

LATEST STORE NEWS! DOWN TO BUSINESS.

We place on sale today the following—all that are left of our Spring Importation of Ladies' Jackets, AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE . . .

One Fawn Mixed Tweed Jacket, Reffer Front, size 36, was \$7.00. One Dark Navy Covert Cloth Jacket, Reffer Front, size 34, was \$7.25. One Black Belted Russian Jacket, Braided, size 38, was \$5.00. One Dark Fawn Belted Russian Jacket, size 34, was \$5.00. One Light Navy Belted Russian Jacket, Braided, size 32, was \$5.00. One Black Serge Blazer Jacket, Moire Beavers, size 40, was \$6.00. YOUR CHOICE FOR \$1.50. Order quickly if you want one, as they will soon go. LADIES' CAPES at greatly reduced prices to clear 75c. \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. 10 DOZEN BLOUSE WAISTS, in light and medium colors, made-up from good, strong, washable cambrics in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Former prices 10c and 12c. YOUR CHOICE NOW FOR 8c.

When ordering a Blouse by mail please add 6c for postage. We prepay the freight or express charges on all parcels amounting to \$5 and over.

DOWLING BROS., 95 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" 13 bar woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co., A. J. Macdonald, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

JUST RECEIVED:

400 Dozen Plints of the celebrated.

PABST LAGER BEER

the product of the famous Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, the leading brewery of America.

M. A. FINN

112 Prince Wm Street, St. John.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

No Date Yet Fixed—The Defences of Canada.

OTTAWA, July 28.—The Laurier-Copden club medal has arrived from England. There is talk of having a fac simile of it stamped on all official lists of the Canadian tariff.

Mr. Tarte is in Anticosti, enjoying the hospitality of Monsieur, the chocolate king, who owns the island, and who, according to reports to the government, is evicting the old settlers.

The officials here, concede that Peterson and Tate have thrown up the fast Atlantic's contract.

Alexander McDonald, Allan, formerly editor of the Huron Signal, has been appointed Canadian fruit commissioner to the Paris exposition.

Pacquel Ca. Pella, Italian counterfeiter, has been committed in Montreal for extradition to the United States, where he is wanted for murder.

OTTAWA, July 27.—The harvesting operations are in progress at the experimental farm. The grain crops are unusually heavy.

Ministers within reach of the city have been summoned for Friday to a meeting of the cabinet.

SCYTHES

MADE BY THE

DUNN EDGE TOOL COMPANY.

Will cut faster and last longer than any other. The Brands are

CLIPPER, FINEST CUTLERY STEEL, DOUBLE RIBBED DANDY

See that the name DUNN EDGE TOOL CO. is stamped on each Scythe, and order from your nearest dealer or

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, MARKET SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

United States Secretary Day Drafting the Terms of Peace.

The Main Question Yet Undecided is Disposition of Philippines.

Major General Shafter Reports Over Three Thousand Cases of Yellow Fever Among the Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The terms which the United States government will find acceptable as a basis of peace are being reduced to form by Secretary Day, the president having reached a conclusion on their outlines. These terms were the formal subject of discussion today in official circles. If the president's purpose was to secure a free expression of public opinion on this subject, he has been gratified by the responses made through the newspapers and in the exhibition of interest by government officials. The complex problem now presented, although it was stated yesterday that the announcement of the position assumed by the United States in this matter would be forthcoming before it had been formally discussed in the cabinet tomorrow, there is the best reason to believe that after the few conferences the president has had in private with the members of his cabinet he has already made up his own mind and that Secretary Day has even now practically reduced to form the reply that the United States government will make to the Spanish government's overtures through Amador, and the war department assumes that he is pursuing his advance towards Porto Rico towards San Juan. The attack made towards the Spanish government of a battle at Yaguajay, resting confidence in the belief that when the truth is known it will be found that this was a victory of the usual Spanish type, resulting in the complete achievement of the object of the American commander. Considerable reinforcements are now arriving to support Miles, and before the week is over the campaign there will be in progress.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The war department tonight posted the following: Adjutant general of the army, Washington, D. C. Condition for the 27th—Total sick, 4,122; total fever, 3,138; new cases, 323; cases fever returned to duty, 645. Deaths, Private J. H. Farrell, Co. H, 5th Massachusetts volunteers, at Abasco, yellow fever; Corporal Thos. Robson, Co. D, 24th infantry, Silver Spring, Md., yellow fever; Private Wm. H. Byrre, Co. D, 17th infantry, cerebral apoplexy.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Lieut. Holton returned to Washington last night and called at the navy department today to see Assistant Secretary Allen in connection with the prosecution of the work of raising the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. Mr. Allen immediately called a meeting of the naval board, composed of himself, Captain Bradford and Constructor Gilmore, to go over the preparations that Mr. Hobson brought with him from the wreckers at New York, and more than an hour was spent in this way. Mr. Hobson's recommendation is brief: the purchase of all the pontoons to be had in this country, some six in number, and an expenditure of \$20,000 for air bags to assist in lifting the ship.

LONDON, July 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The project of a European conference regarding the Philippines has brought forward long ago, and there is every prospect that the conference will meet in Paris."

LONDON, July 28.—The Times, commenting editorially upon the suggestion of the Berlin National Gazette that the United States have not won a victory signal enough to warrant the hard terms they would impose, says: "This suggestion from would-be friends of Spain merely shows that these critics entirely fail to grasp the military significance of America's sea power. Only by prompt and straightforward dealings with President McKinley can Spain hope to prevent the fruition of America's imperial policy in the Pacific, the advantages of which even peace loving, moderate Americans cannot ignore."

LONDON, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "However unpalatable the terms of peace may be, they will not provoke the slightest disturbance in Spain, where listless indifference is predominant."

LONDON, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The national voluntary war fund now exceeds 25,000,000 pesetas. La Correspondencia de Espana announces that in view of the probable capitulation of Manila, Gen. Rico, captain-general of the Visayas Islands, has been ordered to assume charge of all the territory formerly administered by Captain-General Augustin. Gen. Augustin will only be able to sign the capitulation

of the city of Manila and its environs."

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily Graphic this morning points out that there is a probability of an international question arising over the difficulty of dealing with the Cuban debt, since a majority of the Spanish bondholders are Frenchmen.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—The British steamer Adena, captured off Guantanamo Bay by the Maribou, was today declared a lawful prize by Judge Spier. She was chartered by a Spaniard and was on the way to Guantanamo to take out refugees. An appeal to the supreme court will be taken.

LONDON, July 28.—A special despatch from Madrid says: The government does not conceal that it hesitated for some days to go beyond an unofficial exploration at Washington because the diplomatic agents employed to make the soundings gave conflicting accounts of President McKinley's disposition. One reported him as eager to terminate the war on moderate conditions; the other that this most onerous conditions would be imposed so much so that the Madrid government thought it useless to sue officially.

When, however, it was seen that the American war preparations continued, Duke Almodovar de Rio, the minister of foreign affairs, was instructed to send the note, the cabinet met Wednesday evening to deliberate as to the best means and channel of negotiations. Paris and London were to be discussed. No decision was arrived at, but a majority favored sending London to negotiate the treaty of peace with Ambassador Hay.

Official feeling favors direct negotiations, without interference from the Philippines. It is little doubted that if President McKinley's reply proves an acceptable basis, the negotiations will not be protracted, since Spain for many reasons is desirous of a speedy settlement, and not least so because at the present moment public opinion is calm.

At today's cabinet council Senor Sagasta said he had grounds for supposing that an understanding might be arrived at, but he could say nothing of the step Spain had taken in respect to the text of the note sent to President McKinley. The cabinet council will not meet again until Friday evening, by which time President McKinley's reply is expected.

El Correo says that the government communicated to the Queen Regent in council a despatch intimating that President McKinley, in accepting the opening of negotiations, had expressed the opinion that the Carlist agitation, which at first appeared to be trumped out by the committee in the province of Guasca and in parts of Navarra. A Carlist brigadier has been arrested for trying to send advice in the Carlist cause. The Carlist will be court-martialed.

LONDON, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, transmitting the feeling of satisfaction which he believes the peace overtures have produced, says: "There is little probability of popular discontent, and none at all in Spain is allowed to retain the Philippines and is not expected to pay indemnities. The attitude of the people makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover the Carlists are said to disagree about the advisability of rising. Nevertheless, it is feared that Don Carlos will insist upon it."

LONDON, July 28.—The British correspondent of the Times says: "The terms of peace which America is much engaged to pay, the British government remarks that the United States has not won a victory signal enough to warrant such hard terms, and expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace are in consequence gloomy."

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Admiral Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish government, through the French embassy, his full report of the naval engagement which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The report is very long and treats of the great engagement even more elaborately than Sampson's report to the navy department.

Admiral Cervera's report, although addressed to the Spanish minister of marine, was submitted first to the American navy department in order that precautions might be taken, in the case of communications passing between prisoners of war and the enemy's government. The examination made by the naval authorities here was solely for the purpose of precaution, and care was taken not to intrude into the privacy of the document beyond this necessary inspection. It was then sent to ambassador Cambon to be forwarded to the Spanish admiralty. The strictest secrecy has been observed while the document has been in transit, and in order to avoid conjectural stories as to the contents of the report, it can be stated that no intimation as to its contents has been allowed to escape from the few persons through whom it passed en route to the Spanish minister of marine. If the Cervera report were made public, it will be through the Spanish government, although it is probable that the report is not of a character likely to be made public at Madrid.

TRADE WITH ENGLAND. LONDON, July 28.—The Times publishes an article this morning from the pen of Benjamin Kidd, author of Social Evolution, which deals in a comprehensive and balanced manner with the immense trade of England and the United States with tropical and subtropical nations. Mr. Kidd asserts that during the year 1898

the trade amounted in the case of England approximately to £128,000,000, and in the case of the United States to £70,000,000. He dwells upon the importance of the control over these regions and says: "The present war involves the future government of two of the richest portions of these territories, some of the richest on the earth's surface. For the most part, they are practically undeveloped and largely in a state of anarchy or primitive savagery, preventing the development of their natural resources."

Mr. Kidd thinks the question of the highest importance to both England and America.

ON TO KHARTOUM.

A Fleet of Gunboats on the Nile Above Berber.

Sacred to the Memory of the Murdered Gordon—The Expedition Referred by Many as a Holy War.

(Montreal Witness.)

The interest of the British people in Egypt, the Sudan and especially the capture of Khartoum, is apparently as keen and absorbing as ever. The campaign against Khartoum is now about to open, and every item of news as to details is published and commented upon by the papers, and all the great daily journals and illustrated magazines have sent their best war correspondents to report, much against the wishes, it may be said, of General Kitchener, who would not permit the presence of a single newspaper man if he had his own way. The public and General Wolsey believe in the value of newspaper correspondence, however, and the Sudan was found to give way, though he obstructs the correspondents as far as possible. He refused also the aid of the Red Cross society, which furnishes medical and surgical aid, as well as comforts to the sick and wounded, though it offered its services, as usual, free of charge to the government, even the transportation of supplies. But this refusal had the support of Lord Cromer, who pointed out that the transportation of the Anglo-Egyptian army of twenty thousand men, with the immense stores and supplies needed for the campaign in a country where there was no government, was hardly possible with the means at the disposal of the government. The Red Cross society's contingent could not possibly be transported except by means of a special vessel, which would be a great expense to the government. The general says that the force will be amply supplied with surgeons and medical appliances, but those who remember that in the last campaign there were no proper stretchers upon which to carry the wounded back from the scene of the battle of the Atbara, that there were no transport animals, the Egyptian soldiers doing the work from pure benevolence, and that there were no hospitals, may be prepared to see the necessity of the Red Cross society's aid. The general says that the force will be amply supplied with surgeons and medical appliances, but those who remember that in the last campaign there were no proper stretchers upon which to carry the wounded back from the scene of the battle of the Atbara, that there were no transport animals, the Egyptian soldiers doing the work from pure benevolence, and that there were no hospitals, may be prepared to see the necessity of the Red Cross society's aid.

Large contingents of British troops, among these some of the crack corps of all branches, are being sent forward from Cairo, and the last contingent will not be that city before the middle of August. It will be a couple of weeks later before all are at the front. Doubtless the troops now at Berber and the mouth of the Atbara will be moved further to the front up the Nile to Shendi, or perhaps even the vicinity of Shabuka, which is at the sixth cataract, and where the first opposition is likely to be encountered. There is quite a fleet of gunboats on the Nile above Berber, which will greatly expedite the transportation of the troops and supplies, as well as aid in the battles which take place, as a rule, in the villages on the banks of the river. Omdurman, the Khartoum capital, is on the left bank of the Nile, just below Khartoum, and doubtless the gunboats will prove very effective in the siege of that place, which is walled, if the desperadoes should attempt to hold it. Khartoum is now a mere collection of ruins, but it is still the objective in fancy, if not in reality, of the campaign. It is sacred to the memory of Gordon, and its capture and possession is regarded by many British people as a sort of holy task which must be accomplished at any cost. Among the British forces in the expedition are many young soldiers who have been educated at the Gordon Home, and General Gatacre, in a letter to the superintendent, has promised that they shall be amongst the first to enter Khartoum. As Lord Salisbury said, the expedition to the Sudan is regarded by many British people and undertaken by many British soldiers in the spirit of a crusade.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

LONDON, July 28.—Replying in the house of commons today to Sir Charles Dilke, who asked what answer the French government gave to the British protest against the tearing down of posts at Flat Bay, Nfld., by the crews of warships for illicitly packing lobsters, the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said the commodore had not admitted it was an infringement of the treaty of Utrecht. Her Majesty's government, Mr. Chamberlain added, was considering the appointment of a commission to inquire into the shore question.

A student in Gloucester, "Jimmy," how large a piece of cake do you want? "I want a big piece, but don't gimme so much that'll have to divide with witer."—Chicago Record.

IDENTITY.

held Over the Wrong...

July 24—A mistaken identity is...

OLD LOVE.

The parliament at Reading on...

ADSON LINER.

July 28—The steamship...

AT BARN.

Finest in the United States...

BATH'S DOOR.

For Hours Between and Finger...

CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.

SABLE ISLAND.

Deceptive Currents Make It the Graveyard of the Atlantic.

It Lies in the Very Track of Sea Travel, Surrounded by Entangling Shallows and Enveloped in Bewildering Fogs.

(G. W. Van Dyke in Chicago Times-Herald.)

Sable Island is from eighty-five to ninety miles to the southeast of the coast of Nova Scotia, and lies in about 44 degrees of north latitude and 69 degrees west longitude.

To one approaching from the north the island appears a succession of low sand hills scarcely patched with struggling vegetation.

This deceptive island possesses few natural attractions. There are no contrasts of color so grateful to the eye of those who have grown weary of limitless sea and sky.

Sable Island is now almost entirely given over to the life-saving stations, the first of which was founded in 1802 under the superintendence of James Morris.

Besides these stations there are two houses of refuge, in which are huge fireplaces almost filled with wood. Candles, matches and bags of biscuits hang on the walls out of reach of rats.

Accommodation is first-class, the steamer-attendant being a first-class steward, and will no doubt afford the most comfortable accommodation that can be had.

In 1873 two lighthouses were erected, one at each end of the island, but their lights are often misleading and deceptive many a vessel caught in the encircling current.

Then there is a third current which, detaching from the polar stream at the south end of Labrador, rushes through the Straits of Belle Isle, joins the outflow of the St. Lawrence current.

Here is the somber sand heap of Sable Island lying in the very track of sea travel, in the midst of swirling waters, surrounded by entangling shallows and enveloped in bewildering fogs.

CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.

NEW KIND OF WHEEL.

Halifax Man Devises One Which Calls the Arms Into Requisition.

The most unique idea that has been applied to the bicycle since the "safety" machine was invented is the product of a Halifax inventor's brain.

The idea is twofold, as the arms are made to assist the legs, either for relief or for increasing speed.

A bicycle with cranks in lieu of handle-bars may at first thought, and particularly at first sight, impress one as a bicycle oddity.

At the head of the machine, in place of handle-bars, he has placed a small sprocket attachment with cranks to which are fixed substitutes for pedals for the hands.

The inventor claims, it is a great easement for the legs, increases the speed and provides a new kind of exercise which converts hill-climbing into an easy task.

Still, even if it does appear a little ludicrous, if there is any merit in the scheme its popularity will soon be established once it is patented and put on the market.

OLD ENGLISH CHURCHES.

No Work So Beautiful Is Done Today.

(Rev. Dr. Jessop in the Nineteenth Century.) The old English churches, and the work done upon the fabric of our churches, and the other work done in the beautiful interior of our churches, such as the wood carving of our screens, the embroidery of the banners and vestments.

We have actual contracts for church building and church repairing undertaken by the same men, who are also engaged in the construction of a new bell and making the mold for it.

And we get fairly bewildered by the astonishing wealth of skill and artistic taste and artistic feeling which there must have been in the England of our times which till lately we have assumed to be a barbaric time.

GOAT SWALLOWED \$100.

Robert Burgess Says So and Can Bring Twenty Men to Prove It.

WESTBURY, N. I., July 22.—Robert Burgess, while killing calves yesterday, lost a leather wallet containing over \$100 in bills, many of them being of \$1 denomination.

Doctors Testify.

There's strong testimony by eminent physicians of wonderful cures made by Dr. Chase's Family Remedy, particularly Dr. Chase's Ointment.

THE QUEEN AND THE SOUDAN.

(London Mail, 14th.) Speaking at a friendly society's dinner at Leamington last night, the Hon. Alfred Lytton, M. P., said the great honor of commanding a brigade in the coming Egyptian campaign had been entrusted to his brother, Colonel Lytton.

Before departure the latter had the honor of dining and sleeping at Windsor Castle. His brother subsequently told him that, notwithstanding the Queen's great age, her majesty evinced most vivid and intelligent interest in the coming Soudan campaign, and in the doings and history of the troops under Colonel Lytton's command.

The Queen also displayed remarkable memory in recalling incidents connected with Colonel Lytton's family.

The largest week's work ever done by the Fredericton Boom company was accomplished during the week ending 2,847 joints, representing about nine

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

BLOOMFIELD, Kings Co., July 25.—The funeral of the late J. P. Wetmore took place here on Thursday and was largely attended.

UPHAM, Kings Co., July 25.—Both cheese factories in this parish have made a fine lot of good looking cheese this season.

Business on the Hampton and St. Martins railway has been rather slack this season. Still several carloads of lumber are carried out each day.

At the head of the machine, in place of handle-bars, he has placed a small sprocket attachment with cranks to which are fixed substitutes for pedals for the hands.

MONCTON, N. B., July 27.—The bazaar at St. Joseph's, which commenced yesterday, has been a great success.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bower of Woodstock were here last week, en route for Chipman.

WOODSTOCK, July 26.—At a meeting of the St. John presbytery this afternoon Rev. Mr. Mullin of Stanley and Nashua was prohibited from preaching in any of the churches, pending a decision on his case in the synod, which meets at Halifax in October.

C. L. Smith, M. P., announces today that the local government has decided to donate \$500 towards a county exhibition to be held here this autumn.

SUSSEX, July 26.—Following is the judgment of Mr. Justice Wedderburn in the matter of the Queen on the complaint of Rhodia Anketel.

HOPEWELL HILL, July 26.—The schooner Victory arrived at the Cape on Friday morning from Annapolis, and will load at 10 o'clock on Friday evening.

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Windsor sat

Forest and Best for Table and Dairy

No adulteration. Never cakes.

millions superficial feet, were rafted. The company expect to finish the season's work in about two weeks.

It is understood that the local government have decided to give \$500 towards an exhibition in Carleton Place this fall.

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CURRIE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.

Cor. Charlotte and Princess Streets, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The largest and best equipped institution of its kind in Canada.

SEND FOR SPECIAL SUMMER RATES

Address: J. R. CURRIE, Principal.

POST OFFICE BOX 50.

son, beside the French lake, for his eldest son just married and settling in life. John Young of second tier, Little River, is building the mansion of the settlement at that place.

The early farmers of the lakes are furnishing much freight every day for the St. John steamers.

Miss Elizabeth Perley, professional nurse, of Boston, Mass., is now visiting her sister, Mrs. Thos. Bridges.

WILLIAMSBURG, Kings Co., July 26.—Philip R. C. church on Sunday, 24th inst., by Rev. Fr. Savage. His sister, Mrs. Chisholm, presided at the organ.

William Goggin has moved with his wife and family to the farm known as the Ryan property.

Howard Snider will take charge of the school in Summerfield district for the ensuing term, Miss Coates at Berwick, Miss Goggin in Carletonville, and Miss Young will retain her school at the head of Millstream for the fall term.

Hay is reported to be a good crop. Strawberries are about done here. Edward Folkins and Warren Mason were the buyers for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Chippars, Sheek have returned from Charlotte county, where they spent the spring and part of the summer.

A quantity of cheese was shipped from here on Wednesday to the St. John market.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 27.—Governor McClellan and members of the local association returned to their homes today. It is understood that the resignation of the Hon. J. B. O'Connell as a member of the official appointment of J. W. Simons of Fredericton, and Miss Mowat of Sussex, as county stenographers; the meeting of grammar schools to eight weeks' holidays, providing that a resolution to that effect be passed at the annual meeting of the ratepayers.

The cheese business transacted was the granting of bonuses to flour mills and butter and cheese factories under the new tariff in last session. Applications for flour mill bonuses had been received from Fredericton, Woodstock, Shediac, Buctouche, Rogersville, River Charles, Campbellton and four places in Queens, Carleton, Northumberland and St. John counties. Bonuses to the extent of twenty per cent. on the cost of the machinery of the mills at Woodstock, Shediac, Rogersville, Buctouche, Campbellton, River Charles and Beldon were granted, and other applications stood over for further information. Subsidies of \$150 each were also granted to the cheese factories in Westmorland, Albert, Kings and Carleton counties, and \$360 to a butter factory at Northampton.

Robert Smith, a young man of French Lake, Sunbury Co., was arrested this morning, charged by Norman Johnson, an employe at Douglas Lake, with stealing his bicycle.

His story is that Smith stole the wheel from the boom last night, brought it to town, and tried to sell it to Kliment A. Shea, and while the negotiations were pending, Johnston, the owner, arrived on the scene, identified the wheel and had Smith locked up.

James Tibbatts is quite seriously ill.

"How does your husband spend his time in the evening?" "He stays at home and thinks of other people's wives." "And what do you do with yourself when he is thus occupied?" "Oh, I think of schemes to spend his money."—Puck.

Alma—"How did you suppose Miss Langford had finished her Soudanese?" "Well, in the vicinity of 50, I should say. You know, she invariably speaks of herself as a 'girl.'" "Shouldn't she call herself a 'woman'?" "And what do you do with yourself when he is thus occupied?" "Oh, I think of schemes to spend his money."—Puck.

J. H. MORRISON, M. D.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO

Eyes, Ear, Nose and Throat.

123 German Street, St. John.

SOURCE is 12, 3 to 5 Daily.

Windsor-Mon, Wed. and Fri. 1.25 to 1.50.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of 18th July, 1898, says:

"I have taken this medicine 1 should prefer to take abroad with me, as it is so generally useful, and the effect is so rapid."

CHLORODYNE is never without it, and its general popularity is well attested by a large number of similar testimonials from its best recommenders."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLERA

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well-known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE

Sole and General Agent for Canada, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

J. T. DAVENPORT

33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

The simple application of

SWANSON'S OINTMENT

without any salicylic acid, or any other irritating substance, is the only remedy for the relief of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc., and is the only one that can be used in the most delicate cases.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

OUR PROVINCIAL WORK.

In considering this subject we will first of all consider the work of the Sunday school in our province. What has been accomplished? What remains to be accomplished? What is our work? Christ tells us: "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, teaching them to observe whatsoever I have commanded you." True, New Brunswick is but a very small portion of the "all nations," but we are only a small band of workers as compared with all those to whom the command has been given. The whole is equal to the sum of its parts. If the parts are such that their work is well done, we can safely leave the whole to take care of itself. The part of the world for which we are responsible is the whole world to us. God has a definite duty for each of us individually, and for all of us collectively. This work our Provincial Association has before it is the evangelization of New Brunswick, the Apostolic exhortation: "Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is that they might be saved." That is the supreme thought—salvation. Let us organize, let us appropriate to our use the enlightenment of the age as we have tested and tried advance methods of Sunday school work. But as we talk of the organization of our province, of our counties, of our parishes, of our home classes and our normal classes, let us always remember that these are but means to the end, and may our hearts' desire and prayer to God for New Brunswick be that all may be saved. This is our work.

And what has been accomplished? We cannot measure accurately spiritual results. The last day will reveal them. But given certain premises, we are safe to a greater or less extent in drawing conclusions. If we can show that God's word, which we are told in Isaiah "will not return unto Him void," is being read by a greater number by more workers with greater intelligence and consecration, then we can safely argue that advance has been made.

We will go back only to the date of the forming of our Provincial Association in October 1884, a little over thirteen years ago. In this report of the first convention, held in St. John, October 20th and 21st, 1884, I find a letter from the executive to the Sunday school workers of the province, a part of which I quote:

"Dear Fellow-workers: In issuing this report of the proceedings of the first convention of the International Sunday School Association, the executive committee would earnestly impress upon you the desirability of forming an association of the Sunday schools within your county. By this means a general interest in the Sunday school work would be aroused amongst the Christian public; many schools which are now closed during the winter months might be encouraged to continue in session all the year; steps could be taken to organize Sunday schools in sections at present unsupplied with this most essential agency for the religious education of the young; and mutual conferences would be the blessing of the Spirit increase largely the real efficacy of all."

This letter, of which I have read but part, is signed by T. S. Simms, L. W. Johnston and Rev. T. J. Fisher. As I have examined this matter I have been much impressed with the literal fulfillment of these words, and I have felt that truly the hand of God has been in the movement, and that to bless.

First, they say a general interest in Sunday school work would be aroused. That this has been the case no one who has attended our conventions or who has noted the attention given to the Sunday school work by the press of the province can doubt. The press keeps its finger on the public pulse and publishes only what is of interest to its readers. This interest has been aroused almost entirely, or at least very largely, by means of meetings and the reading of literature under the auspices of our provincial, county and parish organizations. The following comparative statistics speak eloquently:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1884, 1892, 1897), Schools in Province, Teachers and of Home, Scholars, etc.

But this does not tell the whole story. This "mutual conference with one another has by the blessing of the Spirit largely increased the real efficacy of all." What a revolution has been wrought in our methods of instructing the young ones. What the kindergarten is doing for our public schools, the primary department will do for our infant S. S. classes. Look at the normal movement. It began with the instruction given by the old mother, Chastiqua, for a long time our only source of Sunday school knowledge and wisdom, the alma mater of many thousands of plain Sunday school people. In 1896 the home department was made a department of our provincial work, and during the first year we enrolled over 1,000 students, sixty-three of whom had completed the course, passed the examination and received the diploma at our last convention. Take the home department for another instance—the S. S. equivalent of the university extension movement, also made a department of our provincial work in 1896, and which had enrolled 2,347 members at the close of the first year. Grading and many other matters might also be considered, but space forbids.

Such has been done; much more remains to be done. Our home departments, normal classes, etc., are not found in every school. They ought to be. We have 56,000 in our schools; there are about 275,000 outside. We can get very many of them in by con-

P. E. ISLAND.

Contracts Let for New College and New Hospital.

Christian Endeavor and S. S. Conventions—Great Grain and Hay Crop—Wise Conservative Policy.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 18.—The second convention of the Provincial Union of Christian Endeavor was held at Miramichi July 15 and 16. A large number of delegates and Endeavorers were gathered here, one of the prettiest spots in the province. Several prominent speakers were unable to be present, and their place was supplied by Rev. Geo. M. Campbell of Charlottetown, president of the Maritime Union, and Rev. E. M. Dill of Summerside. A resolution was adopted referring to the great loss sustained by the death of Rev. D. Sutherland, late vice-president of the union. The officers for next year are as follows: President, C. D. Turner, honorary president, ex officio, Rev. W. J. Kirby and G. M. Campbell, county vice-presidents, King's, Rev. John Gillis; Queen's, Rev. C. W. Corey; Prince, Rev. E. M. Dill; secretary, Rev. Geo. M. Campbell; treasurer, Rev. F. A. Wightman; general superintendent, Rev. J. M. Fisher; county superintendents, Mr. Campbell, Montague; J. K. Ross, Charlottetown; A. S. Mackay, Summerside; superintendent of districts, Mr. Ethel B. Connors, Summerside.

DEVELOPING THE ARMY.

Lord Lansdowne on the New Organization.

LONDON, July 14.—The lord mayor of London gave a banquet at the Mansion House last night in honor of the army.

The citizens of London, his lordship said, were beginning to think that the "thin red line" might become too thin. The reason of calling the present company together, his lordship added, was that he had felt that it was felt that the army ought to be increased they were ready to plunk down the money.

The distinguished company included the Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary for war; Lord Wolsey, commander-in-chief; the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Broderick, under secretary for war; Sir Robert Low, who commanded the Chitral expedition in 1895; Lord Harris, and also Vice Admiral Sir R. Tracey.

The principal speech of the evening was made by Lord Lansdowne. He thought the time had come to consider whether they could not relieve the strain upon the British army by having recourse more largely than heretofore to native troops trained and disciplined by British officers.

They had lately increased the pay of the soldier, and offered other inducements; and had readmitted some 3,000 men from the reserve. The large majority of these men had been in civil employment, and a number of them had left very good positions in civil life to resume their old service with the colors. During the last six months they had succeeded in obtaining 18,000 recruits in spite of the fact that the tide of national prosperity was against recruiting. So far as his observation went there was no deterioration of the physique of the army in consequence of the new measures.

From different public departments they had obtained a promise of about 2,000 posts per annum, which were to be marked off and given only to old soldiers; and several large employers and great railway companies had promised to find employment every year for a certain number of ex-soldiers. He was sure the great employer of the city of London would also do what they could.

Besides improving the condition of the army, they were trying to improve the department which had control of it, and they hoped to give effect before long to all the recommendations of the committee of which Mr. Broderick had presided.

Jimmy (reading) then his father looked him more in sorrow than in anger. "Tommy, I wish my old man was built that way."

Carter's Little Liver Pills. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costive Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Fairly Vegetable. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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The contract for the erection of the new Prince of Wales College has been let to J. K. McDonald of New Glasgow, N. S., and Mr. Schurman of Summerside. The cost of the building will be about \$28,000. The plans for construction were drawn by R. P. Lemay of Quebec. The building will be of brick and stone, two stories high, with a frontage of 130 feet on Weymouth street and extending 100 feet on Queen's. It will be heated by steam and fitted up according to modern ideas. As soon as it is ready for occupation the old college will be closed.

The Sunday school convention for Queen's county was held at New Brunswick on the 18th inst. President Rev. D. B. McLeod presiding. Papers were read by Rev. J. C. Spurr on Difficulties of Sunday School Work, and How to Overcome Them; by M. J. McPherson, on The Bible in the Sunday School; by Mr. Spurr, on The Bible Class and How to Conduct It. Rev. J. W. McConnell gave an address on the International S. S. Association, Rev. McLean Sinclair on the Sabbath School Superintendent and His Work, and Rev. J. C. Spurr on the Object of Sunday School Work. Papers were also read by Rev. W. J. Howard, Rev. D. B. McLeod and Layton McCabe. A full programme and interested workers made a very profitable convention.

The old brick building situated opposite the new exhibition buildings, was offered to the trustees of the P. E. Island hospital by Rev. Dr. Brecken of Sackville, N. B., on the 18th inst. The site is an ideal one just outside the city limits. The building at present used for that purpose has long ago proved inadequate.

A movement towards economy in the public service on the part of the provincial government is being made. It is proposed to assign to the failure to vote the necessary supplies for holding the provincial exhibition this year. This is to be regretted, in view of the fact that this year promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the province. The incentive to better methods in farming and improvements in live stock and farm produce generally, when the best of the province can produce is exhibited, far outweighs the expense required to hold such annual events. As a result, there will be a large attendance and more exhibits from this province at both St. John and Halifax exhibitions this fall.

The lobster fishing season has now closed down without any extension of time for this year. During the past few months the industry has been carried on around the island shores with varying success. In some cases there was a neat profit, but in many others a loss. The decrease in size as well as quantity warns the fishermen that the industry is being raised a longer close season this industry will soon be doomed to extinction.

An excursion party of 120 came over to Charlottetown from Stellarton, N. S., on Saturday last. A cricket match took place in the city of Charlottetown between the Charlottetown and Stellarton teams in the afternoon. In the first innings Stellarton scored 23, Charlottetown 35. In the second Stellarton declared their innings closed with six wickets down and a score of 55. In an attempt to close the game before it was necessary to leave the grounds. When time was up Charlottetown had eight wickets down and a score of 41. The game was therefore declared in favor of Charlottetown on the score of the first innings, as previously agreed. If the second were not finished.

From all over the province come reports of an excellent prospect of full crops this season. Haymaking operations are now the order of the day. Very heavy dews and rain have been seen on a drive through the country almost anywhere. If there is a continuance of fine weather for the next week or two, one of the largest crops of hay on record will be stored. Grain crops also look well and give signs of being ready to harvest two earlier than usual. The impetus given to dairying on the island by the support of the late dominion government is bearing much fruit. The new methods, inaugurated then, have succeeded in completely changing the system of farming in the province. The result can be seen today in greener pastures and more fertile lands. The drain upon the fertility of the soil by the export of dairy products is much less than by the export of large quantities

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Edmonton today stands before the public in the light that its natural resources and the enterprise of its citizens, among whom are many "Bluenoses" entirely justifies. It has taken a long and dreary wait for some, but one day has arrived, and we stand ready to embrace the opportunity. That all who live here realize this cannot be said, as very few of its inhabitants take any broad or hopeful views of the town's future, so that such a remark will have to be justified by the facts of the situation, which are as follows:

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Two new \$30,000 gold dredges have been put on the Saskatchewan this summer. The dominion government has shut out for the present all railroad corporations from the coast. The senate has kept its eye on the Edmonton route, and effectually safeguarded the interests of eastern Canada in so doing.

The crop prospects are the best and the farmers all in good spirits. Kootenay, Cariboo, Cassiar, Yukon and Peace River districts are at last made accessible to this district. That the above facts justify a strong, hopeful view of our future can hardly be denied, and New Brunswickers should be told and educated up to the fact that western Canada should be for them and their children, and not for foreigners.

All the railway companies that are being incorporated or are building from the east to the west head for Edmonton either directly or by branch lines. This is where we stand today, and it would be hard for a like showing to be made in any other part of the world. The people of Edmonton have hardly been touched, however, but while we lie dormant some of our recent visitors from New Brunswick have not, but have departed richer by a few thousands than when they came. Our Yukon trade amounted to \$50,000, and the Mackenzie River route has proved a great success.

Yours truly, ARTHUR G. HARRISON.

DR. ALLISON ON THE PLEBISCITE.

Following is the language of Dr. David Allison on prohibition, as reported in Sackville despatches: "I do not care to say whose enterprise this proposed plebiscite is, but I do say that it is no enterprise of the Methodist church, and when I read that I am expected to commend this congregation to vote for prohibition in justice to my own convictions, and to what history teaches me, I am bound to hesitate. Where on this earth has prohibition succeeded? It has been tried in different places, but with uniform failure, and I may well ask why should it be expected to succeed in Canada. I well remember the passage of the old New Brunswick law, and the great celebration we had here in Sackville to commemorate the event. There were speeches full of jubilation because of the new law; but the late Dr. Pickard said he cared not for the law. He would rejoice when it was enforced. I feel the same towards the question of prohibition. While the votes of the people bring prohibition to us a law, the support of the people are not behind the law, and it will be as ineffectual as a dead statute on the books. Looking at the matter as I must look at it, I cannot recommend the great body of Methodists to vote on prohibition. I can readily endorse the action on this matter taken by the Anglican Synod at Halifax recently, when a resolution was passed urging the clergy to abstain from the use of alcohol, and not vote for the saloon, and I certainly could not vote for a measure which was only calculated to deceive a portion of our people, and which would not further the cause of temperance one particle."

A REMARKABLE RESTITUTION.

An extraordinary incident has lately occurred at Durham in connection with the Chapter library. More than fifty years ago a splendid and very valuable copy of the Sarum Missal of 1514, which had been printed in Paris, was mysteriously stolen from a locked case in Bishop Cosin's library. Great efforts were made by the dean and chapter to trace the volume, but they proved fruitless. The other day a parcel arrived by post at the Chapter library, which, on being opened, was found to contain the long-lost treasure, including the book-plate. The volume was returned in perfect condition, but by whom or whence it was sent back remains a mystery, which is not at all likely to be solved. Is it a case of awakened conscience on the part of the heir of an unscrupulous "collector"?—Truth.

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Table with 3 columns: Wheat in sight, U. S. and Can, U. K., etc.

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The dominion government has sent out two survey parties to railroad extension north and west, at a cost of \$40,000. The Northwest government has spent \$15,000 on the wagon road to Peace River, 350 miles, which is finished and has cost \$15,000 more, the dominion government also voting \$1,000 for the same purpose.

Two new \$30,000 gold dredges have been put on the Saskatchewan this summer. The dominion government has shut out for the present all railroad corporations from the coast. The senate has kept its eye on the Edmonton route, and effectually safeguarded the interests of eastern Canada in so doing.

The crop prospects are the best and the farmers all in good spirits. Kootenay, Cariboo, Cassiar, Yukon and Peace River districts are at last made accessible to this district. That the above facts justify a strong, hopeful view of our future can hardly be denied, and New Brunswickers should be told and educated up to the fact that western Canada should be for them and their children, and not for foreigners.

All the railway companies that are being incorporated or are building from the east to the west head for Edmonton either directly or by branch lines. This is where we stand today, and it would be hard for a like showing to be made in any other part of the world. The people of Edmonton have hardly been touched, however, but while we lie dormant some of our recent visitors from New Brunswick have not, but have departed richer by a few thousands than when they came. Our Yukon trade amounted to \$50,000, and the Mackenzie River route has proved a great success.

Yours truly, ARTHUR G. HARRISON.

DR. ALLISON ON THE PLEBISCITE.

Following is the language of Dr. David Allison on prohibition, as reported in Sackville despatches: "I do not care to say whose enterprise this proposed plebiscite is, but I do say that it is no enterprise of the Methodist church, and when I read that I am expected to commend this congregation to vote for prohibition in justice to my own convictions, and to what history teaches me, I am bound to hesitate. Where on this earth has prohibition succeeded? It has been tried in different places, but with uniform failure, and I may well ask why should it be expected to succeed in Canada. I well remember the passage of the old New Brunswick law, and the great celebration we had here in Sackville to commemorate the event. There were speeches full of jubilation because of the new law; but the late Dr. Pickard said he cared not for the law. He would rejoice when it was enforced. I feel the same towards the question of prohibition. While the votes of the people bring prohibition to us a law, the support of the people are not behind the law, and it will be as ineffectual as a dead statute on the books. Looking at the matter as I must look at it, I cannot recommend the great body of Methodists to vote on prohibition. I can readily endorse the action on this matter taken by the Anglican Synod at Halifax recently, when a resolution was passed urging the clergy to abstain from the use of alcohol, and not vote for the saloon, and I certainly could not vote for a measure which was only calculated to deceive a portion of our people, and which would not further the cause of temperance one particle."

A REMARKABLE RESTITUTION.

An extraordinary incident has lately occurred at Durham in connection with the Chapter library. More than fifty years ago a splendid and very valuable copy of the Sarum Missal of 1514, which had been printed in Paris, was mysteriously stolen from a locked case in Bishop Cosin's library. Great efforts were made by the dean and chapter to trace the volume, but they proved fruitless. The other day a parcel arrived by post at the Chapter library, which, on being opened, was found to contain the long-lost treasure, including the book-plate. The volume was returned in perfect condition, but by whom or whence it was sent back remains a mystery, which is not at all likely to be solved. Is it a case of awakened conscience on the part of the heir of an unscrupulous "collector"?—Truth.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

Table with 3 columns: Wheat in sight, U. S. and Can, U. K., etc.

"How me, dearer!" implored the young man at the door; "An all on fire!" "Well," replied the sweet girl, "I'll call papa down stairs to put you out."

Book's Cotton Root Compound

It is necessarily used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies who are troubled with Pains, Headaches, Neuralgias, etc., should use this Compound. Price, 25¢ per box. No. 10, 50¢ per box. No. 20, \$1.00 per box. Sold in St. John by all responsible druggists, and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West.

THE AN...

The Bagge... For the... He had... interest from the Cleveland concern, removed to New York and entered the employ of H. B. Claffin & Co., where in a few years he was in receipt of probably the largest salary enjoyed by any employe engaged in a similar capacity in New York. The great Claffin concern is now known as the H. B. Claffin Co. Mr. Armstrong is one of the heaviest stockholders. Thus the former Queens county man may be justly termed a leading business man of the great American metropolis. Mr. Armstrong, together with his wife and son, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McAvity, who accompany the party on various excursions through the province. A delightful trip up river on the Dream has been a portion of the pleasure indulged in by Mr. Armstrong, who is greatly impressed with the many noticeable improvements in St. John and vicinity.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The equitation school at the Barrack square is progressing rapidly. There are now four "rides each morning, one being held each hour from 8 to 12 o'clock. All the classes are riding with spurs and all but one are wearing their swords. Though the school has only been in operation about a fortnight, a great deal of hard work has been done, both by instructors and pupils. Attached Major Loggie and Surgeon Major Bridges of the 74th Battalion expect to have their examination this week as it is difficult for them to remain longer in St. John. Both officers are very good equestrians and no doubt will carry good certificates up to the celestial city.

A London despatch of July 14th says: "The National Artillery Association writes: 'Various reasons have combined to make the collection of funds for sending an artillery team to Canada much more difficult than was expected. The right honorable the secretary for war recommended a grant from government, but the treasury has refused its sanction, and the council of the National Artillery Association has therefore decided that the visit to Canada must be postponed until next year, feeling that such a trip, to have the desired effect in promoting the existing comradeship between the mother country and the colony, must be carried out in a manner beyond the present resources.'"

ONTARIO WHEAT CROP.

"Harvesting operations in the province of Ontario are now active," says the Monetary Times. "The weather in most districts has been all that could be desired. In the western part of the province threshing has already taken place, and if the yield was as good as the sample received in Toronto, it will, to use a grain merchant's expression, 'beat anything on record.' The opening prices for the new wheat was about 70 cents, west. When the first samples of last year were recalled the contrast is remarkable. Wheat marketed at the opening of the 1897 season was sown and weighed from 38 to 50 pounds per bushel. Only the short crop of 1897 was marketed. The bulk of which, under circumstances that have existed for the last several years, would have been sold to the mills. Many samples this year weigh 40 pounds to the bushel, and when threshed at an average yield of 25 bushels to the acre, it will be seen that Ontario farmers have good cause to feel satisfied. Besides this, the yield of the wheat, however, is not yet in a place of safety, and winter might still work seriously to its quality. Rains are still needed for the full development of the spring wheat crop, and the red crop. An enormous yield of excellent wheat may be of little value to a country unless it can be converted into flour. Besides this, there is the problem at present most interesting those in the western country. In the west of the Atlantic to work with caution, and advise here that buyers who purchase wheat at high rates stand to lose by their venture."

GRAND FALLS.

(Woodstock Press Correspondence.) Senator Frost is here, accompanied by a friend from Washington as his guest. Today work on the development of the Grand Falls water power was actually commenced. There are twenty men already employed, and in a few days the number will be doubled. And as there is to be a large building erected, about 50 by 300 feet, it will require a large gang of men to carry on the work of excavating for the dam and canal. Besides this, there will be nearly a mile of railway built to connect with the C. P. R. between two and three hundred thousand dollars will be spent on the works, and it will be energetically pushed to completion.

MONEY GIVEN AWAY WHOLESALE.

On June 25, 1898, a parcel post package bearing the Liverpool post-mark, was received at the head office of the Caledonian Insurance

