SIDING

Houses, Halls, , Churches. er, wind, storm of. Will last d always look

matched Lumfrom factory apply. Fully atalogue sent

L ROOFING CO.

ILES LAID. ington County Road Below Ellsworth ning Soon

mmercial.) to be little doubt running over the Me., railroad by Tune work has been rapid rate all along ty of good weather now necessary to pletion of the road. ading is complete, cuts are not yet r Kendrick's divi-60 miles from Ellsst, seven miles of and the iron is goere. Several hunnew locomotives through this city

usy one. end of the line, at stern terminus, and ve been laid, and iron work is now alais. Work is got division, too, and tal is to be laid. ding the road, forhe bands of Connow divided into Kenefick westerly and the easterly of e, from Ellsworth is to be 110 miles

ontractors on the was in Bangor on that cars should 1, or very near that o early as had been company, but wet

fficient for Bangor t the work is proand that soon this in close communithe richest sections state.

ACT IS LET.

& Boomer Will

& W. Gauge. widening to standmbia & Western lossland and Trail ig to Winters, Par-F. P. Gutelius the f the road. Work d at once. The ors' tender covers ent items, exclussteel, and amounts about \$70,000. Winmer, whose ten gauge section o Robson and Trail very satisfactors hey have a high character and the they put through The firm has of the hardest secs Nest Pass line, mit of the Rock-

in Montana, but rough at once and ent is expected in ding, it is anticiway in ten days. will be continu f the road will be er 20, so that work the time snow

pany, although the hed by the conwill cost, it is esper mile, and the per mile more, so miles of road to with grading and the total cost of will be \$120,000.-

., 'nan. AGE CONTRACT.

A SEVERE STORM.

Thunder and Lightning Storm Does Considerable Damage.

It Raged in Parts of New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts.

FARMINGTON, N. H., July 21.-A heavy thunder storm, equalling al-most a tornado, swept over here this afternoon, the terrific wind wrecking a number of small houses and causing other damage, fortunately without loss of life, although one man was badly injured.

The storm struck the town early in the afternoon, and within a few minutes the roofs of several houses, including a business block and two shoe shops had been blown off. Many houses which escaped the wind had their cellars flooded by the deluge which followed, while a number of streets were rendered impassable for some time by the wreckage from the trees and buildings.

A coal shed near the depot was A coal shed hear the depot was blown down, and Frank Haynes, a truckman who had rought shelter there, was buried beneath the ruins, and it is feared fatally hurt. The

FARMINGTON, Me., July 21.-A severe thunder storm passed over this section this afternoon, the lightning being particularly destructive. Several buildings were struck, including the fine residence of John M. Shunter. A chimney was demolished and a number of the water pipes broken. Fortunately the family was absent The telephone system was also considerably damaged.
ARLINGTON, Mass., July 21.—A

terrific thunder storm passed over this town today, the lightning causing the death of John H. Our and injuring five other men. The storm was at its height at about four o'clock, when an electric bolt struck the cupola of the old Locke school building at Arlington Heights, causing considerable damage to the building. Several carpenters who were engaged in building a new school building in close proximity to the Locke school house had secured shelter in the basement of the new building during the storm, and received a terrific shock. One of the number, John H. Our of Weymouth, who was standing in the door, received the most direct effect of the lightning, and died within six minutes after he was struck. His fellow workmen, Bryan Dolan and Robert Jackson of Arlington, James Lehan of Somerville, John Price, residence unknown, and M. Pratt of Weymouth, son of the contractor for the erection of the new building, were badly shocked, but will recover. Mr. Our was 50 years of age.

EPPING, N. H., July 21.-The storm which passed over this town this af-ternoon caused considerable alarm, as lightning played freely among the buildings. Bolts struck the Catholic church and the barn of H. J. Belle-fleur, but in neither instance did fire \$200. The rain beat down crops and

small trees to some extent.

NASHUA, N. H., July 21.—The severest rain, wind and thunder storm known here for many years, began at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon. In the next ninety minutes 3.28 inches of rain fell, besides considerable hall.

The lightning struck in many places. Frank W. Hall, 30 years old, and married, while in a field, was struck by a bolt and instantly killed. Lightning also struck the houses of Leon P. Girouard, burning the roof, the two tenement houses of Charles Blunt; the house of Dr. Charles H. Baldwin; the steeple of the Mount Pleasant school, and the house of Charles Norton, doing considerable damage in each in-

During the storm four alarms of fire were sent in, the lightning setting fire in each case. The electric cars were stalled and telephone and telegraphic communication was interrupted until the rain abated. Several of the industries closed on account of the water flooding the engine rooms, putting out the fires, and hundreds of cellars throughout the city were flooded, caus-

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 21.— Lightning did considerable damage in the town of Tremont this morning at about 10 o'clock. During a terrible shower a belt passed through a cottage belonging to D. Driscoll, setting it on fire, which soon was extin-guished, but the house is badly wrecked. Miss Sadie Driscell, who was in the cottage, was badly cut by flying glass. The parsonage, which is located near by, was also struck but not materially damaged

BOSTON, July 21 .- A severe storm. largely electrical, passed over this city this afternoon, heavy black clouds preceding it, giving ample warning of the downpour which followed. In the city proper little damage was done, ng the shore several light crafts at frail moorings suffered considerably. The lightning worked quite freely in many suburbs, but only one serious fire occurred, that being in West Roxbury, where a barn was struck and burned with six horses, two loads of hay and some grain. Thus. Fahey, who was in the barn, was badly hurt. M. J. Weish, the owner, had a loss of \$8,000. The heat

preceding the storm was intense, and four prostrations were reported, three victims being at the Massachusetts general hospital and one at the city general hospital and one at the city hospital. The latter case, Eben Rees of Mattapan, may not recover.

S. S. CUNAXA IN COLLISION

Chatham Advance.)

A collision occurred between two ocean steamers in the river, off Loggieville, on Priday morning last about 8 o'clock, under circurstances which are not usual in the port of Miramichi. The s. a. Repton. of Liverpood was lying in the south channel, moored up and down stream, and beins loaded with deals from the Black Brook mill. The s. s. Cunsta of the Thomson line was entering the port, and in doing so collided with her. The Cunaxa was drawing only 12 feet of water at the time, which would admit of her going almost anywhere in the river at that point, regardless of the channels, and the occurrence of the collision naturally caused surprise. Pilot James McCailum, who was bringing the vessel in, says that two schooners were at anchor in the north channel.

to take the south channel, but as he was nearing the Repton, the sch. Reality made out from the south shore and he was obliged to deviate from his course to clear her, and in doing so he went nearer to the Repton than he otherwise would have done. For some reason the Cunaxa would not respond to her he'm as he expected, owing possibly to an eddy formed by the Repton, and the result was that the latter was touched by the Repton claim that the impact of the collision was sufficient to knock down the wings of deals in hatches Nos. 1 and 2, endangering the men employed at the time in stowing the men employed interests in the matter. He at first wanted \$5,000 damages. He placed the case in the hands of Hon. L. J. Tweedt Q. C., while the master of the Cunaxa employed R. A. Lawlor, and the i sual protests and other formalities in such cases were proceeded with E. Hutchison, agent for Lioyds, insructed Capt. Norman, master of the s. s. Shcerness, and Capt. Brooks, master of the s. s. Shcerness, and Capt. Brooks, master of the s. s. Shcerness, and Capt. Brooks, master of the s. s. Shcerness, and capt. Brooks, master of the s. s. Shcerness, and capt. Brooks, master of the s. s. Shcerness, and capt. Brooks, master of the s. s. Cunaxa, but we understand that the owners of the respective ships have arranged to suspend further action here, and have the master settled by arbitration in England. Apart from the immediate damage done to the Repton, which does not appear to be at all serious, there will be a claim for re

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. Johnn.

TEN NO-LICENSE YEARS IN CAM-

BRIDGE, MASS. Since 1887 Cambridge, Mass., a city of about 80,000 people, and separated only by a river from Boston, has been

under prohibition. How it came about

and some of the results are told be-

The Cambridge Home Protection eague was organized in 1881. It was followed by the Law and Order league, which gave place to the Citizens' Law Enforcement association.
The Frozen Truth, edited by Mr.
Frank Foxcraft, played an important part in the campaigns. The first vic-tory was won by six votes, and thereafter the efforts of the committee were directed towards getting every no-license voter to the polls. Records were kept of those who failed to vote, and the next year courteous reminders were sent them. On election day men were stationed at the polls with lists of those who had agreed to vote "no-license." As they voted their names were checked. Early in the afternoon a messenger with a carriage was sent round to those who had falled to appear, asking them to come and vote as early as possible. In this way many who would have neglected to record their votes were induced to

go to the poll. No political, social or religious differences were permitted to separate nolicense workers. The issue was, and is narrowed down to the single matter of keeping the saloon out of Cam-

bridge, and that they have accom-plished "lo! these eleven years!"

Now for the practical results of prohibition in Cambridge. During the lecade from 1875 to 1885, when license urished, the population increased 11,820. During the next ten years under no-license it increased 21,985, or in other words the rate of increas was nearly doubled. The conclusion is that a city without saloons is better to live in than one with them, and people find it out, and move in.

The number of houses in the license decade rose from 7,882 to 9,398; in the o-license decade succeeding the number rose from 9,398 to 12,728, a gain of only 1,516 during the saloon decade, as against a gain of 3,325 in the ten no-

ense years.

The valuation in property is even more striking. During the license years the valuation fell from \$62,636, 453 to \$59,445,670, a shrinkage of over three million dollars. During the next ten years under no-license the valu-ation rose from \$59,445,670 to \$83,147,-700, a gain of \$23,702,030. "On this increased valuation the city collects annually several times as much money as it could get from license fees, if it were to call the saloons back." It is true therefore that the old cry of "revenue" from the saloon is Cambridge, as it would be in any other place where the saloon was disnsed with long enough to make a

It is also stated that the average ax during the ten no-license years, when the city dispensed with the loon fees, was lower than the ten

The savings banks tell the same story. During the ten license years the average net annual increase in saving bank deposits was only \$155,-333.75. During the ten no-license years the average net annual increase was \$366,654.42. These were the savings of \$366.654.42. These were the savings of the poor, it is to be remembered, not the deposits of the rich. More than two-thirds of them were in sums of \$50 or less. The savings bank in East Cambridge, which is the chief centre of the industrial population of the city, has increused more than those of the other banks, and is now running at about four times the rate of the license years.

the license years.

Cambridge has thus furnished incontrovertible facts in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and what is even better, she has told all towns and cities similarly circumstanced how to obtain it.—Union Signal and administration of the liquor traffic, and what is even better, she has told all towns and cities similarly circumstanced how to obtain it.—Union Signal and all the liquor traffic and traffic an



Four Hundred Reindeer Delivered-Difficulties of the Expedition - The Reindeer Herds Stampeded by Dogs-Missionary Lopp's Good Work-Whalers Had Food.

TACOMA, July 18.—The whalers, numbering several hundred, imprisoned in the Arctic ocean at Point Barrow, Alaska, are now entirely out of danger of suffering for lack of food until they shall be rescued by the revenue cutter Bear in August. The United States government overland relief expedition under Lieut. Jarvis of the Bear reached its destination on March 29, after a remarkable trip of 1,500 miles, starting from Cape Vancouver on Dec. 17. Missionary Lopp of Cape of Prince of Wales, who accompanied Lieut. Jarvis in charge of 400 reindeer, had returned home on June 23, when the cutter Bear reached Cape Prince of Wales, and he told of the expedition's success. The cutter Bear was at St. Michael on July 7 reparing to start for Point Barrow, which Capt. Tuttle expects to reach late in August.

The whalers were found to be well

supplied with food when the expedition reached Point Barrow. All were well and they were not in absolute need of the relief taken to them at such an expense of money and trou-ble. The whalers had subsisted on the stores of the Liebes Whaling company at Point Barrow and the game killed by Indians. There had been no actual fear of starvation, though variety of food was lacking. The food supply was increased by the 400 reindeer driven by Mr. Lopp, so that it will easily last until the Bear arrives. Their great need was clothing

The credit for driving this great reindear herd over . 500 miles of ice is given by the government officers to sionary Lopp and his four native herders. The story of the expedition's 1,500 mile trip through the Arctic regions in the dead of winter is related

ty the Bear's officers as follows:
Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call having been put ashore went to St. Michael, and thence by Unalaklik and Gonlov-nin bay to Point Rodney. Lieut. Ber-thoff left several days later with the dog teams. On the way 100 reindeer owned by the natives were picked up by Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call. While Lieut, Jarvis pushed ahead to collect has taken over command of No. 4 the herd at Cape Prince of Wales, Dr. Company, R. R. C. I. This is rather Call and two natives went forward with the deer already acquired.

At Cape Prince of Wales, Mr. Loop way many who would have neglected to record their votes were induced to go to the poll.

In every campaign no-license was kept distinct from every other issue. next day with the deer and herdels.

Lieut, Berthoff had meanwhile pushed on from St. Michael with the dog cludes the command of the two comteans, carrying 1,000 pounds of proving teams, carrying 1,000 pounds of proving teams, carrying 1,000 pounds of proving teams. to supply Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Lopp drill instructors, etc. when they got there.

Point Barrow from Cape Biossom. The of Canadian Inflatity in Section 1.

snow was very deep and soft and the Lieut Colonel. Maunsell.

dog teams travelled with great diffi
Pte. D. H. Ross, R. R. C. I., better culty. The Eskimo dogs several times stampeded the reindeer here. The was necessary to recover sixty stam-peded animals, during which the herders were without food or sleep for

The expedition reached the whaler dated Bisley Camp, July 21, says:

26 and three days more brought it to 26, and three days more brought it to the four other whaling ships at Point they testified their appreciation of the spirit in which an almost hopeless task had been undertaken by the govern-

The natives all about Point Barrow depend on the Liebes Company's sta-tion there for their winter supply. Last fall Agent Brower of the Liebes Company notified all the Eskimos that they would have to provide food for themselves by hunting and fishing, as veloping negatives without the use of he would have to supply the whalers with provisions. The natives set to portant photographic discovery. It is work willingly and during the winter killed more than 1,000 deer and an

Retirement of Lt. Col. Maunsell and the Changes Made in Consequence.

Among the changes brought about by the retirement of Lieut. Colonel Maunsell the placing of No. 4 Regtl. Depot, R. R. C. I., otherwise known as the military school, under the immediate control of Major Hemming, R. R. C. I., is to be noted. The depot will always, of course, be subject to the command of the D. O. C., in like manner to all the other corps in the district.

district.

The command of a military district in these progressive days requires the undivided energies of the officer appointed to it, who is held responsible for everything from a button to a big gun There are, comparatively for everything from a button to a big gun There are, comparatively speaking, few civilians, and we might add as well, military men, who have anything but a remote idea of the responsitilities attached to the command of a few scattered corps of militia, and of the vast amount of labor expended in the recording of details concerning them, for the purpose of being able to satisfy the curiosity of an inquisitive general or other officer who happens to come along.

Another important change to take

CARRIED OVER ARCTIC ICE.

place shouthy will be the appointment of Surgeon Lieut. Colonel McLearn, R. R. C. I. as principal medical officer of the district. The appointment is to be held until further orders, and will carry no extra emolument except when performing special duties. His when performing special duties. His principal duties will be as follows: Under the district officer commanding and director general medical staff he will be charged with the administration of the commanding and director general medical staff he will be charged with the administration of the commanding that the command of the commandian action of the commandian action of the command of the commandian action action of the commandian action of the commandian action of t tion of the medical service within the district. He will report on all recom-mendations to staff or regimental medical vacancies. A new office is now in course of erection in the drill hall, Fredericton, adjoining the D. O. C.'s office, for the accommodation of the military staff clerk, Sergt. Staff Clerk Moore.

Paschke, the late instructor to the 62nd Fusiliers, stands high for one of the vacancies for drill sergeants.

Military District No. 8, Province of New

Brunswick.

Headquarters, Fredericton, July 15th, 1898.

District Orders.

In handing over the command of this important military district to his successor, Lieutenant Colonel Vidal, in accordance with orders, dated headquarters, Ottawa, July 3th, 1898, Lieut. Colonel Maunsell desires to place on record his deep sense of gratitude to the staff, and to the officers commanding corpus for cordial support and co-operation, and to officers and men in general, for valuable and

interpretation of the cardian military district of over fibrity-three years—the most enjoyable part of a career of over forty-three years—continuous military service.

During his command in New Brunswick, Liuet. Colonel Maunsell has seen the militia of this loyalist province (composed of men of which any army may be proud) make steady progress in organization and efficiency. Ever ready and willing for the call to active service, it has given ample proof of the zeal and energy of its officers and men in the sacred duty of preparation for defence.

At the present day each arm (cavalry, artillery, engineers and infantry) is in a most satisfactory state of efficiency, and has received the highest praise from inspecting officers.

Lieut. Colonel Manusell mitte as a contract of the call of the

ficers.

Lieut. Colonel Maunsell quits the service with deep regret, leaving behind hosts of friends with whom he has long been associated.

rriends with whom he has long been associated.

He is, however, cheered by the thought, that from his adopted home in New Brunswick (to which he is bound by the strongest ties of affection he will watch with the keenest interest the continued progress of the force of this military district, whether as a provincial unit, or as a not unimportant part of the army of the empire, and also the continued welfare and advancement of every offer, non-commissioned officer and man.

In conclusion, Lieut, Colonel Maunsell has but one word to add—for each and all—that best word of true good will—a hearty "God speed" for many a year to come.

GEORGE J. MAUNSELL, Lieut, Col., D. O. C.

The interest aroused by the recent military changes has caused a local evening paper to come out with the announcement that Major Hemming bewildering. It is quite positive that the Sun made such an announcement exactly twelve months ago, at the cheerfully turned over to them 300 time of Lieut. Colonel Gordon's trans-reindeer in his charge and left his fer to Montreal as D. O. C. Possibly wife and children to accompany the the paper intended to convey the inexpedition. Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call formation that the good major had sions, and succeeded in reaching Cape the attached company, and also the Blossom in Kotzebue Sound in time regimental staff, I. e., the bugle and

when they got there.

Much trouble was experienced by Otter, R. R. C. I., of Toronto, will take Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call in reaching over command of the Royal Regiment Point Barrow from Cape Blossom. The of Canadian Infantry in succession to

known as Corpl. Ress, who is serving a term in the York county jail, has greatest stampede occurred in a bliz- been taken ill and was removed to the zard near Point Hope. A long chase Fredericton military hospital yester-

from Fredericton on the 28th instant twenty-seven hours. The dogs and for the purpose of spending a month reindeer were afterward kept separ- or two in England and Ireland.

clare that Adjutant Smith overworked them while practising at Staines, and Barrow. The gratitude of the whalers in consequence, after a week at Biswas without limit, and in many ways ley they were in no condition to perform satisfactory work."

WITHOUT NITRATE.

An Ottawa Photographer Makes an Important Discovery.

OTPAWA, July 20 .- H. N. Topley of the department of the interior, who recently discovered a method of dependent on nitrate of silver. Heretounusually large number of seals) and fore the nitrate has had to be used in bears. Fish were plentiful, and from all prints, but Mr. Topley has disbears. Fish were plentiful, and from the abandoned whaler Nevarch 345 covered that the juices of certain fruits are equally as good, if not better, than the nitrate, for photo printing purposes. He says that he can by means of this discovery print a photo upon anything — wood, pulp, paper—which can absorb these juices. The juice is not used just as it comes from the fruit, but it is subjected to a process which Mr. Topley of course desires to keep private.

sires to keep private.

Mr. Topley has been engaged in the development of the process for four or five years. His attention was first directed to the possibility of "herbaceous photography," as he calls it, by the withering of the white pine, which the withering of the white pine, which becomes a very dark grey under sunlight. A piece of planed pine was placed under the negative and exposed to sunlight without any treatment and a permanent print on wood was secured. Mr. Topley followed up this discovery by a series of experiments with the juices which he found would not only turn dark grey, but would become jet black in sunlight. This proves that the printing of photos can be accomplished by using nothing more

printed by the usual method with ni-trate of silver.

Mr. Topley says the process is so simple that were it brought into gen-eral use the price of photographs would be reduced to a minimum, in fact a hundred cabinets could be printed for practically only the cost of the



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The establishment of No. 4 Co., R. R. C. I., is to be increased by one officer and two drill sergeants. Sergt. MT. ALLISON ACADEMY S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE SACKVILLE, N. B.

The first term of the 56TH YEAR of this well-known Educational Institution will begin on September 1st, 1898.

Parents desiring to give their sons a good ENGLISH EDUCA-TION. or to prepare them for a BUSINESS LIFE or MARTICULA-TION into Colleges of ARTS, MEDICINE or DENTISTRY should avail themselves of this Home School for Boys. For Calendar JAMES M. PALMER, M. A.,

ELECTRICITY FOR THE PYRA-

Some of the Wonders to be Accomplished by Cajoring the Nile.

(Philadelphia Record.) The ancient institutions of Egypt are rapidly giving way to the new order of things. For centuries old methods of transportation have been in vogue, unaffected by the rapid strides in other parts of the globe, the camel king being the only means of conveyance of freight and passengers, and crude agricultural implements of Biblical times have only recently been laid aside for newer machines Idle water falls have been recently made to turn mill wheels, and where no falls existed, the Nile's waters are being impounded for power purposes is well as for irrigation. There are immense stretches of country, until

rencently unproductive, now covered with cotton plantations, and their product has become of the greatest importance to Egypt. English capital is now building a great storage reservoir near Assouan, in the Upper Nile region, in which will be caught the water of the river during the freshet season, to be released in the dry times. This will feed a great irrigation system, which, it is hoped, will reclaim vast stretches of desert land, and what was once a barren waste of sand will be transferred into blooming plantations, growing wheat and cotton. Thus will be restored to the ancient country, its old reputation and standing as the "granary of Eu-

This gigantic reservoir will contain the enormous quantity of 5,027,007,373,000,000 gallons. The cost of the enternually, and that the government revenue will be increased by \$4,000,000 an-

The latest and not the least novel of these innovation is the illumination of the Pyramids by electric light. Al-ready the trolley car has invaded the ancient precincts, and it is possible to ride to these old structures from several points by electric vehicles. Wires will soon be laid from the Assouan cataract, where a modern power plant will be constructed, to the Pyramids, and the interior rooms and passageablaze with electric light. Many timid persons have heretofore been deterred from making this trip because of the gloomy interior. The tour was for-merly made with the assistance of

merly made with the assistance of several natives, who acted as guides and torch-bearers, their flaming lights serving only to enhance the darkness of the passageways.

Equipment for a 25,000 horse power plant has been ordered at a cost of \$400,000. The power will be transmitted about 100 miles through the cotton-growing district, and power will be supplied to many industrial establishments, and it is believed that the cheap power which will be afforded cheap power which will be afforded will invite industrial institutions of different kinds.

NOBLE OFFICERS They Risked Their Lives to Save Their

(Youth's Companion.)

There is some quality in the inhabitants of the British islands which not only leads them to become good soldiers, but makes it a point of honor for those of them who are officers to render brave personal services to the men under their command. It is selmen under their command. It is seldom that one hears of any such incidents among European continental armies as the following, which is related in connection with a recent fight in the Khyber pass, in Afghanistan; the continental officer feels himself under no obligation to carry wounded soldiers on his back. Col. Plowden's command formed a part of General Hamilton's rear guard, and had to cross a bit of exposed ground swept by the tribesmen's fire. Here three men were struck by bullets; two of them could walk, but the third was disabled. No surgeon was present, and Col. Plowden himself dressed the men's wounds. After this the men had to retire across the exposed ground, and Corp. Bell was killed, colonel Plowden, Lieut. Owen and Lieut. Fielden carried the dead man up a hill, and by and by the command had to cross another spot. don that one hears of any such inciup a nill, and by and by the com-mand had to cross another spot. Somebody was sure to be hit now; it happened to be Priv. Butler, and the ball struck him in the leg, so that he could not walk. Capt. Parr dressed

Davenport School ST. JOHN, N. B.

A Church School for Resident and Day Boys.

This School will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 6th. Applications for Calendars, Admission, Terms, etc., should be made at once to Rev. P. Owen-Jones, Head Master, Davenport School, St. John, N. B.

shouldered his burden, when Lieut. Fielden came to his aid, and together these officers carried Butler to a place was dead as a result of the secon shot. Meantime Col. Plowden a Lieut. Owen were carrying Corp. Bell's body across the dangerous ground, and both of them were wounded in doing so. They struggled on in spite of their wounds, and reached cover with their sad burden Such incidents bring the soldier near er to his officer, and make him readier even than he might be other-wise to lay down his life for his country and his commanders.

KEEP SOLDIERS SORER

Methodist Bishops Ask That They he Not

CHICAGO, July 20.—The Northwestern Christian Advocate publishes today opinions of the Methodist bishops regarding the army

country."
Bishop Ninde says: "It seems a cruel thing to place temptations in the way of our noble soldier boys, who are away from the kindly and restraining influences of home and the

Bishop Newman says—"As a Christi minister, I beg in the name of the health a morals of our army, that the 'canteens' of der be revoked without delay."

Bishop Hartzell says—"Whatever excuthere may ever have been based upon a nation that the comfort or health of the soliers in the use of beer and lighter stim lants, would be promoted by the establisment of these places, has in recent yea been swept away by good testimony based experience of army commanders and su geoms."

GOOD WORDS FOR MR. Mc-CREADY OF ST. JOHN.

The New York Herald of Thursday editorially says: Another point brought out by the work of our corbrought out by the work of our correspondents at various points of the scene of action is that the old race of war correspondents is far from being extinct. Mr. Stickney's graphic account of the battle of Cavite, Mr. McCready's stirring recital of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, Richard Harding Davis' picturesque report of the first shot of the war, the detailed, interesting and timely matter sent by Mr. Rickards at infinite difficulty through the enemy's lines from Manila, by Mr. Reid from Hong Kong and by others of the Herald's correspondents, prove that probably correspondents, prove that probably at no time in the history of news-paper making were there more fluent writters, men of courage, judgment, ergy and resource than at the pres

WHEAT IN SIGHT

July 18, '98 July 11, '98 July,97 Valible supply U. S. and Can...10,461,000 12,516,000 15,324,000 On passage to U. K.20,320,000 22,000,000 7,040,000 On passage to 8,560,000 | 9,280,000 | 5,680,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,00

RAILWAY BARNINGS.

Children Cry for