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## THE WEEKLY SUN

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# THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 25, 1894.

#### THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

There is no natural feature of this country with which mest readers of THE SUN would claim to be better acquained than with the St. John river. It crosses the province from the southwest corner to the southern shere, and with its tributaries penetrates every county in New Brunswick except one. It 'drains an area equal in size to Nova Scotia. It is the greatest of the many water courses by which the product of the eastern ferests of North America are transported to the ceast. It is 150 miles lenger than the John is 26,000 square miles, whereof 7,638 ne less than 2,630 miles of stream navigable | The Maduxnekeag, Eel River, Pokiek, Kesof ever a thousand square miles each. by cance men, and several ethers which, if net caneeable, are sought by fishermen. It the deepest water found in the St. John syspeople the St. John river means the bedy of that the St. John at the mouth of the St. water between St. John and Fredericton. Francis is 142 feet below the source of the Better informed persons are more or less St. Francis, and 308 below Chamberlain Falls, which to the non-travelled man from a fall of between 500 and 600 feet between some progress in the ascent of the stream The ferests are practically intact on many drained by the St. John is above Grand Falls, which, by the way, is the largest cataract facts will be new to people who thought floods will occur, and observes that a rise of that they were acquainted with the St. John. We have ourselves just learned them

out of a book.

This beek was written by Mr. J. W. Bailey (Cambridge, Riverside press, 1894). and has just made its appearance. The author is a son of Dr. L. W. Bailey of the University of New Brunswick, and brings to his task a good equipment in the way of scientific knewledge. But the great few were of considerable impertance. But value of his work comes from the fact that he has been there. Without obtruding his personal experiences on the reader, the auther shows at every page that he is giv- We reprint today from the Toronto Mail ing the results of observation and experience. He knows what streams can be navigated by a cance and how far; what and where the difficulties and dangers are, what are the inducements of each stream and lake to the hunter, the fisherman, the lever of nature. the lever of adventure, and the naturalist. He knows the labyrinthine courses which may be taken by the cancelst on the Madawaska, the St. Francis, the Tobique, the Allagash and other streams, whereby with short portages and a knowledge of the diverting twists and turns of the stream, the man with the cance may make long deteurs to bring him back to his starting point, or may leave the basin of the St. John for that of the St. Lawrence, the Restigeuche, the Miramichi er the Penebscet. The St. John river has never until new formed the subject of a published work. If it has waited leng it has waited well, for this young man, who has spent many summers in expleration of the main stream and more than fifty tributarles, has some gift for description, and manages to give pretty full details without the monoteneus iteration which we are compelled to expect from a guide-book. Mr. Bailey's own experience as a canee navigator, naturalist and sportsman, enable him to divine what the people who fellow him mest want to know. At the same time he does not lose sight of the general reader who desires to add to his local geographical knowledge. Some of the facts mentioned at the beginning of this article have interest from the latter point of view. The plan

adopted in the book, as explained by the author, is to treat the river first as a whole and in comparison with other rivers, as the Saguenay and the Hudson, and then in detail by sections, each section including some pertion of the main river, or a principal

ributary or group of smaller enes. Mr. Bailey begins his description at a peint in the State of Maine, where seven or eight small pends form what he considers te be the real source of the St. John. This is at the source of the Baker branch, eighteen miles above Baker lake, which is often erroneously speken of as the head of the St. John river. From these ponds, following the course of the stream, it is 218 miles to the Grand Falls and 446 to St. John harber. The ponds are 150 miles in a direct line from the Atlantic coast and 82 from the St. Lawrence. It is more than 50 miles from the source of the river to the first settlement en its banks, but the country for another fifty miles is practically uninhabited. Here and there, at intervals of many miles, selitary cabins are found, some of the occupants which have never seen a railway er a telegraph wire, or a phote-

graph, or even an erdinary highway read. But these wood dwellers knew a great deal about cance navigation and are well versed in the science of rafting legs. One hundred miles from the source of the St. John it has received branches affording in all nearly 100 miles of additional "canceable" water. At this point it is joined by one of the main tributaries, the Allagash, a stream which at certain seasons is as large as the main river. Four miles further the explorer neets the first carriage read. The Allagash drains 1.450 miles of the state of Maine. The St. Francis river drains 700 square miles of one state and two previnces and, with its branches, affords some 100 miles of cance navigation. The Great Fish river ranks sixth among the tributaries and drains 950 miles, while the Madawaska takes fifth place, with 1,140 miles to its credit. From the description it would appear that 150 to 200 miles of canoe travel is furnished by this stream, nteresting to sportsmen and tourists is Green River, and so are many others which which do not rank in the first class for size. Our neighbors in Maine own the greater part of the Aroesteek stream and basin, the longest branch of the St. John river and the one draining the greatest area. The Tebique, a leyal British stream, which enters the St. John only a few miles from the Aroostook, is a close competitor for the place of honor in some respects, but it drains only 1.560 square miles to the Aroestook's 2,160, and is classed secend among the branches. The Tobique has, hewever, great advantages for the tourist if he is after salmon. The total drainage area of the St. Hudson, contains with its tributaries 450 lie in Maine. Over one half, or 13,200 miles of water navigable by steamboats, and square miles of the basin is above Andover. wick. Nashwaak and Oremocte have special interesting features. The Jemseg and Grand largest has a basin much ever two thousand other streams but the Arcestoek and the square miles in extent. There are at least Tebique, and is the only tributary below the thirty-eight tributaries knewn and followed Tobique credited with mere than a thousand square miles. Lake Temiscouata contains separates the two greatest game preserves tem, and the next is the southern terminaeast of the Recky meuntains. To many tion of Kennebeccasis Bay. It is estimated acquainted with the river as far as Grand lake at the head of the Allagash. There is the seuthern counties appears to be a leng the St. Francis and St. Jehn harbor way up stream. But Fredericten is really The drainage basin of the river and its tri near the mouth of the river. At Andever butaries is still for the most part in weeds. has been made. Grand Falls is half way from | if not most of the upper tributaries. Mr. the seurce to the mouth. One-third of the area Bailey does not believe that there is a tributary of any impertance, even below Fredericten, whose drainage basin is not half east of the Mississippi except Niagara, and clad in a dense growth of trees. He fears possibly ene in Labrader. Many of these that when the forests are cut away serious

#### Ohio would submerge everything at Fredericton but church steeples. THE CANADIAN TARIFF OF 1894.

water such as semetimes happens on the

The tariff bill passed at Ottawa during the present session underwent a number e changes after its introduction. The alterations made in committee were many and the measure, as it finally passed the committee, preserves by far the greater number of reductions proposed in the original bill series of tables giving the changes from the tariff which was in force when the session opened to the one new in operation, which is the result of the legislation of this session. The statement as presented appears to be nerfectly fair and accurate, and if it were prepared with a bias it would not be a bias in favor of the government, which the Mail dees not support. It will be observed that the greatest reductions have been made in the material and tools of trade used by the farmers. Here the cut in the duties has been a decided one, which no doubt has had seme effect on the revenue. There is also substantial reduction in the duty on many articles of clothing, on some articles of foed, sugar for instance, and en a great number of miscellaneous articles. Any fair man who studies the table will reach the conclusion that the government has carried out the pledge to reconsider the tariff with the view of mitigating the excessive rates. Of course the changes will not ge far enough for these who want free trade with or without direct taxation. Equally of course they do not quite please some extreme protectionists. Nor will they suit those who oppose the government without regard to reasons. But, whether the tariff is satisfactory or not, these who thought the eld one toe high will be ebliged to say that this one is better.

A busy man usually prefers telling a lie

MR. GRANT AND PROHIBITION. Rev. E. J. Grant discusses today the tem perance committee's report submitted to the Southern Baptist association. This report stated that Sir John Thompson had informed a prohibition delegation that their pro pesition for immediate suppression of the liquer traffic could not be entertained. "as to was not clear how the amount of money new received from the traffic was to be made up in the event of its being suppressed.' This was not an adequate statement of Sir John Thempsen's position, and THE SUN said so at the time. Mr. Grant today quetes from a full report of the premier's reply, ene sentence in which the question of the displacement of the revenue is mention ed. He emits from the middle of the one sentence quoted the other reasons given against legislation during the present ession, but refers to them later en. Mr. Grant seems to admit that the question of providing a revenue was not brought in by the premier as an argument against the suppression of the liquor traffic, but as one of the matters which would prolong and increase the legislative work in connection with the enactment of the measure. The ether matters Mr. Grant mentions and makes light of, though the premier did not make any less of them than of the revenue question. The previsions for the enforcement of a prehibitory law seem to Mr. Grant te be simple matters. New it would be rather important to have this work carefully done as Mr. Grant must have learned. and of course as minister of justice the premier would see to it himself if it were embodied in a government measure. Mest of us who are 'net ministers of the crown or members of parlia, ment are apt to think that the work of legislation and administration is simple and easy. Perhaps legislators take the same view of the duties of ministers of the gespel or newspaper men. Whether Sir John Thempsen and his government are in favor of prehibition or net is a question to be determined by their conduct. Probably the cabinet, as well as parliament, is divided en the question. But it is not just to represent the premier as having objected to the suppression of the traffic on the ground of revenue, when this is not his true attitude, and is not the attitude of a single statesman or prominent public man. For the rest we have ne dispute with Mr. Grant. As he says, the whole matter rests with the veters, as de all other pelitical questions. Mean while it is reasonable to credit members of parliament with convictions of their own as to the possibilities of a prohibitory law. Some members may vote against prohibitery legislation for fear of the trade, Others support the resolutions with a view te ebtaining the temperance vete. But just as there are many private citizens-who have honest views of their own on the subject, se there are members of parliament in the same position. It does not fellow that a man is dishonest because he has been deemed by a majority of the electors is several others nearly as much, while the Lake system drains a larger area than any suitable man to legislate for them. Mr. Grant is a temperance man who apparently has no doubt that a prohibitory law weuld prehibit, and who speaks of the enactment of such a law as the suppression of the traffic. He has shown his earnest. ness and sincerity by trying to make the two things mean the same thing in Kings county. A man who puts himself personally in the gap as he has dene is entitled to attention when he speaks. Nevertheless the enactment of a prohibitory law and suppression of the liquor traffic are net exactly the same thing. The first is the smallest and easiest part of the jeb. The last is a longer and harder task, and the ene which prebably has more terrors for a conscientieus premier who wants to do his duty than the enactment of the law. THE SUN has for many years advecated prehibition,

#### final triumph. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

actment of the law would be only the begin-

General Herbert does not get fair play new that the minister has reversed his order suspending the adjutant general. Every celonel in parliament who has not been re ported up to his work, as well as every civilian in and out of the house who likes to throw stones at a good mark is pelting him. The prebability is that the general's reperts en the state of the militia are just, and that these whem he reports inefficient are so. The commander-in-chief is without doubt a thereughly competent man, and according to his lights a just one. If he has failed to distinguish between a citizen soldiery and the regular service he has dene so in commen with other commanders, while he has displayed more zeal than most of them in the attempt to realize an impossible and, perhaps, undesirable ideal. It seems to be clearly the duty of the gevernment and of the colonels in and out of parliament to make the best of General Herbert while he is here, to prefit as far as possible by his knowledge and zeal, and when his time is up to replace him with an officer frem our ewn ferce. A five years' experiment of a Canadian commander might well be tried. If it fails the country can revert to the present system. If the choice is well made there will be ne failure. It is no reflection on General Herbert to say that a Canadian better understands the work to be done than any stranger from the regular British army. The problem here is to take a limited apprepriation and a certain number of militia men, the best of whom are ebliged to earn their living in some regular employment, and to make the best possible military establishment out of the material.

# A COAL MINE RAILWAY.

The federal subsidy for the extension the New Brunswick Central railway to tra-

terially assist in the development of an impertant industry. It is hoped that the read may eventually be extended to Gibsen, making an outlet in several directions for the product of these extensive fields of coal. By this connection the eastern section of the Canadian Pacific railway would have convenient access to a fuel supply. If the coking qualities of the Grand Lake coal are as good as is generally believed, the development of the mines would be clesely ennected with the establishment of an iron smelting industry at St. John. Mr. Leckie, who is taking some interest in the exploration of the Grand Lake field, has also, it is believed, been seriously considering the prospects of an iron industry on the western side of the harbor. This paper has already referred to the local advantages essed by Carleton for this industry, in essibility to the ore supply, as well as to lime and ceal in convenience to market and in climatic conditions. The value of the enterprise to this city and prevince and to the country at large will be much increased if along with the establishment of a great industry in Carleton there is also the development of the ceal mining and coking industry ufficient to supply one or more large blast urnaces. A matter of 50,000 tons of ceal year is not of se much importance in a well developed ceal mining country, but this would give a great start to operations en the Grand Lake. Mr. Baird and Mr. Wilmot, who seem to have pressed this matter on the attention of the government, may have their future reward in the view of a large coal mining community dispatch ing its products in several directions by more convenient and profitable routes than

#### are now open. ST. JOHN AND BARNESVILLE.

The railway subsidy bill centained one lause which was not included in the list forwarded by the Ottawa correspondents of the maritime province press. This is the subsidy to the St. John and Barnesville railway, for ten miles of which an offer of aid to the usual extent is made. The road when constructed will connect St. Martins with St. John and western points by the reute which many people think should have been adopted in the first place. Incidentally the read would bring the people of this city and to visitors from ether places within easy reach of the most charming in land summer place in the maritime prov nces. The lake region about Loch Lomond is a resert which is at this season a joy and cemfort to all who can get there. If it were ccessible by rail, this neighborhood could not help becoming a favorite place of residence in the het season. The railway to Sarnesville is no new idea. A provincial ubsidy was voted to it long age, but it was seless without the federal supplement The St. John members have had the matter brought within range of serious considera-

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT has been neering at the minister of figance as a New Brinswicker, and at the government as a maritime prevince government. The charge is not a serious ene, inasmuch as public men from New Brunswick and the other maritime previnces have shown themselves te be the very best of Canadians. Sir Richard Cartwright, who is, for an ex-minister intensely narrow and sectional, is the author of a striking expression in which the maritime provinces and the west are described as 'shreds and patches and ragged remnants.' While this was a remark that clung to the memory Sir Richard's celleagues have reach ed the conclusion that it was rather infe-

licitons. As the promoter and manager of a sym pathetic strike Mr. Debs leaves something to be desired. He called out the railway union men in order to make the railways step using Pullman cars. This was because but it is not blind to the fact that the enthe men who make Pullman cars were or strike. The Pullman employes are back to ning of the work of suppression. It would work, but! Mr. Debs is trying to keep be the first step of a wearisome struggle up his sympathetic strike. We have with varying fertunes and many hearttherefore, this anemaly that frem breaking disappointments before the day of sympathy with the men who make cars Mr. Debs is trying to keep the public frem using them. It was because the demand for Pullman cars was small that the cempany reduced wages. The sympathetic methods will hardly meet this treuble.

Ir is announced that "the Tuppers" have compelled the premier, Mr. Foster and Mr. Bewell to accept the French treaty. This would be a considerable achievement, but is rendered lighter by the fact that one of the Tuppers is a colleague, and the other a fermer colleague of the ministers mentioned The real triumph for the Tuppers is that they cause Mr. Laurier and all his sup porters from Quebec, all being bitter op-ponents of the Tuppers, to support the

THE names of one thousand customer were found en the books of a single green goods cencern investigated by the New York police. These patrons all paid in good meney for brown paper and sawdust. The transactions covered two years. But netwithstanding the publicity given to them the next two years will probably see an equal number of victims.

THE Religious Intelligencer says that the French treaty has the effect of reducing the duty on 'French wines, "This," it adds, "is opposed alike by the prehibitionists and the wine makers of Canada." The alliance of the prehibitionists and the wine makers is one of the relationships which the third party would designate "an unholy union."

THE esteemed Halifax Chrenicle wandered to a discussion of imaginary subscriptions made by certain Cape Breten contractors to tory election funds. Meanwhile no answer is furnished from Mr. C. W. Weldon concerning the \$5,000 Pacaud-Mer

MR. MCMULLEN'S view of the propesed railway from Norton to Havelock, as a rival to the Intercelonial, is werthy of an Ontario grit. Mr. Foster cannot hope to please s the New Brunswick Central railway to tra-verse the Grand Lake coal fields should ma-duty he may hope to retain his opposition.

# THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

Winspears, charged with burglarizing the store of Wm. Martin & Son, was discharged by Judge Peters the 18th. Considering all the evidence his hener did not think it was sufficient to convict the prisoner and so dis-charged him. Mont. McDonald conducted the case for the prosecution and George A

A former St. John man, James M. Godard of Anaconda, Montana, was a particip ant in an interesting event in Bridgetewn N. S., en July 16, when he was united in narriage to Miss Maude Heyt, eldest daughper of Alfred Hoyt of that place. The ceremeny took place at St. James' church and the rector efficiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Nellie Heyt and the groomsman H. G. Harrison of this city. The pages were Miss Elsie Taylor and Master Robert Hoyt. A reception was held after the ceremony nd was a very elaborate affair.

P. E. ISLAND CROPS THREATENED Several farmers at the market Tuesday oredicted a failure of the can crop this season. The fields, they say, are turning red on account of the depredations of flies. Hundreds of the insects gather on a single tock and apparently extract all the sap rom the plant. The effect is quite visible rom the readside. - [Guardian.

The splendid prospect of the crops has suddenly become evercast by reason of the reappearance of the aphis. This pest has attacked the growing eats, both white and black, and also, in a lesser degree, so far, the barley. There seems to be no means of grappling with it upon a large scale. Richard Burke informs us that he is using mulsion of turpentine upen the turnip seed lants (of which he has four acres this year) with greater success than followed the use apply this or any other specific ever thousds of acres of growing crop. We can away. Between the aphis and the potate bug our farmers—particularly those who depend for the most part upon eats and -[Examiner.

#### DEATH OF EX JUDGE TAPLEY. The death occurred on Thursday of David

lapley, a well knewn resident of north end and a member of an old New Brunswick family. Mr. Tapley was bern at Sheffield, Sunbury county, on 12th of April, 1820. His tather, David Tapley, sr., a farmer and lumberman, was bern in the same county, and his grandfather, James Rebert Tapley, was one of the early settlers on the St. John river from the United States. His mether whese maiden name was Hannah Fletcher was from the same country, and many of her relatives are still living in New England. Mr. Tapley had a common English school education, farmed till he was of age, and then moving to St. John, commenced lumber surveying and the general lumber business, which he followed until 1856. In that year he was elected to the local legislature for the county of Sunbury, where he still ewned farm and where his family resided in the ummer time. He was again elected and served until 1861, when his second term expired. Mr. Tapley belonged to the liberal party of that day, and took an active and intelligent interest in public affairs, often speaking well and effectively in the legislature. A measure introduced by him, and which has preved very useful, was that reducing the number of members on a coroner's jury from twelve to seven. After retiring from the legislative field Mr. Tapley lived three or four years longer on the farm at Sunbury, and about 1864 I was appointed the first police magitrate and judge of the civil eurt of the eld city of Portland in 1876, being then 56 years of age, he commenced the regular and formal study of the law, and in October, 1880, was admitted an atterney, and the following year was called to the bar. A man of good natural ability, very moderate in the expression of his views and very kind in his disposition, Mr.Tapley discharged the duties of magistrate quite acceptably to the peeple. By the union of the two cities in 1889 the effice ceased to

Deceased was a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and an henorary member of Union lodge, in which he was made a Mason many years age. Mr. Tapley was for many years a prominent member of St. Luke's church and one of its vestrymen. Mr. Tapley married in 1841 Miss Marg aret Ann Dalten, and they had seven chil dren, but enly two sens survive. One of them, Frederick, chief clerk in the Intercelenial freight department here, is well knewn. The other is Herace, who is in the railway business at Nashua, N. H., and new in the city. In all the local concerns of Portland Mr. Tapley took a deep interest, and his advice was constantly sought by his neighbors. He had many friends, and by all et them he will be remembered with

THE CHARGES AGAINST COREY. The preliminary examination of George G

Cerey on the charge of fergery was taken up on the 18th inst. A. W. Baird and L. A. Currey appeared for the prisoner.

Dr. John Berryman was the first witness. He said he knew Corsy. About ten years age he attended his wife, whe was ill. In payment for his services Cerey offered him watch and chain. He refused this, and eld Cerey he would have to make a settlement seme other way. A few days after Corey gave him a note signed by John W. Vanwart. Corey said, "Here is Vanwart's Witness supposed it was the signa-f John W. Vanwart, of Vanwart Bros., from the way Corey said it. Some time afterwards Corey get inte

eme trouble, and the witness then called upon Mr. Vanwart and presented him with the note. He said it was not his, and that he did not sign it, and denied all knowledge John W. Vanwart, of Vanwart Bros.,

was next called. He remembered having s conversation some years ago with Dr. Jehn Berryman about a note. The note shown te him, he thought, was the same. He said the signature was not his, but it resembled his handwriting; not enough, hewever, to deceive anyone. He knew no other person by the name of Jehn W. Vanwart. The case against George G. Corey, for having in his possession and uttering spuri-eus meney, was taken up after Mr. Van-wart had given his evidence in the other case. Sergt. Kilpatrick made the information, and gave evidence of finding the

money and papers in Cerey's house.

Henry F. Allbright, the Queens county
man whe purchased the spurious cash from
Corey, then went on the stand. He said he Corey, then went on the stand. He said he belenged to Sypher Ceve, Queens Co. He was a farmer. He had heard of Corey by a letter from him asking him (Allbright) to come to the city. That was about a year ago. He came to St. John and saw Corey. He also came to St. John to see Cerey in Cotober last. He next received a printed card from Corey saying he would like to have him go into a speculation which would put \$5,000 in his pecket. The witness re-



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Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gentlemen—I bought a splendid bay horse some time agowth a Spavin. I gothim for \$30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The Spavin is gone now and I have been offered \$150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got \$120 for using \$2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

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Yours truly tis the best Liniment I have ever used.
Yours truly, AUGUST FREDERICK,
Price \$1 per Bottle.
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Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,

plied to this card as before, saying he had no means, but said he would try and raise seme money and when he did he would let him knew. He signed the letter in a private mark which Carey gave him. wer he received other cards which stated \$500 would get \$5,000. He and his brother f kerosene oil or anything else that he has raised enough money to make a trade, and he applied. But it is manifestly impossible to wrote to Corey saying that he would be apply this or any other specific ever thous-May 9th and saw Cerey at his house. only hope that the weather may not prove Cerey asked him how much he had faverable to the increase of this destructive and he replied \$100. Corey said he insect, or that, as last year, a sterm of wind | did not know whether or not he could de and rain may come up to blow or wash it anything with that amount, as he generally handled \$500, but he would see another party who kept the goods. Next day Corey said the man from whom he was to get the otatoes-are having an anxious time of it. goods was out of town, but his wife knew all about the business and he thought he could get the goods from her. Corey then gave him the contracts to sign and he signed hem. He and Cerey met that night en Paradise Row. Corey told nim to wait while he went into his house. He came back shortly and said he did well and had the goods with him. Then they went out by Lily lake and he got the "goods" from Corey, giving him \$100 for them. Corey teld him to muss them up and steep them in a solution of coffee to make them look

#### I. O. G. T. Festival.

A successful strawberry festival under the uspices of Sea Shere Lodge, No. 81, I. O. G. T., was held in Vaughan's Hall, at St. Martins, on Tuesday evening, 17th inst. Before partaking of the strawberries, etc., the audience were entertained intellectually bo the fellowing short programme: Greeting song, by Mrs Dimeck, Misses Jennie Davies, Hannah Vail, Bessie Brown, May Weed, Florence Vail, Georgie Vaughan and Wellington Vail, Miss Maggie Cutten, erganist; a recitation by Miss Nellie Burchill: dialogue, Texas Courtship, Miss Davies and O Simpson: recitation. instrumental duet, Miss Cutten and W Vail; dialegue, Reading the Will, Misses Davies and Burchell; recitation, Miss Davies; dialogue, An Old Weman's Com-plaint, Miss Gillis and W Vail; chorus, Every Man Should be a Templar. Then a very secial time was spent over strawberries, ice cream and other refreshments. Sea Shore lodge is steadily on the increase in number and interest. They propose having a picnic later on in the season, when the cooler weather will render cutdoor sports more enjoyable.

# The F. C. Baptist Conference.

The annual meeting of the seventh district of the F. C. Baptist conference was held last week at White Head, Grand Manan. This district includes the St. John. Beaver Harbor and the Island churches, 14 in all. There was a large attendance at the meeting, Revs. G. A. Hartley, J. W. Clark, W. J. Halse, Jeseph Nebles, E. B. Gray, W. H. Perry and T. O. Dewitt being among the ministers present. The laymen included A. C. Smith, M. P. P., H. S. Clark, L. S. Smith and Capt. Leenard Dunphy from this city. The reports showed the largest accessions for many years, no less than 182 persons having been added by baptism during the year. The outlook is very enceuraging. adies of the Women's Missien Aid society organized a branch at White Head with a membership of 17, with the prespect of many additions.

# "CANADA."

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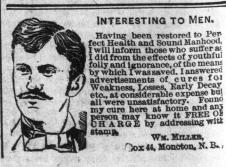
Part 8, which is now ready, contains the ellowing views: Old Magazine, Fort Cumberland, N. S. City Hall, Winnipeg. Grand Trunk Rallway Tunnel at Sarnia. Frager Canyon, above Spuzzen, British Col-

dences of its material progress.

mbia. Great Glacier of the Selkicks on the CPR. Falls on Howland's Mill Creek, near Water Falls on Howland's Mill Creek, near Waterdown, Ontario.
Point La Boule, Saguenay River.
Murray Bay, Quebec.
Kananaskis Falls, on the C P R.
Owen Sound Harbor.
Stoney Creek, Pritish Columbia.
Howard Lake, Toronto.
Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls.
High Water Reservoir, Mount Royal Park,
Montreal

Cape Trinity, Saguenay River.

The Nova Scotia fishing schooner Amelia while making for Fermeux harbor, Nild. a couple of days ago, struck a rock and foundered within two hours. Her crew of 17 persons were saved. They lest all their effects.



UNITED

Mr. Wilson ant Spe

President Democ

Some Caustic

WASHINGTO reading of the n the house t ihe committee ing resolution to be allowed port on the ta Resolved, Th ask further co disagreeing vot that two hours said motion, as vote shall be ta tion prevail the the house confe Without fr taken on the a and it was agr Immediately

rule the speak sen. The ar the ways and with the most cratic pleasure position take against the ter fermally reasons of the I move that t its disagreeme and ask for a and upon that true, as the ge that there have on the part of haps almost al country, has h one party other. The does not departed. It ly expressed b the senate tha cratic party in coull reconcil fore they brot full conference tion. While, these two me conference con earnest and la part of the and the the majority house, that w ment that cou ference comm tegether. It have felt it matter be from this i be perfect sible in a public, an ment, whi to observe between say with ate on party had ourselves been agre democrat hope and American cratic sid finding or that wha ions, the sonal wis tered and that they either by party cat small. successfu did net senting th part to cratic sid er, that th in coming upon the ments pro but there posed by he main had when amendm divided, a made us might alr the cendi this capit was to be of congres without of its presition that in th ing by the could for to such to passed back to u

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