MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

Ladies' Panama's

The Ideal outing and Knockabout Hats

Prices, 60c and 75c

F. S. THOMAS

Fashionable Hatter 539 Main Street

AT THE LOWEST EBB FOR YEARS

That is the Stock Market Situation in New York---Crops and Railroads

New York, July 3.—A careful consideration of the available figures of railroad earnings, gross and net, show the greatest falling off to have taken place in the last two months and to have been five times as heavy for the fiscal year. The Wall Street Journal's estimate of the decrease in gross earnings for the year to July 1st, 1908, is, in round figures, $108,000,000. But at the rate of depression of the last two months, the decrease for a year would amount to $600,000,000. The decrease in net earnings for the year is estimated at $121,000,000, but at the rate of the last two months the decrease for a year in net earnings would amount to $200,000,000. Fortunately, crop transportation will change all this, and the acceleration of business should also produce great changes in the figures. The best opinion is that we are scraping along bottom and that further figures will show improvement. That great roads have passed the low point is shown by Pennsylvania, whose worst exhibit since the panic was in May—June showing a little better.

But the most cheering bit of news on the railroad situation, which has just come in, is that, according to an official of the St. Paul Railroad, the passenger traffic of the company has been heavier during June than it was last year; that the freight traffic has experienced an expansion of more than 20 per cent. over May, and the prospects for July are that it will show a still greater ratio of increase.

CROP CONSIDRATIONS.

We are having the usual clouds and sunshine of crop market news, but there is no reason to doubt that in all branches we shall have a good average yield, and that prices for the product will keep at such figures as to produce a gratifying crop of dollars to the farmer. It may be that the habit of economy which is necessarily existent at this time because of non-employment will tend to restrict as free a distribution of the new wealth thus obtained, as last year. But farmers as a class have been little hurt by the panic and their spendings as a whole will not be curtailed.

THE MARKET.

Pending the holidays and waiting the outcome of the Democratic Convention, stock market business has sunk to the lowest ebb in years. Notwithstanding attempts to reform the Democratic party by pressing the claims of conservative candidates, there is no real doubt of the outcome of the Denver Convention in the nomination of Mr. Bryan. Nevertheless, until the actual event and the settlement of the questions of Vice-President and Platform, the market seems to prefer to wait, and while displaying marked strdength, its movements are sluggish and the number of recorded shares the smallest for years. This torpidity may be broken in upon at any time, and barring unexpected happenings, a good healthy advance be inaugurated.—Yours truly,

J. S. BACHE & CO.

WOLFE AND MONTCALM

Now is the pageant of the mighty dead!
Who fought as heroes fight, and nobly fell
As heroes fall. Who said this life 'farewell'
Each in his own proud place, unvanquished
Honor them both; twine laurels for each head
So lowly laid where death stands sentinel
By glory's crown. For them the battle's hell
Up to the highest heights of heaven led.
And now a call has sounded round the world
And waked the slumber of the sleeping years;
Immortal echoes of their fame are hurled
Through the wide earth's great sister hemispheres.
The Banner of the Past is now unfurled.
The splendid silences resound with cheers.

BLANCHE E. HOLT MURISON.

Special offer on Springhill Coal for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

We have a barge landing with Springhill Screened Coal.

This Coal kindles easily, burns freely and leaves no soot.

While the barge is landing we will deliver it anywhere in the City, East or West side, at $3.50 per load of 1,400 lbs. Terms cash. This is a good Coal to use in the range in summer-time.

J.S. Gibbon & Co.

5½, Charlotte Street, and Smythe Street, near North Wharf. Telephone 676.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Clunan, late of St. John, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having just claims against said estate, are requested to leave same, duly attested, at the office of E. G. Kaye, Room No. 11, Globe Atlantic Building.

Dated this third day of July, A.D., 1908.

Edward Sears, Executor of said Estate.

Tenders for Coal

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his office in Petit Rocher, Gloucester County, N. B., until noon on the 18th day of July next, for the supplying of eighty tons of furnace hard coal for Gloucester Court House (quote both egg and broken), delivered either at I. C. R. Station, Bathurst, in cars, or on Public Wharf, Bathurst, on or before first day of October next; terms, cash on delivery.

Dated this thirtieth day of June, 1908.

SYDNEY DesBRISAY,
Chairman, Committee, Municipality of Gloucester. 1485-tf

EVERY TIME

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The Maritime Dairy Co., Ltd.

159, Main Street. Phone 1736.
Where you can get PURE CREAM.

Branch Stores: 180, Union Street, Phone 849; and Haymarket Square.

A QUIET SUMMER IN INDUSTRIES

This is the Outlook, Says the Montreal Witness--The Stock Market.

(Montreal Witness.)

While retaining the broad characteristics of midsummer dulness which has reigned on the local stock exchange throughout the month of June, last week's early market gave evidence of underlying strength, and certain of the leaders advanced from one to two points on a small volume of transactions. Close observers also thought they detected a better class of buying, which, though conducted on a moderate scale, was fairly well scattered throughout the active list. There is no question that as the crop season progresses without serious impairment to the growing plant, a feeling of greater confidence prevails in so-called financial circles, and while this may not immediately take the shape of more aggressive buying for the better class of stocks, it will in all likelihood bring better support to prices in periods of weakness occasioned by speculative drives. Not the least of many reasons for expecting a turn for the better before long is the cheapness of money and the large amount of funds available for legitimate business purposes, provided of course that security of a satisfactory character is furnished. In addition to the factors already mentioned, which are making for greater confidence, there are more encouraging reports from mercantile and manufacturing centres, and these promise to become more definitely favorable as the season of fall buying approaches. The purchase of bond and bank securities has been limited of late. Explanations of this are just now difficult to find, except that the public has got a keener appetite for speculation on a basis of quick returns, and that the stock exchange is more disposed to follow the larger and more daring leaders than to consult motives of prudence and conservatism.

In the business outlook we are told that there is little change, and a very quiet summer for all lines of industry is in prospect. It is therefore quite evident that a further period of rest will be necessary to enable the United States fully to recover from the severe set-back of October last. The unsatisfactory condition of railway affairs is still an element to be reckoned with. Latest reports of earnings continue to show large decreases; the gross returns of railways reported in May gave a loss of nearly twenty-five per cent., compared with a twenty per cent. loss in April and fourteen per cent. in March. It has taken at least seven months for the railways to realize the full consequences of the depression, and these consequences have unfortunately grown steadily worse, much to the chagrin of those responsible for the management of the different trunk lines.

COMMERCIAL

(Furnished by D. C. Clinch, Banker and Broker.)

New York, July 6, '08.—Cotton Letter—Nothing has happened over the holiday calculated to cause any particular change in local sentiment which at the close of last week was showing signs of increasing bearishness, the strongest argument in favor of the market being the discount at which new crop months are already selling as compared with Southern spot markets and the absence of any weak long interest. With the new crop doing so well on an area capable of producing 13,500,000 bales, and with trade conditions unsatisfactory to say the least, there seems very little present incentive for bull support. An unfavorable July and August might change this state of affairs. But is should be remembered that ten days of the period between June 25th and July 25th, to which date the next government report will carry the crop, has already passed, during which there has already undoubtedly been an improvement in conditions, and that it will take more than two or three days of unfavorable weather to offset this improvement.

W. W. PRICE.

Liverpool.—To-day's market dull and unchanged on near and 1 point lower on late months, compared with Saturday. At 12.15 p. m.—Was steady, net 7 to 8 points lower than Thursday on near, and 2 1-2 to 4 points lower on late months. Spot cotton quiet, 11 points lower than Thursday on near and 2 1-2 to 4 points lower on late months. Mid-uplands 6.24 d. Sales, 5,000; speculation and export, 300; American, 4,000. Imports 10,000, all American.

MARINE NOTES

British steamship Pontiac, Captain Meikle, arrived in port on Sunday from Manchester (Eng.), to load deal.

Furness line steamship Rappahannock, Capt. Buckingham, arrived on Saturday from London with a large general cargo. She came via Halifax.

The Nova Scotia schooner Virginian, Captain Publicover, arrived on Saturday from Barbados with molasses.

After what is believed to be the longest voyage with cargo ever made by a sailing ship, the British steel bark Johanna arrived in the lower harbor this morning. It is nearly seven months since she sailed from Java. Since then she has been to St. Helena, Falmouth, Eng., and Delaware Breakwater. Her seventeen thousand miles of sailing and knocking from port to port was due at the advance in the price of sugar.—Boston Transcript.

CHARACTER FROM SHOES.

A writer in the Revue Graphologique professes to be able to judge a person's character from the manner in which he wears his boots. If the heels are the first to show signs of wear the owner of the boots in sanguine, active but mistrustful of himself. To wear the sole first signifies a lymphatic temperament and a tendency to be a dreamer. If the vamps become worn, it denotes a pronounced sybaritic temperament, and a sole worn in the middle, hollowed out as it were, goes with a bilious, reserved, egotistical and contemplative character. If the boot is worn much at the toe nervousness and energy are to be looked for in the wearer, while if it is worn all over, it denotes that the person's chief characteristic is simplicity bordering on foolishness.

SOME TIMELY THOUGHTS ON THE QUEBEC TER-CENTENARY

Under the title of "Errors and Prejudices" there appears, in the June number of "La Nouvelle France," an article signed by Raphael Gervais, which, it may be stated without unduly disclosing any confidences, is inspired by a high ecclesiastical authority. The author, who proves himself to be an apologist of no mean order for the Tercentenary Celebration, undertakes to set right certain misapprehensions regarding the approaching festivities, and acquits himself of an extremely delicate task in a manner which can give no offence to anyone.

In his opening sentences Mr. Gervais expresses the opinion that, according to sensible people, far too much has been both said and written concerning the Tercentenary with a view to creating unrest and ill-feeling. He even goes so far as to state that some of those who might have been expected to be the soul of the organization have given vent to utterances intended to convey the idea that the fetes will only afford an inopportune and indelicate display of imperialism. His conclusion is that the celebration will not only suffer thereby, but will also lose much of its usefulness.

He then goes on to the point out that what the festiivties will lose of their more intimate character they will gain in solemnity through the invitation to participate extended to those of another origin and from foreign lands.

However, those desiring a more homogenous celebration will find one in the Laval fetes of this week, which will give the French-Canadians the chance of enjoying a purely family gathering. The Tercentenary Celebration has been designed with quite a different object.

While the French-Canadian, he says is here called upon to live in a mixed community, he need neither isolate himself nor he absorded. Isolation would mean impotence, absorption would mean national death, The Canadian nation as a whole can only live and flourish through better mutual understanding and esteem, and a more perfect respect of one another's rights and aspirations. There is no reason for either factor to abandon the principle and rights, but both English and French-Canadians must perfectly understand and appreciate each other. Both elements have had among them thoughtless and irresponsible writers and speakers who have sown seeds of mutual mistrust and discord, but it had been hoped that the series of historical pictures to be presented at this celebration would have enabled one and all to better judge the attitude of our people, to appreciate their attachment to their matchless traditions, and to give a very real and necessary lesson in true Canadian patriotism.

After stating once more that neither race fusion nor antagonism, nor the predominance of one over the other, but mutual esteem and brotherly love constitute true patriotism, the author repeats the oft-quoted sentiment that the corner stone and foundation of British sovereignty in America is Roman Catholic and French Quebec.

"Doubtless," he continues, "most of those who attend will come to glorify Anglo-Saxon homogeneity and to hear it glorified. How many of them will reflect that Great Britain owes Canada, and half of North America, neither to its armies nor to its political genius, but to the sixty thousand souls whom it conquered one hundred and fifty years ago, and who have, nevertheless, remained, in spite of her, both French and Roman Catholic."

The Tercentenary champion next proceeds to show that, notwithstanding several foolish projects brought forward, there is nothing in the official programme which can offend the most susceptible, and that if, by indifference and lack of intelligence the fetes are allowed to become a failure, it is neither Great Britain nor Imperialism that will suffer, but French-Canadian influence and reputation. On the other hand, he points out that there are many old English-speaking families in Quebec, who have lived here for a century or a century and a half, and who have more right to speak than have many French-Canadians, yet they have not been heard to protest in the committee or elsewhere that the programme is too French or too Catholic, and they have been the first to energetically combat fanciful and ridiculous projects which narrow-minded persons have sought to impose on the management.

To those who would ask what Wolfe and Montcalm represent, if not the fall of Quebec one hundred and fifty years after it was founded, he answers that, like Mgr. de Laval, de Mesy, Mother Marie de l'Incarnation and Frontenac, who, likewise, were not contemporary with Champlain, they merely take their places among those who took an active and decisive part in the country's history. Moreover, the heir to the British Crown will neither be humiliated nor insulted, he says, by hearing Frontenac send word to Phipps that he will answer him by the mouths of his cannon, and yet French-Canadians cannot without such sentiments recall the defeat of the victor of Carillon and numerous other fields in a battle which he gave with chivalrous rashness.

Our author cannot thus understand enlightened patriotism and considers that in passing in review the history of the colony we will only perform an act of filial gratitude towards our ancestors, such as His Holiness the Pope recently approved of so emphatically, and which forms the strength of nations as well as that of families.

He answers to those who claim that durable works might be much more advantageously substituted for the pageants, etc., that those who talk, and do nothing else, know little of difficulties and practical impossibilities.

These fetes will be neither neutral ones as claimed by "L'Univers," nor anti-French, as claimed by some American newspapers, but will give both a national air and a practical utility to the occasion.

"The programme," he continues, "as at present constituted is essentially Canadian and even French-Canadian, and even Wolfe and Montcalm cannot change its signification and character. They have their natural place in it, because Providence gave them a place in our history, and that, so far as human wisdom can judge, for the greater good of our people. We can understand the sorrow of our forefathers when they saw the British flag replace the Fleur de Lys on the ramparts of Quebec, but to day they would bless the pitying Providence which, in rescuing them, despite themselves, from a neglectful and incapable mother, saved the Faith and institutions which they wished to defend. They would say as we do, and as do all our great Bishops and all our great people: "What God has done is well done."

"A truce to certain declarations which are historical nonsense, and can only misrepresent the feelings of the French-Canadians. Most assuredly all our sympathies are for Montcalm, and we justly mourn the hero of Carillon, crushed in his first defeat. But with the knowledge that time alone gives, we can see that victory for him would probably have been more disastrous for us than was his defeat.

"Happy Montcalm, not to see his enemy's flag float over Quebec!" Yes, but happier we, by far, to have thus providentially escaped the horrors of the French Revolution, and that apostasy of Christian order which it proclaimed or which was its cause.

"How many times during the last one hundred and fifty years have our best informed citizens, those who have done the most for the country, publicly thanked Heaven for having placed us in the hands of Britain, which has, perhaps a little against her own inclinations, preserved both our civil and our religious liberty, which the France of to-day does not grant to her own children! Let us remain true to history and political good sense.

"Thus, whatever may be said, Wolfe and Montcalm have their place in these fetes, showing that what Providence commenced under Champlain and continued for one hundred and fifty years under France, it has preserved, increased and strengthened under British protection. Only their presence will fully explain our history and the reason why an essentially Roman Catholic and French city will be honored by the presence of the heir to the British crown, and by his presiding at its anniversary festivities. Thus, too, will be explained the fact that the two great powers who so long disputed the sovereignty over the St. Lawrence valley, to which Quebec was the key, are with us at these fetes, equally at home, yet equally foreign. We are neither completely French or English, but French-Canadian and Catholic.

"The presence of the prince will give great eclat to the occasion, but will change neither its sense nor its bearing He will have to be received at the Tercentenary, as at any other noted event, and at Quebec, as anywhere else in the empire, with official ceremonies, in which the predominant note will undoubtedly be British. At this we need neither be astonished nor complain. This Anglo-Saxon note will not jar any more on our ears than would the atheistical utterances and secularized pomp of the official France of to-day. The tribute of respect will be paid to a prince who represents, not oppression, but right and liberty. Our celebration will be our own, very Catholic and very French, if we so desire it, but, since Providence has so decreed it, in a British country.

"But there are the Battlefields Park, the concentration of the militia, the sham fights, the bombardment of Quebec, and all the more or less ridiculous fancies of brains which have imperial nightmares. There are all kinds of fantastic inventions attributed by the newspapers to persons who are in the secrets of the gods. There may be even more than this."

After deprecating the action of certain hotheads on both sides, who may have caused misapprehensions, Mr. Gervais proceeds to condemn equally those who gave vent to ridiculous propositions, and those who in a no less irresponsible manner swallowed the idea that there would be a bombardment of Quebec and commented on it without ascertaining the facts.

"Have they displayed any more sense," he asks, "in denouncing the mobilization of the Canadian militia in Quebec?" What fault can be found with it? If it is true that they must meet now and then for experience, when, within half a century, will there be such an occasion again? Are we so neurasthenic that we cannot see a military parade without an attack of patriotic hysteria, and the idea that we are being crushed under the heel of a British soldier?"

The Battlefields project is reserved for future reference, but is not particularly endorsed because it will not preserve the true battlefield and will only perpetuate a historical and topographical error The idea that this project was inspired by hostility to the French element, and in order to substitute Wolfe and Montcalm for Champlain, is, however, combatted.

"We believe, on the contrary, that one of our own people took the initiative and that, even though it was premature in many respects, the person who proposed the establishment of the park in 1906 did so out of delicacy of feeling for the French, and in order that its establishment in 1909 should not coincide with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the fall of Quebec, and seem to be an offset to the Tercentenary Celebration.

"Let us preserve our fetes! It is not only our right to do so, but something we owe to filial piety, and a political interest of much consequence to us. If we take them for our own they will remain ours entirely, and we alone will reap the benefit. On the other hand, they will be to our disadvantage, if, instead of taking them up with enthusiasm, we abandon them to strangers, and keep aloof from them like sulky, jealous children, who abstain from a feast because others are not excluded."

N. Y. STOCK MARKET.

Monday, July 6, 1908.

New York Stock Quotations Chicago Market report and New York Cotton Market. Furnished by D. C. Clinch, Banker and Broker.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Saturday's Closing	To-day's Opening	Noon
Amalg. Copper	66½	66½	67¼
Anaconda	41¾	42	42⅝
Am. Sugar Rfs.	125⅛	126	126
Am. Smelt. & Rfg.	77⅛	78½	79½
Am. Car Foundry	34¼	34⅞	35¼
Atchison	81⅝	82	82⅛
Am. Locomotive	48¾	48¾	49¼
Brook. Rpd. Tret.	48	48¼	48½
Balt. & Ohio	87¼	87¾	88
Chesa. & Ohio	40	40½	41
Canadian Pacific		160⅝	160⅞
Consolidated Gas	125½	125¾	125¾
Great Northern, pfd.	131⅜	131⅜	132¼
Erie	19	19¼	19¼
Illinois Central	128½	128½	129⅝
Kansas & Texas		27⅝	28
Louis & Nashville	105	105	105¼
Mexican Central	15	15⅛	15⅛
Missouri Pacific	48	48½	49
Nor. & Western		70	79¼
N. Y. Central		103⅝	104¼
North West	151½	152¼	153¼
Ont. & Western	40½	40¾	41
Pacific Mail		25	25¼
Reading	113⅞	114½	115
Republic Steel	18¼	18¼	18¼
Pennsylvania	120¾	121	121⅜
Rock Island	15½	15⅞	15⅞
St. Paul	134	134½	134¾
Southern Ry.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Southern Pacific	86⅛	86½	87
Northern Pacific	137	137½	138
National Lead	65½	65½	65¼
Texas Pacific		23½	23⅞
Union Pacific	146¾	146¼	147⅛
U. S. Rubber	24½	24½	24½
U. S. Steel	38⅛	38¼	38⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd.	103⅝	103¾	104⅝
Wabash, pfd.		22½	23¼
Western Union	55	55	55

Total sales in New York Friday, 70,787 shares.

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT.

July wheat	86¾	87¼	87⅜
July oats	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
Sept. corn	71⅝	72⅛	72½
Sept. wheat	87⅝	88⅜	88¼
Sept. oats	40⅞	41⅝	41⅝
Sept. pork	15.55	15.65	15.65

MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

	Saturday's	To-day's	
Dom. Iron & Steel	14½	15	15
C. P. R.	159½	160⅛	160¼
Montreal Power	93	93¼	93¼
Rich. & Ont. Nav	73B	74	74
Detroit United		42½	43⅜
Toronto St. Ry.	98	99	99

ITEMS OF INTEREST

The best time to get furniture repaired is right now. Better let me put it in ggod shape for you.—Sinclair, 77, Princess.

Why pay the fancy price to the expensively conducted store when you can get equal quality for less money at Pidgeon's.

Only the best soaps, the purest water and the most approved machinery and the most competent help are employed in doing Ungar's Laundrying. Tel. 58. tf

A ONE, TWO, THREE DEMAND

That business is again on the boom is evidenced by the increased demand for office help. During the past month the Employment Bureau of The Currie Business University has been filling positions for the City and outside at the rate of two, three and five in a day. Four positions were looked after Friday by this school's public offices.

All contracts must be closed at once in order to secure present rates of tuition, which are, one-half in advance and balance on date of acceptance of position. This offer must be accepted before the 15th of July.

SHIPPING

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

1908, July.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Tides High.	Tides Low.
6 Mon	4.49	8.08	4.41	11.22
7 Tue.	4.50	8.07	5.32	12.00
8 Wed.	4.51	8.07	6.26	0.36
9 Thurs.	4.52	8.06	7.22	1.29
10 Fri.	4.52	8.06	8.19	2.24
11 Sat.	4.53	8.05	9.15	3.20

The time used is Atlantic Standard.

VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

Steamers.

Auguste, at Sharpness June 25.
Almora, sld. Glasgow, June 27.
Dora, sld. Oran June 24.
Glinton, chartered.
Kanawha, Sld Barbados, June 7.
Phoebe, chartered.

Ship.

Andreta, sld. Barbados June 7.

ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Schr. Rewa, 123, McLeon, from New Bedford. A. W. Adams, ballast.

Schr. Clayola, 123, Cole, from Sackville for New Haven with grindstone, in for a harbor.

Coastwise, Schrs. H. R. Emmerson 98, Hendy, River Hibert.

Jimmie Palmer, 77 Copp Alma, Lizzie B. 81, Campbell Alma.

Selma, 59, Neaves, Apple River; Joliliette, 65 Sabian Alma.

Hattie McKay, 74, Card, Parrsboro; Mayflower 26 Alma Hampton

Coastwise.—Stmr. Aurora, 182, Ingersoll, Campobello and cld.; Centreville, 32, Graham, Sandy Cove; Schr. Restless, 25, Comeau, Sandy Cove.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Stmr. Governor Cobb, 1,556, Thompson, from Boston via Maine ports.

Stmr. Rappahannock, 2,490, Buckingham, from London via Halifax, Wm. Thomson & Co., general cargo.

Schr. Virginian, 81, Publicover, from Barbados, George E. Barbour, molasses.

ARRIVED SUNDAY.

Stmr. Pontiac, 2,072, Meikle, from Manchester, J. H. Scammell & Co., ballast.

CLEARED TO-DAY.

Schr. Ida May, 119, Gale, for Quincy, A. Cushing & Co., 153,656 ft. plank, etc.

Schr. Florence R. Hewsen, 288, Wentel, for Liverpool, A. W. Adams, ballast.

Schr. Susie P. Oliver (Am.), 236, Tower, for New Haven, Conn., Stetson, Cutler & Co., 239,955 ft. spruce plank, 100,000 spruce laths.

Schr. Ida M. Barton, 102, Wasson, for Salem for order, Stetson, Cutler & Co., 143,471 ft. spruce plank, etc.

Coastwise.—Schrs. Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, Yarmouth; New Home, Comeau, Meteghan; Restless, Comeau, Sandy Cove; Bay Queen, Trahan, Belleveau Cove; Rowena, Alexander, Point Wolfe.

SAILED TODAY.

Stmr. Governor Cobb, Thompson, Boston via Maine ports.

SAILED SATURDAY.

Stmr. Calvin Austin, Pike for Boston.
Stmr. Benedick, Robertson, for Liverpool.
Stmr. Ocamo, Coffin, for Halifax and West Indies.

DOMINION PORTS.

Port Hawkesbury, July 3.—Barkt. Annie Smith came off slip thoroughly repaired and schr. Joseph McGill hauled on. Schrs. Ronald and Gratia in port, bound to Bay Chaleur, and schrs. Theresa and Eva May.

Montreal, July 3.—Ard., stmr. Marina, Glasgow.

Sld., stmr, Virginian, Liverpool.

Cld., stmrs. Southwark, Liverpool; Lake Manitoba, Liverpool; Hesperian, Glasgow; Sardinian, London and Havre.

Victoria, B C, July 1—Ard, stmr Empress of China, Archibald, Hong Kong via Yokohama.

Hillsboro, July 2—Cld, stmr Edda (Nor), Vaage, Newark.

Newcastle, N.B., July 3—Ard, bark Baldur, Jensen, for Boulogne.

Halifax, N. S., July 5—Ard, stmrs Mexican, (by cable), New York; A W Perry, Boston; Rosalind, St John's (went into drydock to have propeller fitted.)

Montreal, July, 2.—Sld., stmr. Parthenia, Glasgow.

Cld., stmr. Virginian, Liverpool.

Liverpool, N.S., July 2—Ard, stmr Clar, McIntosh, St. John.

Sydney Light, July 2.—Signalled inward, stmrs. Ocland, Ocean, Harlaw, Louisburg, Therese, Ellen, brigt. Beatrice.

Outward, stmrs. Wobun, Catalone, bark Guldregn, scr. Charlotte E. C.

BRITISH PORTS.

Dublin, July 1—Ard, stmr Navigator (Nor), Jacobsen, St. John.

Cardiff, July 1—Sld, stmr Highlander, Dawson, Quebec.

London, July 2—Ard, stmr Montfort, Evans, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, July 3—Ard, bark Laydsmith, Mahoney, St. Martins, (B.W.I.)

Cld—Stmr Venetia (Ger), Hager, Halifax; bark, Atlantic (Sev.), Carleton (N.B.); schr Gypsum Queen, Hatfield, Port Greville.

New York, July 4—Ard, stmrs New York, Southampton and Cherbourg; La Touraine, Havre.

Sld—Stmrs Etruria, Liverpool; St. Paul, Southampton via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Port Inland, July 2—Passed, schrs Lucille, Randall, Parrsboro, via Fall River for New York; Hugh John, Lohnes, Nelson (N B) for New York; G M Porter, Huntley, Elizabethport for St. Martins.

Calais, Me., July 1—Cld, schr Jesse Hart 2nd, Walton (NS).

Ard 2nd, schrs Emma McAdam, New York; Sarah aton, do.

Sld 1st, schr John Rose, Cheverie (NS).

REPORTS AND DISASTERS.

Halifax, July 4.—With her maintopmast and crosstrees carried away the schooner Wapiti arrived in port yesterday morning for repairs. The Wapiti is bound from New York for New Carlisle, P. Q., with hard coal and after making repairs will continue on her voyage.

Portland, July 2—Schr Woodward Abrahams, Parrel, from Jacksonville for Bath, with lumber, went ashore at the mouth of Kennebec River, June 29, but was hauled off and taken to the railroad wharf at Bath, leaking slightly; full extent of damage not known.

Norfolk, Va., July 2—Schr Charles H. Sprague, Small, from Mayaguez for Philadelphia with cocoanuts, which was dismasted in a gale off Hatteras and towed in here June 28 by stmr Yumuri, proceeded today for destination in tow.

CHARTERS.

Br stmr Cunaxa, 2,048 tons, from Hamburg to Charleston or Savannah with kainit, 7s, July; Br stmr Glanton, 1,941 tons, from St John to West Britain or East Ireland with Mills to a direct port West Britain with deals, 32s, option Kinsale or Roches Point to Cardiff to Quebec and (or) Halifax, coal, 6s 6d, one, or 7s if both ports, prompt.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Benedick, Wm Thomson & Co.
Rappanhannock, 2,490, Wm Thomson & Co.
Pontiac, 2,072, J H Scammell & Co.
Russ, 1,577, Alex Watson.

Brig.

Nornen, 212, W M MacKay.

Barks.

Aniello, 755, J H Scammell & Co.

Schooners.

Annie A Booth, 165, A W Adams.
Annie M Parker, D C Elkin.
Alice Maud, 120, C M Kerrison.
Chesile, 230, G E Holder.
Eric, 119, N C Scott.
F & E Givan, 99, C M Kerrison.
Florence R Hewson, 288, J A Likely.
F & E Givan, 99, C M Kerrison.
Genevieve, 124, A W Adams.
Ida M Barton, 102, J W McAlary.
Ida May, 119, D J Jurdy.
Irma Bently, 414, R C Elkin.
J L Colwell, 98, N C Scott.
Minnie Slauson, 271, Stetson, Cutler & Co.
R D Spear, 299, J A Gregory.
Romeo III, P McIntyre.
Susie P Oliver, Geo M Dick.
Talmouth, 99, J W Smith.
Tay, 124, P McIntyre.
Temperance Bell, 77, C M Kerrison.
Virginian, 81, Geo. E. Barbour.
W H Waters, 120, A W Adams.

Schr Victor Ethan was recently launched at Essex (NS), by A. D. Story. She will be commanded by Captain Herbert Nickerson. The Ethan is fitting out at Yarmouth.

Boston steamer Governor Cobb, Captain Thompson, landed quite a large number of passengers here on Saturday afternoon.

Don't Do Washing

But get up and dust

Tuesday Morning

we will sell

3 pairs Men's Black Cotton Hose for 10 cents

The place to make a handful of money look like a mountain is

WILCOX BROS.,

54-60 Dock Street, 1-5 Market Square

We close every evening at 6 o'clock except Friday and Saturday during July and August.

The General Accident Assurance Co'y OF CANADA.

Lockhart & Ritchie, Gen. Agents, 78 Prince Wm. St.

ST. JOHN, N. B. 'PHONE 269

Special Sale OF Muslin

This muslin is of the finest quality and is washable. Worth 12 to 16c per yard, now selling at 8c per yard.

Do not miss this opportunity to secure your summer costumes. Only a limited supply,

Hatty, Lahood & Hatty

282 Brussels Street.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

Established A. D. 1851.

Assets, $3,300,000

Losses paid since organization.

Over $40,000,000.

R. W. W. FRINK,

Manager, Branch St. John, NB

Place your Fire Insurance with

MACHUM & FOSTER, St. John, N.B

Representing English Companies

Lowest Current Rates.

THE Canadian Detective Bureau, Ltd.

We undertake all legitimate detective work for Banks, Corporations or private individuals.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Investigations strictly confidential. Offices: 16-17 St. Paul Bldg., Halifax, N. S.

L. J. EHLERS,
Supt. for Maritime Provinces.

CHEAPEST STOVE STORE IN THE CITY.

Model Art Range, No. 8, 6 holes, high shelf, and water front. $18.00
Magic Art Range, No. 8, 6 holes, high shelf, full nickel plate. $20.00
A complete line of second hand stoves, as good as new.

M. J. SLINEY, Cor. Waterloo and Paddock Sts.

'Phone 1780.

SUNSHINE FURNACE

And Coal Economy

COMBUSTION taking place in the dome or top chamber of furnace fire-pot is the result of air and heat mingling with fumes. This combustion produces heat-energy, which the radiating surfaces above and around fire-pot absorb or draw in and then deflect or throw off. Incoming cold air receives this heat-energy, the result being heated air. Now, if the combustion takes place at a faster rate than the radiating surfaces can absorb and deflect, the surplus heat-power will pass up the chimney or into cellar—*a waste of coal.*

There is no waste of coal in "Sunshine" Furnace. Circuit of radiator is so complete, and air-circulating space so large, that every bit of heat-energy is quickly absorbed and quickly deflected on the circulating cold air, which is thus quickly heated and ascends through the hot-air pipes to rooms above.

The check-draft of a furnace is situated on the smoke-pipe. When this draft is closed—especially on an "ordinary" furnace—heat particles can escape up chimney. When check-draft is opened the incoming cold air from the cellar drives all heat particles back into furnace proper. If the grates and fire-pot of furnace are not constructed properly, there's a clogging and gathering of ashes, and fire does not burn up readily. If no provision is made for gas escape, the check-draft must be left closed indefinitely—*a waste of coal.*

There is no waste of coal in "Sunshine" Furnace. No clogging can take place in the 4-piece grate, no ashes can gather on the straight fire-pot walls, and the Automatic Gas Damper makes every provision for the escape of gas; consequently, check-draft can be opened shortly after coaling and all heat-energy saved for radiation.

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg **McClary's** Vancouver St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary

AGENT'S TESTIMONY 3

We can vouch for the "Sunshine" virtues mentioned above. We have installed this furnace and kept records of its performances, and know it to be exactly as represented.