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NOTICE.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

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

THE COAL STRIKE.

Between the millions of the coal trust and the labor trust in the unfortunate coal-consuming public is apparently again to be ground exceeding small. The miners' federation, in which are united practically all the coal miners of Eastern America, and the two combinations of operators which own the most of the mines, have disagreed as to wages. The laborers have refused to work unless the price they demand for their muscle is paid, and the operators have bluntly defied them.

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RACE TROUBLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The action of the new British government last week in interfering with 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 acute and of settlement than the Chinese labor question, of which so much has been heard of late.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death occurred at an early hour on Saturday morning, of Charles E. Reynolds, son of James Reynolds, and until recently inspector of plumbing for the city.

While the Natal revolt was directly the outgrowth of trouble accompanying the collection of the poll tax and was suppressed without much difficulty, the trouble underlying this rebellion is widespread, and has its foundation in religious fanaticism, which has now taken the direction of a definite attempt to break away from white control.

MRS. JOHN C. MILTON. HOPEWELL HILL, March 30.—Mrs. John Cameron Milton, of Albert Mines, died at her home there on Monday of this week after a short illness, her death causing widespread regret among all her acquaintances.

SACKVILLE, N. B., March 31.—John and Mrs. Gilbert Phinney, Centre Village, are mourning the loss of their youngest daughter, whose death occurred on the 27th inst. from heart failure.

FORMER PROVINCIALISTS. BOSTON, March 31.—The following deaths of former provincialists are announced: In Cambridge, March 28, Mrs. Mary E. Canning, wife of William Canning, formerly of St. John; in Brookline, March 28, William E. Dunster, of St. John, aged 32 years; in Somerville, March 27, Mrs. Albe F. Hyde, formerly Miss Elizabeth J. Rudolph, of St. John, aged 54 years; in Dorchester, March 25, William D. Goodwin, father of Charles A. Davis, formerly of Fredericton; in Dorchester, March 25, Elizabeth Gerrard, aged 89 years, 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; in Gloucester, March 23, Agnes, Capt. James H. Goodwin, aged 43 years, formerly of Guysboro, N. S.

FREDERICTON, April 1.—The death occurred at Geary Settlement yesterday of Mrs. Wm. Cochrane at the age of 42 years. She leaves a husband, two sons and two daughters.

THE PARADISE OF THE SPORTSMAN. Unlike the sister county of Gloucester, the French Acadians are in the minority, numbering considerably less than the Scotch and the English, which is given as 10,586. In the "Origins of the People," the French are credited with 4,640, the Scotch with 3,211, the Irish with 1,274, the English with 1,200, the Scandinavians with 3, the half-breeds with 60, and a few others. The church affiliations of these are the following: Roman Catholic, 6,159; Presbyterians, 2,947; Anglicans, 789; Methodists, 356; Baptists, 314; Jewish, 6; Lutherans and Salvation Army, 4; and 1 Congregationalist.

ST. JOHN VESSEL BADLY DAMAGED. Schr. Priscilla in Collision With Five Master.

With Bow Stove in Leaking 400 Strokes Per Hour She Was Towel Into Port.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., April 1.—The little St. John schooner, Priscilla, came into port late tonight in tow of the fishing steamer Petrel with her bow smashed in, her hodgekay carried away and leaking 400 strokes an hour, and with the five-master, Capt. Green Rip, in tow.

TO ROBERT A. CHESELEY belongs the honor of being the first Methodist minister to visit Restigouche, and to make known to the people the doctrines and usages of his church. This is the first time that he is recorded in any official document or delivered, but is incidentally alluded to in a letter written by Mr. Chesley, dated August 6th, 1846. In this letter he refers to two previous visits made a little over two years before, which would be in the earlier part of 1844, but of which very little is known.

On the abandonment of the shiretown Campbellton was made the head of the circuit and the interest made to center around this brisk little border town. The minister has his home here, but has several other places under his care. Two thousand of the town is given at the census, and the religious interests are looked after by the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches, and by agents of the Salvation Army.

DEATH OF DEPUTY SURVEYOR HUNTER. which took place on the Monday afternoon. Mr. Chesley was to have taken tea with the family, but while Mr. Hunter, who had gone down to the store of A. Ritchie and Co., had been suddenly called away. Instead, there-fore, 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.

ST. JOHN MEMBERS GUESTS OF HONOR. MONTREAL, April 1.—Dr. Stockton and Dr. Daniel, the St. John members of parliament, were guests of honor Saturday night at a banquet given by the Club Lafontaine, a French-Canadian fraternal organization. Dr. Stockton, in his speech, which was a feature of the function, made special reference to the river and city of St. John, named St. Jean by Champlain. Dr. Stockton cited this and other instances of the French at the gateway of Canada. Mr. McLean, M. P. of Quebec, Prince Edward Island, was also a guest.

METHODISM IN THE COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE

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

By REV. DR. WILSON.

In extent of territory the county of Restigouche is the second in the province, having an area of 2,072,710 acres, or 683,290 less than Northumberland. Of this the government still owns 1,848,590 acres, a property of immense value. Much of it is an unknown region into which the enterprising lumberman has not yet gone, and the forest wealth with which it abounds remains untouched by the woodman's axe. Much of what is unsettled is known to be well adapted for agricultural purposes, and when better facilities for travel and transportation have been provided, homes will be available for thousands of settlers when the western fever will have cooled, and the wilderness will be transformed into a fruitful field, and the desert made to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

From the time of the above referred to date until the year 1855, the interests 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 adverse influence of Unitarianism, and "the unaccountable attachment of the great mass of the people to the tenets of Calvinism,"

THE DHALHOUSE CIRCUIT. Was organized in the year 1855 and for three years conference appointments were made, regular services established, work arranged for and a new era was supposed to have been entered upon. But a different course was adopted and for four years no minister was sent, and the old order of things was resumed. At the end of that time an effort was made to recover lost ground, and for the following five years the place was regularly supplied. Then came an interregnum of seven years because of which the cause was killed and the name of the conference and the names of the ministers disappeared from the minutes of the conference, and the method of procedure would ruin any business which would wreck any enterprise, and yet that has been the policy pursued by the church in many instances.

CAMPBELLTON. On the abandonment of the shiretown Campbellton was made the head of the circuit and the interest made to center around this brisk little border town. The minister has his home here, but has several other places under his care. Two thousand of the town is given at the census, and the religious interests are looked after by the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches, and by agents of the Salvation Army.

CONFERENCE APPOINTEES: 1855-57—James Tweedy. 57-61—One Wanted. 61-62—George Harrison. 62-63—John J. Colter. 63-64—Isaac N. Parker. 64-65—Robert H. Taylor. 65-66—One Wanted. 66-67—John Ellis. 67-68—William Penn. 68-69—William Tippett. 69-70—Samuel B. Gregg. 70-71—Cyrus S. Wells. 71-72—Charles W. Disher. 72-73—George W. Fisher. 73-74—Benjamin Chappell. 74-75—William Tippett. 75-76—George C. P. Palmer. 76-77—Robert H. Taylor. 77-78—William C. Matthews. 78-79—William A. Thomson. 79-80—John A. Ives. 80-81—Robert E. Thomas. 81-82—William A. Thomson.

THE CURIOSITY. Of the thoughtful reader is awakened by the records of the last half century showing less than a half-dozen of these northeastern

OUTSELL BRITAIN Great Gain in U. S. Exports to Canada

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

(Boston Herald.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—North America stands second among the various grand divisions of the world in the importance of its trade relations with the United States. Canada occupies first place in the list of countries in that grand division.

Trade of the United States with Canada in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated \$202,992,212 against \$38,428,088 in 1887, \$74,941,219 in 1888 and \$24,414,834 in 1875. Figures compiled by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics show that in the 29 years from 1875 to 1905 our trade with Canada increased \$170,000,000, while in the single decade from 1895 to 1905 it increased \$114,000,000. By far the larger portion of this growth has been on the export side. While imports from Canada increased from \$27,857,618 in 1875 to \$26,469,632 in 1905, or a little more than doubled, exports to Canada advanced from \$44,547,319 in 1875 to \$140,529,681 in 1905, or considerably more than quadrupled.

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WHAT'S OBSERVATION

provinces large quantities of lobsters, cod, haddock, herring, mackerel and other fish; salt, hides and skins, and lumber. The largest items appearing in the list of imports during the fiscal year 1905, compared with 1901, are: Lobsters, \$1,050,384, against \$758,124 in 1901; cod or preserved fish, \$1,372,228, against \$1,073,761 in 1901; boards, planks, deals, etc., \$782,288, against \$338,781 in 1901; bituminous coal, \$1,049,884, against \$748,300 in 1901; plaster rock, \$353,872, against \$216,636 in 1901; and hides and skins, \$345,562, against \$139,165 in 1901.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS THE LARGEST ITEMS ON EXPORT SIDE.

On the export side the largest items were iron and steel manufactures, which decreased from \$1,736,927 in 1901 to \$851,207 in 1905; coal, which decreased from \$991,769 to \$515,639 in 1905; manufactured cotton increased from \$788,276 in 1901 to \$834,889 in 1905; corn from \$366,851 to \$388,877 in 1905; provisions, comprising meat and dairy products, decreased from \$370,255 in 1901 to \$265,102 in 1905; molasses and syrup increased from \$38,839 in 1901 to \$242,268 in 1905; and wood and manufactures thereof \$353,255 in 1901 to \$640,889 in 1905.

With British Columbia our trade amounts to about \$1,000,000 per annum. On the import side there are some very large United States items compared with 1901, notably bituminous coal, which was only \$1,909,752 in 1905, against \$3,840,942 in 1901; copper from \$1,079,211, compared with \$2,792,882 in 1901; and molasses and syrup increased from \$38,839 in 1901 to \$242,268 in 1905; timber and lumber from \$415,511 in 1901 to \$463,346, and coke from \$145,111 in 1901 to \$1,160,000. No substantial change has occurred in the volume of our total exports to British Columbia during the past five years. During the last fiscal year our principal exportations to the province were: Iron and steel manufactures, \$1,891,441; animals, \$409,259; fruits and breadstuffs, \$351,613.

DESPITE TARIFF DISCRIMINATION UNITED STATES KEEPS GAINING.

This rapid growth in trade relations with our neighbor to the north is especially interesting to which commerce with Canada has been subjected, during the period from 1855 to 1888 a reciprocity treaty was in force between Canada and the United States, but in the latter year it was terminated. That commerce between the two countries was unaffected by special trade arrangements until April, 1897, when the United States imposed a tariff on a slight disadvantage as compared with the United Kingdom, products from that country entering the dominion being levied at 45 per cent, and on the tariff levied on imports from other countries. On Aug. 1, 1898, the reductions in favor of British imports was increased to 35 per cent, and on July 1, 1900, was still further increased to 23.4 per cent. Despite these advantages in favor of goods entering from Canada from the United Kingdom, exports to Canada from the United States grew from \$29,748,712 in 1897 to \$58,008,556 in 1904, an increase of \$28,000,000, while exports to Canada from the United States grew from \$48,289,481 in 1897 to \$152,529,831 in 1905, an increase of \$76,000,000.

Table with 2 columns: Percentage of Imports from United States, Kingdom. Rows include 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905.

MOHAIRS ARE TO HAVE GER RUN DURING THE MONTHS THAT EVER BEFORE

Some one said "Coffee never hurts anyone." Enquire of your friends and you will find that it is not so. A Philadelphia woman writes: "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 drunk too much coffee. 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 trader, I thought I could not get along without it. It made me nervous, disordered my digestion, destroyed my sleep and brought on frequent and very distressing headaches.

"When I got what the doctor called a 'coffee jag' on, I would give up drinking it for a few days till my stomach regained a little strength, but I was always fretful and worried and nervous till I was able to resume the use of the drug.

"About a year ago I was persuaded to try Postum, but as I am in restaurants it was nothing but sloppy mess, sometimes cold, and always weak, and of course I didn't like it. Finally I prepared some myself, at home, following the directions carefully, and found it delicious. I persevered in its use, quitting the old coffee entirely, and feeling better and better each day, that my ailment had all disappeared and my longing for coffee had come to an end.

"I have heretofore suffered intensely from utter exhaustion, besides the other ailments and troubles, but this summer, using Postum, I have felt fine." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Restaurant cooks rarely prepare Postum Coffee properly. They do not let it boil long enough.

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