

LATEST STORE NEWS! SPAIN SURRENDERS.

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

Santiago de Cuba Given Over to the United States.

No Definite Conditions as to the Surrender Known at Washington.

Several Conferences Between the Spanish and United States Officials Before Terms Were Arranged.

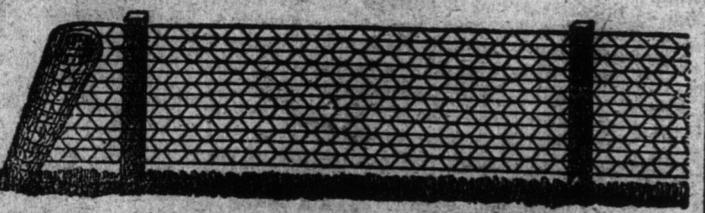
WASHINGTON, July 14.—The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed today, when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land and the capture of the island of Porto Rico unless peace intervenes.

"and I obey my government. If it is necessary we can die at our posts." Gen. Toral is a man of sixty years of age, with a strong, rugged face, and fine, soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired the feelings of his admirers. Nevertheless, the Spanish general's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life in his command was manifest, and he did not hesitate to ask for time to communicate the situation to Madrid, although he doubtless shook his head when he spoke of the probable response.

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

Queer Economy

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



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

JUST RECEIVED

400 Dozen Pints of the celebrated PABST LAGER BEER, the product of the famous Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, the leading brewery of America

M. A. FINN

112 Prince Wm Street, St. John, ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

OTTAWA, July 12.—Hon. Mr. Tarte will go to the maritime provinces before he visits western Ontario. He will inspect the harbors of St. John and Halifax. His departure will leave Hon. Mr. Fielding the only minister at the capital.

OTTAWA, July 13.—Premier Laurier came to the city today to attend a special meeting of the council to pass regulations which shall govern the importations under the new British preferential tariff, taking effect on August 1st.

NOT GUILTY.

The Grand Jury Found No Bill in the Case of William Curtis.

SCYTHES

MADE BY THE DUNN EDGE TOOL COMPANY.

Will cut faster and last longer than any other. The Brands are CLIPPER, FINEST CUTLERY STEEL, DOUBLE RIBBED DANDY.

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

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

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ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKEHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 16, 1898.

JOSEPH HOWE AND PROHIBITION

Forty-three years ago J. W. Johnson, then leader of the conservative party in the province of Nova Scotia, introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor.

This speech, with its wit and its eloquence, its absurd logic and its lively personal references, failed to convince the house, which passed the second reading by a vote of 29 to 19.

The subject is ancient history, but is recalled by the fact that Mr. Howe's speech has been reprinted and is now circulated by the thousand as a campaign pamphlet.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OGILVIE

The appointment of William Ogilvie to the position of chief commissioner for the Yukon district is a good one. Mr. Ogilvie was sent to the Yukon by the late government.

The difference between men is shown by the fact that Mr. Sifton recently appointed two friends of his own to positions in the Yukon.

Mr. Ogilvie, who had to deal with these matters officially, thought that it would be improper for him to speculate in gold mines.

The Toronto Globe points out that Mr. Ogilvie, the new chief commissioner, has not taken any part in politics, but that he has always been known as a liberal.

It is a good thing if he can restrain the greed of the adventurers whom Mr. Sifton has sent on ahead of him.

THE PROPOSED TEA TAX.

The chief Ottawa correspondent of the government press sends out an interesting forecast of the prospective duty on tea.

The returns from British Columbia indicate that the election has resulted in a tie. In that case Premier Turner will hardly be able to hold on.

It is still a disputed question whether the Spanish troops in Santiago deliberately fired on the wounded United States soldiers.

The Transvaal raid has not ruffled the fortunes and reputations of those who took part in it.

It is said that the war with Spain is costing the United States \$2,000,000 a day.

The Ontario government appears to be in trouble. It has called a special session of the legislature.

The Woodstock Press says that the exports from that town to the United States during the last quarter were valued at \$21,689.

DEATH OF MRS. B. E. PATTERSON

AMHERST, N. S., July 14.—The death took place this afternoon at the residence of her father, Joseph L. Black, ex-M. P. of Sackville.

SMALL POX.

WINNIPEG, July 14.—Five cases of smallpox have been discovered in the Galien settlement, near Stony Mountain.

THE BRITISH COMMONS.

LONDON, July 15.—The house of commons sat until 5 o'clock this morning when it passed the report stage of the Irish local government bill.

ENGLAND FOUND OUT!

It is quite clear that England has a double game to hand. Germany is to be held in "sweet expectancy" and then, according to the cynical suggestion of Chamberlain, an "understanding" ought to be brought about with Russia.

SUNDAY SCHOOL. THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON. LESSON IV.—July 24.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him.—Psa. 37: 7.

PLACE IN THE HISTORY.—Immediately after the great reformation service of our last lesson.

HISTORICAL SETTING.—Time.—Beginning the day after the sacrifice on Mount Carmel, B. C. 905 or 6, common chronology; 863 or 4, revised chronology.

Place.—Jezebel, the capital. Wilderness of Beersheba, in the south of Judah. Horeb, a mountain of the Sinai range, or the range of which Sinai is a mountain.

Rulers.—Ahab, king of Israel; Jehoshaphat, king of Judah; Benhadad, king of Syria, at Damascus.

ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND ENCOURAGEMENT.—1 Kings 19: 1-16.

Commit verses 9-12.

And Ahab told Jezebel all that Elijah had done, and withal how he had slain all the prophets with the sword.

2. Then Jezebel sent a messenger unto Elijah, saying, So let the gods do to me, and more also, if I make not thy life as the life of one of them by tomorrow about this time.

3. And when he saw that, he arose, and went for his life, and came to Beersheba, which belongeth to Judah, and left his servant there.

4. But he himself went a day's journey into the wilderness, and came and sat down under a (a) juniper tree; and he requested for himself that he might die; and said, It is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life; for I am not better than my fathers.

5. And as he lay and slept under a (a) juniper tree, behold, then an angel touched him, and said unto him, Arise, and eat.

6. And he looked, and behold, there was (b) a cake baked on the coals, and a cruse of water at his head. And he did eat and drink, and laid him down again.

7. And the angel of the Lord came again to him, and touched him, and said, Arise and eat; because the journey is too great for thee.

8. And he arose, and did eat and drink, and went in the strength of that meal forty days and forty nights unto Horeb, the mount of God.

9. And he came thither unto a cave, and lodged there; and, behold, the word of the Lord came to him, and he said unto him, What dost thou here, Elijah?

10. And he said, I have been very jealous for the Lord (c) God of hosts; for the children of Israel have forsaken Thy covenant, thrown down thine altars, and slain thy prophets with the sword; and I, even I only, am left; and they seek my life, to take it away.

11. And he said, Go forth, and stand upon the mount before the Lord. And behold, the Lord passed by, and a great and strong wind rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord; but the Lord was not in the wind; and after the wind an earthquake; but the Lord was not in the earthquake.

12. And after the earthquake a fire; but the Lord was not in the fire; and after the fire (d) a still small voice.

13. And it was so when Elijah heard it, that he wrapped his face in his mantle, and went out, and stood in the entering in of the cave. And, behold, there came a voice unto him, and said, What doest thou here, Elijah?

14. And he said, I have been very jealous for the Lord (e) God of hosts; because the children of Israel have forsaken Thy covenant, thrown down thine altars, and slain thy prophets with the sword; and I, even I only, am left; and they seek my life, to take it away.

15. And the Lord said unto him, Go, return on thy way to the wilderness of Damascus; and when thou comest, (e) anoint Hazael to be king over Syria.

16. And Jehu the son of Nimshi shalt thou anoint to be king over Israel; and Elisha the son of Shaphat of Abelmeholah shalt thou anoint to be prophet in thy room.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 4. (a) Of broom.

Ver. 6. (b) There was bread at his head.

Ver. 10. (c) Lord the God.

Ver. 12. (d) Hebrew, a sound of gentle stillness.

Ver. 15. (e) Thou shalt anoint.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

1. Under a Juniper Tree.—Rather, a species of broom abundant in the desert. I Am Not Better, etc.—No more able to do this reforming work than those who had failed.

Elijah's depression grew out of (1) reaction after his great excitement; (2) bodily and nervous exhaustion; (3) loneliness and want of sympathy; (4) a troubled conscience for running away; (5) enforced inactivity; (6) disappointed hopes.

2. Slept.—His first need was rest. Arise, and Eat.—His next was refreshment.

3. Jealous.—Zealous, earnest for His cause. Thy Covenant.—God's law, and His promise to bless them if they would keep it.

4. The Lord Was Not in the Wind.—Here was not his great manifestation of power.

5. A Still Small Voice.—God works most in nature by the silent forces of life, gravitation, heat, chemical affinity; and in the spiritual world the greatest results are from love, from character, from silent influences of the Spirit, etc.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject: Causes and Cure of Discouragement.

Review the last lesson.

1. Elijah in the Dungeon of Giant Despair (vs 1-4).—Where did Elijah go from Carmel? What message did Queen Jezebel send to him? What did he then do? Was he right in running away? Would you expect it of such a man? Where did he stop to rest? How did he feel? Did God answer his prayer? In what way? What causes can you assign for such great discouragement? Do most people have such times? Give examples (Num 11: 10-15; Psa. 10: 1; Matt. 11: 2, 3).

Note.—As Bunyan's Pilgrim found the Key of Promise by which he escaped, so God gave Elijah four keys by means of which he escaped and sat down under a (a) juniper tree; and he requested for himself that he might die; and said, It is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life; for I am not better than my fathers.

II. The Key of Bodily Refreshment (vs 5-8).—In what two ways was the tired prophet refreshed? Why was this care given him before any effort was made to comfort or revive? Should we thus help others in bodily things if we would do them good spiritually? Where did Elijah then go? Why? Does God still care for our bodies? (Matt. 4: 31, 32; 1 Cor. 6: 13).

III. The Key of Insight into the Divine Methods (vs 9-13).—What question did God ask Elijah? How does this question apply to us? What four complaints did Elijah make? How did the Lord answer him? What three great and powerful things passed before him? In what sense was God not in the storm, and fire, and earthquake? What came after these? What did this scene teach Elijah as to God's method of working? Are God's greatest works in nature thus silent and hidden? How would you apply this scene to the progress of religion? To the growth of our own souls? How did Jesus cure John the Baptist's discouragement? (Matt. 11: 2-4).

IV. The Key of New Work for the Master (vs 14-16).—What three things did God tell him to do? What like the storm, was Hazael to do to reform Israel? (2 Kings 10: 32; 13: 3.) What did Jehu do? (2 Kings 9: 24-37; 10: 1-11.) What did Elisha do, like the still, small voice? (2 Kings 3: 15.) Will the Lord, Christ remove our discouragements?

V. The Key of the Brighter Side.—What fact did God now declare to Elijah? (v. 18.) Why had he not seen this before? Was v. 14 a true picture of the times, without v. 18? Is there more good in the country, the world, and in the church than many see? Why should we look on the bright side? How will it encourage us? Should we also see the other side?

DEATH OF JOHN BUTTIMER.

John Buttmer died suddenly at his home, three miles south of St. Helena, Monday morning, June 27th, after an illness which lasted only for a few hours.

Sunday afternoon, while his wife and children were attending church service at Rutherford, he was taken suddenly ill with severe pains in the head.

These continued to grow in severity, and towards the morning of Monday a physician was summoned from St. Helena. It was of no avail, however, as he had received. Deceased was a native of Canada, aged thirty-eight years.

He came to California in 1852, settling in Napa Valley. On October 14th, 1883, he married Mrs. Lizzie Calderwood, but was left a widower March 14th, 1884. May 4th, 1887, he was united in marriage at Sacramento with Miss Ellen Ross. Mr. Buttmer was a man of many excellent traits of character, and during his residence of sixteen years in Napa Valley had won hosts of friends.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Provincial Liberal Conservative Association of New Brunswick will be held at the OPERA HOUSE, in the City of Moncton on TUESDAY, the 19th JULY 1898, beginning promptly at 7.30 a. m.

The basis of representation will be as follows:—

1. Liberal Conservative Members and Senators of the Dominion Parliament from New Brunswick.

2. Liberal Conservative Members of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

3. Liberal Conservative Candidates for the Dominion Parliament, and the Provincial Legislature, who were not elected at the last General Election, or any subsequent by-election.

4. Representatives from each Electoral Constituency in the proportion of one representative for each 3,000 population or fraction thereof in such constituency.

The order of business will be the hearing of reports from the various constituencies, the discussion of plans for completing the organization of the party in the different counties, and such new business as may properly come before the association.

We ask the earnest co-operation of Liberal Conservatives throughout the province in making this a thoroughly representative and successful convention.

Hon. G. E. Foster, ex-Finance Minister will be present at the convention.

By Order: J. DOUGLAS HAZEN, Secretary.

Arrangements will be made with Railway and Steamboat Companies for the usual reduction of fares.

JOSIAH WOOD, President.

THE TEA TRADE. (Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Witness.)

OTTAWA, July 8.—The government is turning its attention to the supervision of the tea trade for the purpose of protecting the consumer against spurious and injurious products.

There is, however, a growing feeling that this is not the only object in view; that the administration is in fact preparing the way for the imposition of an import tax on tea.

Growth of the public expenditure has made it necessary that the administration should devise means of raising additional taxation. During the last two years the ordinary expenditure has gone up by a couple of millions annually, while the public outlay has been augmented at the rate of four or five millions. New duties on spirits, tobacco and sugar have been levied, and although these have materially helped to swell the revenue, it is calculated that they will not more than compensate for the out of a quarter of a million which has now been taken effect. It is therefore perfectly obvious that with an expanding expenditure, and larger schemes looming up in the future, the government has to look for another source of revenue to meet the demands on the public purse. The proposal to adopt uniform standards to govern the importation of tea such as prevail in the United States, seems to foreshadow the direction in which the public tax-gatherer is looking to make good the anticipated shortage of revenue.

Tea, when imported direct, has been on the free list since 1882. When the duty was abolished, black tea, paid two cents per pound and ten per cent, and green tea, three cents a pound and ten per cent, entered Canada. This mixed duty would yield on the basis of last year's importations a sum of \$80,111. Our total purchases of black tea in 1896 reached 13,422,038 pounds, and green tea 10,357,512 pounds. This represents a value of \$2,568,295, such an importation the government would find it possible to extract a million dollars a year from the consumer. The duties which prevailed during the Mackenzie regime were five cents a pound on black tea and six cents on green tea. This would yield a revenue of \$1,565,760. A still higher tea tax was exacted in the early years of confederation, when black paid fifteen per cent and three and a half cents a pound, and green tea fifteen per cent, and seven cents a pound. When the liberals were last in power they levied an even specific tax on tea. This was complained against, as making the poor man pay as much for his inferior quality of tea as the rich man for his high class article. To meet this objection, the conservatives reverted to the mixed duty—partly specific and partly ad valorem—until they finally abolished the tax altogether. It is now stated that the government contemplates asking parliament next session to authorize a graded duty, which will be applied so as to make the heavier charge fall upon the better grades.

When the representatives of the tea trade were here a few weeks ago it was proposed by the minister of customs to adopt forthwith the American standards. Objections were raised, and another plan was proposed, out of which Canadian standards may be evolved. It was proposed that the following teas should be admitted by customs officials at ports of entry: at present: China greens, invoiced at and above ten cents a pound; China, Indian and Ceylon blacks, invoiced at and above eleven cents; and Japans at and above twelve cents. Teas invoiced below these figures were to be submitted to the government analyst at the capital. In the event of a dispute, should the teas be condemned as unfit for consumption, samples were to be submitted to five neutral experts, working independently of each other, at various parts of the country. The decisions of three of these were to be accepted as decisive. Since this proposal was made the government has named a board of experts, who are instructed to examine into the matter and report upon standards of quality.

There is undoubtedly considerable sophisticated tea sent to Canada. The government may do much good by sorting out the bad from the good. If present indications are reliable it will not, however, stop there. A duty on tea will be popular among those who share the length of the tax bills. It will enable the treasury to gain its second wind financially, and the government to take another leap in the direction of financial expansion. Above all, it will be British for the people of the mother country drink heavily taxed tea. The loyal consumer will be asked to remember this, and to recall at the same time that the duty is a protection to him, inasmuch as it ensures him a purer and better article.

THE ABSOLUTE ABBEY'S PURITY OF Effervescent Salt

TO BE PROVEN BY CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

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Recent

When or WEEKLY the NAME which the that of it sent. Remember Office must ensure prompt request.

THE LIB

Arrangements whereby all special associ Moncton on one first class ticket is signed by the agent will turn ticket.

P. R. I. C.

THE SUN

issuing weekly WEEKLY edition of all Maritime please make

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TO KEEP To preserv cool in sum ferrescent S salt extract and its deal health. It summer drit lish prepara gists at 25 cent

REV. A.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

Child study. Mrs. McLeod will meet the class this week in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m. Sunday school teachers invited.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK IN RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

July 2nd Miss Lucas, provincial primary superintendent, left home for a week or more of work up north. Sunday was spent in Campbellton. In the morning, before church service, a number of teachers and superintendents gathered in the Presbyterian church for a conference. The conference proved to be one helpful to all those present. In the afternoon Miss Lucas visited the Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday schools, noting especially the work done in the primary departments.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 5th and 6th, were spent at the Restigouche county convention at Charlott. There was also present at the convention Evangelist J. S. McKay of Stellarton, N. S., who was conducting meetings there at the time. The reports of parish officers, and especially of superintendents of normal, home and primary departments showed a marked advance in the S. S. work of the county. An admirable paper by Miss E. M. Pidgeon, who could not be present, was read by Mrs. Montgomery, and the convention authorized its publication in the Campbellton newspapers. Miss Lucas spoke on primary work and led a conference on normal work. The officers elected for the following year were: President, R. M. Currie, sec'y, J. T. Reid, rec. sec'y, D. C. Pirih; supt. primary work (Bonav. Co.), Miss Mary Sutherland; supt. primary work (Restigouche Co.), Mrs. A. Andrews; supt. home department (Bonav. Co.), Miss M. G. McNeill; supt. home department (Restigouche Co.), R. A. McMillan; supt. normal work, R. R. Masterton.

NORTHMEERLAND CO. ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh session of the above association was held at Newcastle Thursday and Friday, July 7 and 8. The attendance was large; from the beginning seventy-four teachers and superintendents registered.

Thursday 2.30 p. m. the first session opened with a prayer conducted by Rev. Wm. Allison, after which he gave the delegates an address of welcome which was very highly appreciated. The president's address was read, he being unable to attend. After the appointing of the several committees the papers were read in order. The following were reported: Blackville, James Dale; North Esk, Miss H. Deaymond; Newcastle, S. McLeod; Chatham, Miss V. Wright; Glenis, Miss McLaughlin; Annapolis, Miss Sheriff; Newburg, Desjardins. The following were reported: Some of the workers of the above reported parishes gave some idea of the work that was being carried on. On the whole they were of an encouraging nature. Miss Lucas gave a thirty minute address on the modern school. At the second session the devotional exercises were led by the Rev. E. C. Baker.

The primary department was the first. This was fully explained by Miss Lucas stating that such a department should be in such a school. The home department was next. This was fully set forth by Dr. A. L. Brown, who was until recently that department's president. The necessity of work on this line was plainly set forth in a paper read by the Rev. Wm. Allison. The school was clearly set before the teachers by a diagram on the board and fully explained by E. R. Machum. The hour being late, the fourth item was left over till the morning session, viz., the normal work, being closed by singing and benediction.

The third session was opened by Bible reading by the county secretary, showing the seven positions of Christ to us. After the minutes of the county secretary's report was read, showing advancement in the work. In some parishes the work has taken great strides. The report dealt on one or two needs of the work. One encouraging feature was that the county has been fortunate in having at work at present Miss Sheriff, an efficient worker. There are 49 schools, 2,499 scholars and an average attendance of 1,844. These figures are ahead of last year.

After the report, Miss Sheriff gave the normal work of the modern school by symbols, showing clearly the object to be attained by a normal training. It showed that a teacher to teach nowadays had to have a knowledge of the Bible lesson, and from a training in this work the teacher can work and teach to better advantage. The advisability of having the younger scholars taken these lessons was urged, thus preparing them for work and from year to year graduating. This address was of great importance to the work. Too much cannot be said on this work department. A conference on a Lesson Preparation by Miss Sheriff, who gave points by which a teacher may prepare, also five positions a teacher should hold: 1. Christian; 2. an active church member; 3. a normal student; 4. a model of patience; 5. a zealous worker. This session the nominating committee reported, and at the request of convention was adopted.

The officers elected are as follows: S. McLeod, president; D. P. McLachlan, secretary-treasurer; T. A. Clark, recording secretary; Miss M. Mowat, A. McLeod and M. H. Clark, the executive committee; Miss H. McLeod, supt. home department; Rev. G. M. Young, supt. normal department; Miss A. McLeod, supt. primary department. The president was escorted to the chair and made a few remarks.

At the fourth session Rev. D. Henderson, the popular pastor of St. Andrew's Chatham, and an energetic worker, opened the session by prayer and praise. This was a lively session indeed, and the teachers were not backward in taking part. Many points were brought out and many made plain and explained by Miss Lucas, E. R. Machum and Rev. G. M. Young. This was the redeeming half

hour. The class (as usual) of miscellaneous boys came in for a good share of discussion.

The fifth session was held in the Methodist church, the others being in St. James' hall. It was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. J. A. Clark, after which E. R. Machum gave a twenty-five minute address on Provincial Work. What it has Done, What it is Doing, and What it Will Do. The figures of the advance in numbers of this work were given on the board and surprised many. J. A. Nichols, the temperance orator from Montreal, had kindly consented to take the item on this session's programme that was set down to the late Dr. McKay, he being so anxious to have that delegated to him by the resolution committee.

The credential committee reported workers present at the convention: 1. Methodist worker, 37 superintendents, 56 teachers. God Be With You being sung, this interesting convention closed by benediction by Rev. T. Johnston. Miss Lucas was untiring in her efforts, and was deeply indebted to her for her help. She is such an addition to our provincial work it is to be hoped that the provincial association may see their way clear to have her in the work all the time. It may well be said she has the work well in hand.

It's not the cough, but what it may do, that makes it so serious. The cough may be cured, the serious consequence prevented by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Price, 25 cents; at all druggists.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION AT NEW HORTON.

The half yearly examination of the Lower New Horton school was held on Thursday afternoon, 30th ult., at which quite a number were present, and were examined by Capt. Mr. Wilbur, Mrs. E. Huntley, Miss Cora Anderson, Miss Flora Wilbur and others. The children showed by their ready answers that their teacher, Francis Murphy of Melrose, Westmorland Co., has spared no pains in training them. The three pieces most worthy of mention in the entertaining part of the programme were a dialogue by Lena Huntley and Minnie Wilbur; a song, Two Little Girls in Blue, by Della, Lulu and Minnie Wilbur, and also a recitation by Anna Forsyth. The children made their teacher a present of a very nice cup and saucer. The presentation was made by a former teacher, Mrs. E. V. Copp, and was thankfully received by Mr. Murphy, who made some very appropriate remarks for their kindness and respect towards him. Mr. Murphy's sojourn has been a very pleasant one, and he will be greatly missed by the young people, with whom he was a great favorite. As he leaves for his home all wish him every success.

THE LATE REV. R. SIMONDS.

The following resolutions were adopted by a standing vote at the recent meeting of the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton: Moved by Hurd Peters, seconded by Rev. Canon Ketohun: That this synod desires to record our expression of deep regret for the loss the church in this diocese has sustained by the death of the late Richard Simonds, B. A.

From the period of his ordination, A. D. 1847, Mr. Simonds was more or less actively engaged in the work of his blessed Master. In the several parishes in which his work was done he ever gained the good will and love of those to whom he ministered. The want of physical strength obliged him, at times, to give up continued work, but he was always ready, as far as his health permitted, to afford valued assistance in case of need.

Naturally reticent, and of a retiring disposition, it was only his intimate friends who were fully aware of his intellectual culture and theological attainments. Richard Simonds has left as an heritage to the church, the bright example of unswerving faith, sincere piety and a blameless life. That the lord bishop be respectfully requested to direct a copy of this resolution to be forwarded to O. E. A. Simonds, to be communicated by him to the other members of his family, with the assurance on the part of the synod of deep sympathy in their bereavement.

The largest clock in the world is that in the Westminster clock tower. It was set up on May 30, 1858.

Carter's Little Liver Pills. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pills. Small Doses. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

A Finely Attended Meeting Held at Dyer's Station.

Addresses by Mr. Hall and Mr. Starr, the Delegates of the Department of Agriculture.

DYER'S STATION, Charlotte Co., July 9.—A largely attended farmers' institute meeting was held in this place last evening. Peter McAllum was elected chairman.

H. B. Hall, the first speaker, said that he and his companion, Mr. Starr of Nova Scotia, were here under the direction of the Farmers' and Dairy-men's Association and the department of agriculture, to stir up a more general interest in agriculture and to induce people to take hold and reap a greater benefit from the rich lands that they had been doing in the past.

The first consideration in farming is a financial one. To keep up the fertility of our lands we must keep stock, and to keep stock we must have lots of fodder and feed of various kinds. We must keep far more stock than we have been doing in order to increase the size and value of the manure pile. Mr. Hall pointed out the various ways in which the local and foreign markets showing that it was animal products that were required, and this, said he, naturally brought him to his subject, "Some Profitable Crops and How to Market Them." In order to keep more stock we must have larger and better crops. We must grow more weight on the acre. In looking about all the hay we can until our lands are made richer. On his farm he had found the growing of fodder, or ensilage corn, a most valuable help in making it possible to keep more stock. In growing corn we have to apply a good, heavy coating of manure, which puts the land in shape to receive it. Instead of seeding down with timothy alone, mix a good proportion of red clover seed, and sow that too; for clover is the best crop a man can possibly grow. It is almost a perfect food of itself; it yields heavy, it has a fine mechanical effect on the soil, and the crop plowed under makes the best of manure, a manure on which you can grow potatoes, corn, or anything you like.

Supposing a man has his barns well filled with crops of various kinds, and a great market to market them, our best market is right in the barn. In carrying on a line of mixed husbandry, it appears that the dairy branch holds out the best inducement, and therefore make that the principal line. Now, then, get all the good butter cows you can and sell your corn, your hay, turnips and grain to these cows, and be sure your cow is a good machine—not one that will produce but one that will yield 10 or 12 pounds a week. Feed these machines well and build factories to manufacture the butter. Dairy farming means a lot of skim milk and butter milk. Feed the cows on clover and timothy. The pigs you can; don't make them heavy; 150 to 200 lbs. is big enough to bring the best price. (Here Mr. H. spoke of the efforts of St. John citizens towards starting a packing factory, and of the great desire on the part of the farmers that this factory should be built.) Dairy farming means a lot of calves. Now do not sell these for veal, but raise them and make beef out of them later on, and be sure you keep them. Don't make six cent beef, but finish the animal and get 7 and 8 cents. Raise a good colt or two every year of a saleable type; keep lots of poultry and with lots of good sheep we can find our most profitable market for farm produce in the city, and with a good way of saving the manure, and applying it, our farms must increase in value and in productiveness. Mr. Hall, after speaking a good word for agricultural literature and the St. John exhibition, took his seat.

J. E. Starr of Wolfville, N. S., delivered a very interesting address on Fruit Growing. He said: Let us start at the foundation of good farming, we can no longer grow apples without manure any more than we can grow good potatoes. Manure is at the foundation of it all. He was sorry to notice that although there were good farms on every side throughout New Brunswick there were very few farmers who had a barn and were taking the necessary care of the manure that was made. He believed that one half the manure was lost for the want of good barn cellars and proper absorbents. Build your barns, and make them good and dry, haul it to your barn cellar, and every two or three days mix this with the manure and urine from the cattle. In this way it was possible to double and treble the quantity of manure and have it of a much better quality. Now then, with a good supply of fertilizer, and the farm growing rich, seek out a favorable location for an orchard. He preferred a northern to a southern exposure, because the trees were not so likely to start too early in the spring, and a fairly level field near the house was the best place, because a great deal of time during our life will be spent on this plot, and it should be convenient and easy to work. Prepare this land with a crop of potatoes or turnips, and then select a variety of trees that are best suited to your conditions. Question—What varieties would you advise? A. sver.—The Fameuse, the Wealthy, the Golden Russet and the Ben Davis are spoken of as among the best for New Brunswick. He would top-graft Grayvenstein on hardy native stock. It was the best of all fall apples, and a strong effort should be made to grow

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DIABOLICAL AND USELESS. Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., presided June 25th at the Royal United Service Institution, when Lieut. Col. W. N. Lockyer, B. A. (the chief inspector of small arms), read a paper embodying personal reminiscences of the evolution of small arms and machine guns from 1828 onwards, and explained himself in favor of both services being supplied with a cartridge-placed with a triangular bayonet with a sword hilt. Lord Charles Beresford, commenting upon the paper, expressed himself in favor of the services being supplied with the very best weapon regardless of expense, but he said that the present armaments were necessary as efficient guns. A British soldier did not want a nicety of theoretical calculations in action, but required to get at his man as soon as he could. He said in future would be won by the best shots. The most ludicrous thing in the service was the present dagger-bayonet, and one of the most diabolical and useless weapons ever supplied to the service was the sailor's cutlass. He said that the men threw them away or left them in the sand. The great thing military and naval men were trying to accomplish was to bring about a universal service weapon, and that the principle should apply to machine guns and ammunition.

FLOUR EXPORTS VIA HALIFAX. (Halifax Herald.) One of the most remarkable increases in the trade of a port is that which has characterized the flour exports from Halifax in the three months of April, May and June of this year. The exports of this article from the quarter ending in June were only 2,761 barrels, approximately valued at \$11,151. For the three months ending with June the exports had risen to 15,448 barrels, an estimate of the value being \$84,240. The shipment to Great Britain last year was all for the three months this year the quantity exported there was 1,260 barrels. The shipments to Newfoundland rose from 2,140 barrels to 420. The contrast between the quantity sent to the British West Indies in the three spring months last year and this is striking. The figures are: Bbls. Value. 1897... 14 758 1898... 15,448 84,240. B. F. Fisher, the only market that falls to show this extreme increase in its flour receipts from Halifax, but there also the quantity rose from 300 barrels in the 1897 quarter to 430 in the 1898 quarter. The total increase in the exports amounted to 13,288 barrels, a quantity nearly as great as the total for the total in the three months of 1897, and the total value was \$73,089 more than in the same period last year, a percentage greater than the total in 1897.

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A WOMAN

"You mean less good for you back your freedom?" "There's no like that, been very pl—" "But it can't a pity you do—" "Well, to thought of it was under the blow, that you speak to me—" "But Leonard the flashing—" "Go on," said—"He wasn't intelligence, it is so he would—" "Well, you money in the n't have oblige—" "dependent of the n't being that never likely looks to me—" "able woman, you know, I speak in my own position,—" "Stop!" or—"ask me to see in n—" "neither father the wrong he given word a—" "but add insu—" "that if I had your price y—" "scended to m—" "I will not thank heaven—" "And you, co—" "know when is the world was n—" "not preach—" "speak to me another wor—" "Rev. Leon's sheepish exp—" "face." "What a he—" "tored,—" "a better pretty fa—" "thought she—" "And I thought—" "the too!" "Betty stood in form d—" "paroxysm of love till he—" "she fang way to—" "They had months, and—" "perfect in g—" "insisted on h—" "secret. They—" "till his elde—" "abroad; to—" "spoil all R—" "teacher who—" "with lovers!" "There was no—" "ceived by he—" "cret." "In six mo—" "the best me—" "time with her—" "for little s—" "for society,—" "ate with her—" "in the m—" "king to enjo—" "Often the d—" "self how Le—" "brother had—" "there was n—" "poverty, wh—" "share and y—" "up. How th—" "his dear eye—" "him that so—" "sand a year—" "sweet to th—" "as Betty,—" "had always—" "Auntie," an—" "was an heir—" "no relative." "But a day—" "met her in—" "not his w—" "stead of tel—" "me he had—" "back his fr—" "honorable!" "his poverty—" "never comes—" "farmer's ne—" "The man—" "share his r—" "her; the m—" "his poverty—" "to Kentville—" "Adjutant Miller to Yarmouth—" "Capt. Ryan and Lieut. Martin to Freeport—" "Capt. Moore and Lieut. Payne to Bear River—" "Capt. McLeod to Digby—" "Lieut. Levellin to Pictou (2nd).—" "Capt. Traflet to Windsor (2nd).—" "Capt. Fleming to Somerset, Bermuda—" "Adjutant Aikenhead, transferred west—" "Adjutant Galt, transferred west—" "Capt. Newell, on furlough." EGGS AND LAWYERS. Says the St. Stephen Courier of the 7th inst.: The celebrated egg case, in which Edward Fitzmaurice sought to recover from James Burns, now of California, the sum of twenty dollars for eggs destroyed in 1878, was up for review before his Honor Judge Stevens this morning. Mr. Burns was arrested in May when about leaving St. Stephen to return to his home in California, and the case was tried before C. Coggan, J. P. in June, when a verdict was given in favor of Fitzmaurice. Judge Stevens set aside this verdict and ordered that a non-suit be entered with costs against Mr. Fitzmaurice. Mr. Macdonald for plaintiff, and W. C. H. Grimmett for defendant.

