

THE LATE JOSH BILLINGS

Said he had read a number of good essays on "Milk," but the best thing he had ever seen on it was the cream. Now, then, that is just what we have to say about LADIES' JACKETS. We have read very much about them in the fashion journals and have seen a large number, but we believe that the new stock of

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS

that we have just received is the cream assortment of foreign novelties in style, quality and value. Prices range from \$3.40 to \$30.00 each.

ON THE 11TH OF JANUARY

of this year we sold the last Cloth Jacket and the last Cloth Cape that we had in the store, so our whole stock is now entirely new. This, then, is the stock to select from, as it is impossible to select an old style garment.

DOWLING BROS.,

95 King Street, St. John, N. B.

WONDER OF THE TURF.

Robert J's. Marvellous Time in a Matched Race.

He Swept Away All Previous Mile Pacing Records.

Three Successive Heats That Have Never Been Approached.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6.—Tonight the flag of honor floats over the track of the Indianapolis driving club, and the sun of Terre Haute and Fort Wayne has been eclipsed.

Robert J., the great son of Hartford, reigns supreme as king of the turf, and the pennant waves above his stall at the state fair grounds.

The match race for a purse of \$5,000, between Robert J. and Joe Patchen was expected to bring forth some phenomenal speed, but not one of the 10,000 people gathered at the track was prepared for the terrible smashing of records that began with the word "go."

The day was all that could have been desired and the track was perfect. The heats of this race were passed over in haste and the crowd had become somewhat impatient when starter Walker advanced to the front of the stand, and facing the enormous audience, announced that the match race would be the next feature of the programme.

A mighty cheer went up as Geers and Curry drove quietly down in front of the amphitheatre and jogged to the turn. The crowd had become breathless as they returned together and pulled out for a little warming up and down the stretch. Five minutes later they halted a moment before the start, and the last touches were administered to both, every strap and buckle was closely inspected and the two swept down the track for the word. Both drivers settled themselves firmly in their seats. There was a determined air and set expression upon the face of each. Scarcely had the two horses turned for the start when the brown black leaped forward and shot down the stand at a terrific pace. Both drivers held back and Patchen was rendered unsteady by the lines. Walker saw the situation and called them a moment before the start.

The second start was a success. Both horses were at their stride and less than a neck apart. Down the track they came at a terrific pace with perfect motion and even stride. "Go," yelled Walker, leaning far over the railing of the stand, and the crowd arose as one man. Around the turn the two rivals shot, and at the quarter mile was announced. "Not an inch of difference to the relative positions could be seen."

"1/2 1/2 at the half," was called out and the crowd cheered.

At the two-thirds remained together, Curry hanging stubbornly at Geers' wheel. The latter turned his head slightly and seemed to be studying chances. He saw the situation at a glance. He was in the race of his life. He spoke to the little brown and there was an immediate response. He forged ahead a nose as the two swept into the turn, and there was a slight check noticeable as the last curve was begun. Both drivers gathered the reins for the stretch, and 1/4 at the three-quarters was yelled from the stand.

They began the mad race home. Curry spoke to the handsome black and Patchen responded by straining every muscle. The great horse seemed to recognize that this was the moment when he could revenge himself for former defeats. He came up on even terms, and with distended neck and straining nostrils he thundered along at the little brown's side. It was a surprise to the little wonder himself, who was unaccustomed to having a horse at his side on that part of the trip. Was he actually challenged and were his features endangered? He shook his head angrily and attempted to draw away from the black, but he held his place. It was not the moment for the last great effort. He allowed the black to retain his place and the two thundered down the track together at a mad pace.

Some one in the crowd yelled in triumph as he saw the world's record in danger and starter Walker called out for silence until after the horse had passed the wire. Up they came like a whirlwind and at the flag the vast crowd in uncertainty as to the victory

held its breath in suspense. Geers spoke to Robert J. and Curry made a low exclamation of encouragement to the black.

The little brown seemed to be surprised at the audacity of his big rival and as he dashed under the wire struck out his neck and with a mighty stride gained a nose. It was a grand finish to the great race and the crowd yelled itself hoarse. A moment later when 2 03 3/4 was hung up, a great wave of extravagant delight passed across the stand.

The Terre Haute, the rival, had been surpassed, and Fort Wayne was excelled.

But the second heat.

It was confidently said that the great heat had passed and some left for home. It was the general expression that both horses had done their best and slow time was looked for. Regret was freely expressed that the heat had not been a quarter faster.

Thirty-five minutes later the track was again cleared and the two horses came out.

Again the word was given. Like twin rockets they shot from under the start and started on the trip around the turn.

Robert J went right to the front, moving like a piece of mechanism. At the quarter he led the big fellow by two lengths. Joe Patchen closed up the gap going down the backstretch and was hanging to the little brown's wheel at the half, which was reached in 1 07 1/2.

Patchen moved out a little more and was well alongside of Robert J at the three-quarters. This was reached in 1 30 1/2, and it was realized that without a break even the fast mark of the previous heat was to be made insignificant.

On came the gladiators smoothly and moving to perfection. Curry was urging the big fellow and Geers with faith in little Robert, let him move awaf from the black at the distance stand and with a mighty burst of speed passed under the wire two open lengths in front of his determined competitor 2 02 1/2.

The crowd could not contain its pent up enthusiasm longer than to see the nose of King Robert pushed under the wire.

One long cheer burst forth and continued until starter Walker announced the time and a cheer was given for the great side-winder.

It was close to 5 30 o'clock when the third heat was called. Patchen was ready for the last heat, which was to settle whether or not he was to score a mark after showing such wonderful speed. Both horses and drivers were cheered as they took positions for the word. Patchen was acting a little badly and two attempts were made to get them away before both animals were well on their gait.

It was a great start, but Patchen was moving at a gait that sent Robert into the air. This was going to the quarter and the break was a bad one. Geers brought him to his feet very quickly, however, and it was not a second before he was chasing the big black.

Patchen passed the quarter in 33 2/4 seconds, three open lengths in front, but Robert, moving with great precision, slowly crept upon his big antagonist, and when the three-quarters was reached, had recovered two lengths on Geers' wheel. Patchen was going at a clip that looked as if he would carry the heat, but was seen to waver. Robert moved up slowly, but surely, and took advantage of the severe made by the black. Geers let him out as much as he would take and at the distance stand he had overhauled him. Curry helped his favorite all he possibly could, but Robert was not to be cornered, and he finished the third heat in 2 04 3/4, a half length to the good. Patchen was marked at 2 05. The average of the three heats was 2 03 2/4.

Match race, pacing, \$5,000.

Robert J., by Hartford (Geers), 1 1 1

Joe Patchen, blk. h., by Patchen Wilkes (Curry), 2 05 1/4

Time—2 03 1/2, 2 05 1/4, 2 04 3/4.

Time by quarters—First heat: 31 1/2, 1 02 1/4, 1 54, 2 03 1/2.

Second heat: 30 1/4, 1 01 1/4, 1 30 1/2, 2 02 1/4.

Third heat: 30 1/4, 1 01 1/4, 1 30 1/2, 2 04 3/4.

IN THE FRONT RANK.

(Amherst Record.)

The St. John Sun, which has long taken the front rank in journalism in the maritime, has taken a decided stride in advance in the introduction of four composing machines, which will do the work of twelve compositors. Paper presents a fine appearance and contains an increased quantity of reading matter.

An independent nose indicates in significant manner.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Opening of the Maritime Convention in Moncton.

Personnel of the Executive Committee for the Next Two Months.

Moncton, Sept. 4.—The fifth annual convention of the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor met in the Central Methodist church, which was very nicely decorated with flowers. One hundred and sixty-three delegates registered at the first session.

After devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. J. M. Robinson of Moncton, Rev. Thos. McMillan of Halifax, president, took the chair and addressed the convention, after which the nominating committee submitted a report, which was adopted as a resolution. President, Rev. W. Hamlyn, Charlottetown.

Vice-presidents, Rev. Thos. Cunningham, Truro; Rev. J. W. Cox, Economy; Rev. G. G. G. John, St. John; W. J. Kirby, Bedouque, P. E. Island; Rev. H. W. Stewart, St. John; Rev. John McMillan, Halifax; Rev. John Read, Moncton.

Recording secretary, Rev. Jas. F. McCurdy, Bushau, P. E. Island. Credential committee, Arthur Barnstead, Halifax; John H. Marks, Moncton; William Gordon, Halifax.

Prayer meeting committee, T. B. Robb, Amherst; W. E. Read, Dundas, P. E. I.; Captain Murray, Truro; Miss Addie Bowles, New Mines. Business committee, Geo. R. Smith, Acadia, Minas; J. E. Marks, Moncton; E. Bishop, Somerset, P. E. I.; Roland Mellish, Halifax; A. C. Fife, Trenton; Geo. Alexander, Stanhope, P. E. I.

President Hamlyn took the chair and addressed the convention briefly, after which the convention adjourned till evening.

At the evening session a welcome was extended by Capt. Masters on behalf of churches, and John H. Marks on behalf of local unions.

Rev. John McMillan of Halifax responded on behalf of maritime delegates. He made a most interesting address, after which the convention adjourned till evening.

The general superintendent, John Smith read his report. He said that since the convention in Halifax a year ago the society had grown stronger numerically, 114 new local societies having been organized, more than 200 delegates in attendance at the Maritime Y. P. C. E. S. and the various sessions are attended with a great deal of interest.

The general superintendent, John Smith read his report. He said that since the convention in Halifax a year ago the society had grown stronger numerically, 114 new local societies having been organized, more than 200 delegates in attendance at the Maritime Y. P. C. E. S. and the various sessions are attended with a great deal of interest.

Rev. John McMillan of Halifax announced that Miss Sinclair of Antigonish was going to Trinidad to engage in missionary work. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer were also going.

The secretary read a letter to the maritime union asking that they endorse the proposal to hold an international convention of the G. E. I. in Boston in 1895. The committee engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The secretary read a letter to the maritime union asking that they endorse the proposal to hold an international convention of the G. E. I. in Boston in 1895. The committee engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

It was voted that the amount to be expended in connection with the maritime union be increased from \$340 to \$500.

Reports of the international convention at Cleveland was then made by Rev. Lawson Gordon of River John and Geo. E. Smith of Acadia Mines.

Open parliament was next conducted by Roland Mellish of Halifax. The subject considered was the Junior C. E. society, and after remarks by the convention president, Smith read the report of the superintendent of the Junior C. E. societies.

Mrs. H. C. Lawrence's report stated that eleven new societies had been organized in the Maritime. A number of delegates spoke of the importance of this branch of the work and urged that greater efforts be made along this line.

Rev. A. L. Giegge of Truro addressed the convention on lessons to Christian Endeavorers from the life of St. Andrew, treating the question in a very instructive and entertaining manner.

The evening meeting was largely attended. The programme included an address on "Inter-denominational Fellowship" by President Hamlyn of Charlottetown; on some great discoveries by William Shaw of Boston, and the political duties of a citizen by Rev. F. W. Wright of Halifax.

Moncton, Sept. 6.—Most of the time of this morning's session was taken up with the denunciation of the work of the past year. Six new societies have been organized, two of which are juniors, while one which has lost its C. E. identity has been dropped from the list. The total number of societies in the county is 23, of which 19 are in the city, 2 at Fairville, 1 at St. Martins and 1 at Silver Falls. In the city unions the advance has been quite marked. Four new societies, St. Stephen Presbyterian, Brussels street Baptist Union street, Congregational, Jr., and Carlton Baptist, Jr. have affiliated during the year. Last year

there were 16 societies in the city union, with 490 members.

The work of the past year has been very active and the increase large. The secretary believes the St. John union now stands third or fourth in the Dominion. Three Presbyterian, three Baptist and three Methodist churches have no C. E. societies yet, though they have other organizations which may result in the organization of C. E. societies. In the city union the Baptists lead with 5 societies and a membership of 379, the Methodists next with 4 societies and 313 members, the Presbyterians third with 5 societies and 252 members.

At the afternoon session the following were selected as the executive committee for the ensuing year: Revs. H. W. Stewart, G. O. Gates and Mr. C. J. Morrison of St. John; Rev. Mr. McKnight and Messrs. Barnstead and Wallace of Halifax; F. D. Robb of Amherst; J. E. Marks of Moncton; P. Moore of Sydney; Rev. J. Murray of Shubenacadie; Mr. Henis of Yarmouth; Rev. D. Sutherland of Charlottetown.

Votes of thanks were tendered to the various officers and all friends are cordially invited to attend.

This evening's closing meeting was largely attended and highly interesting. It was decided to meet next year at Charlottetown.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

Trust the People the Wise and the Ignorant, the Good and the Bad—with the Gravest Questions and in the end you decide the race.

Meetings held in the ladies' parlor on Canterbury street every Tuesday at 3 p. m. Mothers' meeting the first Tuesday in every month. Visitors in the city and all friends are cordially invited to attend.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

The mothers' meeting on Tuesday was well attended. A brief paper was read by the president. The lesson was taken from the story of the boy who was called Aaron, king for the children of Israel, an idol, and when reproved by Moses, he professed to be astonished that there should come out a calf—he had asked the people to give him their gold. "So they gave it to me," he said. "Then I cast it into the fire and there came out this calf." Do we not see the same thing today? A mother who suffers from intemperance, she would not have her own way if she leaved enough for it? Was he not allowed to choose his own companions and to follow his own pursuits, neither father nor mother was engaged with business or with daily labor to keep a wise and firm control over him. The mould was made and the result what might be expected.

ARMY WORK AMONG WOMEN.

Mrs. Herbert Booth Speaks of Her Life's Work.

The Rescue Homes, See Thinkers, are Solving a Great Social Problem—The Montreal Home.

"The Salvation Army has brought the much-vaunted problem of the rescue of fallen women to a satisfactory conclusion," remarked Mrs. Herbert Booth, daughter-in-law of General Booth, to a Montreal Star reporter, recently. No less than 20,000 unfortunate women have passed through the hands of the Army since the branch of its work was established, and seventy per cent of these cases have turned out satisfactory in every respect. We have eight rescue homes in Canada alone, and have now no less than 125 unfortunate women in residence. We treat them kindly, keep them comfortably housed and try to lead them to see the beauty and happiness of pure lives. Then we send them busy. In my old home, Holland, we had a proverb, "Idleness is the Devil's cushion," and we find this quaint saying to be true, the more we have to do with these poor sisters of ours."

"Well, do you find the greatest drawback to this work of yours?" "Well, there is no doubt on that point. It is the lack of outside sympathy towards these women—the idea that they are the cause of their own misfortune. Once falls she must be always bad. It is very hard to find people willing to give reformed women a helping hand, but we shall get over that some of these days, for so many of our girls are proving the thoroughness of their reformation. Mrs. Booth expressed herself as much encouraged at the sympathy shown by citizens generally in the Montreal Rescue Homes. The work in connection with the home have only to state a want to have it supplied, while many people make a practice of sending in supplies. A pressing want now is a new home, and nevolent capitalist would make the deficiency good."

Mrs. Booth is also much interested in the army's scheme for retraining drunken women. The women are taken into the homes, washed, clothed, fed and taught the evils of intemperance. In Toronto she had been much amused at one woman who objected to being put in the bath because she had not had a bath for twenty-four years and feared she might catch a cold. She had to take the bath or leave the Salvation Army, however, and chose the former.

MRS. BOOTH'S LIFE.

Mrs. Booth is Dutch by birth and a descendant of a Swiss family, the members of which had for several generations served the cause and king of Holland in the military service. After four years in the Military Academy, Mrs. Booth's father wintered at the court of the king of Naples, where the first began to grow dissatisfied with the king's military rule, and successfully defending the citadel of Antwerp, won the golden opinions of king and country.

At the garrison town of Hertogenbosch, the second daughter, Mrs. Herbert Booth, was born in the midst of every luxury and comfort that heart could desire, where her parents spared no pains to provide her with the very best of teachers and governesses. She finished her education in Germany, having learned to speak in four different languages with ease.

From childhood she was noted for her gift of music and song. In conjunction with her special friend, the Hon. Miss Hartsen, the daughter of the minister of foreign affairs of Holland, she threw herself wholeheartedly into charitable work. Factory girls, particularly, also sustaining a library for poor boys, and a soup kitchen, visiting the sick, and singing to the dying.

At last the Salvation Army arrived in Amsterdam when her father not only went to their aid financially, but afterward himself joined the army, and allowed his children to work with them—to the great astonishment and contempt of his distinguished friends.

Mrs. Booth was at once asked to translate for the English officers, travelling from town to town, and living in the poor little quarters with them; but it was not until after the battle of Waterloo against the French, and successfully defending the citadel of Antwerp, won the golden opinions of king and country.

At the garrison town of Hertogenbosch, the second daughter, Mrs. Herbert Booth, was born in the midst of every luxury and comfort that heart could desire, where her parents spared no pains to provide her with the very best of teachers and governesses. She finished her education in Germany, having learned to speak in four different languages with ease.

From childhood she was noted for her gift of music and song. In conjunction with her special friend, the Hon. Miss Hartsen, the daughter of the minister of foreign affairs of Holland, she threw herself wholeheartedly into charitable work. Factory girls, particularly, also sustaining a library for poor boys, and a soup kitchen, visiting the sick, and singing to the dying.

At last the Salvation Army arrived in Amsterdam when her father not only went to their aid financially, but afterward himself joined the army, and allowed his children to work with them—to the great astonishment and contempt of his distinguished friends.

Mrs. Booth was at once asked to translate for the English officers, travelling from town to town, and living in the poor little quarters with them; but it was not until after the battle of Waterloo against the French, and successfully defending the citadel of Antwerp, won the golden opinions of king and country.

At the garrison town of Hertogenbosch, the second daughter, Mrs. Herbert Booth, was born in the midst of every luxury and comfort that heart could desire, where her parents spared no pains to provide her with the very best of teachers and governesses. She finished her education in Germany, having learned to speak in four different languages with ease.

From childhood she was noted for her gift of music and song. In conjunction with her special friend, the Hon. Miss Hartsen, the daughter of the minister of foreign affairs of Holland, she threw herself wholeheartedly into charitable work. Factory girls, particularly, also sustaining a library for poor boys, and a soup kitchen, visiting the sick, and singing to the dying.

At last the Salvation Army arrived in Amsterdam when her father not only went to their aid financially, but afterward himself joined the army, and allowed his children to work with them—to the great astonishment and contempt of his distinguished friends.

Mrs. Booth was at once asked to translate for the English officers, travelling from town to town, and living in the poor little quarters with them; but it was not until after the battle of Waterloo against the French, and successfully defending the citadel of Antwerp, won the golden opinions of king and country.

At the garrison town of Hertogenbosch, the second daughter, Mrs. Herbert Booth, was born in the midst of every luxury and comfort that heart could desire, where her parents spared no pains to provide her with the very best of teachers and governesses. She finished her education in Germany, having learned to speak in four different languages with ease.

From childhood she was noted for her gift of music and song. In conjunction with her special friend, the Hon. Miss Hartsen, the daughter of the minister of foreign affairs of Holland, she threw herself wholeheartedly into charitable work. Factory girls, particularly, also sustaining a library for poor boys, and a soup kitchen, visiting the sick, and singing to the dying.

At last the Salvation Army arrived in Amsterdam when her father not only went to their aid financially, but afterward himself joined the army, and allowed his children to work with them—to the great astonishment and contempt of his distinguished friends.

Mrs. Booth was at once asked to translate for the English officers, travelling from town to town, and living in the poor little quarters with them; but it was not until after the battle of Waterloo against the French, and successfully defending the citadel of Antwerp, won the golden opinions of king and country.

ing the work rapidly, and will complete the building about November 1st. The wool pulley will be 50x80 feet, two and a half stories high, and the tannery will be a three-story structure, 100x50 feet. Improved machinery will be purchased, and will enable this enterprising firm to turn out first-class product, and a location easily accessible and offering advantages of immediate delivery and landing of goods insures success in the enterprise. This

for any other Manchester's... N. Titus, field, K. C. ...ing horse of Manchester's AMPBELL, St. John. ...ht horses for as soon be without Man- niment. N. St. John. ...s are the best; would not IN SMITH, SUSSEX, N. B. ...Manchester's to any one condition, sick myself with ...TABOR, St. John. ...greatly sear- But they did r had passed ...kindly of his he had e. He is re- tried to hide it ...Riviera were an after Dark- feeling much best of all, ing her health ain could they of what they they would be- ack in England ...their arrival, breakfast time in—the English out one before. in the police and his cheek "James Beadel" an remand on a "veral hundred Mrs. S. Leyton, n-Thames. It at the River on the night of rior was for- eoy stolen. The well known to n Henley that eated him at "When charged it was more; find." The ac- for trial at the on Thursday ...t went out. think I. He saw gh, uneducated rked his lib- s in his wife. His n as he thought or to save him. No; it would t went back, mind was made "I must go to this week. You see you for a few ...sked, apprehen- tell you, now, ed him implic- ar. But I shall e back." ...course of action e then he made ould tender him- witness, for he on the way in throughout, that oughly object to ...od sat quietly in court, day his father e the case would ct, it was the was put in the at all abashed, tly round the not notice Bar- the case, and lice and several as witnesses, the were any wit- ...the answer; when terminated, stood ve evidence for his father start come upon the ...e, but it was y seeing the re- the magistrate, that I am here, a whom to con- eard in the re- vorn," said the ...but clearly, voice, the story r his father had through misfay- er and deeper. Darkened street last extremity, ough, which he her had sent. lord, it was not a report of the that I really had been ob- attempt at ap- ply checked, and I rose to speak, e desires me, e slightest sus- er came on any ...red," said the a strong opin- on." ...to sum up, he on "We have the contrary; here is a man, who allows his lowest depths, e lives or dies, dictates of his er hand, a man

who is a confessed thief, saying that son from utter despair by—I can call it by no other name—an act of generous self-sacrifice." Then he went on to warn the jury that they must be guided, not by their sentiments, but by facts. "They were not absent more than five minutes. In answer to the usual question, the foreman said: "Guilty, but with the strongest recommendation to mercy." "James Beadel," said the judge, "you are a man possessed of sentiments that are incompatible with the course of life you have chosen. If you persist in that course, justice will infallibly mark you down. Try some honest course of life. Sentence you one day's imprisonment, to count from the term of your apprehension." It was in vain to try to stop applause then. There was wild cheering in the streets as the rascals Bertrud came out together, and many pressed forward to shake hands with the robber. Mr. Leyton, sr., for some time felt what it was to be a victim of out- raged opinion. He was told by the constabulary who had chosen him as candidate that his services were not required, and society for once was on the popular side. Suddenly he tried to prostitute public opinion and offered his son \$500 a year, but Bertrud refused it. There was no love in the gift, and he was not in need of money, for several lucrative appointments had been offered to him. Two years afterwards, his father died from apoplexy, and Bertrud stepped into his shoes. But glar Jule was a mis-ner. He is Bertrud's general factotum st Henley, and his and 'Diza's chief de- light is to gaze at the window through which he ehoada. Chamber's Journal.



People Who Weigh and Compare Know and get the best. Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, has won a wide and wonderful popularity. At its introduction it was submitted to expert chemists, prominent physicians and famous cooks. All of these pronounced

Cottolene

a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for every cooking purpose. The success of Cottolene is now a matter of history. Will you share in the better food and better health for which it stands, by using it in your home? Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.



Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOTES.

(For the Sun.) The criticism upon some "recent notes," put forth by a correspondent who adopts the signature "X," is also regarded as a fact, though we should indeed be glad to suffer refutation on the point, that the Church of Rome denies salvation to any Christians outside the pale of her communion, except upon the supposition of "invincible ignorance." We can assure our critic that our selection of names had not the intention of suggesting that it was not Bossuet's Gallikanism, nor Pascal's Jansenism that prompted their inclusion. Let him omit these, if he pleases, and supply their places with Carlo Borromeo, the great Italian prelate, or Father Damien, the heroic missionary—men whose orthodoxy, from the standpoint of Rome, was unquestionable. We regard their Christianity, indeed, as a note which has suffered corrupt additions, but yet, as Christ's divinity and atoning work are admitted, we gladly welcome the proof that the Holy Spirit was bestowed upon them abundantly. The Church of Rome, on the other hand, puts forth an external test, Hooker and Jeremy Taylor and Henry Martyn, (was not the objection to Newton in the "ad captandum" of these men were not inside the pale of the Roman Communion, and were therefore not saved, according to the Roman doctrine which we willingly believe is forgotten or secretly disbelieved by most members of that church. As to the somewhat mysterious doctrine of "invincible ignorance," we would willingly learn more from a correspondent who evidently speaks with access to high authority. With his permission, we would put a question based upon a well known historical incident. When the Anglican Bishop Bull published his famous "Defence of the Nicene Creed," he received the thanks of the (Roman Catholic) clergy of France, officially sent from their general assembly, did they ascribe to him? Last year, some of our readers may recollect, the Bishop of Nova Scotia invited the rector of St. John's Church to give a course of lectures at King's College, Windsor, an invitation which the college authorities did not officially adopt until after a delay of more than fifteen months, and under peculiar circumstances, which have not been forgotten. Mr. deSoyres has now written to the Bishop of Nova Scotia, asking to be relieved from his original promise to give instruction in the doctrine prevailing at present among those who were responsible for its management, but expressing the earnest hope that better influences may prevail the future, and that, when freed from discreditable personal and local encumbrances, King's College may yet fulfil a useful destiny as a theological seminary for the diocese of Nova Scotia. It is announced in the Guardian that the Rev. F. Wallis has been nominated to a vacant bishopric in New Zealand by the Bishop of Durham and another bishop, requested by the diocese to make an appointment. We can only congratulate New Zealand on its gain, and Trinity College, Toronto, on its loss. It is also reported that the subject of Archbishop Lewis' present visit to England is to consult with Bishop Westcott as to the selection for the vacant Provostship. He could not approach a better quarter for advice and recommendation. The imaginations of men are in a great measure under the control of their opinions.—Macaulay.

LAURIER HAS NO OPINION.

Winnipeg Catholics Opposition Leader.

Mr. Laurier After Many Non-Committal Remarks Proceeds to St. Boniface.

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—The much-discussed interview between the Roman Catholic citizens of Winnipeg and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, regarding separate schools, took place this morning. The deputation began by presenting an address of welcome from the Catholics of Winnipeg, in which it was stated that the Roman Catholic citizens had resolved to avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the visit of the Premier to the city, to voice their objections which are being done to the Catholics in the matter of the education of their children.

The public schools act of 1890 had swept away the old system, and left as the sole head of the educational system for Catholic and Protestant alike, the Protestant school board. Not a member of the majority in the Roman Catholic faith, and the action of the government in compelling Catholics to send their children to Protestant schools, and taxing them heavily in support of the same, directed their eyes to a position of violence and oppression at the hands of the majority, and they trusted that the Liberal leader would devote his power to the redress of the wrongs, and the liberties of the free subject, not the least of which are the invaded rights of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba.

Mr. Laurier having expressed desire to hear the views of the members of the delegation, several short speeches were made. The first speaker said that in looking over the acts dealing with the religious teaching in the public schools, one might think that these schools were not Protestant, whereas, as a matter of fact, they were solidly Protestant and nothing else. If the Catholics were to be used by the government in these schools, they would not be allowed to collect taxes for the support of these schools, while being themselves directed to contribute to their support. If there was no religion taught at all, it would be a matter of common fairness, but religious principles were taught, not in accord with the Catholics, but in accord with the Protestants, and they would have to unlearn in the minds of their children many of the things which they were taught at school in the matter of religion.

The speaker said that the grievance of the Catholics of the city pointing out that the requests which they had made to the school board, and to the local government, in the house of commons, had not been granted to the teachers to continue their authority to teach until a settlement of the school board had been arrived at, and that they might be required to use one of the buildings as a Catholic school, subject to the regular inspection of the government inspector, and in accordance with the regulations of the school board, had been treated in a very cavalier manner.

In reply to Mr. Laurier's question, one of the delegation said that the speaker had been told by Hon. Mr. Foster on Hon. Mr. Angers when they were here because the Catholics of Winnipeg did not believe that the government's following in the house of commons, was personally disapproved of or against the wishes of a large number of those followers.

"I think," said Mr. Laurier, "that it would be better to have a measure of redress which was personally approved of or against the wishes of a large number of those followers." "I don't think so," said one of the deputation. "You honor me very much," said Mr. Laurier, but as the question is, I am sure, a political one, I must ask you to excuse me from dealing now with a question which would take in the politics. You refused to place your grievance before the government, and because, as I understand, you did not think that you would get justice. I think that your policy should be to acquaint the government at Ottawa with these facts.

"Supposing that Sir John Thompson favorably regarded an appeal to him," asked Mr. Golden, "would you as leader of the opposition, join him in giving your assent to the redress of our grievances?" "If after careful consideration of both sides of the argument," replied Mr. Laurier, "I find that the Catholics are compelled to send their children to the Protestant school, and that injustice is being done them, I think that the Catholic school question would meet with a very fair hearing, and I would be as favorable a candidate for discussion as any that could be brought before parliament."

Mr. Laurier said that many of the things which he had been told by the deputation were new to him, and he had heard no such definite complaints in any petition which had been placed before parliament. At the conclusion, Mr. Laurier thanked the deputation for the information they had furnished him with, and while informing them that he was not prepared to take any action at present, they might rest assured that in the discussion which might follow he should certainly not forget the amount of information which he had but just now received.

This afternoon Mr. Laurier and party visited the deputation for the French residents of that town. After the reception the party took the train for the west. The first stop will be at Regina, where meetings will be held Thursday evening. The oldest piece of wrought iron in existence is believed to be a sickle blade found near Thebes. It is about 4,000 years old.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Cures in the shortest time, all swellings, sprains, strains, and all other ailments of the horse, dog, and cat. For sale by all druggists and at the address of Dr. R. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENDSBURGH FALLS, VT.

Canada.

Special Announcement.

Owing to the absence of so many upon holidays and the dullness of trade during the last summer months, the publishers of the Art Portfolio of Canada (which has been announced for some weeks back in these columns) have decided upon suspending publication until Sept. 15th next.

Parts one to eight are now ready and can be had upon application through the SUN office. Number nine will appear September 15th and our part each week thereafter until series is completed.

Canada is a perfect gem and should have a place in every Canadian household.

TWO SCANDALS.

One Involves a Senator from Nevada.

The other is the Sequel to a World's Fair Romance.

Mrs. Glasscock denied that she had been living with her husband since he applied for a divorce, as the senator charged in a recent statement in which he accused Mr. and Mrs. Glasscock of being engaged in a conspiracy to blackmail him.

Senator Stewart was seen concerning the statement of Mrs. Glasscock, but beyond reiterating the charge that the husband and wife were trying to extort money from him and to blackmail him, would say nothing. The case, he said, was in court, and he would make no further statement before it was tried.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Carrie Brady Glasscock, the defendant in the divorce suit in which Senator Stewart of Nevada is the correspondent, has written a statement of her side of the case. She gives in detail the story of her alleged relations with the Nevada senator, beginning with her office-seeking attempts in Washington and of the senator promising her a position and loaning her money when the position had not been obtained. Her statement details the means by which the senator accomplished her ruin, and how she was placed at his mercy. Then followed details of money paid, promises to obtain the position she sought, and frequent calls at the senator's office. "One of his bank checks found in my pocket by my husband," Mrs. Glasscock says, "aroused his suspicions. He met me soon after coming out from the senator's room. He created a stormy scene and I realized the great shadow into which I had been led."

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The sequel to a World's fair romance was developed today when word was received here of a suit for \$75,000 damages, filed at Helena, Mont., by Mrs. Aaron Hirschfeld, against the millionaire banker, L. H. Hirschfeld, and his wife of Helena. Aaron Hirschfeld, who is a brother of the Montana banker, had capitulated, it is claimed, to the charms of Della Hogan, a beautiful Irish girl of Helena. The pair visited the fair together, and one day last summer Della's two brothers called on young Hirschfeld at the Great Northern hotel, and, at the point of a revolver, Hirschfeld's claim, compelled him to marry their sister. When Mrs. Aaron heard of this suit, she sought legal advice, and the paper in Lower Canada to adopt the type-setting machine.

There is no doubt such a thing as chance, but I see no reason why Providence should not make use of it.—Himmis.

THE CANADIAN WEST.

Manitoba Crops on the Move and their Condition could not be Better.

Big Fires and Settlers Losing Heavily.—Mr. Laurier at Regina. Death of Judge MacLeod.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 5.—Crops in Manitoba are beginning to move. Prices vary from 42c to 46c per bushel. This is equal to 56c at Fort William, or a shade higher than Duluth wheat. The general feeling of farmers is to thresh and sell at once, and deliveries will be quite large during the next ten days and will keep on increasing to November 1st. The condition of the crop could not be better. The quality is equal, if not better, than last year's yield, and is considered by conservative dealers to be about 2,000,000 more than the crop of 1893. The crop is also a very large one, larger than in previous years.

A despatch from Rat Portage this afternoon says: Rainy river on both sides for the whole length, excepting ten miles at the mouth, is a very large mass of flame. The American woods, where there are but few settlers, are all burning, and at Berwick across were so fierce that they jumped across the river as well as other places setting the Canadian woods afire. The Canadian side is well settled and the settlers are losing heavily. On Saturday Mrs. Gansby and five children, living on Grassy river, were burned, excepting one boy, who took refuge in a well. A daughter of 18 years had her head and foot burned off. The father, who was some distance away, escaped with his eyes and face badly burned. George Watts' buildings were burned and the family was saved with great difficulty. All settlers back from Rainy river have been busy at night, losing everything. Mrs. Wm. Bartley of Fort Francis is dead, and Arthur Wright, a settler of Rainy river, was found on Sunday dead in bed.

Hon. Mr. Laurier and party arrived at Regina at eight o'clock this morning. At ten o'clock a large crowd gathered at the station with the town band, most of the prominent citizens, including Mayor Martin, the town council, and members of the legislative assembly being present. When Mr. Laurier stepped on the platform he was enthusiastically received and the choir sang a hymn. Mr. Laurier made a happy, non-political reply. Col. Hercher has placed the N. W. M. police conveyances at the disposal of the members of the party, who were driven to point of interest. A public meeting was held this afternoon, which was attended by the people of Regina and a large number who had driven in from the surrounding districts. Mr. Laurier and party go west from Regina tonight.

Judge MacLeod, of the Northwest Supreme Court died at Calgary this morning. He was one of the most prominent men of the Canadian Northwest. He was lieutenant-colonel of militia, and was the son of the late Capt. J. M. MacLeod of the 25th Reg. He was born in Toronto in the year 1839 and spent his early days in the Queen's city. He received his education at the Upper Canada College. He finished his college life at Queen's University, Kingston, where he graduated B. A. He was a barrister at law of the province of Ontario.

Battleford had an Indian scare a few days ago. It being reported that some non-treaty Indians in that district were on the rampage, the police were sent to the supposed scene of the trouble and found that the sensational reports were wholly untrue.

APPRECIATED.

(Berwick Register.) The St. John Sun, the best of our city exchanges, has put in four Mergenthaler Linotype machines and now appears in a new dress every morning. The Sun has always been a progressive paper, and was the first daily in the maritime provinces to adopt this and many other improvements.

(Moncton Transcript.) The St. John Sun reaches us in a new dress. Our confrere has procured four Mergenthaler Linotype machines. The Sun is always distinguished by its spirit of enterprise, and it is only a new step in its fortunate life that introducing the above mentioned improvements.

(Liverpool Times.) The St. John Sun, the best of our city exchanges, has put in four Mergenthaler Linotype machines and now appears in a new dress every morning. The Sun has always been a progressive paper, and was the first daily in the maritime provinces to adopt this and many other improvements.

(Fredericton Gleaner.) The St. John Sun appears today with all its reading matter set by type-setting machines. The matter is printed from machine-cast slugs or bars of one line each, from the ordinary hand-set single type letters. Our contemporary says their four Mergenthaler Linotype machines do the work of from twelve to sixteen men more swiftly, faultlessly, and cleanly than the best compositors who ever handled types. The Sun is the first newspaper in Lower Canada to adopt the type-setting machine.

It is harder to avoid censure than it is to gain applause. Very tightly closed lips are usually found in secretive characters.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. They are a special cure for the diseases named. They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system, and they act direct on the Secretory Remedies of the World.

Always Smoke THE SOMETHING GOOD CIGAR. It is Really Equal to any Imported. Take my Advice and Insist on Getting this 10 Cent Smoke for 5 CENTS. EMPIRE TOBACCO CO. MONTREAL.

HEROES INDEED!

The Gallant Work of Engineer Berry and Conductor Powers.

Pathetic and Heart Rending Experience of James Kelley and Ernest Hogan.

Pine City, Minn., Sept. 5.—The heroes of the forest fire were many. The stories of Engineer Root and crew of the St. Paul and Duluth train and crew of the Eastern Minnesota train, so nobly helped by Engineer Best, have been told, but Engineer Ed. Berry and Conductor Harry Powers of the Eastern Minnesota freight have come to the front rank among the heroes who have stood trial by fire. Four hundred and seventy eight people whom they picked up and carried to safety in the box cars were carried through the midst of the furnace, over burning ties, in the face of the knowledge that another train in the opposite direction had the right of way and was liable to be met anywhere in the fire, and a terrible ride over the 130-foot bridge across the Kettle river, which was blazing and trembling under the wheels, apparently ready to fall. Fifteen minutes after the train passed the bridge went down into the river. It was at this time that a crowd of men crowded into the cab and begged Engineer Berry to uncouple the train and carry them to safety, leaving the people in the cars to perish. They were summarily ejected by the engineer.

One of the most pathetic and heart-rending tales is that of James Kelley and Ernest Hogan. Kelley was burned today at Pine City, and Hogan, his feet and hands terribly burned and his system exhausted, lies at Sandstone, with small chance of recovery. Kelley was camp foreman for O'Brien Bros, whose camp is eight miles from Hinckley. When the fire drew perilously close to the camp and they could fight it off no longer, they started to walk to Sandstone, seven miles away. They trudged through the blistering atmosphere, encouraging at every step and picking each other up when the other fell. When a quarter of a mile from Kettle river, Kelley became exhausted and said he could go no further and Hogan could not urge him on. By this time Hogan's shoes were badly burned and his feet so blistered that he was compelled to take to his hands and knees. In this shape he managed to crawl into a ravine near by. Looking around, he saw Kelley rise again and drag himself over a bridge. Hogan thought that Kelley had wandered in a frenzy into the flames, but soon he appeared and, stopping for a moment on the bridge, where he had gone, he fell and rolled over and over until he struck the bottom of the ravine, dead. Hogan lay all Saturday night in the ravine, expecting that every moment would be his last. Sunday morning he did what few men would do—started for Sandstone on his hands and knees. No one knows what he suffered as he toiled wearily along. Fully six miles more, incredible as it may seem, he crawled, reaching Sandstone after having spent the entire time from Saturday in the woods. He suffered and he will bear the marks to his grave. When Hogan had told his story, Jim Welch and Frank Lord went search of Kelley, and his body was found in the ravine. It was taken to Hinckley and there conveyed by the work train to Pine City. The dead man was a Knight of Pythias, and his remains were buried today by the Fokegama lodge.

LONG LIFE TO THE SUN. (Weymouth, N. S. Free Press.) We have before us a copy of the St. John Sun, under date 20th inst. This is one of the most interesting journals of the maritime provinces and has adopted the machine-cast slugs or bars of one line each instead of the ordinary hand set single type letters. The plant is of the most modern kind and four Mergenthaler Linotype machines of the latest pattern are now in full working order. Long life and success to the Sun and its active manager, Major Markham.

Flo's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Ready-to-Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, See E. T. Haseltine, Wharve, Pa.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office...

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters...

THE WEEKLY SUN

Is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces—16 pages—\$1.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES: For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE GREAT FOREST FIRE.

The first accounts of the disastrous fire which has swept over a large district to the south and west of Lake Superior...

On the contrary, the description came far short of the facts. It has been nearly three-quarters of a century since an event to be compared with this conflagration has taken place on this continent.

Who shall attempt to describe the condition of a country, tortured and agonized by a hurricane, on every blast of which a messenger of vengeance seemed to ride?

In his sketch of the scene after the fire, Mr. Cooney describes human bodies, some with bowels protruding, others with flesh all consumed...

So sudden was the visitation, so fierce and swift the rush of flames, that it was believed by many in the desolated neighborhood that fire had come down from heaven to destroy the place.

lots of flame were seen whirling through space where for miles there was nothing to feed the fire.

STILL LEADING NOWHERE.

Mr. Laurier's character as a politician is amply set forth in his speech at Winnipeg and his interview with the Manitoba advocates of separate schools.

THE PROBATE COURTS.

Mr. Jarvis intimated the other day that he might presently call public attention to the probate business.

When the liberal party comes into power we shall examine very closely as to whether the best way to raise the amount necessary for carrying on the affairs of government.

At this stage Mr. Laurier went off to a discussion of Canadian Pacific freight rates and said not another word about the tariff.

I have been asked to give my opinion upon prohibition for Manitoba. This is a question upon which I have no hesitation to speak.

This is thoroughly characteristic. It starts out in a way which might make one suppose that it is going to lead somewhere.

THE LABOR DAY EXHIBIT.

Yesterday's labor demonstration was creditable to all who took part in it.

ance, and splendid physique of the mechanics, artisans, and other workmen in the procession.

The statement given by Max O'Rell in his recent book that the great body of French-Canadians in Quebec speak French...

The opinion of the law officers of the British government as to the bearing of British treaties on preferential tariffs within the empire has been obtained.

The valued Telegraph indulges in some remarkable speculations concerning liberal conservative candidates in St. John at the next election.

THE SNORER.

Restful sleep renews the life. Turpentine is a sure exterminator of bedbugs.

Mrs. S. B. Durys, who is one of the rich women of Brooklyn and recently a widow, lives in a fine house on Remsen street.

John Jacob Astor has established a stable of hackneys at his country seat, Ferncliffe, N. Y.

A man named Button, of Fort Scott, Kan., has named his daughter Pearl, and a Mr. White, of the same state, has named his daughter Snow.

A face which does not change expression in conversation either indicative.

THREATENED BY FLAMES.

Forest Fires Raging East, North and West of the City.

Richard Thompson's Fine Old Residence and the Outbuildings Destroyed.

Four Houses Burned at Lepreaux—Other Places in Danger.

The Sun has received a catalogue of the Vancouver high school. A glance at the names of the teachers shows that the rising generation in British Columbia will be largely moulded by maritime province men.

The statement given by Max O'Rell in his recent book that the great body of French-Canadians in Quebec speak French...

The opinion of the law officers of the British government as to the bearing of British treaties on preferential tariffs within the empire has been obtained.

The valued Telegraph indulges in some remarkable speculations concerning liberal conservative candidates in St. John at the next election.

THE SNORER.

Restful sleep renews the life. Turpentine is a sure exterminator of bedbugs.

Mrs. S. B. Durys, who is one of the rich women of Brooklyn and recently a widow, lives in a fine house on Remsen street.

John Jacob Astor has established a stable of hackneys at his country seat, Ferncliffe, N. Y.

A man named Button, of Fort Scott, Kan., has named his daughter Pearl, and a Mr. White, of the same state, has named his daughter Snow.

A face which does not change expression in conversation either indicative.

THREATENED BY FLAMES.

Forest Fires Raging East, North and West of the City.

Richard Thompson's Fine Old Residence and the Outbuildings Destroyed.

Four Houses Burned at Lepreaux—Other Places in Danger.

The city has for some days past been surrounded by forest fires, but as they did not assume threatening proportions, no attention was paid to them.

The statement given by Max O'Rell in his recent book that the great body of French-Canadians in Quebec speak French...

The opinion of the law officers of the British government as to the bearing of British treaties on preferential tariffs within the empire has been obtained.

The valued Telegraph indulges in some remarkable speculations concerning liberal conservative candidates in St. John at the next election.

THE SNORER.

Restful sleep renews the life. Turpentine is a sure exterminator of bedbugs.

Mrs. S. B. Durys, who is one of the rich women of Brooklyn and recently a widow, lives in a fine house on Remsen street.

John Jacob Astor has established a stable of hackneys at his country seat, Ferncliffe, N. Y.

A man named Button, of Fort Scott, Kan., has named his daughter Pearl, and a Mr. White, of the same state, has named his daughter Snow.

A face which does not change expression in conversation either indicative.

THREATENED BY FLAMES.

Forest Fires Raging East, North and West of the City.

Richard Thompson's Fine Old Residence and the Outbuildings Destroyed.

Four Houses Burned at Lepreaux—Other Places in Danger.

The city has for some days past been surrounded by forest fires, but as they did not assume threatening proportions, no attention was paid to them.

The statement given by Max O'Rell in his recent book that the great body of French-Canadians in Quebec speak French...

The opinion of the law officers of the British government as to the bearing of British treaties on preferential tariffs within the empire has been obtained.

The valued Telegraph indulges in some remarkable speculations concerning liberal conservative candidates in St. John at the next election.

THE SNORER.

Restful sleep renews the life. Turpentine is a sure exterminator of bedbugs.

Mrs. S. B. Durys, who is one of the rich women of Brooklyn and recently a widow, lives in a fine house on Remsen street.

John Jacob Astor has established a stable of hackneys at his country seat, Ferncliffe, N. Y.

A man named Button, of Fort Scott, Kan., has named his daughter Pearl, and a Mr. White, of the same state, has named his daughter Snow.

A face which does not change expression in conversation either indicative.

THREATENED BY FLAMES.

Forest Fires Raging East, North and West of the City.

Richard Thompson's Fine Old Residence and the Outbuildings Destroyed.

Four Houses Burned at Lepreaux—Other Places in Danger.

The city has for some days past been surrounded by forest fires, but as they did not assume threatening proportions, no attention was paid to them.

The statement given by Max O'Rell in his recent book that the great body of French-Canadians in Quebec speak French...

The opinion of the law officers of the British government as to the bearing of British treaties on preferential tariffs within the empire has been obtained.

The valued Telegraph indulges in some remarkable speculations concerning liberal conservative candidates in St. John at the next election.

THE SNORER.

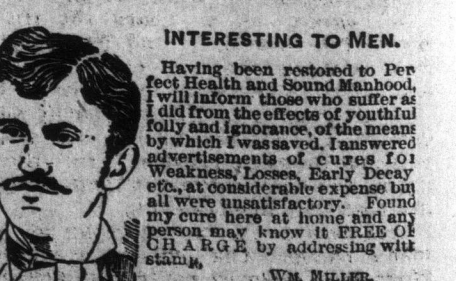
Restful sleep renews the life. Turpentine is a sure exterminator of bedbugs.

Mrs. S. B. Durys, who is one of the rich women of Brooklyn and recently a widow, lives in a fine house on Remsen street.

John Jacob Astor has established a stable of hackneys at his country seat, Ferncliffe, N. Y.

A man named Button, of Fort Scott, Kan., has named his daughter Pearl, and a Mr. White, of the same state, has named his daughter Snow.

A face which does not change expression in conversation either indicative.



INTERESTING TO MEN. Having been restored to Perfect Health and Sound Mind...

THE NAVAL PARADE.

(From the Montreal Herald.) The tread of armed mariners is on our streets today. And the pulse of the city is beating in the march of this array.

ROD AND GUN IN CANADA.

A Pleasant Outing at Camp Crawford, on the Miramichi.

LIFE AMID THE FRAGRANT PINES.

Chronicle of a Glorious Season of Hunting, Fishing, Ease and Comfort Away from the Haunts of Man.

(C. Y. Advertiser.)

When thoroughly tired out with the continuous heat, and having learned by bitter experience that Farmer Dunn's promise of cool waves are not to be relied upon more than the seaside resorts hotel proprietors' promise for sea serpents and fleets of icebergs in July, the writer, in company with a party of jovial disciples of Isaak Walton, joined the perspiring throng of health and pleasure seekers headed toward the North River, and were soon on board one of the floating palaces owned by the Fall River line.

After the necessary transfer across the city of Boston, we found ourselves comfortably ensconced in the green roomy staterooms of the International Steamship Company's huge sidewheeler, State of Maine, ready for the start for the Bay of Fundy and St. John, New Brunswick.

Our skipper was a bluff old sea dog, with a manly complexion, so colored and varnished by the fierce sun, that he could have obtained admission to one of the Hoboken Turtle Club dinners with no other credentials than his countenance. His nose was a rich ruddy tint, that spoke volumes for the quality of the Burgundy supplied at the excellent table on board these steamers, and his gait was the traditional roll of the ancient mariner.

It was captain. There might have been another, but no one ever took pains to find it out. He patrolled the children on the head bowed and smiled the ladies, gave a sort of sea lion roar to the first officer and laughed audibly when an English dude sportsman, with a plaid suit, sharp shoes, trousers turned up at the ankles, carrying a snarl of gun-cases, implements that would have made a comfortable dray load, rushed breathlessly down the gangplank, just before the bell sounded.

Once under way we settled down to the good solid enjoyment of the cool breeze created by the vessel, and watched the evident satisfaction of the "captain," who had necessarily present on the fortunes of the steamers of this line for over thirty years without an accident of any kind worthy of mention. We told travel stories, both on rate of speed of the boat, and made some gentle hints at the prowess of each individual marksman of the party until a wise looking old granger seated near us arose and walked away with the back of his hand to the stern, leaving me with a fair sized rifle, and a pair of binoculars, and a Winchester rifle.

Evening and St. John came together, and we found ourselves safe ashore in the land of logs and high tides.

The tide rises very high in New York sometimes; it has been known to take many a man off his feet, even though he was well in shore, if he did not have a good firm hold of the rail in front of the bar; but the tide in the harbor of St. John rises so high that while passengers are on board the train bound for Newcastle, and let me say here to those who contemplate getting away from office work long enough to take the hump out of their backs and cobwebs out of their brains, that they will find the train service on the Intercolonial railway will cause them to forget that they are traveling.

Commend me to the Intercolonial for many things. The officials are obliging; the employees polite; the accommodations good and the scenery lovely and careful.

I would gain a little and lose a lot, and lose a little and gain a lot until the strain of the tackle, coupled with the exertion of swimming, began to tell on the silver-sided warrior until he commenced describing the circles that he traced in the water, and a slight movement in the canoe sent him off again, apparently as fresh as ever. After going all over the battle again he was finally brought near enough to the boat to give George his opportunity. Then came a quick, unerring stroke, and the noble fish was landed. I had him. The fight had lasted a little over forty minutes, and I can admit that it was the most exciting, exhausting forty minutes of my life. It took an hour's rest, a good strong draught of Mountain dew and a hearty breakfast to put me in shape for the day's sport, and I viewed my catch with a degree of satisfaction as he hung suspended from a spike in bold relief against the birch logs of the kitchen.

Everything on the Miramichi dates from the great fire, which, I believe, occurred something like a hundred years ago, and the frequent allusions to it remind one of the story of "Bank to Bank" that every one knows.

At the end of a fortnight we returned to the city as a troupe of Sandows, having had such sport and enjoyment as few anglers could have found away up in the North Woods.

JOSEPH E. CAVEN.

KILLED AT KENSINGTON.

A. P. E. I. Councilor Crushed to Death by a Train.

Deceased was One of the Best Known Merchant Tailors in Maritime Provinces.

(Special to the Sun.)

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 6.

Councilor Charles E. Robertson was killed by a train at Kensington this forenoon while on his way to the races at Summerside.

H. M. S. RINGAROOMA ASHORE

On a Reef Off Mallico Island, New Hebrides.

Sydney, N. S. W., Sept. 6.—The British warship Ringarooma, eight guns, a twin screw cruiser of 2,575 tons, and 4,000 horse power, detailed for service in Australian waters, is ashore on a reef off Mallico Island, New Hebrides. The British war ship Dart, Lizard and Walaroo have also been sent to Mallico Island to assist the officers and crew of the Ringarooma are safe. The Ringarooma is a third class cruiser, commanded by Capt. Samuel A. Johnson. She was commissioned at Devonport on 3rd, 1891, and is engaged in the protection of floating trade in Australian waters.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Prospects Good for Trade with Cuba and Porto Rico.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

The overland telegraph line from the Cape to Cairo is expected to be completed to Blantyre in October next.

The English authorities have decided to fit all ships of the Royal Sovereign class with bilge keels. During a recent heavy swell some time back it was noted that the Ropine, the only one of the class as yet fitted with the bilge keels, rolled only about one-third as much as her sister ships.

The telephone between Vienna and Berlin, which is at present in course of construction, will probably be completed and opened for the public by the month of November. The line passes through Botenbach, where it is connected with the large Prussian and Saxonian telephone systems. The fee for a three-minute conversation between Vienna and Berlin will be three marks (3s.), and the commercial portion of the two cities look upon this latest international telephone with much interest.

A committee of the French War Department has after prolonged investigation reported in favor of a new kind of mortar made of aluminum and copper. It can be made light enough not to be burdensome, and yet strong enough to stop even the modern rifle ball, except at short range.

The work on the Great Siberian Railway is making very satisfactory progress, so much so that it is expected the line will be finished in 1901, three years before the period originally decided upon.

NEVER ENDORSE.

Dr. Depew Has Forty Thousand as More than Enough.

Chauncey M. Depew has been associated all his life, from the very day he left Yale College, with rich men. He was one of Commodore Vanderbilt's "boys," and has been the intimate of the Commodore's sons. The Garrets, the Scotts, the Morgans, and all the kings of the railroad and banking world for twenty years and more have been among Mr. Depew's friends.

All of these gentlemen have been tackled by the fellows who proverbially "sift." There is a class of borrowers who want to exchange checks that is, the borrower wants the check of a sound man to use immediately, and in return gives a check dated ten or more days ahead, when he expects that his own bank account will let him enough to meet it. There is in this fraternity a set of downright swindlers, whose checks are returned with that exasperating stamp, "No funds." It is a very common school teacher in St. John and elsewhere in the province, having passed through the Normal school in the season of 1881-2. He afterward took a grammar of music. The affair was one of the most successful held in the city for a long time.

OFF FOR INDIA.

(From the Daily Sun of the 7th.)

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT.

Summary of the Trade of St. John for August.

MARTINIQUE.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

AT HOME.

OFF FOR INDIA.

ST. MARY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

LEINSTER STREET CHURCH.

THE WESTERN HOG PRODUCT

A WALKING TOUR.

Stepping Westward Toward North Cape.

The Acadian Colony and Its Citizens—Hotel Men Who Invent and Postmasters Who Shave Customers.

A Big Church and a Clergy Priest—Foraging for a Dinner in Tignish Pastures.

No. 7.

People who sail as Cook's tourists with set route and days for being at this place and at that, must feel as if they fitted into some great machine which lack of care on their part might throw out of order. It is not for them to reason why, but to go and come as some courier directs to do, and, if need be, to die. These travellers must have an occasional feeling of disappointment if changes are made which prevent them from visiting some place which they had been thinking of in their scheme. Such disappointments are not possible to the members of the walking tour. We have no certain idea on one day where we may be the next, and, consequently, have no tantalizing visions of some other place which might have been better than where we happen to be. Thus when the rain came upon us at Houston's and prevented us from going further along the shore, we started without any vague regrets for Charlottetown to get a turn westward. The next morning found us bound for Tignish, the terminus of the railway, some 200 miles from Souris and only nine miles from North Cape. Since we had seen one end of the island, it seemed fitting that we should see the other. We were possibly more sensible of the fitness of things from the fact that the railway ran all the way, and we had found the trainmen most obliging. The conductors began to recognize the tired look in our eyes as we rode along through the country, and frequently they made enquiries about the walking tour. We came to know that it was after a while, and it was difficult to say which took the most interest in us and was the most patient in answering our various questions.

The train goes from Charlottetown to Tignish and the railway runs all the way, which gives the travellers, however, only twenty-five minutes in Tignish for dinner. After leaving Summerside one strikes into the French settlement of Misouche, and then that to the end of the island there is a considerable French population. Alberton, fourteen miles from the terminus, is the largest English settlement. The English shift to the other end of the cars or backs them out and cuts across the base of the triangle. Only a couple of miles from Tignish is DeBris, the home of Mr. Perry, one of the French members of parliament from the maritime provinces. The other member for Prince county, Mr. Yeo, lives near Summerside, at Port Hill. They were elected by the whole centre and the upper part. According to the last census P. E. I. is to lose one of its representatives in the next election. The French are divided into five approximately equal electoral districts, each to return one member. Summerside will henceforth be electorally a more important part of its district than it has been of Prince county.

THE FRENCH OF P. E. I. are of the same stock and habits as those of New Brunswick. They live quiet lives as fishermen or farmers, though not very progressive, make good homes and citizens. Some of them, in their quiet country districts, live to a good old age. We read in Mr. Buote's newspaper, L'Impartial, which is published in Tignish, of a certain Madame Melene Gaudet, who had just celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday. For 65 years she had lived in the same house to which her husband brought her after their marriage. She still goes regularly to church and excels most of the young women in spinning and weaving. Our host of the village hotel, Capt. Frank Gallant, is a good representative of the best class of Frenchmen. He has a large, well-painted house and neatly kept grounds, which spread about an air of general prosperity. The captain no longer goes to sea, but joins with his hotel business some fishing and lobster packing. In the latter business he hopes that he is likely to make a name and some profit by a new machine for packing lobsters into the cans. Heretofore that has been the least perfect part of the business. The meat was apt to get crushed into shapeless bits and look unattractive when taken out. A piece of parchment paper is always placed next the can to keep the meat from becoming discolored and it was not an easy matter to get this casing inserted smoothly. The captain says that not only are those difficulties overcome by his device, but the arrangement is simple and cheap. A girl can with it pack more lobsters and do the work better than a highly paid, skilled workman in the old way. The local press, and people who know, have all spoken well of the contrivance, and the inventor hopes to have it patented and use in many factories by the next season.

Although a railway terminus, Tignish is not a large town. A small cluster of buildings, surrounded by a few shops and dwelling houses, make the place as one sees it. The original villages are down on the shore on each side of the island. They were of somewhat equal importance and the railway, with its usual impartiality to both coasts, stopped midway between. There a new village arose along the country road, but the main support of the place is still derived from the industries along shore.

Children Cry for

AN ENTERPRISING YANKEE.

Mr. Myrick of Boston, is now the chief business man. Years ago he and another American, Mr. Hall, sr., the father of the proprietor of the Acadia hotel, began a trade in fish along the north shore. After some time Mr. Hall withdrew from the business. The other partner went on and prospered, until now he has stores in Summerside and Charlottetown, as well as the Tignish. In former years the American fishermen came about the coast much more than at present and the Myricks are reported to have sent out vessels with supplies, which were transferred to the fishing boats outside the three mile limit. The founder of the business lives now in Boston with an occasional trip to the pleasant coasts where he made his money. His sons have succeeded to his business, one of whom has lately built the handsome residence of the village.

The modest Tignish is evidently a trade centre for a large district of P. E. I. It must also be a place of some ecclesiastical importance, since on the most conspicuous site in the vicinity are three large brick buildings belonging to the Roman Catholics. The church sitting in broad grounds with its lofty, graceful spire, is continually before the eyes of the people to warn or to cheer and encourage. The heroine of Besant's "For Faith and Freedom," who is of the time of James II., says in her old-fashioned way, "the building of churches upon hillsides is a common custom in our parts and seemeth laudable, because a church should stand where it can be seen by all the people and by its presence remind them of death and of the judgment." This particular church is much larger and better inside and out than one would expect to find in such a settlement. It reports he true, it stands as a monument of the mechanical gifts and energy of one priest. It was not only a spiritual edifier, but

A PRACTICAL BUILDER.

From the clay of the neighborhood he taught his people to make brick. Some he sent into the woods to get out timber. Under his supervision, with no great outlay, except the work of the worshippers, this part of the island gained a church which ranks with those of St. Peter's Bay and Charlottetown. As we passed along on a cold dreary afternoon, occasional worshippers were dropping in. We entered by the same side door and found ourselves in a finely decorated Gothic chapel capable of seating twelve hundred people. The single gallery contained a pipe organ. The walls were decorated with more than fifty portraits of saints, perhaps sixteen in all. A large pulpit stood at the side near the upper end. A track was laid part way down the aisle so that in case of need the pulpit might be brought nearer the centre of the congregation. There was nothing garish in the ornamentation of either walls or altars to interfere with the serious meditation which the quiet of a cathedral always produces, and we came away with considerable respect for the taste, as the activity of the priest who was his builder.

In the course of a morning walk, we visited the post office. The building is not large, but contains three connected sections. One is the jewelry store, the other is the barber shop, and the third is the post office. The barber seemed to be the barber, and the barber the postmaster. When we passed the window of the barber shop a customer was being shaved. The brush and razor were dropped while the postmaster gave us some stamps. Then he dogged back to his work to get another section done before a further interruption. This combination of duties would seem to show no small degree of diplomatic skill on the part of the possessor, since it would not always be the same person who wanted letters and a watch and his hair cut. We got attended to promptly and cheerfully. What were the feelings and remarks of the man who was being shaved we did not learn.

A MUSHROOM HARVEST.

Pursuing our walk toward the shore, we turned into several ways which seemed to lead in the right direction, but which took us to a creek which could not get round or over. We took to the fields and in the course of our wanderings the editor's sharp eye detected a mushroom and soon a whole plantation. My friend talked as if he had been a professional gatherer and cook of mushrooms all his life. He knew the size and colors which made the most luscious morsels. He knew how to peel them and how much butter and pepper and salt to place on their tender, delicate flesh. We would carry up as many as we could and he would cook them with his own skilled hand and I should bless the day I saw Tignish. The proper ending of this story after the manner of Frank Stockton and Aldrich, would be that the hotel cook repudiated mushrooms as foodstuffs, or that we poisoned ourselves and the hotel people. But truth is mighty and must prevail. The mushrooms were eaten and enjoyed by everybody. My critical friend objected that they were washed up too much, from which it may be inferred that he was not the cook.

Fresh from our eating of mushrooms with an extra physical vigor and intellectual calm which may come from that form of diet, we started for Summerside, intending to strike across country through Bedouque to Cape Traverse.

W. M. T.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a man, she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Black, sparkling eyes with a steady, grave mouth, show taste, elegance, sound judgement, and often an ungenerous disposition.

Who would not die in his dear country's cause, since, if base fear his doubts stop, withdraws, from death he cannot fly—one common grave receives at last the coward and the brave.—Henry Fielding.

Pitcher's Castoria.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Former Nova Scotian Writes About Populists and Strikes.

The Financial Depression Aggravated by Strikes and That Sort of Thing.

A former resident of the sister province, writing under date of August 24th, from a point in the state of California to a friend in New Brunswick, draws a strong picture of the evils wrought by the populists. Among other things, he says:

"Speaking of the financial depression, I am very glad to notice that it seems to have very little effect in Nova Scotia, and my friends write me that the crops are very good, so the country is reasonably prosperous. "Here the situation is very bad indeed, and to aggravate the case we have the generally unsuccessful men in all lines banded into a party called the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike the populists, who are doing their utmost to bring about a general strike, including vast issues of paper or cheap silver money, repudiation of bonded indebtedness—this by the extremists—practical confiscation of railways, in fact, general discontent with any system which allows the frugal, industrious and far-seeing to rise above those who spin and toil only with their mouths. During the great strike

PROVINCIAL.

Late Crops Much Damaged by Frost.

A Young Lady Seriously Burned at Cambridge.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

YORK CO.

Harvey Station, Sept. 11.—W. J. Chamberlain, who has taught the superior school here for three years...

Woodstock, Sept. 3.—Labor Day was not very extensively celebrated here, the banks, newspapers, and public offices were closed...

Mr. Robert Grieve, section foreman, has a young mare which gives promise of being a good specimen.

Stanley, Sept. 3.—Rev. Joseph McLeod is visiting Stanley and assisting Rev. T. O. Dewitt in a series of special services in the Baptist church...

Harvey Station, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Perry of Boston, who has been here visiting friends, has gone home...

Misses Annie Thompson, Emma Smith and Ella Donahoe leave today to attend Normal school.

Scarlet fever is still quite prevalent here. Major Hanson's little daughter is very low.

The safe of Leonard Harper, at Canterbury Station, was broken into last night and \$300 in money taken.

Miss Mary Van Horne and Charles Fairley of the Portage, were married by Rev. E. Bell of Boiestown on the 25th ult.

Miss G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

on the F. C. E. parsonage at Lower Millstream. A furniture factory is soon to be erected at Lower Millstream by the well known carpenter, Chas. Jones.

William McGurgin is making great improvements on his dwelling house and shoe shop.

As Edward Chambers, son of Wesley Chambers, on Thursday evening was bringing his father's horse from the pastures, he was thrown from his back and had one of his hips much injured.

Dr. Steeves was immediately sent for. Thomas Moore is repairing his grist mill and expects to do a large business this year.

Conductor S. S. Street, who for several weeks has been very low with paralysis of the bowels, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. James McCann, one of Woodstock's oldest citizens, died at the residence of her son-in-law, T. Lynch, on Saturday.

Mrs. Ada Acheson of Houlton, Me., is spending a few days here with relatives.

Misses Annie Thompson, Emma Smith and Ella Donahoe leave today to attend Normal school.

Scarlet fever is still quite prevalent here. Major Hanson's little daughter is very low.

The safe of Leonard Harper, at Canterbury Station, was broken into last night and \$300 in money taken.

Miss Mary Van Horne and Charles Fairley of the Portage, were married by Rev. E. Bell of Boiestown on the 25th ult.

Miss G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

river. She is being loaded with deals by Nelson Smith.

Hillsboro, Sept. 4.—A large house greeted the historical play known as Chronothanatolettron, held in the new hall last evening.

A street lamp has been placed in front of the Methodist church at Surrey.

The shipping is very brisk at present. The bark W. W. Macaulay, Capt. Wells, came into the river to-day and proceeded to Grey's Island.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

Mr. G. H. Price, who has been spending the summer here, left for her home in Minneapolis today.

Rev. Mr. Archibald of Stanley filled the Presbyterian pulpit here yesterday.

North East, Aug. 30.—The ladies of the Baptist congregation, at LITTLETON held a tea and concert on the 23rd.

The Roman Catholics of Boiestown held one on Friday evening in the new hall. Something over \$50 was realized.

and recently he shipped a number of fine Cotswold lambs to parties in York and Kings counties. As present he is receiving fresh importations from Ontario, by which he expects still further to improve his stock.

Thomas P. Hetherington of Johnston, Q. C., Placed Under Arrest.

The Lady in the Case is Miss Bostwick, Daughter of Capt. Bostwick, of Wickham.

(From The Daily Sun of the 10th.) On the night of the 1st inst., John Campbell, who resides on Rodney street, Carleton, found a child about three weeks old in his yard.

During the evening he was taken into custody. Upon her information Thos. Palmerston Hetherington was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy and adultery.

Miss Bostwick, who is only 21 years of age, is the daughter of Capt. Bostwick, of Wickham, Queen's county. She is very respectably connected and is a handsome woman.

She says that Hetherington was the father of the child. Hetherington, who is thirty-one years of age, is a son of Thos. Hetherington, ex-M.P.P., of Johnston, Queen's County.

He is a married man, his wife residing with several children on his farm at Thornetown, Queen's Co. He was married some ten years ago to Miss Agnes Armstrong, daughter of the late Wm. Armstrong, a farmer who was during his life time held in the highest esteem by everyone who knew him.

During the past few years he has been away from home a great deal as he represented some agricultural implement manufacturers. As agent for these people he used to travel all through the upper river counties.

In the summer of 1892 he visited Wickham, where he made the acquaintance of Miss Bostwick and it was not long before the two were in very intimate terms.

In September Hetherington went to Boston and about the same time Miss Bostwick left home. She says the object of their departure from New Brunswick was to get married. They were married, according to her story, in Boston, and travelled all over the United States as man and wife.

After a time Hetherington, she says, told her that he had a wife in Thornetown. This she held, was the first intimation she had of this fact. Then he left her (in Butte City, it is said) and returned to his wife and family. Not long after that Miss Bostwick arrived home. Since that time she has lived with her parents.

Miss Bostwick came to St. John about a month ago and put up at a house on Duke street, a house which does not bear a very enviable reputation. Hetherington was with her at that house. Later on her twin sister joined her. She was with her when the child was born. Just when that she was so said her people are not aware of the birth of the child.

Chief Clark directed his men to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to discover the unnatural mother. He got off at Wickham, and when he returned to St. John on Tuesday Miss Bostwick called on her. He arrested her at her father's house. As stated above she was sent to the hospital.

The information against her was made by Officer Gosline. It is understood that on the first day of September, 1894, in the city of St. John, she did unlawfully abandon and expose her infant child under the age of two years, that is to say, of the age of three weeks, whereby the life of the said child was endangered, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

Since her arrival here Miss Bostwick told the police all about her intimacy with Hetherington. She says they met at Wickham, that they ran away to get married, that they were married in Boston in the fall of 1892. They spent some months in the states as man and wife. Hetherington, she says, had lots of money, but where he got it is the wonder of those who knew him. At last he told her he was a married man and that his wife and children lived in Queens county, not many miles away from her home. Then he left her and came home, and she followed him. She made information against him the other day, charging him with bigamy and adultery.

Hetherington, who now travels for Van Meter & Butcher, the Moncton carriage and agricultural implement firm, came down from Moncton on Saturday night. The police got after him at once and he was arrested on King street yesterday afternoon. He says he did not expect to be arrested, although he knew there was going to be trouble. He was locked up and is now in the central police station. He denies Miss Bostwick's story of their marriage, but admits that they were together in the United States. He says she knew he was a married man at the time they first met. He does not deny the paternity of the child, but says Miss Bostwick was not a virtuous woman when he first met her. Miss Bostwick is pretty well known in St. John. She came down here a couple of years ago with another young woman. Their actions were such that their people were notified and the result was that the couple were taken from a city hotel by the police and sent to their homes.

There would be no trouble in identifying the child, as it had a double hare lip.

The police have been in communication with parties in the United States, and it is expected some information as to the movements of Hetherington and Miss Bostwick while they were there will be received in a day or two. L. A. Curry has been retained to look after Mr. Hetherington's interests.

Great braggers, little doers. Great birth is a very poor dish at table.

St. Martins, Sept. 6.—At St. Martins by the sea, Horace G. Colpitts of Moncton led a hymn service. Ernest Bradshaw, the youngest daughter of Thos. H. Bradshaw. After a sumptuous breakfast the bridal party (who were composed of only the near relations of the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Wright. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wright and her daughter. She made information against him the other day, charging him with bigamy and adultery.

Hetherington, who now travels for Van Meter & Butcher, the Moncton carriage and agricultural implement firm, came down from Moncton on Saturday night. The police got after him at once and he was arrested on King street yesterday afternoon. He says he did not expect to be arrested, although he knew there was going to be trouble. He was locked up and is now in the central police station. He denies Miss Bostwick's story of their marriage, but admits that they were together in the United States. He says she knew he was a married man at the time they first met. He does not deny the paternity of the child, but says Miss Bostwick was not a virtuous woman when he first met her. Miss Bostwick is pretty well known in St. John. She came down here a couple of years ago with another young woman. Their actions were such that their people were notified and the result was that the couple were taken from a city hotel by the police and sent to their homes.

There would be no trouble in identifying the child, as it had a double hare lip.

The police have been in communication with parties in the United States, and it is expected some information as to the movements of Hetherington and Miss Bostwick while they were there will be received in a day or two. L. A. Curry has been retained to look after Mr. Hetherington's interests.

Great braggers, little doers. Great birth is a very poor dish at table.

St. Martins, Sept. 6.—At St. Martins by the sea, Horace G. Colpitts of Moncton led a hymn service. Ernest Bradshaw, the youngest daughter of Thos. H. Bradshaw. After a sumptuous breakfast the bridal party (who were composed of only the near relations of the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Wright. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wright and her daughter. She made information against him the other day, charging him with bigamy and adultery.

Hetherington, who now travels for Van Meter & Butcher, the Moncton carriage and agricultural implement firm, came down from Moncton on Saturday night. The police got after him at once and he was arrested on King street yesterday afternoon. He says he did not expect to be arrested, although he knew there was going to be trouble. He was locked up and is now in the central police station. He denies Miss Bostwick's story of their marriage, but admits that they were together in the United States. He says she knew he was a married man at the time they first met. He does not deny the paternity of the child, but says Miss Bostwick was not a virtuous woman when he first met her. Miss Bostwick is pretty well known in St. John. She came down here a couple of years ago with another young woman. Their actions were such that their people were notified and the result was that the couple were taken from a city hotel by the police and sent to their homes.

There would be no trouble in identifying the child, as it had a double hare lip.

The police have been in communication with parties in the United States, and it is expected some information as to the movements of Hetherington and Miss Bostwick while they were there will be received in a day or two. L. A. Curry has been retained to look after Mr. Hetherington's interests.

Great braggers, little doers. Great birth is a very poor dish at table.

St. Martins, Sept. 6.—At St. Martins by the sea, Horace G. Colpitts of Moncton led a hymn service. Ernest Bradshaw, the youngest daughter of Thos. H. Bradshaw. After a sumptuous breakfast the bridal party (who were composed of only the near relations of the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Wright. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wright and her daughter. She made information against him the other day, charging him with bigamy and adultery.

Hetherington, who now travels for Van Meter & Butcher, the Moncton carriage and agricultural implement firm, came down from Moncton on Saturday night. The police got after him at once and he was arrested on King street yesterday afternoon. He says he did not expect to be arrested, although he knew there was going to be trouble. He was locked up and is now in the central police station. He denies Miss Bostwick's story of their marriage, but admits that they were together in the United States. He says she knew he was a married man at the time they first met. He does not deny the paternity of the child, but says Miss Bostwick was not a virtuous woman when he first met her. Miss Bostwick is pretty well known in St. John. She came down here a couple of years ago with another young woman. Their actions were such that their people were notified and the result was that the couple were taken from a city hotel by the police and sent to their homes.

There would be no trouble in identifying the child, as it had a double hare lip.

THE GREATEST WHEEL.

NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED IN LONDON TO OUTHSHINE THE FERRIS.

Three Hundred Feet High—It Will Contain 40 Cars and Will Hold 1600 People—The Great Work Will Be Completed in a Few Months.

The largest wheel in the world—not even excepting the famous Ferris Wheel at Chicago—is rapidly approaching completion at West Kensington, says The London Daily News.

One would hardly suppose this to be the case from an inspection of the work there at the present time. There is yet no outline of a wheel, but merely a gigantic iron tower in process of evolution.

Eight enormous iron columns slope up towards each other to a height of 150 feet or thereabouts, 10 feet higher than the high level footway of the Tower Bridge above the Thames at high water.

Each column rises from a 25 foot cube of solid concrete in which its roots are embedded down in the earth. These eight columns together constitute the two buttresses—four to each buttress—on the top of which the axis of the wheel will rest.

As this support has now attained their full height, they afford some criterion of the enormous dimensions of the wheel, whose axle is to revolve on the top of them, and whose outside rim will rise just as high again. The Chicago wheel stands in its highest point 265 feet above the earth, while Kensington's wheel will attain to the height of 300 feet or just about half as high again as the Monument.

READY FOR ERECTION.

Walter Bassett, a naval lieutenant on the retired list, the designer and engineer of the wheel, estimates that about seven-eighths of it has been got through and that but for the great amount of wet in May and June it would now all have been working in order. Every portion of the huge structure is completed and one-fourth of the wheel is now on the ground at Kensington, and the remainder is ready to be brought up as fast as the masts can be placed together and got out of the way, the space within the enclosure at the base of the giant fabric being very limited.

HOISTING THE GREAT AXLE.

The buttresses, as it has been said, are now complete, and the next piece of business will be to hoist the ponderous axle of the wheel on to the top of them and to adjust the end of it in the "plumbers' blocks" or bearings in which it will revolve, each of which weighs 11 tons. This is the only serious business now remaining to be done.

When it is stated that the axle weighs 53 tons, and is 40 feet long, it will be apparent that the task of dropping it into position on the top of columns 150 feet high is not by any means a trifling one.

Even the preparatory arrangements for involving a good deal of anxious work. Two temporary wooden girders, each 46 feet long and 28 feet high, and weighing seven tons, have had to be slid up the sloping sides of the buttresses and reared on the top of them. Over the summit of this wooden fabric a traveling crane will be established, and the ponderous "hub" below will be slowly drawn up, and its "anti-friction" white-metal ends dropped into their sockets and fitted to gether the enormous periphery hang on the cars, and get up steam, and begin to take the shillings.

PUTTING THE WHEEL TOGETHER.

The great wheel itself, apart from the central axle, is to be dealt with in four sections, each quadrant weighing 150 tons, and each in itself consisting of ten sub-sections. The first quadrant will be built from the ground, and is now stacked on the spot ready for use as soon as the axle—which also lies ready—has been got up aloft.

The second, third, and fourth quadrants will be hoisted by means of a fully-laden wheel will carry 1,600 adventurous bent on making a journey part of the way to the moon in a railway carriage.

Decayed Teeth and Civilization.

The belief that uncultured teeth belong only to a highly civilized state of life seems to be a prevalent one. But Mr. J. Howard Mummery informs us in Nature, that a very different conclusion was reached by his father, more than 20 years ago, after an inquiry extending over more than a decade.

Over 2,000 skulls were examined, including all the available collections in Great Britain. Among 35 skulls of ancient Egyptians there were 15 with carious teeth; among 70 Anglo-Saxon skulls 12; among 146 skulls of Romano-Britons 41; and among 44 miscellaneous skulls of ancient Britons, 9. Several other collections gave like results. Examining skulls of savage races, 27.1 per cent. of Tasmanians were found to have dental caries; 20.45 per cent. of native Australians, 25.45 per cent. of the natives of East Africa, and 27.5 per cent. of the natives of West Africa.

Swedish Books.

There is a movement on foot to interest the American public in Swedish books, and a Swedish of New York City has prepared a list of about 500 Swedish books that he hopes will be found suitable to large libraries. Many of the books are in the hands of the librarians of the University of New York, and they are already found in the collections of the University of Michigan.

There is a considerable Swedish population. Most of them have been published within the last quarter of a century.

There would be no trouble in identifying the child, as it had a double hare lip.

The police have been in communication with parties in the United States, and it is expected some information as to the movements of Hetherington and Miss Bostwick while they were there will be received in a day or two. L. A. Curry has been retained to look after Mr. Hetherington's interests.

Great braggers, little doers. Great birth is a very poor dish at table.

St. Martins, Sept. 6.—At St. Martins by the sea, Horace G. Colpitts of Moncton led a hymn service. Ernest Bradshaw, the youngest daughter of Thos. H. Bradshaw. After a sumptuous breakfast the bridal party (who were composed of only the near relations of the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Wright. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wright and her daughter. She made information against him the other day, charging him with bigamy and adultery.

Hetherington, who now travels for Van Meter & Butcher, the Moncton carriage and agricultural implement firm, came down from Moncton on Saturday night. The police got after him at once and he was arrested on King street yesterday afternoon. He says he did not expect to be arrested, although he knew there was going to be trouble. He was locked up and is now in the central police station. He denies Miss Bostwick's story of their marriage, but admits that they were together in the United States. He says she knew he was a married man at the time they first met. He does not deny the paternity of the child, but says Miss Bostwick was not a virtuous woman when he first met her. Miss Bostwick is pretty well known in St. John. She came down here a couple of years ago with another young woman. Their actions were such that their people were notified and the result was that the couple were taken from a city hotel by the police and sent to their homes.

There would be no trouble in identifying the child, as it had a double hare lip.

The police have been in communication with parties in the United States, and it is expected some information as to the movements of Hetherington and Miss Bostwick while they were there will be received in a day or two. L. A. Curry has been retained to look after Mr. Hetherington's interests.

Great braggers, little doers. Great birth is a very poor dish at table.

St. Martins, Sept. 6.—At St. Martins by the sea, Horace G. Colpitts of Moncton led a hymn service. Ernest Bradshaw, the youngest daughter of Thos. H. Bradshaw. After a sumptuous breakfast the bridal party (who were composed of only the near relations of the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Wright. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wright and her daughter. She made information against him the other day, charging him with bigamy and adultery.

Hetherington, who now travels for Van Meter & Butcher, the Moncton carriage and agricultural implement firm, came down from Moncton on Saturday night. The police got after him at once and he was arrested on King street yesterday afternoon. He says he did not expect to be arrested, although he knew there was going to be trouble. He was locked up and is now in the central police station. He denies Miss Bostwick's story of their marriage, but admits that they were together in the United States. He says she knew he was a married man at the time they first met. He does not deny the paternity of the child, but says Miss Bostwick was not a virtuous woman when he first met her. Miss Bostwick is pretty well known in St. John. She came down here a couple of years ago with another young woman. Their actions were such that their people were notified and the result was that the couple were taken from a city hotel by the police and sent to their homes.

Amherst, event, which change there. The late Miss Clarence Harrowright, of Harris tied, the presence of bridesmaid v. llus, of Hart honor, Miss groomsman Truss. Mr. E. been unanimous pastorship. On the presence of policeman and on going Dumphrey, for moose meat, one of the caught the meat. As the killing moose no doubt Mr. for his save. New letting people Amnapolis, have been the napolis court. Margaret. Florence St. late A. B. ville. On

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

A HAPPY DELIVERANCE.

(From the Daily Sun, 5th.)

Confirmation of the statement exclusively made in the Telegraph on Tuesday, in regard to the imposition of maximum rates of duty on United States goods going into Cuba and Porto Rico, was received here yesterday, in a letter addressed to a merchant of this city from a leading house in Havana, Cuba. The letter, which is dated Aug. 28th, is as follows:
The United States senate bill, which imposes a duty on Cuban sugars, having gone into effect at one minute past midnight yesterday, the home government at Madrid has notified all custom houses in Cuba and Porto Rico that from today the highest tariff of duties shall be collected on all goods imported from the United States. In a word, this means the putting back on American goods of heavy import duties, and Nova Scotia is thus put on equal or better footing than the United States.

Our market for potatoes is very excited, some buyers asking \$4.75 per barrel for American, others asking \$4.50 per barrel for Nova Scotia, and as soon as the smoke clears away we expect the market to settle down to a figure which will leave good margin for Nova Scotia tubers, and we advise shippers as soon as stock is well enough matured to stand up. We hope to hear from you as to the present advance.

This letter succinctly explains the situation in Cuba and Porto Rico, and shows what a fine field is now open for the products of Canada in that market.

The above, which we take from the Telegraph, contains a valuable moral. Not very long ago the leaders of the party then and now seeking power in Canada were doing their best to throw Canadians into a panic about these same Cuba, Porto Rico and North American markets. Mr. Blaine had held a continental congress, from which, as Mr. Ellis at the time reminded us, all Canada was shut out. The McKinley bill had been enacted. We were told that the United States had excluded us from our natural market in that country and that the Blaine reciprocity treaties would shut us out of the West Indies and South America. Every imaginable inducement was held out to the people of Canada to throw in their lot with the liberal party, so called, whose policy was to form close relations with the United States, and thus save our market.

The appeal made to the fears of the people had the effect of throwing a few into a panic and of winning some converts. But we had wiser, more far-seeing and more patriotic men in this country, who did not lose their heads. They advised Canadians to keep their courage up and hold on to their birthright. The mess of pottage might or might not prove valuable, but there were some things worth too much to sell for it. In two general elections the grip was taken squarely with those who urged the sacrifice of national honor and integrity for a prospective gain, which, after all, was likely to be deceptive. This journal, for one, maintained that the United States treaties with the states to the south would not ruin Canada, and might not do it much harm; that the treaties had no guarantee of permanency; that the McKinley act was not worse for Canada than for the United States, and would, perhaps, not last five years, and that in any case it was folly, as well as criminal, for Canadians to surrender their independence to any foreign land.

The advice of Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, of Mr. Weldon, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Jones and Mr. Fielding, Mr. Longley and Mr. Dawes, was not taken. Canada went on its way and was not ruined. It is better off than the United States. It is in an infinitely sounder position than if the opposition policy had been adopted in 1887 or 1891.

The McKinley act, for the repeal of which as to Canada we were asked to sell our country, is repealed. The Blaine commercial treaties are smashed to pieces. Today the chief grit organ rejoices because we stand in a much better position to get the Cuba market than the United States.

Had the government been defeated in 1887 or 1891, the country would today have been in a miserable hole. It was a blessing for Canada that the surrender party was beaten the last time and the time before. It will give the country the assurance of four or five more years of safety when the party is beaten again next year.

CANADIAN FINANCES.

Table with columns: Revenue, Expenditure, Deficit, and various financial details for the year ending June 1894.

did not reach that of recent years. This will be better understood if the figures are given:

Table with columns: Year and figures, showing financial trends from 1889 to 1893.

The decline from the figures of 1890 is not so much due to a decreased importation as to remission of duties. There was a falling off last year in the value of imports compared with the year before, as might be expected in the nature of trade, but the trade remained still larger than it was a few years ago.

Since 1891 the government has lost its most prolific source of customs revenue. In that year the finance minister swept away three million dollars of income by the repeal of the sugar duty. Mr. Foster explained at the time that the step was a bold one, and that there was some doubt whether a reduction instead of the abolition of sugar duties was not all that the government could afford.

The government had, however, concluded to try the experiment and abolish at a stroke the whole revenue tariff from sugar.

If the duty had been maintained the government would have collected on the importation of last year between four and five million of dollars, or if the importation had been no higher than before the duty was removed, the receipts would have been sufficient to wipe out the deficit and give the finance minister a surplus of one and a half millions.

But as the previous five years have given surpluses amounting in all to over eight millions there remains an average surplus of over a million a year for the six years. So on the whole the remission of the sugar duties has not yet wrought any disastrous results. In case it should be necessary to restore any one-third of the duty, or half a cent per pound on the average, instead of one and a half cents, the people will have had three years of free sugar and will still have it almost free.

But there is reason to believe that last year's trade is not a fair test of the situation. The prices were low beyond precedent, which of course reduced the revenue from ad valorem duties. Buying was slow and cautious, and the stock of foreign goods had probably been allowed to run lower than usual. Altogether it is fair to conclude that notwithstanding the reductions made in the tariff at the last session it will not be necessary to restore any part of the sugar duties in order to equalize revenue and expenditure.

A slight revival in trade will do the business, and there are signs that the revival has already set in.

The expenditure during the year just ended was \$37,498,573, which is \$379,320 more than the previous year, taking the official returns for 1893. But as the expenditure has kept about level since 1889 in which year it was \$30,000,000 in excess of the expenditure for 1892, it cannot be said that there is any sign of danger in this direction. The extraordinary expenses in connection with the Behring sea dispute are probably the chief cause of last year's excess. We may look for a return in the present year to the expenditure of 1893.

On the whole the state of the finances furnishes sufficient reason why the government should hesitate about incurring any new obligations and expenditure which are not necessary or are not unquestionably advantageous. These are times when citizens and governments must be conservative about spending money. But the federal balance sheet, taken with those which have gone before, is not a bad showing, and is not calculated to damage the credit of Canada.

The death of the Count of Paris cannot have much effect in impairing the position of any of the royalist parties or factions in France. His son is as much the heir to the throne as the late count was, and is likely to be more energetic than his father in pursuit of his claims if ever opportunity should arise. The late count was not much in the way of a pretender. He devoted himself to many other interests since the republic became fairly established, and seemed to give his tacit consent to the existing order in France.

The late Sir John Macdonald declined to give Hon. Peter Mitchell a contract to insure all the public buildings in Canada. But this did not drive Mr. Mitchell out of business. He is prepared to insure his own election in Northumberland and that of his comrade Colonel Domville in Kings.

APOLOGIZES FOR SLANDERING SENATOR BURNS.

Judge Tuck opened the Gloucester circuit court at Bathurst on Tuesday, Sept. 4th. The first case for trial was the suit of Hon. K. F. Burns against Jos. M. Hachey for slander in having charged the senator with having cheated him out of \$600. The defendant made a public apology, and withdrew the cross suit, and the case was withdrawn. R. A. Lawlor for the plaintiff and N. A. Landry for the defendant.

The travel to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition from the maritime provinces is heavy and the C. P. R. trains every night are loaded with excursionists.

SIX FRUITFUL YEARS.

Biggest Clothing House in the Lower Provinces.

And Unsurpassed in Some Important Respects in all Canada.

Proud Record of the Young and Enterprising Men Who Own Oak Hall.

We present to our readers this week a cut of Oak Hall, the big St. John clothing house, corner of King and Germain street, whose bright and breezy advertisements have been an interesting feature of this journal for more than five years past.

There also appears a group portrait of the members of the firm of Scovil, Fraser & Co., proprietors of Oak Hall, whose weekly talks to our readers must have made them appear by this time like old friends.

Oak Hall has lately added another story to its height, and otherwise enlarged its premises; and it is now the largest and handsomest clothing house in the maritime provinces. It has no less than 10,000 square feet of floor space.

In some important respects, as for instance the beautiful and airy work-room or factory on the top floor, it has no superior, even in Montreal or Toronto.

During the years that our readers have been familiar with the name of Oak Hall, the clothing house of St. John has known many changes. There have been some failures, some names have disappeared from the business, some houses have joggled along in the old way; but Oak Hall has been steadily going ahead. Here, in brief, is the story of its wonderful growth:

A STORY OF GROWTH.

In February, 1889, the firm of Scovil, Fraser & Co., began business on Market square.

In May of the same year they saw an opportunity to secure a better location by removing to their present stand, which they promptly did. The store they then entered was 20x50 feet in dimensions, quite ambitious enough, no doubt, for a firm that had just commenced business.

But after three years they needed more room to accommodate their growing business. The premises were therefore remodelled and two small adjoining stores taken in, the result being one store 42x50 feet and three stores eight feet wide.

Then another step became necessary. The appearance of the front of the store must be brought up to date. Accordingly the old windows were taken out, the space enlarged and a magnificent plate glass front was put in, affording more light and an opportunity for window display that is not surpassed by any store in the city.

Still the trade grew, as they certainly deserved. And now another great step forward has been taken. They have added another story to their building, remembering the Dutchman's remark that land was cheaper up there, and they also extended the third floor back into the adjoining building, running clear through from King to Market street, so that today they have, as already stated, no less than 10,000 square feet of floor space.

A GLANCE THROUGH THE BUILDING.

The whole interior of the building is finished in gloss white, with oak trimmings, and the front is painted in oak in conformity with the name of the store. The rooms on every floor are of spotless, glistening white on wall and ceiling, and this, with the lofty ceilings, and the large window space makes Oak Hall the cleanest, brightest, airiest place one could imagine; and everybody knows the value of a good light in making an examination of goods with a view to purchasing. But the Oak Hall people are not afraid to let the light shine upon their goods, which are displayed in the most convenient and attractive manner for the inspection of customers.

The building is lighted throughout by electricity, on the 24 hour system, so that the light can be turned on at any moment of night or day. There are eight big arc lights, and fifty incandescent lamps, distributed in the most effective manner.

The building is also fitted with electric bells and speaking tubes, and there is an elevator for hoisting heavy bales of goods. A passenger elevator will be the next step in advance by the men of Oak Hall.

Starting on the ground floor, after having admired the magnificent window display from the outside the visitor finds himself in a large, lofty, brightly lighted room. On this floor is displayed the large stock of youths, boys and children's clothing, a complete assortment of gents' furnishings, such as shirts, collars, cuffs, ties, braces, umbrellas, and all the mysteries of male apparel, as well as a large stock of hand bags and valises. Here

est, best lighted and healthiest factories in Canada. Its elevation ensures pure air, for it is away above the dust of the streets. The ceiling is lofty and there are windows on three sides. At the north end are the press room, a large room for hanging finished garments, and a handsomely fitted toilet room. All of these are well lighted also, for there are windows on that side as well as on the other three.

In their manufacturing department this season the firm are showing some exceptionally handsome goods, of splendid value, notably a long, double breasted blue beaver cloth overcoat made up in elegant style for fourteen dollars.



Corner of King & Germain Sts. St. John, N. B.

also, on one side, are shown a full line of cloths for custom tailoring, which is an important branch of the business. The office is in this room, though not on the floor level. It is at the rear end, elevated half a dozen steps above the main floor, which it overlooks. It is not shut off by wall or window from the rest, the higher level affording ample seclusion, and at the same time giving the firm a complete oversight of the store. A patent cash system runs from office to counters.

A broad, winding staircase leads from the ground floor to the upper floor. On the second floor the firm carry their stock of men's clothing, including overcoats, ulsters and suits, pants, overalls and jumpers. The stock is

Their great specialty in winter goods is in Irish frieze ulsters, made long, with a huge storm collar. These ulsters are lined with all wool flannel, and defy the keenest frost or wind or driving storm. They are made up in the most workmanlike fashion, and cost but eleven dollars.

A fact on which the firm especially and justly pride themselves is their ability to fit any customer, tall or short, stout or slender. They carry a range of overcoats, ulsters and suits from the smallest size to one large enough for a man of fifty inches chest measurement.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRM.

Having gone so far, a word may as well be said in conclusion with reference to the individual members of the firm.



E. E. Fraser.



J. M. Scovil.



W. J. Fraser.

E. E. Fraser, senior member of the firm, and a practical tailor and cutter, is a native of Colchester Co., N. S., but came to St. John with his parents when only seven years old. His father carried on the custom tailoring business for years on the very spot at present occupied by Oak Hall. The young man was first a grocery clerk in St. John, then entered the clothing business in New Glasgow; was station agent on the L. C. R., Pictou branch, for several years; was with Daniel & Boyd for five years, and held the important position of cutter with a leading firm here till 1889, when Oak Hall was born.

J. M. Scovil was born at Springfield, Kings Co., N. B. When fourteen years old he went into the dry goods store of Smith & Murray, St. Stephen, remaining there for ten years. Then he and his brother opened a general store at Collins Corner, Kings Co., under the firm name of Scovil Bros. They were very successful, but at the end of three years J. M. was induced by the great wholesale clothing firm of E. A. Small & Co. of Montreal to go on the road for them. He went, and still represents that firm in New Brunswick. Mr. Scovil, however, is not wholly given over to trade, for he is also a farmer, having an interest with his brother in a farm at Springfield.

W. J. Fraser is a brother of E. E.

Fraser, and was born in this province. He has been in the clothing business all his life, and started out in it for himself, in 1888, on King street, where he carried on a very successful business up to the time he amalgamated the Royal with the Oak Hall three years ago, having previously been with one of the largest clothing houses in St. John, with the exception of a short period in the business in New Glasgow. To him is largely due the fact that ready made clothing is now made to fit and have the stylish appearance custom work. When he went into business himself he insisted on having clothing made to fit men. And others in the business had to follow his lead.

In the record of these three young men can be discerned the secret of their success of Oak Hall. They know their business through and through. They are up to date. They aim to please and are satisfied and hold their customers. They are genial and open hearted gentlemen, who know how to treat a customer. And they give him his money back if he is not satisfied. What more could anyone ask?

When you visit St. John visit Oak Hall. If you are not going, but want an overcoat or a suit, write and tell them about it. They fill lots of mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.

CHARLOTTE CO.

St. Andrews, Sept. 8.—A fair number of guests, some of them hay fever victims, still linger at the Algonquin, reluctant to tear themselves away from the shelter of its friendly roof. A Raymond excursion party is booked to arrive today by the C. P. R. The chances are that the doors of the house will remain open until the end of the month.

A large number of swallows were here the first of the week; whether composed of flocks migrating from further north, or of birds that here last month and have been driven back by the smoke of the forest fires, is a mooted question.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Cressie Stevenson, only daughter of the late Hon. B. R. Stevenson, of St. Andrews, to Dug. Wetmore, son of the late Col. Wetmore of St. George, now a resident of Truro, N. S. The wedding is to take place during the second week of next month. St. Andrews will then lose one of its fairest and most amiable young ladies.

The engagement of a popular dominion official in St. Andrews to a young and fascinating young lady of Deer Island is stated.

St. Andrews, Sept. 11.—The wife of M. N. Cockburn, judge of probate, met with a bad accident on Saturday afternoon last in the rural cemetery. She had just taken her seat in the carriage, and as the boy who was driving was stepping in, the horse moved forward causing the boy to fall. This led to the horse running down hill. Fearing the carriage would come in contact with the granite posts of the gates, Mrs. C. jumped out and was thrown with some force on a wooden crossing. She sustained a severe gash across her forehead, and one shoulder cut, and was badly shaken up and bruised. The boy came to town for assistance. William Burton drove out post haste. Dr. Orr, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a guest at the Algonquin, hearing an accident had taken place, went out and did what he could to aid the wounded lady, who was bleeding profusely. She was brought to her home, where Dr. Harry Gove found it necessary to put eleven stitches in the wound across her forehead. Yesterday Mrs. C. was resting as comfortably as could reasonably be expected considering the shock and the painful nature of the wounds and bruises she had sustained. The horse came safely home without either a scratch on the harness or the carriage. Mrs. Albert Elliott of Campbellton has entered a complaint before Luke Byron, J. P., of Welchpool, against James Calder, who keeps a grocery near Dunn's beach, whom she alleges assaulted and threw her bodily out of the store because she charged him with giving short weight in butter. She lay on the wharf where Calder threw her for about an hour, being so bruised and hurt that she was unable to get up. Finally a neighbor brought his horse and wagon and hauled her to her home. Caldwell and will retain Lawyer MacMonagle of St. Stephen to defend him at the investigation, which is to be held at Welchpool during the present week.

Friday evening last some members of the crew of the dominion cruiser Curlew were going over the old steamboat wharf recently damaged by fire, three of them broke through and fell to the beach below, the chief carpenter, received a bad cut on the back of his head. He was brought to Rooney's barber shop, where Dr. J. A. Wade put in some stitches, after which Andrews went off on board the steamer with his mates.

Robertson & Co. hired the lower Ross store on the Market wharf temporarily and shipped a lot of fish the day after the fire. Their claim for insurance was satisfactorily adjusted by C. E. L. Jarvis on Wednesday. The firm have leased the unoccupied piece at the lower end of the northern side of the Market wharf and will commence the erection of smoke houses and fish curing stores.

Several milk have been around the water front recently. On Saturday one was discovered at the Market wharf. Boys gave chase, and the milk ran into the house of Doon, the shoemaker, where it was captured alive in a rubber boot.

BEE STINGS CURE DEAFNESS.

(From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.) Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 26.—W. L. Jones, a farmer living a few miles from town, has just recovered his hearing in a most remarkable manner. Five years ago he became very deaf, and since then, though he has tried various kinds of treatment, his hearing has been practically gone. The other day he was working with a swarm of bees and many of them, getting under the net which covered his face, stung him severely on the ears. The next day his deafness left him and now he can not only hear with his old power, but his hearing is much more acute than formerly.

The huge sums of modern novels can be fired only about 75 times before they are worn out.

The Chief Weekly

Together with from C.

NOTICE T. When ordered WEEKLY SUN... the NAME of... which the pa... that of the... it sent. Remember... office must... ensure promp... request.

Dalton McC... Potts that he... to address a... A resident... Sun to state... live at Prince... quash. The cargo... of the condemne... been sold for... Gibson.

George Litt... rested at the... on night on... a Prince Edw... it to be wort...

General B... tion army of... John on Sep... ist. It is in... a grand dem... The outing... May Queen... after a fairly... no doubt re... with even be... The Grand... ters of Maln... S. Derby, U... tative of the... at that of Ne... The lame... out at night... street east, w... dog doesn't... some night o... The court r... ing are bei... taken from... expected that... library will a... John Hopke... he purchased... of Rothsey's... two years of... 608 pounds, a... beauty.

The Queer... association l... town Baptis... 18th, and it... day schola... stuns in tim... Monarch B... Sydney, C. B... are increas... dition of a... Armstrong's... Monarch B... All the riv... plaining of... are unable... stopping pla... has not been... Kennebec.

The St. J... will hold i... the school... Baptist chu... at 2.30 and... and superin... ceive notice... kindly use...

The death... health offic... 8th, 1894: 1... 2; chronic... weakness, i... 1; typhoid... premature b... 1; ulcerat... 17.

Geo. Ray... three large... day or two... ing in a fl... kindly use... thought the... the field, b... to burn all... hay was bu...

Every m... steamer R... berth all... served her... bor mark... wharf. S... away with... chaps are h... come her... They are a...

The old... side of Ger... the country... preparator... block. It... There sho... through at... main street... water reman... the time t... The ma... Stackhouse... learn of he... appears in... been alling... It was see... be otherwis... lady was a... in the Car... where, as y... of friend... She leaves... the childre...

A very... last residence... Reed, F... Reed, and... marriage f... The bride... braith, and... his broth... ceremony... the congra... their man... happiness, of many b...

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John, Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

Dalton McCarthy has notified those Potts that he cannot return to St. John to address a public meeting.

A resident of Musquash asks The Sun to state that the Crawford family live at Prince William, and not Musquash.

The cargo of deals discharged from the condemned barkentine Icarus have been sold by Chas. McLaughlin, who is acting for the underwriters, to Alex. Gibson.

George Little, aged 24 years, was arrested at the north end on Saturday night on suspicion of fraud in passing a Prince Edward Island bill, knowing it to be worthless.

General Booth, head of the Salvation army of the world, is to visit St. John on Sept. 29th and 30th and Oct. 1st. It is intended to make the visit a grand demonstration.

The outing excursions of the steamer May Queen have been discontinued, after a fairly good business. She will no doubt resume them next summer with even better results.

The Grand Master of R. and S. Masters of Maine has appointed Hon. John S. Derby, U. S. consul here, representative of the Grand Council of Maine at that of New Brunswick.

The tame rabbits that are allowed out at nights at the foot of King street east, will be lucky if somebody's dog doesn't happen out for an airing some night about the same time.

The court rooms in the Fugley building are being carpeted with material taken from government house. It is expected that the linoleum for the law library will arrive soon from England.

John Hopkins has a fine hog which he purchased from William McMahon of Rothersey, Kings county, which is two years old and turned the scale at 563 pounds, and is said to be a perfect beauty.

The Queens county Sunday school association is to be held at the Thorn-ton Baptist church on September 13th, and it is requested that all Sun-day schools will appoint their dele-gates in time to attend.

The two electric light companies in Sydney, C. B., have amalgamated and are increasing their plant by the addition of a 90 horse power Robb-Armstrong engine and a 90 horse power Monarch Economic boiler.

All the river steamboat men are complaining of low water. They say they are unable to arrive at any of their stopping places on time. The water has not been as low in the St. John and Kennebecasis rivers in twenty years.

The St. John Co. B. S. Association will hold their annual convention in the school room of Germain street Baptist church on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock, p. m. Pastors and superintendents who may not receive notice from the secretary will kindly use this.

The deaths reported at the board of health office, for the week ending Sept. 8th, 1894: Still born, 4; consumption, 2; cholera infantum, 2; phthisis, 1; weakness, 1; bronchitis, 1; tuberculosis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; heart disease, 1; premature birth, 1; carcinoma of uterus, 1; ulceration of stomach, 1. Total, 17.

Geo. Raymond of Hampton had three large stacks of hay burned a day or two ago. He had been working in a field near the hay and had kindled a fire to burn some brush. He thought the fire was out when he left the field, but it must have continued to burn all night, for the next day the hay was burned.

Every Monday afternoon as the steamer Flushing comes up to her berth all the small boys who have observed her steaming up the harbor make for her wharf for a rush upon which some people might run away with the idea that the young chaps are hurrying to the pier to welcome her, but that is not the case. They are after dimes.

The old wooden house on the west side of Germain street, nearly opposite the country market, is being torn down preparatory to the erection of a brick block. It has often been urged that there should be a street running through at about that point from Germain street to Prince William. A citizen remarked yesterday that now is the time to have it done.

The many friends of Mrs. Robert Stackhouse, of Carleton, will regret to learn of her death, the notice of which appears in another column. She had been ailing for a long time, but lately it was seen that the result could not be otherwise than fatal. The deceased lady was a member and active worker in the Carleton Presbyterian church where, as well as among a large circle of friends, she will be greatly missed. She leaves a husband and several little children under her care.

A very interesting wedding took place last Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's father, John Reed, Pizarino, where Miss Maggie Reed, and Wm. Wilson were united in marriage by the Rev. Gordon Pringle. The bridesmaid was Miss Mary Galbraith, and the groom was assisted by his brother, Albert Wilson. After the ceremony the young people received the congratulations and good wishes of their many friends for their future happiness. The wedding presents were of many beautiful and costly presents.



THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

To Exhibitors



Stock at the Fall Fairs!
If you would secure first prize you must have your animal in the best condition. His coat must be smooth and glossy, and he must be in good spirit, so as to "show off" well. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is the best Condition Powder known for horses and cattle. It tones up the whole system, regulates the bowels and kidneys, strengthens the digestion, turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one. It gives horses "good life," making them appear to the best possible advantage. Get DICK'S from your druggist or grocer, or address DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

EVERYONE ATTENTION!

A GRAND EXHIBITION
BY THE
Woodstock and Jacksonville Agricultural Societies, will be held at WOODSTOCK

Wednesday and Thursday, **SEPTEMBER 26 AND 27, 1894.**
Opening on the 26th at 1 p. m.
This Exhibition will embrace samples of the best products of Carleton County's Farms, Dairies, Orchards and Gardens, and also a splendid show of Live Stock and Manufactures.
Cheap Excursions by Rail from All Points.
Prize Lists furnished on application.
ELISHA SLIPP, SAMUEL WATTS, Chairman Man. Com. Secretary.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

Actual Business from Start to Finish.
No Text-Book on Bookkeeping Used. No Copying Courses. All the Latest Systems of Bookkeeping Taught.
We teach Business by DOING BUSINESS. Our course of instruction is patented and copyrighted and we have the exclusive right for this part of the country.
Send for our 24 page pamphlet.

CURRIE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
85 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

THE CASE OF HETHERINGTON.

There was a large attendance at the police court Monday evening to see the principals in the alleged bigamy case. L. A. Currey, who appeared for Hetherington, opened the proceedings by taking exception to the article which appeared in the Telegraph inasmuch as it tended to arouse a feeling against his client. Mr. Currey asked the court to tell him how the warrant upon which his client was arrested came to be published before the case came before the court or had been sworn to by the magistrate, who was as much surprised as Mr. Currey at the publication of so important a document, asked Chief Clark how this occurred. The chief didn't know. Then a regular onslaught on the newspaper reporters was begun, cases being cited where some papers had tried and convicted people before they were arrested.

Magistrate Ritchie quoted a case where a paper described a prisoner as a big burly desperado six feet tall, with a bloodthirsty look, etc. and when he asked that the prisoner be brought up, he was told that he was on the bench; "and judge of my surprise," said he, "when I saw a boy of 14 years of age and extra small for that age too."

Captain Jenkins then stepped forward and said, "your honor, this is how the Telegraph got a copy of that warrant. I left the warrant on my desk, and I had occasion to leave my room when I returned I was surprised to find a Telegraph reporter seated at my desk with the warrant all copied. I asked him not to publish it and he promised not to."

Then Mr. Currey continuing, said, "well, if ever a paper attempts to interfere in a case in which I am engaged in again, I will enter a suit for contempt of court against it."

Magistrate Ritchie, after coinciding with all Mr. Currey said, then detailed Sergeant Owen to watch the reporters in future as to the securing of papers. The preliminary hearing of the case was then fixed for next Monday.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

A Great Sweep Made in State of Maine

Augusta, Me., Sept. 10.—The victory sweeping of the republican elephant is sounding throughout all Maine tonight and its giant footprints are plain in the land. It has been a good day for the republicans and a corresponding bad one for the democrats, but the result was not altogether unforeseen. To rain and general apathy is due the light vote and while the democrats admit defeat, they do not show any symptoms of discouragement. The prohibitionists and populists are not largely in evidence so far as returns indicate. A heavy rain put a quietus upon the telegraph and telephone wires early in the evening, but returns have been received by the Associated Press, from over one hundred cities and towns. These indicate that the state has re-elected Governor Cleveland, republican, over Hon. Chas. F. Johnson, democrat, by a majority to exceed 37,000, the largest in the history of the party. The republicans have carried every county in the state and at 11 o'clock it is estimated that the legislature will have a working republican majority of 125, which ensures the re-election of Senator William F. Frye. The republicans' unqualified victory elected every member of the state senate, and up to the hour of this writing, the returns do not show the election of a single democratic member of the house of representatives. The county officers all over Maine for the first time in the history of the state, will all be republicans.

Rutland, Vt., Sept. 10.—Returns from every county in the state received by the town clerk show the republican majority to be 27,310 and the plurality 28,506. The official returns will change these figures very little. The following is the abstract: Republican vote, 183,427,736; 1890, 33,462; democratic vote, 1894, 14,380; 1890, 19,313; republican gain, 9,274; democratic loss, 4,963.

The senate is a republican unit and the house stands as follows: Republicans, 233; democrats, 9; populists, 1. Three towns made no choice.

WEDDING BELLS.

Trinity church was the scene of a large and fashionable wedding Monday evening. W. Henry Scovil, son of E. G. Scovil, led to the altar Miss A. Pauline Clark, the youngest daughter of Chief of Police W. W. Clark. The wedding was a pink one and attracted a very large congregation. The bridesmaid was Miss Helen Parks, and the maid of honor little Miss Mabel Scovil, both attired in pink and carrying pink carnations. The ceremony was attended by John I. Robinson. Rev. Mr. Eatough performed the ceremony. The wedding party proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, Wellington row, where a reception was given for the guests. The supper table and rooms at the house were all laid in pink and looked very pretty. A short programme of dances was carried out after the departure of the bride and groom for the west on the C. P. R. They will visit Montreal, Quebec and other upper Canadian cities. Miss Clark was one of St. John's fair-haired beauties, and very popular with all. The presents she received from friends are very beautiful and valuable.

The groom's gift to the bride was a solid gold bracelet; to the maid of honor, a gold stick pin and a silver hair ornament, and to the bridesmaid a pretty gold set ring. The ushers, Dr. T. Dyson Walker, Fred L. Temple, T. D. Blair and E. Bruce Scovil, presented the bride with a large silver ice dish. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Scovil, the groom's parents, gave the bride a beautiful silver salver. On their return home, Mr. and Mrs. Scovil will take up their residence at No. 4 Wellington row.

GRAND MANAN.

Grand Manan, Sept. 8.—On the 29th ult. the four-year-old son of Lemuel Benson, Jr., of Seal Cove, while setting a fire in his old shed got his clothing on fire and was terribly burned, from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

Miss Ellie Redmond, a daughter of Thomas Redmond and a Miss Carry Ingersoll, a daughter of the captain of the Flushing, are attending the provincial Normal school this term.

Miss Ellen C. Semple and Miss Adele Howard of Louisville, Kentucky, have been visiting the island.

Captains Warren Cheney and Judson Guptill, jr., have arrived with their new boats from the shop of Mr. Oliver Deiby, who was the builder. These boats are altogether out of the line of the models of boats employed by our fishermen, drawing less water and differing from them radically in model and design. Captain Cheney, who was the designer and made the model from which both boats were built, claims he now has a model weir boat. The boats are 33 1-2 feet over all on top, 28 feet keel 11 1-2 feet wide, with a depth of 5 feet.

On Labor day everything was quiet here; flags were flying from school houses and other buildings at Grand Harbor and Castella. At Grand Harbor, Customs Officer McLaughlin flew his new customs flag for the first time, having kept it for exhibition on Canada's new holiday.

Principal H. P. Perkins of Grand Harbor schools and Archie Covert are enthusiastic students of botany and avail themselves of every opportunity for collecting and classifying the flora of our island. Mr. Covert has discovered a new plant, which he and Principal Perkins cannot identify, and a specimen has been sent to Principal Hay of St. John for identification. Mr. Perkins also found at Grand Harbor this spring a pure white violet, which he had never seen before.

The potato rot is striking the potatoes in some parts of the island; otherwise the crop will be a fair one. Mrs. Made Humphrey and a lady friend from St. John are visiting Mrs. C. C. Seely at North Head, Mrs. Jessie Chaple of Fall River, Mass., is visiting her parents and friends at North Head. Mrs. W.B. McLaughlin of South Head has gone to Lubec, Me., to visit her mother and relatives there. The sch. Clara Dinmore of Lubec is at Long Island loading with smoked herrings for Frank Ingersoll, Captain Wm. Young of the sch. Flora of Eastport is here buying fresh herrings. Some small catches of herring are being taken in the weir, but none of any account up to date. There are some herrings being taken in Dark Harbor now. The pollock catch is only medium and other line fish are scarce. Dogfish still plentiful. Hake are reported scarce. The fishermen think there is no large body of herrings around the island yet. Blueberries and raspberries have been very plentiful this season. There were 300 bushels of herrings taken out of the Pond Point weir at Two Islands on the 6th inst. and as many more turned out of the seine. All the boats at the weir got a full load of fish.

THE STORY

OF those Irish Frieze Ulsters, ready for you to look at, would prove interesting reading if it could be told from beginning to end. The beginning would be in some peaceful pasture, where some kindly old farmer, with a shepherd dog and grey whiskeerettes, herded his sheep, while the sheep let the wool grow.

The wool could be traced from the time it was sheared from the sheep, washed, bundled, sold to the wool buyer, taken to the woollen mill, picked, carded, spun, woven, dyed, fulled and finished into "bolts" or pieces of that beautiful Irish Frieze. The cloth could be traced to the clothing manufactory, when it was sponged, cut, lined, trimmed, sewed, pressed, had its tickets sewed on, telling the size of each garment;

IMPRISONED ON A SHIP.

The steamship Normannia, from Hamburg arrived in New York on Saturday, Sept. 3rd, 1892, with cases of cholera on board. Many of the ship's company had died on the passage. At Hamburg and elsewhere in Europe the disease was raging. The authorities in America were alarmed lest the scourge should be introduced into that country. Hence they quarantined the Normannia with every soul on her passengers and crew. The writer was a passenger. It was an awful time. Death was among us and on all sides of us. Nobody knew who next would fall. We were imprisoned. Liberty never seemed as far as a prison to her. We could neither fight nor fly. There we were—hundreds of us—perfectly well, and yet bound together as with chains, that the health officer of the port might see whether the plague would not yet break out in our midst. When at last—after weeks of this—we were set on shore, men lifted their hats and reverently said, "Thank God!" This was being shut up under conditions to make it horrible and fearful. Yet any form of incarceration is bad enough. Here is a woman, for example, who says, "I never moved a yard from my own doorstep for twenty weeks." Her own house was a prison to her. Who had sentenced her? A judge? No; a power greater and more pitiless than any judge. Her tale runs thus: In April, 1882, whilst living at Lasher's Farm, Old Sanford, Essex, a fire broke out, and the family were burned out of house and home. We have no call to remark on such a calamity. The very thought of it is fit to make one shiver with dread. For most of us it is like the world coming to an end to experience such a disaster.

Well, what happened after that the lady shall tell in her own fashion—the best of all fashions, because it is plain and straight to the point. She says: "Owing to our bedding being damp from exposure, I took a bad cold, which brought on rheumatic fever. For fourteen days I was confined to my bed, and for twenty weeks I never moved a yard from my own doorstep. After a time the fever abated, leaving me weak, languid, and low. At first I had a sickening taste in the mouth and a poor appetite. No matter how simple and light the food was, I was afraid to eat, for it was sure to give me pain in the chest and sides; so I often had to loosen my corset and undress myself during the day. I could not bear the weight of my clothing."

"I was constantly spitting up a sour, frothy fluid, and had a gnawing pain at the pit of the stomach—like hunger, and yet different. It was with difficulty I voided the kidney secretion, and my bowels, ankles, and legs began to swell. I got weaker; I was in agony night and day, and could not put my foot on the ground. Soon afterwards a husky cough took me, and my throat filled with a thick phlegm. I could not sleep, and was never easy. Later on I had often to sit up in bed, for I felt as if I should choke.

"Year after year I continued to suffer in this way, growing worse and worse, until I despaired of ever being well again. But who can tell when trouble will come, or when relief? A wonderful Providence is over all. "One day in June a book came by post describing Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and what it had done for many poor sufferers. I got a bottle from Mr. Suckling, medicine dealer, and after taking it for a short time all pain left me, and I gradually gained strength. By taking an occasional dose I have since kept in good health, and can eat and digest any kind of food. (Signed) Mrs. Lydia Green, Moor End, Great Sampford, via Braintree, Essex, Aug. 24th, 1892."

Now, in order that Mrs. Green's clear and truthful statement may be of use to others (as she desires it to be), we shall send you a word or two. The bad cold she caught at the fire, no doubt "brought on" the rheumatic fever (as she relates), but there was something back of the cold, for a cold never causes rheumatism. The rheumatic seeds or poison, may already be in the blood; and that poison is always created by pre-existing indigestion and dyspepsia, whether the sufferer knows it or not. This is proved by the fact that Mrs. Green's chief ailment for ten years after the fire was not rheumatism, but indigestion and dyspepsia and dropsy, which is one of its results and symptoms.

When the digestion was finally righted by the remedy she alludes to, all her apparent maladies ceased together. Why? Because she had but one, as we have said. Aye, yes, Disease is a stern fallow, and how sweet (and cheap) is liberty, obtained by Mother Seigel's help. Relieves every case of rheumatism, or inflammation—Pond's Extract. Do not be imposed upon by weak imitations.

SHIP NEWS.

Bristol Channel, Sept 5, lat 51, lon 16. Bark Paramount, McDonald, from Cork for St John, Sept 5, lat 44.30, lon 54.32. Bark Leviathan, from Arendal for Canada, Sept 4, lat 44.40, lon 53.45. Brig Abbie, from Sutton Bridge for Miramichi, Sept 2, lat 47.20, lon 45.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
A whistling buoy has been moored in 9 fathoms 2 miles NE by N from North Cape Lighthouse at the north extremity of Prince Edward Island.
Boston, Sept 7—A lighted gas buoy has been placed to mark a dangerous obstruction between Pollock Rip and Chatham, caused by the sinking of schr Mary J. Gurnee, loaded with iron ore. Its exact location will be published later.
Portland, Sept 7—Notice is hereby given that the following changes have been made in the buoyage of the list L H District, viz.:
Pisherrina Island Passage, West Panosecot Bay, Maine, Sheep Island Shoals Buoy has been changed from a black spar buoy, No. 1 to a red spar, No. 2. Grandstone Ledge Buoy has been changed from a red spar, No. 5, to a black spar, No. 1.

THE STORY

how our clothing buyer contracted for enough of them for everybody; how the goods were packed and shipped to St. John; how many hands "had a finger" in getting them ready for you to look at, from the window trimmer who shows them to you to the man who tells you about them in THE SUN. \$11, the price of these Ulsters, is no indication of their actual value. They are fully as good as any \$15 Irish Frieze Ulster you can buy of anybody, and few stores



sell better ones for less than \$20. They are cut in style, perfectly made, well trimmed throughout, and are the best winter top-coat a man can possibly buy for warmth. High collar, side hand-warmers and wool lined. The \$12 Ulster is the same cloth, but the difference in cut and make makes the coat cost a dollar more. Size 35 and 36 in chest measure, for slim young men, are \$10.00; youths', \$9.00; boys', \$8.00; children's sizes, \$6.00.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.,
OAK HALL,
King St., } THE
Corner } BIG
Germain. } STORE.
St. John.

THE BROOK-SIDE.

I wandered by the brook-side. I wandered by the brook-side. I could not hear the brook flow. The noisy world was still: There was no hum of grasshopper. No chirp of any bird. But the beating of my own heart Was all the sound I heard.

A Hundred-Dollar Bill.

"She's short-tempered, Nellie, and quick to speak, but you'll bear with her for my sake." "Not for that alone, Oscar—I have learned to love her for her own long ago. She seems almost like a mother to me." Oscar Eldon stood in the middle of the floor holding Helen Dermott's hand in his—a slight hand, hardened with industry and browned with autumn suns. Just a year ago Helen, fresh from the deck of an emigrant vessel and avoiding the noisy streets and crowded lapses of the great city as if they had been plague smitten, had tapped on Mrs. Eldon's door, with her bundle in her hand and the softest and most appealing of faces. "I don't believe in those traveling tramps, mostly," said Mrs. Eldon to her son, "but this girl has a good face, and I really need some one to help me. What would you do?" Oscar looked at the sweet, patient face and answered promptly: "I would take her to my home."

freedom—but you go?"

She opened the door and pointed out into the road. "Mrs. Eldon—in this storm?" "If it were the deluge I would not harbor a thief in the house another instant. Go!" The cruel words stung Helen Dermott's heart as an asp might have done. She turned without a word and went out into the howling tempest. All day long Mrs. Eldon sat by her lonely fire musing with sorrowful intensity. Never before had she realized how very dear Helen Dermott had become to her, nor how desolate her old home seemed with no light step on the stairs, no soft voice warbling old country ballads from the far-off rooms. "I would have burned the bill sooner than she should have taken it," thought the old lady. "The loss of the money is nothing to being forced to believe Nellie a thief! And what will Oscar say?" The brief winter twilight was fast darkening into night, when there came a resonant thumping at the outer door. Mrs. Eldon rose hurriedly, lit the lamp, and answered the somewhat imperative summons. Through the flying clouds of snow she could just discern the round, red face of Deacon Elderby, beaming from a framework of fur cap. "Dear me, deacon, is it you? Won't you come in?" "Well, I guess I will, seein' I've got sundries pretty important to tell ye, look here!" Standing close by the lamp Deacon Elderby drew a banknote from his pocket and held it out to Mrs. Eldon with a chuckle. "My red apples brings a fair price in this market, ma'am, but they ain't worth \$100!" "A hundred dollars?" "Mrs. Eldon grew pale and cold. "Then I must have paid you that by mistake instead of a ten." "Well, I calculate that was the way it happened," said the deacon, dryly. "Twa'n't very business like, but then your eyes ain't what they used to be no more'n mine is. Thankee, Ma'am—\$10 is my due, and I don't want no more."

BOSTON LETTER.

The Case of Steward Crossman, Accused of Bigamy. Duty Still Exactod on Lumber from the Provinces. The Fish Market is Steady, but no Improvement in the Wood Trade. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Boston, Sept. 8.—The policy holders of the New Brunswick Insurance Co., according to rumors from Maine, think they have not been used quite right. A new move will be made shortly, it is understood, to ascertain if there are not more funds in the hands of the directors that should be paid to the policy holders. They claim that the company was sold to the Commercial Alliance for \$35,000 and that the many American newspapers which have been distributed. A petition has been circulated bearing on the matter, and a meeting was held yesterday at Bangor, at which a committee was appointed to write to the directors. The tariff and its effects on American products of the states bordering Canada which compete with Canadian products is a theme of discussion in many American newspapers just now. The republican papers claim that if the tariff was half as popular on this side of the line as they say it is in the Canadian provinces, the republican party of October at Montreal would have been distributed. A petition has been circulated bearing on the matter, and a meeting was held yesterday at Bangor, at which a committee was appointed to write to the directors. The tariff and its effects on American products of the states bordering Canada which compete with Canadian products is a theme of discussion in many American newspapers just now. The republican papers claim that if the tariff was half as popular on this side of the line as they say it is in the Canadian provinces, the republican party of October at Montreal would have been distributed. A petition has been circulated bearing on the matter, and a meeting was held yesterday at Bangor, at which a committee was appointed to write to the directors.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Mme. Rhea Will be in St. John Next Week in Legitimate Drama. Plays and Players that Are More or Less Known to the Sun's Readers. Mile. Rhea, who is now in Halifax, will open a week's engagement in St. John, on Monday next, 17th inst. With this charming actress in the legitimate drama, opera house patrons will enjoy the treat. Rhea's performance of Beatrice in Much Ado About Nothing, the play with which she will probably open her engagement, is said to be one of the most charming of her impersonations. The play itself is one of the finest productions of Shakespeare's genius. The plot is intensely interesting and the chief personages are characters whose names are like household words. Beatrice and Benedick are famous for their sallies of wit and raillery. The play is well cast and an excellent performance may be expected. Rhea, it may be added, is supported by a competent company. Thos. E. Shea's engagements in St. John this year have not been successful, and until that brilliant and versatile young actor surrounds himself with material all round. Today he has neither sousrette nor leading lady worth to follow in the footsteps of Rose Stahl and Frankie Carpenter, of his company in 1892. Mr. Shea need not be surprised to find a well-filled purse in one pocket and a gold watch in the other. This transformation scene was soon explained, for a policeman almost immediately reported the arrest of the thief in his pocket was the same, but strange to say, when it disappeared from its rightful owner its contents comprised only ten shillings, whereas now it contained nearly as many pounds. On another occasion some thieves were detected in a very peculiar manner. A chemist was returning home one night in the coach with a box containing a quantity of pills and other concoctions. Some London thieves saw that its contents were very valuable, determined to annex it. When the coach stopped they were on the spot, and as the chemist got out at one side they seized the box at the other and made off with it. The contents were disappointing in more ways than one. The thieves, believing them to be some kind of confectionery, parted of them very liberally and distributed them among their friends. The result can be better imagined than described, and all who had partaken thereof were soon suffering from intense agony. The services of a doctor were called on their behalf, and he found the thieves like a "nest of poisoned rats." Having heard of the robbery, he took steps to secure the arrest of the robbers, and the police were thus enabled to place their hands on a very desperate gang of thieves. In this case the pills did it! The was a touch of humor, too, in the thefts which took place at the late Archbishop of New York's funeral, for the pickpockets rose equal to the occasion, and knowing that a large number of clerics would be present, four of these light-fingered gentry actually attended at the funeral. After extracting the contents of the boxes, purses were placed in other people's pockets, so as to remove any evidence of crime in the event of the arrest of any of the thieves. Similarly, at a bazaar held in London, some ladies were relieved of their purses, and one of these, with all its contents missing except a few coppers, was found by the Bishop of Lincoln in his pocket. A gentleman's gardener had been treated in a like manner, while the remaining two—empty, of course—were found beneath a stall. A Parisian, Locksmith was nearly duped recently. A gentleman, who professed to have lost his door key, asked him to go to his house, take off the lock, and make a new key. The locksmith acted accordingly, but when he returned the lock and key, he was seized by the throat and designated "thief" and "burglar," and handed over to the commissary of police. The individual who had ordered the key, and thus gained access, had robbed the place of all valuables, and the unfortunate locksmith was threatened with an action to recover the amount of the loss. WOLFVILLE FOR FRUIT. Wolfville is becoming one of the chief fruit producing towns in Nova Scotia. A company, some few years ago, purchased a large number of acres near the village, admirably calculated for the successful cultivation of fruit. Many of these lots have been purchased by persons living in Wolfville and in other towns and cities throughout the province. The buyers have generally been men of considerable means and they have not spared expense in making their lots produce choice fruit of a large variety. There has been friendly rivalry between the different owners and this has had a stimulating effect upon all hands. A gentleman who was in the city a few days ago, told the Sun there would be a large crop of fruit at Wolfville this fall. He thought the yield of apples would be larger than last year. All other fruits would be at least an average crop.

BRIDGEVILLE MINING CO.

Application has been made to the governor-in-council for incorporation under the "Nova Scotia Joint stock companies act," incorporating the Bridgeville Mining and Improvement Company (limited). The chief place of business of the company will be at Bridgeville, Pictou Co. The intended amount of capital stock is \$3,000, the number of shares one hundred and fifty and the amount of each share is to be twenty dollars. The names of the applicants are: Cyrus Field Ross, merchant; William Edward Young, plasterer; Thomas McMillan, farmer; William McPherson, mine; Thomas Williams, mines manager—all of Bridgeville. Thomas Williams was overseer for about three years at the Markhamville Manganese mines. CORN! CORN! Tender corns, painful corns, soft corns, bleeding corns, hard corns, corns of all kinds and all sizes are alike removed in a few days by the use of Putnam's Corn Extract. Never falls to cure, never causes pain, never leaves deep spots that are more annoying than the original disease. Give Putnam's Corn Extract a trial. Beware of substitutes. Sold by druggists everywhere. Polson & Co., Kingston, proprietors. A fair promise makes a job merry. A deluge of words and a drop of sense.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

Miss Galt, daughter of the ex-officio justice of Ontario, who has cast in her lot with the Salvation army and is now laboring down this way, came in on the Fredericton train one morning last week. She had her mandolin and saw an opportunity to turn her rare musical ability to advantage. She, therefore, treated the passengers to some delightful music and received in turn a general contribution towards the re-erection of the Salvation army barracks in Fredericton. DALTON AFTER BRAIN FOOD. (Amherst Sentinel.) While in town this week Dalton McCarthy, M. P. for North Simcoe, Ont., purchased a half barrel of prime No. 1 Minute shad, which were shipped to him on Wednesday. Work on the Woodstock bridge is progressing favorably. The fourth span has been completed. Thirty-five men are now at work on it, and an average of one span a week is being erected. Inspector John Steelen says he expects the bridge will be completed about the first of November.

Mr. Thon

Mr. Thon... (The text continues with a detailed account of a man's life, his travels, and his experiences, including a mention of a French gentleman and a policeman's report.)

TAKING

TAKING... (The text continues with a detailed account of a man's life, his travels, and his experiences, including a mention of a French gentleman and a policeman's report.)

TAKING A FRIEND'S ADVICE.

Mr. Thomas Adams Tells The Happy Results That Followed.

He Was Suffering From a Severe Attack of Rheumatism—Would Have Given Anything to Secure Relief—How a Cure was Brought About.

(From the Brantford Courier.)

A brief statement in respect to the recovery of Mr. Thomas Adams, of St. George, will no doubt be of considerable interest to suffering humanity in general and particularly to those who may profit somewhat by the experience hereafter set forth.

Mr. Adams is a stone mason by trade and resides about a mile east of St. George. At present he is operating the Patten Mills and is well known and respected in the neighborhood.

On the morning of August 25, 1894, Mr. Adams, a man of about thirty-five, healthy and vigorous, a man whom one would not suspect of having any ailment.

When interviewed he cheerfully made the following statement: "About three years ago when at work at my trade I contracted, through over-exposure, a severe attack of muscular rheumatism, which confined me to the house for three weeks, during which time I suffered the most excruciating pain, being hardly able to move.

When I was finally able to get up, my face and hands were so swollen that I could not lie down, had to just let myself fall into bed. When attempting to rise I had to turn over on my face and crawl up, there being only one position from which it was possible to rise.

On the 25th of August, 1894, I was told of the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to give them a trial, and soon experienced a decided improvement, and was enabled to resume work, and since that time have been free from the complaint. I do not now feel any of the soreness and stiffness of the joints, I can get right up in the morning, and go off to work without any feeling of uneasiness whatever.

I believe them a good thing to take at any time to get the blood into good condition, and if I feel any illness coming on I would, instead of calling a doctor, send at once for a box of Pink Pills.

When strong doubts as to the ability of these pills to reach such enormous proportions, that they are the favorite remedy with all classes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves.

COMTE DE PARIS DEAD.

Passed Peacefully Away at an Early Hour Saturday Morning.

Universal Sorrow Felt Throughout France at the Death of the Head of the Orleans Family.

London, Sept. 8.—The Count of Paris died at 7.30 o'clock this morning at Stowe house. The death scene was one of quiet peace and profound emotion.

Dr. Recamier had the most extreme difficulty frequently, in feeling the slight beats of the heart and the weakness of the distinguished sufferer, during his last hours, was so great that he was unable to speak, although he desired to utter a few more words of farewell to those around his bedside.

Early yesterday evening, when it was possible for him to do so, the Comte de Paris faintly murmured kind words to his grief-stricken relatives, rarely, however, referring to his approaching death, always trying to direct the thoughts of those around him.

Now and then a deep sigh would escape from the sufferer, and he would mutter the phrase which he repeated during the last moments, "Best tien long."

This remark was equivalent to saying "I was weary of waiting for death, and that his dread majesty was now in coming to his relief. This was the last phrase he uttered at the late illness of the Comte de Paris.

Death had marked him beyond hope for many days past; but the sick man lingered on hour after hour, every moment until at last it gently went out, so gently, indeed, that some time elapsed before the fatal verdict was announced.

Louis Philippe Albert d'Orleans was a son of the late Duc d'Orleans and a grandson of the late King Louis Philippe the first.

He was born in Paris, August 24, 1838, and in company with his mother, the late Duchess d'Orleans, he witnessed the stormy scenes in the French chamber which followed the revolution of February, 1848.

The Count of Paris was educated at Claremont, England, by his mother, F. R. Leche, grand solicitor in chief, supervising medical examiner, Dr. E. J. Ryan, Kingston, Ont., Rt. Rev. Archbishop Walsh, Toronto, grand spiritual director.

The annual meeting of the Canadian C. M. B. A. Relief Association was held in the rooms of branch 124, Charlotte street, yesterday morning.

Forty-one branches were represented. The secretary's report showed that the order had grown from 14 branches on April 24, 1893, to 51 branches on August 20, 1894.

The treasurer reported the cash on hand on April 24, 1893, was \$355.63 and the receipts and interest since had brought this up to \$5,228.52.

The election of officers resulted as follows: J. E. H. Howison, Montreal, chancellor; P. J. Finn, Montreal, secretary; J. Powell, Halifax, first vice-president; G. B. Lamarche, St. Vincent; Paul, Quebec, second vice-president; J. P. Tansey, Montreal, secretary; A. H. Spalding, Montreal, treasurer; J. Kennedy, Montreal, marshal; C. E. Oliver, guard; M. Murphy, P. Doyle, Montreal; C. D. Hebert, Three Rivers; finance committee; C. Daudelin, J. Coffey, Montreal; P. J. Montreuil, Lesuire; and P. McCool, North Bay, Ont., executive committee; Dr. F. C. Phelan, Waterloo, Quebec, supervising medical officer.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Relief Association is open to membership to all members of the C. M. B. A. The admission fee depends on the age of the candidate, and the yearly dues are \$4. The rate of \$5 per week for fifteen weeks is paid in case of sickness, or in case of accident; \$150 at death, or for the loss of a limb or both eyes, and \$50 to a member in the event of his wife's death.

Yesterday afternoon the delegates and their ladies, together with members of the local branches and their ladies, went up river on an excursion on the steamer David Weston.

What Bradstreet's and R. G. Dunn & Co. Will Say Today. September Opens with an Improved Trade in Montreal—The General Outlook.

New York, Sept. 7.—Bradstreet's recall say tomorrow—Advises are received from Montreal that September opens with an improved trade; the orders received have increased, but prices are close.

A STORY OF PHIL ARMOUR.

An Employee Who Imposed on His Generosity Came to Feel Very Bad About It Afterward.

Our respected townsman, Phil D. Armour, most of us are well acquainted with his liberal with his employees.

It is custom to make occasional presents to his men, either in cash or its equivalent, and it is not uncommon practice with him to give an employee an order for a new suit of clothes. He called one of his young men aside one day, and said, "I want to make you a little present. You wouldn't object to some new clothes, would you? Here is an order for a suit; please accept it as a token of my recognition of your service."

The young man was very much pleased. But when he came to think the matter over he said to himself: "I have never had a suit, and I will take this opportunity again. Mr. Armour has an army of employees, and it is altogether unlikely that my turn will come. He has offered me a handsome suit, but I can buy it with my own money. I'll do a smart thing and get a dress suit on this order."

When Mr. Armour got the bill for \$80 for that dress suit he was considerably surprised. He loaned his head upon his hand and considered the matter calmly; then he sent for the young man.

"My young friend," said Mr. Armour to the fellow, "is this bill correct?" The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

"When I gave you the order," said Mr. Armour, "I specified no amount, which I was willing to pay. I took it for granted that you would pay your share of the bill, and I am sorry to find that you have imposed upon my generosity."

"You are a young man," said Mr. Armour, "and you have much to learn. I want to impress upon you that you should never take even a seemingly trifling advantage of a friend, for all other considerations, that is not a smart business move."

This lesson had its desired effect. Mr. Armour never alluded to the matter again, but he was pleased to see that the young man proved by his devoted service genuine regret for his foolish error. The young man has been promoted from time to time, and is now one of Mr. Armour's trusted lieutenants.

A Witness Against Santo. About Dr. Poncet, who was one of the chief professors at the trial of Caserio Santo, a curious and somewhat ghastly story is being told.

The late President Carnot went down to Lyons to perform the duties of a friend; for he had offered his aid to the young man who had been the recipient of a ribbon and cross of the Legion of Honor as a reward for the many public services of the worthy doctor, who is a brilliant surgical surgeon of the second city of France.

His death of Comte de Paris, which occurred on the 11th of the month, is a great loss to the world.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE. Lord Brassey's Letter Makes Quite a Stir in London Circles.

London, Eng., Sept. 9.—The letter of Lord Brassey continues to make a stir here in circles favorable to or interested in the fast Atlantic line.

There is no doubt that William Waldor Astor is finding out that it is even a greater luxury to be the owner of a periodical than it is to possess a steam yacht. The English are giving their own peculiar reception to Mr. Astor's magazine.

A BOSTON MAN SUICIDES. His Wife, a Well Known Theatrical Costumer, Left Him a Year Ago.

New York, Sept. 9.—Thos. H. Thompson, 48 years old, formerly a well-known and respected advertising solicitor in Boston, was found dead in bed today in a room at the Coieman house, which he had occupied since Friday.

THE STATE OF TRADE. What Bradstreet's and R. G. Dunn & Co. Will Say Today. September Opens with an Improved Trade in Montreal—The General Outlook.

THE CANADIAN WEST.

Arrival of Mr. Laurier and Party en Route to Victoria.

Manitoba Wheat Turns Out to be a Great Crop This Year.

Further Particulars of the Destructive Fire in the Rainy River District.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 8.—The Northern Pacific line Sikh arrived today from China, having left Yokohama thirty hours in advance of the Empress, and having been passed by her on the third day out.

Winnipeg, Sept. 9.—Manitoba has every reason to be proud of its magnificent crop this year. It is estimated to be close on to twenty million bushels of wheat, nearly five millions more than last year, and every particle has been saved without the slightest damage from frost or wet.

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

A RICH MAN'S ADVICE.

C. F. Huntington Tells How He Became Rich—"Anything That Ought to be Done Can be Done."

I feel the danger that is ahead of us as American citizens in the propagation of doctrines which are unsound as their foundations. The rules of life that are requisite to success are so very few and simple that the average wage-worker needs no one to instruct him in them.

When I was a boy I earned and saved in one year, by the most rigid economy, \$84, and at the end of that year I was a millionaire.

Nearly all of the great merchants of New York city commenced as boys without other advantages than habits of health, industry and frugality.

For years the business of growing capons has been reported to be one of great profit; especially has this been done by the writers of books on caponizing, and by the manufacturers of capons.

Several Agricultural Stations have of late experimented in the line, and it would be a good thing if the bulletins on caponizing could be placed in every would-be-capon grower's hands.

I was to state emphatically, that the capon cannot be raised to make a grow materially larger than the cock, giving both the same care. I am not blind to the advantages of caponizing surplus fowls, but think I am justified in saying that the profits are small, much smaller than many writers try to have us think.

When I was a boy I earned and saved in one year, by the most rigid economy, \$84, and at the end of that year I was a millionaire.

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

SOME NEW GLASGOW SKULLS.

The next was the single skull shell race, and the many friends of Patterson and Skinner admired the way in which they showed their superiority through the water.

New York, Sept. 7.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade, which is issued tomorrow, will say: "The business outlook is much like an April day, with alternate clouds and sunshine. In some branches strong improvement still continues, while in others, trade is diminishing. In the adjustment to new conditions such conflicting signs are to be expected and the more because the deferred business which had awaited a settlement was by no means evenly distributed.

He is so full of himself that he is quite empty.

Honor and ease are seldom bed-fellows.

Horizontal eyebrows, full and regular, show great understanding, deliberation and capacity for planning and execution.

When I was a boy I earned and saved in one year, by the most rigid economy, \$84, and at the end of that year I was a millionaire.

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

The young man looked at the bill and said: "Yes."

cusker is the skin & Shea's and by Camille Madeline at work, this sea-

decorated by with the Order. This makes received by

ry W. Elmer, time on any rly N. J., er's company, decided not to a season, and to two weeks held by him at

CRIME. gentleman had amusing, ex- h would lead ntion in the esseau. It to a hatter's bought a hat rd and shape. Shortly after- up and other wearing the bought a hat filled purse in watch in the

to the station elucidating the se articles had lon, and was d that official n, who was d lost a purse, an had found the missing, but, f disappeared. f its contents ings, whereas rly as many

ons was soon an almost in- rrest of a d the theft of The contents increased by rberies; and n passed into a, simply be- the peculiar hat this style only by one badge of an ickpockets, so enchman for a ment was sup- had shortly f other simi- named by the e himself did and probably purpose, they,

some thieves peculiar man- returning home with a box con- tains and other on thieves saw the impression very valuable. it. When the one on the spot, out at one side, the other and

disappointing in his thieves, but the kind of con- tem very liber- amongst his can be better on all who who soon suffer- services of a in their behalf, is like a "nest ing heard of steps to secur- and the police ace their hands of thieves.

at humor, too, in lace at the late his funeral, for al to the occur- a large num- entry actually ryemen. After s, the empty other people's some evidence of the arrest of Similarly, at a our ladies were, s and one of his missing ex- found by the s pocket. A d been treated the remaining were found be-

FRUIT. one of the chief in Nova Scotia, years ago, pur- of lots near the elated for the r. Many purchased by ville and in throughout the have generally means that in- Co.'s weekly re- sponse in mak- choice fruit in has been friend- different own- Philadelphia. A gentleman few days ago, ld be a large of these would be All other fruits erage crop.

er medicines—a iver pills and mach tonic.

an the tongue,

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Lamb was higher last week, owing to the absence of P. B. Island and a scarcity of local stocks. Beef and mutton are easy. Choice small pigs sold up to 8c, but that is the outside figure for the best; ordinary pigs sell around 7c. Butter is steady, and choice tubs are firm at our quotations. Eggs are steady. Lambskins are higher. Vegetables generally are cheaper. There is a great range in the quality of apples offered, and therefore in the prices also. A few blackberries are offered at 10 to 14c per box. Three kinds of cranberries are quoted. Wild duck are now occasionally seen on the market. There is an abundance of both green and ripe tomatoes. The blueberry crop is not yet wholly exhausted.

Wholesale.

Beef (butcher) per carcass, \$ 0.06 ' 0.07 Beef (country) per qr. per lb., 0.04 ' 0.06 Bacon, per lb., 0.05 ' 0.06 Veal, carcasses, 0.04 ' 0.06 Hides, per lb., 0.08 ' 0.10 Butter (in tubs) per lb., 0.17 ' 0.19 Butter (in casks) per lb., 0.15 ' 0.17 Eggs, per dozen, 0.20 ' 0.22 Potatoes, per bush, 1.00 ' 1.10 Cabbages, per doz., 0.40 ' 0.50 Onions, per doz., 0.40 ' 0.50 Parsnips, per doz., 0.40 ' 0.50 Lamb skins, each, 0.05 ' 0.06 Calf skins, per doz., 0.05 ' 0.06 Hides, per doz., 0.04 ' 0.04 Tanned hides, per doz., 0.04 ' 0.04 Sheepskins, per doz., 0.04 ' 0.04

Retail.

Beef, corned, per lb., 0.06 ' 0.10 Pork, per lb., 0.06 ' 0.10 Ham, per lb., 0.06 ' 0.10 Bacon, per lb., 0.06 ' 0.10 Butter, per lb., 0.17 ' 0.19 Eggs, per dozen, 0.20 ' 0.22 Potatoes, per bush, 1.00 ' 1.10 Cabbages, per doz., 0.40 ' 0.50 Onions, per doz., 0.40 ' 0.50 Parsnips, per doz., 0.40 ' 0.50 Lamb skins, each, 0.05 ' 0.06 Calf skins, per doz., 0.05 ' 0.06 Hides, per doz., 0.04 ' 0.04 Tanned hides, per doz., 0.04 ' 0.04 Sheepskins, per doz., 0.04 ' 0.04

As noted in Monday's Sun, the market was bare of codfish, and therefore the sch. L. M. Ellis, which came in with 500 qts. cod and pollock, and the Weston, with about 100 qts., were able to secure a considerable advance in prices. Even pollock sold higher. Though the catch of pollock has been large, a good many are being shipped to the states, and the catch of cod is undoubtedly short, and these facts of course influenced the market. Wolves and Rippling herring are quoted. Some Shelburne and Barrington have been received, but only a small lot.

Codfish, medium, dry, 4.00 ' 4.10 Codfish, per 100 lbs. large dry, 4.25 ' 4.35 Haddock, do, 1.20 ' 1.25 Pollock, do, 1.20 ' 1.25 Herring, per doz., 2.00 ' 2.00 Wolves, per doz., 1.75 ' 1.75 Grand Manan mediod, per box, 0.60 ' 0.60 Lengthwise 0.70 ' 0.70 Retail. 0.09 ' 0.09 Haddock, per lb., 0.09 ' 0.09 Finnan Haddies, per lb., 0.09 ' 0.09

Codfish, per lb., 0.09 ' 0.09 Haddock, per lb., 0.09 ' 0.09 Finnan Haddies, per lb., 0.09 ' 0.09

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC. Oats are cheaper, but hay is considerably higher than it was a week or two ago. The farmers appear to have become firmer in their ideas. Some Carleton county hay is now being sent to the Boston market. There is still an occasional enquiry for timothy seed, and the price is higher than in the height of the season. Beans are scarce and firmer in the west, as it is just between seasons and there are few to be had. This market has advanced a little.

Oats (local) on track, 0.37 ' 0.38 ' P. Island, 0.09 ' 0.09 Ontario, 0.09 ' 0.09 Small lots, 0.40 ' 0.40 Beans, Canadian, per 100 lbs., 1.55 ' 1.60 Prime, 1.55 ' 1.60 Potatoes, 3.65 ' 3.65 Hay, on track, 1.20 ' 1.20 Small lots, 1.10 ' 1.10 Rice, 0.34 ' 0.34 Feed Timothy, American, 0.11 ' 0.12 Seed Clover, 0.11 ' 0.12 Alsike Clover, 0.12 ' 0.12

The Acadia Grocers Co. advanced yellow sugars 1-8c on Monday, and this market responded. Granulated sells at 4-8c. A cargo of 4000 bags arrived Monday on the Merritt Bros. & Co. The market was quite bare, probably not more than 300 sacks being in sight. Java, per lb., Green, 0.31 ' 0.32

Table with columns for commodity name and price. Includes items like Jamaica, Boston Lima, American Water White, Canadian Water White, etc.

Table with columns for commodity name and price. Includes items like Sugar, White Ex. C., Yellow, Dark Yellow, etc.

Table with columns for commodity name and price. Includes items like Coffee, Mutton, Eggs, etc.

Table with columns for commodity name and price. Includes items like Flour, Meal, etc.

Table with columns for commodity name and price. Includes items like Flour, Meal, etc.

Table with columns for commodity name and price. Includes items like Flour, Meal, etc.

Table with columns for commodity name and price. Includes items like Flour, Meal, etc.

Table with columns for commodity name and price. Includes items like Flour, Meal, etc.

Table with columns for commodity name and price. Includes items like Flour, Meal, etc.

Table with columns for commodity name and price. Includes items like Flour, Meal, etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.

For Week Ending September 11.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Sept 4-Sch Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston, C. B. Laechler, mds and pass. Sch Wendall Burpee, 89, Miller, from Boston, Adams, and pass. Sch Westfield, 80, Lunan, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Stella Maud, 88, Miller, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

QUOTATIONS ARE WITHOUT CHANGE THIS WEEK.

Table with columns for commodity name and price. Includes items like Old Mines Sydenham, Spring Hill, English, etc.

IRON, NAILS, ETC.

Table with columns for commodity name and price. Includes items like Refined, Cast Iron, etc.

COMPLAINT ABOUT FREIGHT CHARGES.

We have received the following letter from British Guiana, and publish it in order that it may reach the people chiefly interested in Canada. It is to be hoped that our friends in St. John will see to it that no obstacles stand in the way of direct trade with our fellow-colonists in British Guiana. Georgetown, British Guiana, Aug. 11, 1894.

Dear Sir-The following letter from S. A. Harvey Culpepper, who is town agent for some of our largest sugar plantations, speaks for itself: To E. D. Mackay, Georgetown: Dear Sir-My attention has been directed by one of our merchants in the sugar business to the fact that the railway charges from St. John and Halifax to Montreal and Lower Canada are in many instances more expensive than those levied by the steamer being availed of for carrying sugar, and that sugar can be delivered by rail from New York to Montreal at a much cheaper rate. These excessive charges are of course the result of the consideration of those desirous of furthering the sugar business direct with Canada, and I point out to you, as those interested in the extension of our trade relationship. Yours truly, S. A. HARVEY CULPEPPER.

As I learn that stevedore charges in St. John are so high that it is almost impossible to ship by that port for western provinces. Why, we are told down here that owing to the fact it is cheaper to ship to Montreal than to St. John, that our merchants here should be remedied? I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, E. D. MACKAY.

(Readers of The Sun will remember that the Journal published quite a long interview with Mr. D. D. LeDrew when he was in St. John en route to the World's Fair over a year ago. He expressed the belief that a large trade could be developed between Canada and British Guiana.

MARRIAGES.

LOVE-DAVIES-In this city, on Sept. 6th, by the Rev. J. J. Baker, M. A., Crawford Love and Mrs. Mary E. Davies of St. Martin's.

MORROW-LANE-In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Sept. 6th, by Rev. Dr. Carey, Walter Lane and Miss Ida M. Morrow.

WALKER-DORMAN-At the residence of the bride's father, on Sept. 6th, by Rev. Henry W. Wash, Nicholas Walker and Mary Ann Dorman, both of this city.

SECOND-CHAPMAN-On Wednesday, Sept. 6th, at St. John, by the Rev. Dr. L. W. Little, rector, Geo. Second of Appleton, and Miss Maudie Chapman of Sussex.

GLOBE-POTTER-At the residence of the bride's father, on Sept. 6th, by the Rev. W. W. Barrett, Frederick Potter and Mrs. M. W. E. Potter.

CARLE-VEYHER-In this city, on Aug. 29th, by the Rev. J. J. Halse, Capt. Stanley M. Carle and Miss M. V. Veyher.

WILKINS-CROMBIE-At the home of the bride's parents, on Sept. 6th, by the Rev. W. Wash, Nicholas Wilkins and Miss Maudie Crombie.

SCOTT-CLARK-On Sept. 10th, in Trinity Church, St. John, N. B., by the Rev. Wm. H. Hough, William Henry Scott and Agnes Clark, youngest daughter of the late John H. Walker.

ROBERTSON-FISH-At the residence of the bride's father, on Sept. 7th, by the Rev. W. W. Barrett, Robert Robertson and Miss Maudie Fish.

DUNLAP-DINSMORE-In this city, on Sept. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Teasdale, M. H. Dunlap and Miss Maudie Dinsmore, both of this city.

DEATHS.

DICKSON-At Nauwigewauk, Edward Dickson, in his 81st year, leaving a widow and five daughters.

JEFFRIES-At Sussex, on Sept. 1st, Dr. Jeffrey's son, aged 19 years.

POTTER-At Upper, on Jan. 28th, William R. Potter, leaving a wife and seven children.

MASSON-On Sept. 4th, on board of steamer Cumberland, on passage from Boston to St. John, Mrs. Mary Ann Masson, aged 80 years.

STACKHOUSE-In Carleton on Saturday, Sept. 8th, after a lingering illness, of Mrs. Robert Stackhouse and daughter of the late David N. and Martha Mason.

The worst thing about an astigmatism is that it does not show itself in one's eyes.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending September 11.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Sept 4-Sch Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston, C. B. Laechler, mds and pass. Sch Wendall Burpee, 89, Miller, from Boston, Adams, and pass. Sch Westfield, 80, Lunan, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Stella Maud, 88, Miller, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

BRITISH PORTS.

At Newport, Sept 5, ship Celeste Burville, from St. John. At Londonderry, Sept 1, bark Cognati, Ollivari, from Chatham, NB. At Port Natal, Aug 5, brig Westaway, Westaway, from East London. At Cardiff, Sept 3, ship Sardinian, McLean, from Antwerp. At Liverpool, Sept 3, ship J. D. Ewerst, from Liverpool. At Plymouth, Sept 3, ship Kingsport, Mulcahy, from Liverpool. At Manchester, Sept 2, bark Augusta, Gulhaugen, from St. John. At Cape Town, Aug 12, bark Mauna Loa, Graham, from New York. At Barbados, Aug 2, brig Louie, Cook, from St. John.

ARRIVED.

Sept 4-Sch Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston, C. B. Laechler, mds and pass. Sch Wendall Burpee, 89, Miller, from Boston, Adams, and pass. Sch Westfield, 80, Lunan, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Stella Maud, 88, Miller, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

Sept 3-Sch Ontario, 288, Upham, from Sydney, C. A. P. Forrester, from St. John. Sch James Barber, 90, Camp, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

Sept 1-Bark Emanuele Mainetto, Olvarti, from Swansea. Sept 3-Sch Nellie Waters, Granville, from Transvaal. Sept 4-Sch E. Barton, from Rockport. Sept 4-Sch New Brunswick, Hilary, from Boston. Sept 4-Sch Fishing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan. Sept 4-Sch H. M. Barnes, Price, from City Island. Sept 4-Sch Rene, French, for Providence. Sept 4-Sch Romeo Campbell, for City Island. Sept 4-Sch S. V. A. for St. John. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending September 11.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Sept 4-Sch Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston, C. B. Laechler, mds and pass. Sch Wendall Burpee, 89, Miller, from Boston, Adams, and pass. Sch Westfield, 80, Lunan, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Stella Maud, 88, Miller, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

BRITISH PORTS.

At Newport, Sept 5, ship Celeste Burville, from St. John. At Londonderry, Sept 1, bark Cognati, Ollivari, from Chatham, NB. At Port Natal, Aug 5, brig Westaway, Westaway, from East London. At Cardiff, Sept 3, ship Sardinian, McLean, from Antwerp. At Liverpool, Sept 3, ship J. D. Ewerst, from Liverpool. At Plymouth, Sept 3, ship Kingsport, Mulcahy, from Liverpool. At Manchester, Sept 2, bark Augusta, Gulhaugen, from St. John. At Cape Town, Aug 12, bark Mauna Loa, Graham, from New York. At Barbados, Aug 2, brig Louie, Cook, from St. John.

ARRIVED.

Sept 4-Sch Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston, C. B. Laechler, mds and pass. Sch Wendall Burpee, 89, Miller, from Boston, Adams, and pass. Sch Westfield, 80, Lunan, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Stella Maud, 88, Miller, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

Sept 3-Sch Ontario, 288, Upham, from Sydney, C. A. P. Forrester, from St. John. Sch James Barber, 90, Camp, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

Sept 1-Bark Emanuele Mainetto, Olvarti, from Swansea. Sept 3-Sch Nellie Waters, Granville, from Transvaal. Sept 4-Sch E. Barton, from Rockport. Sept 4-Sch New Brunswick, Hilary, from Boston. Sept 4-Sch Fishing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan. Sept 4-Sch H. M. Barnes, Price, from City Island. Sept 4-Sch Rene, French, for Providence. Sept 4-Sch Romeo Campbell, for City Island. Sept 4-Sch S. V. A. for St. John. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending September 11.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Sept 4-Sch Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston, C. B. Laechler, mds and pass. Sch Wendall Burpee, 89, Miller, from Boston, Adams, and pass. Sch Westfield, 80, Lunan, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Stella Maud, 88, Miller, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

BRITISH PORTS.

At Newport, Sept 5, ship Celeste Burville, from St. John. At Londonderry, Sept 1, bark Cognati, Ollivari, from Chatham, NB. At Port Natal, Aug 5, brig Westaway, Westaway, from East London. At Cardiff, Sept 3, ship Sardinian, McLean, from Antwerp. At Liverpool, Sept 3, ship J. D. Ewerst, from Liverpool. At Plymouth, Sept 3, ship Kingsport, Mulcahy, from Liverpool. At Manchester, Sept 2, bark Augusta, Gulhaugen, from St. John. At Cape Town, Aug 12, bark Mauna Loa, Graham, from New York. At Barbados, Aug 2, brig Louie, Cook, from St. John.

ARRIVED.

Sept 4-Sch Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston, C. B. Laechler, mds and pass. Sch Wendall Burpee, 89, Miller, from Boston, Adams, and pass. Sch Westfield, 80, Lunan, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Stella Maud, 88, Miller, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

Sept 3-Sch Ontario, 288, Upham, from Sydney, C. A. P. Forrester, from St. John. Sch James Barber, 90, Camp, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

Sept 1-Bark Emanuele Mainetto, Olvarti, from Swansea. Sept 3-Sch Nellie Waters, Granville, from Transvaal. Sept 4-Sch E. Barton, from Rockport. Sept 4-Sch New Brunswick, Hilary, from Boston. Sept 4-Sch Fishing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan. Sept 4-Sch H. M. Barnes, Price, from City Island. Sept 4-Sch Rene, French, for Providence. Sept 4-Sch Romeo Campbell, for City Island. Sept 4-Sch S. V. A. for St. John. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending September 11.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Sept 4-Sch Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston, C. B. Laechler, mds and pass. Sch Wendall Burpee, 89, Miller, from Boston, Adams, and pass. Sch Westfield, 80, Lunan, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Stella Maud, 88, Miller, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

BRITISH PORTS.

At Newport, Sept 5, ship Celeste Burville, from St. John. At Londonderry, Sept 1, bark Cognati, Ollivari, from Chatham, NB. At Port Natal, Aug 5, brig Westaway, Westaway, from East London. At Cardiff, Sept 3, ship Sardinian, McLean, from Antwerp. At Liverpool, Sept 3, ship J. D. Ewerst, from Liverpool. At Plymouth, Sept 3, ship Kingsport, Mulcahy, from Liverpool. At Manchester, Sept 2, bark Augusta, Gulhaugen, from St. John. At Cape Town, Aug 12, bark Mauna Loa, Graham, from New York. At Barbados, Aug 2, brig Louie, Cook, from St. John.

ARRIVED.

Sept 4-Sch Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston, C. B. Laechler, mds and pass. Sch Wendall Burpee, 89, Miller, from Boston, Adams, and pass. Sch Westfield, 80, Lunan, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Stella Maud, 88, Miller, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

Sept 3-Sch Ontario, 288, Upham, from Sydney, C. A. P. Forrester, from St. John. Sch James Barber, 90, Camp, from Rockport, A. W. Adams, and pass. Sch Victoria, 123, Dixon, from Sydney, J. W. Smith, coal. Sch Vado, 119, Hatfield, from St. Andrews, J. M. Moore, flour and oil. Sch Carrie B. 97, Phipps, from Boston, J. F. Watson, flour and oil. Sch Ethel Granville, 99, Howard, from Perth Amboy, J. P. Maloney, flour.

Sept 1-Bark Emanuele Mainetto, Olvarti, from Swansea. Sept 3-Sch Nellie Waters, Granville, from Transvaal. Sept 4-Sch E. Barton, from Rockport. Sept 4-Sch New Brunswick, Hilary, from Boston. Sept 4-Sch Fishing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan. Sept 4-Sch H. M. Barnes, Price, from City Island. Sept 4-Sch Rene, French, for Providence. Sept 4-Sch Romeo Campbell, for City Island. Sept 4-Sch S. V. A. for St. John. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.

Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Coastal-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Sept 4-Sch Reid, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor.