stanley, Flower, for Seal Cove, Grand Manan; Selina, McCullough, for Advocate Harbor; Wawbeek, Edgett, for Windsor; Hattle McKay, Merriam, for Windsor; Fred and Norman, Trask, for Sandy Cove; E H Foster, McAloney, for Apple River; Union, Shields, for Alma; Evelyn, Tufts, for Quaco; Friendship, Alexander, for Advocate Harbor; Robert Graham Dunn, Kelly, for Hillsboro; Lena Maud, Giggey, for Point Wolfe.

#### DOMESTIC PORTS. Arrived.

At Chatham, May 21, str Ameland, Boon from Rotterdam.

At Baie Verte, May 22, bark Carmel, Mad-At Baje Verte, May 22, bark Carmel, Madsen, from Skibbereen.
At Hillsboro, May 23, sch R D Spear,
Richardson, from Liverpool.
At Newcastle, May 22, bark Darby, Larsen, from Belfast.
At Hopewell Cape, May 24, str Pharsalia,
Smith, from Antwerp via Halifax, N S.
At Hillsboro, May 21, sch Cox and Green,
Thompson, from Boston; 22nd, schs Beaver,
Huntly, from Yarmouth; Pearl, Cannon,

from River Hebert; 20rd, seh R D Spear, Richardson, from Portland, Me. Cleared.

At Hillsboro, May 19, sch. Gresum Queen, Gcodwin, for Staten Island, NY. At Chatham, May 22, bgt Jasper, Clancy, for Wexford, Ireland. At West Bay, May 23, str Lady Ivensh. At West Bay, May 23, str Lady Ivensh, Wiggell, for Dublin via Louisburg.
At Hopewell Cape, May 23, ship Monrovia.
Smith. for Bristol.
At Hillsboro, May 22nd, schs E Mirriam, Hatfield, for Jersey City; Pearl, Cannon, for River Hebert; 23rd, sch Cox and Green, Thompson, for New York.

## BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

At Cardiff, May 21, atr. Leuctra, Mulcahey, from St John.

At London, May 22, str Dahome, from Halifax and St John.

At Port Elizabeth, May 18, bark Abyssinia, Hilton, from Buenos Ayres.

At Southampton, May 23, strs St Paul, from New York: Lahn, from New York via Cherbourg, for Bremen.

At Liverpool, May 23, str Parisian, from Mcntreal.

Sailed. From Table Bay, May 9, bark Avoca, Dermier, for Ship Island.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Port Ciyle, May 18, schs S S Smith from Bangor for Weymouth; Adelaide, from New York for Halifax.

At Buenos Ayres, April 21, ship Lizzia Burrill, Spurr, from New York.

At New York, May 23, ship Helga, Bell, from Baltimore; 21st, brig G B Lockhart, Sheridan, from Curacoa.

At Acapulco, May 18, bark Low Wood, Utley, from Newcastle, NSW.

At New York, May 21, sch Abbie and Eva Hooper, Foster, from Bangor; 22nd, sch Alert, Burns, from Bangor; 22nd, sch Alert, Burns, from Bangor; 10 Sch Alert, Burns, from Grand Cayman.

## Cleared.

At Mobile, May 19, sch Lena Pickup, Roop, for Cuba.

At Mobile, May 19, sch Lena Pickup, Roop, for Havana.

At Boston, May 22, sch Thomas B Reed, for Dorchester; Abbie Ingalls, for St John. At Mobile, May 22, sch Harry, Pattersop, for Havana. for Havana. At Savannah, May 22, sch Bessie Parker. Carter, for St John, N B. At Fernandina, May 22, sch Etta a Stimp-son, for Philadelphia.

From New York, May 20, bark St Peter. or Paramaribo: sch L A Plummer, for Boston.
From Carrabelle, Fla, May 20, barks Ethel Clark, Brinton, for St John; Bertrand Thorsen, for Lubec. sen, for Lubec.
From Fajardo, May. 17, sch I V Dexter.
Dexter, for St. John, N B (not Halifax).
From New York, May. 22, sch Genesta, for
Fredericton, John Stroup, for Boston.
From Norfolk, May. 22, sch Future, for
Ingonish, C B.

## MEMORIANDA.

Passed down at Reedy Island, May 22, bark Ancona, for Hiego.
In quarantine 22nd, barks Aleft, from Rosario (will be released Wednesday noon). Enterprise, from Rosario.
Passed out at Cape Henry, May 21. s Storm King, Crosby, from Baltimore for Antwerp.
Passed Anjer, April 11, bark Linwood, Douglas, from Manila for Newcastle, NSW. Passed Sydney Light, May 21, 130 p m. str. Pydna, Crossley, from Newcastle vid Sydney for Dublin.
Passed out at Cape Henry, May 20, ship Helga, from Baltimore for New York.
Passed out at Delaware Breakwater, May 20, bark Alert, Rice, from Rosario for Philadelphia. Passed down at Reedy Island, May 22, bark

## SPOKEN.

Ship Celarbank (Br), Robbins, from Barry, for Hong Kong, no date, lat 7 S. lon 118 E. Bark Valona, from Liverpool for Richibucto, May 18, lat 43.40, lon 42.50.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On or about June 1, 1900, a blower sire On or about June 1, 1990, a blower ship will be established at Warwick light station on the southerly extremity of Warwick Neck, northwesterly part of Narragansett Ray, to sound a continuous blast during thick or foggy weather. The present bell, so nding a single and a double blow alternately, intervals 20 seconds, will be retained at the station and will be struck as here tofore in case the siren should be disabled.

French

LORD

LONDO has recei Roberts: "VERE

1.50 p. m morning north bar crossed time to this and from bei were fou "Bader way bet has been says the Plumer

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