

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON.

Fredricton, June 8.—(Special.)—Among the revisors whose appointments are in this week's Royal Gazette are: In the city and county of St. John, Peter Clinch, for the city of St. John; Jas. Rourke, for the parish of St. Martin; James Brady, for Lancaster; Fred S. Clinch, for Miramichi; and Alex. Johnston for Simonds.

On Friday evening Dr. Inch will go to Hampton where the several districts are strongly in favor of consolidating their schools. A meeting of the trustees will be held and Dr. Inch says the prospects are very good for consolidation of the school districts there.

The wedding of Bamford Langille, of Toronto, and Miss Anne Ross, daughter of Ald. George Ross, of this city, which was postponed on account of Mr. Langille's illness with typhoid fever, will be celebrated at last evening's meeting of the city council present, a petition asking that they be granted a nine-hour day instead of a ten as at present.

In the Supreme Court this morning McCaughey vs. Campbell, Mr. McCaughey, K. C., moves for leave to enter on special paper of this term and for time to file notices. Granted, notices to be filed and served within three days.

Fredericton, June 9.—In Woodford vs. The Town of Chatham, Mr. McKewen moved to set aside the verdict for plaintiff and enter a verdict for defendant; L. A. Curry, contra, considered.

Argument in King vs. Melanson ex parte Britton was heard. Court considers.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, N. B., June 5.—The corporation drive passed here on Saturday. Mr. Welsh is making good progress rating his lumber here.

Rev. D. F. Fiske preached here last evening in the absence of Rev. J. A. Anderson. E. L. Brooker and Miss Viva Biggar were married on Wednesday at the residence of the bride's father, Biggar Ridge.

Albert, June 6.—Willard J. Baldwin, manager of the basket factory here, returned from New York on Saturday, where he has been spending a month's vacation.

Greenwich, Kings Co., June 7.—On Monday evening the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whipple met at their residence and gave them a pleasant surprise, the occasion being their tenth wedding anniversary.

Sussex, June 9.—Building operations are becoming quite brisk at present. F. G. Llanowry's new building is well advanced and is nearly completed.

Moncton, June 9.—The annual meeting of the directors of the Moncton hospital was held last night at which reports from the president and treasurer were received and the institution to be in a satisfactory state.

GRAND FALLS.

Grand Falls, June 8.—Two civil engineers from New York have been here for the past ten days surveying and estimating the power that can be generated here by means of a canal or tunnel from the upper to the lower basin. They are engaged in the interests of the Mangrove Bog Ore Company, and have not yet completed their estimates.

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ABLE DISCUSSION ON CHURCH UNION.

(Continued from Page 2.)

training work, thanks to Principal Falconer, Prof. Scrimger and others. The speaker referred to Sunday school work among the Chinese and in other directions, and outlined some plans of work for the future. His address was both eloquent and inspiring.

Dr. Falconer's eloquent address made a deep impression upon the assemblage. Rev. Dr. Herdman, seconding the resolution, gave a very interesting account of Sunday school conditions in the synod of British Columbia, where the work is carried on with much enthusiasm, and where summer schools are held.

Rev. Dr. McFavish submitted the report on Young People's Societies. Rev. Dr. McFavish paid a high tribute to the importance of the work of the Young People's Societies. It called into being many other societies in the various churches. The speaker vigorously combated the statement that Christian Endeavor is "a spent force."

Rev. Dr. Knox seconded the adoption of the report. The idea of the societies should be, he said, to foster the highest type of young manhood and womanhood. The society must be adapted to the work it was intended to perform.

Foreign Mission Board Sustained, and the Toronto Man Will Not Be Sent Back to India. Wednesday morning session was taken up with the Dr. Wilkie case. Rev. Dr. Wilkie was seconded by Rev. A. E. Smith, moving as follows in amendment to Dr. Scrimger's amendment of Tuesday—

Neurlogia, Headache, Toothache, Earache. If You Want a Rapid Cure, the Kind That Stays Curd, Then Use Polson's Nervine.

Neurlogia has an enormous demand. This medicine has been used by thousands of people. The people buy it because it is a good medicine. It cures pain, gives relief, and is a safe medicine.

50 Members of Congress Send Letters of Endorsement To the Inventor of the Great Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

Congressman Linsley from North Carolina. Writes: "My secretary had as bad a case of catarrh as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle of Peruna he seems like a different man."

Congressman Doolittle from Louisiana. Writes: "I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna."—J. T. Doolittle, Baton Rouge, La.

Congressman Smith from Illinois. Writes from Murphysboro, Ill.: "I have taken one bottle of Peruna for my catarrh and I feel very much benefited."

Congressman Meekin from Ohio. Says: "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head."

Congressman Brewster from Alabama. Writes from Wetumpka, Ala.: "I have used Peruna for my catarrh and it has benefited me immensely."

Congressman Powers from Vermont. Writes from Morrisville, Vt.: "I can recommend Peruna as an excellent family remedy."

Congressman Sullivan from Mississippi. Writes from Oxford, Miss.: "I take pleasure in recommending your great medicinal cure, Peruna, as the best I have ever tried."

Senator Butler of South Carolina. U. S. Senator M. C. Butler writes: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble."

Congressman Brookshire of Indiana. Says: "From what my friends say Peruna is a good tonic and a safe catarrh cure."

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Congressman Pelham of Virginia. Writes from Hancock, Va.: "My catarrh has been cured by Peruna for about one week for catarrh of the throat and is manifestly improved."

Congressman Burnett of Alabama. Writes: "I cheerfully recommend Peruna as a very good catarrh remedy and a good, substantial tonic."

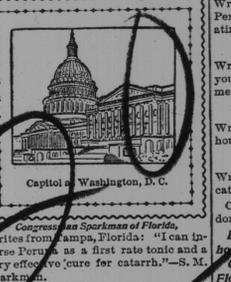
Congressman Dotkin of Kansas. Writes from Holton, Kas.: "Peruna has given me almost complete relief from catarrh of the stomach and constipation."

Congressman White of North Carolina. Writes from Tarboro, N. C.: "I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family."

Congressman Wilber of New York. In a letter from Oneonta, N. Y., says: "I am fully convinced that Peruna is all you claim for it."

Congressman Dungan of Ohio. Writes from Jackson, O.: "I recommend Peruna to anyone in need of an invigorating tonic."

Congressman Barham from California. Writes from Santa Rosa, Cal.: "I used your Peruna and can cheerfully recommend it."



Capitol, Washington, D. C.

Rev. W. L. Clay, of British Columbia, seconded the resolution and urged, in the interests of work in the Indian schools of British Columbia, that the Regina school be not abandoned.

Rev. Mr. Martin again pointed out that the department had refused to pay a deficit of the school, unless the church gave it control of the school. There was a deadlock in regard to the matter.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Warden, the resolution of Mr. McEwen was finally referred to a joint committee from the assembly and foreign mission committee for a conference, to report at a later session.

Rev. Mr. Martin submitted the report of the committee on the Good Samaritan Hospital at Dawson City and on the salary of the hospital. They expressed the warmest appreciation and sympathy for Rev. Dr. Grant, and recommended that Rev. Dr. Pringle be commended to endeavor to raise money enough to pay off the debt on the hospital, and expressed the hope that \$8,000 would be raised. They could not find any way clear to grant the \$8,000 asked for. They also recommended that the stipend of missionaries be increased at least 80 per cent, and made some suggestions in regard to the provision of such an increase. The committee could not at present recommend that the Good Samaritan hospital be taken over by the church, but the resolution of the whole question of the relation of hospitals to mission work be reported on at the next general assembly.

Queen's University. Prof. W. C. Murray, of Halifax, presented the report of the committee on Queen's University. It recommended that the connection between the church and Queen's University be maintained; that the graduates be given a larger representation on the board of trustees; that the university requires an additional annual revenue of \$20,000, and it is heartily commended to the sympathy and support of the church; that a movement be inaugurated to devise means to raise this additional revenue, and that the assembly appoint a committee to co-operate with the trustees in this movement.

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Rev. Dr. Warden seconded the resolution, and urged upon the Indian department the necessity and propriety of giving a generous support for the school.

THE AFTERNOON. Will Retain Relations of Church With Queen's University—A Knotty Western Question. The Indian Industrial School at Regina was the first subject of discussion in the afternoon. The school has a deficit. The school is partly supported by the church, and partly by the government. The Indian department now states that if it has to pay the deficit it will close the school. Rev. Mr. Sinclair, principal of the Regina school, made a full and clear statement of the position of the school, and the negotiations between the foreign mission committee and the Indian department. Unless the church took action it seemed probable that the school would be closed on June 30, and handed over to the Roman Catholics, whose school had been burned. Rev. Mr. Sinclair admirably presented to the assembly the position of the Indian schools in the west, giving much interesting information about them. With regard to the school at Regina, unless a committee from the assembly went to Hon. Mr. Sifton prepared to assume some measure of financial responsibility, the school would pass to the control of the Roman Catholic church, which was centralizing its work at Regina. In reply to the question how the Roman Catholic schools could be more cheaply conducted, he pointed out that with the devotedness teaching without pay there was necessarily less expense. If the Presbyterian church did not produce that kind of sacrifice, it should at least produce the funds necessary to carry on the work. The work of teaching the Indians was a difficult one, and deserved most careful attention. He believed it would produce valuable results, and quoted from the Indian commissioner of the United States to prove that the industrial method is the most successful. If they closed the school at Regina they would close the only one of the kind in the industrial plan, and it would be a backward step. If it were closed it would be to the Indians the symbol of Presbyterian surrender. He believed if they went to the minister of the interior with a reasonable proposition, it would be possible to arrange for the continuance of the school.

Rev. Mr. McQueen of Edmonton moved that the foreign mission committee be instructed to enter into such arrangements with the interior department as will ensure the continuance of the Regina school, assuming if necessary some financial responsibility, but urging upon the Indian department the necessity and propriety of giving a generous support for the school.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 11, 1904.

THE BUDGET. Hon. Mr. Fielding's budget speech is easily the most interesting since that of 1897, to the people of Canada, to the people of the Empire, and to the people of the United States and Germany.

Mr. Fielding estimates that the surplus for the year ending with June will be \$16,500,000, the greatest in the country's history, and his contention is that the great revenue collected has been taken without oppressing the people unduly, and yet that the revenue tariff has afforded incidental protection which is adequate.

Mr. Fielding's opponents will contend that his protection is not adequate. They will, perhaps be disposed to quarrel with some of the reductions he announces and his proposal to largely increase the free list.

Mr. Fielding tells us that there is no depression in sight, and he points to some evidences of stagnation in the United States as proof that high protection will not necessarily keep business at high tide.

Mr. Fielding's opponents will ground in several most important directions. Last year, in speaking of the German surtax, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said his tariff views included a policy of favor for favor. Mr. Fielding has gone far along those lines, and has added a measure of retaliation which he deems it necessary. He really proposes three tariffs. There is to be the British preference of the benefits of which he is assured, and in addition to this there is to be a maximum tariff and a minimum tariff.

Mr. Fielding's opponents will contend that the tariff which he proposes will be a maximum tariff and a minimum tariff. Countries which maintain the highest tariff against Canadian goods will be unfavored by the Canadian maximum tariff upon the goods they wish to sell in this market.

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to make some noise in the world. There is now, as heretofore, much room for argument between low and high tariff advocates, but some of the changes announced are not open to objection by either. There was, unquestionably, a considerable popular demand for some of the reductions, notably that on oil. The larger questions raised by the extension of the principle seen in the German surtax will create widespread discussion. There is a feeling in Canada—and it is growing—that we can afford to discriminate, to some extent at least, against those countries which either discriminate against us or oppose to our moderate tariff an excessive one tending to exclude our products from their markets. It may be expected that this line of tariff policy will beget some dire threats among the more excitable spirits in the United States and Germany, but that is of little consequence. A taste of our own medicine will do these gentlemen no harm, and if they find it bitter they still cannot fail to remember that it is of their own compounding. Canada has found markets which some were disposed to deny to her. It is known throughout the world today that she is more independent and more confident than of yore and that she has sound practical reasons for her confidence and independence. This knowledge works for her good, at home and outside.

The figures showing the immense increase in our trade are welcome to men of both parties. The general hope will be that Mr. Fielding is right when he says there is no business depression in sight. A bumper wheat crop this year, it is plain, would fill the measure of Canada's prosperity to overflowing.

UNLIKELY, BUT INTERESTING. Hon. Mr. Blair comes in for some mention in the Boston Transcript's Ottawa correspondence, and although both Liberals and Conservatives will be prompt in declaring that the Transcript man shows that he does not enjoy the confidence of either party, his story is not uninteresting. In guessing about the future of Mr. Blair he surmises that he may yet appear as minister of railways in Mr. Borden's cabinet. There are obvious objections to such a forecast, one being that if there were any such cabinet and the railway question were still the chief issue before the country, Mr. Borden, or his lieutenant, might not care to have Mr. Blair as railway minister. Mr. Blair, on the other hand, might prefer his present office to a position which might become like that occupied by Mr. Tarte at this moment.

The Transcript man's statement is that in adopting government ownership the opposition stands pretty near where Mr. Blair stood when he resigned. Going farther, the correspondent says Mr. Blair is not happy in his present position and may be meditating a return to active political life. He adds:—

"A couple of months ago somebody gave the Montreal Star a memorandum which Mr. Blair had submitted to his colleagues of the Privy Council months before he resigned. There wasn't anything novel in the document, but it was of a nature absolutely confidential, and people naturally wondered how it got into a public print. A great gleeful row-row was made by opposition editors, and the more they jabbered the more the cantankerous ministerial section thirsted for revenge on Blair. They went about intimating that he had given the thing to the Star, which was tantamount to accusing him of having violated his oath of office. He denied the imputation privately, and perhaps publicly, yet some of the Grits will have it that he did by deed of darkness. Again, certain editors rip him up the back because of unpopular decisions that he has made in his judicial capacity of railway commission chairman. Altogether it seems notorious that his official life is not to his liking. And now Mr. Borden has got himself upon a platform where Mr. Blair might stand without excessive violence to his consistency and his feelings. If he should resign and go back into politics, and should champion government ownership, which he formerly favored, in his own Province of New Brunswick and elsewhere, there would be wigs on the green. Later he might become minister of railways in a Borden cabinet, or resume the chairmanship of his commission, after having enjoyed the delight of proving once more his political muscle."

The story is given for what it is worth. The chances are that both Liberals and Conservatives at Ottawa would say that Mr. E. W. Thomson, who wrote it, will have to guess again.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS. "If there is anything worse than the political greed and corruption, it is the smooth-talking pietist who refuses to touch public life."

St. Andrew's church, filled with ministers as well as laymen, rang with applause at the conclusion of this sentence last evening. The speaker was the Rev. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe. The Assembly was discussing "Church Life and Work." O'Brien had spoken of the duties devolving upon the officers of the Sabbath school, the young people and the deacons. Rev. Mr. MacDonald spoke of the duty of the minister. No address during the session of the Assembly appealed more effectively to those who heard it than this declaration by a minister to ministers.

Mr. MacDonald's words go deep into a subject as troublesome as it is important. He had told them that if the minister is right the church will be right. He then applied the rod unsparringly to the minister who evades his responsibility when questions of public life press for mention in the pulpit.

The acclaim with which the speaker's remarks were received indicated that the assembly believed in a preacher who "speaks out in meeting." A congregation believes in such men, too; but frequently the congregation divides over the minister's choice of the time to speak or the subject to speak upon. Courage and conviction are vitally necessary in every preacher, but courage and conviction may be fearful pulpit attributes if their possessor lacks sound judgment. Perhaps many in a congregation are as often afraid of the preacher will "speak out" on some public question as that he will pass it by. The preacher's temptation to be merely sensational is usually not great, in Canada? Very often of the sensational preacher. They had in mind the man who dodges his duty, not because he does not perceive it, but because he fears the consequence of heaving to the line. The influence of such "smooth-talking pietists" is to make the church anemic. The sin of omission lies heavy upon them. Who shall say that their selfish timidity is not a greater element of weakness than the harm done the cause of religion by preachers who are designated sensational or whose lack of judgment unites them for their high office? Very often of the sensational preacher. They had in mind the man who dodges his duty, not because he does not perceive it, but because he fears the consequence of heaving to the line. The influence of such "smooth-talking pietists" is to make the church anemic. The sin of omission lies heavy upon them. Who shall say that their selfish timidity is not a greater element of weakness than the harm done the cause of religion by preachers who are designated sensational or whose lack of judgment unites them for their high office?

UNFAIR TACTICS. The Fredericton Gleaser decides against the Roman pronunciation of Latin, which is used at the University of New Brunswick. The Gleaser in arguing against the change from English to Roman pronunciation says:—

"Another reason against making any change is the fact that the main purpose of learning Latin at the present day is to give the student a better knowledge of the derivation of the English language, and this advantage is altogether lost when the so-called Roman system is used."

Is it? And why so? The Roman pronunciation was adopted with the approval of the faculty. These gentlemen are authorities whom the Gleaser should not set aside too lightly. The Gleaser says:—"The excuse that is given for the change is that the Roman pronunciation is in use at Harvard."

It is extremely improbable that any such excuse was given. What the pronunciation is at Harvard does not matter a straw, and should of itself have no weight one way or the other. The aim, of course, is to adopt the proper pronunciation. Acadia and Dalhousie use the Roman, as do most other institutions. With perhaps one exception the preparatory schools from which boys go to the university of New Brunswick all use the Roman.

As the Gleaser can summon no witnesses from ancient Rome to support his case, how would it do to stop pending the university and find time occasionally to tell the public how useful that institution is?

At the closing exercises the other day Professor Scott had the temerity to suggest that the income of his college might well be increased by the government. The Gleaser promptly represented Professor Scott as saying that bridges, agriculture, and other things upon which public money is expended were useless. In other words it distorted the professor's evident meaning and assailed an address of his own creation.

What is the Gleaser's quarrel with the University? Tell the public about it.

NOTE AND COMMENT. Germany, they say, has but two friends at present among the nations—Russia and Turkey—and neither is feeling very well just now.

Russia has three men to Japan's one, but not in Manchuria. The North had four to the South's one in 1891-5, yet the South kept the field for four years.

The Star pleads not guilty, but it is not likely that Mr. W. M. Jarvis is ready to acquit upon the evidence submitted. The answer is not responsive. His charges were specific.

Some wild rumors are coming from the Far East just now. A juncture of the Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons, followed by a Japanese disaster and the loss of four of Admiral Togo's ships, is the latest story. But there is no confirmation and the source is suspicious.

It was announced yesterday that the price of oil here had been reduced two and a half cents a gallon. This will correct some tariff views, perhaps. The price of oil in New Brunswick is controlled by the oil trust. An independent company sells some oil in this territory but does not attempt to cut the price.

Lord Dundonald is now invited to say whether or not he criticized a member of the government. Hon. Mr. Fisher will also be invited to say whether he gave cause for criticism. It will be a pity if so good a soldier as Lord Dundonald has made a serious break at this stage of his successful service in Canada.

The St. John Street Railway Company cleared \$30,000 during the last year. It could afford to give a pretty fair service during the busy hours and even put on enough cars during stormy weather to carry all who desire to ride. And it is a good service that gets the money in the end.

Japan has proved her claim to rank with great Powers. How long then, asks a London correspondent, will she tamely submit to see her children rejected with contempt from Australia, Canada and the Pacific States of America? "The Parliament at Tokio can hardly refrain from a demand for reprisals. If you expel, we must expel," may well become Japan's reply, when anything is wanted of her by the Powers. Moreover, seeing Japan's pressing need of expansion, will she long be able to resist the very great prize of

explored by the authorities, or that the non-union men committed suicide. It is not known that the Federation ordered the wholesale murder, yet madmen belonging to the Federation were surely responsible for it.

Organized labor in the United States must go backward instead of forward until it puts away incendiary leaders, exalts efficiency in place of force, and recognizes the fact that to strike at a non-union man who merely seeks to work is to strike at union labor. Organized labor will learn its lesson in time, but there is too much reason to believe that it will take it at the point of the bayonets of outraged citizens. The civil authorities in Colorado, who should have stifled disorder from the first, must now share the responsibility which rests upon the murderers. Any community which permits the law to be trifled with, deliberately invites some such situation as that which is today the scandal of the American Union and the world.

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Is it? And why so? The Roman pronunciation was adopted with the approval of the faculty. These gentlemen are authorities whom the Gleaser should not set aside too lightly. The Gleaser says:—"The excuse that is given for the change is that the Roman pronunciation is in use at Harvard."

It is extremely improbable that any such excuse was given. What the pronunciation is at Harvard does not matter a straw, and should of itself have no weight one way or the other. The aim, of course, is to adopt the proper pronunciation. Acadia and Dalhousie use the Roman, as do most other institutions. With perhaps one exception the preparatory schools from which boys go to the university of New Brunswick all use the Roman.

As the Gleaser can summon no witnesses from ancient Rome to support his case, how would it do to stop pending the university and find time occasionally to tell the public how useful that institution is?

At the closing exercises the other day Professor Scott had the temerity to suggest that the income of his college might well be increased by the government. The Gleaser promptly represented Professor Scott as saying that bridges, agriculture, and other things upon which public money is expended were useless. In other words it distorted the professor's evident meaning and assailed an address of his own creation.

What is the Gleaser's quarrel with the University? Tell the public about it.

NOTE AND COMMENT. Germany, they say, has but two friends at present among the nations—Russia and Turkey—and neither is feeling very well just now.

Russia has three men to Japan's one, but not in Manchuria. The North had four to the South's one in 1891-5, yet the South kept the field for four years.

The Star pleads not guilty, but it is not likely that Mr. W. M. Jarvis is ready to acquit upon the evidence submitted. The answer is not responsive. His charges were specific.

Some wild rumors are coming from the Far East just now. A juncture of the Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons, followed by a Japanese disaster and the loss of four of Admiral Togo's ships, is the latest story. But there is no confirmation and the source is suspicious.

It was announced yesterday that the price of oil here had been reduced two and a half cents a gallon. This will correct some tariff views, perhaps. The price of oil in New Brunswick is controlled by the oil trust. An independent company sells some oil in this territory but does not attempt to cut the price.

Lord Dundonald is now invited to say whether or not he criticized a member of the government. Hon. Mr. Fisher will also be invited to say whether he gave cause for criticism. It will be a pity if so good a soldier as Lord Dundonald has made a serious break at this stage of his successful service in Canada.

The St. John Street Railway Company cleared \$30,000 during the last year. It could afford to give a pretty fair service during the busy hours and even put on enough cars during stormy weather to carry all who desire to ride. And it is a good service that gets the money in the end.

Japan has proved her claim to rank with great Powers. How long then, asks a London correspondent, will she tamely submit to see her children rejected with contempt from Australia, Canada and the Pacific States of America? "The Parliament at Tokio can hardly refrain from a demand for reprisals. If you expel, we must expel," may well become Japan's reply, when anything is wanted of her by the Powers. Moreover, seeing Japan's pressing need of expansion, will she long be able to resist the very great prize of

a monopoly of trade with China? Japan, in a word, is a new force hardly less baffling to the world's wise men than the old force of Russia, now for a time at least, displaced in the Pacific seas.

General Kitchener is preparing a considerable expedition to reinforce Colonel Younghusband's party now entrenched at Gyantse. The road to Lhasa is rough. Perhaps a larger force would have been sent at first—if any were sent—had there been nothing to hold Russian attention in Manchuria.

If there had been as much crookedness in connection with the recent Gyantse election as is claimed and disclaimed by the Halifax Herald and the Halifax Chronicle the few honest men in the constituency would be ashamed to live there. As no one is in jail yet and as no one is likely to be by the means of the reckless charges made by both parties are seemingly not susceptible of proof.

The British government will neither adopt nor discuss the Royal Commission's proposal of conscription. As the Speaker says: "A duke, a justice, and five colonels have emitted their personal opinion on a subject quite beyond the scope of their authorized inquiries. It neither compromises the government nor interests the public." The commission's recommendation is not taken seriously.

An excited Paris editor, after reading President Roosevelt's recent announcement that the United States should always be ready for war and must act as policeman in South America, asks what Mr. Roosevelt would do if he were looking across the Rhine. President Roosevelt on one side of that stream and the Kaiser on the other would mean a sharp advance in the price of gunpowder and new paper.

Rainald, the Morocco political bandit, who is holding an Englishman and an American for ransom, has a call from Greater New York. The Brooklyn Eagle earnestly invites him to kidnap Mr. William Jennings Bryan, and says there will be no pursuit. But as there will be no ransom either, the practical man-stealer will probably decline the job unless the troubled Democratic party offers to pay for it.

Senator Channey M. Dewey says Mr. Russell Sage's views on "the injustice of vacations" are not only narrow but indefensible. Employers, the senator says, benefit by the vacations their clerks enjoy. "The times have changed since Mr. Sage was a boy," Mr. Dewey maintains. "More is expected nowadays of the individual in the business world, and the resulting wear and tear on brainworkers has increased correspondingly."

The New York Sun gives some horrible examples of Republican campaign poetry. This is the worst of it:

"Four years more of Theodore!" "Hot put! Strip to the buff!" "Bang, belt, punch, well!" "Back the line for San Juan!" "Who charged madly to the hill?" "When there was Spanish blood to spill?" "Who, however, fell from the hill, Galloped bravely for to kill?" "You can bet your boots and pet!" "That the name was Roosevelt!"

Strenuous "poetry" that, but Theodore is strenuous himself.

The British government is to be asked to punish those who deceive intending emigrants regarding this country and take money from those whom they send to Canada to engage in industries which do not exist, or in lines of activity which are already well supplied with men. Lord Strathcona and the Canadian immigration officials in London have repeatedly issued warnings against unauthorized and dishonest agents who prey upon men and women desirous of seeking homes in this continent. It is evidently such agents are still active. The arm of the British law should be long enough to reach them. The offence is committed there, not here.

Acts Like Oxygen. Ligozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant study of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense heat and time, and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen, as you know, is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. Ligozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. But germs are vegetables; and Ligozone, which—like oxygen—is life to an animal, is deadly to vegetable matter.

We Paid \$100,000 For the American rights to Ligozone—the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We

did this after trying a product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country, and elsewhere.

The reason we bought Ligozone does what it will kill in the liquid can do without it. It does in germ diseases that which is impossible in drugs. It enters into the blood stream, yet powerful germicide, destroys at once forever the cause of any infection. And no man knows as sure a way to do it.

Ligozone is new in America, and millions who need it don't know of it. For this reason we are spending \$100,000 to give the first bottle free to each of a million sick men.

Germ Diseases. These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

As the known germ diseases are: Hay Fever—Influenza, Kidney Diseases, La Grippe, Leucorrhoea, Liver Troubles, Malaria—Neuralgia, Many Heart Troubles, Piles—Parasitism, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Stomach—Cancer, Stomach—Syphilis, Stomach—Tuberculosis.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the coupon and send it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 435-460 Washburn Ave., Chicago.

My disease is..... I've nothing to do with..... Ligozone is..... I will supply me a 5c bottle free if I take it.

8 7 Give full address—write plainly

Ligozone was formerly known in Canada as Fisher's Liquid Ozone.

Suits! Suits! Suits! Suit selling has been particularly lively at this store this spring, nearly double that of the excellent business done last year. To know our stock and price and style of doing business is to buy at this store. If you are not already a buyer here call in and look, 'twill do you good and please us. SEE OUR MEN'S SUITS AT \$3.75, 3.75, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$8.75 and \$10. You can get Men's Pants at this Store worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50, sizes 32 to 40, which we bought at a great bargain for \$1.98

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier, 199 and 201 Union Street.

WAUKEGAN Barbed Wire Fencing

Costs about 10 per cent more but runs 20 per cent further than any other brand and is therefore cheapest for farmers to use. Strong as the strongest.

If your dealers cannot supply you write to W. H. THORNE & CO, Ltd., Market Square, St. John, N. B.

CLOSING SESSION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TOUR

Final Meeting Was Held at Chipman, Queen's County, Tuesday Evening.

On Tuesday last the Sunday school tour party proceeded from Sussex to Chipman and opened the first session on Tuesday evening in the Baptist church. Notwithstanding the rainy weather the house was filled, and leaders and congregation entered with an assurance of profitable sessions.

Rev. E. T. Miller, pastor, welcomed the students and also had a large share of interest in attendance in a song and appropriate addresses to them. This tour has been also the farewell of the field secretary to his field apparently to the almost universal regret of the people.

Mr. Day will report to the international officers that the tour has been ideal, that there was an utter absence of drum and trumpet show, but that deep solid work seemed to be the prevailing purpose.

ATMORNING SESSION BY A MARRIAGE CEREMONY. Rev. Mr. King occupied the chair.

The interest of the session increased to the close of the day and there is a good prospect of successful work under this new organization.

This convention closes the Sunday school tour. The benefits which the provincial association has conferred upon pastors and people of this province by bringing such workers cannot be fully estimated. Not less than seventy-two sessions, mass meetings and preaching services, have been conducted by the tour workers. In the men who came, there seemed a happy combination of qualities leading to effective work. All alike vied with the management in seeking deep and permanent results. Pastors have been profuse in their testimony to Mr. Day's sterling value in sound counsel to workers. The children also had a large share of interest in attendance in a song and appropriate addresses to them. This tour has been also the farewell of the field secretary to his field apparently to the almost universal regret of the people.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX TO SUCCEED SENATOR QUAY.

Philadelphia, June 9.—Philander C. Knox, of Pittsburg, Attorney General of the United States, was selected today to fill the seat in the United States senate made vacant by the death of Matthew Stanley Quay. He will accept and serve by appointment of Governor Pennypacker, until March 4, the date of the expiration of the late senator's commission. Unless political complications should arise as a result of today's action, he will be elected for the full term by the legislature which meets in January. It is expected that Attorney General Knox will remain in the cabinet until December.

Dangerous Counterfeit Money. St. Louis, June 9.—A man giving his name as Marcus Graham, aged 34, was arrested at the Delmar race track today on the charge of having in his possession counterfeit money. The officers found on the prisoner \$4,000 in \$100 gold certificates, which are said to be counterfeit, similar to those passed last Saturday and Monday on bookmakers at the Kenilworth and Gravesend tracks. The bills are declared by federal detectives to be very dangerous counterfeits, that ordinarily would not be detected.

We Offer \$1,000 For a Disease Germ That Ligozone Can't Kill

On every bottle of Ligozone we publish an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do that to convince you that Ligozone does as we claim.

Please note what that means. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine, therefore, almost helpless in any germ disease. Ligozone alone can kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too.

Ligozone is new in America, and millions who need it don't know of it. For this reason we are spending \$100,000 to give the first bottle free to each of a million sick men.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Post Office Inspector Collier will shortly hold an investigation into the recent trouble in the local post office between the postmaster and one of the clerks.

The St. John Railway Company cleared \$50,000.00 on the operations of the year ended April 30 last, after providing for interest on bonds and all other charges.

The Fredericton city council has decided to grant \$75 to the brass band and \$30 to the 7th band, for concerts this summer, including Sunday afternoon concerts in Wilmut Park.

A British trade publication announces that the St. John Sulphite Company (case pulp mill) will go into voluntary liquidation. The company in England has appointed two men to come to St. John and inspect the mill and the situation generally. A third is appointed for them to confer with. If necessary, the paper says, application will be made to the courts to go into liquidation.

An Ottawa despatch says the railway commission has ordered a suspension of traffic on the New Brunswick Southern Railway because of the report of an engineer to the effect that a bridge in Inverness, N. B., is unsafe.

Speaking of the tariff arrangements against the "daughter evil," James Pepler expressed himself greatly pleased. He believed that it would certainly put an end to United States manufacturers dumping in their mills into Canada to the loss of the Canadian makers and it would preserve the home market reasonably for the Canadian manufacturers.

HAPPY JUNE BRIDES.

Moffat-Baxter. Amherst, N. S., June 7.—(Special)—The marriage took place at Tidnish this afternoon of Osborne Moffat, son of James Moffat, of Amherst, and Miss May, daughter of Robert Baxter, Tidnish, Rev. Cecil Wiggins, of Sackville (N. B.), performing the marriage ceremony. The wedding party drove to Amherst and a reception was held at the home of the groom's parents, after which the young couple left by the midnight express for Betsworth, N. B., where they will reside. Mr. Moffat last winter played with the Amherst hockey team and was one of the best players in the maritime provinces.

Hamilton-Craig. Amherst, N. S., June 7.—(Special)—The marriage of Miss Ethel Debnay Hamilton to Mr. James Craig, of Amherst, took place at Tidnish this afternoon, Rev. Cecil Wiggins, of Sackville (N. B.), performing the marriage ceremony. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. James Hamilton, of Amherst, and the groom is the son of Mr. James Craig, of Amherst.

Kierwin-O'Brien. Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock the marriage of William Kierwin to Miss Minnie O'Brien took place in the Cathedral. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Meahan. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Kierwin left for Boston and New York. Among the presents were a sideboard from the lime-burners of St. John, and a gold ring from the office staff. Mr. and Mrs. Kierwin will reside in Douglas Avenue.

Trinity Church, Sussex (N. B.), on Wednesday, June 9.—The marriage of Miss Eva Dixon Evans and Andrew O. Patriquin was united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride is a daughter of Richard Evans of this city. The happy couple will make their home at Apolquo.

Halifax, June 7.—The marriage took place at 2 1/2 o'clock this afternoon of Lillie Mildred, daughter of Rev. R. W. Weddall, pastor of Grafton street Methodist church, and Charles Robert Baxter, cashier of the Canadian Drug Company, St. John. Mr. Weddall officiated, assisted by Rev. W. H. Langille, pastor of Brunswick street church.

After receiving good wishes, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter left for the wedding trip, which will be spent in the Annapolis Valley. Their future home will be in St. John, where they have taken a house on Summer street. Many beautiful presents were received, including a handsome book and a large box of stationery from the St. John and Sunday school teachers of Grafton street Sunday school, who part with Miss Weddall with genuine regret. The Canadian Drug Company presented the groom with a substantial cheque, while employees of the firm sent him a massive cut glass berry dish.

A pretty church wedding was solemnized at 4 1/2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Bessie Watson Ervin, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Ervin, was united in marriage to Wm. Standish Painter, night agent of the C. P. R. at West St. John. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Dennis in Carleton Methodist church in the presence of numerous friends.

The wedding of Miss Nellie McFarlane, daughter of the late Walter McFarlane, of St. Mary's, and Walter Lamerick, of Fredericton, took place last evening at the residence of Mrs. McFarlane, St. Mary's, Rev. Willard McDonald performed the ceremony.

One of the prettiest weddings the people of Blomidun have witnessed for some years, was the wedding of Miss E. Turner, of St. Mary's, to Mr. E. Turner, of St. Mary's, on Wednesday, June 9. The church was beautifully decorated with trailing vines and potted plants. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Turner. Miss Mary Fowler played the wedding march. Miss Clara Sharp acted as bridesmaid, while the groom was supported by his brother, E. W. McFarlane.

Yarmouth, N. S., June 8.—Mary L. Tooker, daughter of Sheriff Guest, and Irvine R. Tooker, son of C. J. Tooker, were married at the home of the bride this morning. The house was beautifully decorated with apple blossoms and ferns. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. G. Lane and Rev. Dr. Hearty. The bride was dressed in white silk mull over satin, and was attended by Miss Marion Hatfield, and her niece, Madeline Guest, was flower girl. The groom saw active service in South Africa with the Second Contingent. Most elegant presents were received by the bride.

At the Free Baptist parsonage, Fredericton, on Tuesday evening, Andrew Murray and Gertrude Smith, the youngest daughter of the late Sanford Smith, of Fredericton, and Alexander Davidson, son of Alfred Davidson, the engineer at the Hart Boat and Shoe Factory.

St. Stephen, June 8.—The marriage of Arthur D. Ganong, of Ganong Bros., St. Stephen, and Miss Gertrude Smith, daughter of Reid Blair of that place, was united in marriage at the Free Baptist parsonage in Fredericton, by Rev. F. C. Hartley. The bride was the daughter of the late Sanford Smith, of Fredericton, and the groom is the son of Alfred Davidson, the engineer at the Hart Boat and Shoe Factory.

St. John, June 8.—The marriage of Miss Bertha L. Rainie, daughter of the late Wm. Rainie, of this city, and Arthur B. Hannay, of the Montreal Herald editorial staff, was solemnized in St. Andrew's church at 5 p. m., Thursday. Rev. Mr. Lang officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Miligan, moderator of the general assembly. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, J. W. McKean. Miss Helen Hannay, sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaid. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers and many friends of the bride and groom were gathered to witness the ceremony.

Miss Clara Nagle, daughter of the late Col. Nagle, of Windsor, was married Wednesday afternoon to H. W. Sangster, of Sackville (N. B.), Rev. S. Weston Jones officiated, assisted by Rev. W. H. Bullock.

Stevens-Crawford. James Stevens, a resident of Maugeville, and Miss Martha Crawford of Fredericton, were married Wednesday by Rev. F. C. Hartley.

Blair-Howell. Miss Jennie Blair, daughter of Reid Blair of St. Mary's, and John Howell, formerly of Fredericton, were married at St. Mary's Wednesday. Rev. Willard McDonald performed the ceremony.

Rodgers-Swan. At the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Rodgers, University avenue, Fredericton, on Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Rogers, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, to Arthur W. Swan of Cambridge (Mass.), eldest son of the late John Swan of Swan Brook, Fredericton, and the Rev. Dr. Rogers, who was given away by her father, was united in marriage to Mrs. Rodgers.

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Hiram McGehean, a well known resident of Tay Creek and Miss Vina Edney of Nashwaakia, were united in marriage Wednesday by Rev. F. C. Hartley at the Free Baptist parsonage in Fredericton.

The Rev. J. H. Macdonald united in wedlock last Wednesday evening, Miss Gertrude Smith, the youngest daughter of the late Sanford Smith, of Fredericton, and Alexander Davidson, son of Alfred Davidson, the engineer at the Hart Boat and Shoe Factory.

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late Judge James Watson Chandler. About 1800 he went to New York, where he engaged in the lumber commission business with much success. About eight years ago he retired and came to St. John to live with his mother and sister, who survive him.

Mr. Chandler was very well and favorably known in business circles here and having an intimate knowledge of the business methods pursued in New York city, his advice was often sought and often with considerable profit to those who sought it.

He was also of a genial and kindly disposition and will be much missed by all who knew him.

James Lord. St. Andrews, June 9.—James Lord, a prominent resident of Deer Island, died last night after a short illness. He was a native of West Isles and had large fishing interests for many years. He has also been developing copper deposits on island properties owned by him.

James Lapointe. Fredericton, June 9.—Word was received here today of the sudden death in the West of Jas. Lapointe, of Jacquet River, who worked in Fredericton for some time. He was a native of West Isles and had large fishing interests for many years. He has also been developing copper deposits on island properties owned by him.

Henry Henderson. Annapolis, June 8.—The death of Henry Henderson occurred at his home, Moschelle, on Monday morning after a brief illness of appendicitis, aged twenty-seven years. The funeral, which took place yesterday, was very largely attended, the interment being in Woodlawn cemetery here. Rev. R. A. Smith, of Round Hill, officiated.

OBITUARY. Mrs. John Rogers died at her home in Bristol, on Saturday, after an illness of some months. She was 35 years of age, and was the wife of Mr. John Rogers, a well known resident of this city. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Doucette, of Knowledgeville, and one brother, Caleb Doucette, among those who have been in the city for some time. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was much beloved by her relatives and friends. The Rev. C. T. Phillips, of St. John, is an uncle of the deceased. The funeral was held on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. at the residence of Mr. Rogers, and was conducted by Rev. A. H. Hayward, the former pastor of the church, assisted by the pastor, the Rev. W. H. Smith.

Henry Dunlop. Amherst, N. S., June 7.—(Special)—Word was received in Amherst today that the death had occurred at Halifax early this morning of Henry Dunlop, son of the late Thomas Dunlop, of this city. The deceased man had gone to that city for medical treatment. He was in his twenty-second year and was a student at Acadia University. He had been in Amherst for some time, and had recently been at Truro, where interment will take place. His father died last November.

Miss Lizzie M. Coates. Moncton, N. B., June 8.—Miss Lizzie M. Coates, aged eighteen, died yesterday morning at the residence of her brother-in-law, David Fram, deceased last week. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Fram, of Moncton. She was a devoted daughter and was much beloved by her relatives and friends. The funeral was held on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. at the residence of Mr. Fram, and was conducted by Rev. W. H. Bullock.

James Welch. Digby, N. S., June 8.—James Welch died here yesterday, the result of a broken leg, which he fractured a few days ago when crossing the floor. He had been a sufferer from locomotor ataxia for some years, and after the final stroke he broke it twice again. Gangrene ensued, resulting in death.

Mrs. Herbert Journey. The wife of Herbert Journey, of Campbell & Co., Weymouth, died from measles followed by pneumonia, and a young child catching the ailment died a couple of days after. The funeral was held on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. at the residence of Mr. Journey, and was conducted by Rev. W. H. Bullock.

James Smith. Sussex, June 8.—James Smith died at his home at Berwick, Kings county, on the 7th inst., aged 62 years. He is survived by his wife and several grown children. Mr. Smith and the late Robert Smith were the pioneers in introducing steam in the manufacture of lumber in Kings county, having established a mill at Berwick three years ago. The funeral will take place Thursday next at Berwick.

Robert P. Chandler. Robert P. Chandler, who died at his home, 22 Duke street, Thursday morning, had been in feeble health for some years, but had been confined to the house only since last Saturday. Since that time he sank rapidly until the end came. Dr. Chandler, of Moncton, a brother, was with him during his last illness. Deceased was born in St. Andrews 60 years ago and was the eldest son of the late Robert Chandler.

Woodstock Town Council. Woodstock, June 6.—The monthly meeting of the town council was held in the council chamber this evening, Mayor Lind being in the chair.

Woodstock Town Council. A letter was received from the Union Can. Municipalities Association asking the co-operation of the town in the prevention of any legislation by the Dominion or provincial governments detrimental to the municipalities. The council decided to answer the letter and get further information.

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Woodstock Town Council. Supt. Munro was heard before the council. He said it was not safe to dispose of the engine at present. The engine was kept in reserve in case of accident to the water works. The engine should not be sold under any consideration unless the town duplicated the water system, which could not be done this year. The council by motion decided not to offer the engine for sale.

Woodstock Town Council. The town treasurer reported that the Bank of Nova Scotia had a credit balance of \$6,275.08. Murray Saunders, George King and Robert White were appointed pound keepers and their bonds constituted legal bonds.

Woodstock Town Council. As provided by the town assessment, the grant of \$300 to the Carleton County Hospital, was passed.

Woodstock Town Council. Mayor Lind explained the matter of the seizure of the goods of the woolen mill, the injunction had been served on the mill and himself, that the seizure was made by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartley and D. L. Vince will represent the town.

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID AND IS DEAD

North End Man Supposed to Have Swallowed Poison in Mistake for Medicine.

Porter McCutcheon of No. 42 Durham street, is dead, through the effect of what is believed to be accidental poisoning. Shortly after 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon he was found lying unconscious in his home. Physicians were summoned, but Mr. McCutcheon passed away about 6 o'clock Thursday night. He had swallowed about half an ounce of carbolic acid. He is survived by his wife and five children. His age was fifty-two.

The family say that a few months ago Mr. McCutcheon moved to the city from Queens county, where he was a farmer. He had long suffered from stomach trouble, and of late was under Dr. McIntyre's care. Thursday, in connection with household cleaning, it became necessary to use carbolic acid, and Mr. McCutcheon went out and purchased an ounce. He returned to the house about 2 o'clock. At certain hours throughout the day he took medicine, but he was taking quite a few prescriptions, and it is believed that he swallowed the acid by mistake.

Mrs. McCutcheon, on entering the house, from the wood shed, discovered her husband lying partially unconscious. There was an odor of carbolic acid and she at once advised the case of Mr. McCutcheon's condition. Drs. McIntyre and Roberts were called in but their skill was unavailing. It is not known yet whether an inquest will be necessary. Coroner Roberts is making inquiries.

The family of deceased comprises Messrs. Miles and Murray of St. John, Miss Jennie, a school teacher at McDonald's Point, Queens county, and Miss Ida and Manfred of St. John.

CANADIAN FRUIT CROP BULLETIN.

A large number of fruit crop reports from all parts of Canada have been received at the Fruit Division, Ottawa, during the past two weeks. The estimates given therein are based chiefly upon the appearance of the fruit buds, and the general condition of the trees and plants, as at the time of writing there was in most cases little else by which to judge. Prices received for several varieties of fruit have been advanced to export intelligently. The severe winter caused extra loss in the fruit buds, and in other reports will be issued in about ten days, when the amount of bloom will be known.

Ontario Apple Crop. In the southwestern counties, or so called "fruit belt," early fall and winter apples are produced in medium to full crop. Western Ontario, generally, is expected to give a medium crop of early varieties, and a medium to full crop of the fall apples, and at least an average yield of Russets, Greenings and Ben Davis. In the Georgian Bay district, Ontario, Baldwin and Spies all suffered badly from frost, and tender varieties are mostly killed. In Central Ontario, early varieties will probably yield a full crop; fall varieties, however, are very much reduced. A full crop is also expected in British Columbia.

Quebec and Eastern Ontario.—The varieties grown promise medium to good crops, largely in the western part of the province. New Brunswick and Eastern Quebec.—Not many crops, but a medium crop. Nova Scotia.—Trees are reported in excellent condition, except in the western part, where there is a full crop of the late varieties. A full crop is also expected in British Columbia.

Peaches. Last winter was a disastrous one to peach growers in all parts of Canada, as whole orchards have been killed by frost. In the west, the crop will be light this year, as the reports from all the provinces are uniformly unfavorable.

Plums. Plum trees also suffered from winter-killing, and even where the trees survived, the fruit buds and spurs were frequently killed. There are prospects of a medium crop in the western part of the province, and a full crop in the rest of the province, only active plums and such hardy varieties as the Turbans and a few others will yield a crop. In Nova Scotia and British Columbia both report prospects fair for a Quebec crop.

Cherries. A fair crop of cherries seems to be expected in all sections where they are grown to any extent. Tender varieties, and in the more northerly latitudes nearly all varieties were badly winter-killed.

Strawberries and Raspberries. Strawberries killed out badly, especially in the Niagara and Essex districts. Raspberries also suffered, both from frost and from heavy snow which broke the canes. Both raspberries and strawberries are likely to be light in the Ontario fruit belt and medium in the other provinces, except British Columbia, which promises nearly a full crop.

Currents. Red currants are reported good everywhere. The black varieties are nearly a failure in the Annapolis Valley (N. S.); other reports in Quebec are better.

Spraying. There are few complaints of insects or fungi so far, especially where spraying has been done regularly for several years. The tent caterpillar, oyster shell bark louse and brown aphid are reported out in the parts of Ontario where spraying is not done. The bark louse, the borer and the pear leaf blight are mentioned in New Brunswick and in British Columbia. The bark louse, aphid and tent caterpillar, and a grub of the apple scab in the latter province is also reported, but further observation may confirm this.

An arrangement has been entered into between the Tourist Association and the military authorities by which the Martello Tower will be open to the general public. Charles Demery, the caretaker, has had a list of the tower relics printed.

Ramsay's Paints For Painting Homes. Ramsay's Paints cost little enough, but economical and cost enough to be good. Any practical painter will tell you that Ramsay's Paints are the best. They hold their color bright, they don't fade, crack, peel, or blister. They are scientific mixtures—blend in such proportion that they give you the best painting has ever been. No matter what color or scheme you have planned for your home, you'll find just the right paint in Ramsay's Paints. Our books will help you. We send it free, on request. A. RAMSAY & SONS, MONTREAL. Paint Makers since 1842.

Sunlight Soap is useful in more ways than one. It will demonstrate its wonderful cleaning power in every cleansing operation.

WOODSTOCK TOWN COUNCIL. Woodstock, June 6.—The monthly meeting of the town council was held in the council chamber this evening, Mayor Lind being in the chair. A letter was received from the Union Can. Municipalities Association asking the co-operation of the town in the prevention of any legislation by the Dominion or provincial governments detrimental to the municipalities. The council decided to answer the letter and get further information. The petition of G. W. Vanavar, asking that the town be authorized to purchase a school tax, since 1892, when he became sixty years of age, at which age the school tax is remitted, was referred to a finance committee. Supt. Munro was heard before the council. He said it was not safe to dispose of the engine at present. The engine was kept in reserve in case of accident to the water works. The engine should not be sold under any consideration unless the town duplicated the water system, which could not be done this year. The council by motion decided not to offer the engine for sale. The town treasurer reported that the Bank of Nova Scotia had a credit balance of \$6,275.08. Murray Saunders, George King and Robert White were appointed pound keepers and their bonds constituted legal bonds. As provided by the town assessment, the grant of \$300 to the Carleton County Hospital, was passed. Mayor Lind explained the matter of the seizure of the goods of the woolen mill, the injunction had been served on the mill and himself, that the seizure was made by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartley and D. L. Vince will represent the town. Leave of absence was granted to the engineer at pumping station, who intends going to his old home in England, until August 1, provided a competent engineer is placed in the station. General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, is 75 years old, and works as a hard avenger. Edmund was first discovered in South Africa in 1887 and 1888. It was not until 1870 that the rash set in to Griqualand West.

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FIELDING ANNOUNCES A \$16,500,000 SURPLUS; MANY CHANGES IN TARIFF.

Oil Duty Cut in Two—Woolens from Mother Country to Pay 6 1/2 Per Cent. More—Free List Enlarged—Tit-for-tat Policy Against Countries With Hostile Tariffs—Special Duties Will Be Levied on Any Goods Dumped Into Canada.

Ottawa, June 7.—(Special)—The main features of the financial statement of Hon. W. S. Fielding presented in the house today are: A surplus of \$16,500,000 for the current year; reduction of public debt by \$7,500,000; a minimum of thirty per cent. for cloths, tweeds and other goods of that class, instead of twenty-three and a third under British preference; twice and one-half per cent. on woolens from the mother country; a bounty of one and a half cents on crude oil manufactured in Canada; and a minimum of five per cent. on silk fabric.

Provision is made to prevent "dumping" and prohibition of stallions and mares when under \$50. Eight years of Liberal rule shows a net decrease in the debt of more than \$3,000,000. The Budget Speech.

Mr. Fielding was greeted with ministerial applause as he arose to deliver his eighth budget speech. The finance minister was in excellent voice, and his speech was certainly the best financial statement ever given to parliament.

At the very outset he congratulated Canada upon the continued prosperity she still enjoys. The severe winter, excessive snow falls and the late opening of navigation had acted as checks, but the disturbing influences were only temporary in their effect.

He referred to the commercial depression which is expected in the United States and pointed out that this applies to a country where, under the influence of a high tariff, depression was said to be impossible. Business in Canada today is better under a moderate tariff than in the neighboring republic, whose tariff is the highest in the world.

Business in Canada today is better under a moderate tariff than in the neighboring republic, whose tariff is the highest in the world. The accounts of the dominion for the fiscal year up to July of last year showed a surplus of \$14,345,103, the largest in the history of Canada.

Surplus of \$16,500,000 Expected This Year. He looked for the year to close with the magnificent surplus of \$16,500,000, far and away the best record in Canadian history.

Liberal and Conservative Surpluses Contrasted. Mr. Fielding then came to the story of the surpluses and deficits. In the eighteen years of Conservative administration there was an average annual surplus of \$544,000. The average surplus since this government came to office in 1896 has been \$7,235,000.

Decrease in Per Capita Debt. As to the debt per head of population, the finance minister estimated that on June 30, 1904, it would represent \$40.00, as against \$49.08 in 1891 and \$50 in 1896.

Great Increase in Foreign Trade. Our foreign trade, which amounted to \$217,000,000 in 1873; \$230,000,000 in 1883; \$247,000,000 in 1893; stood at \$470,000,000 in the year up to June 30 last.

Stopped the Impartation of Sugar. The effect of this surtax was illustrated by a special item. Formerly Canada imported a large amount of sugar from Germany. Since the imposition of the surtax not a single pound of sugar has come from Germany, but instead the whole of that trade has been diverted to the British West Indies.

Some Tariff Changes. We have some tariff changes to propose this session, but although we have no revision many items in the tariff, in fact almost every item bears a relation to other items. This it becomes necessary to have a general inquiry before any detailed revision could be undertaken.

Present Protection Adequate. Mr. Fielding continued that there was evidence of a gratifying character as to the adequacy of the present tariff protection. The tariff, he said, which without being excessive, is high enough to bring some American industries across the line, and that is pretty good evidence as to the adequacy of the protection it affords.

British Preference a Good Thing. The question of British preferential trade engaged his attention next. Mr. Fielding claimed that the opposition would not have granted a preference to Great Britain without obtaining corresponding returns from the mother government. This government's view was that no progress could be made along these lines.

Maximum Tariff to High Tariff Countries. The maximum tariff would only apply to those countries who pursue, in the carrying out of the duties, a policy which discourages trade with us. In that case they cannot complain if we have a maximum tariff, and though we should guard against having an extreme tariff towards them, we would be willing to trade with us on fair and reasonable terms.

Minimum Valuation on Buggies. In item 323 of schedule A, we propose to add to the list of dutiable goods, buggies, and a minimum valuation of \$50 or over.

Cheap Stallions and Mares Prohibited. We propose to insert in the list of prohibited goods, an item to exclude stallions and mares of less value than \$30 each.

Mirror Glass 10 Per Cent on Certain Sizes. In item 203 of schedule A, we deal with the duties on glass imported in certain conditions. For advanced work in Canada at present there are three rates on that class of goods.

The Oil Duties. During the various discussions of the tariff question no one has been more fully taken up with this house and outside than the duty on oil. Oil, of course, is an article of universal consumption.

General Revision at an Early Date. But, sir, we have to consider matters as they are today and we desire to deal with certain things as they present themselves to us today, reserving the question of a more general and more detailed revision until an early date.

To Relieve Woolen Industries. He considered much of the criticism of the woolen duties in the present tariff unjustifiable. No amount of tariff could save these industries from trouble, because in every one of those that has not been the

perfection of management necessary in these days of keen competition, he was struck by the way in which they were equipped with most modern machinery and that they were not therefore in the position to fully enjoy the benefits which the tariff already holds out to them.

Canada a Victim of Preferential Trade. We must be content with stating our position as it has been stated in the past. We on this side of the house accept the principle of preferential trade. We believe that while differing with some ideas on the application and therefore we say to the English people that Canada is practically a victim of preferential trade.

Minimum Tariff of 30 Per Cent on Woolens. We do not propose to increase the general tariff, but we propose to fix a limit on the extent to which the preference shall apply to these goods.

Minimum Tariff to Countries Not Commercially Hostile. We deal in a similar manner with the item of wine and cordage. These goods are today subject to twenty-five per cent., which the deduction under the preference brings down to a minimum rate of 12 1/2 per cent.

Window Glass Reduced to 1-1/2 Per Cent. We deal in like manner with window glass, the duty on which is at present twenty per cent., with one-third off to the United Kingdom.

Wooden Pails and Tub's Duty Increased. In item 330, schedule A, there is a group of articles from which we want to strike out pails and tubs of wood.

Printing Presses Free. We propose that printing presses, not made in Canada at present, paying 10 per cent, shall be made free.

Well-Drilling Machinery on the Free List. Well drilling machinery and apparatus of a class not made in Canada for drilling water and oil are added to the free list, but this is not to include motive power.

Duty of Government to Meet Changing Conditions. These are all the details wherein we propose to change the tariff. There are some further proposals of the utmost importance.

Mr. Bell of Pictou. Mr. Bell, of Pictou, rose when the house reassembled at 8 o'clock. He dwelt at the outset upon the growing surplus, and as this represented so much money taken out of the people's pockets, thought they might be lowered with advantage.

Our Flower Seeds Have Arrived. Large and very fine assortment to choose from. Seed Oats, Grass Seeds, Clover Seeds, Oen, Barley, Black Tares, Flax Seed, Buck-wheat, and all the other varieties.

Price 50 cts. per bush or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

James Collins, 209 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

duction of crude oil has not increased, and we are not able to supply our own requirements. We have determined to add the crude oil industry by a bounty of one and a half cents per gallon to producers in Canada.

Duty on Coal Oil Cut in Two. The duty on refined petroleum when this government came into office was six cents a gallon. We reduced it to five.

More Than \$600,000 Saved to the People. The saving to the people on the imported oil will amount to \$1,188,883. We will pay a bounty on the crude oil produced in Canada of one cent per gallon.

Fuel Oil on the Free List. Besides the people will receive further advantages by having fuel oil placed on the free list and that is an important item to manufacturers using petroleum for fuel purposes.

All Petroleum Products Reduced. There will be a further advantage of a reduction of all the duties upon all the various petroleum products. This, particularly wax candles are reduced from 31 per cent to 25 per cent and paraffine wax is also reduced from 35 to 25 per cent.

Special Duty on Dumped Goods. This dumping is an evil, and we propose to deal with it. Ninety per cent. of the complaints of the manufacturers is against this dumping, and not that the tariff is too low.

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to remain a dead letter. What should be our action in the matter? We may be influenced in our own preference perhaps by what may occur hereafter. We shall claim a free hand in that respect, but for the present we think it best and wisest policy to adhere to the present system in the hope that it may be adopted more generally throughout the empire and that by a better understanding and meeting of the mother country and that it will be adopted there as well.

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CASITORIA. 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 and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

What is CASTORIA? Castoria is a harmless, laxative for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It cures Colic, Wind, Bloating, Teething Troubles, Cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA, ALWAYS Bear the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer. The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH AMERICA. Pictou, Ont., June 8.—(Special)—A largely attended and representative gathering assembled in the Court House here this afternoon at the opening of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America.

The Best Family Medicine. The best, surest, safest and most reliable remedy for all ailments, which are Bowel troubles, You will save Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, sickness and suffering, you always have and use Beecham's Pills.

Could Not Lie On Her Left Side. WAS TROUBLED WITH PAIN IN HER HEART FOR SIX YEARS. Expected Her Friends Would Find Her Dead.

MILBURN Seed and New Pills. She tells of her experience in the following letter: "I was troubled with a pain in my heart and weakness for six years. Most of the time I could not lie on my left side. I consulted a doctor but got no relief and was completely discouraged. I did not think I would live long and expected my friends would find me dead. A friend brought me a box of Milburn's Heart and New Pills and I took them to please her, not thinking they would do me any good. I had not used half the box when I commenced to feel myself getting better and by the time I had taken two boxes I was completely cured and can recommend them to all sufferers from heart trouble."

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The Granger Condicion Powders. The Only Powder that has had the last of health. Cure Stomach, Swelled Legs, and Blood, Horse Ill, Cough, Thick Water, A blood Tonic and Purifier. At all Dealers. Price 25 cts. THE GRANGER CO., Ltd., Proprietors. WOODBURY, N. B.

TEACHERS STARVED OUT OF PROFESSION

Chief Supt. Inch Speaks Strongly on Salaries Paid in New Brunswick

MEETING AT FAIRVILLE.

Urges the Consolidated School Idea, But Also Speaks of the Teaching Profession from the Financial Standpoint.

Dr. Inch, chief superintendent of education in Orange Hall, Fairville, on consolidated schools in general, and for the Fairville district in particular. Dr. J. H. Grey presided.

Dr. Inch said the matter of consolidated schools was new in New Brunswick. In the New England and middle states consolidated schools had been fairly tried, and so excellent was the result that they have become a firmly established feature of the school system.

The Teacher Salary Question.

In New Brunswick there are 2,000 school districts. Of these about 250 have less than ten pupils each. Here the standard of teaching is not of the best. It is here that a serious weakness can be seen in the provincial school system.

"When I commenced teaching," said Dr. Inch, "four-fifths of the teachers were men. Now you see four-fifths of the teachers women. This is by no means a serious evil, for in my opinion a woman is superior to a man in teaching the kindergarten grade."

"The historic Episcopate locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the needs of the nation and people called of God into the unity of His church."

Mr. Dowdney said: "Some believe that without a bishop there can be no church. Evangelicals considered bishops necessary to the well being of the church, but are not absolutely necessary to its existence."

"What do you believe would be the attitude of the high church?"

"The existence of the liturgy, of the long established forms, I consider would serve as an obstacle in the path of union. But even greater than that is the question of orders. A lifetime observance of certain forms could not be easily abandoned."

"The churchman, when he attends divine worship, expects the ritual of his faith. I doubt if he would be content with a complete departure from what he has been accustomed to. But I believe that union will triumph eventually. In movement has been rapid. There is not today the narrow, strict view characteristic of twenty or thirty years ago."

"And if there comes a realization of that which is agitating the different denominations I trust the result will be a church comprehensive enough to embrace us all and which will be known as 'The Church of Canada.'"

Plain Language. Say, Time, quit plucking out with haste unneeded. The several strands of my sad, lessening hair!

Now, if my supposition be correct, The fancy as you fancy me, Kindly dismiss the same upon the spot. Employ your time in some more grave matter. I'll solve the doubt while yet some hair is mine. I love you not! By heaven I love you not! —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Wilson's Beach, Grand Manan, Notes. Wilson's Beach, June 6.—Rev. O. N. Mott and family are away for a short visit to relatives and friends in St. John and vicinity.

Queens County Minister Resigns His Charge. Narrows, Queens Co., June 8.—Rev. Mr. Atkinson has resigned his churches at the Narrows and is accepting a call to the Richmond, Carleton county, Baptist church.

REGRETTED HE COULD NOT ASK ASSEMBLY MEN TO HIS PULPIT

Rev. A. D. Dewdney of St. James' Episcopal Church Made Interesting Announcement.

Church Law Forbids Having Others Than of His Denomination.—Mr. Dewdney Expresses Hopes for Church "The Church of Canada" and a Broader Union Than is Now Proposed.

"I believe the time will come when there will be a union of the Anglican church with other Christian bodies. The present generation may not see it but the movement is growing. Personally, I am in favor of such union."

So spoke Rev. A. D. Dewdney, rector of St. James' church, when interviewed Wednesday evening.

In a sermon last Sunday Mr. Dewdney mentioned the fact that church law forbade any clergyman, not Episcopally ordained, from officiating in an Anglican church. The city pulpits were being filled that Sunday by ministers in attendance at the Presbyterian general assembly and he regretted that because of the law they were excluded from Church of England pulpits.

In discussing church union last evening, Rev. Mr. Dewdney pointed out that doubtless the chief obstacles would be the question of orders and the form of worship. Evangelical churchmen, he believed, would consider the matter in a spirit quite favorable to the changes. He drew attention to the conference of bishops held at Lambeth in 1888 when this resolution was adopted:

"That in the opinion of this conference the following articles supply a basis on which an approach may be made with God's blessings toward home reunion. 'The holy scripture of the Old and New Testaments as containing all things necessary to salvation, and as being the rule and standard of faith.'

"The apostles' creed as the baptismal symbol and the Nicene creed as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith. 'The two sacraments ordained by Christ Himself—the baptism and supper of the Lord—ministered with an unfeeling use of Christ's words of institution, and of the elements ordained by Him.'

"The historic Episcopate locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the needs of the nation and people called of God into the unity of His church."

Mr. Dewdney said: "Some believe that without a bishop there can be no church. Evangelicals considered bishops necessary to the well being of the church, but are not absolutely necessary to its existence."

"What do you believe would be the attitude of the high church?"

"The existence of the liturgy, of the long established forms, I consider would serve as an obstacle in the path of union. But even greater than that is the question of orders. A lifetime observance of certain forms could not be easily abandoned."

"The churchman, when he attends divine worship, expects the ritual of his faith. I doubt if he would be content with a complete departure from what he has been accustomed to. But I believe that union will triumph eventually. In movement has been rapid. There is not today the narrow, strict view characteristic of twenty or thirty years ago."

"And if there comes a realization of that which is agitating the different denominations I trust the result will be a church comprehensive enough to embrace us all and which will be known as 'The Church of Canada.'"

Plain Language. Say, Time, quit plucking out with haste unneeded. The several strands of my sad, lessening hair!

Now, if my supposition be correct, The fancy as you fancy me, Kindly dismiss the same upon the spot. Employ your time in some more grave matter. I'll solve the doubt while yet some hair is mine. I love you not! By heaven I love you not! —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Wilson's Beach, Grand Manan, Notes. Wilson's Beach, June 6.—Rev. O. N. Mott and family are away for a short visit to relatives and friends in St. John and vicinity.

Queens County Minister Resigns His Charge. Narrows, Queens Co., June 8.—Rev. Mr. Atkinson has resigned his churches at the Narrows and is accepting a call to the Richmond, Carleton county, Baptist church.

ABLE DISCUSSION ON CHURCH UNION.

(Continued from page 3)

To raise the necessary increased revenue. He believed the ministers should contribute personally, and work personally in their congregations, to aid in placing Queen's in the position which it should occupy.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and a very strong committee, representing every presbytery, was named to cooperate with the trustees of Queen's.

Church Publications. R. D. Fraser reported for the committee of Sabbath school publications. The year's work had been highly satisfactory, and the circulation of the various publications increased. The work was now on a sound financial basis. All they asked of the church was to allow them to conserve their profits for the further development of the work, and to encourage the circulation of their publications among the members of the church. The financial statement showed an expenditure of \$22,513, and there is a balance of about \$10,000. They should have an excess of at least \$20,000 of assets over liabilities.

Rev. Dr. Campbell moved the adoption of the report. He praised highly the work of the committee of the church, and paid a tribute to Rev. Dr. Fotheringham for his work on the publication committee at the beginning of its work.

That was the view of the committee. The appointment should be made. Opposition Wins. Principal Patrick declared that the office was not needed. He moved that the assembly decline to make any appointment. The church was not in a position to make such an appointment as is proposed. The directing mind should be the convenor of the Sabbath school committee. Rev. Mr. Boyd seconded and supported Principal Patrick's amendment. The amendment was adopted.

There was a very lively debate as to whether the adoption of the amendment disposed of the whole matter, widely divergent views being expressed. Principal Gordon finally moved, seconded by Judge Forbes, that the committee be continued for another year, to give further consideration to the question and report to next assembly. He held that the assembly could not by such a motion as that of Principal Patrick, reverse the action taken by the general assembly last year. It was moved that the committee do more than pass Dr. Patrick's motion. Dr. Gordon's motion was adopted.

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recommended that the school be carried on under oversight of the church. The assembly, after discussion, granted the petitions of Messrs. Mitchell and Rogers to enter the ministry.

The application of Mr. Forsythe was referred back to the Presbytery of Rock Lake. J. Bergeson, Andrew Hood and Mr. Wood, of Rock Lake, were not granted.

An application from Halifax college to institute a minister-candidate course for five years was granted.

The application of the Montreal Presbytery to ordain Henry James Keith was granted. The Presbytery of London was allowed to license R. J. Campbell, J. L. McCullough was instructed to take a three years' course at Knox College; G. H. Findlay, of Kootenay, a three years' course in Manitoba college. Mr. McAllister's application for entrance into the ministry was granted; Mr. Herrin's was refused.

G. J. Bergeson was given the standing of a graduate in theology of Manitoba college.

Sunday School Work. On motion of Dr. Scrimger it was decided that sessions and Sabbath schools be urged to give earnest attention to gathering into the Sabbath school of all children and young people within reach not attending some school; the establishing of a home department and a teachers' meeting; using every proper means to bring the young people into the church; the introduction of the Presbyterian lesson helps and illustrated papers; the formation of a teacher training class; that the supplemental course be approved, and that Sabbath schools give the schemes of the church a foremost place in their offerings and arrangements be made by each school for systematic giving. That presbyteries be reminded of the importance of keeping in close touch with their Sabbath school work. That authority be given the Sabbath school committee to use each portion of the children's day collections as may be found necessary for the expenditures connected with their work.

A grant was given to the Presbytery of Kingston from the children's day collections.

A committee on young people's societies was authorized to prepare hand-books on missions. In the organization of new societies it was decided the preference be given to the Christian Endeavor and Presbyterian Societies.

The Presbytery of Toronto asked that the assembly devise a method whereby the expenses, for transportation at least, of all commissioners to the assembly, shall be paid by the church at large and submitted their plan to the presbyteries.

It was referred to a committee to report at the next assembly.

The reports of the committee on church life and work, aids to social worship, committee on the distribution of probationers and boys of trust, were adopted.

Sunday Observance. Dr. Warden reported that there had been no loss in the investments of the church during the year.

On report of the committee on Sabbath observance people are asked not to countenance social functions on Sunday; discourage Sunday funerals and parades and the use of lands of music in connection with attendance on public worship.

The Presbytery of Halifax asked that the fourth collection be made on the first of the month. It was agreed that ministers and publications be entrusted to notice particularly the anniversary.

Rev. E. Scott reported for the Presbyterian Board: Receipts, \$24,825.03; expenditure, \$13,454.31; balance, \$11,370.72.

A committee was appointed to consider schemes to induce systematic giving. Local addresses were passed for transmission to the king and to the governor general.

A memorial was read from the Presbytery of Quebec regarding the supervision of immigrants on their arrival at Quebec and was referred to the home mission committee.

The assembly passed a vote of thanks to the Women's Missionary Society of Montreal for work in connection with foreign missions.

A letter of greeting was read from the Reformed Dutch church.

The assembly commended the Presbytery of the church at Pretoria to the liberality of Canadian churches and instructed Dr. Warden to receive and transmit contributions.

Rev. Mr. Herdman reported for the colleges of Kamloops and Calgary, saying the latter was very successful, having increased its capital endowment from \$8,000 to \$22,000. The Kamloops college secured for a grant of \$700, but this was lost on the cable.

A motion of appreciation of the work of the colleges in Calgary and Kamloops was carried.

Rev. W. A. J. Martin and Dr. R. Drummond were appointed to attend the Lord's Day Rest Association convention in St. Louis next October.

The name of the Presbytery of British Columbia was changed to that of British Columbia and Yukon.

Another overture from the same Presbytery asking that the salaries of missionaries be paid quarterly instead of half-yearly was referred to the home mission committee.

Dr. Bryce seconded by Dr. Dyde of Queen's University moved a vote of thanks to the minister and session and board of management of St. Andrew's church; to the mayor of St. John for the marked courtesies on behalf of the city; to the pastors and people of St. John for hospitality; to the committee of arrangements, whose careful attention has insured so greatly to the comfort of the commissioners; to the choir of St. Andrew's, St. David's and St. Stephen's churches; to the I. C. R. C. P. R. Grand Trunk and other railways for travelling facilities; to the press for excellent reports.

Dr. Bryce, Dr. Dyde and Rev. Dr. Fletcher spoke heartily in this connection. Judge Forbes was commended for his excellent work as secretary of the committee on arrangements.

Returning thanks, Judge Forbes spoke of the valuable work done by W. C. Whitaker. Rev. Dr. Milligan (moderator) made a brief address and the assembly was closed at 1:45 o'clock with prayer. Dr. MacLaren of Knox college and the benediction by the moderator.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL GOLD MINE (LIMITED)

Company's Mineral Areas on Princess Island, British Columbia, Consisting of 83.9 Acres—Crown Granted.

STOCK FOR SALE--DIVIDENDS GUARANTEED

There are two remarkably fine ledges or veins, parallel to one another about 200 feet apart, running right through all the Company's mineral claim larger vein, from six to eight feet in width, carries ore running from \$ per ton. The smaller vein from which the shipments have been made has an average of from two to three feet, and is very much richer—THE ORE IS FROM \$60 TO \$32 PER TON. Both are well defined, true fissure veins, evidence of great continuity.

The shipments of ore from the smaller, or high grade ledge, have averaged \$100 TO THE TON, of gold, silver and copper—principal constituent of the vein, as well as the cash returns from the Smelter, the continuity of the vein, as well as the cash returns from the Smelter, to assure large dividends upon the stock.

The reports of the mining engineers who have examined the Princess property, testifying to the unusually high gold values in the ore, and the continuity of the vein, as well as the cash returns from the Smelter, to assure large dividends upon the stock.

We own \$100,000 of stock fully paid-up and non-assessable, which, never is sold; let us own in the Princess, we paid 25 cent on the balance we purchased at a lower figure in the early stage of development of the mine.

We have delayed offering this stock to the public until the mine had reached an experimental stage, and the cash returns from the smelter gave positive evidence of a sound business proposition.

Samples of the ore and the smelter returns can be seen at our office. The Mining Experts upon the property will be sent on application.

This stock was purchased before its value had been ascertained, and by the cash returns from the Smelter as it is now proved to be, and HAS A HIGHER VALUE than when we purchased it. We offer it for sale in lots of not less than 100 shares at the price of 50 cents per share, payable as follows: FIFTH CASH; and ONE-FIFTH MONTHLY EXTENDING OVER EIGHT MONTHS, and WE GUARANTEE FOR THREE YEARS QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS beginning on the 1st of August next at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT ANNUM on the par value of the stock, being at the RATE OF SIXTY PER CENT UPON THE INVESTMENT at the above price.

You may ask what assurance is there that the guarantee will be made? There should be failure or delay in the Mining Company paying dividends? We are confident that we own in the City of St. John freehold land buildings upon it, well rented, worth upwards of \$60,000; 2nd, we will, as soon as received, deposit in a chartered Bank as a special trust the needed to pay dividends, and a copy of the Bank's receipt will be sent a check of stock.

We confidently expect that the Company will pay dividends at or above above rate, but AS WE ARE MAKING A PROFIT ON THE STOCK, WE AFFORD TO GUARANTEE DIVIDENDS AS ABOVE.

Out of the coupon below and forward to us, when an interim receipt sent you, and on payment of the balance, a certificate for the number of which you take, with our guarantee of the payment of dividends as above you, also Bank receipt as security for same.

Out this off, sign and mail.

To the New Brunswick Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company, Pugsley Building I hereby agree to purchase from you ... fully paid up shares of capital stock of the Princess Royal Gold Mines (Limited) for which I enclose \$..... and agree to pay you a like amount in four equal monthly payments; if understood that on payment of said amount, being 50 cents per share of stock, to receive a certificate for fully paid up shares, with your guarantee for the payment of quarterly dividends at the rate of 8 per cent annum on the par value of stock beginning on the 1st of August next, also Bank receipt as security for same.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

The New Brunswick Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company, Pugsley Building St. John, N. B. P. O. Box 267.

For School Children

In connection with the International Exhibition, St. John, N. B. 24th September, 1904, \$17.00 offered in Prizes for THE BE-T COLLECTION OF 100 WREDS

First Prize \$5.00 Second Prize \$3.00 Third Prize \$2.00

FOR THREE BEST COLLECTIONS OF NATURE WREDS—These, and common botanical names to be given on each, and five of each specimen must be given on separate paper. Should the collector be unable to give any specimen, a name to the Dominion of the Dominion of Ontario, will be the necessary information.

First Prize \$10.00 Second Prize \$7.00 Third Prize \$4.00

Collectors for the above competitions must register the bona fide work of a name and a statement to the effect that the Principal or her name must be BLOTTERS AND ENTRY FORMS must be filled in all particulars of above by sent to the teacher of the school in the province, who must also send ASK YOUR TEACHER ABOUT IT. It will up your Entry Form and send earlier to ENTREE. CLOSING DATE for these competitions 15th SEPTEMBER next, by which collections should be in the hands of the undersigned.

W. HUBBARD, Managing Director, Saint John, N. B.

Eureka Fly Killer

The Eureka Fly Killer protects Cattle and from the Fly Pest and Vermin.

EUREKA FLY KILLER is a sure preventative that kills and drives a worm of all pests, the TEXAS-BUFFALO AND HORN FLIES. It is a money saver—C