

Sussex Votes For a \$25,000 School Building.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Ratepayers Pass Resolution Calling for Erection of Fine New School.

The ratepayers of Sussex at a meeting held Saturday morning decided to erect a \$25,000 school building...

The state of the present building and its cramped quarters made some change necessary, and at the annual meeting of the school board the question was brought up...

W. B. McKay has audited the secretary's accounts, which show a list of \$48 taxes which cannot be collected...



HAMMOCKS. For Ease, Comfort and Luxury in your Summer Home, get one of our Palmer Hammocks. The Colors, Qualities and Prices are just right. Exceptional values at \$3.00 and \$4.00.

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd Market Square, St. John, N. B.

TRAIN WRECK; 35 KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 18.—The death toll of last night's disaster on the Western Maryland Railroad now totals 35, and this number is likely to be increased from among the list of those badly injured.

HORRIBLE CHILD MURDER IN THE WOODS NEAR DIGBY.

DIGBY, June 18.—At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon Fred O'Neill, a seventeen year old lad, found little Elma Young in the Scribner woods about a mile back from the settlement of Plympton...

STILL A MYSTERY.

Death of Alex. Wood Near Campbellton Still Unexplained—Some Claim He Was Struck by Train.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., June 18.—The mystery surrounding the death of Alex. Wood remains as dark as ever, very little light being thrown upon the case.

PARLIAMENT MAY END IN A MONTH.

OTTAWA, June 18.—It is likely that the autonomy bills will pass within further debate and that prorogation will be reached within a month.

WOMAN BRUTALLY MURDERED IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 18.—Mary Quinn, who lived alone in a small house in the north end of the city, was found lying dead in her doorway at an early hour this morning.

Special Values in Men's Suits.

The fact that we are selling more Clothing each season, and more this season than ever, proves that our values are the best and that there is satisfaction in buying here.

War Party in Russia Strongly Oppose Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Kororo Takahira, the Japanese minister, called at the White House today to inform the president that the Japanese plenipotentiaries would be able to reach Washington the first part of August.

Glossacks' Brutal Attack On Japanese Red Cross.

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SCHOOL DELEGATES TALKED OVER UNION QUESTION.

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Children. You Have Bought. In Use for Over Years. DOMINION, for Louis-Louis, for St. John's Nova, for Bear River, for Miramichi, for Rosario, for Inez, for Fourth, for Ban-... (Vertical text on the left margin)

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

[To correspondents—Write on one side of the paper only. Send your name, not necessarily for publication, with your communications. The Sun does not accept responsibility for returned manuscripts. All unassigned communications are promptly consigned to the waste basket.]

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir,—To get the most pleasure when leaving home all care and business should be left behind. This we endeavored to do when leaving on our vacation, and after being some two weeks away we returned to find everything (as lawyers say) in "stata quo." Notwithstanding we have been away many years from the old home, yet when we want an old-fashioned view of our mind instincts, we turn toward the old plantation, where in childhood we spent many happy days, and where, when we visit, many changes are to be seen, and many of the old landmarks remain retained us of days gone by; and when we look for our early associates and schoolmates, we find their places vacant, their places taken by others who to us are strangers, reminders of the fact that time is doing its work to make us feel we are strangers in our native place. On the route from Fairville to St. Marys by rail not much changes are to be seen since we first travelled by rail, except in the village of Hartland. In a few years improvements have been made by its enterprising inhabitants in the erection of splendid buildings, and the river being spanned by a fine bridge for the accommodation of the travelling public. From Fredericton we took steamer to Gagetown, where connection was made by May Queen for Grand Lake. Gagetown is a slow place, being finished many years ago. The most change we noticed was growth of the trees and some buildings having been removed; very few erected to take their place. The fact of the steamers passing through the canal each way gives a little life to the place, and must be good convenience to its inhabitants. In due time we arrived at White's Cove, going through Jemseg, a locality which in a few years has made progress in the erection of many fine residences, improvements of farms, wharf accommodation, and at the latter place it seems destined to become a village in the near future. At White's Cove we got a hearty reception from the people. Their hospitality is unbounded towards travellers as well as to the deserving travelling public. Building and farm improvement in the years since we left has not made much progress. Here the soil requires fertilizers to make it of a productive character. Hay cannot be raised to support large stock. Consequently the farmers along the lake shore have to spend their time and money patronizing the owners of intervals land to feed their stock.

On Sunday we attended Methodist and Baptist churches, in the former Rev. Mr. Bell, in the latter Rev. Mr. Spencer from Ontario. Both of them are ready and pleasing speakers. The latter lectured on the "Narrow Escape," "London"—very interesting. Like a band of music a new preacher will draw a big crowd, generally money at the end. By the kindness of a friend we were conveyed towards the Narrows, where we pleasantly spent a few days visiting friends. Here the people are progressive. Robinson Brothers manufacture lumber on a large scale. A wharf on each side of the river, a good ferry, stores kept by W. H. White and Thos. Todd, and a summer hotel erected to accommodate visitors and tourists who go there for business and pleasure, prosperous farmers, mechanics, doctors and preachers, reside in and near the village. No more pleasant place to visit than this. We were here at the Narrows.

From here we went to Cady's on the steamer "Crystal Stream." Here also we got a hearty reception, as do all who call at the place, whether on business or pleasure bound. On the way up we looked for improvement and progress on both sides of the river, but nothing to speak of. It appeared to us the birch bushes had started their claim and taken possession, and in some places were driving the farmers to the water edge. In one letter, some years ago, in more recent references, we stated the fact that when every other crop failed gray birch bushes were always in evidence on the upland farms around the lake shores. Well for this innocent situation to be fact, we received an unexpected castigation from a respected farmer on our recent visit, and had we been possessed of a sensitive nature there would have been a fight. We should have shaken the dust from our feet and looked for shelter with a more congenial friend, rather than enjoy his seeming hospitality during the night. If this letter should meet his eye he would be pleased to hear from him why the farmers apply ashes and lime by the boat loads if the soil of Queens is more productive than it is in Carleton county.

From Cady's to Cole's Island is a prosperous looking settlement, fine farms, with island land lying in front, good roads and splendid bridges. The longest of which is one over which ours of the Central railway pass, which to the people of the surrounding country is convenient for travel as well as to convey lumber, coal and farm produce to market. If other charges are as reasonable as passenger rates no fault can be found, as we only paid 15 cents to convey us from Cady's Station to Young's Cove road station. Over this road the mail is conveyed to Young's Cove, and from there to Wiggins and White's Cove conveyed by Mr. Harris with speed and safety to distributing points the same day. With this convenience we took passage to a friend's house, who is the only man of our acquaintance with whom we can converse in reference to early events of our life and schoolboy days, who has now passed the time allotted to man. Here, as at other places, we were kindly received, and partook of his hospitality, after which he kindly placed his conveyance at our service and left us where we remained for the night. On our way down from Young's Cove road station we noticed a few buildings erected, and growth improved by a coat of paint, also stems of trees, and others cleared away, and some improvement in change of road.

From here on Sunday morning, in order to reach a church service, we walked six miles, and listened to a discourse from Rev. H. A. Cady, who had returned from a missionary tour in the Yukon, where he had labored, traveling by dog teams, partaking of the most humble fare, and sleeping in the miners' camp. His discourse was evidence of the most heroic and self-sacrificing inspiration the individual to carry

**FERROVIM**  
TRADE MARK  
A Tonic Wine, pleasant to take.  
Gives strength  
Makes new blood  
Builds up the system  
Throws off all weakness  
A boon to those recovering from wasting fevers and long illness.  
Sold by all medicine dealers.  
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

the word to the suffering and benighted sons of men. From the church we travelled to our objective point, where we met some friends of early days, and where we can always feel at home, it being the place above all others where thoughts come thick and fast of the many happy days we spent in childhood, when care and trouble were unknown, and when with relatives and friends of the past, were it possible, we would have our last resting place.



PRESIDENT H. GOODE,  
head of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, the big show of the West Coast States, which since its opening at Portland, Oregon, June 1st, has been visited by thousands of sightseers.

**WOMAN FOUND IN RIVER BELONGED TO ASHLAND, ME.**

According to Evidence of Thos. Goodine at Coroner's Inquest in Kingsclear.

FREDERICTON, June 17.—Coroner Dr. McNally began an inquest last evening at Kingsclear on the remains of the woman lately found in the river in that vicinity. A number of witnesses were examined and the case adjourned until Thursday next. The most important testimony produced last night was that given by Dr. Irvine of this city and Thos. Goodine of Kingsclear. The former had held a post mortem examination, and testified that death had been caused by drowning, and there was no evidence of foul play. The latter testified to being up in the vicinity of Ashland, Me., this spring, and remembered hearing about a woman being missing there, whose description would correspond to the remains found. He could not remember of ever hearing the person's name. The authorities are now in communication with Ashland, with the hope of establishing the identity of the woman.

**MUCH EXCITEMENT ON LONDON FERRY STEAMERS.**

LONDON, June 18.—The Prince of Wales on Saturday inaugurated the new service of the London county council passenger steamboats on the Thames. Today there was a tremendous rush of passengers attracted mainly by curiosity and the boats were heavily laden. One boat collided with a bridge and was so damaged that she was obliged to land her passengers. Another boat developed a serious list near Wapping. The passengers were panic stricken and many jumped overboard. All of them, however, were rescued except one, who was drowned. Fears are expressed that the new steamers are faulty in design.

**\$4,000,000 FOR CHARITY.**

VIENNA, June 18.—Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild (brother of the head of the Austrian branch of the firm), who died June 13, left the sum of \$4,000,000 to be distributed for various charitable purposes.

**NO MISREPRESENTATION.**

MONTREAL, June 18.—Officials of the Canada Labor Supply Company here deny that misrepresentations were made to boys and men recently engaged to work for the Dominion Coal Company, at Sydney. They were engaged under contract at \$1.10 and \$1.25 per day to work in the pit.

**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE CLOSING.**

Rev. L. V. Broughall, C. S. C., of St. Joseph's university, has returned from Boston where he has been attending the funeral of his brother.

Next Wednesday night at the college the alumni banquet will be held at ten p. m. At eight p. m. the closing exercises will be held and two orations will be given by the students, one in English and one in French. There will also be two alumni orations; one in English, Hon. Francis Sweeney, and another in French, by Rev. T. G. LeBlanc, of Cape Sable.

On Thursday morning at nine the degrees will be conferred and the distribution of premiums and prizes will also take place.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

**HOW HE LOST \$2,000,000**

**Hon. Mr. Emmerson Explains The Intercolonial Deficit.**

**nowstorms, High Wages and Crooked Railway Did The Business -- Haggart Does Not Accept The Excuses.**

OTTAWA, June 18.—There have been some humiliating confessions from the mouths of cabinet ministers this session, admissions of ignorance, incompetency and extravagance, but it remained for Hon. Mr. Emmerson to top the list. His admission that the Intercolonial has reached a stage where it cannot possibly pay and that its deficits should be treated on the same plane as the canal expenditures was to say the least, candid. If it was intended to kill government ownership of railways it was effective in a way, but the minister failed to satisfy the house that the road had been operated on business methods. It is easy to cast off responsibility for non-payment so long as there are no critics to delve beneath the surface, but Hon. John Haggart, Mr. Barker, Mr. Ingram and other railway experts came close on Mr. Emmerson's heels and finally drove him to cover. Mr. Haggart is a practical man of somewhat rough exterior, who talks as he thinks in a homespun way. Once a miller, he is now described as a gentleman, which means in Ottawa patter that he has no longer to work for a living, but the title does not affect him any more than would knighthood have changed the thoughts and hearts of the late Alexander Mackenzie. Mr. Haggart when minister of railways ran the Intercolonial as close to the wind in business principles as any strong man could against usages of by-gone years. He earned the respect of every employe and had been given as free a hand as the managers of private railway corporations would have made the I. C. R. a paying concern. When he struck the maritime provinces he set up against a condition of things unknown to an Ontario man. He admitted as much in yesterday's speech, although he did not apparently know he was making any such confession. Mr. Haggart is a typical Ontario man, one of those who thinks the sun rises and sets within the borders of that great province. He has no knowledge of the fact that Canada knows its own name. Mr. Haggart has yet to learn that government railways should be treated on all counts with government canals, both being for the general good of Canada.

Mr. Emmerson on the items of \$7,000,000 for the I. C. R., said latest information had confirmed his fears of a large deficit. He stated that the deficit for the year 1904 was \$2,000,000, a precedent violence and persistence causing the candle to be burned at both ends. Coming down to details the minister stated: The operation of the Prince Edward Island railway for the nine months ending 31st March last was unusually expensive. The revenue fell off to the extent of \$1,111,000, and the working expenses increased by \$52,200 as compared with the preceding year. This result was largely due to the snow blockade. For example, the cost of handling snow on the year 1904 was \$1,111,000, as compared with the preceding year. This result was largely due to the snow blockade. For example, the cost of handling snow on the year 1904 was \$1,111,000, as compared with the preceding year. This result was largely due to the snow blockade.

Hon. Mr. Haggart made short work of some of Mr. Emmerson's sophistries. The government in spending \$2,000,000 on the I. C. R. for capital account since 1896, could have no other object, he contended, than to disgust the electorate with government ownership and to pave the way for selling the line to some private company. He asserted that between Quebec and the maritime ports the I. C. R. traversed one of the best paying railway districts in all Canada, and that if the freight rates were adjusted to a reasonable figure the receipts would as balance the outlay. One portion of Mr. Haggart's speech is worthy of reproduction in full, as showing Ontario's idea of the maritime provinces. "No wonder the hon. minister of railways and canals was modest in the presentation of his case. What excuse does he offer to the people of this province? He says that the people in the maritime provinces believe that they are entitled to some compensation for the canals which the people of the dominion enjoy. What reason has he to advance for the minister of railways and canals and the hon. minister of finance (Mr. Fielding) advance that argument. In the settlement of the

indebtedness between the provinces, when the provinces were confederated into the dominion, we had canals existing in the country. We had a debt. The debt was apportioned between the provinces and it was assumed by the dominion as a whole. There was an allowance made for the expenditures we had made upon the canals up to that time, and any expenditure upon the canals since that time has been fully compensated by like expenditure or by larger expenditures in the maritime provinces, from which the dominion government does not receive a cent in return. I hope that will end the argument that the hon. minister of canals has made in reference to the maritime provinces being entitled to the free carriage of goods, because it amounts virtually to the free carriage of goods in the maritime provinces, in compensation for the use of the canals. What benefit has this section of the country or what benefit is the province of Quebec receiving from the building of the canals? The canals have been built for the purpose of diverting the trade of the Northwest and Nova Scotia. It was a grand undertaking for the purpose of developing the Northwest and diverting that immense trade—which I suppose could be further diverted by the deepening of our canals to an extent which I have advocated hitherto—through the dominion of Canada for the benefit of the whole dominion. Not one dollar has been expended for the purpose of building these canals, but an equivalent expenditure has been given in compensation to the maritime provinces. Enough about that. We have no objection to that.

Mr. Haggart dipped into the future when he remarked: "The hon. minister (Emmerson) says that the deficit charged upon the Intercolonial Railway is competitive of freights against the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has a shorter line of communication. Well, then, in what position was we when the Grand Trunk Pacific built? You say that that will give a shorter line from Lewis to Moncton, but it will be another competing line in opposition to the Intercolonial Railway. It is time for people to be alarmed at the position. We have statement after statement from ministers of railways, from one year to another, as to what the probable results will be in the future. In that respect the present minister of railways differs from all his predecessors. He does not want to paint a bright future for the Intercolonial Railway. He says that there will be a large deficit next year, unless we give him unlimited power for the purchase of locomotives and freight cars, so that he may be able to cheapen freight rates. I suppose another necessity in that respect would be to reduce the gradients. That whole matter would involve an expenditure, not of \$3,000,000 a year only, but greatly in excess of that, for the purpose of making both ends meet. More extraordinary statement I never heard from a minister of railways. The only way, he said, to remedy the deficit is to increase the rates of freight, and he does not think he can increase them, because there is a feeling in the maritime provinces against any increase on account of free tolls on the canals. But he also suggests another remedy. We are, he says, short of seventy-five locomotives, and we ought to have different grading and an increased number of freight cars; and when we have these we will be able to carry freight cheaper and lessen the deficit. But he ought to be prepared with a financial statement showing what the expenditure in these respects will be and how much cheaper he can carry freight if he has these improvements made. But Mr. Charron, it will be the same old story next year and year after year. So long as the management continues to be as it is at present, we will find a continuous record of increased deficits."

**ROUVIER SUCCEEDS DELCASSE.**

French Premier Will Take Foreign Ministry at Earnest Request of Pres. Loubet and His Colleagues.

PARIS, June 16.—M. Rouvier announced at a meeting of the council of ministers held at the Elysee Palace at noon today that he had definitely decided to permanently retain the portfolio of foreign affairs and resign that of finance. The success of M. Rouvier as minister of finance will be designated tonight or tomorrow, a decree nominating M. Rouvier in the journal official tomorrow. His decision to remain in the ministry of foreign affairs was the result of the request of President Loubet and his colleagues who desired his strong hand at the helm during difficult negotiations with Germany over Morocco. The status of these negotiations could not have been better. If any of the most great solicitude, as no progress is being made and the parties are almost at the point of having reached a deadlock.

**SURPRISE SOAP**  
A PURE HARD SOAP  
Our knitting yarns are proving such a great success that lots of people won't have any other kind. Remember the name—"Hewson."

**Knitting Yarn**  
Made at the Hewson Woolen Mills, Amherst, N.S.  
Our knitting yarns are proving such a great success that lots of people won't have any other kind. Remember the name—"Hewson."

**SAVING LOST ARTICLES.**

The Careful System of Protecting the Property of Negligent Travelers—Odd Findings.

NEW YORK, June 18.—When some people start on a journey they appear to bid farewell to their families and their wits together. They never go right if it is possible to go wrong, and always go wrong if it is possible not to go right. They miss the trains they should have taken, board the trains they shouldn't have taken, don't get off where they mean to, do get off where they don't mean to, and make all these blunders in the very faces of all imaginable signs and placards, put up for the purpose of preventing such errors, and in spite of the utmost exertions of conductors, brakemen, porters, gatemen, ticket sellers and information clerks who are doing their best to help them.

We have all belonged to this class of travelers at one time or another in the course of our lives; and even when we have graduated from it in other respects, many of us still retain one lingering weakness, which is that of forgetting articles when we leave our railway car or summer station. If the transportation companies were as careful as we are, we should never have any of our property again; but the companies are not careless. On the contrary, they take great pains to preserve the wares and strays they find and to return them to the owners whenever this can be done.

The "Lost Article" storeroom of a great corporation like the Marine Dispatch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company, which manages the Sound steamboats, contains a curious collection of objects, the majority of which are nevertheless seen to fall under several well-defined heads, such as wearing apparel, jewelry, and toilet articles. Rubbers, hair brushes, tooth brushes, canes, umbrellas, women's muff and sacks, boots, rosaries, watches, finger rings, ear rings, false teeth, eyeglasses and glass eyes are among the things stored here.

Every morning after the passengers have left the boat each stationer is carefully searched by one of the employees, who examines every part of it, turns over and shakes the bedclothes and sends in whatever he finds to the lost article room. All articles found are duly credited in a particular book kept in the company's offices in New York to the employe who found them. Some men find a good many valuable articles in the course of their travels. From June, 1904, to May, 1905, 3,850 articles were found in stationers' rooms where they had been forgotten by their owners. One man found in gold a cigar case, a muff, \$15 in bills, a diamond ring and a diamond pin. Another found ten gold watches, and another a pocketbook containing \$237.

A careful record is kept of every man who has been in the employ of the company, the dates of employment, notes on his efficiency and the reason for his leaving. All the lost articles found in stationers' rooms are mentioned in the record of the man who found them, and, some of them being very valuable, as well as being very curious, they furnish proofs of the men's honesty, of which they are very proud. Twenty or thirty men apply every day for work, and through the spring a list is gradually formed to be called on when the summer boats come out. If any of these men have been previously employed by the company and the record is not in their favor, the fact is mentioned to them and they very seldom exempt to deny it. One of the good results of the union of the Sound lines under one management is seen in this. Formerly men went from one line to another, when discharged for cause, and did not care whether their records were good or not. Now they will not be employed if the book is too much against them, and consequently try to keep a clean record, very much to the improvement of the service. Furthermore, the record is a help to the management, because if a passenger declares that he left a certain article in his stateroom, and one of these men who has a long record of valuable finds says that he discovered nothing, the company believes the man, and is often able to convince the passenger that the article could not have been there.

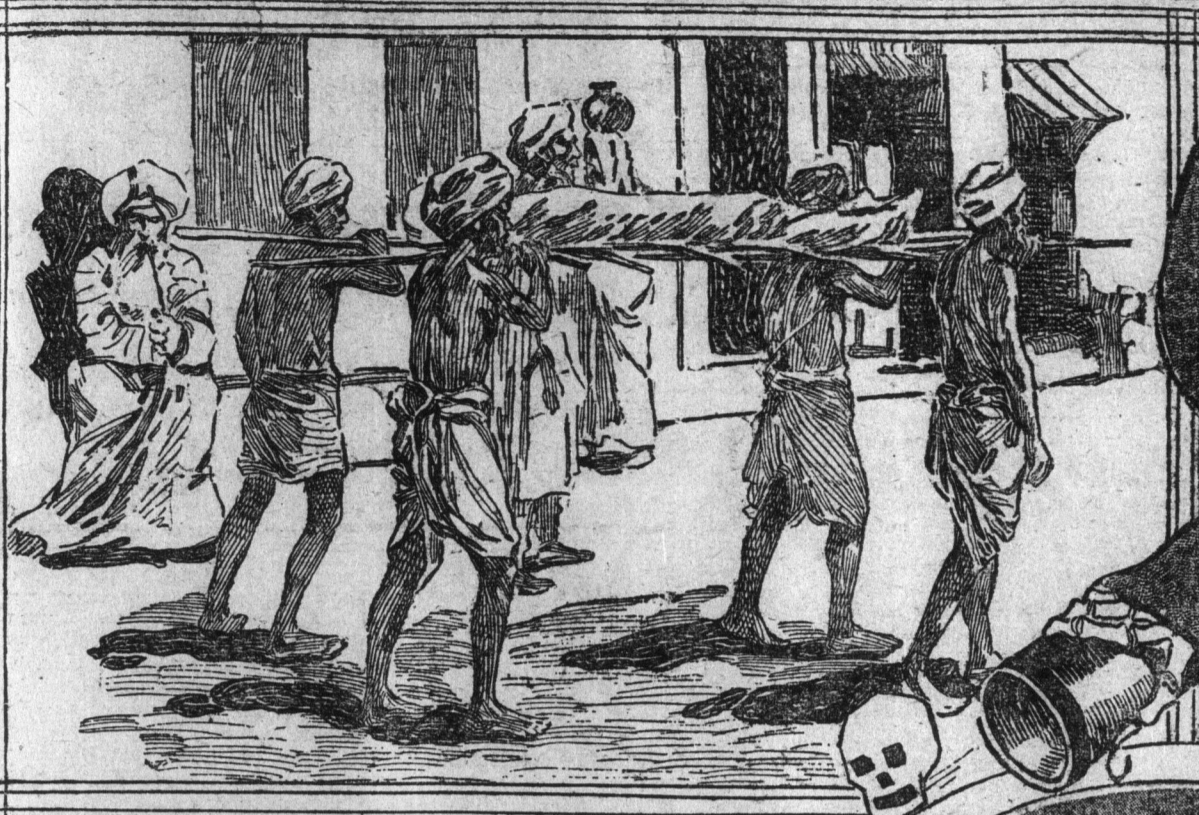
**FIVE HUNDRED KILLED IN RUSSIAN COLLIERY.**

EKATERINOSLAV, Southern Russia, June 18.—Five hundred persons were killed in the explosion which occurred at the Ivan colliery, at Kharkov, Central province, belonging to the Russian Donetsk Company.

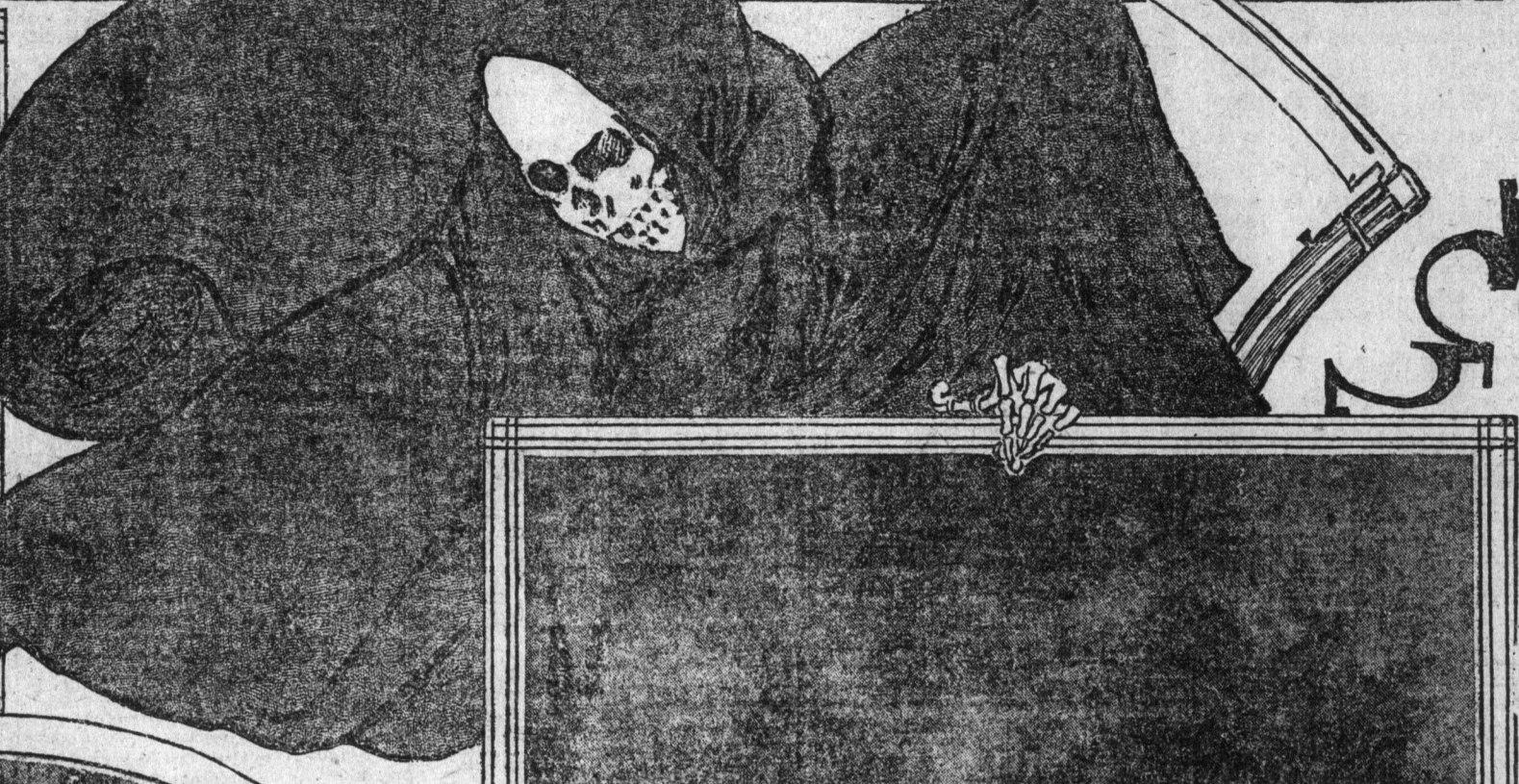
**PAGE "GEE" NETTING**  
150-foot roll, 4 feet high..... \$4.00 For poultry and garden. Better than old style. Of local dealer or us. Freight paid.  
150-foot roll, 5 feet high..... 5.00  
150-foot roll, 6 feet high..... 6.00  
Wm. McCurdy, Pt. La Ni'm, N. B.; D. McCallister, Jacques River, N. B.; W. Andrew, Campbellton, N. B.; Walter Gilles, Flat Lands, N. B.; Geo. H. Brown, Brown's Flats, N. B.; J. H. DeForest, Waterford, N. B.; J. T. Barnes, Sunk, N. B.; Byron McLeod, Penobscot, N. B.; Joshua B. Allaby, Salt Springs, N. B.; James Glechert, Central Norton, N. B.; Hanford Price, Lower Bridge, N. B.; J. Wesley Fowler, Hampton, N. B.; Stanley S. Wetmore, Clinton, N. B.; James E. Ganong, Long Reach, N. B.

has taken the fatal... If only three... sends a ser... Alread... ward at a... ditions in... So se... few week... influential... dom, gov... to stay th... without a... ably have... Taking... Royal M... and the I... gin work... VERY vic... burn... ing the bod... and urban... heads. Unfor... die on the s... rations hou... crosses, ac... which succe... twenty suc... A stoic may die be... He does not... scrub the flo... simply reme... like his lov... In the de... bay or in... as the pl... ments for i... with which... ever, is app... The p... when strik... proportion... The pre... dates from... reacted. Ba... Kascar, Bas... In 1889, 800 victims... decaying into... For sev... devasting attention... of medical o... Instead... gone from... starting th... tion planer... During t... 2,548 deat... had witness... an increas... January 100,000, and... March endi... specially... taken a ter... For the... dead. Perch... may be gat... trics.

# 35,000 A WEEK DYING OF PLAGUE IN INDIA - England at Last Makes Frantic Effort to Stop the Disease



Carrying Victims Through the Streets



A Plague Horse Marked With Rings and Crosses



Inoculating a Plague Victim With Serum



Burying the Bodies of Plague Victims in Bombay

**A**ROUSED at last by the terrible and unprecedented ravages of the plague in India, the English Government has taken steps to investigate and stamp out the fatal disease.

If permitted to continue, the malady not only threatens to depopulate India, but presents a serious menace to the world at large.

Already this year three-quarters of a million of people have perished of the plague.

Moreover, the mortality is leaping upward at a rate of thousands per week. Conditions in the stricken land beggar description.

So serious has the situation become that a few weeks ago the *Lancet*, probably the most influential medical journal in the United Kingdom, gave warning that, unless radical steps to stay the progress of the plague were taken without delay, the government would probably have a rebellion on its hands.

Taking heed, a joint commission from the Royal Medical Society, the Lister Institute and the Indian Office was named and is to begin work immediately.

**E**VERYWHERE in India funeral pyres incinerating victims of the plague—they do not bury them—are burning day and night. Through the streets of cities and villages alike throngs may be seen carrying the bodies of grim figures, who, clad in brocade and turban alone, await to thrust them upon the flaming heap.

Unfortunates caught by the plague away from home die on the sidewalks. In passing along the highways one notices houses marked at the doorways by rings and crosses, each ring or cross representing a single victim who succumbed within. Sometimes no fewer than ten or twenty such marks are seen upon one house.

A stow is the native of India, relative or friend may die beside him, but he does not vacate the dwelling. He does not even burn the bed, such as it may be, or scrub the floor. Purgation he does not understand. He simply remains right there, and if the disease grips him, like his loved one, he, too, probably succumbs.

In the densely packed and ignorant population of Bombay or Calcutta it is difficult to combat such a disease as the plague. So far very few really successful treatments for the disease have been found. One is a serum which the natives are inoculating. The serum, however, is apparently more of a palliative than a cure.

The proportion of persons inoculated in India who die when stricken is two and a half times smaller than the proportion who die among the victims not inoculated.

## AN ALARMING DEATH ROLL

The present outbreak of the black death, or plague, dates from Hong Kong, China, in 1894. Two years later it reached Bombay, India, and from there spread to Madagascari, East Africa, Mecca, Turkestan and Manchuria.

In 1899, in Bombay alone, its virulence was claiming 60,000 victims a day, and it was reaching out its death tentacles into all surrounding territory.

For several years this startling mortality wrought its devastating work without attracting more than passing attention from the outside world, except that quarantine regulations became more stringent and the watchfulness of medical officials at the outposts of nations increased.

Instead of abating, however, the dread disease has gone from bad to worse, until to-day its ravages are more startling than ever. A few figures will make this assertion plain:

During the week ending December 31 last there were 2,646 deaths in India from the plague. The preceding week had witnessed 19,466 deaths, so that seven days had brought an increase of 16,820.

January's death roll reached the alarming total of 100,000, and February's was about the same.

Still fatalities were increasing. The two weeks of March ending with the 25th rolled up 34,000 and 35,000, respectively. The first of April these figures had taken a terrific upward bound.

For the week ending April 15 last there were 53,895 deaths, an increase of 18,895 over the preceding week.

Perhaps even a better idea of the plague's ravages may be gathered from figures dealing with certain districts.

Since 1901, in the Poona district, near Bombay, with a population of 153,320, no fewer than 15,587 people have died of the plague, or something over 10 per cent. Last November the death rate in Poona had reached the proportion of 104 per 1,000 inhabitants a year.

Since the plague began its devastations in 1898, 40,000 people of Poona have died from it, most of them toward the latter end of the nine-year period.

In its issue of March 11 last the *London Lancet*, a medical journal of world-wide celebrity, stated that the number of deaths in the United Provinces—Punjab and Bengal—for the week previous had reached 15,357, as compared with 11,777 three weeks before.

Punjab alone had 972 deaths, as compared with 657 three weeks before, and Bengal had 619, as against 413 three weeks previously. In the district of Bombay deaths in that period had increased from 288 to 311.

And throughout the world, for that matter, the *Lancet* a number of weeks ago began to demand that the government should investigate the conditions in India, looking toward adequate and prompt remedial measures.

The charges were emphatically and persistently made that the government had not allowed itself to be contented with this alarming increase in the death rate; that it was taking no energetic steps toward abatement of a menace that was threatening not only India, but the entire world.

Such neglect of its East Indian wards in time of scourge, the *Lancet* argued, was liable to bring about a popular revolt as quickly and as surely as might political wrongs.

Stung to action by such a presentation of facts, the

British government has just appointed a commission to make a careful study of the bacteriological features of the plague, and to recommend the best methods for stamping it out.

This commission includes the following members: Sir Michael Foster and Dr. J. R. Bradford, named by the Royal Medical Society of England; Colonel David Bruce and Dr. C. J. Martin, of the Lister Institute, and Surgeon General A. M. Brandegee, representing the Indian Office.

So far as is known, the plague assumes four forms: first, the bubonic, in which the victim takes the infection through the lymphatic system; second, the septemic form, where the disease is received directly through the blood stream; third, the pneumonic type, taken through the lungs, and producing a distinct form of lobular pneumonia; and fourth, the form induced by direct absorption of the poison through the gastro-intestinal canal.

Adults are more liable to the disease than children, and stout persons fall victims more easily than thin persons, although individuals of poor physique succumb quickly, as a rule, when attacked.

Recovering from an attack of plague of the pulmonary type, the patient often loses his memory of words. He may continue a year, or even eighteen months, in this condition.

White persons in India are not attacked nearly so readily as natives and frequently consider themselves immune. Whenever the plague has got a foothold in European cities, however, its ravages have been terrific.

Medicine authorities do not doubt that it would sweep like wildfire through the slums of European cities, once it got a foothold there.

Even monkeys fall easy victims to the plague and die

in great numbers. In most parts of India they are not harmed by the natives, and infect the country in droves.

These animals, as well as others, assist in spreading the disease by contaminating the supply of water used by human beings. Rats frequently carry the infection, and in some parts of India it is known as the "rats' disease."

A popular idea prevails in India that the plague is taken up by natives through their feet. Nearly all the natives go about barefoot, and frequently wound their feet on stones and other obstructions in the highways.

Among those acknowledging faith in this theory is Dr. Shikare, of Bombay, who asserts that in many, if not most, cases of bubonic plague that have come under his observation the poison entered the system through small wounds or abrasions. Infected persons, infected rats and

And yet a startling problem as to the spread of the plague was raised when, in 1908, it jumped from India to the village of Auzguz, in Turkestan.

"This town is 14,000 feet above sea level. In the mountains, where the climate is cold and dry—as diametrically the opposite of the steaming climates of Hong Kong, Calcutta and Bombay as it is possible for meteorological conditions to be," asserts one authority.

"The only means of reaching it, except by birds or road, is described as paths over jagged rocks on the mountain sides, so dangerous as to deter the ordinary traveler. Nevertheless, the plague jumped to that town. It had then 50 inhabitants, but before intelligent aid came to help fight the disease 278 of them died."

The *Coleman* Statesman quotes a health official as declaring that the plague is spread by means of bales of cotton, and the *Pennec* another Indian paper, believes that it could be proved that the disease was spread by infected clothing.

Natives of India cannot understand why the simple washing of their clothing in cold water will not rid the garments of the plague, neither do they understand that to boil their clothing will kill the germs.

In many infected localities, the visitor will see holes cut in the roofs of dwellings for ventilation, or to "let out the disease."

So stupid, or so thoughtless, however, is the average

native, especially of the lower classes, that not even ordinary precautions are taken.

As an illustration, it is stated that some years ago health officials broke into a room and found half a dozen persons squatting about the floor playing cards.

The trained eye of one of the visitors noticed that the attitude of one of the "players" was constrained, and upon closer examination it was found that he was dead—a victim of the plague. And yet his fellows were continuing the game unmindful of the dread presence, and would, in course of time, have quietly dispersed to their homes and families, carrying the infection with them.

In many districts of India famine is frequently the most active ally of the plague. Through it the power of resistance is reduced to a minimum, and hordes of unhealthy, poorly fed natives fall easy victims.

Not only that, but plague germs thrive and multiply amid the filth and unsanitary conditions that prevail.

Dead cats, rats and other animals are permitted to remain in their squalid quarters for a time that is incomprehensible to persons of cleanly instincts.

Often, too, when a native becomes ill, he is permitted to remain in his squalid quarters instead of being hurried away to a hospital.

When death sweeps its relentless scythe through a family, the deserted dwelling frequently is not fumigated as it should be.

As an illustration of this fact, the following instance is mentioned. Health inspectors discovered a house where every window and door was securely fastened. Upon breaking in, they found the place empty—the plague had been there—but the floor of earth was strewn with the carcasses of rats.

Such instances are common in India.

Just what the newly appointed medical commission will do remains to be seen. Undoubtedly stringent methods of germination will be urged, but just how far such methods can be followed, owing to the ignorance of the natives, is a question no person seems able at present to say. The fact that their fellows are dying like flies in the autumn—at the rate of something like 35,000 a week—does not appear to move them. But should they become moved, as the *Lancet* fears, the agitation would probably take the form of a revolt against the government.

## GOLDFIELD, THE CENTRE OF A NEW TREASURE-HUNTING FRENZY AND MANY HARDSHIPS



The Town of Goldfield

Loading at the Sandstorm a Load of Ore That Netted \$100,000

A Well in the Desert Between Goldfield and Tonopah

**T**HE latest example of gold-mining frenzy centres about Goldfield, in southeastern Nevada. Rainbow chasers from all parts of the West are hastening there, and while some have made rich strikes, thousands of others are meeting disappointment.

Goldfield is a camp in the desert of some 600 permanent and 600 floating population, and all the old stories of rapid increase of prices on hills—leaps of from hundreds to thousands over night—are being retold. Men who roll into their blankets, covering their faces with their hands, are in the morning waking to find their pockets full of claims, and in the afternoon finding the ground over night.

True enough, fortunes have been made quickly in Goldfield, but only for a favored few. One wagon load of ore hauled to Tonopah from there netted \$100,000, and this set the Far West wild.

Other rich veins of ore have been discovered, some yielding as high as \$100 to the ton. A number of men who were earliest upon the scene have become wealthy.

Nicholas D'Arcy, son of a crick in the Federal Court in Denver, set out early for the new field, found the ground around Goldfield located, but a new district opening at Bullfrog, 30 miles away. So he hastened there as a prospector, found open ground, located a claim, which he named, after his home city, the Denver, and soon opened at the surface ore running \$100 a ton in some quantity and \$100 a ton in considerable quantity.

Over a territory twice as long and twice as wide as that of Cripple Creek some eight big "finds" have been made, and prospectors are exploring a section seventy miles long and thirty wide, asserting that prospectors with

in equal riches of golden ore may be found. Within a year after the discoveries were made Goldfield claims produced \$3,000,000—more than the Cripple Creek mines yielded in their first three years. But the richest pockets, it seems, were the earliest reached.

That bucketsful of gold can no longer be picked up from the surface is shown by the fact that workings of low-grade ore has begun. Over 500,000 tons of ore, running from \$3 to \$5 a ton, have been lying on the dumps and not considered profitable to ship. Now reduction plants and stamp mills to treat these ores have been put in.

his expenses will be heavy. At an unheard-of price—\$20 a cord; coal sells at from \$50 to \$50 a ton. The tenements are mostly tents or mud hovels. The nearest railroad is 28 miles away, and its terminals, Tonopah, is itself a new and raw mining camp, only recently connected with the outside world. Building hundreds of miles of road haul at the highest rates, so that the barest comforts of life are to be had only at prices prohibitive to the ordinary laborer. Misadventure of houses result, and from them colds and pneumonia. Mountain pneumonia is in 80 per cent. of its cases a death warrant.

THE SALT RHEUM. My wife was unwell with her hands rheum. Dr. Chase's remedy cured her and I recommend it to any who are afflicted, believing it equal to Mr. Ludger Hill, Missisquoi.

THE RUSSIAN COLLIERY. AV. Southern Russia, hundred persons were lostion which occurred at Khartaisk, by Russian Donets.

THE TOWN OF GOLDFIELD. THE latest example of gold-mining frenzy centres about Goldfield, in southeastern Nevada.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 21, 1905.

HON. A. G. BLAIR.

The public hears with interest but does not take too seriously the report that Mr. Blair proposes to return to active political life. It is easy to understand that the field of activity in which he achieved eminence would still have great attractions for Mr. Blair, and that this would come out in conversation with his friends. Of course Mr. Blair is an able lawyer, but his tastes and aptitudes are those of a politician. For more than half his adult life he has held office, and for nearly the whole of it he has been engaged in party strife and performing the functions of a party leader. During that period Mr. Blair may not have thought and said that he would prefer some other and more private vocation. Many public men have so expressed themselves, who have found afterward that the country could not be attracted to remain in or return to the scene of their struggles, triumphs and disappointments. Mr. Blair met fewer reverses in public life than fall to most leaders. He held office for more than twenty years without a break. For thirteen he was at the head of the New Brunswick government, and at Ottawa he had one of the three most important portfolios in the federal cabinet. A man no older than Mr. Blair, whose mind is still active and his ambitions unsatisfied, and who has had so much control in the government of the country, could well be reluctant to admit that his career as a public man is over. One does not thus leave the warm precincts of a cheerful day and not cost one long and lingering look behind. In the ordinary course of things it would not be safe to say that Mr. Blair was done with political life.

Yet it would have been much easier for Mr. Blair to have remained an important element in Canadian politics than it is now for him to make good his claims to a leading place in the public life of the country. Mr. Blair resigned his position as minister of railways the attention of the whole country was directed toward him. He was at least as great a power in his own province this day after his resignation as he had been at any previous time in his history. If he had thrown himself into the fight against the measure which drove him from the ministry, no power in the country could have effaced him as he effaced himself by his withdrawal from the discussion and subsequent acceptance of office. And yet this voluntary obliteration of himself need not have been permanent. When Mr. Blair resigned his chairmanship on the eve of an election announcing that he would take no part in the campaign except to reaffirm his opposition to the Grand Trunk Pacific project, there was as yet a great public service which he could have performed. The contract to which he still declared himself opposed, and which he thus indirectly undertook to publicly condemn, was the issue in the election then pending. Mr. Blair, as the most recent minister of railways and as late chairman of the railway commission, had a better right to speak with authority on railway questions than any other man in Canada. No man in the country could throw so much light on this great question. If anything could have reassured Mr. Blair's influence in the country, and made him again one of the most conspicuous men in Canada, it would have been an aggressive and independent public campaign on that one issue. We do not say that it would have changed the result of the elections, or even that it would have caused the defeat of a great number of the government candidates who are now in the house of commons. But it would have made all the difference in the world in Mr. Blair's own position in the country.

Parliament and the country have now passed on the transcendent railway way policy. Mr. Blair has allowed the

time to go by when he could address the country effectively on that issue. There is no other public question on which his views would be of greater importance than those of other public men. The country generally, this province with the rest, has accepted Mr. Blair's disappearance from public life. If he were to return now he could only ask for support on his record, including that of the last two years. But he is pleased with Mr. Blair's record. It is not satisfactory to either political party and no consistent with itself. The course of Mr. Blair since the Grand Trunk Pacific railway question came to the front does not encourage the belief that he would take up any great issue in a vigorous way and maintain his position to the end in the face of strong opposition. Those who commended his sound judgment and independence in refusing his support to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme could not now be determined and persistent. In fact Mr. Blair will now have to begin all over again and make a new political career. He may be able to do this, for he is a man of force and not without originality. But the difficulties in the way of Mr. Blair's return to the political struggle seem to be greater than those which gradually and necessarily drew him from public life, and if an attempt should be made to overcome those difficulties Mr. Blair would show that he had more energy or more ambition than he had last year or the year before.

IN THE FIELD.

While preliminary negotiations for peace went forward, the war was vigorously continued. Oyama and Linerich received no notice to quit, and so the Japanese command has been carrying on his campaign behind Mukden very much as he did before it and in every previous campaign. Reaching out beyond each flank of the enemy and gradually and necessarily performed a turning operation. This must have inevitably brought about a general engagement or a general retreat of the Russians. The left wing of the Russian army had been compelled to retire before the superior force which Oyama threw against it. This movement could not go on much longer without a complete abandonment of the main position, and a retreat upon Harbin.

It is not supposed that the whole Japanese army is numerically superior to the Russian, but it probably contains many more effective troops. Oyama is not encumbered with sick men. There is no record of an army in active operation with so small a sick list, and those who require treatment are generally returned to the hospital in Japan as rapidly as possible. On the other hand, the Russian field hospitals are crowded with invalid soldiers. The hospitals at the front are likewise filled, while between these and home thousands of miles of railway employed to the utmost capacity in bringing forward troops and equipment. The greater physical activity and alertness of the Japanese make their armies much superior to an equal opposing force when operating over a large field.

There is very little doubt that if the war goes on the Japanese will soon be at Harbin, and in possession of the line to Vladivostok. After that Russia can be left to take the offensive. Japan need only hold what she has conquered.

WERE NEVER CONSULTED.

"The autonomy bill merely perpetuates a school system which was framed by the Territories themselves," says the Frederickton Herald.

The deliberate distortion or crass ignorance. The Territories never had a voice in choosing the school system which now obtains out there, and that is the chief reason for the opposition which has been raised against the government's policy on constitutional grounds.

If Alberta and Saskatchewan had existed as sovereign states before they joined the union and had granted separate school privileges to any religious minority, the British North America act would have made compulsory the continuance of those schools in the federated provinces. But the North-West Territories had separate schools forced upon them by the Dominion parliament in 1875. The people who live there never had the power to set a school system—were never even consulted by those who framed one for them. And that is the reason why they demand that power now, and why they refuse to reconcile themselves to a system to whom the constitution of Canada is more than a pack of cards to play tricks with, support them in their demand.

PROMOTERS OF DISCORD.

A large number of politicians and editors in Quebec have charged with bigotry and narrow-mindedness those who have made the result of the election throw so much light on this great question. If anything could have reassured Mr. Blair's influence in the country, and made him again one of the most conspicuous men in Canada, it would have been an aggressive and independent public campaign on that one issue. We do not say that it would have changed the result of the elections, or even that it would have caused the defeat of a great number of the government candidates who are now in the house of commons. But it would have made all the difference in the world in Mr. Blair's own position in the country.

Parliament and the country have now passed on the transcendent railway way policy. Mr. Blair has allowed the

MOTHER'S WHIMS WERE SATISFIED.

Before He Was 21 Her Son Married Girl He Loved—Did Not Consult His Mother Who Was Angry.

MONTREAL, June 17.—A pretty romance has just come to light here. On Monday last a bride and groom stood at the altar and, for the second time, assented to the vows which made them man and wife.

On June 29, 1903, a marriage was solemnized at the St. Henri Methodist church by the Rev. E. G. Hubble between Miss Eva M. Harris, daughter of the late Samuel Harris, a well known citizen of Montreal, and Orrin Wood Dumas Sutherland, son of Mrs. W. D. Sutherland of Sherbrooke street. This marriage, which was a love match pure and simple, took place with the consent of the bride's mother, but without that of the bride's father, who was away from Montreal at the time.

ROTHESAY TO PLAY

FREDERICTON.

Arrangements Made For Tennis Tournament at Fredericton.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 17.—A largely attended meeting of the Fredericton Tennis Club was held at the club house near the courts last evening.

The meeting was called to discuss the matter of a tournament with Rothsay, to be held upon a date, and to make all necessary arrangements for their entertainment. President J. W. Bridges was in the chair. A letter was read by Secretary Chas. Ranney, in which he invited the Fredericton club to accept the invitation of the Rothsay club. The letter further stated that they would bring up sixteen men and fourteen lady players to compete in the tournament.

RITE OF ORDINATION

Performed at Fredericton Cathedral by Bishop Kingdon.

FREDERICTON, June 18.—At the Cathedral this morning His Lordship Bishop Kingdon performed the rite of ordination. H. G. Galt, of Andover, and Craig W. Nichols, of St. John, were present.

MR. SAYRE BUYS MILL AND LANDS.

Says the Calais correspondent of the Bangor Commercial.

CASTORIA.

Beats the Kind You Have Always Bought

Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer

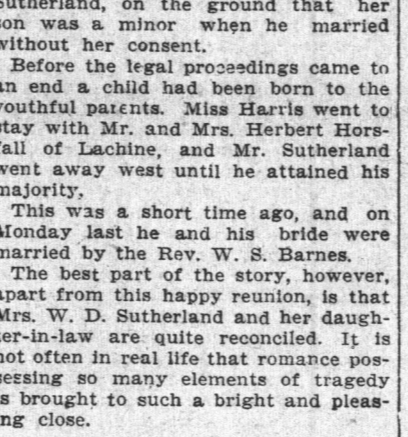
MANY PEOPLE HAVE GATARRH OF KIDNEYS AND DON'T KNOW IT.

Backache, the First Symptom of Kidney Trouble.

Pe-ru-na Is Invaluable in Such Cases.

Prominent Persons Who Have Been Cured.

Daniel D. Bidwell, Supervisor, Notary Public and a member of I. O. O. F., 180 Pearl street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Having used Peruna for a short time, I desire to write you as to my present condition."



A. South American Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Count Alfonso d'Aljores, of 287 Plaza del Torro, Buenos Ayres, South America, while visiting in Chicago, wrote from 27 Cleveland avenue, that city, as follows:

"I used Peruna a short time ago to build up my system, which was all run down from overwork, worry and a cold which settled in my back and caused me serious annoyance and trouble."

"When I returned home from work at night, I was so exhausted and worn out, together with the pain in my back, that I felt I would never be able to take up the burden of life again in the morning, but when morning came I got out somehow. This dragging through life continued for a couple of months, when I decided I would try Peruna."

"I am glad to state that I found it just the medicine for me. In a couple of months I was restored, to perfect health and strength, and my work was no longer a burden. I therefore endorse your medicine as worthy of the confidence of the sick."

Alfred J. Hartman, of 475 Madison street, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I have been in poor health generally for over four years. When I caught a cold and it settled in the bladder and kidneys, causing serious trouble. I took two greatly advertised kidney remedies without getting the desired results."

"Peruna is the only remedy which was really of any benefit to me. It cured all the catarrhal derangements of the kidneys, and gradually restoring me to health and strength."

A Prominent Merchant Restored to Health by Pe-ru-na.

Mr. John Nimmo, 215 Lippincott St., Toronto, Can., a prominent merchant of that city, and also a member of the Masonic Order, writes:

"I have been in poor health generally for over four years. When I caught a cold and it settled in the bladder and kidneys, causing serious trouble. I took two greatly advertised kidney remedies without getting the desired results."

"Peruna is the only remedy which was really of any benefit to me. It cured all the catarrhal derangements of the kidneys, and gradually restoring me to health and strength."

seemed to act in perfect harmony with the system, eliminating the poisons, stopping the ravages of the disease and gradually restoring me to health and strength."

We have on file many thousands of testimonials like the ones given here. We can only give our readers a slight glimpse of the vast array of unacknowledged endorsements we are receiving every month. No other physician in the world has received such a volume of enthusiastic letters of thanks as Dr. Hartman for Pe-ru-na.

All correspondence held strictly confidential.

DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

Pe-ru-na is sold everywhere.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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TO IMPROVE SACKVILLE DRIVING PARK.

Scheme Considered at Recent Meeting—Lumber Operations—Temperance News.

SACKVILLE, June 19.—A meeting was held last evening for the purpose of seeing what could be done toward improving the Sackville driving park.

The chair was occupied by A. B. Copp, M. P., and the following were present: Alex. Ford, Wm. S. Teed, Warren Copp, B. C. Rayworth, Edgar Ayre, Amos Lawrence, Thos. Horsier, Dr. Copp, Capt. Fringle, H. Miller, M. O. Crossman, J. E. Hickey, Thos. Murray, W. J. Goodwin, F. Ryan, H. A. Powell, Dr. Calkin, J. W. Doull, Wm. McClellan, F. A. Dixon, Chas. McKenzie, Geo. E. Ford, F. M. Bell, J. M. Oulton and representatives of the press.

The object of the meeting was explained by W. J. Goodwin, the idea of making a good half mile track out of the present park being considered feasible, and the meeting had been called to see if the citizens would subscribe enough money to carry out the purpose.

The idea seemed to be received with favor, and over \$1,200 was subscribed at once.

A committee composed of Wm. McClellan, F. Ryan, W. J. Goodwin, was appointed to solicit stock and see what arrangements could be made with the Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society, the owners of the park.

A resolution was carried that the meeting be held at an early date.

Notes of thanks to A. B. Copp and Ald. Horsier in recognition of their efforts to further the track project were passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

The rotary saw mill of F. Dewar of Jollicure has been at work for some time in Dorchester sawing for J. & C. Hickman, Bedford Cook and Fred Stiles. The cut will amount to 70,000 feet. The mill is now to be moved to a brow belonging to Clifford Hicks, Dorchester Cape, where the cut will be about 200,000. Later Mr. Dewar will have his mill to Jollicure and cut 200,000 feet for himself.

The Middle Sackville division of the Sons of Temperance paid a fraternal visit Friday evening to the Amherst Division, about forty driving over the marsh. They were warmly entertained by their brothers of the border town.

An excellent programme of music, readings, etc., was provided and refreshments served at the close. The drive home by moonlight was not the least enjoyable part of the expedition.

"A. H. Sawyer of this city has sold out his mill at Hartland, N. B., to F. E. Sayre of St. John, and has retired from business. With the mill in this town are 16,000 acres of timber lands, which Mr. Sawyer owned, and 100 miles of valuable land leased from the government. The Hartland mill has been cutting annually from eight to ten million feet of lumber, a large part of which is shipped through Calais. The retirement of Mr. Sawyer means direct loss to Calais, as the output of the mill sold will hereafter be handled at a New Brunswick port.

Mr. Sayre is now operating the mill, and the lumber is being shipped from St. John.

CORAM-EALES.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bates, 29 Stone place, Lynn, Mass., when their youngest daughter, Elsie J., was united in marriage to Arthur S. Coram of Vancouver, B.C., matters.

After many weeks of patient and fruitless toil the net salmon fishermen are being rewarded with fairly good catches. The run has started, and many of the fishermen have made very good catches. This news will delight the angler also.

Work on Campbellton's new public building is progressing favorably.

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AND DON'T KNOW IT.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders, 10 cents.

The Foresters extended an invitation to the council to be present at their celebration in this city on July 4. A picnic will be held on the breakwater. This was cordially accepted.

The Standard Manufacturing Company, Sackville, N. B., are enlarging their plant and have ordered a 125 horse power Robb-Mumford boiler from the Robb Engineering Company.

In the probate court yesterday accounts were passed in the estate of the late J. P. C. Burpee to the amount of \$10,000. The whole estate is valued at \$10,000. Dr. Silas Alward, K. C., is the executor for the administrators, Jeremiah Harrison and Agnes Burpee.

Rev. F. Dougay, who was made sub-deacon by Bishop Casey on June 1st, at St. Joseph's University, arrived in the city Friday evening and was raised to the dignity of deacon on Saturday morning by his lordship. On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock Mass Bishop Casey ordained Rev. Mr. Dougay priest. Rev. Mr. Dougay will go to Wheeling, West Virginia, in Bishop Donohue's diocese.

It is understood that General Lord Aymer, head of the Canadian forces, will come to St. John on July 29th and inspect the 62nd Regiment St. John Fusiliers. Lord Aymer will be accompanied by General Lake, chief of staff, and principal officer in the militia council. This will be a somewhat unusual departure and has occasioned some surprise among local officers, as Lord Aymer will come here direct from Ottawa. Camp Sussex will be over earlier in that month and Lord Aymer will have returned home therefrom, so that his trip will be direct to St. John.

HOW ARE ALL AT HOME? Buy a bottle of Patkoller today and you will be insured against cholera morbus, diarrhoea, and kindred troubles. The old reliable Perry Davis' Patkoller is sold by all dealers. 25c. and 50c. bottles.

CHEESE FACTORY BURNED. SUSSEX, N. B., June 17.—The cheese factory owned by Wm. H. Henderson at Belleisle, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. The origin of the fire is unknown. It spread rapidly to the barn, which was destroyed and then jumped to a large hen house. The dwelling next caught, but this was partially saved. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars. Insurance was \$400 on plant and \$300 on factory, both in the British American.

SUSSEX, N. B., June 17.—Miss Mackenzie, of New Brunswick, N. B., who has been visiting Miss M. McLeod, left on Thursday for Boston. Miss C. M. McLeod left on Thursday for a trip to Boston and New York. Miss Edna White and Miss Annie White of Sussex left on Thursday for New York en route to Europe, where they will spend the next three months.

ALMA. ALMA, N. B., June 16.—The Baptist sewing circle held a bean supper and fancy sale in the hall here last evening and realized \$30 for church purposes.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING HELD AT ANDOVER.

Under Auspices of Farmers' and Dairymen's Association—Interesting Addresses.

ANDOVER, June 17.—The agricultural meeting under the auspices of Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of N. B. was held at Ferley Hotel on the 14th inst. at 8 p. m.

Duncan Anderson of the live stock commissioner's department at Ottawa gave an address on the horse. Score cards were given to those interested, and after Mr. Anderson had explained the qualifications of a good animal those with cards were asked to score the different points. This scoring was afterwards corrected by Mr. Anderson. Many were asked for the reasons of their judgment.

Mr. Stevens, also from the live stock department, gave a similar address on the dairy cow, having the cows in the ring to illustrate his remarks. These cows were also from Amherst. In the evening in front of Beveridge Hall Mr. Anderson gave a similar address on the breeds of cattle, having before him a steer fat and finished for market and one not fat and ready to be finished. The latter animal was scored by the farmers interested and corrected and explained by Mr. Anderson. These steers were also from Mr. Logan of Amherst. After judging the cattle the audience adjourned to the hall, when Dr. Inis was chosen chairman, who introduced Mr. Stephens, who gave a good address on the care and feed of dairy cows. Mr. Brodick of the seed department at Ottawa was the next speaker. He explained the effort now being made to induce farmers to improve their seed.

W. W. Hubbard made an interesting address and gave his experiments with buckwheat as a feed for cows. J. B. Adams was the next speaker, who spoke of the necessity of entering the English market with our farm products.

Baxter made a few remarks pointing out that the great drawback entering the English market was that our products were that our young men lacked the necessary education and practice to produce the finished product of beef, pork, sheep or poultry.

Mr. Anderson made the closing address, dwelling principally on the advantages of farming. Miss Iva A. Baxter arrived home on Wednesday to spend her vacation. Master Arthur Kidner, son of T. B. Kidner of Fredericton, is spending his vacation learning the chicken raising business at the poultry station at Andover.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death occurred Saturday night at Lorneville of James Galbraith, J. P., in his 75th year. Death resulted from cancer of the stomach. He was sailing from the first of the year. Besides his wife he leaves eight children, Thomas J. of Lorneville, James A. of this city, Samuel H. of Cripple Creek (Col.), Mrs. David McCavour of Lorneville, Mrs. David McDermott of this city, Mrs. Robt. Campbell of Everett, Mass., Mrs. Henry Hinds of St. George. He leaves besides eighteen grandchildren. Mr. Galbraith came from Killeesh, County Down, Ireland, when only six weeks old and has made his home in Lorneville all his life. He has been connected with the Presbyterian Church all through life. In politics he was a liberal.

The death of Thomas Collins took place on Friday evening at his residence, corner of Main and Douglas streets. The deceased was apparently advanced in years. He is survived by his wife and two sons. One of the latter resides in the city, the other in the United States.

Sarah, widow of Edward McDonald, died Sunday morning, 18th, at her residence, No. 27 Richmond street. Deceased is survived by four sons and four daughters. The sons are: John Edward, Thomas and James; the daughters, Mrs. Alex. Morlarity, Mrs. Edw. Walsh, Mrs. J. J. Walsh and Miss Laura McDonald of this city. The funeral will take place on Monday morning, leaving the house at 8:15, and high mass will be celebrated in the Cathedral at 8:30.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., June 17.—Annie Montgomery, aged 27 years, wife of Frank Montgomery, was found by her neighbor, Miss McQuoid, after tea Saturday evening, prone on the floor alongside the table, apparently dead. Harry Gore, M. D., was called and said the woman was dead for over half an hour; cause, effusion of blood on the brain from a disrupted blood vessel.

Rev. D. H. Hatt, pastor of the Baptist Church at Casimir, has been ill for some weeks with appendicitis. Prof. J. F. Tufts has gone to Wellsville, Mass., to be present at the graduation of his daughter, Miss Hilda Tufts. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Edith Tufts. Mrs. Paul Castor of Winnipeg is visiting her mother, Mrs. James Rooney, at Kentville.

Miss Alfred Andrews has returned from a visit to friends in St. John. Mrs. Tufts and her sister, Miss Brock, have gone to Woodstock for a few weeks.

Miss Mary Campbell, granddaughter of the late Senator Churchill, was married this week at Boston to Wm. A. Clapp, by the Rev. Mr. Crane.

THE ATLANTIC WON. ISLAND OF HELIGOLAND, June 15.—The American schooner yacht Atlantic won the race for auxiliary yachts from Dover to Heligoland, completing the course in 41 hours 26 minutes 24 seconds.

The annual sailing race from Dover to Heligoland was won by the schooner yacht Susanne (owned by O. Hulschinsky of Germany), time 40 hours 48 minutes 40 seconds. The second (Theresa) owned by Felix Simon of Germany was second, in 40 hours 58 minutes 30 seconds.

The American built schooner yacht Narahoe (owned by Geo. W. Watsons of Germany), was third, time 42 hours 28 minutes 22 seconds, and the British schooner yacht Sunshine (owned by L. H. Solomon) was fourth in 42 hours 45 minutes, 48 seconds.

LOST TWO FINGERS. FREDERICTON, June 17.—At Sewell's Mills yesterday a young 17-year-old lad named Fred Hazlett, son of Samuel Hazlett, met with a painful accident which resulted in his losing two fingers. He was working in the edger when the accident occurred and he was immediately taken to his father's home. Dr. H. H. McNally was summoned and after dressing one of the fingers had been entirely cut off. It was found necessary to amputate the next finger, which had been left hanging.

A WORKING BRAIN Can Be Made Successful on Right Food. A busy man in one of America's largest watch factories tells how by change of food he gained a clear brain and steady nerves and averted a mental and physical breakdown. He says: "I was accustomed all my life to the ordinary diet of the average table. I thought that meat, potatoes, and other vegetables and fruit were necessary, and that tea, coffee and pastry in moderate quantities were not injurious. "But I found, in course of time, that my history was affecting my health seriously. For four years I continued to run down. In time my nerves became seriously affected, they seemed constantly keyed up to the highest tension, and I became subject to the most violent bilious attacks which used to leave me in a weak and nervous condition for several days. The climax seemed to have been reached a few years ago, when I found myself about as near a physical wreck as a man could be, and live. Physicians, tonics and other medicines, visits to the country, etc., etc., were of no avail. "In sheer desperation I concluded, a few months ago to see what effect a diet of Grape-Nuts food would have. I had often heard of it, but had little hope it would help me. I at once cut out all the heavy dishes with the tea and coffee that I had always used and began to eat Grape-Nuts with cream and a pinch of salt. Afterwards, I added fruit, with occasionally an egg beaten up in milk, and entire wheat bread. This has been practically my diet for more than two months. "I found that with the new diet I gained complete relief almost immediately from all the distress that used to follow every meal, my bilious condition was speedily regulated and cured, my nerves have grown healthy and steady. In short my run down constitution has been reconstructed and built up. As to the effect upon my mental powers I have only to point to the fact that I have been enabled to occupy a responsible position in our establishment where complete concentration of mind is required to deal with complicated records and reports, and that I have been enabled to keep my accounts absolutely correct, which my numerous predecessors uniformly failed to do. "I think these things speak volumes in favor of Grape-Nuts foods as a new and better food. I ascribe all my improvement, mental and physical, to the fact that I am possessed of steadier nerves, a clearer brain, a fine appetite, and have gained healthy weight, to the cutting out of heavy food and the systematic use of Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

WOLFFVILLE NEWS.

John W. De Wolfe, after an absence of 15 years in Vancouver, is visiting his old home here.

The many friends of Dr. Pitt will be glad to learn that he is so far recovered from his operation at New York for appendicitis that he expects to occupy his pulpit the first of July.

Mrs. D. F. Higgins has gone to Inver's Harbor to spend the summer with her son, Rev. Mocket Higgins. Her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Higgins, and niece, Miss Edith Higgins, accompanied her and will also spend the summer there.

Joe E. Howe of New Brunswick, was appointed agent for the Valley Fruit Manufacturing Co. for the summer.

Rev. H. T. De Wolfe has gone to Farnboro to be present at the reopening of the Baptist Church, after which he will go to Toronto.

Miss Alice Gibson, who was present at the funeral of Judge Chapman at Kentville, has returned to St. John.

Ralph Hilbert of Belcher street has gone to British Columbia, where he will engage in mission work under the auspices of the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Holstead of Moncton is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. McLellan at Kentville.

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ARE STRONG FOR CHURCH UNION.

Methodists Discuss the Question at Length.

Decreases Reported in the Number of Leagues in the Conference—More Constitutions.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., June 19.—Conference opening at 9 o'clock. The report of the treasurer of the general Epworth League fund was presented by Dr. Scott. Rev. Dr. Chown presented a report of the Epworth League. There is a decrease in the number of leagues in the conference, but there is an increase in contributions for all purposes of \$416. Rev. H. E. Thomas presented the report of the temperance fund, and Rev. T. Marshall presented the report of the board of trustees.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 19.—At the afternoon session, Rev. G. O. Huestis of the Nova Scotia conference, a minister of 60 years' standing, being present, was invited to the platform and briefly addressed the conference.

Rev. H. E. Thomas, Sedgewick and James, fraternal delegates from the presbytery of P. E. I., were received by the conference bearing greetings from the Presbyterian church. These gentlemen spoke strongly of the spirit of brotherhood which is coming to exist between the churches. The cross of Christ is the common centre, whether or not organic union comes, yet our two churches are coming more closely together in spirit and helpfulness.

Geo. Steel and J. R. Inch, L.L.D., replied very cordially, extending a welcome to the delegates. Mr. Steel expressed his belief, as a member of the central union committee, that no great difficulty in the way of church union will be found from the side of doctrine. Much would be gained, little of importance would be lost by union. He said that the union is not a thing, it is a means to an end. It is what it seeks to accomplish that is the chief thing. We can afford to sacrifice a very great deal to bring about union between these branches of Christ's church.

Dr. Sprague expressed hearty sympathy with the movement toward union. Mr. Dobson said the need is of a great spirit in both churches to interpret one to the other. The greatest barrier is the philosophy of the churches.

These sentiments found a very hearty endorsement in the conference.

Rev. H. Pierce presented the report of the committee on the state of the church, which was read in great interest and in most of the congregational churches.

The ordination service was held this evening at the home of the president, Rev. W. W. Lodge, assisted by a number of the ministers of the conference. The candidates ordered were J. A. Sells, B. A., W. R. Fepper, B. A., and C. B. B. A very impressive charge was delivered by Rev. J. C. Barrie, an ex-president of the conference.

PLEASANT TRIP ON S. S. LADY EILEEN. CAMPBELLTON, N. B., June 19.—Steamer Lady Eileen arrived here from Gaspé this evening about 7:30 o'clock with the party on board as guests of the International Navigation Company, the owners of the boat. The Lady Eileen is the new twin screw steamer built in Glasgow by Messrs. Russell & Co. especially for the Bay of Chaleur route. Invitations were issued by the company for a trip to Gaspé and return. A rough trip was experienced on the journey down the bay, many of the party being quite ill. A heavy sea was running and the boat was very steady in the water. Days were very enjoyable, all the most enjoyable ones, weather conditions considered.

Messrs. Blair and Richards, the managers and the obliging officers of the boat, did everything possible for the enjoyment of the guests. On Sunday evening at Gaspé a supper was given to the guests and the usual round of toasts proposed, to which suitable responses were given. W. A. Mott was toast master.

The guests included: Representatives of the press—J. A. Laberge, La Presse, Montreal; J. L. Stewart, World, Chatham; J. B. Benson, Commercial, Chatham; H. B. Anslow, Advocate, Newcastle.

Transportation—Messrs. Perry and McKenna, C. P. R. St. John; F. W. Thompson, South Shore line, St. John; H. H. Bray, I. C. R., Campbellton. Those from outside places were: Allen Bray, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bright, Fort Daniel; J. K. Leves, Percé; A. P. Carter, Gaspé Basin; U. S. Consul Dickson, H. J. Kavanagh, Gaspé; and from Campbellton, Mayor Murray and wife, H. P. Melatchuk and wife, W. A. Mott and wife, U. S. Consul Benefield, and G. G. McKenzie and wife, Jos. Bou-dreau and wife, Wm. Murray and wife, Miss Morton, Misses Richards, Mrs. Murrhead, G. Kerr and Wm. Gresham.

The Star Line people are building a warehouse at Indiantown, at the foot of one of the public streets. The director had ordered them to desist. They refused, and it was up to the board to do something.

It was decided to place the matter in the hands of recorder, director and engineer, with power to act.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

A Number Delivered on Friday—Court Evenly Divided on Bustin-Thorne Case—Other Important Judgments.

FREDERICTON, June 18.—The supreme court delivered a number of judgments today. Most of the cases upon which their honors gave decision were argued last term.

The court was evenly divided on the appeal taken by Mr. Bustin against the verdict rendered at the St. John circuit in favor of W. H. Thorne & Co. The question was one of guaranteeing payment for goods sold. Mr. Bustin sought a new trial on several grounds. Judges Barker, Gregory and McLeod all thought that a new trial should be granted on the ground chiefly that the "very" question was left to the jury by the chief justice, before whom the case was tried. The chief read a lengthy judgment in support of the verdict of the court below, and announced that in his decision Judge Hanington and Landry concurred. The court being evenly divided, the appeal was accordingly dismissed and W. H. Thorne & Co.'s verdict is sustained.

In McLean v. Webber, the court was of the opinion that the verdict found in favor of Mr. McLean by the court below should be reversed. In the case of a new trial Judge Gregory expressed a strong contrary opinion and maintained that the judgment should be reversed. The case was one of contract for the delivery of certain lumber by Mr. McLean to the late Mr. Woodman. The lumber was not all delivered within the year, but came after the death of Mr. Woodman, into the hands of the defendant, who was one of the executors. McLean sued for price and obtained a verdict amounting to some \$1,700.

Babbalan v. LeForest—This was an action on a promissory note of \$1,900. The note was made payable three months after notice given. At the trial the defendant sought to have the note set aside as to whether or not sufficient notice given. A verdict was entered for defendant, with leave to enter a verdict for the plaintiff or for a new trial. The facts were presented before the full bench in the afternoon of the 17th inst. The defendant having demurred to counts in the declaration. At the hearing the demurrer was overruled and the case considered as to the awarding of verdict. In giving judgment on the latter point today, the chief justice and Judges Hanington, Barker and Landry expressed the opinion that the defendant was entitled to the awarding of verdict. In giving judgment on the latter point today, the chief justice and Judges Hanington, Barker and Landry expressed the opinion that the defendant was entitled to the awarding of verdict. In giving judgment on the latter point today, the chief justice and Judges Hanington, Barker and Landry expressed the opinion that the defendant was entitled to the awarding of verdict.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

H. L. Webb Before the Telephone Committee.

Evidence to Effect That Municipal Ownership and Independent Lines Are Out of the Question.

OTTAWA, June 15.—One of the principal witnesses before the telephone committee was H. L. Webb of London, England, who appeared at the instance of the Bell Telephone Co. and gave evidence to show that municipal ownership and independent lines were out of the question and that private corporations could alone give the public satisfactory service at the lowest possible rates. Mr. Webb made a strong impression, but his effect is greatly discounted by the following letter written to Sir William Mulock by A. B. Bennett, member of the British Institute of Electrical Engineers, and now the electrical expert of the British municipalities that own their own telephone systems. Mr. Bennett writes: "In consequence of paragraphs appearing in the London papers that H. L. Webb had given evidence before your committee in a sense damaging to the telephone undertakings of the most of the municipalities in the United Kingdom and that this evidence had produced a considerable impression on your committee, I took the liberty of calling you on May 29th to the effect that Mr. Webb is a salaried officer of the National Telephone Company and that he is also connected with American telephone interests. Mr. Webb is retained specially by the National Telephone Company to combat the municipalities and has been in the habit of giving evidence against them at the various local government board inquiries with a view of preventing any further loans for telephone purposes being sanctioned. The tenor of Mr. Webb's evidence on these occasions is that the municipalities are unable to obtain the service they require on any terms that are not unreasonably high, and that their systems are badly engineered, that their tariffs are on unrepresentative scales, and generally that the municipal telephone systems are badly managed, and worse executed. Notwithstanding Mr. Webb's evidence in this sense, the local government board has never yet refused loans to municipalities for telephone purposes, and it is notorious that the evidence runs counter to the experience of the subscribers to the municipal systems who, generally speaking, express the opinion that the service given by the municipalities is greatly superior to any with which they were acquainted under the National Telephone Company's monopoly. Furthermore, every municipality working has secured handsome balances of profit after paying interest and sinking fund on the capital outlay. 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COUNTRY MARKET.

Table listing various market goods such as Turnips, Beef, Pork, Eggs, and other commodities with their respective prices.

OILS.

Table listing oil products like Pratt's Astral, White Rose, and others with prices.

SCHOOL MEETINGS.

Hampton Village Votes Solidly for Consolidation.

The school meeting at Hampton Village was largely attended and the vote in favor of consolidation was unanimous.

And Hampton Station Appoints a Committee to Consider It—No Talk in the Fairville District.

The annual school meeting of District No. 2 (Hampton Station) was held this morning, opening at 10 o'clock.

COLLEGE SUNDAY.

Rev. G. F. Scovil Preached to the Boys.

A large number of visitors were present at the service held at the college.

Sports Begin on Tuesday.

College Sunday was fittingly observed by the faculty and students of the college.

HAMPTON VILLAGE.

Shipping News.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. West India via Halifax, Scheffeld and Co. general agent.

Domestic Ports.

HALIFAX, June 19.—Arr. str. Sylvia, from New York and sailed for New York.

Foreign Ports.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Arr. str. Laurentian, from Liverpool via St. John.

FAIRVILLE.

The school meeting at Fairville was held in the school house, Ed. Farris in the chair.

MILFORD.

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GENERAL GOMEZ DEAD.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of



The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

BIRTHS.

CARLOSS.—In this city on June 15th, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Carloss, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HENRICKSON-FRIBERG.—At St. George, N. B., June 17th, by Rev. M. E. Fletcher, Hoidor Henriksen of Arendal, Norway, to Emma Friberg of Soderberg, Sweden.

DEATHS.

FERGUSON.—Entered into rest on June 15th, at Chicago, Ill., Benbow B. Ferguson.

EX-MAYOR BINGHAM MAY HAVE BEEN DROWNED.

OTTAWA, June 18.—Ex-Mayor Samuel Bingham of Ottawa left here Saturday on his lumber business.

VALUE OF 'OZONE.'

The value of 'Ozone' (it is really the liquefied oxygen) is well known to medical science. It kills the germs of internal disorders.

ERRONEOUS REPORT.

LONDON, June 17.—A. S. Williams, manager of the Royal Mail steam Packet Company, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today said the report that the company contemplated placing a line of passenger steamers between Southampton and New York was erroneous.

SAD DROWNING OF SACKVILLE MAN.

CARLETON PLACE, Ont., June 18.—James Cody Blanche, moulder, aged 21, of Sackville, N. B., was drowned here about five o'clock this afternoon by the upsetting of a canoe, in which he and another young man, Harvey McDonald, had just started up the Mississippi river for an hour's outing.

TRAGEDY AT FAIRVILLE.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

PORTLAND, Me., June 16.—Notice is hereby given that the following marks will be established on or about July 5:

Damariscotta River, Maine. Little River Point buoy, a black float class num. 0K, the mouth of Little River and the westerly entrance to Damariscotta River.

Boothbay Harbor, Maine. McFarland Ledge buoy, No. 1-1-2, a black spar, to mark the ledge lying to the southwest of McFarland Island.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Arr. str. Florence, from Halifax; bark John Swan, from Fernandina; Duc Sorrelle B, from Smyrna; scho J. W. Hutt, from St. Martin; Chas. K. Buckley, from Fernandina; Thomas J. James, from Virginia; Ada G. Shortland, from Norfolk.

BOSTON, June 19.—Arr. str. Consuelo, from Hull, Eng; Anglian, from London; Canopic, from Naples via Ponta Del Gada; Esparta, from Port Limon, CR; Symra, from Louisiana; scho Beatrice, from Meteghan, NS; Annie, from Salmon River, NS; Frank and Ira, from St. John.

Returned, sch J. Holmes Birdsall, hence for Philadelphia, to repair damage sustained by collision with sch Nehls, B Adams.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 19.—Arr. sch Alvin Carson, from Port Reading for St. John.

PORTLAND, Me., June 19.—Arr. str. Georgetown, from Newport News; Wampanoag, from Philadelphia; scho C. J. Coburn, from St. John for New York; Empress and Morris and Cliff, from Boston for Rockland; Annie and Reuben, from Stonington for Boston; Gene White, and John S. Beacham, from Stonington for New York; Clara Comee, from Gardner for do. S. J. Vera, for Boston.

SIDNEY HAVEN, Mass., June 19.—Arr. brig Aquila, from Gaspe for Providence; scho St. Croix, from Ho-