The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1899.

NO. 76.

RILLED HIS RIVAL.

JOSEPH A. HOUGH WAYLAID AND MURDERED HARRY CHADWICK.

The Victim Was Engaged to a Girl

Harrform, Conn., July 17—Charged with killing a rivel of whom he was jealous, Joseph A. Hough is in prison here tonight guarded by Justice of the

He is accused of murdering Harry Chadwick in a midnight fight and throwing his body isto a creek. According to Hough's story, told tonight to Ooroner Davis, of Middletown, he followed Chadwick, and attempted to frighten him. Chadwick cut him on the chin with a rasor, and in a flerce fight which follow-

The case has many most sensational features.
Chadwick, it appears, was engaged to Miss Mary Smith, daughter of J. Tyler Smith; of Chester. Chadwick lived in New Britain and was 24 years old. He went down the Connecticut River to Chester on Saturday to spend Sunday at the home of his fiancee. Her father is well to do.

Hough has always been regarded as highly respectable, and it was known that he was of a religious turn of mind. When Sunday evening came Hough, Chadwick and Miss Smith all attended prayer meeting in the village, and all participated in the services.

After the meeting Hough was one of the 11-2 sant family party, with Chadwick, the young woman, her parents and her two brothers. He went to his room soon before Chadwick 12ft. After they had had ice cream Chadwick started for home on his bicycle, about half past eleven. At half past two this morning a cry was heard in Hough's room, and on going there Mr. Smith found him on the bed dressed but barefooted, with his chin bleeding and a rezor near him.

Dr. F. S. Smith sewed up the wound. A ladder was found at Hough'e window with blood stains on it, and soon after word was received that Chadwick had not reached home. An investigation was at once set on foot. Hough was too weak to talk. His bicycle was found with blood stains on it. Suspicion was at once aroused that as he had been jealous of Chadwick he had waylaid him.

A searching party, following Chad-

A searching party, following Chadwick's supposed route, discovered evidence of a struggle in the bushes near the road at Clark's Creek, in the hamlat the road at Clark's Creek, in the hamlet of Tylerville, not far from the Smith house. Bl.od, tufts of hair, bits of a broken bicycle and a raizor handle were found. The trail was followed through a potato field to the bank of a creek, where Frank Watrous had left a boat. The boat was missing, but was finally found near an ice house on a sand bank. There were discovered prints of bare feet, a paint covered hat, supposed to be Hough's, Chadwick's gold watch and chain, and hair resembling Chadwick's. It was evident that Chadwick had been murdered after a fierce fight, and his body sunk in the creek. The water is now being dragged.

Hough regained consciousness late this

been murdered after a fierce fight, and his body sunk in the creek. The water is now being dragged.

Hough regained consciousness late this afternoon, and confessed to Alden Smith, the girl's brother, that he had killed Chadwick and thrown the body into the river. He had gone out by means of a ladder to scale Chadwick, and was attacked by him, receiving a cut on the face with a razor. He then chocked Chadwick, but had no idea of killing him. When he found that the young man was dead he disposed of the body and returned home to kill himsel'. His condition is critical.

Chadwick's mother lives in Cobalt, but Chadwick had lived in Chester 12 years, until last fall, when he went to New Britain with Ernest Sheldon, at No. 674 Main streef. He was of slight build, boyish in aprearance, and of pleasant, inoffensive disposition. For some time there had been bitter feeling between him and Hough.

The latter went to Chester from Middletown a year ago to work, and boarded with the Misses Sarsh and Betsy Smith, aunts of Mary Smith, with whom he then became acquainted. She and Chadwick had been engaged two vears. After Chadwick moved to New Briton Hough began to make suit for the young woman's hand, and t en began to live at Smith's. But she preferred Chadwick, who called on her frequently, and

at Smith's. But she preferred Chadwick, who called on her frequently, and together the couple were often seen riding their wheels together through the country. Miss Smith is completely prostrated.

Coroner Davis, of Middletown, visited

Hough tonight. He told the coroner that when he tried to frighten Chadwick his rivel struck him with a razor and made the wound on his chin. It is known that Chadwick had brought a

razor with him.

It is learned in New Britain that Chadwick feared Hough would assault him, and had tried in vain to borrow a revolver before leaving Saturday night.

An American Bride's Journey.

A pretty little wedding was witness at Barry Dook English Congregation Church this morning by special licen and which was of a somewhat roman character. The bride was a lady named ties Pitman, who halls from St. Jahn, Tw Brunswick, the bridegreem being

Captain Kennedy, of the ship Octertyre, now ling at Barry. Miss Pitman only arrived at Barry about 9 o'clock this morning after travelling directly from her home in the company of her mother, and an hour afterwards she was led to the altar in the presence of a large number of friends, the officiating minister being the Rev. J. Mydyr Evans. Miss Pitman wore her travelling dress of blue material, with a hat strewn with corn flowers, and was attended by Miss Bass (Penarth) and another young lady as bridesmaids. The bridegrooms present to the bride included a gold brooch studded with rubies and diamonds, and a gold and diamond brooch to her bridesmaid. Mr. Stewart Murphy acted as best man, the bride being given away by Capt. Saunders, a relative, while among the friends present were Captain Caie, of the steam, alip Lahoja, Captain Murphy, Mr. C. Dalton and Mrs. Evans. Breakfast was partaken of at Barry hotel, where the health of the bride and bridegroom was heartily drank, and in the afternoon the Octertyne, with the newly-married coupl; a board, set sail for East London in South Africa, amid the good wishes of a large circle of friends and admirers. [South Wales Echo, July 6.

The Moncton Abduction Case.

The Moncton Abduction Case.

Moncron, July 20-The alleged abduetion case in which Andrew White is complainant and John McDonald is defeatures.
Chadwick, it appears, was engaged to Miss Mary Smith, daughter of J. Tyler Smith; of Chester. Chadwick lived in New Britain and was 24 years old. He went down the Connecticut River to Chester on Saturday to spend Sunday at the home of his fiancee. Her father is well to do.
Hough had been doing carpenter work for Mr. Smith, and had been living at his employer's house for three weeks. He had been paying much attention to Miss Smith, but she had repulsed his advances.
Hough has always been regarded as highly respectable, and it was known nothing about the girl said he had objected to McDonald's attention to his daughter and knew nothing about the girl said he had objected to McDonald's attention to his daughter and knew nothing about the girl said he had objected to McDonald's attention to his daughter and knew nothing about the girl said he had objected to the house as highly respectable, and it was known

S.H.&M. Bias Brush Edge Skirt Binding

protects the skirt—makes it wear longer—the indestructible brush edge is woven with long and short sides, the velveteen cut on bias is inserted between sides of head, making the famous Natural Skirt-Fitting Curve—no other binding can smoothly fit the skirt, no other is halfso handsome, so dressy, so durable—Next time you go shopping ask to see our binding and the best other binding, and you'll see the difference, and you'll also be convinced that velveteens cut from the piece are nowhere near suitable. S. H. & M. binding stock is made exclusively for binding, and is the only binding durable, dressy, handsome and economical.

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nomical.

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ing the night there was a heavy thunder and rain storm, and our Yarmouth friends on board the Viking neglecting to close their skylights received an impremptu bath during their slumbers.

7 o'clock—The yachtamen are busy about washing down decks while the cooks are busy getting breakfast ready.

3, m.—Steamer Hampstead arrives bound to St. John. Rev. Robert Fulton, of St. John, who came up on one of the yachts returned to St. John by the steamer. He was put on board by Wm.

yachts returned to St. John by the steamer. He was put on board by Wm. Holder of the yacht Bluenose, and as the latter was returning to the shore his small boat upset and Capt. Holder was thrown into the water. Capt. Egan of the Alberta put off in a boat and picked Capt. Holder up none the worst for a morning bath.

After breakfast the yachts were put in a shipshape order, and Dr. Lovett had his preity steam yacht Albatross decked from stem to stern with bunting. Other yachts in the squadron followed suit. The weather cleared up, with the prospects of a fine day.

Nine o'clock—Comodore Fairweather gives orders for the fieet to be ready to get under way at 10 o'clock. The tenders were busy for an hour, while yachtsmen

arriving off the wharf about 7 o'clock. A large crowd of Gagetown citizens assembled on the wharf to see yachts and a large number of the yachtsmen went ashore and patronized a high tea served in the Temperance hall by the ladies of the Gagetown Methodist church

The citizens were anxious for entertainment from the yachtsmen and a programme was arranged by The Tele-Graph representative and Frank Murdock

The refreshment tables were kept in place and the concert was commenced at 9 o'clock with the Rev. Dr. Parker, the club's chaplain, presiding. After a short address by Dr. Parker, Rev. J. N. Parker, pastor of the Gagetown Methodist

club's chaplain, presiding. After a shoraddress by Dr. Parker, Rev. J. N. Parker, pastor of the Gagetown Methodist church, welcomed the yachtsmen to

many were obliged to listen from the The entertainment went with a snap and was fally enjoyed. The squadron will get under way in the morning for Frederic'on. The yachts Grayling and Addie, with a cuple of others, arrived at Gagetown during the night. A race, yesterday, between the yachts Alburts and the Yarmouth yacht, Viking, waterciting. Theyachts arrived at Gage-town together, and were the leaders of the fleet.

A SAD DEATH.

T. E. FLEMING OF WOODSTOCK FOUND DEAD IN ST.

STEPHEN.

Gagetown.
The following programme was then carried through with an intermission for refreshments:—

The hall was crowded to the doors and

THE OTHER SIDE.

WHAT THE FILIPINOS THINK ABOUT THE UNITED

Have Made but Little Progress in the Campaign and Declares the Natives Are Still for Free

WASHINGTON, July 19-Senor Agoncillo, who styles himself "President of the Philippine Commission," is still in Paris. With him are Senor Luna and General Ruego de Dios. Two other nembers of the commission, Dr. Losada and Captain Marti, are now in Hong

Off the Inquest So He Can Attend An Excursion-Considerable In. A NewYork Herald correspondent inter viewed Senor Agoncillo today on the present situation in the Philippines. Agon-

> "I have read the account in this "I have read the account in this morning's Herald of the difficulties of the correspondents in Manila in getting their news out of the country. I have known of this for a long time.
>
> "The Manila newspaper La Oceana Espanola was suppressed by the military authorities out there because it expressed views contrary to those of the commanding general.

pressed views contrary to those of the commanding general.

"The Filipinos have still the same ideas and ambitions they slways had—namely, independence, and they will slways fight for it. From our point of view the Americans are really beaten, since they cannot hold their own, and it will be necessary to have many more thousand men to conquer the islands.

"Look at this map, which represents Luzen. The Americans took Manila and advanced on Malolos, and then to

"We desire peace, but peace obtained with honor. That is the aspiration of our people.

"When I was at Washington I made great efforts, as Aguinaldo's delegate, to arrange the affairs of our people on a most friendly basis with the American government. I asked the president for the independence of the Filipinos, and assured him that our people would be extremely grateful to the United States.

"Again, I pointed out to the president in an another note that it was unnecersary to send more troops to the Philipines during the armistice, as that would be interpreted as a threat by our people.

"I asked for an audience with the president, but all my overtures were coldly declined.

"Where, I ask the American people, in the name of the Filipinos, is the recognition of the independence of our country, as has been promised us? It would be more honorable for the Americans to declare our independence than to continue as they are doing. What the American constitution says applies equally to us, viz.—that no people ought to be governed without the consent of that people.

"It may be said that to withdraw your troops and declare our independence would be against the amour propre of the American people, but in this case it would be a false amour propre."

"Have you any prepetition to make which would open the way for peace?" I asked.

p."If I had," was the answer, "it would

Hicks—"Here's something I can't understand. Morgan is a posthumous child; and yet his sister, who to my knowledge was alive some time before Morgan was born, claims to be five or six years younger than he."

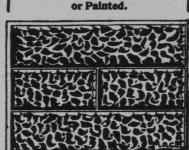
Wicks—"Yes; it seems rather curlous to Morgan's sister."

ALL HEADACHES

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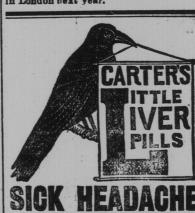
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ton, and not to the people at large, through the intervention of newspapers. If the United States government desires to arrange matters with the Filipinos I shall be happy to do all I can to promote a good understanding and eid toward the establishment of peace."

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

The worker of the control of the section of the sec



Positively cured by these They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A periect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue
Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Doses

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's

Insist and demand D"HI had," was the answer, "It would Carter's Little Liver

THE SEMI-WEEK: Y TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 22, 1899.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

MR. HARGROVE GIVEN THE DISPUTED MUSQUASH SEAT.

Mr. Balcolm Presents a Claim to ers Given Power to Issue Bonds

for Heating and Ventilating.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council was held Iuesday. There were present Warden Maxwell, Couns. Sears, (Colwell, McMulkin, Macrae, Seaton, Christie, Stackhouse, War-ing, Millidge, Tufts, McGoldrick, Robin-

heard Mr. Wallace on behalf of Mr.
Balcom and Mr Baxier on behalf of Mr.
Hargrove, the committee are of opinion ask for the money if they did not need that Mr. Hargrove having the majority of votes, was elected, and they recom-

Coun. Sears seconded the motion, on the ground that the opinion of the county secretary should be taken.

By way of explanation, Coun. Lee stated before the meeting he had talked to men on both sides and they were willing to have the matter run ever. He thought this the eariest way out of the

difficulty.

Coun. Macrae thought the council had been pretty well informed on the matter under dispute. The committee hadgone pretty thoroughly into the evidence. He depricated the introduction of politics into the matter by Coun. Sears, who had stated that he was a liber.

Sears, who had stated that he was a Liberal. He moved in amendment that the report be adopted and the recommendations carried out.

Coun. Sears stated he had not introduced politics, but had merely referred to the fact that he was a Liberal.

Coun. McLeod said that Coup. Macrae was the first to introduce politics. He had done this in the naming of the committee, which he had not given the warden the opportunity of appointing the committee.

Coup, Macrae-I offered to put any one

Chur. McLeod—1 understood that the ommittee was really named by Coun.

Cour. Macrae indignantly denied this and Cour. McLeod withdrew his remarks, but said the evidence showed that crooked work had been done in the election and he moved for the reading of the evidence taken by the committee. He felt that the committee were not as well informed on the matter as they might be.

Cour. Christie supported the motion on the ground that the report recommended the seating of the man who secured a majority of the votes. The evidence, he thought, would not inform the council very much.

Cour. Seaton said he had made up his mind months before the investigation, and all the evidence that could be produced would not change his mind. He believed the man with the most votes should be seated.

Coun. Les thought the evidence should be read as the committee was appointed to investigate the case and report. He held that the council was not fully informed until they had heard the evidence showed that the voting lists had been tampered with and names added which did not properly belong there. He would not say by which side the names had been added, but did not think the committee should have given a judgment in favor of the man who received a majority of votes when it was a majority of a padded lst.

The amendment to the amendment carried, although it was stated that the reading would take two or three hours.

argued that Mr. Balcolm was not quali-fied, and that Mr. Hargrove was. The amendment was put and carried

as follows:-For-Colwell, McMulkin, Seaton, Waring, Christie, Millidge, Macrae, Tufts, Cochrane, Dean, Lowell, Catherwood,

Cochrane, Dean, Lowell, Catherwood, Fownes—13.

Nays—Sears, Allan, Stackhouse, Mc-Leod, Hogan, Lee—6.

Mr. Hargrove was then sworn.

The finance committee recommended the payment of the usual quarterly account amounting to \$1,081.66; they also recommend the issuing of \$5,000 for the heating and ventilating of the hospi al as inadvisable in view of the large surplus on hand; the secretary reported having called for tenders for count printing, and no tenders being received but a letter from Mr. Knodell agreeing to continue the printing for the ensuing year under his contract for the past year: It was recommended that his offer be accepted.

On motion of Coun. Christie the report was adopted with the exception of the section referring to the general public hospital.

Couns. Sears, (Colwell, McMulkin, Macrae, Seaton, Christie, Stackhouse, Waring, Millidge, Tufts, McGoldrick, Robinson, Catherwood, Lowell, McLeod, Lee, Horgan, Fownes, Ruddick, Cochran.

After the minutes were read and approved, the following report of the committee appointed to investigate the Musquash election case was read:—

"To the Warden and Council of the Municipality of the City and County of St. John:—

"The special committee to which was referred the Musquash contested election matter, beg leave to report:—

"1. That they met and elected County of the Chairman, and examined several witnesses under oath, and after having heard Mr. Wallace on behalf of Mr.

Ald. McMulkin spoke on the same

of votes, was elected, and they recommend that he be allowed to take his ment at the council board as councillor representing the parish of Musquash.

"2. The evidence taken befor the committee is herewith submitted.

"Respectfully submitted,

"(Signed) JCEPH LEE,

"Chairman."

When the report was read, Coun. Lee moved that the report lie on the table to see if it could not be arranged that the men run another election.

Ald. McMulkin spoke on the same lines.

Coun. Allan, one of the hospital commissioners, said the institution had been run so economically that a surplus had accumulated. To run the hospital it was necessary to have a surplus for emergencies. Repairs were needed to the roof of the wing, which would absorb all surplus. The claims of the public on the hospital made it necessary to increase the staff and hence the expense.

Coun. Seaton poke on the same lines.

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Coun. Seaton word in a surplus for emergencies. Repairs were needed to the roof of the wing, which would absorb all surplus. The claims of the public on the hospital it was necessary to have a surplus for emergencies. Repairs were needed to the roof of the wing, which would absorb all surplus. The claims of the public on the hospital it was necessary to have a surplus for emergencies. Repairs were needed to the roof of the wing, which would absorb all surplus for emergencies. Repairs were needed to the roof of the wing, which would absorb all surplus for emergencies. Repairs were needed to the roof of the wing, which would absorb all surplus for emergencies. Repairs were needed to the roof of the wing, which would absorb all surplus for emergencies.

the section as reported be adopted.

Cour. Lee said that if Cour. Allan assured him the necessary repairs were to be made this season he would vote for the bonds.
Coun. Allan said that the roof would

be repaired if possible. He was afraid the season had already been too far ad-

vanced.

The amendment was lost, and Counse Christie's motion carried and the report as amended was carried.

A communication from John B. Armstrong complaining that Cornellous Calahan, field driver of No. 8 district, Simonds, had refused to perform his duty, was referred to the councillors.

Coup. Lee gave notice that he would move for an amendment to the road act, and the council adjourned.

A VANCOUVER LADY

Oured of Asthma After Eight Years of Al most Constant Suffering-She Says the Absolute Freedom From Diseas Seems Like a Dream-Clark's Kola Compound Cures.

Ompound Cures.

Mrs. J. Wise, Mt. Pleasant, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from bronchial asthma for the past eight years, many times having to sit up nearly all night. Through the advice of a friend who had been cured by Clarke's Kola Compound I resolved as a last re-ort to try it. The first bottle did not relieve me much, but before I had finished the third bottle the attacks ceased altogether, and during the past six months of damp and cold weather have not had a single attack. It seems something like a dream to be free from this worst of all diseases after so many years of suffering. I have since my recovery recommended this remedy to others suffering as I was, and know many others in this city whom it has cured. I consider it a marvelous femedy, and would urge any person suffering from this disease to try it."

Three bottles are guaranteed to cure. A free sample bottle of Clarke's Kola Compound will be sent free to any person who has asthma, mentioning this paper. Address the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., sole Canadian agents, 121 Church street. Toronto, Clarke's Kola Compound should not be Ont. Clarke's Kola Compound should not be confounded with the other Kola preparations on the market, as this is altogether a different preparation, designated especially for the cure of asthma. All druggists. Price \$2.00 per bottle.

A Kentucky Feude.

Coun. Les thought the widenes should be read as the committee was appointed to investigate the case and report. He held that the control was not fully informed until they had heard the widenes on which judgment had been passed that the votting lists and been tampered with and name and been added, but did not think the committee should have given the wideness of the would not asy by which side the names had been added, but did not think the committee should have given as majority of a padded let.

The amendment to the amendment carried, although it was stated that he reading would take two or three hours.

The smeading of the evidenes occupied more to speak but Warden Maxwell the following had been added, but the following had been added to have resulted the same and a member of the committee he could not be heard. He shan handed Warden Maxwell the following had been added to have resulted to without the result of the heard, had been a deciding of the evidence occupied to have resulted to have r

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

THEY TOTAL FOR THE YEAR ABOUT FIVE AND A HALF

Of This About Four Million is Charged to Capital Account, and Something Over a Million to In-Brunswick and St. John.

OTTAWA, July 18-The supplementary stimates for the year 1899-1900 were brought down this afternoon. They total \$5,497,343. Of this \$3,898,556 is charged to capital and \$1,898,556 to income.

The following are for the Intercolonial:-tables.
mprovements Point Tupper.
mprove water service, Moncton...
leigraph service.
mgine houses and improvements...

New appliances.
Refrigerator cars
Scales at Pictou, Drummondville and
North Sydney.
Subway at Christie's Crossing, Amherst.
Tredging at Pictou predging at Pictou wharf....... levator at Halifax.... ffices at Moncton....

Prince Edward Island Bailway from Charlottetown to Murray Harbor and Hillsborough bridge..... storage..... Improvements below St Mary's cur-

territory.

Miscellaneous expenses
Required to maintain prisoners.
Pay of militia officers and men.
Food, clothing and necessary transportation.
Trains, roads and bridges.
Telegraph lines in British Columbia and Yukon district from Benneut to Dawson and branch to Atlin City.
Quesnelle to Atlin, British Columbir, via Stickene River and Teslin Lake, about 900 mfl:s of telegraph lines.
Public buildings Yukon district.

to port near Ryde. They were then travelling at such a rate that the press boat, going at a speed of eleven knots an hour, was unable to keep the pace with the Shamrock, though the wind lightened considerably after leaving the Nab lightship. The wind freshened after passing Cowes and both boats took in their spinnakers and started on the broad reach to the Solent started on the broad reach to the Solent buoy. After jibing around they reached back finishing with a short tack to make the home mark. The Shamrock won MILLIONS.

easily, arriving at the finish line at 3.46.00. Experts were satisfied that the Sham-rock would be able to give a good ac-count of herself in the contest for the America's cup.

Church Dedication

A very interesting event took place a Portage Rock, York county, on Sabbath, July 16th, when St. Luke's Presbyterian church, was solemnly set apart as a place

slightly. It was at once noticed that she was sailing nearly, half a point nearer the wind than the Britannia. The Shamrock was carrying her mainsail, jib headed topsail, jib and foresail. The Britannia carried the same canvas but in addition her club topsail. The Shamrock was half a mile ahead passing Warner.

Hogarth was of the helm of the challengar. The boat held up admirably

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several elements, all of
which are selected, because
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Hend us your name and
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you two dozen to sell to
your friends. Return the
money when all are sold,
and we will give you this
elegant watch and chain
air rifles, gold rings, etc.

Manufacturing Co. National Manufacturing Co. PT. 25. TORONTO.

QUEBEC, July 18-Quebec has again been visited by a disastrous fire, this time destroying over sixty houses. About church, was solemnly set apart as a place of worship. It was a day long to be remembered by all who took part in the service. A large congregation assembled which more than taxed to its utmost the seating capacity of the church. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. J. C. Robertson, while an impressive opening sermon was preached by Rev. A. D. Archibald, of Sackville, formerly missionary in this field, who based his remarks on 1 Cor. 3—ii.

In the afternoon another large crowd the corner of Richardson street and bouleseating capacity of the church. The
dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev.
J. C. Robertson, while an impressive
opening sermon was preached by Rev.
A. D. Archibald, of Sackville, formerly
missionary in this field, who based his
remarks on I Cor. 3—ii.
In the afternoon another large crowd
assembled and listened to an appropriate
of book for his text John iv, 23.
The church was again well filled in
the evening to hear Rev. T. Pierce, resident Methodist minister, who treated
his hearers to a very carefully prepared
and datess from I. Cor., I., 23, 24. During
the services a choir is du by Miss Annie
Forbes, who presided at the organ, furinshed excellent and appropriate music.
The church, which was admired by
all for its neatness and its suitability to
metit meeds of the people as a comorrivable place of worship, was begun only
less form to church, which was admired by
termination of the work is due to the untimp efforts of Mr. Frank Baird, student
missionary during the summer of 1898.
And Bourget in order to stop the
proprietor, a reofer,
who have about
terming of the work is due to the untimp efforts of Mr. Frank Baird, student
massionary during the summer of 1898.
The total cost of this building, which
complete the surrounding districts.
The total cost of this building, which
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was very dry and ignited like timdirect many to be a served. Present and the surrounding districts.
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from the surrounding districts.
The total cost of this building, which
complete the proprietor, and the proprietor of the work is due to the untimp efforts of Mr. Frank Baird, student
to be placed working the proprietor of the working the complete the corner of St. Joseph and Caron streets
who have be

GOLD MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

coal mine at Kyushu, Japan, on the morning of June 15.

Two hundred men and women were all the mine when an explosion of coal gas took place.

People living in the neighborhood assayed to go into the pit from a side entrance, but were driven back by sufficent gas laten pit, but it was some time before people could go into the shaft.

Dy to the night of the 16th only five bodies had been recovered and these with charred and with terribly injured limbs. The work of recovering corpses was still going on when the Olympia sailed.

Mr. Khiracka, M. P., who is now travelling in America, is the principal owner of the mine and his loss resulting from the disaster is roughly astivated at loo of the circumstances it is not at loo of the New Brunswick Medical Society opened today. The commissioners are much blamed for not ordering the restitution of loot taken by rebels.

The commissioners are much blamed for not ordering the restitution of loot taken by rebels.

The commissioners are much blamed for not ordering the restitution of loot taken by rebels.

Mr. Korina when the explosion have been on a small scale and conducted with limited capital. There have been no large mines or miles, and much of the work has been done in an unsystematic way, and with little related to the proper development of the resources of the goll-fields. There has been to follow the vern as long as the work paid, and when the pay-streak pinched out, was faulted for another though the total yield of the Province has not a small scale.

Mr. Khiracka, M. P., who is now travelling in America, is the principal owner of the mine and his loss resulting from the disaster is roughly astivated at the second of the converted of the supporters request the disaster. The commissioners are much blamed for not ordering the restitution of loot taken by rebels.

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The gold measures of Nova Scotia form an slmost continuous belt along the Atlantic coast of the Province, 260 miles, the width varying from 10 to 75 miles. O'course this whole area is not auriferous, but gold-bearing deposits may be expected, and are found over a very large part of it. The gold measures fall naturally into two groups, the lower or quartzite, and the upper, or slate group. The beds forming these measures were originally deposited horizontally, but have been slowly moved by powerful pressure, which has folded them into a series of huge undulations, roughly parallel sure, which has folded them into a series of huge undulations, roughly parallel with the coast. Both the rich veins and the large bodies of low-grade ore follow the lines of stratification and occur at well defined points along the anticlinal axes of the folds. To locate the deposits on the surface and to develop them in depth, a knowledge of the structure of the anticlinal folds is the first necessity. The work of the Galogical Survey has done much towards extending this knowledge, and will be of great service in future explorations.

FIRE RAGING IN QUEBEC.

and looking for higher grade ore, there will be exploitation on a large scale, and the low grade ores will be worked extensively. There seems to be no reason why these low grade deposits cannot be made to pay well wherever they are of sufficient extent to warrant the erection of large mills. The Nova Scotia ores are free-milling, as a rule, and can be worked cheaply and with little difficulty. Of course there is plenty of opportunity to make mistakes in this field as well as others. Proper selection of locality and development of the deposit before investing in machinery are imperative. Caution is needed, and the reckless promoter is to be avoided. There is no doubt, however, that there are chances in the field, and that the next two or three years will see extensive developments there.—[Engineering and Mining Journal.]

MORE SAMOA FIGHTING.

THE TROUBLE IS APPARENTLY NOT AT AN END BY ANY

MEANS.

supreme court if Dr. Chambers leaves the island. If there is no vacancy, then either Hunter or Mair may be designa-

To Vote on Sunday Cars.

Winnipeg, July 18—A bill giving power to the city of Winnipeg to submit the question of Sunday cars to a vote of the people, received a second reading in the Manitoba legislature last night. The vote was a tie, 14 to 14, when the speaker gave the casting vote in favor of the bill. This power was taken from all municipalities three wears ago through the cipalities three years ago through the efforts of a few country members.

President for University of Cali-

meeting of the board of regents of the rure mining in this field, it seems probable, will be of a widely different character from that which has been carried on in the past. Instead of small mines, following only the richer veins and condition asked by him. GOOD ROADS.

Some Advice on Operating the Statute Labor System-The Commuted Statute Labor System in Barton Township. stion of good roads is of more

The question of good roads is of more than passing interest just now when the time for performing the statute labor is at hand. Below we publish extracts from the bylaws of a township where the statute labor has been commuted, showing what method of procedure it is following in maintaining and improving the roads. But, as nearly all the roadmaking in this received is done on the statute labor. province is done on the statute labor



▲ CONCRETE CULVERT, WITH WING WALLS
OF CONCRETE.

plan, particular attention should be given to having the work planned and done in the very best way. The great drawback to the system is that no definite or uniform method of doing the work is followed. As many different systems of roadmaking are to be found, as there are different pathmasters. This has resulted in good and bad kinds of roads in very short distances, and, instead of procuring permanent roads, outlined after some definite and durable plan, has furnished as with a kind of patchwork roadmaking that is unsightly to begin with and totally bereft of staying power.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, provincial road instructor, recently addressed a meeting at Oakwood, Ont., and gave some sound advice to the farmers present on the working of the statute labor system and

instructor, recently addressed a meeting at Oakwood, Ont., and gave some sound advice to the farmers present on the working of the statute labor system and general roadmaking. From his address we take the following:

"The great majority of the roads in Canada are under the control of township councils, and are built by statute labor, supplemented by money grants. The statute labor system is suited to a pioneer age. It suits the abilities of the people making a home in a new country, and it suits the spirit of their circumstances. They feel keenly the need of improving their roads, and work with a will earnestly and faithfully. That was the history of statute labor in the pioneer days of what are now the populous districts of Canada. But, where the townships have grown wealthy and well-populated, a different condition exists. To such an extent has statute labor degenerated that some townships find that they can do more work by commuting all the labor at 35 cents per day. If statute labor has not outgrown its usefulness, there is certainly need for reform when a man's labor is worth less than 35 cents per day. A feeling in favor of statute labor still labor is worth less than 35 cents per day.

A feeling in favor of statute labor still holds in some localities, but is growing weaker. There is not another country in the world, characterized by good roads, where a system of statute labor is in use.

To a slight but ware clight extent it may

"Councils commonly appropriate an amount of money each year to be spent on the roads. If this money were spent in making complete and durable work it would be of the greatest assistance in improving the roads. We find, however, that the money is distributed in small sums among the pathmasters, is spent in small sums for repairing temporary culverts; in doing a little drainage in front of the farm of some discontented rate-payer to appease him; in doing no particular work at all, but merely to give some yoter an opportunity to earn a



roads and bridges, and who should be required to report to the council at each meeting. Road divisions or beats should be from three to four miles in length, and the pathmasters should be permanent officers. The changing of pathmasters every year is one of the great drawbacks to the system. Statute labor can best be utilized in hauling gravel. In this work there is less opportunity for wasting there is less opportunity for wasting time. For the grading and ditching there is machinery made, which every township should have. Special attention should be given to the drainage and crowning of the road. A great deal of money is wasted by building culverts of timber. A cement-concrete pipe is an excellent thing for a culvert, and can be made in any gravel pit under the direction of the municipal engineer. Wider tion of the municipal engineer. Wider tires should be used on wagons. By the use of six-inch tires the roadway will support, without yielding, twice the load which it could support with a three-inch

Commuted Statute Labor System. Every farmer in this country has had some practical experience with the working of the statute labor system of roadmaking and should be able to judge as to its good and bad points. There can be to its good and bad points. There can be no doubt that the system in many ways can be made to do effective work in improving the roadways in our rural districts. But the system has undoubtedly got into disrepute because of the slipshod and unsatisfactory way in which it has been managed and the careless way in which the statute labor has been performed. Under the plan in which the which the statute labor has been per-formed. Under the plan in which the statute labor in this country is perform-ed, there has been no uniformity of method or definite scheme for permanent roadmaking. This being so some municipalities have been looking out for some better and more effective method of road-making, and have found it in what is known as the Commuted Statute Labor

System.

This commuted system has been in operation in the township of Berton.
Wentworth County, for the past two
Pears, and the clerk of the municipality,
Mr. H. Bryant, writes that it is giving

of this bylaw are as follows:

(1) That the whole of the statute labor of this municipality shall be commuted for at a rate or rates under one dollar, to be struck when the township and other rates are decided by bylaw, and such commutation tax shall be added in a separate column in the collector's rolls, and shall be collected and accounted for like other taxes.

and shall be collected and accounted for like other taxes.

(2) That the amounts received from the collector of taxes shall be kept in a separate account by the treasurer of the township, and shall be called the statute

(3) The township shall be divided into (3) The township shall be divided into as many divisions as the council from time to time may deem expedient and an overseer shall be appointed for each division, and also an engineer for road machine when deemed advisable. All moneys collected in each division shall be expended in that division under the supervision of the overseer of that divi-sion directed by the council.

(4) It shall be the duty of the overseers

that all noxious weeds are destroy ed on the highways in their respective

(i) It shall be the duty of the over-seers to repair any bridge or culvert in their division that may be dangerous without any direction of the council, but when such bridge or culvert is not in an immediate dangerous condition then

when such bridge or culvert is not in an immediate dangerous condition then the overseer shall consult the reeve or council as to the repairs necessary.

(6) For the purpose of keeping roads open during the season of sleighing in winter the overseers shall be paid ten cents per hour, and also the others employed; teams, \$2.50 per diem.

(7) It shall be the duty of the overseers each to keep an accurate account of all work done, and the amount expended, in a book supplied to him for that purpose, which book must be produced to the council must be satisfied as to the correctness of the account prior to paying any moneys.

correctness of the account prior to paying any moneys.

(8) It shall be the duty of the engineers to work the road machines when called upon to do so under the direction of the several road overseers, and each engineer shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of his road machine, and the said road machines shall not be loaned to any one without the consent of the reeve,



A GRAVEL ROADWAY WITH UNDER DRAIN. and the party to whom the machine may be learned that they can do mmuting all the labor ay. If statute labor has usefulness, there is cerreform when a man's

ly, weather permitting, until work in their several divisions is completed. In a separate bylaw the commutation tax for statute labor was fixed at 50 weaker. There is not another country in the world, characterized by good roads, where a system of statute labor is in use. To a slight, but very slight, extent it may be said to be used in France, but with very different methods of applying it. If it is to be retained in Ontario, the present feeling of the people strongly indicates that it will have to be placed on a basis whereby satisfactory results can be ebtained.

"Gouncils commonly appropriate an amount of money each year to be spent on the roads. If this money were spent in making complete and durable work it would be of the greatest assistance in improving the roads. We find, however, that the money is distributed in small sums among the nathwasters, is spent in strong argument in favor of the new method.

than the demand, and will consequently always bring a good price. The producer of these does not have to exchange them for high priced goods nor hawk them about the streets. He can have his regu-

one more difficult than another the manufacture of cheese seems to be that one. When we consider the hidden power of rennet action, the active effect of fermentation and bacterial influences, the varied unknown conditions of milk as received at cheese factories and the intricate combinations that any or all of these factories. at cheese factories and the intricate com-binations that any or all of these form to effect the final result, we see the many difficulties the cheesemaker must over-come.—D. M. McPherson, in Farmers' Review.

The Clover Stand. Agriculturists tell us it is best to let Agriculturists tell us it is best to let elever stand a year. Many of us cannot do this, but if one can sow clover where it can be used for pasture in the fall he can afford the seed. For a \$19 investment in seed I pasture stock in the fall to the amount of \$60. And that clover, with the manure scattered by the stock, will equal a good dressing of manure.

FOR THE POULTRY YARD. Three Feeding Contrivances the Intro duction of Which Is Recom-

mended by Experts.

No doubt some of the readers have experienced difficulty in raising chicks in the same yard with hens, which resulted in the chicks being crowded out at meal-times and being pecked by the hens. In the illustration No. 1 is shown a box into which the chicks can go at any time to feed, and the hens cannot get at them







verts: in doing a little drainage in front of the farm of some discontented rate-payer to appease him; in doing no partioular work at all, but merely to give some voter an opportunity to earn a few collers. In such ways as these is the money which should be spent on durable important scattered, wasted and missippled."

"When the statute labor is followed, Mr. Campbell advised a large reduction in the number of pathmasters, and the appointing of a supervisor by the council to have the oversight of the pathmasters and all the work and expenditure on the add all the work and expenditure on the adds and bridges, and who should be quired to report to the council at each esting. Road divisions or beats should from three to four miles in length, of the pathmasters and experts and kept in a clean place and turned and kept I received an albino queen from an Iowa breeder, but this time I made the colony queenless that was to receive the queen 48 hours before introducing, and lost my queen, I could not understand why it was that these queens, coming from a distance, were rejected by my bees when I had no trouble in introducing my own stock among my own. Maybe some one can tell. I sent south last spring for 50 queens, and when they arrived all were laid on the shelf, and 48 two-frame nuclei were made, and all shut up tight with wire screen until 48 hours had passed; then the 48 queens were laid on top of the frames, as before, and every single one was accepted. All had started cells in abundance, but when the queens were set free all cells were destroyed. I did not wait five days, either, to see what was going on, but took a look at any of them, at any time I chose. The remaining two were introduced in full colonies, but not confined with equal safety. I think I would not be afraid of introducing any number when done as above. Though others may have plans that work equally well, I am not afraid of this plan in my hands.

I received an albino queen from an Iowa in many cases appear perfect. It, therefore, the one of the same time, so that the bloom at the same time, so that the bloom at the same time, so that the male and female organs of the flowers on each will be in the same time, so that the male and female organs of the flowers on each will be in the same time, so that the male and female organs of the flowers on each will be in the same time, so that the male and female organs of the flowers on each will be in the same time, so that the male and female organs of the flowers on each will be in the same time, so that the male and female organs of the flowers on each will be in the same time, so that the male and female organs of the flowers on each will be in the same time, so that the male and female organs of the flowers on each will be in the same time, so that the male and female organs of the flowers on each will be in the s

Hogs Killed by Soap Suds. A recent bulletin from the Cornell experiment station shows the wastes from hotels caused deaths in swine herds, and about the streets. He can have his regular customers and a contract price, for all he can produce.—Journal of Agriculture.

Science of Cheesemaking.

There are many branches of science that are intricate and very difficult to acquire and understand, and if there is one more difficult than another the manufacture of cheese seems to be that one.

While we complain of over-production in so many lines, there is an absolute amine in some of the valuable woods

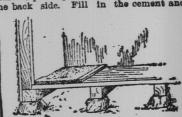
that grow, and a constantly decreasing production in others. The San Francisco Bulletin points out that the county which cannot afford schools and good roads is allowed to pass into the possession of men who want

Mildew on Geoseberries. One good remedy for mildew on goode-berries is to spray with potassium sul-phide at intervals of ten days or two weeks during the season.—St. Louis Re-public.

ISTERILE FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS. Why Some Varieties of Fruits Are Net Productive.

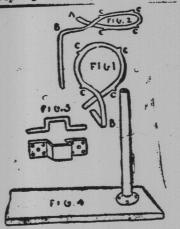
The process of the pr Very few good crops of any kind of cultivated fruit are secured nowadays in Canada without much attention and in-telligent labor; and the farmer who does

It is important that the cement floor be laid with a true level. It should not be too smooth on top, but very level. To secure a true level and to make sure that an even thickness of the cement is being laid on, the plan illustrated in the cut may be used to advantage. Lay down a strip of wood of the required thickness of cement, putting it about 20 inches from cement, putting it about 20 inches from the back side. Fill in the cement and



GRAIN BAG HOLDERS. They Save Much Heavy Lifting and Keep Many Rands and Fingers From

Getting Tired. The old proverb, "Make your head save your heels," might well be extended to include fingers where grain bags are still held by hand, as they very generally are. There is, perhaps, no farm convenience so easy to make that will save so much lifting and so many tired hands and fingers as bag-holders. Here are several based upon the one principle.





F. C. HARRISON, B.S.A.

entific teachers in the Old Land. Among other things Professor Harrison will give some attention to gathering information in regard to tuberculosis and the tuberculin test, and will visit Germany, France and Great Britain in the interest of his department. Coming in contact with the great men who have devoted their lives to the study of the setences hearing upon agriculture cannot sciences bearing upon agriculture cannot help but be of great value, not only to Prof. Harrison personally, but to the agricultural interests of this province.

If food is not furnished the hen in he If food is not furnished the hen in her own domain, she will go hunting and soon find enough to keep her busy, but she is not so successful in getting water to drink. The farmer or his wife will usually provide some feed, but "biddy" many times takes her chances to find water. Yet chemists state that 84 per cent, of the egg is water. In view of water. Yet chemists state that \$4 per cent of the egg is water. In view of this, fowls to lay well must be furnished with an abundance of fresh water. Drinking vessels should be thoroughly cleansed every day, and if possible so made that the hens cannot stand in them. In winter these drinking vessels them. In winter these drinking vessels them in water or some woolen cloth the will allay fever and help to keep the found the same time. them. In winter these drinking vessels should be emptied at night to prevent freezing. It is advisable to give fowls a warm drink in the morning when they first come from the roosts, as at this time they usually drink freely. If you will practice this, the hens will come for water as quickly as for feed.

A SPECIA BULLETIN.

The O. A. C. Is Ready to Investigate Auf

The Ontario Agricultural College has sent out a special builetin to dairymen, announcing that the bacteriological department is ready to investigate any difficulties in the way of impure water, bad flavors, etc., at the factories, or bacterial infection of any kind. There can be no more important work than this done for our cheese factories and creameries. Makers frequently have difficulties in the way of bad flavors in the milk, cheese or butter, which, if placed in the hands of a skilled bacteriologist or chemist, valuable truths might be found out in addition to supplying means to remediate difficulty. It is to be hoped that out dairymen will take advantage of Prof. Harrison's offer, as work of this nature will be of great value to the industry. Bacteriological Difficulties.

Harrison's offer, as work of this nature will be of great value to the industry.

Prof. Robertsen's Work.

Prof. Robertsen's Work.

Prof. Robertsen's Work.

Prof. Robertsen's Work.

Prof. Robertsen leaves for Great British about the middle of this month, it the interest of Canadian farm products where it is expected that the good work accomplished last season by him will be repeated. A few more years of such work will make Canadian food products known in every city and shire town in the United Kingdom. Prof. 'Robertson is at present visiting the Government dair stations in the Northwest Territories, where Mr. J. W. Mitchell has recently been appointed superintendent in place of J. A. Kinsells, who went to New Zealand as assistant to Mr. Ruddiols, dairy commissioner for that colony. Mr. Mitchell has efficiently filled the position of instructor in the milk testing at the Provincial Dairy Schools, Guelph, durying the past three winters, and will, no doubt, give a good account of himself in our great western country, where he has spent several summers as manager of one of the Government dairy stations.—J. W. Wheaton, in Hoard's Dairyman.

Mr. Frank T. Shutt Elected a Fellow

At the last session of the Royal Society of Canada, Mr. Frank T. Shutt, chie chemist of the Dominion Experimenta Farms, was elected a fellow of the society on the recommendation of the section of mathematical, physical and chemical sciences. This is a well-merited tribute to Mr. Shutt's ability as a scientist and to his splendid services to Canadian agriculture.

oulture.

Mr. Shutt took his degree of M. A. Toronto University in 1885 and was fell



low in chemistry at his alma mater whe low in chemistry at his alma mater when appointed to his present position in connection with the experimental farms. His a fellow of the Chemical Society (England), a fellow of the Institute of Chemistry (England), and a fellow of the American Chemical Society. He was British (professional) juror at the World Columbian Exposition in 1898—the only foreign chemist, and was there engaged. foreign chemist, and was there engage on an analytical examination of cereal sent in competition from all parts of th

Mr. Shutt has contributed many valu Mr. Shutt has contributed many valuable papers in previous years to the Royal Society and is well worthy to helected to the honorable position of one of its fellows. Mr. Shutt's work at the experimental farm has been characterized throughout by accuracy and those oughness and he has furnished many results of immediate and practical importance to Canadian agriculture. portance to Canadian agriculture.

Keep Young Hogs Grewing. There is an impression among farme that hogs in summer at pasture can genough with the swill from the how and what they can get in the fields. The and what they can get in the fields. The was all right so long as skimmilk, one the best foods for growth, was partithe swill, and uneaten refuse from the table was also thrown in. But in man places the skimmed milk is now sold; some form, while a better use for the some form, while a better use for tab refuse is found in giving it to the pou try. So the pig is starved in summe which is the time he ought to grow i fastest, and is the poorest preparation f the heavy corn feeding that will beg in September and continue until the p is turned over to the butcher. A ha sturned over to the Dutcher. A hal starved animal loses the power of diges ing hearty food, for the stomach, ill every other organ of the pody. needs have something to do to keep in go health and starveth. health and strength.

Plain Horse Talk.

Every boy and girl should learn ride a horse gracefully and well. There is an increased interest in sade horse breeding, and we hope soon to a fewer misfits under the saddle. A big rolling door made of furri strips and mosquito uet does not of much, and is a great preserver of her

feet. It is much easier to keep the form than to cure them after they have become injured by neglect or carelessne.

If your horse's feet have become have saak them in water or apply a poult.

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THE SEMI-WEEK: Y TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 22, 1899.

E SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

ADVERTISING RATES. rdinary commercial advertisements ring the run of the paper:—Each in-tion 3.100 per inch. Avertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., exist for each insertion of 8 lines or less. Setions of Births, Marriages and Deaths

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ne considerable number of com-the miscarriage of letters alleged oney remitted to this office, we est our subscribers and agents (money for The The Lordary to office order or registered letter, the remittance will be at our

Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

MT. JOHN, N. B., JULY 22. 1899.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL AND THE

the senate. It is intimated by the organs of the opposition that this measure of justice is to be thrown out of the so-called, upper house with very by the west, and we hope soon to see it little dispusation. It is by no ussion. It is by no means unlikely that this statement is true, for it would be quite in keeping THE INTERCOLONIAL AND MR. BLAIR, to grow in the fature at a much more with the purblind and foolish policy that has been pursued by the leaders of the Conservative party ever since they were that is better calculated to bring a party refuses to pass the redistribution bill it will be usurping one mone and undertaking to place an irre. Everyone who is familiar with the his-"You think that you have a right to gov. movement strength and consistency ern yourselves, but we will teach you was a commercial one. The better; we, the senate of Canada are people of the maritime prov-your rulers and we propose to keep you inces wished to have railway conunder our yoke as long as you persist in nexion with Quebec in order that they giving your support to a Liberal gov. might exchange their products with the This is the language of the senate, and the people of Canada of the maritime provinces might become will not fail to grasp its meaning. There the exporting points, in the winter at one there can be no mistake. The peo-ple of Canada, when another appeal is made to them, will not be long in decid. struction of this railway; and this ing between a policy of self government, can be proved not only from body which is determined to be a law by the fact that the maritime provinces,

ST. JOHN AND THE GOVERNMENT

government railway. In view of the tary point of view, by the building of the manner in which Sir Charles Tupper and Intercolonial. Yet the desire for the the other opposition leaders have attack. building of this railway was far less in ed the minister of railways for his efforts Ontario and Quebec than it was in New to give this city terminal facilities in connexion with the Intercolonial Railway, these appropriations for an elevator and other facilities in this city, will be likely the most expensive of any that were to fill the opposition with rage. When surveyed, but it was the one least likely Mr. Foster was in the cabinet as the to carry out the origin I design of the at the efforts of S'. John to receive some inces to the maritime provinces by a feature of his political make up. He ment which came in power soon after bestowed upon us the treatle to Reed's
Point and several laysuits, but as for
giving us wharves and an elevator that
was out of the quastion. Munder Mr.
Blair's management of the Intercoloris. Substitute of t Last year \$250,000 was voted for increased accommodation in connection with the Intercolonial at St. John and this year \$445,000 has been voted which is now supplemented by a vote of \$114 00 for an electric state of the state this port, which had hoped under congressed accommodation in connection with the Intercolonial at St. John and this year \$445,000 has been voted which is now supplemented by a vote of \$114, 600 for an elevator and \$40,000 for an elevator and \$40,000 more for increased accommodation. The position of Halifax more for increased accommodation.

This is more than St. John would have was hardly better, for although ter
The Wood Company, Windson's St. John would have was hardly better, for although ter
The Wood Company, Windson's St. John would have was hardly better, for although ter
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The Wood Company, Windson's St. John would have was being close upon of political war
to be worth about four millions, and her when misrepresentations and seurrility when misrepresentations and seurrility when misrepresentations and seurrility were the chief weapons of political war
forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of To
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forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of To
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and prosperous future.

OUR WESTERN VISITORS.

Attach your name and address to your summinication as an evidence of good initial. Write nothing for which you are not present to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest climate is frightful, and where the heat is frightful, and where the climate is practicelly the same as that which prevails over the larger part of that port by water, and not shipped by the St. Lawrence, at the close of the section of our invigorating sea breezes. In begin a new career of usefulmaritime provinces by our own western people has in times past been largely borne freight for the Intercolonial as due to lack of information, as well as well, because he will be able to give imperfect facilities for reaching them. freight from the east to the railway that But such conditions now no longer exist, supplies him with freight from the and there is no reason why the tourist | west. By means of a splendid road travel from our own west to the mari- bed, magnificent engines of enormous time provinces should not soon grow power, and all those modern aplarge and increase rapidly year by pliances which cheapen the cost year. At present information in regard of transportation he will be able to revoof sommons for the restoration of muni- to the maritime provinces is being very lution ze the traffic of the Intercolonis cipal boundaries in dominion elections and the redress of the great wrong done to certain Ontario constituencies by the Tory gerrymander of 1882 is now before time the means of travel have been to the interconnection of the inter

The passing by the senate of the bills depot at Montreal places the minister of so wreck and ruin. If the senate railways in a position to make the Intercolonial what it ought to have been long ago, a means of placing the products of Canada in the markets of Europe. sponsible nominated body above the tory of the movement which 1ed to the effect be saying to the people of Canada, aware that the idea which gave that products of the west, and that the ports which were the most anxious for the building of the railway, had the least to gain from it in a military sense. They could always be reinforced from Great The supplementary estimates which Britain for their harbors were always were brought down Tuesday contain a open, but it was otherwise with Ontario vote of \$114,000 for the Intercolonial ele- and Quebec which, for five months of vator here and \$40,000 in addition for the year, were cut off from the ocean and accommodation in connexion with the could only be made secure from a mili-

Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Intercolonial Railway was built under the terms of the act of Confederation, but the route selected was not only stative of this province his sneers railway, the uniting of the inland provsiness by the Intercolonial were quite strong commercial bonds. The govern-

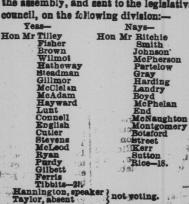
received from a Tory government in a thousand years, for it is a notorious fact that during the eighteen years of Conservative rule this city was unable to the present government came into the present government came into the legislature and the legislature and the legislature and the tone of political discussion in the control of the legislature and the tone of political discussion in the control of the legislature and the tone of political discussion in the control of the legislature and the tone of political discussion in the control of the legislature and the control of the legislature and the tone of political discussion in the control of the legislature and the control of obtain the slightest measure of justice. power. As soon as Mr. Blair became action of the legislature, and the tone of political discussion in the Had it not been for this hostile policy minister of railways, he began to look transmitting at the same time country. If they persistently allude to the position of St. John would have been about him for the purpose of seeing how far different from what it is today, but the Intercolonial could be made most disallow the act. Two of these petitions praying her majesty to disallow the act. Two of these petitions rascals, incapable of acting with inunder a government which is friendly useful to the country. He found that were from St. John, and one from each useful to the country. He found that road with its terminus on the south side of the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec entirely out off from any western connexion which could bring it throught freight except over the Grand Trunk which having its ocean terminus at Portland. to this city and port of St. John may road with its terminus on the south side of the counties of Charlotte, Northumwell have renewed hopes of a brilliant of the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec en- berland and Gloucester. Other de-The present year is likely to be a good Me., was not likely to surrender any of etc., etc. Her majesty's assent was, one for tourist travel, but it has been reits business to the Intercolonial except however, given. The assembly was proone for tourist travel, but it has been remarked that a large majority of the summer visitors who come to New Bronswick and Nova Scotia are from the United States, while those from Ontario are comparatively few. This, it appears to us, is a matter which is worthy of serious attention and for which there ought to be some remedy. We all know that a summer tourist who is taka summer tourist who is tak- loss. Let this well known fact be re- met, when 21 petitions from different ing a holiday desires to meet membered when Tory organs begin to sections of the province were presented, with climatic conditions the very opposite of those which exist in his home. Ontario is an inland province with a climate tempered somewhat by the proximity of the great lakes, but with nothing approaching the conditions will be something of a novelty and that passed 25th July, 1856, by the following which exist in the maritime provinces. is what Mr. Blair will be able to give division:-That being the case it would seem to be when all his plans for the improvement the most natural thing in the of that railway are completed. There world for the people of Ontario is no doubt that under his able manageto come here in summer and breathe ment the Intercolonial is about to line of railway need feel cern at the success of the Intercolonial as a carrier of western freight, for there will be business enough for all and this business is likely rapid rate than the facilities for hand ling it. At all events the governmen

with reference to the purchase of the railway will now be able to fairly enter

driven from power. This policy has Drammond County Railway, and the lists as a competitor for wester been a combination of spite and silliness arrangement for running rights over business and the credit of this wonderfu and there could not be anything devised the Grand, Trunk and the use of their improvement in its position and pros pects is wholly due to the energy and forethought of Mr. Bleir. In discussing the question of prohibition in Canada our temperance friends ble nominated body above the building of the Intercoionial is well have not had much to say in regard to entatives of the people. It will in building of the Intercoionial is well trial which prohibition received in this considering the prohibition issue the history of the movement in New Brunsthe electors that are not very clear to the popular mind, but in regard to this one there can be no mistake. The peo
ple of Canada when a regard to the see. It was not for military reasons but for commercial reasons that the people of Canada when a regime of the leading shareholders, with a seembly the promoters of restrictive or purchase of the Long wharf property. The correspondent of that paper of Canada when a regime of the leading shareholders, with an engineer, are expected from New York shortly to decide on the construction of that paper of Canada when a regime of the leading shareholders, with an engineer, are expected from New York shortly to decide on the construction of that paper of Canada when a regime of the leading shareholders, with an engineer, are expected from New York shortly to decide on the construction of the correspondent of that paper of Canada that were then cut off from the seembly the promoters of restrictive or purchase of the Long wharf property.

The correspondent of that paper of Canada that were then cut off from the seembly the promoters of restrictive or purchase of the Long wharf property.

The correspondent of that paper of the leading shareholders, with an engineer, are expected from New York shortly to decide on the construction of the extension to Fredericton. popular feeling in favor of a prohibitory Schoular, one of the members for Sunbury. This gentleman succeeded to some extent and an act and a policy which places the country the correspondence of the several governments at that period, but satisfaction. It was repealed in 1852 partially prohibitive which failed to afford action of an irresponsible eral governments at that period, but was passed in 1852 partially satisfaction. It was repealed in 1853, and on 27th March, 1855, Hon. S. L. Tilley succeeded in the passage of a complete measure of prohibition. A bill entitled "An act to prevent the importation manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors," was on that day agreed to by the assembly, and sent to the legislative



Hannington, speaker } not woting. There had been severs! petitions fro emperance organizations presented for

Mr Gillmor McClelar Gray
Allen
Mr Harding
Smith
Kerr
Barbarle
Read
Lewis
Gilbert
Landry
Watters
Johnson
Tibbits
Mitchell
Sutton
Botsford
Perley, Watters
Johnson
Lewrence
Scovil
Goddard
Conneil
McMonag
8 Earle
McPherso
Fisher
O Perley Street
Boyd
Hatheway
McAdam—35.
Mr Chas Simonds not voting.

The law which had come into fo let January, 1856, remained in operation about seven months. Nine members who had voted for its passage afterwards voted for its repeal.

The despatches and other documents sent to colonial secretary, to prevent the assent of her majesty are somewhat interesting and may be found in the Journals of Assembly, 1856, P. P. 123 to 130, and for the correspondence between his excellency and his council see Journal of 1856, Short Session, P. P. 23 28.

NEWSPAPER MISREPRESENTATION. It is a characteristic of the Conservative press, as well as of Conservative have once stamped any particular tran-When the purchase of the Drummond County Railway was first mooted the wick is well worthy of attention, and for not been able to cast even the wick is well worthy of attention, and for the benefit of our younger readers we propose to tell the story of how prohibition was passed and afterwards repealed in New Brunswick. From 1850 onward there was strong popular feeling in favor of a prohibitory railways as having said that the price the Protestant Orphan Asylum have rebeing paid for the property was \$118,for \$100,000. Mr. Blair promptly alluded to the mistake in the house, and to the obviously unfair criticism indulged in by the editor. The only result thus far has been to call forth still stronger

> pointment of a board of competent valuators and the evidence of the witnesses heard by them. Mr. Jones, the manager of the Bank of Montreal, valued the siring to help the government in the no room can be found for questioning the transaction. Yet the Montreal Star returns to the matter day after day as though a piece of gross wrong-doing had

reproaches from the "Star."

The growing disposition to abuse mem bers of the government is a thing to be deployed. It is a revival of the methods which prevailed in the earlier days of American and Canadian journalism.

having its ocean terminus at Portland, St. John, C. A. Thompson, of St. Andrews, guard, and it introduces a low and ugly keepergrammed and the strength of parties—a sella's house and Mr. Chas. Ramsay's sella's house and Mr. Chas. thing as unnecessary as it is regrettable. carpet cleaning establishment, expor-

thing as unnecessary as it is regrettable.

The death of the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, which occurred Tuesday, will be learned with regret wherever he was known. Mr. Geoffrion, although a member of the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the time of his death, and although he had been long looked upon as one of Quebec's most prominent Liberals, was better known as a lawyer than as a politician. At an early age he took a prominent position at the Quebec bar and was engaged in many of the most important cases before the Montreal courts. Mr. Geoffrion was only in his fifty-nixth year at the time of his sudden death. He had been a member of parliament since 1895 when he was elected to the house of commons for Vercheres to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother. At the general election of 1896 he was elected to the house of commons to represent the new constituency of Chambly and Vercheres.

The resulting as unnecessary as it is regrettable.

Carpet cleaning establishment, exportion at Chabb's corner today by Auctionner Lockhart. The former was purchased by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. John Walsh at \$10.

The abilitions of the federal government, were sold at Chabb's corner today by Auctionner Lockhart. The former was purchased by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Willis at \$15, and the latter b

constituency of Chambly and Vercheres.

The petition or protest of the correspondents of the United States papers at Mania to General Otis discloses for the first time, what has long been suspected, that the American people have been systematically deceived as to the true condition of affairs at Manila and in the Philippine It hands, and that the seriousness of the contest in which they are engaged has been concealed from them. If this had been done by a despotic government or even by a limited monarchy, what a row the free people of the United States would have raised over it. But being done by a great and free republic. Will they remain silent.

The petition or protest of the correspondent of the street railway. The workmen are now operating on Crown street. Mr. Jos. Henderson an old time railway man who laid this section, is in charge of the present work. The resurrected sleepers and rails will be used on the land of the present work. A New Industry bids fair to be soon in operation at Fairville, in the county of St. John in the shape of an iron mine, located on the lands of William Mc-Whinney. Experts who have visited it state that all indications point to a first class quality of iron. A railroad from the mine to Ten Mile Creek could be easily built and operated. Should the mine prove as valuatly as hoped for St.

LOCAL NEWS

CONTRACT FOR BOILERS - Mr. James Fleming has been awarded the contract for the boilers for the new Cushing pulp

THE DRY DOCK-Engineer Knipple will sail from Liverpool on the S. S. will sail from Liverpool on the S. S. important matter to be dealt with—the Parisian on Angust 18, to decide on the site of the dry dock.

Important matter to be dealt with—the resignation of their much exteemed site of the dry dock.

BAIL INCREASED .-- The bail in the forgery case has been raised, the bondsmer being required to stand for \$2,000 each, instead of \$1,000 as at first.

DIED THURSDAY. - John C. Fraser, aged 32 years, a native of Chipman, Queens county, died in the provincial lunatic asylam of phthisis. The remains will be buried today at Chipman.

members of the house, that when they have once stamped any particular transaction as corrupt they never recant.

When the purchase of the Drammond

province forty-three years age. Yet in opposition promptly denounced it as a Rainsford, canvassing and collecting considering the prohibition issue the deal," and in their lexicon it will remain agent for The Telegraph, is at present a "deal" for all time-albeit they have traveling in Madawaska and Victoria counties, N. B. Subscribers are asked

covered from the messies; there have 000, although the owners had offered it for \$100,000. Mr. Blair promptly alludared to Dr. Inches and Dr. McIntosh for services kindly rendered; also to the matron and her assistants for careful New Hotel,-The new hotel which

Lieut. Governor McClelan is having built at Riverside will likely be ready In St. John the facts in connection with the Long Wharf purchase are well known. Every one remembers the appointment of a heard of connectant and

ARM BROKEN. -In jumping off the Bor-Adam last night, a boy named Charles property at \$150,000, while Mr. W. H.

Thorne, who will not be suspected of desiring to help the government in the matter, fixed the value at \$120,000. Five good speed.

Evans, belonging to McAdam, had his arm broken. Trainmen say that the boys make a practice of boarding and leaving the trains there when at pretty the residence of Mr. William J. Max-

witnesses, all being men of judg-ment and large experience, placed tice Allingham will try a case arising

To BE SHOWN AT PARIS. - Mesers. Star. ton Brothers, the King Square marble workers, have just finished an exhibit of

CONTRACT AWARDED. - Messis. Mooney

or St. John in the shape of an iron mine, located on the lands of William Mc-Whinney. Experts who have visited it state that all indications point to a first class quality of iron. A railroad from the mine to Ten Mile Creek could be easily built and operated. Should the mine prove as valuable as hoped for, St. John can get a supply of iron for their shipbuilding just outside the mouth of the harbor.

PASTORATE CLOSES THIS MONTH-There was a large and representative gathering of the members of Main street Banmeeting of the church, for there was an pastor, Rev. J. A. Gordon. The meeting expressed great regret at his proposed departure, but accepted the resignation, to take effect July 31st, if he so desires which it is understood he doer. The question of supplying the church is in the hands of the pulpit and supply com-

THEOUGH SLEEPER TO HALIFAX-Up to a recent date passengers leaving St. John on the Intercolonial by the 10.30 p. m. DEGANIZATION MERTING—A meeting of the St. John Iron Works Company Ltd., for organization was held a few days ago at the office of Messre. Waring, White & Co. Officers of the new company will be elected on Monday, to which day the meeting adjourned.

Through New Brunswick.—Mr. T. W. Rainsford, canvassing and collecting

Boy DEDWNED-While out for a sail in yacht with Mr. F. A. Peters, of St. John. at Oak Point Wednesday afternoon. at Oak Point Wednesday afternoon, Gordon Flewelling, the eight-year-old son of Mr. Robson E, Flewelling, of Oak Point, was struck by the main boom and knocked overboard. Mr. Peters tried to reach him, but in vain and the boy sank after a brief struggle. Grappling irons were procured and search for the body is being prosecuted. Mr. and Mrs. Flewelling are overcome with grief and they will receive much sympathy in their bereavement.

THE GRAND MANAN STEAMER -It is now stated by reliable parties that a large sized Canadian steamer will soon be put on the route by the dominion be put on the route by the dominion government to carry the maile, also passengers from Grand Manan, N. B. to the neighboring islands, where the mail steamer Flushing formerly made regular landings. A 200 ton steamer has been talked of and it is perhaps a surprise to learn that there has been considerable opposition among our Canadian neighbors at Grand Manan island about having a steamer on the route. Before the end of the month it thought satisfactory arrangements will be made when mail and passenger comnections can be assured and a steamer run on a regular time table.—[Bangor run on a regular ton train some place a little beyond Mc. run on a regular time table.—[Bangor News.

well, when his daughter, Miss Annie their valuation at \$150,000, while only one witness mentioned \$100,000. The valuators determined the value at \$118,000. The government is actually paying \$100,000, in accordance with the offer \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that the their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that the their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that the their value at \$118,000,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$118,000,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$118,000,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that their value at \$100,000, in accordance with the offer that the trouble between Messrs John more without the trouble between Messrs John more with the offer that the trouble between Messrs John more without the trouble between Messrs John more without the trouble between Messrs John more without the trouble between Messrs John more with the offer that the trouble between Messrs John more without the trouble between Messrs John more with the offer that the trouble between Messrs John Marie, and Mr. Edward F. Herrington his line fence.

I. C. R. MAN PROMOTED—Mr. Reubeu
Hunter, who for some years has been
brakesman on the Sussex train, has just
been appointed a conductor. He passed
his examination at Truro. Mr. Hunter
assumed his duties yesterday when he
was put in charge of the working train
at the I. C. R. improvement work.

To Be Shown at Paris.—Mesers. Star-

The Baroness Burdett-Contts is said

THE BEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. JULY 22: 1839.

TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER WANTED—In School District No. 17, Parish of Petersville. County of Queens, a second-class Female 7 eacher to begin teaching after the close of the summer vacation. Apply stating salary wanted to John A. Jackson, secretary to trustees, Olinville, P. O., Queens Co.

KNOBELL-At Billot Row, on July 18th, to the wife of J. W. Knodell, a son.

MANNING—To the wife of Dr.Jas. Manning

MARRIAGES.

EDGETT-MCKERZIB—At Arlington Heights
Mass., on July 15th, by Rev. W. N. Masss,
pastor Methodist church Cambridge. Mass.,
Chas, H. Edgett, of Moncton, N. B., to Mary
I. McKenzie, of Hyde Park, Mass. KENNEALT-PITMAN—At the First Congregational church, Barry, Wales, on July 6th, by Rev J. Mydyr Evans, Capt. George S. Kennealy, of ship Ochtertyre, to Mary Beatrice, daugnter of the late Capt. S. Pitman. of St. John, west.

LOGAN-MOLEOD—At the rectory. Oak Ray LOGAN-MCLEOD—At the rectory, Oak Bay, on July 18th, by Rev. J. W. Millidge, Richard A. Logan, of Dumbarton, to Mrs. Mary Mc-Leod, of Dumbarton.

DEATHS.

SHIELDS—At Moneton, on July 19th, of paralysis, Mary E, Shields, wife of Capt, J. chields, of Alma, A. Co., aged 51 years.

VANWART—At Kars, Kings Co., on Wedneeday, July 19th, Jemima, widow of the late D. W. Vanwart, in the 7srd year of ner age.—
[Bostom papers please copy.

VANX—At Lynn, Mass., on July 17th, Christy, wife of Joseph Vanx, aged 54 years and 8 months.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

ABBIVED TUESDAY, July 18.
Steamer Cumberland, 1115, Thompson, from
loston, C E Leechler, mds and pass.
Barque Terisa Olivari (Ital), 808, Marini,
om Castellamare, J H Scammell & Co, bal.
Schr E V Glover (Am), 298. Shanrs, from
fillsboro for Newark—anchored in the Schr Fannv. St., Sypher, from two to the party of a Likely, bal,
Coastwise—Stmr Alpha, 42, Dexter, from Cheverie; schr L M Ellis, 34, Lent, trom Westport; Silver Cloud, 45, Bain, from Digby; Fred & Norman, 31, Trask, from Back Shore; Thelma 48, Milner, from Annapolis; Three Links, 21, Egar, from Sackville; Nina Blanche, 30, Morrell, from Freeport; Ava M. 17, Johnson, from North Head; Swallow, 36, Kelly, from Musquash; Vesta Pearl, 40, Perry, from fishing; Little Annie, 18, Poland, from West Leies, Little Annie, 18, Poland, from West Leies, Little Annie, 18, Maine, 1146, Colby, from

Wm Thomson & Co, bal, Schr Dominion, 12, Mitchell, from Esstpor Schr Dominion, 12, Mitchell, from Esstport master, bal.
Schr Abble & Eva Hooper (Am), 276, Foster, from Salem. B O Kikin. bal.
Schr A P Exerson (Am), 231, Haley, from Salem. B O Kikin. bal.
Schr A P Exerson (Am), 231, Haley, from Perth Amboy, R O Elkin. coal.
Ocastwise—Schrs Olive May, 10, Sabsan, from fishing; Meteor, 9, Griffin, from Grand Manan; Wanita. 42, Bent. from Annapolis; Alfred, 28, Small; from Tiverton; O J Oolwell, 23, Leonard, from River Hebert; Olio, 92, Glaspy, from Advocate; R Carson. 88, Sweet, from Quaco; Elihu Burritt, 69, Splosr, from Perrsboro; May Flower, 3, Corbett, from fishing; June, 91, Cameron, from Advocate; Austin P, 12, Shaw, from fishing; Serone, 54, Morris, from Port Greville; Mary Jane, 13, Shannon, from fishing.

Zacchler. He Watters, Granville, for Boston, O E. Schr Nellie Watters, Granville, for Boston Coastwise—Schrs Allen A McIntyre, Sommerville, för Hillsboro; Eliss Bell, Wadlin, for Heaver Harbor; Harry Morris, McLean, for Quaco; Vesta Pearl, Perry, for Westport; Hattle, Thompson, for Westport; Little Annie, Poland, for West Isles; stmr Alpha, Dexter, for Ohaverle; schrs Hustler, Geener, for Bridgetown; Maggie, Scott, fer Walton, Mand, Mitchell, for Hampton; Essie C, Reid, for Alma.

Wankashay, July 19.
r Gena, Lewis, for Sharpness,
r Anaxo, Echiason, for River Mersey,
r Leucira, Malcahey, for Mersey fo,
r Thistle, Steeves, for New Haven.
Winnis Lowry, Bmith, for New York,
r Three Bisters, Price, for Boston.
Sohn Stroup, Whelpley, for Boston,

BOMESTIC PORTS.

ARRIVED. Chatham 17th inst, barque Eagna, Johnson, from Bastimore, Ireland.

Hillsboro, 15th inst, sehr D J Sawyer, Kelly from Jonesport; stmr Bratsburg. Thorsen, from New York; 18th inst, schr Elwood Buron, Wasson, from Boston. Halifax, 18th inst, stmr Sylvia, from New York and salled for St John's, Nfid; Halifax City, from London.

rarmoush, 15th lists, sour Busham, led, from New York.
St Andrews, 20th inst, sohr Joseph Hay, hipps, from New York.
Chatham, 19th inst, barque Adelaide, Pal-

d.

Gwesstle. 18th inst. barque Romanoff
nirner, for Belfast.

Gillaboro, 17th inst., sohr D J Sawyer, Kelly

Hastings, New York: 18th inst., soh

len M, Hatfield, for Dorchester; Elwoor

ton, Wasson, for Newark.

SAILED.

ERITISE PORTS.

Liverpool, 18th inst, stmr Laurentian, and Dominion, from Montreal; stmr Damara, from Halifax via St John's, Nfid.

Barry, 19th inst, stmr Cheronea. Hanson, from St John—will return to St John.

Barbados, 7th ult, schr Exception, Barteaux, from Pahayba and salled 28th for Antigus; 28th pit, barque Belvidere. Slawenwhite, from Rio Janeiro and sid 30th for Montreal; schr Preference, Smeltser, from Pernambuco; 30th ult, brigt LG Grosby, from Rio Grande do Sul and sailed 6th inst, for Hayti; schr Migonette, Lachance, from St John; let inst, stmr Taymouth Castle, Bale, from St Lucia, and sailed or Trinidad; schr Herbert Rice, Comeau, from Metaghan; and inst, schr Eima, Baker, from Las Palmas, and sailed 8rd for Halifax; 3rd inst, barque John Gill, Carmichael, from Beence Ayre; 3th inst, schr Elenheim, Read, from Paspeblac; 6th inst, schr Alliance, Luce, from Geaspe; 7th inst, barque Stella, Nesbitt, from Pernambuco.

Port of Spain, 23nd, ult, barque Glenrosa,

Pascagoula;5th inst,schr Turban,Stubbs New York; Saint Marie, Morehouse, Bangor, and all remained 15th discharg-

CLEARED.

Liverpool, 18th inst. stmr Ultonia, for Barrow, 17th inst, barque Bellona, for Sydney, CB.
Newcastle, NSW; 13th inst, ship William
Law, Abbott, for Manila.
Londonderry, 18th inst, ship Helvre, for
Newcastle; barque Ajax, for Newcastle.
Barry, 18th inst, stmr Alagonia, for Mira-

n. for London.

Barbados, let inst, sohr Etta E Tanner, Surlie, for St. wartins; Nellie Morrow, Languec, for Grape; the inst, sohr Dimond, Bouot, for Gaspe via Arichat,
Hong Kong, 19th inst, stmr Empress of
pan for Vanconvet. ing to the control of for Quebec.

Port Spain, 28th ult, barque Emma R Smith.

Hassell, for Tampico; lst inst, brigt Boston
Marine, Porter, for Turks Island; barque
Glenatton, Mundy, for Shelburne.

POREIGA PORTS ARRIVED.

ort, 18th inst, barque Lauretta, from

rom Boston.
Eastport, Me, 18th inst, barquetn Walter
G, from Trapani,
Boston, 18th inst, stmr State of Maine, from Boston, 18th inst, sum: State of Maine, from St John; sohr Neilie Blanohe, from Windsor; WK Smith, and HA Holder; from St John; Minnie Mand, from Sherbrooke; WG Young from Buenaventure, PQ. City Island, 18th inst, schrs Stephen Ben-nett, from St John; Roger Drury, from Hills-boro; Beaver, from Hillsboro for Newark; Canary, from St John via Stamford, Conn; Acacla, from Sherbrook; Silver Wave, from Quaco. Acada, from Sherbrook; Silver Wave, from Quaco, New York, 18th inst, stmr Salamanca. Rey-nolds, from Pence; barques Nellie Troop, Parker, from Iquique. Red Beach, 19th inst, schr Boland, from Parrsboro,
Vineyard Haven, 10th inst, schr William
Jones, from Hilleboro for Hoboken and eld;
Arthur M Gibson and Lily, from Windsor
for New York; Katle, from Gold River for
New York; Fred & Small, from Windsor for

Colen, 18th lines, seemed to the Mayana and seemen from Philadelphia via Havana and seemen 18th last, for Nombre di Dios,
New York, 17th linst, schr I N Parker, Lipsett, from St John,
New Haven, 20th inst, schrs Cora May, and
Cora B, from St John,
Cora B, from St John,

Bayers 10; man bright of the control of Portland.
City Island. 20th inst. schr Delta, from the control of Carteret; Annie A. Booth, from St. John; Gypsum Emperor, Gypsum King, and Newburgh, from Windsor.
Portland, 5th inst, ship Coringa, Daviddays.

Manila, 18th inst, ship Celeste Burrill, Trery, from Newcastle, NSWNew York. 18th inst, barque Nellie Brett,
Lowery, from Monsanilla; sohr Severn, from
by Peter, from Mansanilla; sohr Severn, from adelphia, 18th schr Rosa Mueller, from St John.

St Pierre, Mart, 17th uit, barque L W Norton, Parks, from New York via Point-s-Pitre Nembresch Dios, 18th inst, smar H M Pollock, Newman, from Colon.

SGuayaquii, Sth inst, barque Kate F Troop, Fownes, from Port Gamble,
Pascagouia, 18th inst, schr Anita, Melens, from Catharien. Pases couls, usen late, some capacity of capacity of capacity. Rockland, 17th inst, schr Ira B Kilems, Earster, from Louisburg; Clarine, from Stohn; Gold Finder, from Beaver Harbor; F Sichard, from Meteghan.

Hyannis, 18th inst, schr Progress, from Stohn Ston Vork.

New York, 17th inst, brigt Westaway, for Boston, 14th inst, barque Sayre, for Buenos

ohn for New York, City Island, 20th inst, schr Hazelwoode

SATLED.

Sor, Rockland, 18th inst, schrs Sower, from New York for St John. New York, 18th inst, stmr Tauric, for Liv-New York, 18th inst, schr San Blas. Cahoon, for San Blas.
Boston, 19th inst, schr San Blas. Boston, 19th inst, stmrs Prince Edward and State of Maine, for St John; Belmont, for Weymouth; 18th inst, barque Sayre, for Buencs Ayres.
Rosario, 30th ult, barque Africa, for Boston.
Baltimore, 18th inst, schr Sarfield White, and Maggie S Hart, for Yarmouth.
New York, 19th inst, stmr Germanic, for Liverpool; St Paul, for Southampton, Rotterdam, 18th inst, barque Alert, for St John.

Gibson,
Perth Amboy, 18th inst, schr Carrie Belle,
Gayton, for Boston,
Calais, 18th inst, barque Victoria, Helgesen,
for Shediac,
Oran, 20th inst, ald, barque Monte Allegro,
for Miramich.
Genoa, 19th inst, ald, barque Maria Madee,
for Miramiehi.

SPOKEN. July 8th, lat 35.18, lon 84.40, ship Stalwart, Osnn, from Tusket Wedge for Buenos Ayres. May 38th, 24 S, lon 84 W, ship St James, from Norfolk for Manils; also at same time, barque Marion Woodside—by barque B Morrow at 81 John from Buenos Ayres.

July 18th, lat 42.15, lon 59.40, stmr Pocahontas, James, from 81 John for Liverpool.

June 38th, las 5 S, lon 83 W. barque Golden Rod, McBride, from Pensacola for Rosarlo, July 8th, lat 49, lon 47, barque Mississippi, Olsen, from Silloth for Tusket, NS,

Card, from Bahis for New York,
Grangemouth, 19th inst, barque Arisona,
Liverpool, 20th inst, stmr Teutonic, from
New York,
Dublin, 20th inst, stmr Anna Moore, Weathcrill, from St John.
Delagoa Bay, 18th inst, barque St May's
Bay, McFarlane, from Portland, Ore, via Port
Natal,
Fremantie, 18th inst, barque America, Keay
from New York.
Bermuda, 3rd inst, schr St Maurice, Corbett,
from Paseagoula; 5th inst, schr Turban, Stubbs

NOTICE TO MARKINGES.

The lighthouse board gives notice that a
spar buoy, painted red and black in a horigontal stripes, has been established in 80 feet,
mean low water, to mark the wreck of the
coal berge Daisy, sunk in New York upper
bay. The magnetic serialistic of the buoy are
as follows: Governors island post light NE;
N, statue of Liberty N by wifw, Robbins
reel lighthouse SW by W 1-2 W.
Boston, July 17—On Saturday the Pollock
Rip Lightship, which has been undergoing
repairs at New Bedford, was placed on her
station and relief lightship No.

No 39, moored about one mile SW from the reef making off from Brenton Point, will be withdrawn and replaced by Reilef Light-vessel No 30. No 20 differs from No 39 in not having a black smokestack and steam whistles between the masts, in having a lead-colored hull, "Relief" in large black letters on each side and "No 20" in black on each ouarter. REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC. Vineyard Haven.July 17—Schr Hassiwoode t this port from St John ? o. lost about 50,000 this during a southerly storm and rough see in Nantacket shoals yesterday. A light leak in schr Ruth Shaw was stopped by divers today, and she will proceed to estimation.

A light leak in sohr Ruth Shaw was stopped by divers today, and she will proceed to destination.

In port at Matanzas, 12th inst, schr Iolanthe from Sabine Pass, discharging.

New York, July 15—Barque Neille Troop, Parker, frum Iquique April 2rd, reports July 14th. Lat 38.35, lun 72, passed a spar about 40 feet, painted white, apparently attached to a submerged wreck.

Mesers Black, Moore & Co, London, under date of July 5th, reports as follows:—
Outwards—Coals: Practically nothing doing and market depressed. We quote nominally from Newport or Cardiff to Rio, 14s; Montevideo, 12s 6d; Pernambuco, Bahia, 14s; Cape Town, 16s; a fair demand exists for ships to load at Newcastle N S W, to West Coast, 17s6d; Honolulu, 18s 3d; San Francisco, 15s 6d to 16s; Portland, Ore, 11s 6d; Singapore, 18s; Manils, 17s 5d.

Homewards—San Francisco freights generally are well maintained and tonnage in demand; San Francisco to U K or Cont, good demand for 18th July to 18th Nov loading, at 31s 3d to 32s 6d; usual terms charter. Tacoma, market firm at 35s to 36s 3d, with a demand or spot or tonnage to arrive, Porland, O, to U K market, firm; for next season's loading, Sept to Dee 37s 6d; to 32s 9 (according to size) obtainable. No demand for tonnage owing to suspension of co-sting trace. Nitrate to U K or Continent, market firmer; 28e3d obtainable for August—October tonnage; for U S 27s6d, less is 3d obtainable, Ang to Oct. Puget Sound, Burrard's Inlet to Port Prire, 51s 3d; Plate, 55s; Adelaide, 50s; Cape, 63e3d; Delago Bay 68e3d; Sydney or Melbourne to London, Liverpool or Hall, 48s 40 to 46s on reg; prompt ships required; Kobe, 50s.

reakwater.

In port at Port Spain, 6th inst, barque rinidad, Card, for New York; schr Prohibion, Richards, from Funchal.

Passed in Cape Henry 18th inst, schr Cox the Green, Thompson, from Hillsboro for Bal

timore.

Passed out Delaware Break water, 18th inst, brigt Harry Stewart, from Philadelphia for Bear River, List of Vesssels Bound to St. John. Where From and Date of Salling.

Ainmere, from Manchester, June 30th.
Anatolia, from Bombay via Gedoa, June 21s
Therones, at Barry, July 19th.
Gymeric, at Marseilles, June 20th; off Ushant
June 20th,
Halifax Oity, from Halifax, July 20th.
Inventor, at Pernambuco, July 30th.
London Oity, at London, July 10th,
Mantines, from Chatham viaLiverpool, July 8
Martime, from Manchester, July 12th.
Fowhatan, from Palermo via New York,
July 7th.

SHIP,

July 7th.

Ginlia B, from Table Bay, July 18th,
RARQUE.

Alert, from Rotterdam, July 18th.
Artisan. at Southampton, July 18th.
Artisan. at Southampton, July 18th.
Akerahus, from Limerick, July 18th.
Bessie Markham, from Montevideo, June
Oognati, from Genca, July 8td.
Italia, from Messina, July 8th.
Lauretta, at Bockland, July 18th.
Mary A Troop from Ouxhaven, June 19th.
Oreb, from Genca, July 18th.
Ross, from Trapani, April 28th.
Ross, from Trapani, April 28th.
July 18th.
Thomas, at Havre, June 28th.
Toni, at Gloucester, July 18th.

Thomas, at Havre, June Mth.
Toni, at Gloucester, July Lith,
BARQUENTIME.
Antilla, at New York, July 18th.
Walter G, at Eastport, July 18th.
BRIGARTIME.
Gabrill, eld from Portland, July 18th,
Plover, at Sydney, July 18th.

SHIPPING NOTES

w, from Louisburg; Clarine, from St. o'd Finder, from Beaver Harbor; F. i., hom Meteghan.

It hom Meteghan.

It hom Meteghan.

It hom Meteghan.

It how York,

Island, 20th inst, schr Hazelwoode
John.

John inst, barque Ruth, from Camp
OLEAREED.

The Peary expeditionary steamer

Dians, under Captain Bartlett, sailed from St. John's Saturday for Sydney, where she will take on board the exploring party under Prof. Libby and Mr. Russell Porter, sailing thence on Thursday next

Portland, 19th inst, brigt Gabriell, Mundy, for St John.

Rosario, 10th ult, barque Aldine, for Rio Janeiro.

Philadelphia 17th inst, brigt Harry Stewart, Brenton, for Bear River.

New York, 19th inst, sohr Nimrod, for St John; Carrie Easler, and Stanley Mac, for Elizabethport.

Recent charters—Schooner Gold Finch, 199 tons, New York to Cayenne, general cargo on p. t.; schooher B. C. Borden, 385 tons, Santiago to New York, cedar and mahogany, on p. t.; schooner H. W. Lewis, 297 tons, New York to Windsor, N. S., railroad iron, \$2; schooner Cheslie, 330 tons, same.

The Italian barque Walter G., called at Point Lepreaux and sent word to this port for a tug to tow her to Eastport. The stug Neptune left Tuesday morning and towed her there. The barque is from Trapani with a cargo of salt; after discharging her cargo she will come to this port and load lumber for the River Platte.

The "kissing bug" has recently been transferring its affections to seafarers. While Captain Ulmer of the schooner Prince Leboo was coming up the harbor Saturday, with a cargo of lumber from Bangor, he was touched on the neck and arms. These members of the body swelled terribly, and a doctor was summoned upon the skipper reaching shore.

—[Boston Post, July 1.

Capt. Arthur N. McGray, former com Capt. Arthur N. McGray, former com-mander of the steamers Yarmouth, Prince Edward and Prince George, is now first officer on John Drexel's steam yacht Sultans. The Sultana left New-port on Wednesday for New York and Philadelphia, and she will return to the metropolis on July 20, in time for the races. She will then craise to the east-ward as far as Bar harbor. ward as far as Bar harbor.

The British barques Sayre and Colleg-sie and the British ship Pass of Balma-ha, will sail from here this week for Buenos Ayres, Argentina, with cargoes of lumber aggregating more than 8,000,-000 feet. The captains of these vessels are warm friends and a friendly brush may be looked for on the outgoing pas-sages. A 60-day voyage at this season of the year is not considered a bad run— [Boston Globe, July 17.

At noon next Friday the schooner Sadie Wilcutt, which was recently libeled in a case of salvage by Morse & Co., will be disposed of at marshal's sale to satisfy the claim. The vessel was wrecked during the November gale at Vineyard Baven, and was floated and subsequently brought to this city by the tugboat Peter B. Bradley, owned by Morse & Cc.—[Boston Globe, July 17.

The London board of trade has re-ceceived, through the colonial office, gold watches for Wm. Aitkenhead, master, and E. Gibson, second mate, and a silver waich for A. Baldetta, boatswain of the steamship Pawnee, of Liverpool, which have been awarded to them by the Canadian government in recognition of their services to the shipwrecked crew of the schr. Deerhill, cf St. John, N. B., which was abardoned in the North Atlantic Ocean on Dec. 12 last.—[New York Commercial, July 17.

The schooner John A. McKie, Capt The schooner John A. McKie, Capt. Erb, before reported ashore a mile and a quarter above Ship Bottom life saving station, while on a passage from this port for Philadelphia with a cargo of laths, will probat by be a total loss. The John A. McKie was formerly the schooner Fawn, built at Philadelphia in 1868. She was purchased by John A. McKie of East Boston a few years ago after meeting with disaster. Three weeks ago she was sold to David W. Simpson of this city and Capt. Erb, her commander, and she was making her first passage for her new owners. The vessel was valued at about \$4,000, and was uninsured. Capt. Erb was accompanied by his wife, who was taken off by the life-savers soon after the vessel

The shipping commissioner at Portland, Maine, has opened articles for the brig Gabriello to Bridgewater, N. S., and thence to Maderia.

Deal freights at the provieces rule firm, but an unwillingness is shown on the part of charterers in meeting own-

A diver went down at the wreck of the steamer Portia ashore near Halifax and stated that the undertow is washing through the ship from steam to sterr.

Steamship Gens, Captain Lewer, sailed Wednesday at 7 o'clock for Sharpness with 1150 standard of deal shipped by A. Gibson & Sons. Vessel was loaded by Stevedore Hugh Gregory.

The salvage for rescuing the Gaspesia of the Canadian line from the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where she was imprisoned for four morths has been reduced by the Newfoundland Supreme Court ta \$6,500.

The British steamship Norwood, which arrived at West Hartlepool Tuesday, reports having picked up the Italian mail steamship Centro America, with 620 passengers on board, and towed her 300 miles to St. Vincent, Cape Verde

The schooner Rising Sun, recently seized at Haiffax for violation of customs regulations, was sold at auction last Tuesday and brought \$570. Richard Christian, of Prospect, bid her in. She was formerly owned by the celebrated smuggler Julian.

Recent charter—Barque Northern Empire, 950 tons, New York to Buenos Ayres, \$9, if Rosario \$10. Steamship Anatolia, 2,490 tons, 8t. John, N. B., to Liverpool, desla, 41r.63., late August Steamer Orinoco, British, 1 200 tons, three months time, between New York and Hal'fax and St. John's, N. F., lump sum,

The steamer Orinoco, which has been chartered to replace the lost Portia, was formerly commanded by Capt. Peter Fraser, of Abercrombie, Picton county, who is now in command of her sister ship, the Trinidad, plying between New York and the West Indies. The Orinoco will leave New York on Saturday for Halifax.—[Halifax Chronicle July 19.

she will take on board the exploring prity under Prof. Libby and Mr. Russell Porter, sailing thence on Thursday next for Greenland.

A schoouer rigged scow, owned by Mr. Robert Arnstrong and commanded by gers, Mrr. Frank Merrit, Mrs. Fred R.

Butcher, Mr. C. H. Lee and Mr. Harry Butcher, who is one of Uncle Sam's soldiers and was in active service during the Spanish-American war in Cubs. Steamer Cheronea, Capt. Hansen, arrived at Cardiff yesterday, from this port in 14 days, the vessel has been fixed to return for a cargo to W. C. E., Stmr. Plates, Capt. Pardy, arrived at Chatham Wednesday, from Liverpool in 13 days.

Ship Macedon, Captain Pye, arrived at Partridge Island yesterday, from Devenport. The vessel had a stormy and tedious voyage. The lead had to be continually used on account of the

log. She was 43 days on the voyage. Engineer Golding, of the steamship Cheroma, who was in the hospital at Par-tridge Island, was brought up from there yesterday and was taken to his home in Paradise Row. Captain Marsters, who is slowly recovering, is still on the is-land.

Ship Canara, owned by Messra. William Thompson & Co., of this port, put into Durham, South Africa, while on the passage from Iloilo to Delaware Breakwater, with loss of maintopmast, foretopmast, missantopmast, ilihoom

Linwood, 1,196 tons, Manila to New York, hemp, \$5; bk Savona, 1,584 tons, West Bay to United Kingdom, deals,47s. 63.; schooner Southern Cross, 110 tons, Edgewater to St. John, 80 cen:s.

Captain Joseph Colby, of plot boat Sylph, No. 8, came up in the small schooner Minnie Maud from Sherbrooke, N. S., and said that when last sighted iron barque Colletsie, which left after the wooden Sayre for Baenos Ayres was overtaking the latter and would beat her out.—[Boston Post, July 19.

It was rumored yesterday that the owners of one of the tugs which was called to the assistance of the stammer Prince Edward yesterday morning and was instrumental in saving that ve sel from sinking at her berth at Long wharf, will claim salvage for the services rendered. The steamer had six feet of water in her after compartments and the tug worked 5½ hours in pumping her out.—[Boston Post, July 20.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—The remains of the late czarowitch, escorted by Grani Dake Nicholas Michelovitch, and other dignitaries, were transferred to a church five miles from Abbas Tuman, whence the cortage will start tomorrow on the

ALL HEADACHES

from whatever cause cured in halfan hour by Canadian Alps, that they have decided to pass slowly through the mountains until the eastern foot-nills are reached.

HEIGHT OF INGRATITUDE.

A Man Saved From Drowning Upbraids His Rescuer For Tardi-

ness,

New York, July 19—Owing his life to return for a cargo to W. C. E., Stmr. Plates, Capt. Pardy, arrived at Chatham Wednesday, from Liverpool in 13 days.

A steamship, name unknown, has been chartered to load deaks at West Bay, at 483 6d.

The Yarmouth steamer, Percy Cann, has been secured for the St. John Grand Manan route in place of the Flushing.

The schooner Fred H. Gibson, Capt. Publicover, owned at this port, arrived at Las Palmas last Wednesday from Jacksonville, Florida. She made the passage in 35 days.

There is no word of the steamer has been disabled at ses. She sailed from Manchester on the 28th June.

With a favoring north-northwest breeze, barques Sayres and Collessie left Boston yesterday bound out to Bennes Ayres, the former with a cargo of 785,482 feet lamber and the other with 1,302,290 feet.

It is possible that tank steamer Mayerick, sunk in Halifax harbor after the oil explosion, and which was built in 1890 to succeed the Standard, will be raised and turned into an oil barge.

Ship Macedon, Cantain Pre, arrived.

her rescuer.

When Pollock came to, however, he turned sharp; on Walters and exclaimed, "Why weren't you there scone: If it hadn't been for my wife I might have been drowned. What are you paid for, anyway? Your tardiness in reaching us came pretty near resulting in the death of us both."

Walters was much taken aback by this unlooked for onslaught, and the other bathers on the beach who had gathered about the group hissed Follock roundly. The wife told her husband he ought to thank his rescuer rather than upbraid him, and then prevailed upon the angry man to say no more and leave the beach with her.

St. Stephen News.

Recent charters—Steamer Powhatten, 1,640 tons, St. John to Liverpool or Birkenhead, deals, 48s. 6d., August, bk Linwood, 1,196 tons, Manila to Naw York have at the October term of court. He made-two unsuccessful attempts at breaking: out of Calais lock-up yesterday.

This forenoon a fire broke out in the hardware store of Chase Barker & Co., on Water street, damaging that building and the next one owned by the Thomas Smith estate. The loss was covered by

The many friends of Mr. T. W. Andrews are anxiously waiting to hear favorable news from that gentleman, who is lying critically ill at Newfoundland. The members of the Baptist church went on their annual excursion today to Pennamaquan lakes, on the Washington County railroad.

the tor worked of hours in pumping her to the tor worked of hours in pumping her to the tor worked of hours in pumping her to the continuation of the continuation of

American Editors

GLACIER B. C., July 19 .- Three hundred of the National Editorial Association's party, from the United States, stormed the great glacier of the Selkirks today. To be dropped from the train at the nose of the monster ice Niagars in the middle of July was a revelation to the visitors. So great is

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. JULY 22, 1899:

INCONSISTENCIES.

has insent and firthin the works in placific. The place is a specific place of the control of th

saying, "Go ye, and tell that for." Mat-thew Henry's commentaries from the first page to the last corruscated with humor as summer clouds with heat lightning.

The last corruscated with humor as summer clouds with heat lightning.

there are in many of the newspapers! Great primer type. Five line pica. "Another Saint Absoonded," "Clerical Scoundrelism," "Religion at a Discount," "Shame on the Churches," while there are a thousand scoundrels outside the church to one inside the church and the

INCONSISTENCIES.

STRAINING OUT THE GNATS.

We are Yer Functities About Small
Taign Ber Magnetive Foliage Remarks
The May Well Be Fundered Over by
People of All Cleases.

That May Well Be Fundered Over by
People of All Cleases.

That May Well Be Fundered Over by
People of All Cleases.

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People of All Cleases.

That May well be Fundered Over by
People of All Cleases.

The May be the Section of All Cleases on the Christopher of the Sect this morning Motthew xxill, \$6, "Ye blind guiden, which drivin at a genta and well on the section of the sect this morning heatering of the section of the sect this morning heatering of the sect this morning heatering of the section of the secti

THE FASHION. Flowers Are Essential to the Mode

of the Moment. Flowers are fashionable, and, whether s woman cares for them or not, if she wishes to be in the mode she must wear them and decorate her house with them, and there is always room for new ideas



wool costume.

the home. A pretty Parisian fashion is
to intwine the hanging chandelier of the
dining room with sprays of climbing
roses, wistaria or honeysuckle vines.

With neutral tinted costumes, gray or
beige, parasols of bright plaid silk are
carried, which supply a gay note to the
otherwise low toned gown. For light or
bright toliets, however, there are white
parasols, with lines or bands of the color
of the gown as a border. For example,
a white parasol to accompany a pink
gown has a pink border and lining, and
the light it throws upon the complexion
is most becoming. is most becoming.

An extremely simple but very attract-

ive gown is depicted which is suitable for the seaside or the mountains. It is of red and black mixed wool, the skirt, opening at the left side, being bordered there and round the foot with black mohair braid having a red edge. Small black buttons trim the skirt. The bodice, closing at the side and slightly draped, has nevers and scalloped epaulets and is trimmed with braid matching that on the skirt. The plastron and collar are of plaited red surah, the belt of the trimming braid. The red straw hat is trimmed with red flowers and black quills.

JUDIO CHOLLET.

FASHION HINTS. Suggestions For Summer Traveling

The Louis Quinze bolero is fashion's favorite, and with good reason, for its form renders it becoming to all figures. It just reaches the waist at the back,



SILE COSTUME.

while in front it is elongated in a point, or sometimes in rounded tabs.

Foplin is a revived fabric which is most serviceable and attractive for summer wear. It composes neat, cool tailor made gowns, highly suitable for traveling as it sheds dust and is at light ing, as it sheds dust and is of light weight.

The sailor hat or the alpine, in some

one of its many modifications, is usually chosen for wear during a journey. usually chosen for wear during a journey. It is only the inexperienced traveler who appears in a hat loaded with flowers and other perishable and cumbrous trimming. A neat, plain straw, decorated with ribbon and quills or a buckle, is the only suitable thing, as it is easily put on and off and may be put in the rack of a car of and may be put in the rack of a tax
or exposed to dust and rain without no
ticeable disfigurement.

The cut shows a gown of periwinkle
blue alls. The plain skirt has coquilles
of plained white mouseline de sole at the
sides of the tablier. The tight bodice

has a full guimpe and plastron of white mousseline de soie, with a high collar to mouseeline de soie, with a high collar to match. The speeces, which are of elbow leagth, are wrinkled and terminate in a frill of lace. The revers and belt are of white satia embroidered with silver, and there are silver buttons on the bodica. The hat of blue tuile is trimmed with bluets, part of which are so arranged as to not those the hair.

ACCESSORIES. Guimpes, Belts and Hats to Accom-

pany Costumes.

while one of mousseline de soie or em-broidered nainsook may be worn for warm days. The guimpe is usually light-er than the rest of the gown. Velvet belts, with medallions and other designs embroidered in spangles, are new and effective, and, unlike the elastic belts and effective, and, unlike the elastic bets of jet and steel beads, do not make the waist look larger. Velvet collars to match the belts are often worn. Black velvet is the prettiest, but colored velvet is also seen. The lower edge of the collar is finished with a bead fringe. Round hats and toques are worn with elaborate toilets, but nevertheless pictur-



STRAW HAT

brown straw. In front is a large bow of tulle to match, continuing around the crown in two torsades. A bunch of pink pompon roses is placed in the middle of the bow, and another bunch is raised above it. Beneath the brim, at each side of the front, are coques of tulle, and two black velvet strings come from the back and tie in front.

JUDIO CHOLLET.

FASHION NOTES.

Costumes For Afternoon Dances and In Paris afternoon dancing parties are becoming more and more fashionable. They are for very young people, as a rule, and, although the rooms are lighted artificially, daylight being excluded as far as possible, the entertainment is not like a ball. The mammas or other relative and the course of the relative terms of the relative terms. tives who accompany the young girls, to tives who accompany the young girls, to play propriety, wear street costume, including the hat er bonnet, and until lately the dancers appeared in high necked gowns, evening dress being, very properly, deemed appropriate for evening only. Now, however, an innovation is creeping in, and thin, low cut gowns are being adopted by the majority of the young adopted by the majority of the young girl guests, although this is not in the best taste.

For garden parties thin costumes are



TAFFETA GOWN. opportunity for gayety of color and the legitimate exercise of fanciful taste, picturesqueness of effect being the special

white glace taffeta with white spots. The skirt closes at the side, where it folds over, the edge being finished with a folds over, the edge being finished with a band of violet silk, above which is a continuous application of guipure. The full bodice is shirred under two bands of guipure and has a guipure roke, framed in a bertha of white silk incrusted with guipure and fleaded by a violet silk reche. The collar is also bordered with a violet ruche, and the belt is of violet silk. The sleeves are corded between the shoulder and elbow.

The Puratey.

"Can February March?" asked the punster, with a sickly smile.

"Perhaps not." replied the quiet man,
"but April May."

June know this ought to be stopped?

July awake nights, August chronicles, to
arrive at this conclusion?

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS. Summer Clothing For Very Little

People. White is the best of anything for small gampes, are very pretty for summer and useful as well, for the guimpe may be changed according to the weather, a lined silk one being used when the air is cool, while one of mousspline do sair as a well, and a child's clothing requires constant laundering. Nainsooks, lawns and batistes are used for the little gowns. while summer coats are made of duck of



pique. While the fit of a little child's garments is of no great importance, so long as the general shape is good and does not cramp movement, the style should be carefully chosen with reference to the type of child who is to wear them. A slight, small child looks well in fluffy clothing, with ruffles, big collars and similar adornments, while a heavy, plump robust child requires plain dresses and coats and comparatively small headgear. To overload a plump child with trimmings is to convert it into a mere bundle. The best way to make a two piece dress for a small child is to mount the skirt, on though they do not monopolize favor, they enjoy a large share of it. Long strings of illusion are a becoming addition to many of these hats. The strings are attached at the back and brought around to the front, tying under the chin or else below the ear in what carping massuline critics describe as a hangman's knot. A novel idea is to pass the strings through a costly ring in tying them, but a brooch pinned in afterward will have the same effect.

A picture is given of a hat of cream a brooch pinned in afterward will have
the same effect.

A picture is given of a hat of cream
A picture is given of a hat of cream
med to give a chemisette effect. Machel

ferred for little children.

The picture shows a little girl's dress of pique. The skirt is trimmed with stitched straps of the same material, which outline the tablier and pass around the lower part. The straight loose jacket is trimmed in the same way and fastens with two rows of nearly buttons. The with two rows of pearl buttons. The fronts are rounded, and there are a coat collar and revers. The hat is trimmed with bows of taffeta, stiffened at the edges with a bordering of straw braid. JUDIC CHOLLET.

They Are Universal Favorites This

Tunics recalling the classic type are more and more seen. For evening gowns they often assume the princess form, with a low cut bodice, and are worn with skirts adorned with circular flounces.



SUMMER.CAPE.

Embroidery, spangles, open needlework and incrustations are all pressed into the service as decorations and are used with the lavish richness of Byzantine ornamentation. Tunic gowns are usually fastened in front or at the side.

Cloth of very light shades is enjoying immense favor. Of course it is the thinnest possible weight, very fine and smooth, and is really no more oppressive nor unsuitable to the senson than any other thin wool goods. Cloth costumes for elegant wear are pean gray, light beige, ecru, putty color, pastel blue or lavender and are made with a long skirt, very flaring at the foot. The trindming, consisting of fine braiding or stitched bias bands of satin, is arranged to simulate a corselet on the bodice and a tunic on the skirt, or the bodice is a bolero opening over a chemisette, which for a slight figure is full and fluffy, but for rotund contours is kept flat, like a plain, pointed vest.

The tiny cape illustrated is a preting

vest.

The tiny cape illustrated is a pretty finish to a summer costume. It is of black spangled tails over white satin and trimmed with two plaitings of black mousseline de soie. The high, faring collar, which is lined with plaited white providing the soie, is bordered with a soie, is bordered with a soie is bordere collar, which is lined with planted with a mousseline de soie, is bordered with a ruche of black mousseline. In freat are two scarfs of black mousseline de soie, held in place by choux of the same material.

Not one of our readers can repeat impromptu the names of the 12 apostles. Try is. Then find the lists in the goods and try is again.—Christian Registeh.

PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS

REPORTED UPON BY COMMIS-SION SENT OUT SOME TIME AGO.

They Think the Rebellion is About Crushed and Feel That the In surgents Cannot Hold Out Long-The Population Generally Favors the Americans.

Washington, July 18 .- The following statement was given out this afternoon at the state department:-

"The state department yesterday re ceived from the Philippine commission an important despatch conveying these

"By the co-operation of the commission municipal government has been established in several towns. These are work ing admirably, and one good effect is that considerable numbers of insurgents are constantly deserting and coming in in swarms. The system will soon be extended to other towns, which are asking for it. Continued success in this direction will mean the beginning of the end. The commissioners state that the general situation is as described in the message of General Oils of the 26th of June, except that a number of ports in the southern part of Luzon, in Leyte, and other islands, have since been opened to trade. Despatches from Dr. Schurman, on his return from his trip through the southern part of the archipelago, were of the same purport, A disposition to accept American soverthat the general situation is as described

ward into the Laguna provinces, is also under subjection. The insurgent arms have suffered great losses and are scattered. The only large force which helds together is about 4,000, in Tarles province and northern Pampanga. There are scattered forces in bands of 50 and 500 in other portions of Luxon, and in Cavite and Batanga provinces they could possibly assemble as many as 2,000. They are demoralized from recent defeat. The most of the people are terrorised by the insurgent soldiers but desire peace and American protection. They no longer flee from our gladly welcome them. There has been no recent burning of towns. The population within our lines has become dense, taking up land cultivation extensively. They are kept out of Manila as much as possible, as the city population was becoming too great to be cared for. The only hope of the insurgent leaders is in aid from the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains. The trade of the city this afternoon burning out 26 attempted and the country is not hidden and the content the trade of the city this afternoon burning out 26 attempted and the country is not hidden and the country is not hidden attempted and the country is not h which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains. The trade with ports not in our possession, the former source of incurgent revenues, is now interrupted. General Otis doubts the wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports are without supplies of food and the merchants are suffering losses. He meditated at that time the restoration of trade privileges, although the insurgents might reap some benefit from it, a plan which has since been partially carried into effect. The courts are in successful operation under the direction of able Filipines. Affairs in the other islands are comparatively quiet, awaiting re-Filipinos. Affairs in the other islands ares comparatively quiet, awaiting results in Luzon. All were anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops were recoived. General Oils is giving his attention to the Joio archipelago and the Palawan islands. General Oils speaks of the general desire of the volunteers to re-sulist. He has provided for the enlistment of two regiments which have been permitted.

HON. C. A GEOFFRION DEAD.

He Passed Away Peacefully Shortly After Two O'clock Yesterday Morning.

MONTREAL, July 18-Hor. C. A. Geoffrion died at 2 o'clock this morning.

Even after the visit of the archbishop yesterday Mr. Geoff. ion did not seem to realize that his condition was as serious as it really was and only a few minutes before he became unconscious he was speaking of the medical treatment he had received. Shortly after midnight the dreaded change came and from that time until 2.15, when he passed away, he was in a state of coma. There were present at his deathbed Mrs. Geoffrion, their two daughters and their son. The end was peace.

The family have been already deluged with telegrams of sympathy. Flegs are at half mast in all the public buildings, and sorrow is manifested everywhere at the loss of Montreal's eminent citizen. It has been arranged that the funeral ceremonies will take place at NotreDame and that the archbishop will chan the absoute. The interment will take place in the vault of the Dorien family at Cote dee Neiges cemetery. The funeral is expected to be the largest since that of Honore Mercier. Even after the visit of the archbishop

The Cambridge-Oxford and Yale-Harvard Teams.

London, July 18-Messrs. Jackson. Wendell, Morrison and Brooks, of the International University advisory committee, held a final meeting at the Queen's Club, Brighton, this afternoon, to complete arrangements and decide upon the order of Saturday's events in the athletic contests between Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge. It

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was agreed that the programme should open at 4 p. m. with the long jamp and hammer throwing concurrently, closing IN NEW Of hammer throwing concurrently, closing with the three-mile run and high jump.
The question as to the number of trials to be allowed in the hammer throwing

to be allowed in the hammer throwing and long jumps was the occasion of considerable discussion, the English rules being four trials and the American rules six trials. A compromise was reached on six trials for hammer and five trials for the jump. For the high jump the usual custom on both sides is three tries at each bar. Runs under the bars do not contrast ties. not count as tries.

Information gathered at all the train-

information gathered at all the training quarters gives promise of close contests, especially for the 100-yards hurdles, the quarter-mile and the long jump.

The question of selecting a mate for C. D. Daly (Harvard) for the long jump will be decided between J. T. Harrington (Harvard), and Morse (Yale), and Roche (Harvard), tomorrow. ton (Harvard), and Morse (Tale), and Roche (Harvard), tomorrow.

G. C. Vessall (Oxford), who, with L R O Bevan (Cambridge), will represent the English universities, has the top record and continues in splendid form.

Nearly all the Oxford teams were on the grounds today.

Smith will supplant Winterbottom (Cambridge) in the three mile run.

The demand for seats on Saturday increases daily.

reases daily.

Brief Despatches.

TORONTO, July 18 - Word has been re-ceived from Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., that he will sail for Canada on August

LONDON, July 18—The Rev. Frederick W. MacDonald, uncle of Rudyard Kip-ling, has been elected president of the Wesleyan conference.

A severe electric storm passed over the city this afternoon burning out 26 telephones about the town.

Thrown From a Carriage.

WEST DERRY, N. H., July 18-While west Derry, N. H., July 18—While driving along a road near Nottingham this morning Mrs. I. B. Bartlett, Haverhill, Mass., and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Demarst, of Manchester, were thrown from their carriage and all three were probably fatally injured. Dr. Demarst is 34 years old and is one of the most prominent clergymen in the Universalist denomination.

Ottawa Wants the Race.

OTTAWA, July 18-Ald. Hanlan, of Toronto, who is here training Ottawa oarsmen wired Jake Gaudaur, at Vancouver, today, offering to raise a citizens purse of \$2,000 if the latter will consent to row his match with Wray, the Australian, on the Ottawa river instead of Burrard inlet as now suggested.

Sixty officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam;hip Company have thrown up their places in consequence of a new rule: "Executive officers are not permitted to participate in the amusements of the passengers. They will confine themselves to politeness and Details of the death of the Hon. C. A.

Geoffrion state that he was conscious until about two hours before his end.

Even star the visit of the continue themselves to politeness and courtesy to passengers when they are off duty." The officers say that life on board ship would become intolerably dull to officers and passengers alike,



FREE.

National Watch & Jewelry Co., Dept. 25, TORONTO, ONL

TENDERS

For an Annex to the Lunatic Asylum:

Department of Public Works. Charletown, P. E. Island, June 27th, 1899. SEALED TENDERS will be received at

this office until noon of Saturday, 29th July next, for the building of an annex to the Lunatic Asylam at Falconwood, according to plans and specification to be seen at this

IN NEW ONTARIO.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT AND THE GREAT PROSPECT BEFORE IT.

in Continuity and Extent Rainy River Mas No Known Equal in the World-Cheap Fuel and Living.

The gold fields of northwestern Ontario, especially those included in the large area comprising the Lake of the Woods, the Rainy River basin, and the more northern section bounded on the north by English River and Lac Seul, are steadily making a reputation which, notwithstanding present lack of capital, will probably, within a few years, place the district in the very fore of the gold-producting regions of the world.

the district in the very fore of the goldproducing regions of the world.

Amongst the advantages which tend to
produce such pre-minence must be
placed the extraordinary abundance of
water power, nowhere rivalled in gold
producing countries, the plentifulness of
timber, the easy and cheap accessibility
of the entire region by water communication and rail, the latter to be soon
greatly increased, the cheapness and comfort of living, and more than all, the immense area of the gold-bearing rocks and
the fact that nowhere else does quartz
mining return a quicker profit for the
expenditure incurred in opening and
developing mines. Unlike the Australian
and Transvaal fields, the entire country
is traversed by expressed weins and reefs of and Transvaal fields, the entire country is traversed by exposed veins and reefs of gold-bearing quartz, the veins numbering tens of thousands and yielding profit gen-

erally almost from the very surface.

in the message of General Oits of the 26th of June, except that a number of ports in the southern part of Luzon, in Leyte, and other islands, have since been opened to trade. Despatches from Dr. Schurman, on his return from his trip through the southern part of the archipelago, were of the same purport. A disposition to accept American sovereignity and to welcome our troops was everywhere manifested.

The report of Gen. Oits of the 26th of June stated that, as aconsequence of the rainy season, little island campaigning was impossible. A large part of the Tagalos county is occupied. A large stretch on the south to San Fernandino on the north, nearly 60 miles, and easie stretch on the south to Eaguns provinces, is also under subjection. The insurgent arm have suffered great losses and are east at the sides of captian. Canadians have little capital to spare by ond what is needed in the ordinary operations of business; hence the lack of activity witnessed in connection with some most promising properties. During the past year or a little more, American apital has become interested in the ordinary operations of business; hence the lack of activity witnessed in connection with some most promising properties. During the past year or a little more, American apital has been pushed with a vigor rarely equalled by Canadian or English syndicates or companies. Several of the properties opened are gigantic reefs of low grade ore, workable at very low cost, and in particular instances equal apparamity in bulk of gold-producing ore to the entire known veins of Australia or of the control of the country from east first to and completely destroyed a rail-ward into the Laguns provinces, is also under subjection. The insurgent arm have suffered great losses and are east—ward into the Caption of the control of the country is not the caption of the control of the country is not the control of the control of the country from the control of the country is interlaced with navigable streams and lakes, and lies but a short distance of th The Question of Capital.

> crossed by prospectors. Almost every-where where prospecting has been fairly attempted and the country is not hidden attempted and the country is not hidden by swamp or alluvial deposits (the latter are not extensive), gold-bearing veins show themselves in an abundance almost unknown elsewhere, either in the old world or in the Rocky Mountain and Andean regions of America. At present about 500 properties are under more or less active development, but generally by people who have very little money to push their work.

> Magnificent Mineral Range. The mineral range in which the Rainy The mineral range in which the Rainy River District is embraced is a very wide one, and of immense length. Possibly in its continuity and extent it has no known equal in the world outside of the Andean and Rocky Mountain regions and their continuations on the continent of Asia. It may correspond with that geologically early Laurentian island continent, which, like a bow, stretches from Labrador southwestward across the Ottawa almost to the shore of Lake Ontario and thence corresponding the contraction of the corresponding to the shore of the corresponding to the southwestward across the Ottawa almost to the shore of Lake Ontario and thence curves northwestward across Lake Superior to the sub-Arctic regions between Hudson Bay and the Mackenzie River valley—a region of glacier swept rocks, often outcropping ever large areas, and stretching for thousands of miles, with a width of from a hundred to several hundred miles. But little explored, a region of wilderness, almost uninhabited, is nearly all of it. This much is known, however, that in Labrador, on the Gulf and lower part of the River St. Lawrence, as well as in its entire stretch from a little east of the Ottawa and through Ontario to the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, gold, iron, silver and very many of the most useful metals are found in lenses, fissures and cracks to an extent probably unequalled, so far as present knowledge goes, in the entire remainder of the world.
>
> The modes of occurrence of metals in these rejutivity and metamorphosed rocks

The modes of occurrence of metals in The modes of occurrence of metals in these primitive and metamorphosed rocks known as Laurentian, Huronian, Keewatin, eto., appear to be in some respects different from the modes in other mineral districts. With few exceptions, the known ones, only in the extreme southern end of this immense bow, as in Hastings County in southeastern Ontario, the gold ores are largely free milling. Experience thus far has been that the veins improve in richness with depth. Where a change in the character of the ore occurs, as it does in several instances in occurs, as it does in several instances in the Lake of the Woods country, it is to an increase in the woods country, it is to an increase in the ratio of concentrates to free milling ore. The concentrates are tested by wet, or chlorination or cyanida-tion processes. Smelters are not required. Everywhere, too, though narrowing and losing values, synatimes constitutes Everywhere, too, though narrowing and losing values, sometimes, especially at about the depth of 100 to 130 feet, occur to trouble the inexperienced miner, the tendency thus far observed has been for veins to increase in width with increasing depth. No failures are known where depth is reached, all failures being due to sinkings that were not on true veins, and increase inexperience, had manor to ignorance, inexperience, bad man-agement, or lack of capital. As said be-fore, the known veins are counted by Tenders to be marked "Tender for Annex to Asylum."

The signatures of two good and responsible sureties must accompany each tender.

The government not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

RICHARD SMITH,

The known veins are counted by thousands: sometimes even dozens are found on single properties, especially in the peculiar eruptive granite areas around the peculiar eruptive granite areas around Shoal Lake on the Lower Seine, and Shoal Lake on the Rainy River and rebuilt in 1634.

almost every section. 10 to 30 or more feet in width; and are said, on the not feet in which; and are said, on the not always satisfactory evidence of assays, to carry values as high as some of the highest grade narrow veins. But there are also several large reefs or dykes of low grade ore which are of proved value, of a width counting into the scores and even hundreds of feet, and seeming, from surface assays, to be likely, under the favorable conditions they present for quarrying at very low cost, to prove paying properties. Claims made on their be-

quarrying at very low cost, to prove pay-ing properties. Claims made on their be-half seem to bear an impress of honesty in general, and the geological formations tend to confirm the hopes advanced regarding them.

Pay Ore at the Surface.

In this great mineral range, nature, through glacial action, has placed the pay ore at the surface instead of it having to be found at the cost of dead work as in some parts of the world. Hundreds of feet of debris have been swept away by the glaciars, leaving the veins exposed to the eye and almost ready for active production.

The Rat Portage Miner in a recent issue states that the dividend-producing mines of the Rainy River country aggregate \$100,000 per month of bullion, while the total expenditure in reaching this production has been only about \$500 000. The advantages of the Rainy River district as a gold mining field for prospecting and mining may be stated as follows:

The immense extent of the gold area The immense extent of the gold area. The extraordinary abundance of gold veins in nearly every section, and the ease with which, owing to the frequent out-cropping of these veins, they may be discovered and traced. It is only in a few sections that alluvium or drift covers the rocks below the light surface soil, while, except in alluvial valleys and swamps, the bare rock ridges crop out every few hundred yards, and generally present their perpendicular faces at the sides of

the gold is found in smaller but richer veins. In several instances, on small properties of 40 or 80 acres in extent, the veins are counted on the surface by the score. Five or six feet is a very common width of veins, but in not a few properties, cross cutting reveals a vein width of 20 feet or more of high grade ere. Failures have occurred in a few instances, but generally from lack of capital and Valley to Rainy Lake and the Lake of Woods. will be completed and will Valley to Rainy Lake and the Lake of Woods, will be completed and will traverse the very centre of some of the most active gold fields in the district. This ease of access compared with that possessed by the Transvaal and most of the gold fields of Western Australia is a very important advantage enjoyed by the Rainy River country.

Agricultural Productions.

Saw mills abound, and over the entir Saw mills abound, and over the entire district land is found suitable, both in soil and climate, for farming, stock raising, dairying and gardening. The broad valley of the Rainy River from the lake of that name to the Lake of the Woods is an extensive belt of very rich agricultural country, while around Wabigoon in the north are several townships of almost unbroken farming land. All the cereals, vegetables and fruits of Manitoba are grown in the district and are of good quality, and camps need not lack the usual delicacles the soil and climate afford, for agricultural settlement will rapidly follow, in many localities, the establishment of camps. From the outside, too, provisions are cheaply obtainside, too, provisions are cheaply obtain-ed. Manitoba reaches to the Lake of the Woods, and Southern Ontario with its farms and orchards and vineyards is within cheap reach by both rail and

water.
Full equipment in machinery. not a in Western Australia, British Columbia and the Transvaal, is obtained near at hand, from the machine shops of Ontario

and Quebec.

The cost of mining is low. The ore is The cost of mining is low. The ore is free milling and the concentrates are treated by simple processes. Owing to the cheapness of living and nearness to thickly settled communities, wages are reasonable, not nearly so high as in most of the great gold fields of the world. Miners receive \$2 a day and surface men from \$1.50 to \$1.75. The average cost of mining and milling in Northwestern Ontario varies according to circumstances tario varies according to circumstances from \$1 to \$3.50 per ton, most of the veins probably involving, under the present rather undeveloped conditions of the district, an expense of \$2.50 to \$3.50

The wet-bulb thermometer, for determining moisture in the air, is made and used as follows: Provide two thermometers and tie a bit of the thinnest muslin neatly around the bulb of one of these and keep it soaked with water. Lift this thermometer out of the water, and whirl it briskly through the air for two minutes, if the air is very dry, and for three or four minutes if the air is very moist. Read it quickly, and it gives the temperature of a thin layer of water evaporated under the influence of the wind produced by the whirling. The dewpoint of the air in which the thermometer is whirled is about as far below the wet-bulb as this is below the temperature of the dry-bulb similarly whirled and read rapidly. The two thermometers may be hung side by The wet-bulb thermometer, for deter two thermometers may be hung side by side on a short piece of string for con-venience; and this is then called the "sling psychrometer."—Monthly Weather

Pretection From Snow. Smoke tinted spectacles are worn plains of Russia. It was discovered that the glare caused by the sunlight on the snow made them blind, and spectacles were fitted to them to protect their sight as they plucked the grass which sprouted through the earth's white mantle.

A YANKEE. Various Views In Various Places as

to What He Is. "I was greatly amused," said a New Orleans citizen who has lately made a visit abroad, "to notice how the term 'Yankee' widens in application as one gets farther and farther away from the habitat of the real thing.

"In New York a Yankee is commonly supposed to be a native of Connecticut, Vermont or Massachusetts, and I have noticed that the name is applied to mean skinflints rather than to the people in general. In St. Louis a Yankee is understood loosely to be any one from the extreme northeast. Here in New Orleans the term includes pretty nearly everybody above Mason and Dixon's line in short inorthease. ine-in short, 'northerner' and 'Yan-

kee' are more or less synonymous. "Now comes the really absurd part of it, although quite in line with what I have just remarked. While I was in London I found myself continually re ferred to as a 'Yankee' by natives who had learned I was from New Orleans. 'I think you Yankees are very charming people,' said a big wholesaler who wanted to be extra pleasant. 'I know several from your state.' I tried to explain at first, but I soon got tired of that. I was sure to be greeted by a stare of amazement. 'But I thought all Americans were Yankees, doncher-

know,' would be the usual protest. "Later on I met a very intelligent hotel keeper at Bern, in Switzerland, and in the course of conversation he remarked that he had an extremely agree able countryman of mine staying at his house the previous season. 'As you are both Yankees,' he said, 'you may by chance know him.' 'Where does he live?' I asked. 'In Buenos Ayres,' replied the hotel keeper.''—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

INDIAN SIGNAL SERVICE.

They Have Long Telephoned by the Travelers in uncivilized countries have often wondered how some savage tribes were able to transmit news for hundreds of miles with no apparent facilities for doing so. An interesting light is thown on this subject by Jose Bach, who tells of the means by which the Indians on the Amazon communicate with each other at a distance. The natives live in groups of 100 to 200 persons in settlements half a mile or a mile apart. In each dwelling there is a wooden drum, which is buried for half its height in sand mixed with fragments of wood, bone and mica, and has a triple diaphragm of leather, wood and rubber. When this drum is struck with a wooden mallet, the sound travels

far and is distinctly heard in the other drums in the neighboring dwellings. sion of the sound takes place through the earth, since the blows struck are scarcely audible outside of the houses in which the instruments are placed. After a "malooca," or dwelling, has been "called up" by an initial blow conversation is carried on between the two drums. Mr. Bach's explanation is that the communication is facilitated by the nature of the ground, the drums doubtless resting upon one and the same stratum of rock, since transmission through ordinary alluvial earth could not be depended upon. This method furnishes an ingenious modification of the process employed by Indians for perceiving distant noises, such as the

gallop of a horse, which consists in applying the ear to the earth.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is something new to discover that a bodily affliction can assist one in mastering the difficulties of learning a foreign language, but there is a case of

the kind on record.

Miss Gertrude came down stairs one morning with red eyes, a swollen nose and a generally distressed appearance.
"What is the matter, Gertrude?"

asked her mother. "An awful cold in my head," she re-"I am very sorry," said her sympathizing parent.
"I was when I got up," cheerfully

rejoined the young miss, "but I'm not now. I can get that French nasal sound exactly. Tray be-ong. Bong zhoor. How's that?"—Youth's Companion.

Tod Sloane's gameness will never be questioned by those who saw him win a race on Walter in a nose finish at the old East St. Louis track some years ago. After the race Tod was hardly able to dismount. Then it was learned that he had broken an arm in the race. It seems that he was growded against the fence in a jam around one of the turns and broke his arm. Switching the reins to his good arm, he rode the race out with great determination, putting up a "Garrison finish" and winning on the post by the narrowest possible margin. It was an exhibition of gameness the like of which was never before heard of in the history of the American turf .-Chicago Record.

It is said that during the Irish rebellion of 1848 a bishop sent a request to a parish priest for information and received the reply, "The peace of the country is assured; faction fights are

A similar twist in logic is manifested in a message of congratulation received by Mr. Willis, on his election to the New South Wales parliament. The telegram from his agent read, "Carnida jubilant; heavy fighting; several hurt,

Worthy of Worship. "Faw gwacious sake, deah boy, who was that common fellaw you let shake

youah hau 1?" "Deah boy, he may have a common look, but he has a gweat soul. He is the fellaw who designs the new collaws." -Indianapolis Journal.

PHYSICAL TRAINING. Value as a Preventive and Cure

Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals of Chicago, in a paper with this title, said that the absence of systematic study by physicians and the very meager literature compelled him to be somewhat dogmatic in his paper. One of the most common observations made by medical men, he said, was that the long, narrow, flat chested individual was the one liable to

the development of tuberculosis and that in patients presenting this form of chest the chances for recovery were reduced to a minimum. This observation he considered sufficient to suggest that systematic physical training in aiding the development of the respiratory muscles, thoracic walls and pulmonary capacity would be of

great service in preventing tuberculosis and in curing its early stages. Collapsed air cells, he said, furnished a most favorable nidus for the development of tuberculosis. Therefore for the prevention of the disease measures should be adopted to expand the lungs and bring the air cells into the best possible work-

He thought it probable that in most ases there was an early tuberculous localized anæmia, diminishing the nutri-tion of the parts and making them more susceptible to the tubercle bacilli and their toxins. Of the large percentage of the human family said to be affected by tuberculosis (80 per cent), the majority recovered, even when the disease affected the lungs, it not proving fatal in

more than 12 per cent. He stated that in most of those who ecovered the disease had made but little progress, and that it was only at autopsy after death from other causes that its presence was detected, in view of which it was the physician's duty to recommend measures likely to strengthen the resisting power of the lungs. The beneficial influence of a high altitude he considered probably due to the increased distension of the air vessels, and that as a means of prophylaxis the first measure should be to teach the pa-

tient to breathe deeply. Careful physical training, he said, was of the greatest importance, it being possible for the long, narrow, flat chest ed to increase the expansion of the chest two or three inches, improve the form and increase the circumference. He believed it possible by physical developwhen it had become established in the chest and to promote recovery.-Med ical Record.

COMMERCIAL ENGLISH.

Warning to Those Who Would Send

Manufacturers who wish to do an export business must have their circulars and catalogues translated into foreign languages, says Engineering, but care should be taken that the translator is not only a good linguist, but also an expert in the particular business to which the documents to be translated refer. Otherwise the translation is apt to be a matter of ridicule to those to whom it is sent.

We cannot well give an instance to show how an English circular might be translated into bad German, for example, but the London Engineer gives us the following illustration of a transla-

the following illustration of a translation from another language into English, which is probably no worse than many translations from English.

"We pique ourselves," says the circular, "on making you known that the sale of the —— has, by us, undertaken. This preparated, exclusively arranged by some vegetables, is entirely spoiled about something hurtful to the steam boiler blades. By our preparated every calcareous substance is neutralized, reducing it to power, and at the same from the usual corrosion, not only, but the ebullition, is totally avoided, as it appears about some very interesting ex-

several establishments."

In conclusion the circular adds, "To be willing, this preparated may be de-

composed.

A citizen, while crossing Fort street at Griswold, picked from the crosswalk a Yale lock key with a tag attachment on which was pen printed in capital letters the word "Pokey." He was wondering over the significance of the word when the loser of the key hap-pened along in search of it. As the two men were old friends, the key was handed over to its rightful owner. "Excuse my curiosity," said the finder of the key, "to know the purport

of that word upon the tag."
"Certainly," came the reply. "The
key unlocks my postoffice box. 'P. O."

stands for postoffice; 'k-e-y,' key. Postoffice key. See?" Then the two citizens hurriedly started in opposite directions, each with a broad grin on his face.—Detroit Free

Mr. Beerbohm Tree relates an amus-

ing story about a boisterous voyage from New York. He was lying in his cabin. The luggage and fittings were fly-ing round. The vessel was rolling terri-bly. Suddenly there was an extra special lurch. Mr. Tree was knocked to lurch. Mr. Tree was knocked to the floor by a heavy weight and lay half stunned. On fully recovering his senses he looked to see what it was that had felled him. It was an admirable contrivance and was marked, in bold letters, "Life Saving Apparatus."—London Globe.

Onions are stated to be almost the best nervine known. No medicine, it is claimed, is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing else that will so quickly relieve and tone up a wornout system. Onions are useful in all cases of coughs, colds and influenza. Eaten every day, they soon have a clearing and whitening effect on the com

"KURSULUSUS"

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. JULY 22, 1899:

INTERCOLONIAL EXTENDED.

INTERCOLONIAL EXTENDED.

INTERCOLONIAL EXTENDED.

INTERCOLONIAL EXTENDED.

Interior of the control of

ment and all fills to the season to the seas

FRUITS.

Liverpool, Frack ex store 0 Butter salt, Fak factory filled 0 SPICES.

NAILS. Out, 50 ds & 60 ds, 7 100 b Wire nails, 10 ds Ship spikes. OAKUM.

Vioronia, July 20—In his speech at Boston lime, nor

With Years THE MARKETS. WISDOM.

Herring, Shelburne, No. 1 4 5 Mos. 4 0 0 Mos. 4 5 Mos. 4 0 Mos. 4 5 Mos. ..

light 0 161 "Canadian prime white Silver

GRAIR.
Oats, Ontario,
"Provincial
Split peas...
Pot barley...
Hay, pressed

Granulated Pbbl
White ex O P bbl
Ex O
Paris lumps, boxes....
Pulverised...

Valencia layer
Valencia layer
Sultana
Ourrants, bbl
Ourrants, boxes
Apples, bbl
Dried apples
Evaporated Appleos.
Evaporated Apricots.

COFFEE.

MATCHES. CANDLES.

PAINTS.

IRON, ETC.

LIME

TAR AND PITCH. Domestic coal tar Coal tar pitch Wilmington pitch...

White lead, Brandram's No. 1 B.B. # 100 hs Yellow paint Black..... Putty # B

Common

Spruce boards
Spruce scantling (uns'd).
Spruce dimensions.
Pine elaphoards, extra
No. 1.....
No. 2.....
No. 2.....
Laths, spruce
Laths, pine
Palings, spruce

Liverpool (intake mee

New York

LUMBER

ex ship. dely'd

Mould, F ...

B. P DOX

one justly celebrated Family Remedy that had its origin away down in Maine, which

An old lady called at a store and asked for a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; the clerk said "they were out, but could supply her with another just as good." The engaging smile that accompanied this information was frozen stiff when she replied: Young Man, there is only one

00	Liniment, and		is John	
44.1 00 25 25 50	Originated in 1810 There is not a reme fidence of the publi a remedy have exist cept that it possess			
65 051 051	Our book on INF: 25 and 50c. I.S. J	ohnson &	Ce., Bosto	n, Mas
65 95 90 06)	Revised and corregraph each v	nted for	the Wa	able to
62 61 64 74 48	Beef Tongues ? B Beef Boasts, ? B Beef Corned ? B. Butter, choice dai Butter, tair Bacon ? B Butter, roll	choice	0 0 3 1 0 0 ed 0 1 0 1 0 1	8 to 0 2 " 0 6 " 0 2 " 0
184	Cabbage each Ducks # pair Eggs # dos Eggs. henery	00000 000000 000000	0 (1	5 " 0 5 " 30 8 " 0
2000	Fowl P pair Hams Pb Lard, in tubs Mutton P b Pork P b (salt).	101000 101000 101000 101000	0 5 0 10	" O " O " O
161 58 50 58 10 96 65 60 45 89 29	Potatoes & bbl Potatoes & peck Shoulders & Turkeys & b Turnips & bunch.	******* ****** ******	0 22	" 2 " 0 " 0
39 29	COUNTRYMA	LREET, 1	WHOLESA	LB.
25 75 20 08 00 00 00 06 06 00 00	Beef (butchers) #. Beef (bounter) Beef (country) per Buckwheat meal # Butter (in tubs) # Butter (iump) # Butter (roll) # Beets, # dos Calfakins #lb Cabbage # dos	neavy) quarter cwt.	* b 0 00 1 20 0 10 0 10 0 10	
00 051 06 00 00 00	Calfakins #1b Cabbage # doz Chickens & fowl Carrots # doz Eggs per dozen Hides # h	*****	0 10 0 8 0 5 0 6	0 " 0
18 15 10 00	Lamb skins each Lard (in tubs) Lamb (carease). Lattuce & dos	100-0-0	0 1 0 1 0 0	" 0 " 0 " 0 " 0 " 0 " 0 " 0 " 0 " 0 " 0
00 00 00 00 45 50 20	Lamb (carcase). Lettuce \(\psi \) dos. Mutton \(\psi \) (carca Potatoes, \(\psi \) bbl. Pork (fresh) \(\psi \) bbl. Radishes \(\psi \) dos. Shoulders, \(\psi \) b. Turkeys		0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	8 to 0
20	Turkeys Veal * b (carcass)	*****	0 10	3 " O

Intercolonial Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, the 19th June, 1899, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST JOHN! Express for Moncton
Suburban Express for Hampton Express for Quebec and Montreal Accommodation for Moneton, Truro, Halifax and Sydney..... 22.38 A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 18:10 o'clock for Quebes

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 22.80 o'clock for Truro and Halifax. Vestible Dining and Sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. burban Express from Hampton 7.15 All trains are run by Eastern Stai

D. POTTINGER, Moneton, N. B., June 14, 1899... SITY TICKET OFFICE 7 King Street, St. John. N. B.

FOR BELLEISLE.

Steamer Springfield Having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical government inspectors, will leave North End Indiantown, every Tuesday, Fhursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, local time, until further notice, for the blue waters of the Belleisle, scenery unsurpassed, caking at all the intermediate points on the river and Belleisle, returning on atternate days at 1 pm. Freight and farelow as usual. Good accommodation. Meals, at all hours; Waiters in attendance and a good time may be expected. J. G. DOWNEY,

EPPS'S COCOA. GRATIFUL COMFORTING.

Distinguished everywhere for Delica. 7 of six rour, Superior Quality, and Ni tritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the ne. your and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., J.td. Homeognathia Chamists.

Ltd., Homosopathic Chemists, London, England, BREAKFAST... SUPPI EPPS'S COCOA.

Summer

Vacation.

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THE ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND and the New Business Practice (for use of which we hold exclusive right) are great attendance-promoters.

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