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#### THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 4, 1906.

#### THE COAL STRIKE.

Between the millstones of the coal trust and the labor trust the unforently again to be ground exceeding The miners' federation, in for America as a land more suited for which are united practically all the his dreams. coal miners of Eastern America, and | Natal, too, has been the happy hund the two combinations of operators ing ground of the Uhlanga church (the which own the most of the mines, have disagreed as to wages. The laborers pendence, and with abetting the Boers have refused to work unless the price during the war. The colony has als they demand for their muscle is paid, seen the springing up of the Ethiopiand the operators have bluntly defied ans, with headquarters at Durban; them. Fortunately the soft coal in- Mbiyama, and other cleavages. Two dustry is not absolutely under trust years ago the Ethiopians were esticontrol and the attitude of the independent operators, favorable to the miners' claims, may prevent a strike in this region. But nothing can avert tom of the church separatist movea struggle, probably prolonged, in the ment is what the late Dr. Stewart of intervention or the surrender of one body of contestants. For in the anthracite regions the union and the that it tends to instil a disloyal spirit. trust are in absolute control.

The anthracite supply of the world comes from an area of 500 square miles in Northeastern Pennsylvania, boht which is now absolutely under the rule of the combined ratiroads which tap this wonderful country. This combine owns outright more than four-fifths of all the unmined coal and controls all bristling with difficulties as those but two per cent. of it through pur- which face South Africa. If it is not chase contracts. The miners' federation headed by John Mitchell exercises similar control over the available lab-It is another case of the collision of an irresistible force and an immovable body, and what the effect of the impact will be, we who burn hard coal will soon know, for we stand between

Unless the strike is drawn out for many months the public will be the only sufferers. The railroads and the dealers who form the trust have mounous supplies on hand, enough to going for three months and more, and will profit immensely by any trouble which does not totally exhaust cloud has withdrawn to its accustom that supply. Already they are raising ed seat in the front row of the Euroto the consumer enormousiy and are refusing to fill any but very of peace again preens its few remain small orders. The miners likewise have nothing to lose, for a while, compared with the benefits they will reap if they win the fight. They have been saving up for this struggle for a couple of years. Affiliated organizations all over America have contributed steadily intil an immense fund has accumulat ed, probably sufficient to ensure the strikers against hardship during the

It is improbable that the fight will last over that time. And meanwhile the output will cease altogether, the stored reserve will be disposed of at extravagant prices and when the strike is over the lack of supply will be made the cause for a further and indefinit continuance of the high rate so that the consumer will not only pay the war fund of both contestants, but will contribute millions to the profits of the Hart, at the age of 31 years. She was trust and will probably have to pay ill less than half an hour, embolism bethe increased wages of the miners. is not right that such power should be possessed by any combina- the community. She had always ention of labor or of capital and if the strike is prolonged and the demands may be expected a revival of the agitation in favor of government ownership of the coal mines so strong that if this reform is not actually brought about, the government will be forced

RACE TROUBLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The action of the new British gov-

the execution of twelve blacks convicted of murder in connection with the recent native uprising in Natal, forces upon public attention the Zulu problem in South Africa, even more difficult of settlement than the Chinese labor question, of which so much has been heard of late.

While the Natal revolt was directly the outgrowth of trouble accompanythat the date is not changed was suppressed without much difficulty, the trouble underlying this rebellion is widespread, and has its which has now taken the direction of a ago. definite attempt to break away from white control. The first principle of these native sects is that no white man how it was sent, by registered shall be associated with them in any capacity

A well informed press correspondent in a letter recently received, makes the interesting declaration that friends. the inspiration for the organization of these churches came chiefly from the Ameri-\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient can-African Methodist Episcopal age. The funeral took place on Wedchurch. This purely color organiza tion voted \$10,000 for the establishment of a college in South Africa, and sent over bishops, who ordained indiscriminately and without the slightest inquiry a large number of Kaffir teachers. The official organ of this church, ADVANCE the paper will be sent to the Voice of Missions, on whose editorial staff were five bishops, openly speaks of the time when Africans will whip the British back to the Thames river in England as the Afro-Haytians

whipped the French from that American island. There were seceders from the secessionists, and secessionists most impossible to follow the ramifications of the various Ethiopian the idea profitable.

Natal, the seat of the recent trouble, says the correspondent, has been a favorite field for these stirrers up of discord. It was in Natal, or the Garden Colony, that Joseph Booth, the English missionary from Central Africa, started his extraordinary African-Christian Union scheme, which aimed at a gigantic religious trust of the naappeal was headed "Africa for the Aficans,' and there was to be only one white man with power-Joseph Booth. But when he called a meeting, the natives urged that in order to consist ently carry out his ideal Joseph Booth himself being a white man, must have tunate coal-consuming public is appar- no place in the scheme. Accordingly this would-be savior of the Africans

> the Amakusha, the schism headed by mated at 25,000, but of course it is difficult to get reliable figures. The greatest danger of Ethiopianism is a experience in South Africa, anti-white. Rev. C. E. Farmer, the Hon, E. E. Dower, the chief clerk of the native affairs of Cape Colony, who has given years to the study of the Ethiopian movement, says that it is political and religious. He re-

gards it as essentially a question of Altogether the writer's conclusi eems justified, that no section in the world appears to have questions so a war between the Briton and the Boer t appears to be a war between the white race and the yellow, or a quarrel between the whites themselves over the disposition of the yellow race, or failing that, a struggle between the

With the chips defiant poised on their shoulders France and Germany have been backed away from the international scratch at Algeciras. Gallic honor is unsullied and the Teuton's dignity preserved. The lowering war Lawson, apparently uninjured, leaving pean balcony, and the little white dove ing feathers happily. It is another riumph for Russia in the peace-mal ing line that the settlement, which is in the nature of a compromise involve ing concessions on both sides, was made in accordance with suggestions made by the Russian representative at the conference.

A typesetter's misunderstanding of editorial handwriting made this paper, on Saturday, state that a labor agitation for a six hour day was on foot in Newfoundland. It should have read

SACKVILLE, April 1 .- The death occurred very suddenly last evening of Mrs. Hart, wife of Dr. Edward R. ing the cause of death. The news of her demise came as a great shock to joyed good health, and hence the ntelligence was difficult to believe. Expressions of regret were heard on every side, and the bereaved families have the sincere sympathy of all. The deceased was the second daughter of H. Pickard Trueman, conductor on the N. B. and P. E. I, rallway, and beto establish some conditions which sides her parents leaves one sister, shall prevent a recurrence of such Edith of Sackville, one brother, Donald of Campbellton, a husband and three small children, the youngest being two weeks old.

The modern world is on the lookout ernment last week in interfering with Co., New London, Conn.

#### HECENT DEATHS.

The death occurred at an early hour on Saturday morning, of Charles E. Reynolds, son of James Reynolds, and intil recently inspector of plumbing for the city. The deceased spent some years in J. and J. D. Howe's furniture factory and later was in business with Mr. Everett in the furniture line ing the collection of the poll tax and Last fall he was suddenly taken ill and with his wife, went to New York, where he consulted a specialist. He then went to Chicago and later to paper after the money is sent, foundation in religious fanaticism. Redlands, returning home a few weeks California, and spent the winter The funeral will take place a 2.30 this afternoon,

MRS. JOHN C. MILTON.

HOPEWELL HILL, March 30.-Jonn Cameron Milton, of Albert Mines, dled at her home there on Monday of this week after a short illness, he death causing widespread regret among all her acquaintances The deceased lady, who was about 37 years of age, and highly esteemed, was formerly Miss Alice Martin, and leaves beside her husband four children, the eldest 16 years of nesday.

SACKVILLE, N. B., March 31. curred on the 27th inst. from heart

FORMER PROVINCIALISTS.

BOSTON, March 31.-The following deaths of former provincialists are announced: In Cambridge, March 26, Mrs. Mary E. Canning, wife of William Canning. Brookline, March 26, William E. Dum mer of St. John, aged 32 years; in omerville, March 27, Mrs. Albe F. Hyde, formerly Miss Elizabeth J. Rudfrom the seceders until it became al- dock of St. John, aged 54 years; in Dorchester, March 25, William Davis, father of Charles A. Davis, formerly of Fredericton; in Dorchester March churches. Apparently the leaders of 26, Blizabeth Gerrard, aged 89 years, hese break away movements found native of Halifax; in Jamaica Plain, March 21, Mrs. Catherine Thompson, widow of Robert Thompson, native of Nova Scotia; in Brookline, March 24, James G. Butcher, formerly of Halifax, drowned from Gloucester schooner Agnes, Capt, James H. Goodwin, aged 43 years, formerly of Guysboro,

FREDERICTON, April 1.-The death ccurred at Geary Settlement yesterday of Mrs. Wm. Cochrane at the age of 43 years. She leaves a husband, two sons and two daughters.

# ST. JOHN VESSEL **BADLY DAMAGED**

Schr. Priscilla in Gollision With Five Master.

With Bow Stove In and Leaking 400 Strokes Per Hour She Was Tower Into Port

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., April 1. -The little St. John schooner Prischla came into port late tonight in tow of lightship this morning, while the Pow ers was ploughing down Nantucket

Captain Granville stated tonight that he had just tacked to the northward when he saw the two big schooners coming down the sound, side by side. The weather was perfectly clear and the wind was blowing fresh from the

north-northwest. The Priscilla was on the port tack with sheets flat, while the Powers and the Lawson were also on the port tack with started sheets. Capt. Granville thought the Powers, which was to the leeward of the Lawson, would either haul or keep away and let the Priscilla get by, but the five-master did not swerve from her course, and the smaller boat struck the larger one amid-

The Priscilla staggered back from the crash, but the Powers kept on with the the smaller craft to take care of her-

ne Priscilla had all her headgear carried away, including her bowsprit and forestaysall, her stem was smashed and part of her bow crushed in almost to the water-line. Captain Granville stated that had the sea been rough at the time, his vessel would have sunk almost immediately.

Fortunately the Nantucket fishing teamer Petrel was in the vicinity, and after the crew of the Priscilla had repaired some of the damage, the steamer took her in tow and brought her into port shortly after 10 o'clock

The Priscilla was bound from St. John, N. B., to New York with a load of lumber, while the Powers had a load of coal from Newport News for

## ST. JOHN MEMBERS **GUESTS OF HONOR**

MONTREAL, April 1.-Dr. Stockton in the midst of life we are in death. and Dr. Daniel, the St. John members of parliament, were guests of honor to the visits of three ministers, "who the Club Lafontaine, a French-Cana-prejudice among the people against dian conservative organization. Dr. strange ministers, both at Campbell-Stockton in his speech, which was the ton and Dalhousie. One of these was feature of the function, made special the author and vender of a provincial reference to the river and city of St. John, named St. Jean by Champlain. Dr. Stockton cited this and other instances to give proof of the early pre-

# METHODISM IN THE COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE Great Gain in U. S. Ex-

The Resources, Population and Religions of the County -Early Methodist Effort-Some Things Not Generally Known.

By REV. DR. WILSON.

author of the Marrow."

two last named districts, the popula-

tion is almost entirely Protestant.

and River, there is but one Protestant

minister in all that extensive region of

country." It was indeed a field of a

was plenteous, but the laborers were

From the time of the above referred

ests of Methodism were cared for by

the Bathurst ministers, who went there

with some degree of regularity. But

owing to the infrequency of their

visits, the unavoidable lack of pastoral

oversight, the adverse influence of

Unitarianism, and "the unaccountable

attachment of the great mass of the

growth was slow, and progress seri-

ously retarded. The services were

much appreciated, the congregations

large, and there, as in many other

places, men and women were led into

the Kingdom who never identified

Under the circumstances it was the

right thing to do, for as we did not

make proper provision for their needs

they were fully justified in seeking

THE DALHOUSIE CIRCUIT

Was organized in the year 1855 and for

three years conference appointments

were made, regular services establish-

connection it is well to remember that

her work must be carried on by human

methods and agencies, and that work

when the methods are of a practica

CAMPBELLTON

pedia in the autumn is not easy to find.

The Intercolonial railway runs through

the town, there is steam communica-

CONFERENCE APPOINTEES:

1855-57-James Tweedy.

61-62-George Harrison.

62-63-John J. Colter.

63-66-Isaac N. Parker

68-75-One Wanted.

76-77-William Penia.

77-80-William Tippett.

81-84-Cyrus S. Wells.

89-90-William Tippett

99-1901-John A. Ives.

80-81-Sampson B. Gregg.

84-85-Charles W. Dutcher.

88-89-Benjamin Chappelle.

90-92-George C. P. Palmer,

92-93-James W. McConnell.

93-94-William C. Matthews,

94-99-William A. Thomson.

05-06-William A. Thomson.

THE CURIOSITY

85-88-George W. Fisher.

75-76-John Ellis.

66-68-Robert H. Taylor.

57-61-One Wanted.

that provision elsewhere.

themselves with the Methodist church

people to the tenets of Calvani

very inviting character, "the harvest

In extent of territory the county of | learn, and perhaps it is just as well to Restigouche is the second in the pro- let all such be buried out of sight and vince, having an area of 2,072,710 acres, lie in unremembered graves. In this tural purposes, and when better facilities for travel and transportation have been provided, homes will be available for thousands of settlers when the teresting letter, the outlook for Resti-western fever will have cooled, and the gouche was quite bright. "The whole for thousands of settlers when the rejoice and blossom as the rose." While all the counties of New Bruns- but had its family, fully one-half of wich which lie along the Straits of Northumberland, the Bay Chaleur, the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the Quebec coast have much in common in delightful summer resorts, which are the other, and from thence eighteen or becoming more and more sought after by seekers for health and pleasure, Res- paratively thick settlements. In the igouche may be awarded the palm. Along its rivers and around ita coasts Nature has done her best to furnish And while "there are thousands of objects of interest in the beautiful and Protestants on the Restigouche, and rock, and the dashing cataract. In its mills and on its farms remunerative employment may be obtained by the

THE PARADISE OF THE SPORTS. to visits until the year 1855, the inter-MAN.

industrious and thrifty, while in its

woods and waters everything is fur-

Unlike the sister county of Gloucester, the French Acadians are in the minority, numbering considerably less than one-half of the entire population. which is given as 10,586. In the "Orgins of the People," the French are credited with 4,640, the Scotch with 3,211, the Irish with 1,274, the English with 1,263, the Scandinavians with 83, the half-breeds with 60, and a few oth-The church affiliations of these are the following: Roman Catholic, 6,159s; Presbyterian, 2,947; Anglicans, 789; Methodists, 356; Baptists, 314; Jewish, 6; Lutheran and Salvation, each 4, and 1 Congregationalist. Of the Methodists 226 are in the parish of Addington, in which Campbellton is situated, 71 in Eldon, 32 in Dalhousie, 18 in Colborne, 9 in Balmoral, while in the parish of Durham the immortal Wesley has not a single represntative.

TO ROBERT A. CHESLEY belongs the honor of being the first Methodist minister to visit Resctied, work arranged for and a new era gouche, and to make known to the people the doctrines and usages of his ple the doctrines and usages of his church. This interesting fact is not adopted and for feur years no minister 336 to \$1,021,170; other unmanufactured deliverance, but is incidentally alluded was resumed. At the end of that time \$3,754,374, and wood manufactures, from to in a letter written by Mr. Chesley, an effort was made to recover lost \$898,542 to \$2,343,433. under date of August 6th, 1846. In this ground, and for the following five the fishing steamer Petrel with her letter he refers to two previous visits years the place was regularly sup- itoba, etc., include almost all class the fishing steamer Petrel with her bow smashed in, her headgear carried away and leaking 400 strokes an hour, which would be in the earlier part of of seven years because of which the tion large quantities of coal, food stuffs and the name of th 1844, but of which very little is known. cause was killed and the name of and lumber. Among the more impormaster Governor Powers, off Cross Rip A third visit had been made in the preceding month of July, and from that utes of the conference. Such methods and the following particulars are gathered: been spent at Black Point with the yet that has been the policy pursued \$1,646,882 to \$1,860,101; copper manufacfamily of a Captain Nash, in whose house he had been kindly cared for, stances, for after years of service and ton manufactures, from \$2,086,768 to 1896 .... before. The captain had been in the American army in the Revolutionary ers the fruits of her labors. In this factures of, from 1,308,688 to \$2,077,997; 1899 ...... flag for some forty years, and was now neafing his ninetieth year. Having visited Dalhousie and left an appointment for the following Sabbath after- can only be successfully carried on noon, he on the evening of the 10th when the methods are of a reached Campbellton, and preached and common-sense character. there the next evening and on the Sab bath morning, the 11th, to "a large, civil and attentive congregation," at On the abandonment of the shiretown the close of which he proceeded to Dal-Campbellton was made the head housie. On his way thither he called of the circuit and the by request on a family, the head of ests of Methodism in the county which was the subject of deep spiritual made to centre concern. Of this he says: "Though a brisk little border town. The minister Highlander and Presbyterian by birth, has his home here, but has several and capable of understanding English other places under his care. The ily seemed very grateful to me for my visit," and having directed him to the Lamb of God, "we united in prayer, and I left him much comforted." The ian, Baptist and Methodist churches ian, Baptist and Methodist churches, service in Dalhousie was held in the and by agents of the Salvation Army. Court House, and was attended by Each of these have their own place of nearly the whole Protestant populaworship. The scenery in the neighbortion of the place. His theme was hood is very fine and anything to excel God's great gift to man, based on the grandeur of the valley of the Mata-John, chapter 3, verse 26, and his words

eral." The impression produced by the services of the Sabbath was much leepened by the sudden DEATH OF DEPUTY SURVEYOR HUNTER. which took place on the Monday af-ternooon. Mr. Chesley was to have taken tea with the family, but while man proposes, God disposes, for Mr. Hunter, who had gone down to the store of A. Ritchie and Co., had been suddenly called away. Instead, therefore, of enjoying the hospitality of the deceased, the painful duty of the preacher was to mingle his tears with those of the sorrow-stricken widow and her three fatherless children. In the same letter reference is made Saturday night at a banquet given by by their preaching had excited strong work entitled, A Synopsis or General View of the Marrow of the Scriptures, and as he claimed to be a Methodist minister, he had secured the ence of the French at the gateway of use of the court house, and had suc-1901-05-Herbert E. Thomas. Canada. Mr. McLean, M. P. of Queens, ceeded in presenting his views to a Prince Edward leland, was also a large number of people." The name of this man we have not been able to Of the thoughtful reader is awaken-

were listened to with seriousness and

attention by all, and deep, interest was

depicted on the countenances of sev-

ports to Canada

OUTSELL BRITAIN

Since 1887—Her Sales Amounted 60 Per Cent of Canada's Imports in 1905.

(Boston Herald.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26 .or 683,290 less than Northumberland. case his influence was limited and his career a brief one, for his extravations with the United States, and North America stands second among value. Much of it is an unknown re- could not have been sent by the auth- Canada occupies first place in the list gion, into which the enterprising lum-berman has not yet gone, and the for-Chesley did not seem to have been in Trade of the United States with Canest wealth with which it abounds re- a position at that time to deal with his ada in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Phinney. Centre mains untouched by the woodman's claim as a Methodist minister, as he \$202,999,213 against \$89,429,096 in 1895, Village, are mourning the loss of their axe. Much of what is unsettled is expresses the hope of being able at his \$74,941,319 in 1885 and \$62,414,834 in 1875. next visit, which would be soon "to Figures compiled by the department of disown all relationship with the commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics show that in the 20 Judging by the tone of this very inyears from 1875 to 1895 our trade with Canada increased \$27,000,000, while in wilderness will be transformed, into a coast from Bathurst to Dalhousie, a increased \$114,000,000. By far the lar-fruitful field, and the desert made to distance of fifty miles, was settled by ger portion of this growth has been on farmers, scarce an hundred acre lot the export side. While imports from Canada increased from \$27,867,615 in these being Protestants. Again from 1875 to \$62,469,632 in 1905, or a little Dalhousie up the river for twenty more than doubled, exports to Canada miles, every lot was taken, and all setadvanced from \$34,547,219 in 1875 to tled as thickly on the one side as on \$140,529,581 in 1905, or considerably more twenty miles farther there are com-

than quadrupled. The reports of the bureau of statistics group the provinces of Canada under three geographical divisions: Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest territories; Nova Scotia, New the grand, in the quiet vale, the rugged on the adjacent Gaspe shore of the Bay and British Columbia. Of the tota Brunswick and Prince Edward Island area of Canada, aggregating 3,619,818 square miles, 3,258,464 is in the provinces of Quebec, etc., 51,163 square miles in Nova Scotia, etc., and the remaining 310,191 square miles in British Columbia. The total population of the minion is given at 5,371,315 for 1901, of which 4,298,705 should be credited to Quebec, Ontario, etc., 893,953 to Nova Scotia, etc., and 178,657 to British Col-

umbia. QUEBEC AND ONTARIO SEND US LUMBER, FURS, RAW SILK, Trade between the United States and

000,000 being imports and \$126,000,000 exports. The principal articles imported creased 25 per cent, and on July 1, 1900, from that section of Canada are lumber, raw silk, nickel ore, hides and skins, furs, fish and wheat, the imports under each of these heads exceeding \$1,000,000 per annum. Wheat ncreased from \$414,165 in 1901 to \$2,-765,292 in 1905; fish from \$1,135,682 to \$1,-757,536; furs and fur skins, undressed, from \$341,637 to \$1,55,575; hides and other than of fur, from \$1,328,-566 to \$2,269,494; nickel ore and nickel matter, from \$1,094,055 to \$1,205,873; un manufactured silk from \$84,557 to \$2,-821,485; boards, deals, etc., from 994,050 to \$9,939,053; shingles from \$885,od and lumber from \$3,059,179 to 1887 to 1905: old order of things v

by the Methodist church in many in- tures, from \$1,054,164 to \$2,185,185; cotexpenditure of large amounts she has \$2,588,651; fibre manufactures, from \$1,- 1897..... withdrawn her agents and left to oth- 039,448 to \$1,598,342; leather and manu-

while the church is a divine institution \$1,027,828 to \$1,643,447. LARGE QUANTITIES OF FISH 1902 ..... FROM NORTHWEST PROV-

Steel rails increased from \$2.964.055 to

\$4,111,338; steel sheets and plates from \$192,713 to \$1,749,579, and iron and steel manufactures as a whole from \$20,013,-413 to \$31,754,508; paper and manufac tures of, from \$1,205,968 to \$1,845,257, and wood manufactures from \$1,130,761 to \$1,925,708. Under the head of food st corn decreased fro n \$4,150,852 to \$3,932.-526; wheat, from \$5,152,655 to \$4,310; fruits and nuts increased from \$1.065 .-680 to \$1,855,569, while beef, pork and dairy products as a whole decreased from \$1,279,399 to \$1,126,769. Refined mineral oils increased from \$780,794 to \$1,789,623; boards, deals, etc., from \$1,-358,640 to \$2,765,732; and coal from \$14.-620,627 to \$22,448,643, the comparisons in each case being between 1901 and 1905. Our trade with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., aggregated in the last fiscal year \$15,000,000, almost equally thought I could not get along without divided between imports and exports. it. It made me nervous, disordered my

tion with the Quebec side of the river, and a line is being proposed to run through to the vicinity of the Grand ed as he reads the several lists of Falls on the Saint John river. Regardnames of ministers given in these papers, and he finds himself asking the a 'coffee jag' on, I would give up drinking Dalhousie and Campbellton as one ircuit the following have been the men?" The answer would probably be: Some remained in active service always fretful and worried and nervsome with a due regard for body and of the drug. brain, reluctantly retired into private life; some for domestic and other justifiable reasons sought transfers to taurants it was nothing but a sloppy other conferences; some actuated by an earnest desire to preach the gospel in and of course I didn't like it. Finally the regions beyond, went "far in hea-then lands to dwell," leaving behind lowing the directions consequence. them home and friends and kindred found it delicious. I persevered in its dear; some perhaps supposing that a use, quitting the old larger income or a higher social status and feeling better and better each day, could be had in some other land or till I found at last, to my great joy, church may have looked upon loyalty that my ailments had all disappeared to the one and pledges of devotion to and my longing for coffee had come the other as matters of trivial import; to an end. and some it must be confessed went under a cloud. But it is matter for de- ly from utter exhaustion, besides the vout thanksgiving that among the other ailments and troubles, but this neany ministers referred to in these summer, using Postum, I have feit papers the number who "have made fine." Name given by Postum Co., ship-wreck of faith and of a good conscience," have been very, very few indeed - the records of the last half century showing less than a half-dozen.

provinces large quantities of lobsters, ed, haddock, herring, mackerel and other fish; salt, hides and skins, and umber. The largest items appearing in the list of imports during the fiscal year 1905, compared with 1901, are: Lobsters, \$1,050,384, against \$739,124 in 1901; cured or preserved fish, \$1,373,228, against \$1,078,768 in 1901; boards in 1901; boards planks, deals, etc., \$762,398, compared with \$336,791 in 1901; bituminous coal, \$1,049,864, against \$748,300 in 1901; plaster rock, \$353,878, against \$216,636 in 1091, and hides and skins, \$345,562, against \$139,165 in 1901.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS THE LARGEST ITEMS ON EX-

PORT SIDE. On the export side the largest items were iron and steel manufactures, which decreased from \$1,726,927 in 1901 to \$351,207 in 1905; coal, which decreased from \$691,769 to \$515,639 in 1905; unmanufactured cotton increased from \$788,276 in 1901 to \$834,880 in 1905; corn from \$360,850 in 1901 to \$584,877 in 1905; provisions, comprising meat and dairy products, decreased from \$270,255 in 1901 to \$255,102 in 1905; molasses and syrup increased from \$39,839 in 1901 to \$342,368 in 1905; and wood and manu-

factures thereof \$359,265 in 1901 to \$640,-889 in 1905. With British Columbia our trade amounts to about \$14,000,000 per annum. On the import side there are some very large decreases in 1905 as compared with 1901, notably bituminous coal, which was only \$1,909,752 in 1905, as against \$3,840,942 in 1901; copper ore, \$1,079,214, compared with \$2,-792,862 in 1901; and lead ore, \$351,781, against \$1,792,666 in 1901. Copper pigs, however, increased from \$11,310 in 1901 to \$2,889,907 in 1905; timber, and lumber from \$91,244 to \$746,346, and coke from \$41,511 in 1901 to \$363,920 in 1905. No substantial change has occurred in the volume of our total exports to British Columbia during the years. During the last fiscal year our principal exportations to that province were: Iron and steel manufactures, \$1,891,441; animals, \$409,259; fruits and nuts, \$447,684; provisions, \$410,110, and breadstuffs, \$381,613.

DESPITE TARIFF DISCRIMINA

TION UNITED STATES KEEPS GAINING This rapid growth in trade relations with our neighbor at the north is especially interesting in view of the rarying conditions to which commerce with Canada has been subjected. During the period from 1855 to 1866 a reciprocity treaty was in force between Canada and the United States, but in the latter year it was terminated, so that commerce between the two cou tries was unaffected by special trade arrangements until April, 1897, when the United States was placed at a slight disadvantage as compared with the United Kingdam, products from that country entering the dominion being admitted by special arrangement, and at a reduction of 12½ per cent. on Quebec, Ontario, etc., aggregated in the tariff levied on imports from other the fiscal year 1905, \$172,000,000, \$46, countries. On Aug. 1, 1898, the reduction in favor of British imports was inwas still further increased to 331-3 per cent. Despite these advantages in favor of goods entering from Canada from the United Kingdom, exports to Canada from that country grew from \$29,743,712 in 1897 to \$59,606,556 in 1904, an increase of \$30,000,000; while exports to Canada from the United States grew from \$64,928,821 in 1897 to \$140,529,581 in

1905, an increase of \$76,000,000. official publications of the Canadian government, shows the percentage of imports into Canada drawn from the United States and the United King-

> imports from United United States. Kingdom

cars 1890 ..... 34.0 27.6 household and personal effects, from 1900 ..... 24.7 25.0 1904 ... ... ... ... 1905.. .. ...

#### "COFFEE JAGS" The Doctor Named Them Correctly,

Some one said "Coffee never hurts anyone." Enquire of your friends and note their experiences.

A Phila, woman says: 'During the last two or three years I became subject to what the doctor called 'coffee jags' and felt like I have heard men say they feel who have drank too much rum. It nauseated me and I felt as though there was nothing but coffee flowing through my veins. "Coffee agreed well enough for a time, but for a number of years I have known that it was doing me great harm, but, like the rum toper, I digestion, destroyed my sleep and brought on fequent and very distress

ing headaches.
"When I got what the doctor called ing it for a few days till my stomach regained a little strength, but I was ous till I was able to resume the use

"About a year ago I was persuaded mess, sometimes cold, and always weak, lowing the directions carefully,

"I have heretofore suffered intense Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Restaurant cooks rarely prepare Postum Coffee properly. They do not DBSERVATION

THE SPRING HATS

ENCHANTING. There

ummer woods through

filters shyly. They are I

parent straw in soft.

verses in muslin rosés a

word for them? They r

They are so pretty that to sit and gaze upon the has the harrowing assur-of them can be hers. Car of either hats or clothe this time of year when and worldly of women idea that she might as the world as out of th one shop the hats are a ing to colors. There ar with hats in shades of pi rose to palest bride-ros is also a case of green shades of moss, fern, eme water, and most of these fred or blue-a fashion Most of the trimming brim, as it was on the wi the bulk of trimming is in stead of at the side now, tipped quite frankly o instead of being caught ibly over the ear. Soft gra a vogue all their own, an milliners have shown a chant for combining this low. One hat of gray-blu trimmed with a deep sn band of blue velvet, has a forget-me-nots at the side yellow roses under the back. Another gray-blue great soft gray ostrich p around the crown, and at, der the brim are masses o flowers. Some of the big are very simply trimmed with feathers and frills loops of velvet as they we pink Neapolitan straw, wh parent and shining, and think of the glistening "ri that they make in all the for teas and luncheons, rimming on top is a r which whirls around the c lium high one. At the ba of soft pink liberty satin ! another month has pass every woman in town Johnny Jones sailor, and t woman will have a hat w crown. The Johnny Jone small, round, and high-c harrow-brimmed. It is jaunty and perky. Above a and a stiff collar and tie it, neat and prim, but above flury hair and a tule neck be fetching and saucy and siderable latitude is allow trimming of these funny The most usual way is with lain velvet the exact heir crown, and a quill of bination is a hat of dark g crown band of lighter gray quill of coral pink or em

pire and the princess, in fact whole lengths ahead of all o for such occasions. MOHAIRS ARE TO HAV GER RUN DURING THE MONTHS than ever before tory of the trade. This is t tion of the suiting count spring's sale of mohairs wa dented; but this spring's sal lieved by authorities, will The mohairs are out in al able effects of the present supple textures; full, glossy heavy, corase Sicilians, check sorts and kinds and colors the whole gamut of mod Suits, separte coats and frocks are already being mad legion of styles of this one Mohair being one of the mate knows its place and keps it, not, in other words, go to m meeting; only garments suited trian uses or to "every day" out of it. For the school shopper and the traveller it i Sabric because of its resistant and its crisp, trim appearance properly tailored. Amor fects in which is is found herd's plaid, Sicilian, a service atractive form for spring and

THERE IS A VERY EVI

TEMPT ON FOOT TO GIV

ERAL VOGUE TO THE

TYPE. For carriage wear a

orate house costumes for aft

evening use the Empire is

een seen for a season or ty

the street nothing is more Yet even the shopper is g seen in its floating drai

spring, unless omens fail of

The fashion for this purpos to die early. But for elab

the Empire is in increase

Easter weddings, among o tions, are going to bring it o

ber less choice presentmen

FABRICS, SILK, LINEN A TON, ART ON THE MARK YFAR. American silks are to be greatly admired in Eu ing an original character of as regards texture, besides lovely in color. Burlingham silks are firmly established gowns. Burlingham will be street and other simple gown ally in the early spring. The firm enough to make into the able circular skirt, but since dency of these skirts is to well to allow them to hang for before finishing or trimmin little trimming is used on B silk gowns. The fabric is permits of little decoration be or shirred bands of the mater and occasionally soutache b matching color. The heavy es well with this silk. much lighter silk, approximat

A SURPRISING NUMBER