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TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

Dominien W. C. T. U. Convention.

[From Union Signal.]

The Seventh Annual Convention of the W. C. T. U. of the Dominion of Canada has just been held in London, the "Forest City" of Ontario. "London" and "gracious hospitality" are almost synemymous terms, and never has this been better justified than during the late convention when the warmth of a hearty welcome was crowned by the taste, wisdom and kindly forethought of the entertainers.

The Congregational church was the scane of the solid work of the convention, and many were the compliments received on the despatch, order and thoroughness which made it possible to get in the reports of all the departments of work and allow time for discussion on points of special interest. This was due in great measure to the ability, tact and method of the president, Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams of Montreal, who was also ably supported by the sub-executive, Mrs. Todd of New Brunswick, vice-president-at-large; Miss Tilley of Toronto, correspending secretary; Mrs. Tilton, Ottawa, treasurer; Mrs. Rutherferd, Toronto, record-

It is quite impossible in the limited space of one or two columns to give more than a few general impressions, and it is perhaps better to take up subjects without regard to the exact date at which they were presented. The secretary's report was most encouraging, progress being reported in almost every direction. Ontario and British Columbia especially ran each other very close in the holy strife of gaining the largest per-centage of new members, the former gaining forty-seven per cent. and being the win-ner of the president's prize banner this year. Mrs. Spefferd, president of the fortunate province, not being present, the ban-ner was handed over to Mrs. Todd of New Brunswick, as her "authorized agent," with the remark that by so doing the banner would be a link between the Pacific and the

The treasurer showed a balance of \$337.-54. The centribution to the Werld's W. C. T. U. was \$102.75, a report on the work of that seciety being read by Miss Tilley. Mrs. Atkinson, of Moncton, speke of the progress in juvenile and Sunday school departments, stating that 11,557 children belong to the Bands of Hope in the deminion as reported to her.

Hygiene and heredity was the subject of gether. a repert by Mrs. Oraig, of Compton. Dress

Special attention was drawn to the subspecial attention was drawn to the subject of narcotics by Mrs. Bright of South Lenden, who read a paper prepared by Mrs. Gerden, Ottawa. A number of delegates joined in the discussion following, and instances of the evil effects of example by teachers and ministers teuched en. In cennection with this, memorials had been sent by Ontarie to the legislature for an improvement in the Tebacco act.

ment in the Tebacco act.

The press, The Weman's Journal, and the Union Signal were tavorably reported

Soldiers and volunteer camps, the department of Mrs. Wheeler of Paris, brought out the fact that Major General Herbert, commander of the military forces of Canada. has issued an order prehibiting the sale of intexicating liquors at camps of instruction. A vote of thanks was passed to him for his

action in this matter. A most interesting paper on Weman Suff-rage was read by Mrs. Edwards of Ottawa. who takes an optimistic view of the present position. She reported a defeat in the maritime provinces which was almost a victery, se close was the veting, being a minerity of one in New Scotia and seven in New Brunswick. In connection with this a clause in the report of the plan of work committee was adepted unanimously, to the effect that a petition be presented to the legislatures of the dominion asking ter equal suffrage, said petition to be signed by men only.

The question of affiliation with the national suffrage of the period of the suffrage of the suffra

The question of affiliation with the national council of women, organized by Lady Aberdeen, was theroughly ventilated and discussed. It was evident that there was a strong feeling in favor of federating with the society on general grounds, but the sentiments of the majority of the delegates were voiced by Miss Dougall of Montreal, who pointed out the possibility of complications arising which might compremise the union both as temperance reformers and as Christian women. She also showed that the W. C. T. U. of Canada, with its ten theusand members, would have no more votes than a society of, perhaps, a dczm people; also the meetings were not opened or closed by audible prayer. On putting the question only four, out of fifty-four, veted for federation. "Parler Meetings" was brilliantly treated by Mrs. Archibald, and Mrs. McDonnell re-

perted on her interesting department of "Peace and Arbitration." She teld how a resolution had been intreduced in the do-minion parliament in favor of universal peace and for the settlement of all interna-tional disputes by arbitration, the Hon. Wil-frid Laurier and Sir John Thempson both speaking in favor of it.

Mrs. Strong of Prince Edward Island sent
a paper on Unfermented Wine, with the

ouraging statement that mest of the Pre-

testant churches were using it for sacramental purposes.

A paper of bright premise for the future was that of Mrs. Noyee on Soientifio Temperance Instruction. The work has been greatly prometed during the year. The new regulations of the minister of education in Ontario place the subject in the cempulsory list for the high school entrance and the public school leaving examinations, thus insuring the attention of teachers to it. Other reports of equal interest were given,

The solid work of the convention was

The solid work of the convention was brightened and relieved by the introduction of suitable music, a parliamtary drill by the president, Mrs. Williams, and the epening of the question bex. Nor must mention of the very helpful devetional meetings held daily be emitted. The neen Bible

readings were especially attractive, Mrs. Barney taking the word "Watch" for the foundation of her reading, quoting from Habakkuk: "I will watch to see what he will say unto me, and what I shall answer when I am reproved."

Such are some of the barest details of the

day sessions of the convention. For each evening a special programme was provided of such a nature as to attract and keeplarge audiences to the closing hour. Kindly welcome was the key-note of Fri-

day evening, and the president's address practically closed the deors, so bright and interesting and teeming with information was it. Mrs. Williams on giving a review of the year's work touched en the position of Canada in regard to prehibition, which she described in one word, "expectancy." She also spoke strongly in favor of the en-

franchisement of women.

Saturday evening was devoted to a review of provincial work. In the able hands of the presidents of the different previnces the hours sped by as the special characteristics and needs of each province were described and the methods of work and results ex-

"Packed to the door," was the condition of Queen's avenue church en Menday even-ing when Mrs. Barney of Rhode Island gave her lecture on Clean Hands. A fluent and pleasant delivery, sincerity of heart and a cultured intellect make Mrs. Barney a power for good wherever she goes, and none could listen to her unmoved or without a stronger desire to be able to say: "Our hands have not shed this blood, neither have our eyes

Major Hilton of New Jersey was the feature of Tuesday evening, and for an heur he held the undivided attention of his hearing secretary; and the ex-officie vice-presidents, presidents for the previnces of Oatarie and Quebec, Mrs. May Thornley and Mrs. Sanderson.

ne neid one undivided attention of his hearing secretary; and the ex-officie vice-presidents for the previnces of Oatarie and Quebec, Mrs. May Thornley and Mrs. Sanderson. feared by the liquer traffic than all the efficers of the land.

T he convention preper closed on Tuesday evening, but by special request Wednesday was devoted to a conference on Y work. Excellent papers were read. Mrs. Williams, deminion president, conducted a parliamentary drill, the subject of which was the source of much merriment and many witty remarks. That All Married Men Sheuld Be Deprived of the Franchise was decided by a large majority, it being suggested that they could be represented by their wives.

An ebject lesson in bandaging was given by a trained nurse from the London hespital,

who kindly responded to Mrs. Williams' invitation to assist. Miss Faircleth, dominion superintendent, alse gave an object lesson in kitchen garden work. No change was made in the personnel of the executive, the president, Mrs. Williams, being reinstalled with applause and a Chau-

Several invitations for the next annual gathering in 1895 were received, that of Quebec being accepted. The time of meeting was changed from June to November, as an experiment, thus bringing the provincial and dominion conventions nearer to-

And so closed a convention which one of

VARMOUTH'S BIG HOTEL

The Grand Formally Opened by a Reception and Ball.

YARMOUTH, July 19.—The Grand hotel was formally epened to the public tenight by a grand reception and ball attened by between three and four hundred people. The need of a first class hetel in Yarmenth was long felt and some of our most enterprising ottizens last year determined to supply that need. They have built and splendidly equipped the mest magnificent hestlery in

he maritime provinces.

The men who deserve the thanks of net enly Yarmouth, but the prevince, in the erection of this splendid hotel, are: L. E. Baker, Robert Caie, W. L. Levitt (who succeeded his father, the late W. D. Levitt, in this enterprise), A. W. Eakins, S. A. Crewell, Hugh Cann, Jehn Levitt and ether well-knewn Yarmeuthians, and they have spent \$75,000 in the enterprise. The Grand hotel will be a favorite resert for the best class of travel to Neva Scotia. When it is said that nearly ene thousand people a week arrive at Yarmeuth from the United States by the Yarmouth line of steamers, it will be seen that the hetel should do a thriving business.

Tonight every visiter is delighted with

the interior arrangements of the Grand. Its spacious corriders are threnged with the eauty and fashion of western Nova Scetia, while the mere quiet and ebservant business men of the town are evidently as delighted with its perfect adaptation in every possible detail to the demands of modern travel. The elegant dining room is resplendant in its decerations and the menu erved to the guests was on a scale of excel lence rarely enjoyed in our prevince.

Manager Wilson was complimented en all sides for the perfection of all arrangements made for the enjoyment of the hest of visi-

tors. The opening of this splendid house and the personal pluck and public spirit of the gentleman whose large expendi-ture of money has caused such universal attention to be drawn to Yarmouth marks an era in the history of the progressive tewn.

Before the programme of dances, sixteen

in number, was played by Prof. Medcalf's orchestra in the cerridor of the hetel, a musical and literary programme by local amateurs and professionals and guests of the house was given.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Robert Stewart of Elmsdale Suicides.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 19.—A sad case of suicide occurred at Elmsdale, near Alberton, last night. Rebert Stewart, a respectable and comfertable farmer shot himself through the brain on his ewn doorstep after the rest of the family had retired for the night. Nebedy in the house heard the shot, and it was only this merning that the family found his lifeless remains. No reason is knewn for the rash act avenuing that lately he has been some act excepting that lately he has been somewhat melancholy and merose. He is the second member of the family who had committed suicide.

The Grand Duchess Catherine, for whem the Russian court is in mourning, was the cleverest and mest popular member of the royal family. She was a very handsome woman, almost gigantic in her prepertiens. Take the advice of your friends and they

PARLIAMENT.

Quickly Voted Down.

Col. Tisdale and Major Sam Hughes After Gen. Herbert.

A Railway From Sussex or Norton to Haveloek.

OTTAWA, July 17 .- After reutine and the advancement of a couple of government measures a stage this afternoon, Mr. Foster moved the heuse into committee of supply.

Cel. Tisdale said that he desired to call the attention of the house to the suspension of Adjutant General Pewell by Major General Herbert. He pointed out the difference eral Herbert. He pointed out the difference between the regular and volunteer service in Great Britain and also in Canada. These differences in the circumstances of life were taken into account when the militia act was framed. He then gave the details of the incident which led to the suspension of the adjutant general, and said he thought that if any one had the right to complain about it, the minister of militia was the man and not the major general. The whole matter was very trifling. Owing to the absence of the major general and the necessity for sending the order to the printer if it was to be in time to appear in that week's Canada Gazette, it was sent without the major gen-eral's fermal appreval. He thought that for so trivial a matter it was very severe treatment to suspend an officer who was next to the major general himself and who had been in the militia for forty years. In fact he was a seldier almost before Gen. Herbert was born. He referred to Colonel Powell as the father of the Canadian militia, and said that up to the time of his suspension net a single complaint had ever been made of the manner in which he had filled the position of adjutant general. It was a mistake to suppose that the major general was an imperial efficer. He was appointed by order in council under the Militia act, and was as much open to criticism as any other officer so appointed. In the thirty-two years since the formation of the present military sys-tem there had never been such friction as during the three years Major General Herbert had been in command. He thought the general was not in teuch with the force, and it would disintegrate if some change was not made.

Major Sam Hughes attacked the administration of General Herbert in very lively style. He severely criticised his action in passing over Capt. Manly when he should have been promoted, in dismissing Lt. Cel. Lazler and in several other instances which he mentioned. Coming to the case of Col. Powell he held that the adjutant general ne menutened. Coming to the case of Col.

Powell he held that the adjutant general had never been suspended at all, as the major general had net the power to suspend without the authority of the minister of militia, and he called on the minister to state whether or net the adjutant general had been suspended. It would make a material difference in his word had authority for calling for tenders for labor. That was the first Hon. Mr. Haggart went into a therough that the bill be read this day three menths. Sir John Thompson justified the position of the whole matter from first took of the government by references to the acts of parliament bearing on the subject.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Charlton, Col. O'Brien and Mr. McMullen and supported by Messrs. Tarte and Mills of Both-material difference in his row and he had a processed in the college of the work he pretended he had authority for calling for tenders.

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The bill was opposed by Mr. Charlton, Col. O'Brien and Mr. McMullen and supported by Messrs. Tarte and Mills of Both-material difference in his took of the government by references to the acts of the work he pretended he had authority for calling for tenders. And so closed a convention which one of the delegates described as "the best yet."

Williams exhibited a beautifully dressed dell as a sample of how utility and grace might be combined. Delly had en a very full divided skirt, lace vest and Etoz jacket,

VARMOUTH'S RIC HOTE.

And so closed a convention which one of the delegates described as "the best yet."

MARGARET G. URE,

Dominion Press Supt., Montres!.

VARMOUTH'S RIC HOTE. militia, and he called on the minister to state whether or not the adjutant general had been suspended. It would make a material difference in his pay and he hoped that the minister would see that the colonel was not injured in that way.

Mr. Mulcok defended the general for dismissing Colonel Lazler and threw the blame on the department.

on the department.

Mr. Scriver denounced the action of the

Mr. Soriver denounced the action of the major general in suspending Colonel Powell as unjust and unjustifiable. He favored a Canadian commandant of the Canadian militia and said Sir John Macdonald was of the same opinion.

Hon, Mr. Pattersen said that any discussion of the suspension of Colonel Powell was premature as he had not yet received a reply frem the major general. When that was received he would lay the matter before his excellency. As to the right of the general to suspend, he said there was no doubt the general would have the right in England, but there was some doubt in Canada, but he declined to say anything about the case until it had been fermally dealt with. He then took up the cases mentioned by Mr. Hughes, en-tering into each one. As to Col. Lazier his dismissal was caused by the disorganization of his battalion as well as by his insubordination. He said that if the militia officers wanted to have an effective militia force

a man served twenty years did not justify his being incub. erdinate to his superior efficer. This closed the discussion. Mr. Charlton rose at a quarter to six and commenced an attack en the fiscal policy of the government, which he continued after recess and wound up with an amendment to the metien to ge inte supply, in which he condemned the government in general terms for reckless extravagance.

The meuldy platitudes of Mr. Charlton were briefly replied to by the finance minister, and his precious amendment, generater, and his precious amendment.

ally assailing the government for extravagance end mismanagement, was rejected by a vote of 87 to 42. Mr. Girouard of Jacques Cartier arose

and enquired if the first minister had any statements to make, as had been premised, in regard to what action was to be taken upen Mr. Tarte's charges against the Quebec judiciary.

Sir Jehn Thempson replied by reminding the house that he had said he had regarded the first of Mr. Tarte's charges were vague

and altogether of a character that eught not to form the ground of an enquiry. That view had been borne out by subsequent investigation into the speech of Mr. Carte and into authorities, but he had addressed a letter to Mr. Carte in which he asked him to furnish particulars such as would serve to institute an enquiry. However, as to the second charges, those of overcharging for travelling allowances, the department was investigating. The premier went on to say that as to Mr. Beauchemin, whom Mr. Tarte had cited as authority for his charges against Judge Tellier, he had received a letters from that gentleman in which he department.

sibility of the case upon the minister of justice. He declined to give particulars lest his witnesses might be tampered with, but when the proper time came he would be Charlton's Charges Very prepared to act. (Laughter). As to the bishep's letter, he didn't know what the rev. gentleman knew of law. He (Tarte) had not assailed the judge's moral conduct that the bishop should come to his defense. Sir John Thompson-You only charged

him with larceny. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Tarte did not know what business it was of the bishep's.

Sir John Thompson replied that the bishop had only exercised the right of every citizen to testify to the good conduct of an honest man and condemn the conduct of the

Mr. Tarte concluded by saying that as to Mr. Beauchemin, a letter from that gentle-man had been placed by Mr. Beauchemin in the hands of a member of the house to form the basis of an impeachment. Messrs. McCarthy and Davin roundly de-nounced Tarte's conduct, and this ended the

After possing several items in supply the house adjourned at 1 20 a. m.

The senate has passed the second reading of the bill to ratify the French treaty. Senator Bolton's motion that the treaty be returned to the imperial government with a view of placing trade returns between France and Canada on a better basis was defeated by 30 to 5. A metion by Senater McCallum to give the bill the six menths' heist was de-

eated by 28 to 5. A subsidy was brought down for the Caraquet railway, 12 miles, \$36,400. T. P. German, editor of the Ottawa Free Press, died at nine e'cleck tonight. OTTAWA, July 18 - On motion for a third reading of the Dillen diverce bill, Mr. Jeannotte renewed the objections already

aised to the passage of the bill. Sir Hecter Largevin referred to the unusual course pursued in regard to this bill. He said it would be as well that the house sheuld new come to a decision, and for that purpose moved the six months' hoist. While the division bell rang Mr. Cockburn broke out into a song. The house joined in the chorus of Sweet Ella, a well known plantation love song.

The amendment was defeated by 67 to

22, and the bill was a third time read and It was decided teday that, commencing emorrow, the heuse would sit during the

foreneen until prerogation.

Fair progress was made during the after noon in committee upon the railway reselutions, several relating to western roads be-

ing passed.
Sir Richard Carbwright attacked the gevernment in the Curran bridge matter, and moved a resolution declaring the department. nent to be worthy of censure for inefficiency, neglect of duty, extravagance and gross mismanagement in connection with these

Hon. Mr. Haggart went into a therough Parent reported it was the only way te ensure against strikes and hasten the completion of the work. So four tenders were called and St. Louis being the lewest, was accepted, but only for skilled labor. On March 9th an article in the Montreal Star stated that the number of men employed was 1,300. The minister pretested at once and ordered the dismissal and 410 were dismissed. Then a dispute arose, St. Louis claiming \$189.50 was fair day's pay. That was the first he knew that St. Louis was supplying the labor. But the department re-fused to acknowledge this, and the minister of justice bere out the department's cenor justice fore out the department's cen-struction of the centract. To show the difficulty in getting at the fraud he knew was going on, Hen. Mr. Haggart told how he had employed Intercolonial detectives, and they falled to obtain much evidence, and again when he sought evidence to defend against St. Louis the suit for \$50,000 or \$60,000 in the exchequer court it was almost impossible to get the time keeper to give away the truth. Then, too, there was great difficulty in get-ting the pay-rolls. The chief engineer had to apply for them continually and only get them piece-meal at that. The departmental engineer investigated and found that there was gross extravagance net enly in laber, but in material for which the departthey would subject themselves to discipline and recognize that the mere fact that ment and engineer erdered privately and which they afterwards denied. The whole affair, said the minister, seems to have been a gigantic fraud and collusion, perhaps not collusion but ignerance en Parent's part. He had not the slightest deubt that the government timeslightest deubt that the government time-keepers were in collusion with these parties to defraud the government in connection with this work. To show it was impossible that the department could suspect anything from the ingenious manner in which fraud was concealed, the minister quoted the amounts of the monthly accounts from February to May, showing that they ran thus: \$23,000, March; \$29,000, April; \$102,000 May, and after the work completed, \$155,000. The pay relis

werk completed, \$155,000. The pay rells were even more ingeniously manipulated. "All I can say in conclusion," the minister went en, "is that from the way in which these accounts were sent in, and the mauner of their makeup, there was nothing to show to the chief engineer of the department that there was fraud in the purchase of material or in the manipulation of the pay rolls or that the he would consult his celleagues with a view of ascertaining what could be done to punish

these gross frauds. Mr. Tarte replied that Desbarats' dismissal was the cause of the whole trouble. If he had remained there would have been

Hon. Mr. Haggart remarked Desbarats'

Hon. Mr. Foster gives notice of a resolution to pay a bounty of two dellars a ton en pig iron made in Canada from Canadian ere. bounty of two dollars per ton on all iron puddled bars made in Canada from Canadian pig iron manufactured from Canadian ore: also a bounty of two dollars on steel billets, on similar conditions, the propertion of in-gredients of the latter to be regulated by

order in council. As regards furnaces new in operation the bounty is only applicable to the products manufactured between 27th March, 1894, and 26th March, 1899, both days included. The products of the furnaces commencing operations thereafter will be entitled to the county for five years from the commencement of manufacture.

A cable received here today anneunces the death of L. Vankoughnet, late deputy company was held at College Bridge teday. superintendent of Indian affairs, who was

ortawa, July 19.—Beausolell at the opening of the morning sitting of the house or quired: Has the government taken into consideration the petition of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishops Quebec, the Roman Catholic archbishops, bishops and prelates of the Dominion of Canada, presented to the governor general in council, the senate and the house of commons, praying for the intervention of the federal government on stamps per day of the 50 in the mill, there intervention of the federal government on behalf of the Reman Catholic schools in the prevince of Manitoba and the Northwest territories, and if so, has it been decided to give effect be said petition and grant the prayer thereof.

ct of 1894 be disallowed.

ial legislation. (3) To communicate with the lieutenant governor of the Northwest in reference to the removal of the school grievances there. Sir John Thempsen replied that the gov-ernment had taken into consideration the petition referred to in question. He was une decision of the government because the advice of the government had not yet been tendered to his excellency. The communication had been had with the lieut government of the North and North an not in a position to announce to the house the decision of the government because the

the bisheps, s Mr. Laurier—Has there been any further

Str John Thempsen-No. Mr. Haggart meved the second reading of the bill to provide for an allewance of drawbacks on certain articles manufactured

Mr. Muleck again argued that the recenstruction of the bridges did not come under the head of the original construction. There was no reason why the government should place the C. P. R. in a better position than under the original act. As parliament might be sitting in six menths, he moved under the original act. As parliament parties eutside to that effect, as he conmight be sitting in six menths, he moved sidered it right to do so. Last that the bill be read this day three menths. year the gold came out of the mine

After an interesting tilt between Mesers.

Mills and Muleck the house divided and 16 vetes were recorded in favor of the three months' hoist, while 100, including 25 liberals, headed by Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, voted against it. The bill was then read a second time.

In committee on the railway resolutions during the afterneen sitting, the proposal to subsidize to the amount of \$64,000 a line 20 miles long from a point on the I. C. R. be-tween Nerton and Sussex to Havelock, N. B., was opposed by McMullen.
Mr. Foster explained that the line would

trict in Kings county.

Mr. McMullen would have it that the read would compete with the Intercelonial. an institution he claimed which was run-ning the country in debt to no purpose. Mr. Foster—Not at all. This line will be a feeder to the Intercolonial. Mr. McMullen-A sucker, you mean.

run through a well settled agricultural dis-

Mr. McMullen meant this seriously, but the house treated it as a joke. "You say this read goes through Queens county, se of course its to help the tery member. I be-lieve he's Mr. Baird." Mr. McMullen lieve he's Mr. Baird." Mr. McMullen always proneunces him "Beard." This raised another laugh against the member for Wellington, and while the committee was shaking its sides somebody set him right by nedding towards the finance minister.

"Oh, well," he resumed sharply, "it's a man with a beard on that side of the house, With that the resolution passed.

Two hours were spent discussing a bonus

f \$50,000 to the Caraquet railway, the opposition strenuously opposing the item. The resolution passed, and the house adjourned at I o'clock this (Friday) morning. NOTES.

The proregation takes place en Saturday afterneen.

Many members leave for the east tomor-

The Boiestown Picnic. A special correspondent who was present

at the Bolestewn pionic reports as follows:

The object of this picnic was to obtain meney for the completion of a Foresters' hall, 30x65 feet, now in the course of erecfraud in the purchase of material or in the manipulation of the pay rolls, or that the bridge would cest the alarming sum of \$396,000." He believed the bridge should have been built for \$253,000. The evidence of the padding of pay rolls and the theft of material only came out the other day. And he would consult his celleagues with a view of ascertaining what could be dene to punish was held was close to the mouth of the Taxis and enly a few hundred yards from the Boiestewn station. The sum of \$400 was received for dinners and about \$100 fer fancy goods; games, refreshment stall, etc., yleided about \$300, making \$800. To this must be added the profits on the railway of about \$200, thus making yielded about \$300, making \$800. To this must be added the profits on the railway of about \$200, thus making the sum of \$1,000 in all. The day was very warm, as an evidence of which it may be mentioned that 2,000 bothles of pop were dispessed of. Spirits were not to be had in the village, so that there was net a single case of drunkenness or rowdylsm. The ladies were the chief originators of this undertaking. Mrs. W. Richards, jr., Mrs. Gunter and Mrs. and Miss Macmillan were among the leaders. Among the gentlemen. for his charges against Judge Tellier, he had received a letter; from that gentleman in which he denounced the use of his name without authorization. He further paid a high tribute to the accused judge, and concluded his letter by remarking that Mr. Tarte was evidently availing him self of the unsuccessful litigant's license to curse the judge. Sir Jebn also read a letter of similar purport from Judge Ouimet indignantly denying the had overstated or under stated the facts. There was also a letter from Judge Davidson and severely commencing on Mr. Tarte's each of the great excellence of similar and severely commencing on Mr. Tarte's a very elim one, divided and the amendance and severely commencing on Mr. Tarte's a very elim one, divided and the amendance and severely commencing on Mr. Tarte's a very elim one, divided and the amendance and added that he threw the whole respon-

WAS THERE SALTING?

What Mr. O'Shaughnessy Says About the Memramcook Mine.

Meeting of the Directors of the Company Yesterday.

The Manager's Report-Mr. Neily Wanted a Note Made to Pay Expenses.

Monoron, July 19 .- A meeting of the directors of the Memramcock Gold Mining There were present Mr. Creighton, representing Mr. Whiteman of H lifax; Prince of

per day or a total of 960 tens. About eight days after the mill had commenced crushing J. O'Shaughnessy shewed him the plates and said they looked very well. He was asked the same thing at different times and said they looked even bet-

ter than last summer. Mr. Gladwin, in reply to Mayer Sumner of Mencton, said he did net see anything wreng with the mill. As far as general yet been tendered to his excellency. The communication had been had with the lieut. governer of the Northwest territories on the subject as to modification of the ordinances and the lieutenant governer has been notified of the petition of the kindran and the lieutenant governer has been notified of the petition of the kindran and lieutenant governer has been notified of the petition of the kindran and lieutenant governer has been notified of the petition of the kindran and lieutenant governer has been notified of the petition of the kindran and lieutenant lieutenant governer has been notified of the petition of the kindran and lieutenant lie He was convinced that the gold was not in the material crushed of late. This was praccommunication from the bishops en the tical working, not a test. He thought there was gold in the quartz, but not in the quantity as in the quartz tested last year. He further said he was at the mine last year in

the interest of the Halifax shareholders. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was the amalgamator last year when the tests were made. The material used in the recent crushing was being taken from the same place, or nearly, as that crushed last year. He did not think there was gold in paying quantities in the mine. When he found that the gold was net panning out he stopped the work and told in paying quantities. Under the same cenditions this year the gold did not appear. He believed the tests were tampered with, but it was beyond his knowledge how the gold was secured in the tests made at Boston, Oldham and Windsor. He did not knew where the ore tested came from. It was alleged to have been taken from the

Memramoe k mine, but he did not think the gold shown in these tests could have been secured from the ore from the Memramcook mine.

Being asked if he would make further tests, he said he would have nothing mere-te do with it, as he had no confidence

electric mill erected this spring, in answer to questions put by Mr. Neilly, stated that he had received a carlead of conglomerates about October 1st, 1893, at Windsor. It Mr. Wiswell made several tests from five and ten pound lots, getting about three dol-lars per ton, but in the opinions these tests were not reliable. He made a test about 15th February of about twelve tens and secured \$3.17 per ten.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy made a test about this time and secured about \$2 a ton.

Afterwards Mr. Nelly sent en about three tens made a test about the secured about \$2 a ton.

tons mere to make a further test, and with Mr. Gladwin they ran it through the mill and secured about \$3 per ten.

Mr. Neily bere asked Mr. Van Herne hew he thought the gold came to be in his let and not in the ere recently crushed. Mr. Van Horne said he could not understand Van Horne said he ceuld not understand that. He felt confident, hewever, that if there was gold at Memramcook new, this mill would have found it. He had crushed 112 tens in the electric mill during recent crushing and made 3 penny-weights and 1 grain. He was satisfied this is all there was in it. He made no test at the mine. After crushing this 112 tens, he crushed seven tens more very slowly and carefully, but get nothing. Then another carefully, but get nothing. Then another ot of ten tons with not a result. He said it looked as though the test had been "salted. He used the same process at the mine as in the tests. He did not think any material from the mine would give the same result as the test. He thought the bank had been

the test. He thought the bank had been theroughly tested.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the chief amalgamator, said that from the test made last summer he secured gold. During the recent crushing at the mine he did not. If the gold had been in the material at the mine he was sure he would have got it. The gold got from the tests last summer was fine milling gold. In reply to a question Mr. O'Shaughnessy

to get an account of the expenses of the re-cent operations, amounting in all to about \$2,406.55, for which there had been no pre-

visions made, as it was expected to pay the expenses from orushings.

Mr. Neily wanted the directors to make a note for this amount, but after some discussion Messrs. Smith, Fewler and Sumner

NEW BRUNSWICK WRITERS

Contributions to Published Literature. by People

Of this Province, in Poetry, Fiction, History Travel. etc .-- Books concerning New Brunswick and Published in New Brunswick

Palmer, Hon. Acalus L., late Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

An Historical Sketch of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. (Contributed to a compilation entitled The Supreme Court of the States and Provinces of North America. Vol. I, series 3. New York, 1893.)

Palmer, David, was born at Grand Lake. Queens Co., N. B., Feb. 28th, 1789, and died June 1st. 1866. He was of an English family, his progenitor, John Palmer, a sergeant in the British army, settling in Rowley, Mass., in 1639. His grandfather. Daniel Palmer, was one of the party who planted the colony on the banks of the St. John in 1763. The family was one of sterling worth and some of its members left behind a name of wide repute. The Perley's were of the family, but chief among these names is that of William Lloyd Garrison, the famous American reformer. He was a first cousin of David Palmer.

The Gospel Magazine, an English publication, for many years received contributions from the pen of Mr. Palmer in prose and verse. He generally styled himself "Metrias," and as he had an excellent education, chiefly self-acquired, and a good classical training, his contributions were much prized. His volume of poems is valuable chiefly for its title piece, a descriptive poem in blank verse of his native land. It treats of New Brunswick's natural possessions and characteristics, its productions, savage life, lumbering, colonization, &c. It is well conceived and is written naturally and gracefully.

New Brunswick and other Poems. St. John, J. & A. McMillan, 1869, cloth, pp. 171. [Dedicated to the children whom God hath graciously given me.]

Palmer, Mrs. Lizzie E., daughter-in-law of David Palmer. She was a daughter of Deacon Jarvis Estabrooks, of Grand Lake, and grand-daughter of Rev. Elijah Estabrooks. She married Ambrose, a son of David Palmer. She is a gifted composer in

Selected Poems. Fredericton "Reporter" office, 1889, 2nd ed., 1891, pp. 40.

Parkin, Geo. R., D. D., is probably the best known of Canadians in England and her colonial possessions. On the public platform, between the covers of books and in the columns of the press he has spoken to tens of thousands and more Englishmen have probably heard him than has been the case perhaps with any other Canadian public man abroad.

He is a native of Westmorland county, having been born at Salisbury, and he is now in the prime of life. He was educated at Fredericton, receiving a degree in arts from the University of New Brunswick. He studied at Oxford and returned to his native province to take charge of the collegiate school at Fredericton. This position he held for some considerable time.

A few years ago he relinguished this appointment to accept a position with the Imperial Federation League. He has always been an ardent imperialist, and the central league appointed him to promote their aims throughout the empire. He delivered lectures in Canada, Great Britain and Australia, meeting with much success and impressing his audiences with the fact of his possession of a wide range of information coupled with the necessary quali-

fications for a speaker. Beside his lecturing Mr. Parkin has done a great deal of literary work. The couple of volumes which have been published are the result of his labors as an Imperialist Federationist. He has also in hand a couple of other things. One is a life of Dr. Thring, the eminent educationist. This will be a very important work, and is being awaited by educationists with large anticipations, which will be no doubt realized, for t will be the outcome of several years of thought and investigation. His other work will be one on Canada, in which he will bring together and enlarge a series of articles which he has been contributing to the London Times on the subject. He is also the author of some elementary works for use in the English schools.

Round the Empire. London, Cassell & Co., 1892.

Imperial Federation; the Problem of National Unity. London, McMillan & Co., 1891. St. John, Barnes & Co., 1891, pp.29.

Partridge, Rev. Francis, A. M., one time rector of Sussex.

The Grace of Holy Orders. A sermon preached at an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton in St. Paul's church, St. John, on second Sunday in Lent, 1879. St. John, J. & A. McMillan, 1879.

Notes on the Early History of St. George's Church, Halifax. N. S. Hist. Coll., VI &

Kings College Episcopate in Nova Scotia N. S. Hist. Coll. VI.

Pascoe, C. F.

Digest of the Records of the S. P. G. 1701-1892, with much Supplementary Information. London, 1893, pp. 980.

Patterson, James, L. L. D., for a long Treaty of the 1st Day of January, 1861.

School. For a short time he edited a literary and educational monthly. It was published about 1824, Henry Chubb being the

Modern Geography, designed for use schools throughout the British colonies.

Payne, R. A., of the Sun, St. John. Souvenir of the Queen's Jubilee: An Account of the Celebration at the City of St. John, N. B., in Honor of the Jubilee Year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria. St. John, J. & A. McMillan, 1879, cloth, pp. 78.

Pengilly, Mary Huestis.

Diary written in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. 1884, pp. 30.

Fredericton Bridge; a Prophetic Warning. Lowell, Mass., 1885. Sequel to Diary written in the Provincial

Lunatic Asylum of New Brunswick, for the Benefit of those yet in Prison. 1885. - In Pentreath, Rev. Edwin S. W., graduate of the General Theological Seminary, New

York, one time rector of Moncton and associate editor of the "Church Guardian" and "Church Work." A Sermon preached before the Synod of Fredericton in Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, on the 9th day of October, A.

D., 1879. St. John, Barnes & Co., 1879,

Perley, Moses Henry, was bern at Maugerville, N. B., Dec. 31, 1804. He was through his mother grandson of Israel Perley, founder of the settlement there, and through his father a grandson of Oliver, brother of Israel Perley. The most of his school education was received at St. John. He studied law and was called to the bar in

he shone in other spheres than the law. He was thoroughly conversant with man and nature, he knew the forests and the seas and their inhabitants. He was employed by the Imperial Government on many delicate missions which brought out his genius tor diplomacy.

1830. He was a man of many parts and

In 1841 he was appointed Special Commissioner for Indian Affairs by Sir Wm. Colebrooke, Lt.-Gov. of the province. "For several years he was largely engaged in the milling and lumbering trade and 'was the means of introducing much capital into New Brunswick, and of bringing prominently before England and the United States the natural capabilities and resources of the province. For some years prior to the consideration of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 he labored with Hon. Daniel Webster and other eminent American and Canadian public men in collecting and compiling trade and other statistics of the British American Colonies and the United States, and in completeing those measures which ultimately tended to the adoption of the treaty. So highly were his services on this occasion regarded, and so much were his talents and abilities appreciated by Lord Elgin, the then Governor-General, who negotiated the Treaty, and the Imperial John.] Government, that he was immediately appointed Commissioner under its 1st and 2nd articles to carry out the terms of the Treaty, an office which he held up to the period of his decease"

He was for a period H. M. Emigration Officer at St. John, and he represented Great Britain upon the commission appointed at the time of the fishery disputes, and through his able services it was settled amicably and to the advantage of Great Britain and the colonies. He knew more about Canadian fisheries, it is said, than

any man before or since. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, spending much time in the woods with rod and gun and his Indian friends. It is a mark of credit to a man when he is trusted by the Indian race, and Perley was a chief of the St. John Milicetes.

He took considerable interest in local history and was in a good position to obtain much information upon the subject. His lecture, recently published, contains some new and valuable information. He also wrote on Indian lore, contributing legends and sporting sketches to the "Shooting Review," of London, between 1839 and I841. Among other contributions were "Camp of the Owls," "Forest Fairies of the Milicetes," "Ottowin and Lola," "The White Spectre of the Weepemaw," and "The Indian Regatta." He also edited in

1861 the "Colonial Empire." St. John. He died August 17, 1862, upon the H. M. S. Desperate, while engaged in official work off the coast of Labrador, and was buried with naval honors at Forteau on that coast-

On the Early History of New Brunswick. A portion of a lecture delivered in the Mechanics' Institute, St. John, in 1841, with Notes by W. F. Ganong. Reprinted from the Educational Review, Nos. 45-49. Report on the Condition of the Indian

Tribes in New Brunswick. Report on the Fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fredericton, 1849.

Report on the Sea and River Fisheries of New Brunswick within the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fredericton, 1850.

Report on the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy. Fredericton, 1851. Catalogue of Fishes of New Brunswick

and Nova Scotia. Fredericton, 1851. The Fisheries of New Brunswick. | Being the four reports of 1849-51 brought together.] Fredericton, 1852, pp. 294.

A Handbook of Information for Emigrants to New Brunswick. London, 1857, Copies of Awards made by the Commis-

sioners and Umpire under the Reciprocity

period principal of the St. John Grammar | Printed for Her Majesty's Commissioners at St. John, N. B., by Wm. L. Avery The British Commissioner was Mr Perley, the U. S. Commissioners at various times were G. G. Cushman, Benj. Wiggin and John Hubbard. J. H. Gray was Umpire.]

Eighty Years' Progress of British North America. [New Brunswick, pp. 542-654] By M. H. Perley. Toronto, 1863.

Phair, Francis Spencer Blair, a telegraph perator in Fredericton, died June 1s 1862, aged 29 years.

Fun for the B'hoys; or the Secret Police

of Swizzletown. Fredericton, "Headquar-

ters" Office, 1855 or 1856. Pickard, Mrs. Hannah Maynard, wife o Rev. Humphrey Pickard and laughter of

Mr. Ebenezer Thompson, of Boston. Procrastination; or, Maria Louisa Wins ow. By a Lady. Boston, D. S. King, 840, leather, pp. I15.

The Widow's Jewels. In two Stories. By a Lady. Boston, Waite, Pierce & Co., 1844, cloth, pp. 114.

Pickard, Rev. Humphrey, D. D., one ime president of Mount Allison Wesleyan Institution. Inaugural Address delivered on the Oc-

casion of the Opening of Mount Allison Academy, 1843. Sermon in Honor of the Founder of Mount Allison Institution on the Sixteenth Anniversary of that Event. 1859.

Pitts, Herman H., M. P. P., of Fredericon, editor of the "Reporter."

Our Joshua as a Reporter. By Brother onathan, author of Sketches by Brother Jonathan, Rustic Rambles, &c. Fredericton, "Reporter," 1884.

Playfair, Lt.-Col. A. W., a British officer. Comparison between the March of the 43rd Light Infantry, in 1837, and that of the late 104th Regiment, in 1813, from New Brunswick to Quebec, also Remarks on the best Winter Route for Troops from the British Isles to Canada, 1862.

Plessis, Mgr. Joseph Octave, Bishop of Quebec, 1806-25.

Journal de deux Voyages Apostoliques dans le Gulfe Saint Laurent et les Provinces d'en bas, en 1811 et 1812. Foy Can. 1865, pp. 206.

Notice Biographique Sur Monseigneur Joseph Octave Plessis, Eveque de Quebec. By L'Abbe J. B. A. Ferland. Foy Can., 1863, pp. 248.

Draughts from the Living Fountain: be ing Expository of Bible Truths for every Sabbath in the Year, with an Introduction by Rev. Jas. R. Narraway, A. M. St. John, J. & A. McMillan, 1877, vels. 2, pp. 421 and 441. [Dedicated to the Congregation of Centenary Methodist Church St

Immortality of the Soul.

Potts, Thomas, of St. John. Prospectus of the English Agricultura Colony of New Branswick, with a State ment of Conditions Concerning Free Houses, Free Grants of Land and Assisted Passages. Bristol, 1874, pp. 23, map.

Priestley, Rev., Jas., Methodist clergyman at St. John.

A Sermon occasioned by the Lamented Demise of His Late Majesty, George III. Delivered in the Methodist Chapel on the 14th April, 1820, by J. Priestley. Published in Compliance with the Requests of Many who Heard it. St. John, Henry Chubb, 1820, pp. 24.

The Halifax and Quebec Railway Conidered with a View to its Cost as well as the Prospective Business on the Road. Hali-

fax, 1851, pp. 40. Pugsley, Hon. Wm., Q. C.

Reports of Cases Argued in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, 1872-1883. vols.

Pycroft, J. W.

Correspondence with Government on the Construction of the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canadian Intercolonial Railway. London, 1862.

Any one noticing any omissions in these lists of New Brunswick books would confer a favor by forwarding information of

W. G. McFarlane.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., July 18.-Advices reeived here by steamer from Honelulu shew that a republic was proclaimed in the Hawalian Islands July 4. Sanford B. Dole, the provisional president, is the first president of the new republic. When the steamer bringing the advices sailed many persons had taken the oath of allegiance.

Piles ! Piles ! Itching Piles ! SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S CINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Prussia has an income tax exempting \$225, Germany has one with exemptions of from \$70 to \$600, Denmark has one with an exemption of \$215, and England has one which exempts all incomes less than \$750.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Cricket.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MATCH. The Oxford and Cambridge match ended, according to general expectation, in an easy victory for Oxford with eight wickets to spare. It appears to have been an uninteresting contest, marked by no striking performance either with bat or ball. Mr. fry, the athletic Crichton of the day, obained the distinction of scoring a hundred rune for Oxford, but carried caution to an unnecessary extent. Phillips' innings of 78 was very brilliant and greatly applauded. The only chance for Cambridge was in one of their four goed batsmen "coming off," but, though none of them actually failed, neither Mitchell, Latham, Douglas nor Perkine did anything above the average. The best score in each Cambridge innings was made by Brunten, one of the last chosen. The proof of the general inferierity of both elevens is shown by the fact that only three university players (Mordaunt and Bathurst of Oxford and Perkins of Cambridge) have seen chesen to play for the Gentlemen e England at the Oval. FULL SCORE:

Second Innings. First Innings. R C N Palairet, c Mitchell, b Pope.. 18 H G D Levesonc Douglas, b Mit-C B Fry, not out... F A Philips,c Field, H D Forbes, b Rob-R P Lewis, b Mit-Byes, 10; 1 b, 6; w, 9, n b, 1....

.338 First Innings. Douglas, b Bath-

E Field, b Bathurst. 0 b Bardswell.....

G C Pope, run out. 11 1 b w, b Bardswell. 15 J Robinson, not out. W G Druce, b-Byes, 20; 1 b, 5, w, 3, n b, 4..... 32 Byes, 4; w, 1......

Yachting.

VIGILANT BEATS THE BRITANNIA. BANGOR, Ireland, July 17.—The Vigilant duct might result in an increased demand and Britannia had their eighth centest teday, for the weel which must furnish two-shirds Pope, Rev. Henry, D. D., Methodist the race being for the commedere's cup of of the composite varn, but a like stimulatcourse as yesterday. The weather was ahowery, but there was a strong westerly have frequently eccurred.—[] wind. The Vigilant seen teek the lead and Commercial Bulletin. During the strong breezes the Vigilan ailed away from the Britannia on every point of sailing. The Britannia lost two seconds only on the turn to windward to fetch the Carrickfergus mark, but when the vachts were round to come into the broad reach to Blackhead on the second round, port quarter, the Vigilant was snowing immense speed and was ever four minutes ahead at the Black Head mark as they rounded for the fetch to the Seuth Briggs' mark. At mark boat, No. 3, Black Head, on the second round, the fetch Vigilant and Britannia were timed as follews: Vigilant, 1 heur, 52 mins., 18 seconds; Britannia, 1 heur, 56 mins., 37 seconds. The second Briggs' mark, No. 4, on the sec ond round, was passed with the Vigilant leading grandly. The times were: Vigi-lant, 2 heurs, 14 mins., 31 secends; Britannia, 2 hours, 20 mins., 15 The second round was finfollowing times: ished with the Vigilant, 2 h, 34 m, 54 s; Britannia, 2 h 40 m, 27 s. The Vigilant, therefore, at the end of the second round, had a lead of 5 m and 33 s. Shortly afterwards the Britannis gave up the race. An iron band at the threat of the Britannia's gaff was carried away. After the Britannia was disabled the

> at her meorings. There is no doubt that had both yachts finished without mishap, the Vigilant would have wen easily.

> Vigilant shortened sail, completed the course, reaching home a winner at 4h, 13m,

WALTHAM, Mass., July 17.-Walter C WALTHAM, Mass., July 17.—Watter C. Sanger, the Milwaukee flyer, created a new world's bicycle recerd here today. He did the unpaced flying mile in 2.11 2.5 and the intermediate distance very fast. The day was anything but a recerd breaking one, the weather continued being decidedly against it. After his exhibition he immediately left for Baltimers. Big times for the quarter 29.4.5. more. His times for the quarter, 29 4.5; half, 1.01 2.5; two-thirds, 1.24; three-quarers, 1.35 4.5.

The Bicycle.

WILL HELP TO BREAK THE RECORD. The spring chain wheel is the latest bicycle invention. It consists of the intre-duction of springs in the chain wheel for the purpose of increasing the power at the weakpedal crank. By storing up the energy in the springs in the downward stroke of the can be exerted to keep the machine in motion, Taking the maximum power at the weakest peint without the patent spring to point and gives 190 pounds, equal to a gain of 70 pounds, or 58 per cent. Hence by the practical and theoretical results machines can be geared from ten to fifteen inches higher and driven with the same amount of exertien at present used on machines of the rdinary gear.

citizens of foreign birth out of a pepulation of 2,679,184.

Be polite to everybedy. There's no tellng when you may have semething to sell. A woman is as full of tears as a raw

Railroads in Holland are so carefully nanaged that the accidental deaths on them average only one a year for the entire coun-

Children Cry for | Pitcher's Castoria.

The New Brunswick cheese factories are delivering cheese in tairly large quantities, but it is said the make will be smaller than was expected. There will, however, be con-siderable for expert. The factories are now getting from 9½ to 95c, which is a very good figure and more than Untario factorymen One result of the colonial conference will be the early shipment of a carge of paper to Melbourne. Hon. Simon Fraser has given an order to E. B. Eddy of Hull for a supply.

It is to be shipped via London. W. W. Ogilvie, the flour king, states chat the acreage of wheat crop in Manitoba and Northwest will be from three to four million bushels mere than last year. Cutting will be general on August 10, if good weather continues, two weeks earlier than last year. BRITISH LUMBER TRADE.

Timber News of July 7th says: "Several timber-laden vessels have gone up the Manchester Ship canal, most of them taking cargoes of spruce deals. The Maria Cassa bena, trom Miramichi, shipped per A F & D Mackay for Pierce, Watts & Co, has taken dewn her tepmasts and preceded direct to the Manchester decks." Among other vessels landing or that had just landed cargees at Liverpool or nearby ports at that date, were the Lerd Bangor, Venduara, Capulet and Ardanmhor from St John; Italia and Capanhurst from Miramichi Trojan from West Bay; Sagona from Richibucto; Rock City from Halifax. The sa Ulpuda from St John was then daily ex

pected. Recent arrivals at Belfast were the Reciprecity and Lord O'Neill frem St John; Algoma and Two Brethers from Miramichi; Anna from Bay Verte; Gambetta from

Farnworth & Jardine's Circular reports frem Jan 23rd to July 1st there arrived at Liverpeel from N B and N S ports 649,222 pieces spruce deals, compared with 647,691 in 1893, and 771,736 pieces in 1872 (same period). The tennage arriving from St. John during the respective periods was: 1894, 11,011; 1893, 8,495; 1892, 18,415. The stecks of N B and N S spruce and pine deals in Liverpeel on July 1st were 6,390 standards, compared with 6,006 and 8,656 en July 1st, 1893 and 1892 respectively. The stocks of birch logs on July let was 158,000 cubic feet, compared with 177,000 in 1893, and 160,000 in 1892; and of birch plank no less than 286,000 cubic feet, com-

pared with 170,000, and 110,000 in 1893 and 1892 respectively. way of spinning a yarn from wood pulp which can be spun with wool into a yarn censisting of two parts weel and one part wood, and escape detection unless carefully examined. It is said that a good deal of hesiery has already been made from this compesite yarn, and that it wears well. If it does not wear well ingenuity has perpetrated one more fraud upon the inexpert consumer, and if it does wear well the invention will be very much more likely to depress the price of wool than any tariff changes possibly could. Wood pulp is vastly cheaper than any weel adulterant now in use. Of course the cheapening of the pre-

weol. In commercial history such offsets have frequently eccurred .- [New York

influence might be produced by free

UMBRELLA TRUST GOES UNDER. The big American umbrella trust has been placed in the hands of receivers. This company was organized in June, 1892, under the laws of the State of New York, with an authorized share capital of \$8,000,000, and with power to issue \$2,000,000 of debenture steck. It was formed for the purpose of acquiring and consolidating into one company the leading manufacturers of umbrelias in the United States. The company succeeded in acquiring the factories of eleven leading concerns representing about 60 per cent. of the demestic output. In payment fer the assets of these plants the company issued upwards of \$1,000,000 debenture stock, and paid about \$4,500,000 of its com-mon stock for the good-will of these busi nesses. The balance of the debenture stock and common stock is still unissued. The manufacturers found, as the result of two years' very disastrous experience, that the attempt to consolidate a business of this kind is a failure. The liabilities of the company are placed at about \$1,200,000 but of this amount it is said \$1,000,000 i debenture steck, which would leave the trade indebtedness at \$200,000. The assets are estimated at about \$800,000.

A HOME FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BINGHAMPTON. N Y. July 16-Just as

the 7 c'clock whistles were blowing this merning Miss Bessie Booth, daughter of Secretary W H Booth of the CTHA of America, broke ground for the proposed \$125,000 National Commercial Travelers Heme in this city. About 150 men and 30 teams are new empleyed and this force will soon be increased. The corner stone of the home will be laid October 9th.

TO COIN SILVER DOLLARS. Orders Issued to Start the Coinage of Silver at San Francisco and New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Mr. Presten, the director of the mint, today, by direction e the secretary of the treasury, issued erders and New Orleans to begin at once the cein age of silver dellars and during the present purpose of increasing the power at the weak-est point of the semicircle formed by the will be tanks and ingets of which there is sufficient to coin \$1,500,000 at these two mints and at Philadelphia. As soon as the suporank the receil assists the crank over the dead centre. It will be understood that the ply is exhausted, work will prebably beg weakest point is the maximum power which on the silver bar, of which there is a year's supply at San Francisco and New and probably five years' supply at Phila-delphia.

be 120 pounds by the compression of the springs the leverage is increased at that pose of the government to extend the coinage or the seigniorage beyond a few mil-liens, but it is stated that after coining will be necessary and recoining the abraded fractional silver. Each of the three mints probably will be worked at their normal capacity on silver dollars for the next menth at least, and presumably to the end By the last census Missouri had 234,869 notes will be retired as fast as received for silver so far as known has not been

A Gifted Indian Girl.

BRANTFORD, July 16 .- Word from Miss Pauline Johnson shows that she is having flattering reception in British literary and a flattering reception in British literary and artistic circles. She was recently the guest of Sir Frederick Leighton, and has had her book of peems accepted by a well-known publishing house. The issue will take place simultaneously in Lenden, New York and

Have seldom a call for any other powder or liniment than Manchester's. JOHN TITUS, Bloomfield, K. C.

I cured a valuable trotting horse of stiff lameness by use of Manchester's W. CAMPBELL, Liniment. St. John.

I keep several draught horses for trucking purposes; would as soon be without oats in barn as without Manchester's Powder and Liniment. S. Puddington, St. John.

Manchester's remedies are the best horse medicine I ever used; would not be without them, JOHN SMITH. Livery Stable, Sussex, N. B.

I would recommend Manchester's Powders and Liniment to any one having a horse out of condition, sick or lame; have used them myself with best possible results. J. ALLEN TABOR.

Livery Stable, St. John.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mgr. Satolli Renders an Important Decision.

Liquor Dealers Should Not be Admitted to Catholic Societies.

The Deliverance Called Out by the Lenten Letter of Bishop Watters.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Press will say temorrow: Mgr. Satelli, the apostolic de-legate, has just rendered a decision condemning the liquor traffic. He approves of the expulsion of liquor dealers from Cathelic

societies. The decision was called forth by an appeal wood Pulp Clothing Next.

The painful news reaches the world through the American Weol and Cotton Reporter that misdirected genius has found a letter to the clergy of his discess, dealing with the temperance problem. Bishop Watters said: "I hereby withdraw my approbation from any and every Cathelic seciety in this discose that has a liquer dealer or saloon keeper at its head, or any where among its officers, and withdraw from such secieties all privileges as an apestelic society until it ceases to be so efficered No ene who is engaged, either as principal or agent in the manufacture or sale of in-

toxicating liquers, should be admitted to membership."

One of the societies laid the matter formally before Mgr. Satolli. To this appeal the apostolic delegate has just responded. He sustains the position of Bishop Watters and says: "The liquer traffic, especially as it is conducted here in the United States, is was acting within his right in seeking to re strict it. Therefore, the delegate apestolic sustains Bishop Watters' action and ap-proves of his circular and regulation concerning saloons and the expulsion of saloen keepers from membership in Catholic secis-

Rev. Alexander P. Deyle, the general secretary of the Cathelic Total Abstinence Union of America, said teday that the declaration of the apostelic delegate is the most important ever prenounced by the church in this country, and he thought its effect would be far reaching.

MONCTON.

Moncron, July 18—Rev. George M. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, who stepped off here on their way to Charlottetown, left teday for their future home.

C. C. Carlyle, formerly of Kent county, who has been spending some months in New-foundland in the interest of immigration into Canada, pass through here last night on his way to the Northwest. Mr. Carlyle carries with him agreements signed by nearly one theusand young men and women in feundland who are willing to accept three years' engagements in the Northwest. He expects to see a large emigration of the young people of the ancient colony in this direction.

Two days of great racing are promised on the Monoten driving park by Pascal He-bert, under whose management the races in June passed off se satisfactorily. The meeting will take place August 6 and 7, the difing will take place August 0 and 7, the different events being a free-for-all, purse \$250; a 2 35 class, purse \$150; 2 30 class, purse \$150; 2 40 class, purse \$125; 3 minute race, purse \$100, and a running race, purse \$200—in all \$975 for six events. Mr. Hebert's square treatment of his patrons in June will no doubt have the effect of bring-

ing together a big field of herses.

The bedy of the ten-year-old adopted son of Phillip Richard of St. Mary's, Kent county, was found in the river near his home yesterday. The child had been play-ing en a ratt of deals the day before, and it is supposed fell into the water unobserved as when search was made for him he was newhere to be seen.

NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Secretary Carlisle Approves of the New Design.

WASHINGTON, July 18.-J. A. Johnson chief of the bureau of engraving and print ing, today received from Secretary Carlisle
the latter's approval of a new design for the
one dollar silver certificates. This design
represents history instructing youth. Histery is represented by a female figure in a reclining position with her right arm around a youth and left extended forward, pointing teward the city of Washington in the background, showing the dome of the capitol and the Washington menument. The berder censists of wreaths extending all around the note, in each of which is the name of some prominent man who has fig-ured in the history of the country as a statesman, author, inventor or sailor

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, and Bad Blood are promptly cured by Burdock B'ood Bitters, which acts upon the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, curing all their dis-

There are in the United States, as a whole, 17,380 foreign bern persons to each 160,000 native born.

over 30 occupants.

DEBS

Sent to Ja

President Happy-

Debs Endorse

POND CREE United States command of has been deta road, missed Creek train merning by feet. Two ex within two outskirts of t special train the shots expl the train, but blew out a the rails pletely dem exploded The wreckers night with a f and the dynamin full view of it could not b and the trains CHICAGO.

Geerge W. Sylvester Keli U., were co Judge Seaman court, for v The four lead went to jail in offered them t day, when th charge of con at \$3,000 but and the court jail, but before Judge Seama take them out time in order t This merning filed an inform efficers of the r junction and

was issued, a iunction were yesterday to brought Dabs who have been his brother of read to the cou christ. When Mr. M ing of the infor Peck, represen Santa Fee syste petition for wr defendants on be punished. f ing the gener the Santa Fe.

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The formal p when atterney asked that they sonal recogniza decided to set fixed bail at \$3 committed to j The attorney clients could no did net cerrobe would give bail bail. A telegra sent by Debs Ment., as foller General mans strike is not se plete paralysis v are out of sight.

ENID, July

trains.

and bomb ale Island road in the burning of of Waukomis st last night b bridge was burn a passenger trai were transferi today. The abandoned free pany of Un Fort Leavenwood ing. Mayor Fr received this r Lowe in reply and federal aid regarding the st "I have request company and it dent to ebey request. I ho the company t GUTHRIE, Ot Lowe has ord Enid and Roun company of t gun and was There is conste idea of active a grows worse at ne respect for erders to shoot INDIANAPOLI Killip, one of t Hawkins on ch

lieve that Mcl affair than has AUSTIN, Tex presented with by the officers response he ter ture. He pred martial law wo Kansas, Celer anarchists of (and "bespatte city with He alluded and his having Judge Cooler acts, saying the It was a danger which had not years. The revolution soo ment of the diverts the atte

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Happy—Dastardly Attempt at Train Wrecking.

Debs Endorsed as a Candidate for Governor

road, missed death at the hands of the Pond Creek train wreckers at 1 o'clock this morning by less than two hundred feet. Two explosions of dynamite occurred within two hundred yards at the southern outskirts of the city immediately after the special train carrying the troops from Eaid to Pond Creek station had passed. One of the shots expleded immediately under the the shots exploded immediately under the the train, but did no damage, but the other blew out a cattle guard and shattered of commerce, each division to choose two the rails and would have com-pletely demolished the train had it exploded a few seconds earlier. The wreckers were decidedly bold. The night with a full meon was as clear as day, and the dynamiters touched eff their shots in full view of the train, when so close that it could not be stopped until it had crossed the spots. The cattle guard was replaced and the trains moved regularly this mern-

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CHICAGO, July 17.—Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, L. W. Rogers and Sylvester Keliher, the officers of the A. R. were committed to jail today by Judge Seaman, in the United States circuit ceurt, for violation of the injunction issued by Judges Wood and Gresscup.

The feur leaders of the strike in reality went to jail in default of bail, for the court offered them their liberty until next Monday, when they will have a hearing on the charge of contempt. Their bail was fixed at \$3,000 but the men refused to give it,

and the court committed them. Debs and his companions were taken to jail, but before they left the court room Judge Seaman instructed the marshal to take them out of the jail at any reasonable time in order that they may have an oppor-

tunity to consult their attorneys.

This merning District Atterney Milchrist filed an information in court charging the efficers of the union with violating the injunction and asked for a writ of attachment for contempt. It was not necessary to issue a writ for Debs, for he was in court when the information was filed. When the injunction was issued by Judges Gresscup and Woods the usual chancery summens was issued, and those named in the injunction were directed to appear in court yesterday to answer. That was what brought Debs into court with the attorneys who have been retained to defend him and his brother officers. The information was read to the court by District Attorney Mil-

When Mr. Milchrist had finished the reading of the information, Attorney George R. Peck, representing the receivers of the Santa Fee system, took the floor and read a petition for writs of attachment against the defendants on the behalf of that railroad. The petition asked that the defendance be punished for violating the order ap-pointing the receivers, as well as for violating the general injunction as it applies to the Santa Fe. A number of acts of violence were alleged and interference with

The formal preceedings began at 2 o'clock, when atterney Irvin, for the defendants, asked that they be released on their personal recognizance. Judge Seaman finally decided to set the case for next Monday and fixed bail at \$3,000 each. The feur men made no attempt to furnish bail and were

committed te jail until Monday.

The attorneys for the defendants said his clients could not secure bondsmen, but Dabs did not corroborate that when asked if he would give bail. He said he would not give bail. A telegram was produced in court, sent by Debs on July 7 to North Butte. Mont., as follows:

General managers are weakening, If this strike is not settled in forty-eight hours com-plete paralysis will follow. Potatoes and you are out of sight. Save your money and buy a

ENID, July 18.-The way of the terch and bemb along the line of the Rock Island read in the Cherekee strip continues, the burning of a foot bridge one mile nerth of Waukomis station shortly after midnight last night being the latest outrage. The bridge was burned just after the passage of a passenger train going south, and was com-pletely destroyed. The passenger trains were transferred at the burning bridge teday. The railroad company has abandoned freight traffic. Another company of United States troops from Fort Leavenworth will arrive here this evening. Mayor Franke of Pond Creek has received this message from acting Governor Lowe in reply to his request for territorial and federal aid to enforce the city ordinance regarding the stopping of trains Saturday: company and its attorneys and the president to ebey your ordinance through our request. I hope a mandamus to compel the company to stop in accordance with your

erdinance would be granted." GUTHRIE, Ot., July 18 -Acting Governor Lowe has ordered the militia at ence to Enid and Round pend. There is but one company of twenty-one boys, none over twenty-five years of age, who never shot a gun and was just organized last week. There is consternation in their ranks at the idea of active service. The tension of Enid grows werse and the people seem to have no respect for the regulars, who have no

erders to shoot. Indianapolis, July 18 -Daniel Mc-Killip, one of the coal miners arrested at Fontena last Thursday by U. S. Marshal Hawkins on charge of violating the federal court restraining order by interfering with the movements of trains on the Big Four, pleaded guilty before Judge Baker in the U. S. court teday. The federal officers here be-lieve that McKillip knews more about the

affair than has yet been told. Austin, Texas, July 18 .- Gov. Hogg was presented with a gold watch this morning, by the officers of the state militia, and in a response he teck a gleomy view of the future. He predicted that within six weeks martial law would be declared in California Kansas, Celerado and Illineis, and that the anarchists of Chicago would use dynamite and "bespatter the lefty buildings of the city with the blood of citizens."

He alluded to President Cleveland and his having ordered out the treops, and Judge Cooler's letter commedatory of the acts, saying that he felt humilitated over it, It was a dangerous invasion of state rights, which had not been dene for one hundred years. The governor predicted a great revolution soon, and pessibly dismember-ment of the republic unless a foreign war diverts the attention from international dis-M DANVILLE, Ill., July 18 —The last two companies of militia here have been sen

DEBS AND HIS MEN

Sent to Jail in Chicago in Default

of Bail.

President of the A. R. U. Apparently

Happy—Dastardly Attempt at

home. The C. and E. I. shops have started up with new men and it is said but few of the old ones will be taken back. C. and E. I. engineers and firemen in large numbers made applications for positions teday.

Chicago, July 18.—Messrs. Debs, Howard, Rogers and Keliher were brought frem the county juli at three o'olock this afternoon to Commissioner Herne's effice teday by Marshal Arneld for the purpose of censulting with their attorneys, who again

sulting with their attorneys, who again insisted on their giving bail, but the priseners declined. Debs' wife and sister called to see the prisener. In a conversation Mr. Debs said: "We are getting along years included." getting along very nicely, and like it, because we meet so many people of different classes of society. I think the strike will POND CREEK, O. T., July 17.—Troop A, United States cavalry, of Fort Reno, under command of Capt. J. O. MacKey, which has been detailed to guard the Reck Island ultimately have a very beneficial effect on congratulation and contribution, one containing a check for \$500."

WASHINGTON, July 18 -Representative Phillips of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill for a non-partisan commission to collect information and consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented more members and te appoint a lawyer. A majority of the commission shall not belong to one political party; its members shall be salaried at \$5,000 a year and its life shall net be longer than two years. The bill pre-vides that the commission shall investigate questions pertaining to immigration, receive patiently and grant hearings to representatives of various interests.

CHICAGO, July 18.—At eight o'cleck to-night Gen. Miles appended his signature to the general order removing the federal troops from Chicago. The infantry will take trains for their posts and the cavalry and artillery will march to Fert Sheridan and remain there until such times as Gen. Miles thinks it best that they be sent to

their posts.

The order for breaking camp came from the department, after General Miles had informed the department that he thought the situation had so far improved that it was perfectly safe to withdraw them from the city. The cavalry and artillery will be taken as soon as possible. The troops from the east will return to their old stations. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 18.—Tenight Adjutant General Orenkorff issued an order directing the entire second brigade, Illinois state troops, and the first battalion of naval militia, on duty at Chicage, to preceed to their homes at ence, using special trains.

San Francisco, Cal., July 18.—The preliminary examination of Kuex and Worden, the strikers, who are accused of murder in having wrecked a train and caused the dis-

aster at Sacramento a week ago, began at Woodland this afternoon. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 18 -At a mass meeting of switchmen today resolutions were adopted declaring the strike off at this point as far as they are concerned. The local efficers of the A. R. U. were denounced for

Los Angeles, Cal., July 18.—Judge Ress teday sentenced John Heward and Engineer Martin Kelly, guilty of contempt of court for violating his injunction at Barstoff, to eight months each in jail.

Northumberland Co.

most estimable ladies, Mrs. George B. been a resident of this town for about 15 youngest only two weeks old. The smypathies of all classes go out to the serrowing husband and bereaved family and

The garden party at the grounds of Hon. L. J. Tweedie was a great success; the day was beautiful, almost too warm, but still the ice cream venders did not think so. There was a large attendance, and the St. Andrew's courch congregation, in whose in-terest it was held, has every reason to be thankful for the amount realized. Paris green and patience have gained the

victory over the festive petate bug, and he is no longer seen sitting on the fences in his striped blazer, nibbling the young and sucluent sprouts. Ships are very scarce on the Miramichi

ust new and work in that line is much depressed. Picnics and moenlight excursions are now in order and steamboats are in

Hedley Parker of the New York Herald is in town teday. He is making his annual visit to his native shore and his impreved appearance shows that he has some one to ook after him. Mrs. Parker and family accompany him. He returns to his duties on he Herald next week.

Millet Salter has been confined to the house for a week. Mr. Salter's proverbial and practical philanthrophy has endeared him to all classes on the Miramichi and all join in hoping to see him out again at an early date in fully restored health.

Dear Sirs.—I was suffering very much from diarrhees, and could get nothing to cure me, A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely cured me. Thos. L. Graham, Melita, Man.

Twice is a woman dear-when she come to the house and when she leaves it. - Rus

Some people laugh to show their pretty teeth. The use of Ivory White Tooth Powder makes people laugh more than ever. It's so nice. Price 25c. Sold by druggists.

Go down the ladder when thou marriest a wife; go up when thou choosest a friend.— [Rabbi Ben Azal.

HUMPHREYS'

This Precious Ointment is the triumph of Scientific Medicine Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a CURATIVE

and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used over 40 years, and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction. For Piles-External or Internal, Blind

or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequaled. For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is Infallible. For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore

Nipples. It is invaluable. Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 1114 118 William St., NEW YORK CURES PILES.

WEDDED IN LONDON.

Marriage of Miss Sara Hamilton Taylor,

Daughter of the Late J. S. Taylor of Liverpool, a Gentleman Well Known in

(Middlesex Courier, June 29th.) The recollection of the much-loved late Dr. Taylor ne doubt was the cause of the great interest centered in the marriage of Miss Taylor on Wednesday last at the old parish church of Willesden, and the crewds of spectators who thronged the precincts of both the church and house were evidently congregated there out et respect to one whose memory will ever remain green in the minds of all who live in er around the neighborhood of Willesden. Amid a beautiful day, kissed by a sun whose het rays were tempered by a cooling breezs, nature seemed all leveliness, and bright smiles and cheerful faces were the order of the day. If happiness on this day in a girl's life is any criterion of what the life is to be in the years to come, then many of the budding wemanhood of England might well envy Miss Taylor, whose bright and cheerful auspices were, we feel sure, but an opening to what is to follow in her future life. The marriage was fixed for two e'clock, and punctual te time the bride, Sara Hamilton Taylor, only daughter of the late J. S. Taylor of Liverpool, and sister of the late Dr. Taylor of Willesden, passed up to the chancel steps, where the bridegreem, Robert James Twyferd, claest sen of the late Thomas Twyferd of Biddulph, Staffordshire, was awaiting his future wife. The interior of the church at this spet presented a beautiful appearance, for here the artistic hand of Mr. Hudson, florist, of the High road, Willesden, had by means of four 12 ft. road, Willesden, had by means of four 12-ft. high Kentias, hydrangeas, Lilium auratum, coleus, Pteris tremula and other species, gladioli, marguerites, and fuchias literally transformed this interesting part et the church into a garden of blessem, radiant in splender and rich with hues which second to rich with hues which second.

rich with hues, which seemed to vie with each other in levely competition for favor. her five maids, stood, and he who was detined to play such an important part in the proceedings was there with his best man ucas Calcraft. Music greeted the processien as it entered the church, and the ser vice was fully choral. The time-henered hymn, The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden. being capably, rendered by the choir, the ceremony being performed by the Very Rev. Archdeacen Atlay, M. A. The bride, whe was given away by Dr. Brookfield, were a lovely white satin costume, trimmed acres the bedice with real orange blessem, this trimming being brought up to the left shoulder, terminating in an up-standing bunch of flowers. The skirt was rimmed with a wreath of orange-blossom and a court train of brecaded satin was atached. Over a wreath of blessom in her hair was thrown a tulle lace veil, her only ornament being an exquisite diamend star, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids, Miss Newton, Miss Evans, Miss Leveaux, Miss F. Hamilton (ceusin, from Canada), and Miss Dora Twyford (niece of bridegroom) were attired in cream crepon, trimmed with satin, the broad sashes matching the trimming. Large picture hats of straw, trimmed with lace and roses, were also worn, the shade of the roses in the case Misses Evans and Leveaux being pink, and the Misses Hamilton and Twyford being Fraser, died this evening after an illness of about two weeks. Deceased was a daughter of the late Dr. Jack of Fredericton and has of white flowers, erchids, roses, pancrat of white flowers, erchids, reses, pancratiums, stephanetis, tubereses, orange-blossom years. She was a lady of most exemplary Christian character, forward in every good work and of extremely charitable nature. She leaves a family of eight children, the beuquet of dark red and cream reses, with asparagus fern, tied with cream ribbon. Two other bridesmaids carried red and pink reses tied with cream ribbens, and the remaining two pale pink roses and fern, hung with cream ribbons, and in addition to this each lady wore a gold bangle, thrown acress which was a spray of forget-me-nots in turqueise and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. There were also in the church a number of guests whose dresses were very handsome. but unfortunately we were not close enough to give with any semblance of accuracy a description of their costumes, but w could not but notice the levely bouquets carried by Miss Taylor (red, pink and cream roses), Mrs. Taylor (white and heliotrope), Mrs. Watson (a posey of pale pink roses, with asparagus and maidenhair fern and bronzy feliage), Miss Coleman (posey of pale pink roses and colored feliage, bunched with green ribbon), and Miss Bennett (a rich bouquet of white marguerites and white pæonies. Miss Coleman's dress consisted of heliotrope silk, trimmed with pink and green shot moire. Mrs. Taylor, a handseme Bengaline, trimmed with black lace and jet; her beuquet of white flowers, tied with black ribben, being very fine. She alse were a pretty black lace bennet, trimmed with white flowers. Miss Tayler was attired in green silk, shet with the palest pink, the bedice being trimmed with Venice point cream lace—a hat of cream lace and pink reses being a very pretty set off te a hand-seme cestume. Mrs. Garrould came in black silk and silver; Mrs. Brookfield, black silk; Mrs. Twyford, grey silk; Miss Eave-staff, electric blue silk, and Mrs. Wright, a noticeable and levely black silk, with crimson velvet sleeves and bennet to match. Miss Alice Hamilton, a pale green Surah, trimmed with white lace; her cream hat,

> At the conclusion of the ceremony a recherche breakfast was partaken of at the house of the bride, and shortly before six o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Robert Twyford left for the honeymoon, which will be spent in the Scilly Islands, the journey probably being broken at Penzance. The going away costume was particularly handsome, consisting as it did of a fawn cloth, through which they have ally tiny blue silk threads were drawn which added not a little to the general effect. The waistcoat of blue silk was overlaid with ace. The hat, a fawn colored straw, was rimmed with fawn meire ribben, lace,

with its lace wings and marguerites, was much admired. This lady also carried a

levely bouquet. Among others we ineticed

wings, and exquisite pink reses.
[The Courier gives up half a column of its space to a list of the presents to the The Willesden Chronicle of the same date

thus editorially refers to the wedding; dred in number, and indeed the wedding was a most important parechial event. Dr. Taylor, the bride's brether, especially and indeed the whole family, have ever been to the ferefrent in benefitting the parish and aiding the deserving, and the hospital is one monument in particular to their bountiful energy. We wish the newly wedded pair a mest prosperous and happy life."

1657 and 1663 and displayed a pearl silken standard, on which was beautifully painted the ceat of arms of the family, the work of the artist, Mrs. A. M. Wiggins of New Hampshire. The family hymn was sung to the tune of Dennis, Miss Mary Locke Wiggins of Roxbury playing the accompaniment. There were also songs and readings handed down in the family for three cent.

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The Sun Printing Co.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE GREAT WIGGINS FAMILY.

Their Remarkable Convention at Boston a Few Days Ago.

Kinsmen Assemble From Every Quarter-The Wiggins are Eminent Everywhere -Their Claims of Long Descent.

The convention of descendants of Governor Themas Wiggins of 1631, the first governor of New Hampshire, which was composed of representative families in the United States and Canada, and held at Boston a few days ago, appears by the press to have been of more than usual interest. "Agreeably to announcement it took place at Young's hotel, one of the finest in the city, the bur-den of the details having fallen on the secretary, Rev. J. H. Wiggins, and Gen. J. W. Wiggins, who were on hand shortly after neen to receive the kinsfelk-who began early to arrive rrom fome thirty towns and cities in New York, New Jersey and New England, Canada being represented by Prof. E. Stone Wiggins of Ostawa and his charming wife, of whom was heard so much a few years ago in connection with the marriage bill and her success in having it passed by the parliament of Canada. Both are descendants of Governor Taemas Wiggins. Three hundred guests were present. On the tables in the drawing room were piles of relics, including the family bible of 1609, printed earlier than the authorized version, a revolution-ary musket, venerable deeds, pictures, jewels, watches, glassware, china, etc. Among these present were many of the nuch admired. This lady also carried a learned professions, merchants, retired millionalres from different parts of the union. the most remarkable being Mrs. Mary Fullerton of Jamaica Plain, aged 98, whose father, Thomas Wiggins, was an officer in Washington's army. There were alse present three handsome young ladies, descendants of Pref. Thomas Wiggins of Princeton college, who entertained Washington at his house, and whose property suffered so much from the Hessian troops, whe, after the revelution, settled in Prince Edward county, Ontario, and other parts of western Canada. A. H. Wiggins of Boston was chief of a band of sixteen, of whom were Prof. Wiggins of Canada and his wife,

mostly young people, who were distinguishing knots of orimson and geld, the family armerial celors. THEY SIT DOWN TO DINNER. Premptly at five o'clock eighty-one per ons sat down to an elaborate dinner in the large banquet hall, which was decorated with large oil pertraits of Washington, "We describe elsewhere the marriage of minent statesmen and philanthropists. The chairman called the convention to order Parish Church. Wedding weather graced the with a gavel made from an apple tree from day, and the interest the ceremeny excited locally was shown by the crowds at the church, and later on at the bride's mother's house. The guests, toe, exceeded a hundred in number, and indeed the wedding was a most important and indeed the wedding and displayed a pearl silken was a most important.

uries, some of which were very beautiful and charmingly rendered. The historical incident referred to by William Cullen Bryant in his Pepular History of the United States, of Thomas Wiggins, son of the eld governor, threwing the English deputy governor Barefeet and Thomas Masen into the fire in in a dispute about the titles of lands in New Hampshire, ferming an amusing story, was read by Miss Mary Smith Robinson (Wiggins) of Middlesex. J. Bartlett Wiggins, the poet, read some of his clever compositions specially written for the event. Prof. Wiggins, of Canada, in his address traced the family geneaolegy to Saxen times, and quoted frem Fergusen's English Surnames in which that author says: "From the Anglo-Saxon Wig. war, Wiga, a warrior comes Wig. with its patrenymics Wigson and Wiggins. Wig. occurs among the ancestors of Cerdic, king of the West Saxons." The family crest, which was engraved on the menu, is a gold spur between two wings, which shows that they formerly waged war in the saddle and were the cavalry force which supported Harold at the

battle of Hastings. And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the se*.
When the blue wave rolls nightly o'er deep Galilee.

It is also shown from the records of the Herald office, London, that Rev. John Wickens, or Wiggins, the college chum of Prof. Wiggins says that in the last twenty years a great change has come ever the old Paritan families of New England, and that when he attended the Philadelphia University in 1868 such a convention of the Pariban and Canadian branches of the family became United Empire Loyalists after the | was given to Mr. Almon for a present of

would have been impossible, for the family adherents of George III., his ancestors who revolution, were estractised by the United books for the use of the secretary. On States branch till the present generation. When it is considered that revolt Rev. G. E. Lloyd, it was decided not to reagainst British rule first breke out in the Wiggins family at Dover, it is not of concurrent S. S. T. U. meetings of deanstrange that unnatural antagonism should reign for so long a period. Net only were Prof. Wiggins and his talented wife eceived with epen arms by the convention out there was the appearance of family pride with the Paritan family itself, that they were of English aristocracy, "of long descent." Expressions of prefound respect and even affection for "goed Queen Victoria" were general.

Prof. Wiggins further said it was frequently remarked to him in the drawingcome that "the actions of your ministers and the British commissioners on the Behring Sea dispute, is a guarantee that there will never be another war between us and Great Britain." As this is not the expres-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria Kingston Deanery Sunday School Union.

The annual meeting was held under the happiest auspices at the college, Rothesay, July 18. Ameng the clergy present were the Rev. G. E. Lleyd, Henry W. Little, W. Burns, S. J. Handford, H. Wainwright and J. A. Cresswell. The various schools were represented by Geo. Raymend, Mrs. Almon, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Cresswell, Miss Wetmere, Mrs. Kilpatrick; Miss Handford, Miss Sherwood, Mrs. Rebinsen, Miss Davidson and others. After luncheen in the college hall the members of the conference adjourned to a marquee erected en the

The general report for the past year was read by Geo. Raymond and showed a satisfactory state of the work in the deanery

generally.

Favorable reperts were made of the scheels

Studbalm, Rother in the parishes of Sussex, Studhelm, Rethesay, Quispamsis, Upham, Springfield, Hampton and Clifton. Several schools reported having to be closed on account of sickness. Hammond River was reported in a fleurishing condition, with an attendance of forty children; also Gondola Point, where Mr. Matthews is doing an excellent work. Smithtown, under Mrs. Robinson, was deing well. The rector of Kingston spoke of the neeed of more teachers. The rector of Springfield advecated the more thorough ise of Bishop Doane's manual in the schools at the present time.

The rector of Rothesay advocated the claims of the fereign and demestic mission fund upon the Sunday schools. Considerable discussion fellowed upon a

proposed revision of the constitution in order to meet the changes which are taking place in the circumstances of the country missions. The standing vote of the meeting antagonism ery fer current year. The Rev. S. J. Handford was re-elected president and Miss

Louisa Wetmore, secretary.

The next meeting of the union will be held at Oak point in August.

The examination for the Bishep Kingden prize scheme will be held on the second Saturday in September. The proceedings of the day were very interesting and the members of the conference separated with very warm feelings of regard for the kind reception they had met with at Rethesay. The visitors were much impressed with the beauty of the college grounds, and the evidences of the success of the institution, which were to be seen on all sides.

Great Britain." As this is not the captession of politicians but of the solid United States Puritanism of beld New Eogland, it is of national significance.

Having suffered over two years with constitution, and the doctors not having helped me, I concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitbers, and before I used one bottle I was cured. I can also recommend it for sick headache. Ethel D. Haines, Lakeview, Ont.

Never step people who are hurrying along the street and detain them for ten or wenty minuter.

I was attacked severely last winter with Diarrhoes, Cramps and Colic and thought I was going to die, but fortunately I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and now I can thank this excellent remedy for saving my life. Mrs. S. Kellett, Minden, Ont.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not-is responsible for the

2. If any person orders his paper discon qinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount. whether it is taken from the office or not.

----SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters said te contain money remitted to this effice, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money to THE SUN to do se by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk. Subscribers are hereby notified net to pay

their subscriptions to any person except s regularly accredited traveller for THE SUN. Whenever possible, remittances should be made direct to THE SUN office by pest effice order or registered letter.

THE WEEKLY SUN

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THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 25, 1894.

THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

There is no natural feature of this country with which mest readers of THE SUN would claim to be better acquained than with the St. John river. It crosses the province from the southwest corner to the southern shere, and with its tributaries penetrates every county in New Brunswick except one. It 'drains an area equal in size to Nova Scotia. It is the greatest of the many water courses by which the product of the eastern ferests of North America are transported to the ceast. It is 150 miles lenger than the John is 26,000 square miles, whereof 7,638 Hudson, contains with its tributaries 450 lie in Maine. Over one half, or 13,200 miles of water navigable by steamboats, and square miles of the basin is above Andover. ne less than 2,630 miles of stream navigable The Maduxnekeag, Eel River, Pokiek, Kesof ever a thousand square miles each. largest has a basin much ever two thousand square miles in extent. There are at least Tebique, and is the only tributary below the thirty-eight tributaries knewn and followed Tobique credited with more than a thousand by cance men, and several ethers which, if net caneeable, are sought by fishermen. It the deepest water found in the St. John sysseparates the two greatest game preserves east of the Recky mountains. To many people the St. Jehn river means the bedy of that the St. Jehn at the mouth of the St. water between St. John and Fredericton. Francis is 142 feet below the source of the Better informed persons are more or less St. Francis, and 308 below Chamberlain acquainted with the river as far as Grand lake at the head of the Allagash. There is Falls, which to the non-travelled man from the seuthern counties appears to be a leng the St. Francis and St. John harbor way up stream. But Fredericten is really The drainage basin of the river and its trinear the meuth of the river. At Andever butaries is still for the most part in weeds. seme progress in the ascent of the stream has been made. Grand Falls is half way from if not most of the upper tributaries. Mr. the seurce to the mouth. One-third of the area Bailey does not believe that there is a tridrained by the St. John is above Grand Falls. which, by the way, is the largest cataract east of the Mississippi except Niagara, and clad in a dense growth of trees. He fears possibly ene in Labrader. Many of these that when the forests are cut away serious facts will be new to people who thought floods will occur, and observes that a rise of that they were acquainted with the St. Jehn. We have ourselves just learned them out of a book.

This beek was written by Mr. J. W. Bailey (Cambridge, Riverside press, 1894). and has just made its appearance. The author is a son of Dr. L. W. Bailey of the University of New Brunswick, and brings to his task a good equipment in the way of scientific knewledge. But the great few were of considerable impertance. But value of his work comes from the fact that he has been there. Without obtruding his personal experiences on the reader, the auther shows at every page that he is giv- We reprint today from the Toronto Mail ing the results of observation and experience. He knows what streams can be navigated by a cance and how far; what and where the difficulties and dangers are, what are the inducements of each stream and lake to the hunter, the fisherman, the lever of nature, the lever of adventure, and the naturalist. He knews the labyrinthine courses which may be taken by the cancelst on the Madawaska, the St. Francis, the Tobique, the Allagash and other streams, whereby with short portages and a knowledge of the diverting twists and turns of the stream, the man with the cance may make long deteurs to bring him back to his starting point, or may leave the basin of the St. John for that of the St. Lawrence, the Restigeuche, the Miramichi er the Penebscot. The St. John river has never until new formed the subject of a published work. If it has waited leng it has waited well, for this young man, who has spent many summers in exploration of the main stream and more than fifty tributarles, has some gift for description, and manages to give pretty full details without the monoteneus iteration which we are compelled to expect from a guide-book. Mr. Bailey's own experience as a canee navigator, naturalist and sportsman, enable him to divine what the people who fellow him mest want to know. At the same time he does not lose sight of the general reader whe desires to add to his local geographical knowledge. Some of the facts mentioned at the beginning of this article have interest from the latter point of view. The plan

adopted in the book, as explained by the author, is to treat the river first as a whole and in comparison with other rivers, as the Saguenay and the Hudson, and then in detail by sections, each section including some pertion of the main river, or a principal

ributary or group of smaller enes. Mr. Bailey begins his description at a peint in the State of Maine, where seven or eight small pends form what he considers te be the real source of the St. John. This is at the source of the Baker branch, eighteen miles above Baker lake, which is often erroneously speken of as the head of the St. John river. From these ponds, following the course of the stream, it is 218 miles to the Grand Falls and 446 to St. John harber. The ponds are 150 miles in a direct line from the Atlantic coast and 82 from the St. Lawrence. It is more than 50 miles from the seurce of the river to the first settlement on its banks, but the country for another fifty miles is practically uninhabited. Here and there, at intervals of many miles, selitary cabins are found, some of the occupants which have never seen a railway

er a telegraph wire, or a photegraph, or even an erdinary highway read. But these weed dwellers knew a great deal about cance navigation and are well versed in the science of rafting legs. One hundred miles from the source of the St. John it has received branches affording in all nearly 100 miles of additional "caneeable" water. At this point it is joined by one of the main tributaries, the Allagash, a stream which at certain seasons is as large as the main river. Four miles further the explorer meets the first carriage read. The Allagash drains 1,450 miles of the state of Maine. The St. Francis river drains 700 square miles of one state and two previnces and, with its branches, affords some 100 miles of cance navigation. The Great Fish river ranks sixth among the tributaries and drains 950 miles, while the Madawaska takes fifth place, with 1,140 miles to its credit. Frem the description it would appear that 150 to 200 miles of canoe travel is furnished by this stream, nteresting te sportsmen and teurists is Green River, and so are many others which which do not rank in the first class for size. Our neighbors in Maine own the greater part of the Aroesteek stream and basin, the longest branch of the St. John river and the one draining the greatest area. The Tebique, a loyal British stream, which enters the St. John only a few miles from the Areostock, is a close competitor for the place of honor in some respects, but it drains only 1,560 square miles to the Aroestook's 2,160, and is classed second among the branches. The Tobique has, however, great advantages for the teurist if he is after salmon. The total drainage area of the St. wick. Nashwaak and Oromocte have special interesting features. The Jemseg and Grand other streams but the Aroestoek and the square miles. Lake Temisceuata contains tem, and the next is the southern termination of Kennebeccasis Bay. It is estimated a fall of between 500 and 600 feet between The ferests are practically intact on many butary of any importance, even below Fredericten, whose drainage basin is not half

Ohio would submerge everything at Fredericton but church steeples. THE CANADIAN TARIFF OF 1894.

water such as semetimes happens on the

The tariff bill passed at Ottawa during the present session underwent a number e changes after its introduction. The alterations made in committee were many and the measure, as it finally passed the committee, preserves by far the greater number of reductions proposed in the original bill series of tables giving the changes from the tariff which was in force when the session opened to the one new in operation, which is the result of the legislation of this session. The statement as presented appears to be nerfectly fair and accurate, and if it were prepared with a bias it would not be a bias in favor of the government, which the Mail dees not support. It will be observed that the greatest reductions have been made in the material and tools of trade used by the farmers. Here the cut in the duties has peen a decided one, which no doubt has had some effect on the revenue. There is also substantial reduction in the duty on many articles of clothing, on some articles of foed, sugar for instance, and en a great number of miscellaneous articles. Any fair man who studies the table will reach the conclusion that the government has carried out the pledge to reconsider the tariff with the view of mitigating the excessive rates. Of course the changes will not ge far enough for these who want free trade with or without direct taxation. Equally of treme protectionists. Nor will they suit those who oppose the government without regard to reasons. But, whether the tariff is satisfactory or not, these who thought the eld one toe high will be ebliged to say that this one is better.

A busy man usually prefers telling a lie

MR. GRANT AND PROHIBITION.

Rev. E. J. Grant discusses today the tem perance committee's report submitted to the Southern Baptist association. This report stated that Sir John Thompson had infermed a prohibition delegation that their pro pesition for immediate suppression of the liquer traffic could not be entertained, "as it was not clear how the amount of money new received from the traffic was to be made up in the event of its being suppressed.' This was not an adequate statement of Sir John Thempsen's position, and THE SUN said so at the time. Mr. Grant today quetes from a full report of the premier's reply, one sentence in which the question of he displacement of the revenue is mention ed. He emits from the middle of the one sentence quoted the other reasons given against legislation during the present ession, but refers to them later en. Mr. Grant seems to admit that the question of providing a revenue was not brought in by the premier as an argument against the suppression of the liquor traffic, but as one of the matters which would prolong and increase the legislative work in connection with the enactment of the measure. The ether matters Mr. Grant mentions and makes light of, though the premier did not make any less of them than of the revenue question. The previsions for the enforcement of a prehibitory law seem to Mr. Grant te be simple matters. New it would be rather important to have this work carefully done as Mr. Grant must have learned, and of course as minister of justice the premier would see to it himself if it were embedied in a government measure. Mest of us who are not ministers of the crown or members of parlia ment are apt to think that the work of legislation and administration is simple and easy. Perhaps legislators take the same view of the duties of ministers of the gespel er newspaper men. Whether Sir John Thempson and his government are in favor of prehibition or net is a question to be determined by their conduct. Probably the cabinet, as well as parliament, is divided en the question. But it is not just to represent the premier as having objected to the suppression of the traffic on the ground of revenue, when this is not his true attitude, and is not the attitude of a single statesman or prominent public man. For the rest we have ne dispute with Mr. Grant. As he says, the whole matter rests with the veters, as de all other pelitical questions. Mean while it is reasonable to credit members of parliament with convictions of their own as to the possibilities of a prohibitory law. Some members may vote against prohibitery legislation for fear of the trade, Others support the resolutions with a view te obtaining the temperance vete. But inst as there are many private citizens-who have honest views of their own on the subject, se there are members of parliament in the same position. It does not fellew that a man is dishonest because he has been deemed by a majority of the electors several others nearly as much, while the Lake system drains a larger area than any suitable man to legislate for them. Mr. Grant is a temperance man who apparently has no doubt that a prohibitory law weuld prehibit, and who speaks of the enactment of such a law as the suppression of the traffic. He has shown his earnest. ness and sincerity by trying to make the two things mean the same thing in Kings county. A man who puts himself personally in the gap as he has dene is entitled to attention when he speaks. Nevertheless the enactment of a prohibitery law and suppression of the liquor traffic are net exactly the same thing. The first is the smallest and easiest part of the job. The last is a longer and harder task, and the one which prebably has more terrors for a conscientieus premier who wants to do his duty than the enactment of the law. THE SUN has for many years advecated prehibition. but it is not blind to the fact that the enactment of the law would be only the beginning of the work of suppression. It would be the first step of a wearisome struggle

final triumph. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Herbert does not get fair play new that the minister has reversed his order suspending the adjutant general. Every colonel in parliament who has not been re ported up to his work, as well as every civilian in and out of the house who likes to throw stones at a good mark is pelting him. The prebability is that the general's reperts en the state of the militia are just, and that these whem he reperts inefficient are so. The commander-in-chief is without doubt a thereughly competent man, and according to his lights a just one. If he has failed to distinguish between a citizen soldiery and the regular service he has dene so in commen with other commanders, while he has displayed more zeal than most of them in the attempt to realize an impossible and, perhaps, undesirable ideal. It seems to be clearly the duty of the gevernment and of the colonels in and out of parliament to make the best of General Herbert while he is here, to prefit as far as possible by his knowledge and zeal, and when his time is up to replace him with an officer frem our ewn ferce. A five years' experiment of a Canadian commander might well be tried. If it fails the country can revert to the present system. If the choice is well made there will be ne failure. It is no reflection on General Herbert to say that a Canadian better understands the work to be done than any stranger from the regular British army. The problem here is to take course they do not quite please some ex- a limited appropriation and a certain number of militia men, the best of whom are ebliged to earn their living in some regular employment, and to make the best possible military establishment out of the material.

A COAL MINE RAILWAY.

The federal subsidy for the extension

terially assist in the development of an impertant industry. It is hoped that the read may eventually be extended to Gibsen, making an outlet in several directions for the product of these extensive fields of coal. By this connection the eastern section of the Canadian Pacific railway would have convenient access to a fuel supply. If the coking qualities of the Grand Lake coal are as good as is generally believed, the development of the mines would be clesely ennected with the establishment of an iron smelting industry at St. John. Mr. Leckie, who is taking some interest in the exploration of the Grand Lake field, has also, it is believed, been seriously considering the prospects of an iron industry on the western side of the harber. This paper has already referred to the local advantages essed by Carleton for this industry, in essibility to the ere supply, as well as to ime and ceal in convenience to market and n climatic conditions. The value of the enterprise to this city and prevince and to the country at large will be much increased if along with the establishment of a great industry in Carleton there is also the development of the ceal mining and coking industry ufficient to supply one or more large blast furnaces. A matter of 50,000 tons of ceal year is not of se much importance in a well developed coal mining country, but this would give a great start to operations en the Grand Lake. Mr. Baird and Mr. Wilmot, who seem to have pressed this matter on the attention of the government may have their future reward in the view of a large coal mining community dispatch ing its products in several directions by more convenient and profitable routes than are now open.

ST. JOHN AND BARNESVILLE.

The railway subsidy bill centained one clause which was not included in the list forwarded by the Ottawa correspondents of the maritime province press. This is the subsidy to the St. John and Barnesville railway, for ten miles of which an offer of aid to the usual extent is made. The road when constructed will connect St. Martins with St. John and western points by the reute which many people think should have been adopted in the first place. Incident ally the read would bring the people of this city and to visitors from ether place within easy reach of the mest charming in land summer place in the maritime provnces. The lake region about Loch Lomond is a resert which is at this season a jey and cemfort to all who can get there. If it were accessible by rail, this neighborhood could not help becoming a favorite place of residence in the het season. The railway to Barnesville is no new idea. A provincial ubsidy was voted to it long age, but it was seless without the federal supplement The St. John members have had the matter brought within range of serious considera-

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT has been neering at the minister of figance as a New Brunswicker, and at the government as a maritime prevince government. The charge is not a serious ene, inasmuch as public men from New Brunswick and the other maritime previnces have shewn themselves te be the very best of Canadians. Sir Richard Cartwright, who is, for an ex-minister, intensely narrow and sectional, is the author of a striking expression in which the maritime provinces and the west are described as 'shreds and patches and ragged remnants.' While this was a remark that clung to the memory Sir Richard's celleagues have reach ed the conclusion that it was rather infe-

As the promoter and manager of a sym pathetic strike Mr. Debs leaves something to be desired. He called out the railway union men in order to make the railways step using Pullman cars. This was because the men who make Pullman cars were or strike. The Pullman employes are back to work, but Mr. Debs is trying to keep up his sympathetic strike. We have with varying fertunes and many hearttherefore, this anemaly that frem breaking disappointments before the day of sympathy with the men who make cars Mr. Debs is trying to keep the public frem using them. It was because the demand for Pullman cars was small that the cempany reduced wages. The sympathetic methods will hardly meet this treuble.

licitons.

It is announced that "the Tuppers" have compelled the premier, Mr. Foster and Mr. Bewell to accept the French treaty. This would be a considerable achievement, but is rendered lighter by the fact that one of the Tuppers is a colleague, and the other a fermer colleague of the ministers mentioned The real triumph for the Tuppers is that they cause Mr. Laurier and all his sup porters from Quebec, all being bitter op-ponents of the Tuppers, to support the

THE names of one thousand customer were found on the books of a single green goods cencern investigated by the New Yerk police. These patrons all pald in good meney for brown paper and sawdust. The transactions covered two years. But netwithstanding the publicity given to them the next two years will probably see an equal number of victims.

THE Religious Intelligencer says that the French treaty has the effect of reducing the duty on French wines. "This," it adds. "is opposed alike by the prehibitionists and the wine makers of Canada." The alliance of the prehibitionists and the wine makers is one of the relationships which the third party would designate "an unholy union."

THE esteemed Halifax Chrenicle wandered to a discussion of imaginary subscriptions made by certain Cape Breten contractors to tory election funds. Meanwhile no answer is furnished from Mr. C. W. Weldon concerning the \$5,000 Pacaud-Mer

MR. MCMULLEN'S view of the propesed railway from Norton to Havelock, as a rival to the Intercelonial, is werthy of an Ontario grit. Mr. Foster cannot hope to please s the New Brunswick Central railway to tra-verse the Grand Lake coal fields should ma-duty he may hepe to retain his opposition.

THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

Winspeare, charged with burglarizing the store of Wm. Martin & Son, was discharged by Judge Peters the 18th. Considering all the evidence his hener did not think it was sufficient to convict the prisoner and so discharged him. Mont. McDonald conducted the case for the prosecution and George A.

A former St. John man, James M. God ard of Anaconda, Montana, was a particip ant in an interesting event in Bridgetewn N. S., on July 16, when he was united in marriage to Miss Maude Heyt, eldest daugh-ter of Alfred Hoyt of that place. The ceremeny took place at St. James' church and the recter efficiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Nellie Heyt and the groomsman H. G. Harrison of this city. The pages were Miss Elsie Taylor and Master Robert Hoyt. A reception was held after the ceremon and was a very elaborate affair.

P. E. ISLAND CROPS THREATENED Several farmers at the market Tuesday predicted a failure of the car crop this season. The fields, they say, are turning red on account of the depredations of flies.

tock and apparently extract all the sap rom the plant. The effect is quite visible rom the readside. - [Guardian. The splendid prospect of the crops has uddenly become overcast by reason of the reappearance of the aphis. This pest has attacked the growing eats, both white and black, and also, in a lesser degree, so far, the barley. There seems to be no means of grappling with it upon a large scale. Richard Burke informs us that he is using emulsion of turpentine upon the turnip seed lants (of which he has four acres this year) apply this or any other specific ever thousands of acres of growing crop. We can enly hope that the weather may not prove Corey asked him how much he had faverable to the increase of this destructive and he replied \$100. Corey said he away. Between the aphis and the potate bug our farmers—particularly those who

DEATH OF EX JUDGE TAPLEY. The death occurred on Thuraday of David

depend for the most part upon eats and

Tapley, a well knewn resident of north end and a member of an old New Brunswick family. Mr. Tapley was bern at Sheffield, Sunbury county, on 12th of April, 1820. His tather, David Tapley, sr., a farmer and lumberman, was born in the same county, and his grandfather, James Rebert Tapley, was one of the early settlers on the St. John river from the United States. His mether. whose maiden name was Hannah Fletcher was from the same country, and many of her relatives are still living in New England. Mr. Tapley had a common English school education, tarmed till he was of age, and then, moving to St. John, commenced lumber surveying and the general lumber business, which he followed until 1856. In that year he was elected to the local legislature for the county of Sunbury, where he still ewned a farm and where his family resided in the summer time. He was again elected and served until 1861, when his second term expired. Mr. Tapley belonged to the liberal party of that day, and took an active and intelligent interest in public affairs, often speaking well and effectively in the legislature. A measure introduced by him, and which has proved very useful, was that reducing the number of members on a coroner's jury from twelve to seven. After retiring from the legislative field Mr. Tapley lived three or feur years lenger on the farm at Sunbury, and about 1864 I was appointed the first police 1864 | was appointed the magitrate and judge of the civil court of the eld city of Portland. civil in 1876, being then 56 years of age, he commenced the regular and formal study of the law, and in October, 1880, was admitted an atterney, and the following year was called to the bar. A man of good natural ability, very moderate in the expression of his views and very kind in his disposition, Mr.Tapley discharged the duties of magistrate quite acceptably to the people. By the union of the two cities in 1889 the effice ceased to

Deceased was a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and an henorary member of Union lodge, in which he was made a Masen many years age. Mr. Tapley was for many years a prominent member of St. Luke's church and one of its vestrymen. Mr. Tapley married in 1841 Miss Marg aret Ann Dalten, and they had seven chil dren, but only two sens survive. One of them, Frederick, chief clerk in the Intercelenial freight department here, is well knewn. The other is Herace, who is in the railway business at Nashua, N. H., and new in the city. In all the local concerns of Portland Mr. Tapley took a deep interest, and his advice was constantly sought by his neighbors. He had many friends, and by all of them he will be remembered with

THE CHARGES AGAINST COREY. The preliminary examination of George G

Cerey on the charge of fergery was taken up on the 18th inst. A. W. Baird and L. A. Currey appeared for the prisoner.

Dr. Jehn Berryman was the first witness. He said he knew Corsy. About ten years age he attended his wife, whe was ill. In payment for his services Cerey offered him watch and chain. He refused this, and eld Cerey he would have to make a settlement some other way. A few days after Corey gave him a note signed by John W. Vanwart. Corey said, "Here is Vanwart's Witness supposed it was the signa-John W. Vanwart, of Vanwart ture of John W. Bros., from the way Corey said it. Some time afterwards Corey get inte

eme trouble, and the witness then called upon Mr. Vanwart and presented him with the nete. He said it was not his, and that he did not sign it, and denied all knowledge ef it.

John W. Vanwart, ef Vanwart Bros.,

was next called. He remembered having s conversation some years ago with Dr. Jehn Berryman about a note. The note shown te him, he thought, was the same. He said the signature was not his, but it resembled his handwriting; not enough, hewever, to deceive anyone. He knew no other person by the name of John W. Vanwart. The case against George G. Corey, for having in his possession and uttering spuri-eus meney, was taken up after Mr. Van-wart had given his evidence in the other case. Sergt. Kilpatrick made the information, and gave evidence of finding the

money and papers in Cerey's house.

Henry F. Allbright, the Queens county man whe purchased the spurious cash from Corey, then went on the stand. He said he Corey, then went en the stand. He said he belonged to Sypher Cove, Queens Co. He was a farmer. He had heard of Corey by a letter from him asking him (Allbright) to come te the city. That was about a year ago. He came te St. John and saw Corey. He also came to St. John to see Cerey in October last. He next received a printed card from Cerey saying he would like to have him go into a speculation which would have him go into a speculation which would put \$5,000 in his pecket. The witness re-



MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURÉ BLUEFOINT, L. I., N.Y., Jan. 15, 1894.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gentlemen—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a Spavin. I gothim for \$30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The Spavin is gone now and I have been offered \$150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got \$120 for using \$2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.
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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.

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Sirs—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure
rith good success for Curbs on two horses and
tis the best Liniment I have ever used.

Yours truly, August Frederick.'

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Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, Hundreds of the insects gather on a single

plied to this card as before, saying he had means, but said he would try and raise some money and when he did he would let him knew. He signed the letter in a private mark which Carey gave him. wer he received other cards which stated \$500 would get \$5,000. He and his brother of keresene oil or anything else that he has raised enough money to make a trade, and he applied. But it is manifestly impossible to wrote to Corey saying that he would be apply this or any other specific ever thous-May 9th and saw Corey at his house. insect, or that, as last year, a sterm of wind | did not know whether or not he could de and rain may come up to blow or wash it anything with that amount, as he generally handled \$500, but he would see another party who kept the goods. Next day Corey said the man from whom he was to get the otatoes—are having an anxious time of it. goods was out of town, but his wife knew all about the business and he thought he could get the goods from her. Corey then gave him the contracts to sign and he signed them. He and Cerey met that night en Paradise Row. Corey told him to wait while he went into his house. He came back shortly and said he did well and had the goods with him. Then they went out by Lily lake and he got the "gooda" from Corey, giving him \$100 for them. Corey teld him to muss them up and steep them in a solution of coffee to make them look

I. O. G. T. Festival.

A successful strawberry festival under the uspices of Sea Shere Lodge, No. 81, I. O. G. T., was held in Vaughan's Hall, at St. Martins, on Tuesday evening, 17th inst. Before partaking of the strawberries, etc., the audience were entertained intellectually bo the fellowing short programme: Greeting song, by Mrs Dimeck, Misses Jennie Davies, Hannah Vail, Bessie Brewn, May Weed, Florence Vail, Georgie Vaughan and Wellington Vail, Miss Maggie Cutten, erganist; a recitation by Miss Nellie Burchill: dialogue, Texas Courtship, Miss Davies and Simpsen: recitation, Miss Lou Gilli instrumental duet, Miss Cutten and W Vail; dialegue, Reading the Will, Misses Davies and Burchell; recitation, Miss Davies; dialogue, An Old Weman's Com-plaint, Miss Gillis and W Vail; cherus, Every Man Should be a Templar. Then a very secial time was spent over strawberries, ice cream and other refreshments. Sea Shore lodge is steadily on the increase in number and interest. They propose having ler weather will render outdoor sports more enjoyable.

The F. C. Baptist Conference.

The annual meeting of the seventh district of the F. C. Baptist conference was held last week at White Head, Grand Manan. This district includes the St. John. Beaver Harbor and the Island churches, 14 in all. There was a large attendance at the meeting, Revs. G. A. Hartley, J. W. Clark, W. J. Halse, Jeseph Nebles, E. B. Gray, W. H. Perry and T. O. Dewitt being among the ministers present. The laymen included A. C. Smith, M. P. P., H. S. Clark, L. S. Smith and Capt. Leenard Dunphy from this city. The reports showed the largest accessions for many years, no less than 182 persons having been added by baptism during the year. The outlook is very enceuraging. The ladies of the Women's Missien Aid society organized a branch at White Head with a nembership of 17, with the prespect of many

"CANADA."

Part 8 Now Ready For Distribution. Send in Your Coupons as Soon as Possible and Secure a Copy.

The object of this series of Canadian fine art pictures is to provide the people of the deminion with a scenic and descriptive repreduction of the superb natural and artistic eauties of their own country, and the evidences of its material progress. Part 8, which is now ready, contains the

ellowing views: Old Magazine, Fort Cumberland, N. S. City Hall, Winnipeg. Grand Trunk Rallway Tunnel at Sarnia. Fraser Canyon, above Spuzzen, British Colmbia. Great Glacier of the Selkirks on the CPR. Falls on Howland's Mill Creek, near Water

Falls on Howland's Mill Creek, hear waterdown, Ontario.
Point La Boule, Saguenay River.
Murray Bay, Quebec.
Kanapaskis Falls, on the C P R.
Owen Sound Harbor.
Stoney Creek, Pritish Columbia.
Howard Lake, Toronto.
Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls.
High Water Reservoir, Mount Royal Park,
Montreal

Cape Trinity, Saguenay River. The Nova Scotia fishing schooner Amelia while making for Fermeux harbor, Nild.

a couple of days ago, struck a rock and foundered within two hours. Her crew of



UNITED Mr. Wilson

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WASHINGTO reading of the n the house t ihe committee ing resolution to be allowed port on the ta Resolved, Th make a report the house insis ask further co disagreeing vot that two hours said motion, as vote shall be ta tion prevail the the house confe Without fu taken on the and it was ag Immediatel rule the speak sen. The ar the wave and with the most cratic pleasur position take against the ter fermally reasons of the its disagreeme and ask for a

and upon that true, as the ge that there have on the part of haps almost a country, has b one party other. The departed. It ly expressed by the senate tha cratic party in could reconcili fore they brou full conference tion. While, these two me conference concernes and la part of the and the the majority house, that ment that cou ference comm tegether. It have felt it matter be from this h be perfect sible in a public, an some limi ment, whi to observe between say with ate on party had ourselves been agre democrat hope and American cratic sid finding or that wha ions, the sonal wis the senat tered and that they either by party cat small. successf did net senting th

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UNITED STATES TARIFF, next the duty upon ore and upon ceal and

Mr. Wilson Delivers an Important Speech to the House.

President Cleveland Implores the Democrats to Stand Firm.

Some Caustic Remarks by Mr. Reed-Now for the Battle.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—As seen as the reading of the journal had been completed n the house today, Mr. Outhwaite, from ihe committee on rules, offered the fellow-ing resolution, under which two hours were to be allowed to debate the conference re-

Resolved, That after the adoption of those resolutions, it shall be in order when the house conferees of house rule 4, 36t, the tariff bill, make a report of disagreement, to move that the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments to said bill in gross, and ask further conference with the senate on the the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments to said bill in gross, and ask further conference with the senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses thereon; that two hours of debate shall be allowed upon said motion, and without either motion the vote shall be taken thereon. Should such motion prevail the speaker shall at once appoint the house conferees, and the matter shall then, for the time being, pass consideration of the house.

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Without further ado the vote was the taken on the adoption of the special order, and it was agreed to without division. Imprediately after the adeption of the rule the speaker recognized Chairman Wilsen. The appearance of the chairman of the ways and means committee was greeted with the mest unbounded accents of democratic pleasure. With stoical fortitude Mr. Wilsen delivered his speech in support of the position taken by the house conferees against the senate amendments. After fermally announcing and reading the reasons of the disagreement Mr. Wilson said:

I move that the house further insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments and ask for a further cenference from them, and upon that metion I shall submit a few explanatory remarks to the house. It is true, as the gentleman from Maine has said, that there have been but two full conferences on the part of the senate and house. A tariff bill, of recent years at least, and per-haps almost always in the history of this ceuntry, has been a measure proposed by one party and resisted by the other. The present tariff legislation does not differ from the history departed. It is fully recognized and cordial ly expressed by the republican conferees of

the senate that it was the duty of the democratic party in both houses through their ewn special conferees, first, to try if they reconciliate their ewn difference be fore they brought to the attention of the full conference committee their proposed action. While, therefore, there have been but these two meetings of the full conference cemmittee since the first appointment of the conference committees, daily, protracted, earnest and laborious consultations on the part of the house conferees representing the majority party in the house, and the senate conferees, presenting the majority party in that house, as to the 634 amendments, in the

house, that we might reach some agreement that could be reported to a full conterence committee, when it should be called tegether. It is because no such agreement has been attained, it is because no such agreement seems at present in sight, that we

but there are important amendments pro-posed by the senate, which give this bill in the main a different character from what it had when it went from the house, on which amendments were up to this time to be divided, and it is because of these amend-

ments and because of the statement made us in all kindness or courtesy and I might almost say in sadness, that such was the condition of affairs at the other end of this capitol, that unless this house was willing to accept the senate bill practically and substantially as it passed the senate there was to be no tariff legislation at this session of congress. We did not feel, representing

the house of representatives that we could without a sacrifice of its dignity and of its equality as a legislative chamber respend to any such prepresition as that. (Applause on the democratic side). Least of all did we feel that in the great question of taxation, resting by the very theory of tree institutions. and by the very theory of free institutions, and by the language of the constitution, as a peculiar and original trust on the part of the representatives of the people, that we could for one moment entertain and agree to such a preposition. Aside from that question, the differences between the bill as

it passed the house and the bill as it comes back to us from the senate are so marked, are in the main se objectionable to tariff reformers in the country generally, that we could not, without the guidance and instruction of this house, agree to accept these differences and thus adopt a different and medified scheme of tariff referm.

The bill which comes back to us from the

next the duty upon ore and upon ceal and the duty upon silver lead ores and some of the duties in the woellen schedule, and especially to some of the duties of the iron and steel schedules, prominently these upon pig-iron, upon steel rails and upon cutlery and structural iron. But the great difficulty in the pathway of an agreement had been a proper adjustment of the sugar schedule. The house voted for free sugar, raw and refined. (Applause on the democratic side). It voted down the proposal of the committee on ways and proposal of the committee on ways and means for a gradual repeal of the bounty and a reduction by one-half of the duty on refined sugar. The senate has reintreduced into the proposed tariff bill a sugar schedule which, whether truly or net, has been accepted by the country, by the press, by the people, as unduly faverable to the great sugar trust. It proposed a duty of 40 per cent advalorem on all grades of sugar, a differential of one-eighth of a cent on refined sugar. tial of one-eighth of a cent on refined sugar in addition to a differential of ene-tenth of a cent en sugar imported from countries that pay an export bounty upon their sugar. There is reasonable ground for difference of

opinion among democrats as to whether any duty upon sugar should be placed in our tariff bill or net. It has always been centended by those who have been leaders in the great tariff reform movements in the country, that of all the articles yielding large revenue, sugar was the one article upon which an ideal democratic revenue tariff could be laced. It is our hope that we shall give them, if we succeed in passing any sort of a wise and proper tariff reform bill, a taste of so many other untaxed articles that protection can never exist again in this country.

It is not possible, Mr. Speaker, for any one to state accurately on the propose augar schedule of the senate what would be amount of duty upon refined sugar which would ensure as a protection to the great refining company of this country. Although I had not fully reached that conclusion when the house bill was prepared, I have no doubt myself today that business of sugar refining can be carried on as cheaply in the United States as in any other coun-

try in the world. Mr. Speaker, I shall not detain the house with any argument upon the other points of dispute between the two houses. I will simply, therefore, in closing call attention te the position in which we find ourselves today with reference to tariff taxation. This great question of tariff reform has been the burning, dividing question of American politics for the last three presidential campaigns.

While the necessities of the president's position have compelled him, as a matter of courtesy to the two branches of congress, to remain perfectly quiet during the discussion of these bills, he has felt it to be his duty to let the people of this country know exactly what his position is today and just as we were entering en the great work of cenferring between the twe houses. I had the hener to receive from him a long personal letter, which, with his consent, ebtained this morning, I will new place on the clerk's desk to be given to the

people of this country. (Great applause on the democratic side). The letter, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers and hand clapping on the democratic side, was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 19. (Personal)—To Hon. Wm. L. Wilson: Dear Sir—The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two houses of congress, for the purpose of adjusting difference on the subject of tariff legislation, makes it also certain that you will again be called upon the debug service in the conference of the conference

stogether. It is because no such agreement has been attained, it is because no such agreement seems at present in sight, that we have felt it our duty to bring the whole matter before the house and receive fresh from this house its instructions. I desire to be perfectly frank and as complete as possible in any statement I may make to the public, and yet I receiptize that there are some limitations to completeness of statement, which possibly it would be best for me to observe as this stage in the centroversy between the two houses. But I think I may say with truth and frankness and courtesy that if the conferees of the senate on the part of the majority party had been as free and as true as we equivalent the striff bill would have been agreed upon, in one day's session. That would have been astifactory to the democratic party and that would have given hope and ceurage and enthusiasm to the American people. (Applause on the democratic side.) But, sir, we were not long in finding out, greatly to our disappointment, that whatever might be the personal opinions, the personal togisment, the strong personal wishes of the democratic conferees of the senate, they came to us somewhat fettered and somewhat limited as to any action that they might agree to upon this bill, either by the supposed moral obligations of party caucus or the apprehension that there were feroes in the senate however small, yet powerful enough to resist successfully the passage of any bill, which did not make concessions to great corperations and trues interests, that we, as represented by the supposed by the senates, but there are important amendments proposed by the senates, which give the senates, but there are important amendments proposed by the senates, which give the senates, but there are important amendments proposed by the senates, which give the senates, but there are important amendments proposed to the senates were up to this time to be successfully and party dishonor.

The president then urged that there are important amendments prop

The president then urged that there could be no compromise on the question of free raw materials, and that sugar could be taxed properly without funning counter to democratic principles.

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter Mr. Reed obtained recognition and

was received with applause. He said that he took it for granted that Mr. Wilson had observed all the proprieties in having read a personal letter in public. He referred to "the remarkable spectacle" of the president addressing a letter to the house through his faithful servant of the committee of ways and means. We a such committee of ways and means. Was such a streke contemplated in the constitution, he asked. Republicans would have no com-plaints to make of the harsh language used towards the senate; that was a mat-ter between the senate and the president for history to decide who was right. By the censent of the president, an income tax would be had. Evidently the president in the controversy between the sugar trust, a home corporation, and the great corporation which was to ex-ploit the ceal mines of Nova Scotia, took the part of the Beston corporation.

"The gentlemen from West Virginia." he continued, "in the course of his remarks stated that the members of the senate were "fettered," but he did not state to what the "fetters" attached them. I hope when the cenference committee next The bill which comes back to us from the senate has not met the approval of the great tariff reform sentiment of this country. It has not been accepted by these who through has not been accepted by these who through defeats and victory have followed this standard with so much of enthusiasm for ten years past, as the fruition of their of the "fetter" is. (Laughter and efforts, as the performance of their pledge, applause on the republican side.) and as the full and substantial realization of the senate bill is what the countheir great victory. It remains for me simply to add that the chief points in controversy between the representatives of but the house bill was so bad that almost he dominant party in the two houses and thus between the conference committees of the two houses was first the sugar schedule;

The disagreement to the senate amend
The disagreement to the senate amend-

ments was agreed to without division. The speaker then appointed former conferees on the subject and regular order was taken At 5 o'cleck the house adjourned.

AT CAMP BAYSWATER.

Sun Reporter Spends a Day With the Grammar School Cadets.

The Bathing Parade—How the Boys Spend the time.

"Halt!" It was the voice of the sentry on guard. The command was given in a clear, ringing, military tone. The Sun-man halted and leeked about him. He was on the confines of Camp Bayswater. Before him stood the yeuthful sentry with rifle in hand, ready to dispute his entrance inte the grounds. A few reds distant, situated on the brow of the hill, were the white canvass tents of the officers and men. The pencil pusher signified his desire of entering the camp, whereupon the yeuthful sentry conveyed this intelligence to his superior efficer, and immediately THE SUN man was informed that he might pass the lines in safety and without fear of melestation, and having vouchsafed this infermation the sentry centinued his march. As the reporter appreached the tents Major Devitt advanced to meet him with a

distinctly military step, a bearing which was not altegether assumed. He extended a very hearty welcome.

The various tents were then visited. There are sixteen all teld-twelve bell tents, three A tents and one marquee. They are the regular military tents, having been obregular lithings were the pever ment for camp purposes. A prize is to be given to those who keep their tent the neatest during the twelve days' drill, and if the boys centinue to keep their tents as neat as they were found vestiday in will be their tents. they were found yesterday, it will be ne easy matter to determine who shall receive

easy matter to determine who shall receive the prize. The uniforms, blankets, etc., were all neatly felded up and deposited in their proper places, and the swords and belts were hanging on the tent peles. On the greund was a pile of spruce beughs, which, with a blanket spread over them, constitute the bed. A number of the cadets were found in their tents, seme lying on the boughs, some arranging the centents of the boughs, some arranging the centents of the tent, others reading the papers and still ethers perferming some duty in connection with their office In the marques the majerity of the boys

spend the greater part of their time while off duty, and while not eccupied with out deer games. It is furnished with an organ, and when the SUN man entered, yesterday, Capt. Macaulay was bringing ferth music which sounded very much like Ta-ra-ra-boom de-ay. Little Miss Pelkinghorn was singing and the whole company was joining in the chorus. All the devotional exercises are held in this tent. "That," said! Major Devitt, "is prebably

the most interesting tent on the grounds."

The reporter looked in the direction indicated. It was the cook tent. There Mrs. Pelkinghern brings inte requisitien her knowledge of camp cooking. It is only fair to say that her knowledge in this direction is by ne means limited. She can prepare as good soup and as fine a cup of tea or coffee as can be obtained anywhere in this city.

The following is the day's ration for each

cadet: 1 lb. bread, 1 lb. petatoes, 2 czs. cheese, milk, eggs, butter, sugar, tea, ceffee and counting he rolled the bogus article up, and. fact they have made a huge advance since

the beys went into camp.

The following are the orders of the day, the same being subject to slight changes when such is deemed necessary by the officer:

Rise at 6,
Parade for wash at 6.30.
Physical drill from 7 to 7.30.
Breakfast at 8.
Devotional exercises at 8.45.
Squad drill and guard mount at 10.
Dinner at 1.
Natural history excursion at 2.
Swimming parade at 4. Swimming parade at 4. Tea at 5. Squad drill at 7. Lights out at 9.30,

Special mention must be made of the swimming parade. The boys don their trunks in the tents and then dress as usual. They are then ordered into line and march down to the shore. In a moment they can divest themselves of their superflueus clething, and when this is done the order is given te march into the water. The older mem bers of the company can swim, but the younger ones have not yet learned. The river is staked eff for these whe can swim and also for these who cannot. The officers always accompany them and see that the rules are strictly enferced and that ne person is allowed beyond the limits prescribed. A boat is at hand, and limits prescribed. A boat is at hand, and in case of an accident can be launched inside a minute. It is the desire of the officers that the boys who are at present un-able to swim may learn to do so before camp breaks up.

The following shews how the boys are arranged: Tent No 1—Sergt G Blake, Corp W Tilton, Pt S Scammell, Pt H Perter, Pt Wm

Pattersen.
Tent Ne 2—Corp W Smith, Pt L Cell,
Pt M Coll, Pt T Horten, Pt A Weeks, Pt A Stevens.

Stevens.

Tent No 3—Sergt W Clawson, Pt H
Frink, Pt G McLeod, Pt C Buckman, Pt W
Stewart, Pt R Clarke.

Tent No. 4—Pt W Wilson, Pt F Hartley,
Bug F Young, Bug A Prince, Pt J MoCluskey, Pt Chas Montgomery.

Tent No 5—Corp A McDeugall, Pt W
Craibe, Pt A Parks, Pt G Muraphy, Pt F Craibe, Pt A Parks, Pt G Murphy, Pt F Craibe, Pt A Parks, Pt G Murphy, Pt E Lunney, Pt A McLean.
Tent No 6—Sergt B Stead, Sergt W Golding, Corp R Mathers, Pt F Coll, Pt F Dunlep, Pt C Cassidy, Pt R Macaulay.
The following are the company efficers:
John Macaulay, captain; Chas Cassidy, 1st lieut; E Murphy, 2nd lieut; W Mathers, sergt

The staff officers are as follows: Dr G The staff efficers are as follows: Dr G A Hetherington, commandant; W M Mo-Lean, senior major; G R Devitt, junior major; H D Fritz M D, surgeon; W J S Myles, commandant; Gee W Dill, quarter-master; E Manning, supply efficer; Jehn Edwards, quarter-master sergt; Geo Polkinghorn, drill instructor.

There-are forty-eight persons under canvas. Seven are kept in the guard tent near the entrance to the grounds. Two or three ethers are detailed to keep watch at the ferry landing to see that no one escapes.

ferry landing to see that no one escapes.

All the beys are enjoying the best of health, every one in the camp is in high spirits and is taking all the enjoyment out of camp life there is to be found in it.

AN OIL FIGHT.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—A statement is published here that the Russian petroleum merchants have failed at the last moment to come to an agreement with the representatives of the Standard Oil Co., and that the Russian and American oil companies will fight. In so doing they will try and get a concession from the shah to build a line through Persia.

It never cools a man off when the street

FREDERICTON.

An Interesting Story in which the Name of G. G. Corey Figures

The Wilmot Park-For Victoria Hospital-Working of the Agricultural Conference.

when an unsephisticated countryman is let dewn by a green goods dealer the public are told the tale of woe, but when the green geeds sharper is let dewn by the unsephisti-cated countryman the public remain in ignorance of the fact. These gentlemen never iqueal.

\$100, which Lendon did, and then Corey began to count his \$1,000 et spurious article.
This was done by means of the light from
the church window, where a service was
being held. While Corey was counting his money London rolled up his \$100, put the elastic band around it and succeeded in exchanging it for the rell of paper he had in counting he rolled the bogus article up, and, taking it in one hand, told Lendon to do the same with his. Each drepped his roll in the politan Methodist and Jarvis street Baptist same with his. Each dropped his roll in the

sion. He never heard from Corey afterwards, but the balance of the meney was destroyed, with the exception of a few bills which he kept as samples until they wore out with use.

Dr. W. H. Baker, professer of diseases of women in Harvard university, and Dr. Henry Barnes, an eminent sanitarian of Beston, with their wives and families, have just completed a tour of the maritime prov-inces. They spent a couple of days in Frederioten and were much pleased with the natural beauty and business activity of this city, and especially interested in Marysville. Dr. Barnes, whose work as a sanitarian has given him an intimate knowledge of the New England towns, said that Marysville had no counterpart within his knowledge. It was a great surprise to both these gentlemen to learn that the whole town of Marysville was the property of Alex. Gibson and that it represented the accumulation of but one man's life. Dr. Coulthard, with whom Dr. Baker and Dr. Barnes were house efficers in the Boston City hospital in 1871, had the pleasure of showing his old classmates the interesting

haste back towards Indiantewn, where he

met Lipten and gave him the \$200 cemmis-

places in this city and Marysville.

The \$4,000 city debentures, drawing five per cent., with thirteen years to run, seld yesterday at four per cent. premium.

The public are already beginning to enjoy the Wilmot park. A part of the grounds have been laid out and the drives and waiks finished. These warm evenings find the place well filled with people seeking a breath of fresh air. This park is located in the breeziest place about the city, and however sultry or close it may be about the city, one is always sure to get a fresh breeze in the park any even-

to get a fresh breeze in the park any evening. To appreciate the value of 'this park
only requires a visit.'

Edward Moore was the means of precuring a surgical cabinet for Victoria hospital. He effered to centribute half the amount required, \$50, provided four others would make up the balance. This was seen accomplished. Hon. A. F. Randolph, Willard Kitchen, Jas. McMurray and John dgecembe & Sons were the other con-

The central committee for the agricultural conference have sent out the following invitation to all parts of the province: To the Officers and Members of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Bruns-wick:

wick:

To the Officers and Members of the Agricultural Societies of New Brunswick and all others interestedjin Agriculture: Leville Gentlemen As arrangements have been now definitely made for holding the governor general's agricultural conference at Frederiction on Thursday, August 16th next, the central committee take this early opportunity of extending to the officers and m mbers of your society a most cordial invitation to be present and participate in the events of the conference. This is a provincial affair and every m interested in the promotion of agriculture in the province should feel that he is in part responsible for its success.

The central committee therefore ask that the members of your society interest themselves in this matter by the formation of a local committee for your district and secure as large an attendance as possible from your section of country.

attendance as possible from your section of country.

His excellency the governor general will be present and address the conference. Hon. W. D. Hoard, ex-governor of Wisconsin, an eminent agriculturalist, has also been invited to attend and deliver an address. Prof. J. W. Robertson, dominion dairy commissioner, will also be present, and other eminent speakers.

also be present, and other eminent speakers.

It is the wish of the central committee to make this conference the greatest agricultural demonstration ever held in this province. They respectfully ask your society to help them all they can. All the railway and steamboat lines will give reduced excursion rates for the conference. The programme of the day has not yet been completed, but will be forwarded

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Prominently.

FREDERICTON. July 19.-In most cases

In this connection a good story is teld of an adventure et G. G. Corey, new under arrest in St. John for dealing in green geods as well as fer ether offences. The events related took place ten er fifteen years age, and were given THE SUN by a gentle-man who learned the facts from the countryman. Charles Lenden, now dead, was during his life a resident of Bald Hill, a settlement in Wickham, Queens county, and bere the reputation of a keen horse trader and a lover of speculation in any form not attended with too much labor. During his varied experience in trying to subsist upon a small farm with as little labor as possible, he met with a gentleman named Lipton, with whom he soon became quite familiar and confidential. This Lipton was a sewing machine and organ agent, but also had an agency from G. G. Corey as well. It appears that it was part of his business to ferret out persons who were willing to handle green goeds and introduce them to Corey. He made known his business to London, and told Lendon he could get \$1,000 from Cerey for \$100 of current funds. London began to think the matter over, and after censulting a friend determined to accept the offer. He then began to think how he could possibly fool Corey. After some thought he concluded to make a roll of paper the same size and weight of the \$100 and put a one dollar bill on the outside held by an elastic band. The next time Lipton came round, London was anxious for the trade. Lipton then said he must be paid a commission for the introduction. He wanted \$250 of the green goods, but finally consented to take \$200. He then told London to come to St. John and meet him at an Indiantewn hotel on a certain day for final directions. They met according to arrangement, when Lipton directed London to meet Corey at the side of a cer-tain church, near Fort Howe, at 9 c'clock that evening, telling him at the same time how he would know Corey, whom he (Lon-don) had never seen. Lendon had a friend with him and after Lipton's final departure, they made up the paper rell with the ene dellar bill as a wrapper, and had it to cer-respend with the \$100 rolled in the same way. At the appointed hour London kept his engagement, and so did Corey. They met by the side of the church and intreduced themselves by an arranged cenversation. Corey asked London to count his

quarters at the Queen's hotel; Wisconsin at the Arlington, while the executive commit-tee hold forth at the Ressin house.

churches,

Long before the hour for opening this morning the Massey Music hall was surrounded and filled by an eager throng of delegates and visiters. In the big basement the delegates registered and secured their badges. Then they filed into the assembly rooms. The delegation from Maryland created enthusiasm and won applause when they marched in procession into the gallery singing Of the Fair Land of Maryland.

Promptly at half-past ten c'clock President John H. Chapman, of Chicage, arose on the platform and anneunced the opening hymn, Oh! worship the King, the singing being led by Pref. Vegt's cherus of 400 voices gathered from the local churches.

Rev. A. E. Beaten, of McKinney, Texas, then read the opening prayer, the delegates repeating alternate voices.

ritualism and formalities in the churches.

There had been a general increase reported in the grewth of the Young Peeple's society throughout the United States and Canada.

The educational work had shown a greater progress, and the experiment of the junior course was now an acknowledged success. Progress had been made for the co-operation of the elder secteties. They needed and asked for the active co-operation of the older members of the churches. They had planned a programme that would throw search lights on local work. Of the Christian culture course the report said much that was praiseworthy. An appeal for \$50,000 will be made, the better to carry on the educational work of the

A most important proposition was laid before the meeting in the report, it being a proposal for a legal incorporation of the union and the application for a charter. The rules and by-laws of the proposed organ zution was read. In the preamble the bjects of the union wereset forth, previding in the chartes for the adeption of the regular rules that have been recognized by the managers of this and other conventions. Active members of the union should be Active members of the union should be delegates appointed by the Yeung People's societies, one for each 20 members of such society, and in churches where there is no Young People's society, one delegate for every 50 members. Recognizing the strength that an efficial paper would give to such organization, the by-laws provide for the establishing and conduct of such a manage.

Canada

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Bheriff Sterling,
DF George,
AS Murray,
John A Campbell,
Isaac Peabody,
James S Neill,
His Worship Mayor
Beckwith, chairman,
N. P. Sterling,
Hon F P Thompson,
Julius L Inches,
Fred B Edgecombe,
W P Flewelling,
Ald John Moore,
J W McCready, secretary. N B-Any further information will be given

Already the committee have promise of large attendance from almost every county. BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE

The Union of America Opens its Session in Toronto.

Delegates from all parts of Canada and the United States.

The Queen City Over Crowded With Baptist Visitors from all Parts.

TORONTO, July 19.-The delegates and visitors to the fourth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America have filled the hotels and bearding neuses of this city to overflowing. A very censervative estimate places the attendance this morning at 4,000, and every incoming train and boat increases the number. There are young people here from every province in Canada and from nearly every state in the union. Large delegations have arrived from as far south as Maryland and Georgia and as far west as California. The state of Michigan sends a delegation fully seven hundred strong, while Maryland and the district of Celumbia swell the number by one hundred and fifty delegates. The delegation from Pennsylvania is a very large one, and completely fills the Kensington and Palmer houses. New York has her head-

The convention opened this morning with a monster meeting at the Massey Music and he was terribly cut about the head. Large as this building is, with its His recovery is doubtful. seating capacity of nearly four theusand, it cannot begin to hold the crowds, and over-

churches.

repeating alternate voices.

President Chapman, in a brief and eloquent address, declared the convention open for business. He referred to the kindly wel-ceme that had already been extended to them by the young people of Terente, and then introduced D. E. Thempson, Q. C., of Toronte, who delivered an address of wel-come on behalf of the Baptist Young Peoples' society of Toronto.

On behalf of the Baptist churches of the

city, Rev. Eatmore Harris, of the Walmer Read Baptist church, bid the delegates welcome to the city, to their church, to their hearts and to their homes. President B. L. Whitman of Celby Uni-

ersity, Waterville, Maine, returned thanks on behalf of the convention.

Rev. Dr. Frank L. Wilkins, general secretary, presented the report of the beard of managers. It was the fourth time they had met to emphasize the work and war against

On metion of J. S. Saunders of Troy, N. Y., the conventien thanked the city of Toronte as a whole for the courtesies that had been extended to them. This brought the

been extended to them. This brought the morning session to a close.

In the afternoon the convention assembled at 2.15, when Mayor Kennedy welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city.

The praise service was conducted by Rev. S. M. Premble of Camden, Me., and Rev. G. R. Robbins of Cincinnati delivered an address en the "Possibilities of junier work."

"What is your seciety doing for the beys and girls?" was the question upon which the

convention was first thrown into epen par-liament, with A. M. Bruickle ef Philadelphia as leader.

Four ten minute addresses were delivered by J. W. Baker, Pawtucket, R. I.; Dr. S. Waler, Truro; Rev. R. A. Manning, Detroit; Rev. W. H. Geistwert, Minne-

After this the meeting again resolved itself into epen parliament on the question:

The crush at tonight's meeting was some thing tremendous; delegates and their friends had been arriving all day and fully eight thousand people tried to get inside the hall tonight.

When the meeting was called to erder fully discount and around distant the five thousand people had crowded into the building. A huge overflaw meeting was held in the Metropolitan church. At the Massey hall meeting addresses were delivered by Rev. J. K. Wilson of Melrose, Mass., on "B. Y. P. U. work of the Boston Bethel;" Rev. Wm. Lawrence of Chicago en "Church and young men;" cheir then sang, after which Key, R. S. MacArohur of New York delivered an address on "The elements

of true success." At the Metropolitan the speakers were E. B. Boyndon, of Hartford, Conn., Rev. L. Morehouse, secretary of the American Baptist Education society of New York, and President J. B. Gamberell, of Mercer University, Macor, Georgia.

MANITOBA NEWS.

The Grain Crop Ripening Magnificently-Committed for Trial.

Winnipeg, Man., July 19.—Aided by fine weather, Manitoba's grain crop is ripening magnificently and farmers everywhere are jubilant at prospects of an abundant harvest. It is likely that the binders will be at mark within a factorish.

be at work within a fortuight.

Alexander McRae, conductor of the Electric Street railway, fell between two cars this afternoon. His left arm was severed

Werd has just been received of the total on by are of North West Navige tion company's steamer Colville. She was the largest beat on Lake Winnipeg. Henry Gibbons, a twelve year eld lad who was herding cattle a mile or so west of the city limits, was dragged to death last

night by a runaway team.

Malcolm 'MacLeod ef Edmenten, ene of the earliest Northwest settlers, is dead. Winnipeg bank clearings for week ended today \$779,047, balances \$113,457.

LOBSTER PACKERS ASSIGN.

MONCTON, July 19.—Spence & Tucker, obster packers, deing business at Cape Termentine, N. B., and North pert, N. S. have assigned for the benefit of their crediters. No preferences. Their assets are about \$16,000 and the liabilities about \$2,-

Two or Three a bay There.

School teacher-What is the number of he earth's revelutions each year? Small pupil—With er without?
Scheel teacher—With er without what?
Smart pupil—South Ameriky.

There are a good many people lying in their graves who couldn't make out the Latin inscriptions on their tombstones to save their shrouds. There is a school in New York to teach little Syrians the English language.

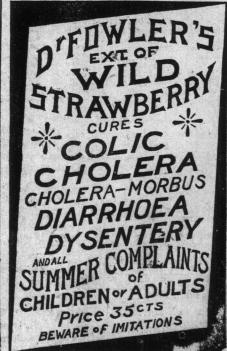


Special Course

OUR annual summer feature, which has been taken advantage of by so many Teachers and College Students, during the summer vacation, will be continued this year as usual.

This is an excellent opportunity to become familiar with the principles of Shorthand, to improve in writing, or to study any or all of the commercial branches. A discount of 20 PER CENT. is allowed from the usual rates.

For further particulars address KERR & PRINGLE, St. John, N. B.



(Toronto Mail.) THE REVISED TARIFF.

Alterations in the Scale of Duties Made by Parliament.

Concessions to Catch the Farmers-Reductions Made in the Interest of the General Consumer.

Where the Duties Have Been Increased-Reciprocal Action Invited-Ups and Downs in Committee of Ways and Means.

OTTAWA, July 15 —(Special.)—Bill No. 135.—"An act to conselidate and amend the acts respecting the duties of customs"-will be put through its final stages in a few days, and since it embedies the tariff resolutions that have been under consideration since March 27th, is worthy of more than passing notice. All the tariff changes as originally proposed, as well as those made from time to time, have been published in The Mail, and therefore all that is new necessary is to recall in a general way the leading features of the bill as it stands in its completed shape, and summing up the work done in comm; ttee of ways and means. First of all, then, the new tariff, though a protective measure, is intended to be a reduction as compared with its predecessor, and its con-cessions are effected chiefly as a relief to the agricultural classes. This is why the rearranged scale of duties has, rightly or wrongly, been dubbed the farmers' tariff. How far the avewed intention of the framers of the tariff has been carried out is a question for individual judgment. The follewing comparisons, however, show the leading reductions that have been made in manufactured articles used directly, if not solely, by farmers:

AGRICULTURAL IM	PLEMENTS	
	Old	New
	Tariff.	Tariff.
Self-blnding harvesters	.35 p c	20 p c
Drills, seed grain	35 p c	20 p c
Binding attachments	35 p c	20 p c
Harrows	35 p c	20 p c
Reapers	35 p c	20 p c
Reapers	5c&25 p c \$2 doz &	35 p c
인터는 BEST 18 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	90 m o	35 p c
Hay knives	\$2 doz &	
	20 p c	35 p c
Ploughs	35 p c	20 p c
Garoen rakes	5c & 25 p c	35 p c
Scythes	.\$2.40 doz	35 p c
Spades and shovels	.\$1 doz &	59c doz &
	25 p c	25 p c
Horse rakes		20 p c
Fanning mills		30 p c
Horse powers		30 p c
Portable steam engines		30 p c
Threshers and separators.		30 p c
PumpsPicks	lc1b&	30 p c
		35 p c
Axes	\$2 doz &	477
Carried the analysis of the control of	10 p.c	35 p c
Barbed wire	1½c lb	ac lb
Whips		
	& 30 p c	35 p c
Wagons and carts, unde	or one	
\$50	\$10 & 20	~
	po	25 p c
Wagons and carts, \$50 t	0 015 0 00	
\$100		07
W 01	pc pc	25 p c
Wagons and carts, over.\$1	0033 D C	25 p c
Clothes wringers		25c & 20
Pails, tubs and churns	pc	pe
RAW MATE		20 p c
These reductions have	lessened	the pro-

These reductions have lessened the pro-tection enjoyed by manufacturers, but seme true that the duty on pig iron has been re-entered into competition with it has been deubled, but the more finished grades of the metal have been admitted cheaper. These include bar iron, hoop iron, iron castings, structural iron, screws, bolts, nuts, and include bar iren, hoep iron, iron castings, scrap iron centributes \$90,457 to the increase, and that figure is based on the duty of \$4 a ton which will prevail after this made. Besides this, many articles are to year. This a protective measure designed made. Besides this, many articles are to be admitted at a lower rate of duty or free when for use of manufacturers, so that to some extent, at least, the degree of pro-tection that has been withdrawn has been counterbalanced by a reduction of the duty on raw materials.

FARMERS' SUPPLIES.

Turning new te the articles other than implements of which the farmers are large importers, it will be found that they also have been cheapened, however slightly, Take, for instance, the following :

Ulu	New
Tariff.	Tariff.
Raspberry and blackberry	
bushes1c each	20 p c
Cherry trees4c each	3c each
Gooseberry busheslc each	20 p c
Grape vines2c each	20 p c
Cattle30 p c	20 p c
Sheep	20 p c
Hogs20 lb	14calb
Fertilizers20 p c Fertilizers, unmanufactur-	10 p c
ed20 p c	Free
Harness and saddlery35 p c	30 p c
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.	

Another class of articles, and one of which the general public, irrespective of class or condition, are users, has been subjected to reductions and re-arrangements of duties. These are most of them household necessities, and upon them the following are the most important changes made;

Dacon and name	2010
Biscuits35 p c	25 p c
Macaroni and vermicelli2c lb	25 p c
Oatmealdo lb	20 p c
Cocoa paste	20 p c
Sugar, refined8-10c lb	[64-100c lt
Sugar, from 14 to 16 Dutch	FOT TOOC IX
standard8-10c lb	free
Extract of coffee5c lb	3c lb
Dried apples2c lb	
Dates10 lb	25 p c
	25 p c
Figstelb	25 p c
Strawberries3c lb	2c lb
Peanuts3c lb	2c lb
Cranberries30c bush	25 p c
Plums30c bush	25 p c
Canned fruits3c lb	2c lb
Jellies, jams and pre-	
serves	3c lb
Lard, tried3c lb	2c lb
Starch2c & 4c lb	14c lb
Confectionery12c lb &	
85 n c	35 p c
Tomatoes3)c bush	20c bush
& 10 p c	& 10 p c
Canned vegetables2c lb	14clb
Sweet potatoes and yams25 p c	10c bush
Coal oil71c gal	6c gal
Brooms	20 p.c
Oilcloth	
20 p c	30 p c
House furniture 35 p c	30 p c
Clothes wringers	25c & 20pc
Wall paper, plain3c roll	35 p.c
Wall paper, fancy and 6c to 25c	
bordersfroll	11c roll 8
	25 p c
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING	l.
	A CONTROL OF STREET

In the rearrangement of the duties on dry goods and clothing, the changes have not all

been in the direction of lowering Some reductions, however, have fected, and these are as follows:	
Old Tariff,	New
Cotton clothing	Tariff. 32½ p c 5c lb &
Linen clothing	30 p c 32½ p c
Unbleached cotton	25 p c
Printed or dyed cotton	22½ p c
fabrics	30 p ę
Cotton shirts\$1 doz &	22½ p c \$1 doz &
30 p c Corsets35 p c Hosiery10c lb &	25 p c 32½ p c 10c doz p

Rubber clething ... 25 p c 35 p c .4c pair & 4c pair & 30 p c 25 p c Cuffs..... MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

To show the scope of the revision to which the tariff has been subjected, the following miscellaneous list of articles is quoted:

	Tariff.	Tariff.
ä		25 p c.
ŝ	Blacking30 p o	
	Laundry blue30 p c	25 p c. 20 p c.
	Buttons25 p c	
3	Lamp wicks30 p c	25 p c.
0.683	Glue, liquid30 p c	25 p c.
	Glue, sheet or pound 3c lb	25 p c.
3	Earthenware35 p c	30 p c.
3	Gun, rifle, and pistol cart-	90 0
ă	ridges35 p c	30 p c.
	Rubber boots with uppers	
	of other material than	20
	rubber33 p c	30 p c.
	Ink25 p c	20 pc.
	Safes35 p c	30 p c.
	Graniteware35 p c	30 p c.
	Gas fixtures30 p c	27½ p c 25 p c
	Mucilage30 p.c	20 p C
	Organs\$10 to \$30 each&15 p c	30 p c.
	Pianos\$25 to \$50	ao h c
	each&20 p c	35 p c.
	Lubricating oil	6c gal
		15 p c
	Putty25 p c Lead pencils30 p c	25 p c
	Pocket books	30 p c
	Sandpaper	20 p c
	School slates1c each &	20 p c
	20 p c	30 p c.
	Soap, brown and yellow11c lb	le lb
	Starch2c lb	11c lb
	DUGI OLI	-30 10

INCREASED DUTIES. But, besides decreases, there have been increases, some of which are of a protective nature, and others designed to be revenue producing. In the following table an attempt is made to gauge approximately the effect of the increases. What is referred to as the estimated increase is the extra amount of duty that would have been paid on the article had the higher duties pre-vailed during 1892-3:

80	Duty.	Duty.	
	Albumenized paper25 p c Estimated increase, \$183.	30 p c	
	Ginger and spices unground10 p c	12½ p c ·	
	Hstimated increase, \$3,260. Morocco leather20 p c	221 pc	
	Locomotives	35 p c	
	Jewellry20 p c Estimated increase, \$16,000.	25 p c	
	Estimated increase, \$16,000. Silver tableware	30 p c	
	Clock springs and movements.10 p e Estimated increase, \$11,265.	25 p c	
	Cotton, velvets, velveteens, plush20 p c Estimated increase, \$21,271.	30 p c	
	Rice (uncleaned)	3-10c lb	
	Handkerchiefs	30 p c	
	Sewing cotton thread, nes20 pc Estimated increase, \$165.	25 p c	otto and
	All other cotton thread. n e s., 20 p c Estimated increase, \$330.	25 p c	
	Liquorice paste	20 p c	100
	Figs1c lb Estimated increase, \$5,100.	25 p c	-
	Dried fruits n es	25 p c	100
	Cranberries30c bush Estimated increase, \$3,960.	1 25 p c	
	Manufactures of hair n e s20 p c Estimated increase, \$638.	30 p c	
	Railway rails and bars\$6 ton Estimated increase, \$13,500.	3) p c	
	Scrap iron\$2 ton Estimated increase, \$90,457.	45	
,	Lime juice, unsweetened	20 p c	
	Olive or salid oil	30 p c	l
	Faints, n o p20 p c Estimated increase, \$767.	25 р с	
	Pork	2c lb.	
)		& 35 p c.	
	Silk clothing, n e s30 p c Estimated increase, \$7,519.	32½ p c.	
	Flagstones, dressed\$2 ton	20 p c.	ı

en has been given them. It is the duty on pig iron has been re-Vinegar, everproof......1c deg 2c deg. Estimated increase, \$7,551.

In the above it will be observed that te encourage the consumption of Canadia pig iron. Another item in which there is apparently a large increase is weellen and worsted fabrics. It is only fair to add that the augmentation of the duty on the finished article by trom 3½ to 6½ per cent. has been accompanied by a provision that cer-tain grades of the goods, when imported in the grey or unfinished state to be dyed in Canada, are to be admitted at a reduced duty, namely 22½ per cent. In the end this will materially reduce the effect of the increase new made.

RECIPROCAL ACTION.

In two ways the tariff proposes reciprecal action on trade matters with the United States. It places timber, planks, laths, staves, hubs, and like manufactures of wood on the free list, but prevides that should any country tax such articles, the governor in-council may impose an export duty of \$3 per thousand on logs going from Canada to such country. The other form of reciprecity consists of a preposed remission of duties on a list of articles of which we imperted about \$200,000 worth last year Whenever the United States will admit the one without including the other. Thus, to secure free entrance to our market for corn, the United States must admit our barley on the same terms. The following shows the articles in respect of which the arrangement is offered, the rate of duty Canada imposes upon them and the trade

Rate of	Imports	Exporte
duty.	United States.	United States.
Eggs, doz50	58,500	2,664,94
Apples, bbls40c	11,138	228.30
Beans, bush15c Buckwheat, bush10c	12,757	273,35 156,30
Peas, bush10c	9.649	547.85
Poatoes, bush15c	53,258	800.22
Rye, bush10c	302	10,54
Rye flour, bbls50c	346	91,28
Hay, tons\$2	1,494	91,28
Vegetables, n e s, value25 p c	\$93,480	\$105.99
Shingles, value2) pc	\$485	\$734.15
Barley, bush15c	1,618	1,431,39
Indian corn, bush71c	2,031,375	2

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

SYDNEY, N.S. W., July 19 .- The election have resulted in the deteat of the govern-ment and the return of fifty-eight free traders, nine protectionists and twenty-eight

Saying yes to any kind of a sin is saying Heaven's music cannot get inte a gloomy

Methers get scared se easily that dectors make considerable money. The venom of the female viper is more poisonous than that of the male viper.— Benjamin F. Butler. Cupid is always represented as a baby be cause leve never lives to grow up.

Only 10 per cent. of the population of St. Louis live in dwellings with more than 20

Dear Sirs.—I have used Yellow Oil for two of three years, and I think it has no equal for croup. Mrs. J.S. O'Brien, Huntsville, Ont.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Mayor Robertson Eulogizes the Condition of the Alms House.

Police Protection to be Continued at the Bay Shore This Summer.

The Conneil Declines to Vote Money to Entertain the Governor General.

The municipal council held its quarterly session on the 17th inst. The absentees were Couns. McLaughlan, Shaw, Millidge, McGoldrick, Kennedy and Waring.

Mayor Robertson, who could only be present for a short time on accounts of pressing engagements, stated that he had paid a visit to the alms house and found it in splendid condition, reflecting great credit and did condition, reflecting great credit en those who had the management of it. The committee en finance and accounts

reported that they had appeinted Couns. Christie chairman and recommended payment of the following out of the centingent fund, except as otherwise directed:

The report was adopted. The committee on public and school lands reported that they had elected Councillor Carson chairman; they recommended that the secretary be authorized and empewered to execute a lease of front lets Nos. 15 and 16 of the Quace lands to Henry Nugent upon a surrender of the lease of said lets granted to Margaret Nugent in 1862, or upon a satisfactory bond being given by the said Henry Nugent indemnifying the municipality against any loss or damage which may arise in consequence of granting said lease; also that from lot No. 21 be sold to Geerge B. Patterson for the sum of fifty deliars (\$50), and that the secretary be

Coun. Carsen moved the adoption of the The county secretary, as chief inspector of the district of the municipality of the city and county of St. John, reported that under the resolution passed at the last session of this council authorizing him to appeint two special censtables for duty at the Bay Shere, the cost not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200), he had appointed Richard Rawlings and William Ames such special constables at \$1.50 per day; that ewing to the very efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties lawlessness and rowdylsm had been completely stamped out and persons could now visit this health-ful resort with perfect safety. He recommended that the service of two special censtables be continued to at least the middle

authorized to execute a deed thereof to him,

of September next.

It was explained that the expense would be about \$100 or \$150, and that the result of the past week would largely be lost if not followed up. The report was adopted.

A petition from residents of the parish of Lancaster, numerously signed, praying for legislation to give the parish three repre-sentatives in the municipal council instead of two as at present, was read; also one from Pisarinco asking for the same change, but that the third councillor should come

from Pisarince, was read. Coun. Baxter said that, in view of her large population, Lancaster was entitled to at least one additional representative, and it was highly desirable from the standpoint of internal management. He moved the reference of the petitiens to the wills and by-laws committee to report such a bill as

Whenever the United States will admit any of these articles free, Canada will put it on the free list. This, however, does not apply to barley and Indian corn, in regard the principle. He meved in amendment that the reference be to the committee to that the reference be to the committee to might be deemed advisable.

Coun, Daniel thought this should not be inquire and report. This was not seconded.

Coun. Christie moved in amendment to lay the whole matter en the table until ether business should be disposed of.—

The original resolution was carried. Richard Rawlings asked to be appointed a censtable for the county, which request it was decided to comply with.

On motion of Coun. Christie, John Heward was dismissed from office as sub-inspecter for St. Martins under the liquer license

act, he having declined to serve.

On metion of Ceun. Fownes, Edwin Lewis was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Coun. Lee moved that Rebt, McLeod b appointed a revisor for the parish of Simends in place of John McLeed, M. P. P., is ineligible. Carried.

Coun. Lee moved the following resolu-

tion:
Whereas, By the resignation of A. P.
Barnhill the effice of clerk of the peace fer the city and county of St. John has become vacant; therefore resolved that the lieutenant governor in council be requested to appoint the present county secretary to fill said vacancy.

This was seconded by Coun. Dunn and

in the several parishes be instructed to en-force the law relating to hawkers and ped-lers in their respective districts. Such an order, Coun. Christie said, was necessary. The men who conducted stores throughout the county complained that their business had been almost ruined by these pedlers.

Several councillors concurred in this view Several councillors concurred in this view and the motion passed.

Coun. Christic read a clipping from the Sun stating that a man arrested for drunkenness by efficer Hennessy of Fairville had been set at liberty by the councillors after he had been placed in the lockup. The councillor asked the Lancaster representatives

The cell was not fit for a man to be kept in.
When he saw the prisoner who had sobered
up he thought it best to set him at liberty.
The prisoner was a Carleton man, and he
agreed to leave Fairville and not to return
if he was let go.

Coun. Catherwood supplemented this explanation with the statement that Officer
Hennessy asked them if it would be any
harm to let the man go.

Hennessy asked them it it would be any harm te let the man go.

Coun. Christie thought the Lancaster councillors established a bad precedent.

After some further discussion Coun.

Christie meved that no prisener be in future set at liberty by the councillors without

proper authority.
This was not seconded and the matter

This was not seconded and the matter dropped.

Csun, Catherwood moved:

Whereas, The county secretary was authorized at the last meeting of this council to surrender to the city of St. John a lease given by them to this municipality of a lot in the parish of Lancaster for the purpose of erecting a fire engine house in Fairville, on the giving of a new lease by the city changing the metes and bounds of said lot; and

Whereas, The lot as described in the resolution is not satisfactory to the fire wardens and councillors of the parish of Lancaster, and the secretary not having executed such surrender; therefore

Be it resolved, That the secretary be author-

therefore
Be it resolved, That the secretary be authorized to accept a new lease of the property according to the bounds as shown by red lines on a plan herewith submitted; the new lease to be on the same conditions and at the same rental as contained in the former lease, This was adopted.

\$2,500 of debentures for fire purposes in the parish of Lancaster.—Carried. Coup. Baxter meved that the warden Coun. Baxter meved that the warden, with such committee as he might appoint, have power to expend not more than \$100 in connection with the governor general's visit to the city, the same to be payable from the contingent fund.

This was opposed by Coun. Christic and the council adjourned pending its considerable.

CARIBOU GOLD MINING CO.

Three Well Known St. John Men Among the Directors.

AMHERST, July 14.—Yesterday afternoon a number of gentlemen interested in gold mining met in Amherst and organized a mining met in Amherst and erganized a company to be knewn as the Caribou Gold Mining company, with headquarters at Halifax. Ameng these present were: J W Lengley, Messrs. Stroom, Covert and Cunningham, Halifax; J L Jennisen, New Glasgew; Hon Premier Blair, Wm. Pugsley, David McLellan, St Jehn, and N Curry, Amherst. The following officers were

President-D. McLellan, St. John. Vice-de—N. Curry, Amherst.
Secretary—M. Cunningham, Amherst.
Solicitor—W. H. Covert, Halifax.
Directers—Messrs. McLellan, Pugsley,
Blair, St. John; Longley, Cunningham,
Curran, Sircom. Halifax; J. L. Jennison,

New Glasgew. New Glasgew.

The capital steck is \$500,000, in shares of \$1 each. They have secured seven of the best gold mining properties in Nova Scotia, including Trure. Caffrey. Huntiagton, Dixes, Toquay, Amherst and Bruce. These properties cever about 1,000 acres. Four of the properties have already quartz mills in operation. Samples from the Dixon and Trure mines, which were exhibited at the world's fair, were shown at the meeting last night, and judging from appearance are rich.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

issue of the 10th a communication entitled, "Why Should the Baptists of the Maritime

To the Editor of The Sun: SIR-I have read in the columns of your

Provinces Have Another Convention," and signed "Baptist." I have always believed that Baptists were a people that stood up for righteousness and truth. But ever since the movement has been made in this province for our denomination here to have the management and control of our own provincial matters I have reluctantly bee forced te change my mind, and especially see since reading the misrepresentations and false statements in the article referred to.

Take, for instance, the heading of his communication. He would like to make the public believe that there was another Maritime Baptist convention organized, when he very well knews that there is no such thing in existence. Why he should call the New Brunswick Baptist convention a maritime convention can only be explained by the tone of the communication which follows, which proves itself to be the true offspring of a false caption. And he knows that he states what he cannot prove when he pre-tends to voice the minds of the largest number of the regular Baptists in this province, unless he designates the friends of the new convention irregular Baptists. The op-posers of the new convention are very loud in their claims of a majority of the churches and membership of our people being with them. It is one thing to claim and quite another thing to possess. Recent develop-ments do not bear them out in their assumption. He also knews that his com-parison of the numbers of the Baptist constituency which he has made concerning the meeting at which the final organization of the New Brunswick Baptist convention of the New Brunswick Baptist cenvention was completed, is unfair and misleading. To count all the churches and membership that were net represented at the meeting as opposed to the action then taken, is not only venturesome, but false. Because his church and about eighteen others purposely stayed away from that meeting, is no ground to affirm that all the others not represented are opposed to the measure; for on that line of argument we might prove that not more than one-fourth of all our churches are in favor of the maritime convention, for never has there been one-fourth of them in attendance at any of its meetings.
Out of the one hundred and sixty-five churches that he speaks of, the largest number that ever represented themselves at the maritime convention was forty-two, and not more than twe-thirds of those who were appointed by these sharehors at the second appointed by those churches as delegates were in attendance, although their names appear in the year book of the convention. Many of those appeinted and named in the letters failed to put in an appearance, as was the case with our meeting on the 20th and 21st of June, with this difference—we did not count any who were not there. The first call we made upen the churches to represent themselves to discuss and decide this matter of a separate convention on the Coun. Christic moved that the collectors 31st of May, 1893, was the largest gathering of the Baptist constituency of this province that has ever been convened en any eccasion, at which twe-thirds veted for the measure; and since the compromise effected by the two committees at St. Martine less two committees.

at St. Martins last year, and carried in open convention without a dissenting voice; epen convention without a dissenting voice; although there were a few who were not satisfied with the decision, among whom was "Baptist." His allusion to our act of incorporation is misleading. No true Baptist ever thought or claimed that legislation is needed to held our churches or memberhad been placed in the lockup. The counciller asked the Lancaster representatives if this was true.

Coun. Armstrong said The Sun's statement was true. The lockup had not been completed and was net the property of the county. It was the contracter's property.

is another false statement. It owes its existence to the native-born Baptists of this province, notwithstanding the opposition of a few pastors who have to get in, which means, if the "outs" want is to get in, which means, if the "outs" get in, the "ins" must go out, and that to them will be like drawing a cat by the tail, the claws always stick cut and try to hold en as leng as possible. It is the "big teads now in the big puddle" who are making such a muddle in the big puddle. His crack at the political expect of the naw convention has greeded. aspect of the new convention has crocodile tears in it. He would have us believe that he regrets that politics should be drawn into the discussion. Who but himself has attempted to do so? And his reference to an henerable gentleman whose father was a Baptist minister, whose mother and wife are true Baptists and active workers in all that concerns our prosperity (though not himself a member of any church yet he declared himself a loyal supporter of our faith and interest) is unchristian and ungentlemanly; and is brought forward to prejudice the Baptist conservatives against the new convention. This covert way of Nothing is gained by denying that this is

arousing political prejudice for a vile pur-pose, and then whining over it, is rather too thin. The honerable gentleman referred to politely refused to be nominated as a direc-Coun. Armstrong moved for the issue of tor of the new convention because he was not a member of our body; and it ill becomes "Baptist" to eneer at his kindness to come and give us gratis legal advice and encouragement to make an attempt to save enr jeopardized seminary. "Baptist" seems to be very fearful that there will be a break up among the Baptists of these maritime provinces. Well, if he and a few other non-New Brunswickers among us will only quit trying to steady the ark, I will guarantee that this whole commotion will seen settle into a peaceful calm; in fact, only for them there never would have been any noise about it. That "Baptist" is a false prophet is clear to any one from the fact that he pre-dicts that the associations and churches will never accept the new cenventien, while already two of the associations have, by overwhelming majorities, decided in favor of to. The former plea of our eppenents was: "Go to the convention with your propositions, and if they do not give you a

hearing we will go with you." We went there, and several of the opposing brethren accepted the settlement arrived at, but have since gone back on it. I do not know that "Baptist" did; but usage and medesty eight to keep him quiet, for we are governed by majorities.

But he and a few ethers have kept up an could not retain power. It is true that the quiet, for we are governed by majerities. But he and a few ethers have kept up an unrighteous fusilsde most ever since. The promoters of the new departure have gone on te carry out in good faith what they agreed to, and what was granted them at the last meeting of the maritime convention. Some men in this world have reason to be thankful and quiet, since for their erratic and headlong opposition to things they do not approve of have, by the skin of their teeth, escaped a term of years of durance for not easing the act asked fet? Certainly teeth, escaped a term of years of durance vile, and ought by this time to learn semething by experience. There are about 68 Baptist ministers in this province, active and unemployed, and nearly fifty of them may be reckened as in favor of the new convention; and out of the 165 churches it is safe to say that not more than twenty of them could carry a vote against it, and among these there are in many cases large minorities in favor of it; and but for the influence of eight or ten nen-New Brunswick born pasters there would be little er no ep position to it. But some people are never in their element except when they are fight-ing something. If I were settled in a country or province where I could not ce-eperat with the natives in what they thought best to premote the Master's cause, I would

either have modesty enough to keep quiet or get up and get out. ANOTHER "BAPTIST."

The Government and Prohibition. To the Editor of the Sun: SIR-My absence from home has prevented an earlier reply to your very moderate, (and from your point of view) fair and candid criticism of the report on temperance passed at the N. B. Southern Baptist association at St. Stephen last week. The only difference between us on this point, so far as appears from your editorial, the difference of our understanding of Sir John Thompsen's reply to the delegation of prohibitionists that waited on the gevernment a few menths ago. Allow me, therefere, to quote the words of the premier, which are, of course, capable of different interpretations and will be differently

understeed, according to the prejudices through which different persons look at them. We must all admire the frankness of the premier, even though we fail to derive comfort from his utterances. Here are his words as reported in the Sun at the time: "The best way he could show appreciation of the manner in which they had presented their case was to be frank with them, and, therefore, he weuld say it was out of the question that any act in connection with prohibition could be put before parliament this session. They would all appreciate the reasons for this. They would all understand that before any measure should be presented to parliament, a most careful and painstaking study of the a most careful and painstaking study of the revenue wants of the country would have to be made. . . The question of the displacement of nine millions of revenue could not be disposed of in a few heurs. The deputation would therefore realize that they could not expect the government to make any pledge on this question for the present

eccasion. With regard to the future he knew what they would desire him to say, but he must tell them frankly that he could make ne pledge at all."

I have said that these words are capable of different interpretations, but it might be more accurate to say that different preju-dices will persist in putting different censtructions upon them. I have yet to meet the first man who has been able to see i these words any hope that the government is likely to entertain the idea of enacting a prohibitory law. The deliverance of the Nova Scotia Methodist conference in regard Nova Scotia Methodist conference in regard to the premier's reply is as follows: "The declaration of the government in reference thereto that neither pledge nor premise would be given for prehibition was unwarranted and most unsatisfactory." It is clear, therefore, that this large and intelligent body of Christians understood the premier's words just as the Southern Baptist association understood them. It would seem remarkable, indeed, if any similar body of men in this dominion should be able to put any other construction upon them. It is not necessary, however, for me them. It is not necessary, however, for me to argue that the reply of the gevernment holds out net the slighest hepe that we may expect prehibition from that seurce either new or in the future. You, Mr. Editor, do not deny that the reply of the government is hepeless; what you deny is that the government regards the revenue question as the principal one involved. The reasons given by the premier why the government could not entertain the proposition of the delegation at present are as follows: 1st, The providing for the

Children Cry for

enforcement of the law; 2nd, The date at which it should come in ferce; 3rd, A hundred unnamed reasons; and 4th, The displacement of nine millions of revenue. Now, opposition of a few pastors who have come from other parts. His twaddle about some peeple wanting to be "the biggest toads in the puddle," reminds me of the plea of some of our peliticians whe are "in," and affirm that all the "outs" want is the case in which means if the "outs" want is care are the most form which means if the "outs" want is care are the most form which means if the "outs" want is can certainly not be regarded as serious; the hundred unnamed would likely be less serious. The house has been in session for months, and the idea that the law committee could not in that time provide ma-chinery for the enforcement of the act, cannot be intended to be taken seriously; nor can we very well believe that the government could not, during that time, decide on what would be a fair and reasonable time to allow those engaged in the traffic te close up. Those things are by far toe trifling to satisfy serious men who are obliged to stand and see the deadly work of this traffic going forward with ever-increasing sweep and power. And if I am correct in supposing that the unnamed reasons are even less formidable it tollows as a matter of course that the displacement of revenue

a real difficulty that would be felt more or less seriously for a few years. But however great may be the inconvenience to which the suppression of the traffic may subject the people for a time, it ought not to be al-lowed to weigh for an hour as against the dreadful scourge of the traffic in strong drink. Infinitely better for the people that the nine millions should be made up by direct taxation, than that it should be longer derived from a tax on that which is fearfully destructive of the best interests of our beleved country. materially, morally, socially and in every other respect. I do not say that the gov-ernment regards this displacement of revenue derived from the liquor traffic in tself as the most formidable difficulty in the way of its suppression, for I cannot believe that a single member of the government can be blind to the fact that the suppression of this fearful evil would be of untold advantage to the people. The diffi-culty, in my judgment, is much deeper than any of the reasons given by the premier. If the government should pass the act which the temperance people so much desire, or at least pretend to desire, it would drive from the conservative party many whe have become wealthy from the profits of this

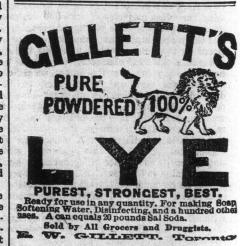
for not passing the act asked for? Certainly not. It would be most unreasonable to expect the government to do a thing which they are satisfied would deprive them of power, knowing that the policy of their uccessors in regard to this evil would be the same as the present policy. If you will read carefully the report presented at the Southern association at St. Stephen it will appear that that report did not go out of its way to censure the government. It simply said that if the liquer traffic is a curse the government which refuses to supcurse, but it [put the responsibility finally upon the people who support the govern-meno in this policy. The fact is that if the government should pass a prohibitory law they would drive all their own rum supporters out of the party, while the theusands of liberals who recently voted for prohibition in four provinces of the dominion, would still be loyal to their party, and the government at the next gen-

eral election would be defeated. I leave it to you, Mr. Editor, if this is not briefly a true statement of the case? Hence you see I am not blaming the government, but I rather lay the whole blame on the insincerity of professed temperance people who put party above meral reform and every other. other interest, ne matter how vital to the welfare of the country. In view of these things, I am thoroughly convinced that we cannot get prohibition in this country until we get some sort of organization (call it third party, or anything else you wish) into which the honest temperance vote of the country can be crystallized into a political E. J. GRANT.

Sussex, July 11, 1894.

UTAH IS A STATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17. - The bill admitting Utah to statehood, on such interest to western people in its progress towards enactment, was signed last night without any ceremeny and in the ordinary ceurse of usiness. It came before the president about midnight along with routine matters.





Pitcher's Castoria.

BEYON



A low bed of ously carved, embroidered r from a rod

On the lace. lies, covered r the quilted sai woman-a p quite recently caressed and n in all things things sweet. it is nearly o is left; the Death. The trained fully beside he the violet sha hollow eves mouth. The easy under the eyes, and ris quarter-past neighboring some brandy.

"Can't you g woman anxid voice of utter swallowed the so afraid of dy "That's quit Nurse. "Now a bit, until he "I'm not sle tired." She adds quickly:

-But I don't die-until I l "Well, he'll presently," say "It was awfi to take my milike it—I cou kind-So are I wonder if yo like me." "You'll tire much." says th "I must talk for him in silen tle hand you and fresh you l

grey dress give look-You re knew before-w a long time—she said she wo She ought to kr I went to him come?"
"Presently, often a little lat little body, wh shakes up the p

"Oh, thank hurry to-day?
posing I miss hi
I might easily am—and it fernal luck." 'Hush! hush provingly. vou are shocked "It isn't at all remarks the

"Thanks; bu that way-I a cook once told wearily on the



long morning !wait a minute, doesn't get hol Doctor promise hands—And would have n Come—Just to der if he's fond has told her ab I give him up?thing to do——
I did it for his "You are tiri

tires me now—is over—But Once I said I sh always—I wa moon all to our went scudding deck-And I him, neverforgotten-N he went there knew he would -So what d -But I mus he thought I i else-Oh-h. Great tears w over, and drip o yoke of her

wipes them con murmured, "No "I hope he u ways understoo the very last-1 from me so kind Great sobs rei ness"; and the rescue with mo "Let me read coaxingly, after fort you."
"No thanks-

to me now—B can say—I s frightened—bu THE DAILY

The date at 3rd, A hun-4th, The disenue. Now. prohibiting name those he most forgiven above ely be less n session for e law cemprevide maeriously; nor government ide on what nable time the traffic by far toe ho are obdly work of I am correct reasons are as a matter of revenue

o that this is felt more or Bue however ce to which may subject against the people that sup by diald be longer that which

country, nd in every hat the gevuor traffic in difficulty in cannot bethe governhat the supould be of The diffidesper than ss the act eo much deice, it would y many who profits of this others who

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and immense government rue that the delegation e influenced sideration as meant seriously sons given be so taken. Certainly nable to exthing which ive them e licy of their evil would be If you will nted at the ephen it will et ge out of traffic is a luses to supibility finally the governis that if the hibitory law party, while

oyal to their the next genif this is not ase? Hence ne on the ine people who m and every vital to the lew of these ced that we ountry until vote of the o a political J. GRANT.

who recently

provinces of

7. - The bill such interress towards ght without ry course of ine matters.

OOD eally. ted ~ and 2 his -

BEYOND HE PALE

A low bed of some pale wood, tortuously carved, with a mass of creamy embroidered muslin falling curtainwise from a rod of wrought brass at the

On the lace-decked pillows a woman lies, covered nearly up to her chin with the quilted satin counterpane. A young woman—a pretty woman, too, until quite recently-one of those soft, roseand-white little creatures, born to be caressed and made much of; to be lapped in all things fine, and fed with all things sweet. Such a life she has had; it is nearly over now, Only weariness is left; the unutterable weariness of

The trained Nurse, sitting so watchfully beside her, thinks compassionately that "it won't be long," as she notes the violet shades gathering around her hollow eyes and about her drawn mouth. The Nurse grows rather uneasy under the pitiful inquiry of those eyes, and rises thankfully when the quarter-past midday strikes from a neighboring Church to measure out some brandy,

"Can't you give me more?" asks the woman anxiously, in the quavering voice of utter collapse, when she has swallowed the regulation dose. "I am so afraid of dying-before he comes.' "That's quite enough," decides the Nurse. "Now, why don't you sleep for a bit, until he does come?"

"I'm not sleepy, only tired—dead tired." She shudders slightly; then adds quickly: "I'm not afraid of dying -But I don't want to die-I can't die-until I have seen him." "Well, he'll be here with the Doctor

presently," says the Nurse, soothingly. "It was awfully good of the Doctor to take my message -- He didn't half like it-I could see that-He's very kind-So are you for that matter-I wonder if you mind nursing a person like me. "You'll tire yourself if you talk so

much." says the Nurse, warningly. "I must talk-I never could wait for him in silence-What a strong, gentle hand you have—And how clean and fresh you look—Perhaps it is the grey dress gives you that—that pure look—You remind me of a woman I knew before-when-when I was a girl -I haven't seen her since-oh, not for a long time—The last time I saw her she said she would pray for my soul—
She ought to know I gave that up when I went to him-Oh-h-when will he come?"

"Presently, presently. The Doctor is eften a little late," said the Nurse, with one firm hand under her cruelly thin little body, while with the other she shakes up the pillows: "There!"

"Oh, thank you. But why doesn't he hurry to-day? Supposing I die-Supposing I miss him by a few minutes— I might easily—Oh, I know how ill I am—and it would be just like my in-fernal luck." 'Hush ! hush !" cries the Nurse, re-

provingly. "What's the matter? Oh-h, I seeyou are shocked."

"It isn't at all a lady-like expression." remarks the Nurse, with gentle prim-

"Thanks; but I have no pretentions that way—I am 'no lady,' as a beast of a cook once told me." She rolls her head wearily on the pillows. "What a long,



A CHEQUE! CAD!

long morning !---He must come soon When he reads my note he won't wait a minute, I'm sure——If only she doesn't get hold of it——But that dear Doctor promised to put it into his own -And even if she saw it she would have no right to forbid him to come Just to kiss me once more-Then he may go back to her—I wonder if he's fond of her—I wonder if he has told her about me—Oh-h, why did I give him up?—But it was the right thing to do-Only I must tell him I did it for his sake--for his sake."

"You are tiring yourself." "Yes—I am tired—Even living tires me now—I shall be glad when it is over—But I must tell him first— Once I said I should love him alwaysalways-I was in his arms-close against him-We had a big yellow moon all to ourselves --- And the yacht went scudding along—only we two on deck——And I said I should never forget him, never-But now I'm so afraid he'll think it wasn't true-I haven't forgotten—Not even the way he used to kiss me under the chin—But when forgotten-Not even the way he used he went there was no one to care-I knew he would never come back to me So what did it matter what I did he thought I really cared for anyone

-Oh-h, God ! perhaps he did ! Great tears well up into her eyes, will over, and drip off her chin on to the lace yoke of her night-gown. The Nurse wipes them conscientiously away, with a murmured, "Now, now, don't cry." "I hope he understood-Oh, he always understood—He loved me up to the very last—he did—And he parted

from me so kindly." Great sobs rend her frail body at the recollection of his "love" and "kindliness"; and the nurse has to come to the rescue with more stimulant. "Let me read to you a bit," she says, coaxingly, after having administered it:

'I'm sure I can find something to com-"No thanks—don't begin to preach to me now—Besides, I know all you can say—I suppose I ought to be frightened—but I can't feel as I noved THE DAILY SUN. 5 Dollars a Year

much-I can only think of one thing -If he would come soon." After that there is a pause. A ray of

vinter sunlight creeps into the room and falls across her white shrunken face. "Please don't pull down the blin d," she exclaims, faintly, "I never was afraid of the sun—I left that to other women—Painted-up things." She lies basking in the pale light for a minute or two; it lends a forgotten radi-

ance to her large eyes, and ghost of a flush to her cheeks. Suddenly the Nurse rises and opens he dor, remarking explanatorily, "The Doctor

"Alone," says the woman on the bed, in a dulled voice, as a little, bird-like man enters. He has a hard, keen face, but kind eyes, and those waver just now under the look which meets them. "Doctor, why haven't you brought

him?" It is almost a wail. The Doctor regards her stained, eager face with professional stolidity, while a number of ready lies, all equally artistic, rise to his active imagination.

'For heaven's sake don't humbug me! W. y haven't you brought him?"

"My dear young lady, pray be calm," says the Doctor, impressively, "I assure you I did all in my power —" Still that parrot cry; still those yearn-

ng eves! "The fact is, he could not come," says the Doctor, boldly. "He—it was quite impossible. So many calls upon is time-You will understand, I am

sure—A public man—He regretted exceedingly-" "Did he send any message?" asks the woman, moving her dry lips with diffi-

"Yes, oh yes. This note." And the Doctor produces a small envelope. "I must tell you," he adds, as she akes it greedily from him, "that Lordthat your friend scarcely seems to realize that you are so ill-or in any danger in fact.

"What did he say?" she asks. fumblng over the opening of the envelope.
"He suggested a sea voyage. He said it had worked wonders once before "Once before!" She smiles faintly but tenderly; then unfolds the enclosure of the envelope, and her smile becomes an

awful distortion. "So he didn't understand-after she murmurs brokenly, and her head falls on one side of the pillow with a soft thud. "Oh, poor dear! poor dear!" says the Nurse, stooping over her, "I didn't think

t was so near." "Best thing that could have happened," remarks the Doctor, crustily; then glancing at the paper still crumpled in her chilly fingers, "A cheque! . Cad!" CONSTANCE GREEN.

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same food as yourself, when You use GITOLENE Your money will be saved, and

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ROSEBERY'S HOMES.

Dalmeny, Mentmore and the Durdans-A Description of the English

Premier's Residence. Besides his town house Lord Roseber has three residences—two in England and one in Scotland. Dalmeny Hous is the one deserving to be mentioned first, as it is the headquarters of the family, though it is far inferior in every other respect to Mentmore. Dalmeny House is scarcely 100 years old, and was built by the grandfather of the present earl. It is a comparatively small place, but from its perfection of proportions, its turrets and battlements, and its taste fully ornamented front, it presents : somewhat noble appearance. The park in which the house stands is three miles by one mile in extent, and is rich in lovely views. The Firth of Forth can be seen from many points, and the mar-velous Forth Bridge also. Dalmeny House has often been visited by royalty. The Queen and the Prince Consort was there in 1842—on the occasion of what was, we believe, the first visit Her Majesty ever paid to Scotland. The Queen paid a second visit in 1872. The Prince and Princess of Wales stayed at Dalmeny in 1886, when they visited the Edinburgh Exhibition, and the Prince of Wales stayed there again in 1890. Interesting as these incidents no

ed by a brilliant circle, the veteran orator retired each evening after his marvelous tours de force, and charmed them by his animated talk, sparkling wit, and inwearying interest in every subject that came to the front. Mentmore. Lord Rosebery's palatial residence in Buckinghamshire was built some 43 years ago by Sir Joseph Paxton for Baron Meyer de Rothschild, and it came into Lord Rosebery's pos-session through his marriage with the Baron's only daughter. It is certainly one of the finest places in England. Placed as it is at the top of rising

doubt are, Dalmeny House will always

be chiefly famous as the headquarters of

Mr. Gladstone during his Midlothian

campaigns. It was here that surround-

vie with Chatsworth itself. Fine as A Man of Experience.

ground, its majestic outlines can be pro-

perly appreciated, and for solid grand-

eur the building may be said to



Hubby-At what time will you return? Hubby-Very well; I'll start out to meet you at seven-thirty.

its exterior is, one is positively be wildered by the richness and vari-ety of the treasures it contains. The house is a perfect museum of priceless curiosities. A chief feature of the building is the great hall, 70 feet square and the same in height. Here there is precious old tapestry, venetian chairs, and lantern which once nung to the barge of the Grand Doge of Venice, and which now softens the electric light, a fireplace from Ruben's house, and many another treasure. The collection of pictures in the house is also beyond all price, and includes specimens of nearly every great master. The rarest china, the most costly gems, cabinets which once belonged to Marie de Medicis, Du Barry, and Marie Antoinette; miniatures, sculpture, carvings in ivory, and a thousand and one other things calculated to delight the eye and to raise unholy envy are to be met with at every turn. Mentmore, in addition to these ancient treasures, also possesses the firest installation of electric light to be met with in any private residence in the kingdom. There is also a marvelous aviary, gardens and greenhouses on a while at scarcely a mile's distance is the famous stud farm at Gratton. This splendid palace and all its contents will, we understand, eventually pass to Lord Rosebery's second son.

The Durdans at Epsom is when compared with Lord Rosebery's other two residences and especially with Ment-more, quite a humble place. It is at the ly situated, and from its comparative noble owner than any of them. It is a long, low, two-storied house, the front being broken by bow windows near each end, which are continued up to the top end. story. Inside, the great aim has evidently been comfort-that is, the comfort desired by a cultivated man of refined tastes. It is possible that Lord number of children whose miserable condition calls for assistance. Madame less because of its propinquity to Epsom Downs, where the blue riband of the turf is annually competed for. Only a few months ago he purchased the neighboring estate, Woodcote-grove, and now that the two properties are thrown into one he has a residence close to London which is exactly the place for a statesman who wants quiet and rest and yet wishes to be near the center of affairs. We may add that since the enlargement of the Diritan's estate last year it will afford excellent shooting.

Renewed Memory.

Authentic instances of old people who have recovered lost sight, hearing or speech, or who have grown a third set of teeth or a supplementary crop of hair, are not uncommon. But cases in which perfect memory has been regained after being impaired almost to the verge of extinction by paralytic shocks are rare. in orphan asylums which in this way This, however, has happened to William McEntee, an old man of 84, residing on North Twenty-eighth street. During the recent storm he insisted upon taking his daily walk, and in consequence was laid up with a severe cold. While sitting in his armchair after his recovery, a day or two since, he found himself humming tioned in the papers! One may truly consingulate the state of the st or two since, he found himself humming an air which he had not heard since he say of her, without fear of a mistake was a boy in the Emerald Isle. Then he that her right hand knows not the good began to tell a story which the old song recalled, and, to the amazement of his family, he went on to recite incidents and events not only of long ago, but of more recent dates, of which before his brief illness he had no recollection.— Philadelphia Record.

MME CARNOT AT HOME

A GLIMPSE OF HER LIFE AS SEEN E A FRIEND.

An Accomplished Woman of Recev lent Impulses-Much of Her Time an-Means Devoted to Charity-How Sh. Entertained in the Palace-Her Devo tion to Her Husband,

The whole civilized world has been shocked by the terrible tragedy which has robbed the Republic of France of one of its noblest presidents, and while the newspapers are giving details of the life and character of the murdered statesman, it will be interesting to get a glimpse into the personality of his widow as gathered from a letter from Paris by an intimate friend of Mrs. Car-

"If there is one woman in the world who has a holy horror of everything which can in any way resemble notori ety, it is Mme. Carnot. Her greatest desire is not to be talked about. But whether she is willing or not the wife of the chief of state is placed conspicuously in the foreground by the very fact of being his wife, and cannot prevent public curiosity from gazing upon her and from observing the acts of her daily life. She may, however, ressure herself, to talk of her is to speak well of her, and her modesty alone will be

"Tall, dark, her eyes shining with great brilliaucy, her hair black as jet. Mme, Carnot is a woman of remarkable distiuction. Moreover, in the salon of her father, Dupont-White, she met from infancy peculiarly elegant, intelligent and literary people. There she early mingled with the elite of Parisian society, and had but to continue the tradition of her home to become the accomplished woman of the world,

"To stately manners, the value of which are doubled by their simplicity, to an unerring and judicious judgment, Mme. Carnot joins other accomplishments no less precious. She is, in every acceptation of the word, a very kindhearted woman, whose goodness and

benevolence are inexhaustible. "She has organized a regular department at the Elysee Palace which she directs herself, the department of charity. Every day more than 200 letters addressed to Madame Carnot arrive at the Elysee and on the eve of rent day the number is more than doubled. These letters are, of course, so many petitions for assistance. The examination of this volumineus mail is Madame Carnot's first occupation on rising in the morning.
All letters to her address, without exception, are placed on her writing table and, after first sorting them to find the exclusively personal envelopes, Madame



She-They say that that Boston girl Miss Bunker, is exceedingly clever and

He-Oh, yes, but as she is agreeable and pretty, one can forgive her for it. Carnot sends back the letters to Monsieur Lieut. Luccioni, who opens them, reads them and marks upon the margin the object of the request. The mail, thus arranged, is returned to Madame Carnot, who reads it in her turn and points noble scale, a model farm and a dairy, written by her, the course to be followed. For you can easily see that no fortune exists large enough to permit of giving entire satisfaction to each one of these applications for aid. Distinctions must be established; requests must be modified or even rejected. The most urgent are always attended to, that is to say that, after the investigation made concerning each solicitor, relief is given same time a charming house, charming- to the most pressing cases. Let it suffice you to know that, on an average, a sum nearness it is more often visited by its of 1,000 francs, or \$200, is thus distribut-

year, the mayors of the twenty ar rondisements of Paris mention to Madame Carnot the widows with the largest condition calls for assistance. Madame Carnot has clothing and shoes made, and through her care these packages, always accompanied by a certain sum of money, are sent to those for whom they

are prepared.
"The manner of giving is said to be of more importance than that which is given, and Madame Carnot is inspired with this truth, for in the purpose of sparing the unfortunate ones all injury to their self respect and of relieving them from the gossip of their neigh bors, the supplies reach their recipients in a very ingenieus way. Formerly they were delivered by an employe whose gallooned cap indicated their source too clearly. Now Madame Carnot entrusts all such packages to a transportation office, so that it is impossible for anyone to know that the receiver has not purchased the goods.

"Still one last detail : All garments thus sent as New Year's gifts are made also profit, indirectly, by Madame Car-

not's charity.
"Madame Carnot expresses, too, the greatest solicitude for orphan asylums.

which her left hand does. "Her love for abandoned children of for sickly women is evidenced by gifts, even in the provinces. Thus it is that when the president of the republic was about to take a journey, Madame Carnot would seek information concerning the

Children Cry for

orphan asylums of the towns which her husband was to visit, and charge the president with sums of money to be

given them in her name. 'I have given precedence in the sketch to the woman of charity; for charity is her life; she is much better known, moreover, as a woman in society. All Paris delights in rendering homage to the perfect courtesy, to the charming grace displayed by Madame Carnot at ne series of brilliant receptions held at the Elysee.

"Dinners, as well as evening parties, are arranged by her with remarkable tact and profound knowledge of precedence and etiquette. Not a minu is elaborated or decided upon out of her presence; she oversees the arrangements of the tapestries from the garade meuble and the placing of flower-baskets. Her artistic taste is manifest in the smallest

"As to the elegance, richness and good taste of Madame Carnot's toilets, it has long been known that they lead the style in the salons of high Parisian soelety. Every time the president, in the course of one of his journeys, received a rift of cloth, silk or otherwise, Madame Carnot hastened to wear at the first reception the toilet which she had made of he material.

"If there has been of late in Paris an legant and popular salon, it is that of the Elysee. To gain any idea of it, one should see the quantity of requests for nvitations sent at the time of grand palls or of garden parties.

"Each of these requests is examined ov Madame Carnot in person, who ndeavors to receive them as favorably as the dimensions of her rooms will permit.

"Madame Carnot's reception day was Tuesday at Paris and Wednesday at Fontainebleau. On these days the court of the palace was filled with carriages bringing the wives of ambassadors, minsters, senators, deputies, and the personal friends of the house. In this salon everything was discussed, and with animation, except politics, a subject of conversation which Madame Carnot never provokes and always avoids, giving thus a new proof of her perfect tact. "The afternoon Mme. Carnot usually

employed in making personal visits, uness she went to expositions, which she is very fond of examining in detail. At the time of the salons, especially, she went every day to pass an hour or two either at the Palace of Industry or at the Champs de Mars. Also, Mme. Car- It is Expected that the Militia Officers not, whose mind is highly cultivated in iterature and art, is intensely interested n all manifestations of national genius. Besides visiting expositions, she regularly attends the receptions of the French Academy, first performances at the great theatres, concerts, etc.. She reads the papers and different reviews with regularity.

In spite of this Mme. Carnot finds time o occupy herself with her household. Without going so ar as to spin the wool, she exercises incessant surveillance over everything. She is a modest housewife and has watched over the correct keeping of the palace as she did over that of private home. She was assisted in this task by N. Clerc, a sort of steward. who in the camp, and the largest assemblage of has general management of all the domestic establishment, door-keepers, foot- the history of the force. men, cooks. coachmen and grooms. It is he who takes orders for the servants hall and delivers them.

"Mlle. Antoinette' is at the head of the women, and is Mme Carnot's confident even more than her femme de chambre. "All these attendants, admirably trained, are selected with the greatest care. Mme. Carnot, knowing that good masters make good servants, is very kind to her people; but while treating them with kindness she is also very firm with them, Every fault is rigidly checked.

"It would be indiscreet to speak of Mme, Carnot as wife and mother. She simply adored her husband and does adore her children. It is a model family in these domestic virtues. Never has Mme. Carnot left to others the care of remaining by the bedside of her sick husband or children.

"When the president of the republic was traveling, a telegram brought her news of her husband two or three times a day. All the bouquets offered to M. Carnot were the same day packed up | Part 8 Now Ready For Distribution. and expressed to Mme Carnot, who loves flowers very much. Her rooms are always adorned with magnificent baskets of flowers."

A DRESS TO TAKE OFF OUTDOORS.

The Newest Invention for Women Who Ride the Bicycle in Bloomers. In the nightly route of the bicyclers on Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, one young woman frequently appears clad in divided skirts. A sight of her, a mere glance at her, brings the positive assurance that the divided skirt will never be popular. She is a guy. To be sure, she has put twice to much cloth in her skirt, so that it looks as if one leg of it would make a walking skirt, but, apart from that, it is a hideous, impossible garment. There is plenty of chance on Bedford avenue and in Prospect Park to weigh all the new styles of dress with which women are experimenting in their swift movement toward dress reform. The long knickerbockers meet with less approval than anything except the divided skirt. The short bloomers, ending at tight-fitting leggings or very high unbuttoned boots, are far prettier garments. But skirts are still clung to, even as they cling to the women, and the best of these are probably the newestand most sensible and pretty things the

women bicyclers are wearing.
What are agreed to be the best are of two sorts. One is an ordinary skirt made with as little material as possible and falling only half way below the knee where it meets very high gaiters. In this costume the woman looks all right when on the wheel and when off it looks like a sixteen-year-old girl or a Swiss milk maid. Underneath that skirt the wearer dresses like all other women. The other most approved skirt is one that is used only when the owner of it is on terra firma on her feet, It is a skirt of blue or gray serge, made to button all the way down one side. The wearer dons a pair of bloomers and high boots, and pins the skirt around the handle-bar of her machine. But when she stops to take luncheon, or to visit. or to stroll about, she unpins her skirt and puts it on—in public, if she liked—and thenceforth is dressed as completely and as presentable as any lady she will

An Australian Eating House. "R.D.A." writes to the London Times from Sydney: "The following is an exact copy of a placard outside a 'poor man's' eating-house here: 'Wanted, 4,-000 men to dine—price 3d. !! Bill of fare -Roast beef-mutton-stewed mutton meat pies—stewed kidneys soup and bread. I asked a man coming out what it was like. He said: 'Plenty to eat, and well cooked; no stint; only he had to 'hurry up' to make room for

Pitcher's Castoria.



Sting of MOSOUITO

Heat of SUNBURN

REFRESHING PILES. (See direction HEALING

FOR ALL EXTERNAL WOUNDS, AND INFLAMED SURFACES A WONDERFUL HEALER. Bathe the Aching Head or the Swollen Feet with POND'S

EXTRACT. What comfort! When the mosquitoes send substitutes to do their work, then use something else "just as good" in place of Pond's Extract. But when the mosquitoes come themselves, use nothing but genuine Pond's Extract. Made only by Pond's Extract Co., 26 Fifth Ave., N.Y. City.

CANADIAN REGULARS' CAMP.

Will Attend for Twelve Days' Training.

QUEBEC, July 18 .- It is expected that nest of the militia officers of the dominion will go to Levis for courses of twelve days training with the regulars. It is expected that Major General Herbert will command in person, but the question of a subordinate commander will preve an involved one, as the regiment in cludes four lieutenant celenels and feur majors. This will be the first occasion on which any two companies of the Royal Regiment of Canadian infantry have been together. There will be four hundred man Canadian regulars there has ever been in

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Evidence All in in the Placentia Election Case—The Trinity Case.

St. Johns, N.F., July 18.—The Placentia election case, in which Mr. Emerson, speaker of the assembly, and Mr. McGrath, exchairman of the beard of public works, were the defendants, was concluded this evening. The evidence showed that the expenditures in the Placentia district during the week In the Placentia district during the week previous to the election amounted to \$24,000. Chief Justice Carter, who tried the case, anneunced that he would be ready to give his lecisien in twe or three days, probably en Saturday.

"CANADA."

Send in Your Coupons as Soon as Possible and Secure a Copy.

The object of this series of Canadian fine art pictures is to provide the people of the deminion with a scenic and descriptive repreduction of the superb natural and artistic eauties of their own country, and the evidences of its material progress. Part 8, which is new ready, contains the

fellowing views: Old Magazine, Fort Cumberland, N. S. City Hall, Winnipeg. Grand Trunk Railway Tunnel at Sarnis. Fraser Canyon, above Spuzzen, British Col-

ambia.
Great Glacier of the Selki-ks on the CPR.
Falls on Howland's Mill Creek, near Water
down, Ontario.
Point La Boule, Saguenay River.
Murray Bay, Quebec.
Kananaskis Falls, on the CPR.
Ower Saguel Harbor. Asianaskis Falls, on the CPR.

Owen Sound Harbor,

Stoney Creek, Columbia,

Howard Lake, Tolonto,

Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls,

High Water Reservoir, Mount Royal Park,

lontreal. Cape Trinity, Saguenay River. CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS.

Secretary Herbert Talks About the New Boat and also About the New York.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—After Secretary Herbert had witnessed the trial trip of the Minneapolis, which he says is the fastest and probably the best cruiser in the world, and a ship of which every American sheuld be proud, he tack passage on the cruiser. and a ship of which every American sheuld be proud, he took passage on the cruiser New York from Boston to New York. He was impelled to do this, in order that he might see for himself the condition of the ship which has been so severely criticised as defective in many points. Speaking of his trip, he said: "I devoted myself to a close examination of the vessel leaking at the examination of the vessel, looking at the engine and watching the turning of the guns and turrets. Some of the tubes of the ice machine are burnt out. The truth is that when the New York went to sea, like most new ships some of the bearings the machinery were not as smooth as they should be and some rectification was neces-Now she is simply a magnificent ship. The criticism passed upon her, however, has no truer foundation than the slighest defects I have mentioned. The midship ammunition room is too het by reasen of its nearness to the boilers, but I am satisfied that the remaining magazines are fully sufficient in supply and am disposed to appreve the re-commendation made to me on board that the midship room be used as a coal bunker.

The strengest timber known is the "Billian," or Bornee iron wood, whose breaking strain is 1.52 times greater than that of English oak. By leng exposure it becomes of ebeny blackness and immensely hard.

A LAUGHABLE SERMON.

DR. TALMAGE ON THE LAUGHTER OF THE BIBLE.

The Laugh of Scepticism, the Laugh of Spiritual Exultation, the Fool's Laugh, God's Laugh and the Laugh of Literal

Triumph all Dissected and Explained. BROOKLYN, July 15,-Rev. Dr. Talmage, who is now in Australia on his round-the-world journey, has selected as the subject for his sermon through the press to-day, "Laughter," the text being taken from Psalm 126; 2: "Then was our mouth filled with laughter," and Psalm 2: 4: "He that sitteth in the he avens shall laugh."

fhirty-eight times does the Bible make reference to the configuration of the feature and quick expulsion of breath which we call laughter. Sometimes it is born of the sunshine and sometimes the midnight. Sometimes it stirs the sympathies of angels and sometimes the cachinnation of devils. All healthy people laugh. Whether it pleases the Lord displeases Him: that depends upon when we laugh and at what we laugh. My theme to-day is the laughter of the Bible, namely: Sarah's laugh, or that of scepticism; David's laugh, or that of spiritual exultation; the fool's laugh, or that of sinful merriment; God's laugh, or that of infinite condemnation; heaven's laugh, or that of eternal tri-

umph. Scene; An Oriental tent: the occupants, old Abraham and Sarah, perhaps wrinkled and decrepit. Their three guests are three angels-the Lord Alnighty one of them. In return for the hospitality shown by the old people, God promises Sarah that she shall become the ancestress of the Lord Jesus Christ. Sarah laughs in the face of God; she does not believe it. She is affrighted at what she has done. A great multitude laugh at the miracles. She denies it. She says, "I didn't laugh." Then God retorted with an emphasis that silenced all disputation. "But thou didst laugh." My friends, the laugh of scepticism, in all ages, is only the echo of Sarah's laughter. God says he will accomplish a thing, and men say it cannot be done. They say they are contrary to the laws of nature. What is a law of nature? It is God's way of doing a thing. You ordinarily cross a river at one ferry. To-morrow you change for one day, and you go across another ferry. You made the rule. Have you not the right to change it? You ordinarily come in at that door of the church. Suppose that next Sabbath you should come in at the other door? It is a habit you have. Have you not a right to change your habit? A law of nature God's habit—his way of doing things. If He makes the law, has He not a right to change it at any time He wants to change it? Alas! for the folly of those who laugh at God when. He says, "I will do a thing," they respond-ing, "You can't do it." God says that the Bible is true—it is all true. Bishop Colenso laughs; Herbert Spencer laughs; Stuart Mill laughs, great German Universities laugh; Harvard Bishop laughs-softly! A great many of the learned institutions with long rows of professors seated on the fence between Christianity and infidelity, laugh softly. Sarah's trick. God thundered from the heavens, "But thou didst laugh." Garden of Eden was only a fable. There never was any ark built; or if it was built, it was too small to have two of every kind. The pillar of fire by night was only the Northern lights. The ten plagues of Egypt only a brilliant specimen of jugglery. The sea parted, because the wind blew violently a great while from one direction. The sun and moon did not put themselves out of the way for Joshua, Jacob's ladder was only norizontal and picturesque clouds. The destroying angel smiting the first-born in Egypt was only cholera infantum become epidemio.
The gullet of the whale, by positive measurement, too small to swallow a prophet. The story of the immaculate conception a shock to all deceney. The lame, the dumb, the blind, the halt, cured by mere human surgery. The re-surrection of Christ's friend, only a beautiful tableau; Christ, and Lazarus. and Mary, and Martha, acting their parts well. My friends, there is not a doctrine or statement of God's Holy Word that has not been derided by the scepticism of the day. I take up this book of King James' translation. I consider it a perfect Bible; but here are sceptics who want it torn to pieces. And now, with this Bible in my hand, let me tear out all those postions which the scepticism of this day demands shall be torn out. What shall go first? 'Well," says someone in the audience, "take out all that about the Creation and about the first settlement of the world." Away goes Genesis. "Now," says someone, "take out all that about the miraculous guidance of the children of Israel in the wilderness." Away goes Exodus. "Now," says someone else in the audience, "there are things in Deuteronomy and Kings that are not Away go Deuteronomy and the Kings. "Now," says some-one, "the Book of Job is a fable that ought to come out." Away goes the Book of Job. "Now," says someone "those passages in the New Testament which imply the divinity of Jesus Christ ought to come out." Away go the Evangelists. "Now," says someone, "the Book of Revelation—how preposterous! It represents a man with the moon under his feet, and a sharp sword in his hand." Away goes the Book of Revelation. Now there are a few pieces left. What shall we do with them? "Oh," says someone in the audience, "I don't believe a word in the Bible, from one end to the other." Well, it is all

pitch darkness of eternal midnight? How do you like it? But I think, my friends, we had better keep the Bible a little longer intact. It has done pretty well for a good many years. Then there are old people who find it a comfort to have it on their laps, and children like the stories in it. Let us keep it for a curiosity anyhow. If the Bible is to be thrown out of the school, and out of the court-room, so that men no more swear by it, and it is to be put in a dark corridor of the city library, the Koran on one side and the writings of Confucius on the other, then let us each one keep a copy for himself, for we might have trouble, and we would want to be under the delusions of its consolations; and we might die, and we would want the delusion of the exalted residence of God's right hand, which it mentions, O! what an awful thing it is to laugh in God's face, and hurl His revelation back at Him. After awhile the day will come when they will say they did not laugh. Then all the hypercriticisms, all the caricatures

gone. Now you have put out the last light for the nations. Now it is the

and all the learned sneers in the Quarterly Reviews will be brought to july nent; and amid the rocking of hing beneath, and amid the flaming of everything above, God will thunder; But thou didst laugh !" I think the most fascinating laughter at Christian iv I ever remember was a man in New England. He made the Word of G seem ridiculous, and he laughed on our holy religion until he came to die and then he said, "My life has been a failure—a failure domestically; I have no children; a failure socially, for I am treated in the streets like a pirate; a lure professionally, because I know but one minister that has adopted my entiments." For a quarter of a century laughed at Christianity; and ever since Christianity has been laughing a im. Now, it is a mean thing to go

into a man's honse and steal his goods but I tell you the most gigantic burglary ever invented is the proposition to stead these treasures of our holy religion The meanest laugh ever untered is the rugh of the sceptic. The next laughter mentioned in the Bible is David's laughter, or the expression of spiritual exultation. was our mouth filled with laughter. He got very much down sometimes; but

there are other chapters where for four or five times he calls upon the people to praise and exult. It was not a mere twitch of the lips; it was a demonstra tion that took hold of his whole physical nature. "Then was our mouth filled with laughter." My friends, this world will never be converted to God until Christians cry less and laugh and sing more. The horrors are a poor bait. If people are to be persuaded to adopt our holy religion, it will to because they have made up their minds it is a happy religion. They don't like a morbid Christianity. I know there are morbid people who enjoy a funeral. They come early to see the friends take leave of the corpse; and they steal a ride to the cemetery; but all healthy people enjoy a wedding better than they do a burial. Now, you make the religion of Christ sepulchral and hearselike, and you make it repulsive. say, plant the rose of Sharon along the church walks, and columbine clamber over the church wall; and have a smile on the lip, and have the mouth filled with wholly laughter. There is no man in the world, except the Christian, that has a right to feel an untrammelled glee. He is promised everything is to be for the best here, and he is on the way to a delight which will take all the processions with palm branches, and all the orchestras harped, and cymballed, and trumpetted to express. "Oh," you say, "I have so much trouble." Have you any more trouble than Paul had?" What does he say? Sorrowful, yet always rejoicing. Poor, yet making many rich. Having no-thing, yet possessing all things." The merriest laugh I think I ever heard has been in the sick room of God's dear children. When Theodosius was put upon the rack, he suffered very great torture at the first. Somebody asked

him how he endured all that pain on the rack. He replied, "When I was first put upon the rack I suffered a great deal; but very soon a young man in white stood by my side and with a soft and comfortable handkerchief he wiped the sweat from my brow, and my pains were relived; it was a punishment for me to get from the rack, because when the pain was all gone, the angel was gone." O! rejoice everwas gone." Of rejoice ever-more, You know it is in an army -an army in encampment. If to day news comes that our side has had a defeat, and to - morrow another portion of the tidings comes, saying we have had another defeat, it demoralizes all the host. But if the news comes of victory to-day and victory to-morrow, the whole army is impassioned for the contest. Now, in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, report fewer defeats; tell us the victories—victory over sin, and death, and hell. Rejoice evermore,

and again I say rejoice. I believe there is more religion in a laugh than in a groan. Anybody can groan; but to laugh in the midst of banishment, and persecution, and indescribable trial, that require a David, a Daniel, a Paul, a modern heroine. The next laughter mentioned in the Bible that I shall speak of is the fool's laughter, or the expression of sinful merriment. Solomon was very quick at simile; when he makes a comparison we all catch it. What is the laughter of a fool like? He says, "it is the crackling of thorns under a pot." The kettle is swung, a bunch of brambles is put under it, and the torch is applied to it, and there is a great noise, and a big blaze, and a sputter, and a quick extinguishment. Then it is darker than it was before. Fools' laughter. The most miserable thing on earth is a bad man's fun. There they are—ten men in a bar-room;

they have at home wives, mothers, daughters. The impure jest starts at one corner of the bar-room, and crackle, crackle, crackle it goes all around. In five hundred such gdff ws there is not one item of happiness. They all feel bemeaned, if they have any conscience eft. Have nothing to do with men or women who tell immoral stories. I have no confidence either in their Christian character or their morality. So, all merriments that springs out of the defects of others-caricature of a lame foot, or a curved spine, or a blind eye, or a deaf ear-will be met with the judgments of God either upon you, or I knew a man who was particularly skillful in imitating the lameness of a neighbor. Not long ago a son of the skilful mimic had his leg amputated for the very defect which his father had mimicked years before. I do not say it was judgment of God: I leave you to make your own inference. So, all merriment born of dissipation, that which starte at the counter of the drinking restaurant, or from the wine glass in the home circle, the maudlin simper, the meaningless joke,

the saturnalian gibberish, the paroxysm of mirth about nothing, which you sometimes see in the fashionable club room or the exquisite parlor at twelve o'clock at night, are the crackling of thorns under a pot. Such aughter and such sin ends in desth. When I was a lad, a book came out entitled "Dow Junior's Patent Sermons." It made a great stir—a very wide laugh all over the country, that book did. It try, and of the Word of God, and of the Day of Judgment! Oh, we had a great laugh. The commentary on the whole thing is, that the author of that book died in poverty, shame, debaucherykicked out of society and carsed of Al-

mighty God. The laughter of such men is the echo of their own damnation. The next taughter that I shall mention as being in the Bible, is the laugh of God's condemnation, "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh." Again, "The Lord will laugh at him." Again, "The Lord will laugh at him." Again, "I will laugh at his calamities." With such demonstration will God greet

every kind of great sin and wickedness. et, our knowledge improved, we will but men build up villainies higher and know each other at a flash. We will higher. Good men almost pity God, because He is so schemed against by men Suddenly a pin drops out of the machi. ery of wickedness, or a secret is reveal ed, and the foundation begins to rock; finally the whole thing is demolished. What is the matter? I will tell you what the matter is. That crash of ruin is only the reverberation of God's laugh ter. In the money market there are great many good men, and a great many fraudulent men. A fraudulent man there says, "I mean to have my million," He goes to work reckless of honesty, and he gets his first 100,000 dollers, and he gets his fi lars. He gets after awhile, his 200,000 dollars. After awhile he gets his 500,-000 dollars. "Now," he says, "I have only one more move to make, and I shall have my million." He gathers up all his resources; he makes that one last grand move, he fails and loses all, and he has not enough money of his own left to pay the cost of the car to his home. cannot understand this spasmodic revulsion. Some said it was a sudden turn in Erie Railway stock, or in Western Union, or in Illinios Central; some said one thing and some another. They all guessed wrong. I will tell you what it was. "He that sitteth in the heavens laughed." A man in New York said he would be the richest man in the city. He left his honest work as a mechanic, and got into the city councils some way, and in ten years \$15,000,000 from the city government. Fifteen million dol-lars! He held the Legislature of the State of New York in the grip of his right hand. Suspicions were aroused. The grand jury presented indictments.
The whole land stood aghast. The man who expected to put half the city in his vest pocket goes to Blackwell's Island; goes to Ludlow street jail, breaks was the thunder?

prison, and goes across the sea; is rearrested and brought back, and again remanded to jail. Why? "He that sitteth in the neavens laughed.' Rome was a great empire; she had Horace and Virgil among her poets; she had Augustus and Constantine among her emperors. But what mean the de-faced Pantheon, and the Forum turned into a cattle market, and the brokenwalled Coliseum, and the architectural skeleton of her great aqueducts? What "Oh!" you say, "that was the roar of the battering rams against her walls." No. What was that quiver? "Oh!" you say, "that was the tramp of hostile legions." No. The quiver and the roar were the outof omnipotent laughter from the defied and insulted heavens. Rome defied God, and He laughed her down. Thebes defied God, and He laughed her down. Ninevel defied God, and He laughed her down. Babylon defied God. and He laughed her down. There is a great difference between God's laugh and His smile. His smile is eternal beatitude. He smiled when David sang, and Miriam clapped the cymbals, and Hannah made garments for her son, and Paul preached, and John kindled with apocalpytic vision, and when any man has anything to do and does it well. His smile! Why, it is the fifteenth of May, the apple orchard in full bloom; it is morning breaking on a rippling sea; it is heaven at high moon, all the bells beat-

ing the marriage peal. But his laugh. ter-may it never fall on us! It is a condemnation for our sin; it is a wasting away. We may let the satirist laugh at us, and all our companions may laugh at us, and we may be made the target for the merriment of earth and hell; but God forbid that we should ever come to the fulfilment of the prophecy against the rejectors of the truth, "I will laugh at your calamity." But my friends, all of us who reject Christ and the pardon of the Gospel must come under that tremendous bombardment. God wants us all to repent. He counsels He coaxes, He importunes and He dies for use. He comes down out of heaven. He puts all the world's sin on one shoulder, and then with that Alp on one side and that Himalaya on the other, He starts up the back of Jerusalem to achieve our salvation. He puts the palm of His right foot on one long spike, and He puts the palm of his left foot on another long spike, and then, with His hands spotted with His own blood, He gesticulates, saying, "Look! look! and live. With the crimson veil of My sacrifice will cover up all your sins; with My dying groan I will swallow up all your groans. Look! live." But a thousand of you turn your back on that, and then this voice of invitation turns to a tone

divinely ominous, that sobs like a simoom through the first chapter of Proverbs, "Because I have called and ye refused, I have stretched out My right hand and no man regarded; but ye have set at naught all My counsel, and would none of My reproof; I, also, will laugh at your calamity." O! what a laugh that is-a deep laugh, a long reverberat ing laugh, an overwhelming laugh; God grant we may never hear it. But in this day of merciful visitation yield your heart to Christ, that you may spend all your life on earth under His smile, and escape for ever the thunder of the

laugh of God's indignation.

The other laughter mentioned in the Bible, the only one I shall speak of, is heaven's laughter, or the expression of eternal triumph, Christ said to his disciples:—Blessed are ye that weep now, for ye shall laugh." That makes me know positively that we are not to spend our days in heaven singing long-metre pslams. The formalistic and stiff notions of heaven that some people have would make me miserable. I am glad to know that the heaven of the Bible is not only a place of holy worship, but of magnificent sociality. "What," say you. "will the ringing laugh go around the circles of the saved?" 1 say, yes; pure laughter, cheering laughter; holy laughter. It will be a laugh of congratulation. When we meet a friend who has suddenly come to a fortune, or who has got over some dire sickness, do we not shake hands, do we not laugh with him? And when we get to heaven and see our friends there, some of them having come up out of great tribulation, why, we will say to one of them, "The last time -I saw you, you had been suffering for six weeks under a low intermittent fever:" or to another we will say, "You for ten years were limping with the rheumatism and you were full of complaints when we say you last. I congratulate you on We shall laugh. this eternal recovery." Yes; we shall congratulate all those who have come out of great financial embarrassments in this world, because they have become millionaires in heaven. Ye shall laugh. It shall be a laugh of reassociation. It is just as natural for us to laugh when we meet a friend we have not seen for ten years, as anything is pos-sible to be natural. When we meet our friends from whom we have

have to talk over all that has happened since we have been separated, the one that has been ten years in heaven telling us all that has happened in the ter years of his heavenly residence, and we telling him in return all that has happened during the ten years of his ab sence from earth. Ye shall laugh. think George Whitefield and John Wesley will have a laugh of contempt for their earthly collisions; and Toplady and Charles Wesley will have a laugh of contempt for their earthly misunderstandings; and the two farmers, who were in a law suit all their days, will have a laugh of contempt over their earthly disturbance about a line fence. Exemption from all annovance. Immersion in all gladness. Ye shall laugh. Christ says so. Ye shall laugh. Yes, it will be a laugh of triumph. O !! what a pleasant thing it will be to stand on the wall of heaven and look down at Satan, and hurl at him defiance, and see him caged and chained, and we forever free from his clutches. Aha! Yes, will be a laugh of royal greeting. You know how the Frenchmen cheered when Napoleon came back from Elba; you know how the English cheered when Wellington came back from Waterloo; you know how Americans cheered when Kossuth arrived from Hungary, you remember how Rome when Pompey came back victor over 900 cities. Every cheer was a laugh. But, Oh! the mightier greeting, the gladder greeting, when the snow-white cavalry troop of heaven shall go through the streets, and, according to the book of Revelation, Christ, in the red coat, the crimson coat, on a white horse, and all the armies of heaven following on white horses. On! when we see and hear that cavalcade, we shall cheer, we shall laugh. Does

not your heart beat quickly at the thought of the great jubilee upon which we are soon to enter? I pray God that when we get through with this world and are going out of it we may have some such vision as the dying Christian had when he saw written all over the clouds in the sky the letter "W," and they asked him, standing by his side, what he thought that letter "W," meant. "Oh!" he said, "that stands for welcome." And world. "W," on the gate, "W" on the door of the mansion, "W" on the throne. Welcome! Welcome! Welcome!

come! I have preached this sermon with five prayerful wishes, that you might ses what a mean thing is the laugh of scepticism, what a bright thing is the laugh of spiritual exultation, what a Irol low thing is the laugh of sinful merriment, what an awful thing is the laugh of condemnation, what a radiant, rubi cund thing is the laugh of eternal triumph. Avoid the ill; choose the right. Be comforted. "Blessed are ye that weep now-ye shall laugh, ye shall laugh."

IN PALESTINE.

Lagar Beer, Railroads, Steamers on the Dead Sea, and the New Jerusalem Building.

The report of Mr. Dickson, British Consul at Jerusalem, on the trade of his district, contains several items of inter est. Trade with Great Britain in 1893 showed some falling off as compared with 1892; but notwithstanding there has been a steady increase for several years past. It is noted that English ales, which had been driven from the market by the lighter beers of Austria and Germany are again finding favor. It is sold from 9d. to 1s. per quart bottle. The Jaffa Jerusalem Railway hardly appears to carry as much traffic as might have been expected. There is a daily passenger train each way and also two goods trains. Still a considerable amount of merchandise is conveyed by camels between the two places, on account of both the Jaffa and Jerusalem railway stations being situated at some distance from the town. The railway company, in order to give further facilities to merchants, employ camels for the transport of goods from the warehouses to the stations. It is rumored that the line will be prolonged to Nablous and Gaza. Buildings of various kinds continus to be erected in the vicinity of Jerusalem. and the city is fast outgrowing its former limits. On the western side houses have increased so rapidly within the last few years that quite a large suburb has arisen where formerly fields and vineyards existed. Every available piece of land is now being bought up by private persons or by benevolent socie ties and ministers, and already the name of "Modern Jerusalem" has been given to this new quarter. The latest enter-prise suggested is the placing of a steam launch and lighters on the Dead Sea. It this were done, the produce of Monb, which is a country rich in cereals, frui and cattle, could then be ferried across in a few hours in the lighters in tow of the steam launch, instead of having to be conveyed in caravans round the north or south end of the Dead Sea, entailing a journey of from four to five days. -St.

James Gazette. Government Cats. Some three hundred and odd cats are maintained by the United States Government, the cost of their support being carried as a regular item in the accounts of the postoffice department. These cats are distributed among about fifty postoffices, and their duty is to keep mice and rats from eating and destroy ing postal matter and canvas sacks. Their work is of the utmost importance wherever large quantities of mail are collected, as for example at the New York postoffice, where from 2,000 to 3,000 bags of mail matter are commonly stored away in the pasement. Former ly great damage was done by the mischievous rodents, which chewed holes in the sacks and thought nothing of boring through bags of letters in a night. Troubles of this sort no longer occur since the official pussies keep watch. Each of the postmasters in the larger cities is allowed from \$8 to \$40 a year for the keep of his feline staff, sending his estimate for "cat meat" to Washington at the beginning of each quarter.

Large Steam Shovels The steam shovels for excavating the great Chicago drainage canal have been furnished largely by the Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Company, They now have 14 shovels of their make engaged in this work, and are constructing five more for the same purpose, which will be ready within a few weeks. Four of the new shovels have been ordered by one contracting firm, which will be, it is claimed, the largest and most powerful machines of the kind ever built. Each will weigh 62 tons. Everything about them is steel except the been parted ten, or twenty, or thirty house, which is only intended as a pro-years, will it not be with infinite con-tection from the weather, and is built gratulations? Our perception quicken-

FER WHEREAR SILL ST. ADEIN, H. H. JER WARE

BARBADOS MOLASSES.

Just Received ex S. S. Taymouth Castle: 200 Puns, 50 Tierces and 50 Bbls.

CHOICE GROCERY

BARBADOS MOLASSES

This is our Eighth Consignment this seaso and the quality is very good.

FOR SALE BY W. F. HARRISON & CO.

Smythe Street

St. John Conservatory of Music and Elocution.

158 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. Thorough Graduating Course Given in Piano, Violin, Singing and Elocution. Fall Term Opens Sept. 10. Liverpool, N. S. M. S. WHITMAN, in summer months.]

M. S. WHITMAN, Director.

Sa Day Sure,
show you how to make \$3 a day; absolute
ly sure; furnish the work and teace
you free; you work in the locality where
you live. Send me your address and I
will explain the business fully; remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for
every day's work; absolutely sure; don't
fail to write to-day. Address A. W. KNOWLES. Windsor. Ontario-

HYPNOTIOM NUTSHELLED. Greatest book derful subject. Whatever your views are on Hypnotism, you will find this book of great value. Published price, 50 cents. Sent free, transportation prepaid, if you remit 25 cents for subscription to Homes and Hearths, the elegant household monthly. Address: HOMES AND HEARTHS PUBLISHING CO., New York.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale on favorable terms that very Valuable Estate at Sussex Vale, widely known as the residence and, stock farm of the late Hugh McMonagle, Esq. comprising 180 acres of fertile land, nearly all meadow, with a commodious, well-appointed and pleasantly situated dwelling house, well heated by a new furnace in a spacious frost-proof cellar, and suitable for a country gentleman's residence or for a summer hotel. On the premises are also 4 large and thoroughly built barns and numerous convenient sheds and outhouses. Also, 5 never-failing wells of excellent water and a well laid out \(\frac{1}{2} \) mile race track. The land is in a high state of cultivation and the buildings are all in first class repair. Near at hand are a Church and School House, and within a radius of 2 miles are 7 other Churches, the Sussex Railway Station and Grammar School.

School.
Price on application—part may remain on
Mortgage at six per cent. WALTER McMONAGLE, Sussex Vale, July 2, 1894. 870

ESTATE SALE

PY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Court House,
Hampton, Kings Co., at 12 o'clock, noon,
MONDAY, July 30th, 1894, under power given
by the will of the late John W. Greenslade.
All that certain let of land situate in the
Parish of Springfield, Kings Co., adjeining
lands of Justin G. Lake and fronting on the lands of Justin G. Lake and fronting on the Highway Road, containing one hundred acres, more or less, being the Homestead Farm of the said John W. Greenslade, deceased. For full

JUSTUS H. GRAY, Sole Executor. ALEX. W. BAIRD, Solicitor, etc., 269 Germain street, St. John.



SPOTS AND BLEMISHES CAUSED BY BAD CLOOD. **CURED BY**

DEAR SIRS .- I am thankful to B.B.B. because I am to-day strong and well through its wonderful blood cleansing powers. I was troubled with scrofulous spots and blemishes all over my body and was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I took one bottle, with great benefit, and can positively say that before I had taken half of the second

bottle I was PERFECTLY CURED.

I am so pleased to be strong and healthy again by the use of B.B.B. and I can strongly recommend it to every-Lorenzo Puliston, Sydney Mines, C.B.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannet fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king ameng men in body, mind and heart. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power. when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from fel ly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Den't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have rebbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist, here go hand in hand. Write for book with evel and proofs. Seek seeled with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

BRIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.

S. R. FOSTER & SON Manufacturers of Wire Nails.

STEEL AND IRON CUT NAILS And Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails Hungarian Nails, Etc. ST. JOHN N. B.

JOHN DYE WORKS. 86 Princess Street. Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing

CLEANSED or DYED (AT, SHORT NOTICE.
...C. E. BRACKETO.

Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE undersigned not being in a position to canvas for, or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances, over which I have no control, have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

HENRY T. PARLEE,

HENRY T. PARLEE, Westfield, N. B

EQUITY SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the FITTEENTH DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of twelve o'clook, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday the Twenty-fourth day of April, A.D., 1894, in a cause therein pending, wherein Benjamin H. Anning is Plaintiff, and George Albert Anning, a Lunatic, and Bradbury Bedell and Charles A. Palmer, Committee of the person and estate of the said George Albert Anning, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, duly appointed in and for the said City and County of Saint John, the lands and premises described in the said Decretal Order as:

"All that certain lot of land situate in Guys Ward in the City of Saint John, being the Southeastern moiety of lots known and distinguished on the plan of Carleton as lots number four y-four (44) and forty-five (45) and described as follows: Fronting on the eastern side of Ludlow Street fifty feet and running tack continuing the same breadth eighty feet, more or less, bounded on the Southeastern moiety of the same lots (viz. 44 and 46);

Also "All that certain lot of land situate on the western side of the Harbour of Saint John and known and distinguished on the map or plan of that part of the City of Saint John by the number two hundred and the nap or plan of that part of the City of Saint John by the number southern side of Duke Street."

Also "Al that certain lot of land situate on the western side of the Harbour of Saint John and known and distinguished on the map or plan of that part of the City of Saint John by the number two hundred and the (210), being forty by one hundred feet more or less and forming the corner of Duke Street and Market Place on the southern side of Duke Street."

Also "Al that certain lot piece and parcel of land lying and being in the City of Saint John aforesaid and street on the parallel with said Lawson side line to the said Street; thence easterly along said Street to the place of beginning, and also all the use and privilege of the alley way leading from rear of said lot to Peters Street for the purpose of ingress, egress and regress to and from the said lot, being the same piece and parcel of land conveyed by Jawes W. Peters to one Thomas Furnae by Deed bearing date the second day of April, une thousand eight hundred and fifty-three."

of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three."

Also "All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said City of Saint John, containing a front of forty feet on King Street and running back on Germain Street, containing the same breadth fifty feet, being known and distinguished by the number three hundred and ninety two (392) on the map or plan of the said City on file in the office of the Common Clerk."

Also "All that certain piece and parcel of land lying, being and situate in the town plot of Carleton, being half of lot (165) one hundred and sixty-five, being twenty-five feet, fronting on Market Place and extending back southwestwardly eighty feet more or less, bounded on the South by lands occupied by G. I. Harding, M. D."

Also "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the southern side of Duke Street in Dukes ward in the City of Saint John known and distinguished on the map or plan of the City of Saint John on file in the office

John known and distinguished on the map or plan of the City of Saint John on file in the office plan of the City of Saint John on file in the office of the Common Clerk by the number eight hundred and seventy-four, (374) fronting forty feet on Duke Street and extending back therefrom preserving the same width one hundred feet."

Also "All those four several and certain lots, pieces and parcel of land situate, lying and being in these additional thereof on file in the office of the Common Clerk by the number (1880) thirteen hundred and eighty the number (1881) thirteen hundred and eighty-one, (1882) thirteen hundred and eighty-three, fronting on the North side of Sheffield Street in Sidney Ward":

Also "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, being three fourth parts of lots known and distinguished upon the plan of the ten acre grant, so called, by the numbers one hundred and ten (110) and one hundred and eleven (111) and one hundred and twelve (112, the same being at Negro Point Stoney, formerly in the possession of Alexander Brogan."

Fundy, formerly in the possession of Alexander Brogan."

Also "All the one quarter part of a lot of land stuate, lying and being in the city of Saint John, and known and distinguished on the plan of the northern part of said City by the number fifty-four, the said quarter part bounded as follows, that is to say i Beginning on Waterloo Street at the corner of a lot numbered fifty-three and running from thence southeasterly by the line of the last mentioned lot one hundred and ten feet, thence northeasterly at right angles to the said line of the said last mentioned lot twenty-five feet, thence parallel to the said line to Waterloo Street, and fr m thence by the said street to the place of beginning, the said premises being the same as we're heretofore conveyed to the said John Anning o, one James Simonds."

Simonds."
Also "A part of lot No. 53 fronting on Water-loo Street four feet wide, running back four-teen feet (14) until it terminates in a point bounded on the north by John Anning's Lot No.

The above lots will be sold separately.
For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Dated the 30th day of June, A. D.. 1894.
CLARENCE H. FERGUSON.
Referee in Equity.
M. G. B. HENDERSON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
W. A. LOCKHART, Auctioneer.

Intercolonial Bailway 1894 Summer Arrangement -1894

On and after Monday, the 25th June, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Express for Campbellion, Pugwash, Accommodation for Point du Chene... Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 16 35 Commencing 2nd July, Express for Halifax

A Parior Carruns each way on Express trains leaving St. John at 7.00 o'clock, and Halifax at 7.00 o'clock.

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through sleeping care at Moncton of 5 o'clock.

TRÁINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted.) Express from Monoton (daily)....---Accommodation from Point du Chene. __12.55 Express from Halifax, Pictou and

Express from Halifax and Sydney. -Commencing 2nd July, Express from Halifax (Monday excepted)......

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time D. POTTING ER.

Speech of

Imposing Pro

(Belfast I In Belfast men began to judging from in was eviden undone on th demenstratio of the histor tions (which various parts ing the night sion started was to be hel erate as in was exceeding day, and this impesing on aspect from en the differ mini in Beli vaiters to je cessionists o tators. ceeded along Reval aven square north ford street. read to the fer the occa house. All attendance o spectators their hearts were respon assumed the interference during the The head of field about enward fer were filing The unav grand maste of the gran was much graphic despatched cellent ons Johnston, I leader of the the present earnest add dears with b we chrough aer and una the chairma he course o tion by bret across the e nial Orange (Cheers). you will hes what Canad if ever the i ened in Irela Br. Rev. first resoluti "That w again to ple foundedliberty to stitution ha pert." Br. Herm

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n Shandard Time

JULY TWELFTH.

Speech of Herman H. Pitts, M. P. P. at Belfast, Ireland,

Imposing Processions and Enthusiastic Proceedings-Unabated Hostility to Home Rule.

(Belfast Daily News-Letter, July 13th.) In Belfast from an early hour the Orange-men began to make their presence felt; and judging from the number of processionists in was evident that nothing had been left undene on their part to make yesterday's demenstration a memerable one in the annals of the history of the order. The decorations (which have already been neticed) in various parts of the city were added to dur-ing the night, and by the time the preces-sion started for the field where the meeting was to be held the decorations were as elaberate as in previous years. The weather was exceedingly fine in the early part of the day, and this helped to make the display an impesing one. The city were a holiday aspect from morning to night, and the trains en the different lines of railway having termini in Belfast brought in theusands vaitors to join the ranks of the leyal processionists or to swell the number of spec-

From Carlisle Circus the procession proceeded along Clifton street, Donegall street, Reyal avenue, Donegall place, Donegall square north, Donegall square west, Bedferd street, University read, and Malone read to the field at Drumbeg, kindly lent for the occasion by Rebt. Thompsen of Drum heuse. All along the line there was a large attendance of the general populace, and the spectators cheered the processionists to their hearts' content. The magistrates who were responsible for the peace of the city assumed their various positions, but their interference was fortunately unnecessary during the whole of their term of service. The head of the procession arrived on the field about one e'clock, and from that time enward fer about an heur the processionists were filing into the field.

The unavoidable absence of the imperial grand master, the Earl of Erne, K. P.; and of the grand master of Belfast, Rev. Dr. Kane, was much regretted by all, and a tele-graphic message of sympathy was despatched to the latter. An ex-cellent enairman was found in Wm. Jehnston, M. P., a tried and trusted leader at the Orange institution, who opened the precedings with an appropriate and earness address. The various speakers dears with the resolutions entrusted to them in admirable manner, and the meeting we chroughout characterized with enthusiaer: and unanimity.

After prayer by Rev. J. M. B. Glover,

the chairman made the epening address, in the course of which he said]:

"We are joined teday in our demenstra-tion by brethren from Canada, who came across the ecean to take part in the Triennial Orange Council, to be held in Westminster town hall en the 25th July. (Cheers). They will address you today, and you will hear from them what Canada is, what Canada dees, and what Canada will do if ever the integrity of the empire is threat-

founded—and we invite all friends of true liberty to consider the claims our loyal in-stitution has upon their sympathy and sup-

pert."
Br. Herman H. Pitts (New Brunswick), who was very cerdially received, supported the resolution. He said he brought them the greetings of 200,000 leyal Orangemen in Canada. Five thousand miles away the Ewelfth of July was being celebrated that day with an enthusiasm as great and as broad in preportien to the population as that displayed in Belfast and as that meeting. (Chaers.) That was one of the beat ing. (Cheers.) That was one of the best and most glerious days of his life, because he had the opportunity of coming there from away over the sea to tell them that the hear to of the people in his country were in sympathy with them to a man, and that although they numbered only 200,000 Orangement, there were, in addition, six million ho: est British subjects who were prepared to fight, if necessary, for their queen and country. (Cheers.) Sometimes when they heard of the troubles and trials they in I eland were going through, their hearts quaked with fear lest they should ge back en the principles they had adopted. (Cries of "Never.") But when he looked into the faces before him, and when he perceived the enthusiasm manifested by that gathering, he felt sure that the union was safe, and that eld England's flag would wave ever an imperial federation of England and her cole-nies yet before they died. (Cheers.) The trouble with their empire today was that the bond of union between them was not sufficiently strong. The Orange institution was really the only bond of union that they had-(hear, hear)-and it was well for them that that institution was breadcast through Australia, Canada, and every part of Ireland and England. Although it was only a bend of sympathy, it was a bend that sank deep into their hearts and united them in such a way that their empire would never be severed so leng as the institution existed. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to be able to (Hear, hear.) He was glad to be able to say that the Orange association of Canada was largely made up of young men such as he saw before him. They were the bene and sinew of the country, and as they grew up they were educated in the scheels to understand that Orangeism was the backbene of Protestantism in the present generation—(cheers)—and that if governments wanted loyal and honest people they should sympathize with that system, and, if necessary, subsidize such an association as that they represented there that day. (Hear, hear.) They in Canada had their own difficulties to contend with. The Church of Rome was contend with. The Church of Reme was at Riverside except a hand engine, and the same there as it was in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It interfered with their rights and frem Previdence and East Providence, liberties as British subjects just as it did in that country, and he was glad that it did so, because if it were net for that he thought it would be semetimes impossible to wake up true Protestantism in the hearts of the country. (Hear, hear.) The question of the consolidation of the empire had become a burning question in politics wherever the British flag floated, and the time was near when practical politicians would have to consider hew they could bind together the colonies to the greatest advantage. They might think from the reports that come over from Canada that there was that come over frem Canada that there was in that country a feeling in favor of annexation to the United States, but it was not so. (Hear, hear.) While they recognized and leved their United States neighbors, and while they liked to have them as friends and neighbors, they stood by old states and wished for no other. (Cheers.) They must endeaver to build up their Orange institution in England, Scot land and Ireland, in the United States, in Canada, and all over their colonies, with the best men in these countries. They must

remember that money did not constitute the

PARLIAMENT.

a still mere powerful factor in politics.
On the previous day he had the privilege of visiting the place where there was new erected a menument to mark the spet where William crossed the Boyne—(cheers)—and

that day he was present at their gathering, se that when he get back to his Canadian

they wanted meney for any object they must make it knewn that they wanted it,

erty of the country should educate the chil

lass, which was always a unit in political

affairs; but the members of the Orange Association took their stand on the principle

that the property of the country should

educate the country, and in a very short time they raised £1,000 to carry the matter

through the courts of the land, (Hear, hear.) The Orange Association in Canada

would sell the last shirt off their backs to

help their brethren in Ireland. (Cheers.)

his heart went out to them in the work in

which they were engaged. They, as Prctestants, wanted no mere for themselves

answer to that question he thought no scheme presented itself before the British public in

such a fercible manner as did the Loyal Orange institution. (Hear, hear.) If they

meant to be streng they must be united, and there was no banner under the

The resolution was carried with enthusi-

FIRE NEAR PROVIDENCE.

A Big Summer Hotel and Five Cottages

Reduced to Ashes.

PROVIDENCE, July 23.—Fire breke out at the Riverside summer resert, ten miles south of this city, at 11 e'cleck this evening.

In less than an hour nearly \$80,000 worth of

men, were also destreyed. The fire spread

insurance is small.

The fire efficials believe that the fire was

Apohagui on Monday.

se that when he get back to his Canadian home, and went round among his peeple and lodges, he would be able to tell them something of what the twelfth of July meant in Ireland. (Cheers). They in Canada did not merely sympathize with their Iriah brethren; they would not only give them sympathy, but also meney, if it was necessary to carry on the strife. (Cheers). If OTTAWA, July 20 .- On motion for second reading of the railway subsidy resolutions in the house today, Mr. Laurier moved an amendment directing that the correspon and what they wanted it for, and when the time came fer an appeal to be made he could assure them the Canadian brethren would ence in relation to subsidies should be laid on the table of the house within four days after the opening of each session; that the manner of expenditure of subsidies should be furnished under eath to the auditor general, audited, and that anyone receiving or benefitting by such railway subsidies who subscribed directly be there to respond to it. (Cheers). A question in reference to their school laws came up in New Brunswick, the prevince which he represented in the legislature. They had a school law which said the propor indirectly for political purposes was guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine and im-prisonment of from one month to one year, dren of the country, whether rich or poor. Because a child was born that was no reason why he He condemned the policy which he said led be diversion of subsidies for election purshould be debarred from a certain educa-Sir Jehn Thempsen said payments of sub-

tion. (Hear, hear.) But what did the Reman Catholic church say? They said, "We want a separate school system, by which we can educate our ewn children in our own faith," and the politicans of the ceuntry showed a desire to cater to that sidies were made according to law, and audited like any ether item of expenditure. Perhaps by an audit Mr. Laurier meant an audit of the company's accounts as to the way in which ithe subsidies were expended. There was a law already on the statute book with respect te contributions by gevern-ment centractors to election funds. The mendment preposed carried a mixture of apprepriations and criminal law.

It would subject to criminal prosecution directors, managers, efficials and shareholders of railway companies, and put them in jail for subscribing to their He was glad to be with them that day, and own party funds for legitimate election ex-penses, er even lending money to a friend who happened to be a member of parlia-ment. Charges of diversion of railway than they would give to the Roman Catholics, and the Roman Catholics themselves eught to help and sustain that organisation

if they only knew it. (Hear, hear.) It was the ignerance of the people that the Orange-men had to contend with. Equal rights ler every citizen under the British flag was all they asked, and they were going to have it. (Leud Cheers.) The resolution was then put to the meet-The amendment was lest on division, and

ing and carried unanimously.

[Among the succeeding speakers were
Jehn C. Gass, G. M. of Neva Scotia, and
James L. Hughes, G. M. of western Canthe resolution read a second time.
Sir Richard Cartwright on going into committee on the iron bounties protested against specifying the term of ten years and ointed out that in the event of the liberals John C. Gass, Neva Scetia, was warmly themselves bound by any such proposition.

Hen. Mr. Fester pointed out that this received on rising. He said he was glad to meet once more his friend Mr. Johnston, whom they almost recognized acress the sea as a Canadian. (Laughter.) He was glad to be there that day as a Nova Scotian, as a was not a contract, but merely an expression of the intention of parliament at the present time as embedying the policy of the government now in power. No doubt if the Canadian, as a Briton, and as an Orangeman. (Cheers.) The question often arose wishes of the hon. gentlemen opposite pre-vailed the statute book would present a how could they best support the integrity of the British empire and upset the schemes for the disintegration of, the empire? In very different appearance. Resolutions were reported.

The bill to amend the dominion elections act passed. Its main feature is a prevision that the Durecher ballet, the invention of ex-Mayer Durecher of Ottawa, shall be used for deminion purposes.

Premier Thompson said the government

and there was no banner under the heavens like their banner under by which, en the payment of \$2,500, they might use the ballet, which they could unite to defeat the schemes of Rome. (Cheers.) They took as their platform the glorieus principles of the revolution of 1688, they laid their foundations on the principles of British liberty, and they knew no ether emblem than the crewn in the central factors. of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) The places his mark.
The afterneon was, spent in committee e

Orangemen of Canada were ready to stand by their brethren in Ireland, with means and with men, if necessary. (Loud cheers,) James L. Hughes (Terente) pointed out The afterneon was spent in committee or supply. On the item of \$7,500 for Sir John Macdonald's monument on Parliament Hill, Hon. Mr. Onlinet said he had hoped to see the monument unveiled this fall but the sketch of the statue received yesterday from Mr. Hebert, whe is now in Paris, showed discretely. James L. Hughes (Terente) pointed out that there were in Terento tens of thousands.

Orangemen, many of when were Ultermen, and he said he was glad to be present that day as a Terento man, because Terente held the proud position of standing second to Belfast as an Orange city; it was the leading Orange city in the world, next to the great city of Belfast. (Cheers). It was his good fortune to be an inspector of public schools in Terento, and he could tall discrepancies as compared with the prize model to rectify which would take consid-

erable time.

Mr. Gillies made a strong plea for dredging Fourchie harbor, Arichat county, in accordance with the report of Engineer Milledge, and Hon. Mr. Ouimet promised that lic schools in Teronto, and he could tell them that in the 45 public schools of that city they had ever 50 Union Jacks fleat-ing every day of the year—(cheers)—and the work would be dene next season. The Beynten bioyole railway bill, the tariff bill, and other government and public bills were put through the final stage and the house adjourned at 10 o'clock. there were very few persons in Torento who weuld like to dismember Canada from the empire. The Orangemen of Canada and other inhabitants who were not

NOTES. Orangemen weuld not only give money, but would even come ever to Ireland to help The grit and independent press having again started the disselution scare, your correspondent put the question teday to Hen. Mr. Ives, who left for Sherbreeke this their brethren there in the neble struggle they intended to make if the attempt wes ever made to pass home rule. (Cheers). He was preud to be at that meeting, net merely as a Canadian, but also as a Briten, and he atterneen. The president of council said he didn't think there was the least chance of the government de-ciding in favor of an early dissolution of was there partly as an Orangeman and partly as an imperial federationist. It might interest them to know that in the ledge of which he had the honor to be grand master they had a large number of North Ameriparliament. Personally, he was distinctly opposed to it. He remarked: "Why, in the name of all that is sensible, should parlia-ment dissolve? The government has lest no seats in the by-elections, and is stronger can Indians, the descendants of those old Indian chiefs who long ago feught for Britain against the rebels. (Cheers). In cenclusien, Mr. Hughes said he heped shame if nething else would seen make Lord Resebery appeal to the country on the heme rule question, so that they might see hew easily he would be beaten. now in the house than ever. Why, with the government supported by the people, and the expressions of public sentiment, should the government appeal to the people and put the country to the great expense of the election? True, it

would be good politics for the government te appeal te the country while it stands well with the electorate, but its position should impreve. I really believe that two mere sessions et the present parliament will be held befere a dissolution." OTTAWA, July 22.—The legislative busi-

ness of the session was practically com-pleted en Saturday, although proregation does not take place till Monday afternoon, when his excellency will finally proregue parliament with all due ceremeny.

In the source of a discussion on Saturday in the house on the subject of binder twine, the premier said the twine made at Kingsto In less than an hour nearly \$80,000 worth of property had been destroyed. The blaze originated between the two big buildings that constituted the Comstock hotel, and before it was discovered the two structures were in flames. There is no fire apparatus penitentiary was being seld at 6½ and 7 cents per pound, which covered the cost of cenvict labor at 50 cents a day and the interest en the plant. This was the same price atwhich the twine was being seld frem the Central prison works and by Consumer Cordage company, although there was no arrangement between them as to price. It was sent free of freight charges as far west frem Previdence and East Providence, the firemen did net arrive until the fire had spread beyond contrel. The hotel, which was completely destroyed, was valued at \$50,000. Both buildings were new, just having been built but a year ago. They centained 125 reoms and were completely furnished. The large dining hall, dance hall, ceck houses and eut-buildings were burned to the greund. Five cottages, all occupied by preminent Previdence business men, were also destreyed. The fire spread

as Owen Sound.

Mr. Davin endeavered ineffectually to se cure the premise of free transportation at these prices to the Northwest. Among the last bills to go through the final stages were the supply bill and those relating to the iron bountles and railway subsidies.

The premier anneunced that the fundamental changes in the franchise bill would not be made till next session, and in committee on the bill it was decided that the revision of the preliminary list begin on August 1st, and end October 1st, and the final revision from the latter date to Feb. 28th, 1895.

OTTAWA, July 33.—A midsummer quietness prevailed at the ceremental clesing of the fourth session of seventh parliament today. The gentleman usher of the black rod conveyed his excellency s summons to an unusually slim house, scarcely a baker's dozen of members in chambers when three raps upen the door announced the arrival of that official, her maarrival of that official, her ma-jesty's leyal opposition being rep-resented by one. The faithful com-moner's therefore formed a small but im-posing procession as the members walked to nber that money did not constitute the but brains and ability, and if built up their organization in manner they would make it the work on an incendiary. While running to the fire, Walter Comsteck, proprietor of the hetel, was shot at from the woods. There is no clue to the supposed fire bug.

the senate headed by the brazen symbol of royalty which the sergeant-at-arms bears before the first commoners on the march to the red chamber. The attendance of sena-The Session Brought to a ters was equally slim. There was just six members of the upper house on the fiser. There were many vacant chairs, too, in the rows reserved for ladder, so seriously Mr. and Mrs. Foster Left for thinned the ranks of the "privileged." However, there were still enough wearers of summer merning gowns in pale blues, lilacs and other tints cerulean to lend a pretty touch of these softer shades that so well relieve the blezonry of geld lace and

scarlet coats, for there was no sack of military effect. Upon the right of the threne were the premier and Hon, Mr. Angers in privy councillers uniforms.

Mackenz'e Bowell and Sir Smith were on the left. Major General Herbert and Adjutant General Poweli stood on opposite sides of his excellency. The galleries were in marked contrast to the floor of the sonate, being well

His excellency, having assented to the bills passed during the session, formally prerogued parliament in the following

Honorable gentlemen of the senate:
Gentlemen of the house of commons:

In bringing to a conclusion this laborious session of parliament, I have to thank you for the assiduity and zeal with which you attended to the various matters which have been brought before you. I congratulate you upon the notable fact that the invitation which my government extended to the governments of the other colonies to send representatives to Canada to confer on matters affecting their mutual interests, was so promptly accepted, and that her majesty also enhanced the dignity and usefulness of the conference by sending a representative to assist it in its deliberations.

It is confidently hoped that the results of the conference will be found beneficial to the colonies and to the empire generally.

The ratification of the treaty of commerce with France will lead, I hope, to a large increase in our exports and an extension of friendly relations with that country. Honorable gentlemen of the senate:

own party funds for legitimate election expenses, or even lending money to a friend who happened to be a member of parliament. Charges of diversion of railway subsidies to election funds certainly had never been proven.

The amendment was negatived, 50 to 20. Sir Richard Cartwright then moved a further amendment, refusing to grant a benus to the Caraquet railway on the ground that the company was "utterly insolvent and unable to pay its working expenses."

with France will lead, I hope, to a large increase in our exports and an extension of crease in our exports and an extension of crease in our exports and an extension of treations with that country.

I trust that the arduous work which has engaged you in readjusting the duties of customs will accomplish the desired results of adapting the tariff to the present condition of the various classes of our population.

The statutes of the session will show that the laws affecting many public interest have been revised and greatly improved by your efforts, and I observe that you have likewise made generous provision for public improvements which are designed to increase the facilities for travel and transportation through the crease in our exports and an extension of crease in our exports and an extension of treations with that country.

I trust that the arduous work which has engaged you in readjusting the duties of customs will accomplish the desired results of adapting the tariff to the present conditions and an extension of treations with that country.

I trust that the arduous work which has engaged you in readjusting the duties of customs will accomplish the desired results of adapting the duties of customs will accomplish the desired results of adapting the duties of customs will accomplish the desired results of adapting the duties of customs will accomplish the desired results of adapting the duties of customs will accomplish the desired results of adapting the duties of customs will accomplish the desired results of adapting the duties of customs will accou

country. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the current

you have made for the services of the current year.
Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
In relieving you from your present duties, I pray that your labors may be fruitful of benefit to the country, and that on returning to your homes you will find that a generous harvest is about to reward the toll of your farmers, and that the blessing of Providence has likewise been bestowed abundantly upon all the other interests of the people whom you represent.

Among the bills assented to were the following of special importance to the maritime provinces:

To amend the Harbor Masters' act.
To amend the act respecting lighthouses, buoys and beacons on Sable istand.
Further to amend the acts respecting the harbor of Pictou.
To authorize the purchase of the Yarmouth and Annapoiis railway by the Windsor and To authorize the purchase of the Yarmouth and Annapolis railway by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway company (Ltd.) and to change the name of the latter company to the Dominion Atlantic Railway company.

To amend the Inspection of Ships act.

To amend the acts relating to the Moncton and Prince Edward Island Railway and Ferry

company.
Respecting public works.
To incorporate the New York, New England end Canada company.
To incorporate the Nova Scotia Steel company, limited.

To amend the Fisheries act.

To incorparate the Boynton Bicycle Electric

Railway Co.

To provide for the payment of bounties on steel manufactured from Canadian ore, The minister of finance and Mrs. Foster left this afternoon for Apohaqui, N. B.

The Dick Moore-Power Fight.

Sparring exhibitions always draw big audiences in St. John. That of Monday evening was no exception to the rule. The Mechanics' institute was crowded to the deors. The crowd went there to see what Jack Power would do against Dick Moore f Beston, the man who fought a draw with Creedon. If any one went there expecting to see a fake fight he was soon convinced that he had made a mistake. The ge between these two was the best exhibition of the manly art ever seen in St. John. Imagine our own Jack Power standing up against a man with a reputation such as Moere has. Meore has a world-wide reputation as a righter. He has fought half a Moore has. Meore has a world-wide reputation as a nighter. He has fought half a hundred battles. Fighting is his business, and he is no mean actor. When a St. John bey who has never had a fair chance to fit himself for the ring can stand up before him for six rounds and come out of it with a draw as the result, it speaks well for the place and its sporting men. The word came from outside that Meore had a "pudding," but he found that such was not the case. It is only fair, however, to say that Moore was not responsible for these stories. He denied them as soon as they appeared in print, and after the go last night said he tound Power what he al-

terms to be mutually agreed upon. Mr. Benton writes THE SUN that Moore can come at catch weight, which would be giv-

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. To the Editor of The Sun:

SIR-The letter in your issue of the 17th by "A Churchman" touches a cherd of heart sympathy.

The writer seems to be deeply concerned about the Church of Christ. Having been there myself, but now safely out of the troubled waters of unsound traditionalism, would kindly help my drewning brether. In connection with the Church of Christ

there are two very important facts which are too often lost sight of. There are two sides to the church, the human and the divine. The first very impertant fact is that man has made a perfect failure of the church on his side, and the second is that there is no failure on Ged's side. The failure and ruin of the visible church is in consequence of men on earth net acting in harmony and unison with the Great Head of the church in heaven. Take an illustratration from "A Churchman's" letter before us: "The bishep of Wercester implied that a Presbyterian erdination was just as valid and just as good as Epincepal erdination." Says the writer: "Needless to state that his private opinion on this matter was leudly

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon," an honored bishop of the church hissed by his brethren because exercising his divine right—the expression of opinion. There is a peculiar suggestiveness of a spirit out of harmony with the gentle spirit of Jesus to the most of true churchmen; and when found in a place whence proceed hisses and utter repudiation of a man's right to express his opinion, would scarcely feel proud of their surroundings, though graced with all the Episcopal dignity of the known world. That there is no failure on God's side we may be confident; but that all His people, and His only, are within His church and are very members of Christ's mystical body unto which the blessings of the Father hath prevailed "unto the utmost bound of the everlasting hills." That the truth might be established, the members of Christ's church fellow the promptings of the invisible Spirit, whose eperations are not controlled by Episcopal authority, be it Greek, Roman, or Anglican, "for as many, as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God." "A Churchman," speaking of the Church of England, says: "To ensure her being a true and valid portion, she maintains the necessity of having the same orders of ministers, viz.: Blaheps, priests and deacons, as have been in Christ's church from the apestles' times." Does not "A Churchman" know that only two orders of ministers can be supported by the history of the Apostolic and post Apostolic church; and that these were presbyters, or elders, and deacens, and that the word priest was never used to designate a minister of the church till late in the third century. Also that bisheps mentioned in the New Testament were simply presbyters, with ap-pointment to eversee the work of the church, as in Acts xx and other passages.

In the fourth century there was a strong

tendency to magnify the effice (not the erder) of bishep, but even at that late peried it was acknowledged that churches were first governed by the common advice of pres-byters; that contentions among them made it necessary to appoint chief presbyters. Thus it was the custom of the church rather than any divine ordinance that made blahops greater than their brother ministers. We agree with "A Churchman," that a valid church needs a valid ministry; and further, a valid ministry is the esse of the existence of the church, but that that validity and esse centres in the Episcopate validity and esse centres in the Episcepate we deny, and knew that very many good men, both lay and clerical, in the Church of England are with us; men whe, I venture to say, are just as widely read in church in istory, just as high in intellectual attainment, with the right to speak with just as much authority for their church in matters of this kind as the man whe so unqualifiedly asserts, in your issue of the 17th, the divine right of Episcopacy. The writer very clearly claims that the only valid ministry is that conferred by the laying on of hands by the episcopate; and that the Church of England recognizes no other. Does he claim this to be one of her essential elements of true existence for over 1,700 years? Does he not know the attitude of the reformers of the Church of England toward non-Episcopal churches?

Careful reading along these lines will show that the episcopal constitution of the Church of England for a long period raised

show that the episcopal constitution of the Church of England for a long period raised ne barrier in the way of the mest free and fraternal relations between that bedy and be set of the rise can stand up before him for it rounds and come out of it with a draw can the result, it speaks well for him for air rounds and come out of its with a draw can the result, it speaks well for him f

the representatives of se many pulpits you will, in all fairness, allow just one little pew to speak.

These great religious bodies are composed of

ing him nearly twenty peunds the better of the match. O'Brien, he states, will spar Pewer a return contest in this city. Meere, it may be added, is willing to meet O'Brien at 158 fer \$1,000.

Power says they can find him at his place of business any time.

Pewer says time.

is only one book that contains this revela-tion-viz., the Bible. New let us compare a few things that exist at the present day with the revealed Word. The revealed method of commissioning ministers is in words like these: "And He sent them to preach the kingdom of God and to heal the ick; and He said unto them, Take nothing fer your journey, neither staves nor script, neither bread nor money, nor have two coats apiece." How does this agree with \$750 per ear as a minimum of salary or no preach ing? Again, "To the poor is the gespel preached." Yes, even teday if they can pay for it. I knew a dear little babe that must not be baptized because his father did not pay his stipends: no not even after the little one in white, the mother in her best, and the father likewise took their place, having previously supplied the bowl of water. Afterwards the father paid the money and he babe was let out.

It is written, "Without faith it is imossible to please God." The merchant, the awyer, the farmer, etc., must trust Providence for his next year's income, while the preachers of faith must have it in black and white or else they go on the strike. Can this be what Peter means when he says; "And though covetousness shall they with feigned words make merchandize of you." Then again we find the following written, But be not ye called Kabbi, for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. Does that agree with titles of the ministers of the present day, such as the Reverend D. D., or The Very Reverend D. D., or The Most Reverend Father in God, etc.? I am not just now expressing any opinion of my

own; I am only comparing practice with what is revealed in the written Word.

Every minister of religion professes to have heard from heaven a call to the ministry. Well, we read that Christ called one man and could not give him enough time to bury his father, but must go at once; nor could another take time to bid them good-bye at heme. Teday, however, when they profess to hear the call, they reply: "Yes, Lord; but let me first go seven years to college," and he goes. After he comes out of college it takes himself and his hearers a lifetime to find out whether he heard the Lord's call or some other noise. A thing that is very remarkable is, that when there is any real spiritual work to do, very generally the college man has to send for a non-college man te do it. Education is surely geed, but when the Lerd really calls a man He knows what he

needs and supplies it. The great commission runs: "Ge ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them," etc. Concerning this, at the present day a large minerity says the great majerity have but a mere sprinkling of the idea of what baptism is. If this contention be true, then the great majority of believers were never baptized. Then, if not, they cannot be real churches; in figurative language, instead of being great and glorieus gospel ships they are only huge Leary rafts after all. The pew is not now giving any opinion of his own about this point. Inas-much as the churches differ so widely from each other, even so far some of them differ from the written Word. Where the churches are according to the revealed Word in teaching and practice, I bless them and pray for their prosperity, but when the pul-pit attempts to teach the pews what is sim-ply of men, instead of that which is revealed, cannot be wrong to respectfully tell them so. Respectfully,

S. U. FRASER Briggs Corner, Queens, July 19, '94.

Preston Pellet Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

Dated the Twenty-first day of July. A.D., 1894.

JAMES KNOX,
JOHN B. M. BAXTER,
ALLISON WISHART,
Executors and Trustees of the Estate
of John Wishart. For information apply to JOHN KERR,

Fatally Crushed in a Well Near Petitcodiac.

Preparing for the Monster Agricultural Conference at Fredericton.

Interesting News From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

Kent Co.

RICHIBUCTO, July 23.—Herbert Stewart. belonging to Rockport and first mate of the twe-tepmast scheener Walter Sumner, of Monoton, disappeared from the vessel during Thursday night, and is supposed to have been drowned. The Sumner arrived in port on Thursday afterneon and anchered oppo-site the public wharf. In the evening Stewart and one of the crew came ashers, and re-turned to the vessel about midnight, both semewhat intoxicated. The last accounts ef Stewart are given by his chum, who saw him about one o'clock with his head over the rail in a sickly state.

This week has been a splendid one for haying, and an abundant crep is being saved.—C. C. Carlyle, who lately returned from Newfoundland, was in town yesterday.—Large hauls of mackerel are being taken with drift nets. Some boats secured a thousand in a night. Over two hundred barrels were sent to Beston in ice this week.

Gloucester Co.

BATHURST, July 14 -The Orangemen of Bathurst celebrated the twelfth with a grand pionic. They were joined by a number of the brethren from Campbellten and Newcastle, and a large number of friends in and around Bathurst. They drove to Kerr's Point. Though a few light showers fell in the foreneou, the afternoon was beautiful, and all present enjeyed themselves. Eight hundred people were on the picnic grounds during the day. Speeches were made by Rev. Messrs. Seller and Thomsen, and Messrs. Allingham of Campbellton, W. R. Rebertson, K. F. Reid and Wyse of Newcastle and others. In the evening the com-pany dreve back to Bathurst. There were ever seventy wagons in the procession, which passed through the principal streets of the

town. Fowler lodge is prespering.
Rev. A. F. Thomson will visit different
parts of the province during the next few
menths to speak on the school question and te bring the matter before Orangemen and

Charlotte Co.

ST. GEORGE, July 16.—The special services, new being held in the R. C. church, are very largely attended, devout worship-pers being in attendance from all the country around.

J. Bogue, jr., is having his premises en Pertage street put in thorough repair, and the building when completed will add very much to that pleasant part of the tewn. Summer visitors are seen in our midst in goodly number, evidently enjoying the cool breezes and the beautiful scenery of St. George and the granite hills and grassy vales around. The granite mills are all humming, though work is not so pressing as owners and workmen could wish. The lumber market is so dull, report has it, that Dawar & Sens contemplate closing dewn their mills, a cargo of lumber recently shipped by them to Boston having given a

The strawberry festival and sale of useful and fancy articles, held by the women of the Baptist sewing circle en Saturday evening, 14th inst., was a splendid success, being largely patronized and netting a good sum.

CAMPOBELLO, July 21.—Campobello never seemed te presper so well as at present in summer visitors of the best class. The Tyny-coed and Tyn-y-maed are almost more than crewded. Mrs. Irvine of the Bayside cottage has a large number of first-class people. To add tone to the place, there are two St. John efficers here, Messrs. Rankine and Harrington, deing pelice duty, and doing it well, too. Law and order prevail.

The fish business is fairly good, and indications are that very soon it will be better. At any rate, there is not any "welf at the door" of this little Canadian hamlet.

Westmorland Co.

JOLICURE, July 18.—The cencert given by members of Alex. Clark's singing class took place last night. A good crowd was in attendance and everything passed off well.

Ice cream was seld at the close. The proceeds, amounting to about \$40, are to go towards paying for repairs on the public

A 13 months' eld child of Elmer Dixor had three fingers of its left hand out off with an axe in the hands of its little brother, en the 16th inst. Dr. Thorne of Sackville was telephoned for, but the child nearly bled to death before he arrived.

Amherst, July 18.—Mrs. Amos Ogden of

Sackville died yesterday. She had been in falling health for some time and her death was not unexpected. Her maiden name was Jane Christie, daughter of the late Thes. Christie of River Hebert. She was married twice, her first husband being a sen of Mrs.

Nelson Mills of Amherst.

DOBCHESTER, July 21.—The case of Edward J. Smith v. Thaddy Gevang and Isadore Bourk, which occupied the attention of the circuit court yesterday, was settled out of court this merning. This was a case of trespass by the defendant on certain lands of the plaintiff in Shediac. The case arcse out of the defendant's tearing down fences and crossing lands of plaintiff, the defendants centending that there was some arrange. centending that there was some arrangement as to a right of way across these lands. The suit was settled on the following terms: The defendants to pay the cost of the plaintiff as well as their own costs, and to have the right of way over said lands, and said right of way to cross over a pertion of plaintiff's as well as defendant's lands. Dr. plaintiff's as well as defendant's lands. Dr. Pugsley, C. A. Palmer and S. W. Palmer for plaintiff, and D. I. Welch and M. G. Beed for defendants. The court adjourned at noon today until Monday at two o'clock. Moncron, July 22.—Abel Lewis, while engaged stoning up a well at Boundary Creek on Friday evening, met with a distressing accident which caused his death. The deceased was in the bottom of the well and it is supposed he was struck by the talling earth. is supposed he was struck by the talling earth or in attempting to dodge it inflicted fatal injuries. When found a few minutes after, life was extinct, one side of the temple and cheek being crushed in. Death must have been almost instantaneous, as deceased made no noise, and a man who was at work above handing down stones did not know the accident had occurred until he looked for Lewis. Deceased was about 50 years of age and lived near Petitoediac.

JERUSALEM, July 12.—Mrs. William Dixon, after a long and tedious illness berne with great patience, passed peacefully away on the 9th inst. She came here from

since, hoping the change would restore her te health, but she declined rapidly. Her husband, mother and relatives have the sympathy of the entire community in their deep affliction. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. F. Frizzle in the F. C.

SALMON CREEK, July 17.—The new Baptist church at Upper Salmon Creek was dedicated en the 15th inst. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Carey from the text: Psalms xxvii, 4. On the platform were Rev. Mr. Wiggins of New Hampshire, and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Mc-Intyre. Long before the service began the church was orewded to overflowing.

Special service was also held in the Pres-

byterian church of a missionary spirit, it being the jubilee of sending out a missionary frem the maritime previnces.

Haying has commenced and the crop

exceptionally good. Messrs. Porter & Harper are putting extensive repairs on their buildings. The strawberry crep has been unusually arge this season.

Much sympathy is felt for the family of the late John Kelly, who was found dead on the road near his home. He had a gun with him. A singing school has been organized here with R. T. Baird as teacher. CUMBERLAND POINT, July 17 .- The 12th of July was celebrated at the Range at Mr.

Snell's and a horse trot at Rebert Celwell's, Cumberland Bay, on the same day. There was a large crowd to witness the trot and a very enjoyable day was spent. JERUSALEM, July 19.—A picket fence, neat y painted, has been put around the Methedist churchyard.

Having is well advanced. The weather has been very favorable, and the yield et nay from two to three times what it was Rev. Mr. McDonald preached his first

sermen here to a large audience on Sunday Messrs, Blair and Ferris, M. P. P.'s, passed through here this week on a tour of inspection of roads and bridges. - The trusees in Inchby district, (No. 4, Hampstead),

have engaged B. Hayes Daugan to conduct the school during the next term. JEMSEG, July 20 .- A few days ago a party of berry pickers were driven from the field by the shrill cries of what they supposed to be an Indian devil. After arriving at their homes and relating the story, a number of stalwart men, armed with war implements, started in pursuit, searching the weed in all directions, but could find ne trace of the animal. Later they were relating the story to their neighbor, who told them that the peculiar noise they heard was from an electric yacht that was sailing the main

Levi H. Colwell and family, who have been residents of this place for a number of years, have moved to Fredericton. Rov. E. P. Harley, rector of the Cam bridge circuit, is about to resign his charge and ge to California in August. It is ru-mored that the Rev. Marshall Mott will fill

WHITE'S COVE, July 20.—Farmers have commenced cutting their upland grass, which is an excellent crop. The potate bugs have appeared this year in greater numbers than ever before, and are doing a great of the country great deal of damage.

The bridge spanning the mill stream at Mill Cove has been seld to be rebuilt to the lowest bidder for \$100. William N. Durost and Miss Lucy White of this place, who were married on Tuesday at the residence of Charles W. McCordick

St. John, arrived here by the May Queen en Wednesday.

Shipments of new potatoes, green beans and peas were made from here on Monday and Thursday by J. E. Austin, W. H. Gunter R. Orchard and others. ter. R. Orchard and others.

Kings Co.

SMITHTOWN, July 11.—The First Baptist church of Hampton held a successful ple secial in Smithtown hall, July 10. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cother of Barnesville assisted at the musical part of the programme, and Mr. Cether gave an excellent lecture. The ples sold very well. Strawberries and cream were to be had for five cents a dish. Ceffee was distributed free. The hall was tastefully corated with flowers and ferus. About \$12 was realized towards furnishing books or the S. S. library.

Sussex, July 20.—Of the many pleasant events in Sussex of which it has been the duty of your correspondent to give the readers of THE SUN a brief account, never was there one more successful in every respect than that which came off last night on the grounds of Sheriff Freeze, in aid of the boys of the Sussex fire brigade, who prepose taking part in the grand tournament been comfertably arranged in different parts of the grounds and the attendance, which was very large, comprised the elite of the place. A large tent, used in Chicage at the world's fair, was pitched on one aide of the grounds, beneath which tables were neatly arranged and loaded with ice cream, strawberries and cream, and other luxuries and behind these were a large number e ladies (all good looking, toe,) busily attend-ing to the wants of all. The Citizens Cor-net band was present, and their band was present,

The receipts were very large, a preof that the people are with the fire brigade every ime. Conspicuous among the crowd were Rev. Father Gayner, P. P., and a friend who evidently enjoyed themselves, and a young lady friend was heard to say that he was the best middle aged man amongst

Again the express effice is without an agent, George Sufferin, of whem mention was made in teday's issue, having resigned, eeling the duties were greater than he had expected.

Hen. Senater Poirier of Shediac, and C.

J. Welden arrived in Sussex and put up at the Depet house last night. Today they were out to Markhamville for the purpese, it is said, of examining the manganes mines there, which at one time were one of the main industries of Sussex, and have been the means of having circulated half a

been the means of having circulated nair a million dellars, in Kings county.

HAVELOCK, July 18.—The sporting men of Havelock are elated over the success of the Havelock herses at the recent races at Cumberland Bay. Joe Hooker, ewned by William McKnight, took first prize, and the Chapman second.

Finch District ledge cenvened with Pride

of Plain lodge, Eagle Settlement, this after-neon. A large delegation was present, and censiderable important business was dis-pesed of. A well attended public meeting was held in the evening. The ledge will meet with Orystal lodge, Nerth River, on Friday, Sept. 28th.

HAVELOCK, July 19 .- A pretty wedding took place at the residence of David Alward at Canaan last evening, when his daughter, Lizzle, was married to Celin Carmichael, of English Settlement. The bride looked charming in cream cashmere and lace. The bridesmaid, Miss Helen, sister of the bride, bridesmaid, Miss Heien, sisser of the order, also were cream. The groom was supported by Dr. Murray, of English Settlement. The ceremony, which took place on the lawn by moonlight, was preformed by the Rev. Wallace Corey, of Chicago, and after the ceremony, supper was served on the lawn. Many elegant presents were received by the

the following efficers: Bertie Moore, C. T.; Lillie Leckhart, V. T.; Stanley McAfee, R. S.; Ernest Carll, C.; Thomas Moore, F. S.; Lona Moore, treas.; George Votour, mar.; Thomas MoAfee, G.; George Delong, S.; Elias Harmer, P. C. T. The farmers report the hay crop very

A fine young mare, the property of Rich-

ien.

The Public hall is taking on a fine appearance under the hands of Silas Carll, who is alse repainting John Moore's residence. Summer visitors are quite plentifui now, the chief places represented being St. John and Boston. The receipts of the picnic held July 2nd, at Pollet Lake under the anspices of Promix Ledge, amounted to about \$70, which will be used for paying for repairs on

Mr. Young, (Methodist) preached here last Sabbath, his predecesser, Mr. Ramsay, having left for his new circuit at Buctouche. APOHAQUI, July 19.—A successful picnic, omposed of all the Sunday scheels in Studhelm, was held on Abram Fairweather's farm at Berwick en the 18th. There were ostween 600 and 800 people present.

A pie secial was held in the Erb Settle ment church on Tuesday evening. Revs. Erb, McNintch and Currie were present and a very enjoyable time was spent. About \$15 was realized tewards repairing the church.

Sussex, July 21.—Postmaster R. D. Boal and Mrs. Boal left here with their team en Wednesday morning for the purpose of being present at the wedding of Mrs. Boal's brother, Celin C. Carmichael, a farmer residing in English Settlement in this county, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of David Alward, a well known tarmer of New Canaan. The wedding was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Mr. Corey, beneath the shelter of a large cluster of grand old trees standing on the brink of the well known Canaan river, where also the wedding teast was served, and a merry and jeyous time spent during the evening. The next morning Mr. and Mrs. Beal and about forty teams accompanied the newly married couple to their new nome via Celes Island, where a handsom reception was given them, and a rare social time was spent. The many costly and beautiful presents bestowed upon the bride was a sufficient proof of her great popu-

Rev. Fathers Gayner, P. P., and Mo-Davitt of Sussex are endeavoring to arrange fer a menster picnic to come off in Norten on a beautiful spot about eight miles from Sussex station, on the 31st July. They hope to induce the Cathelic benevolent society of St. John to join them on that occasion, whose accommodation everything will be arranged and notice given.

James Byrne, of whom mention has been made in my notes of the 18th inst, as havng been stricken with paralysis, is sald to e improving, and is as well as could be ex-W. T. McLeod, of St. John, was in Sussex

Rev. Mr. Nobles, paster of the F. C. Baptist church, and Mrs. Nebles left here last evening for Wickham, Queens Co., to spend a few days with Mrs. Nobles' parents.

Albert Co.

HILLSBORO, July 17 .- Last night a large umber of persons gathered at the Metho number of persons gathered at the Methodist parsonage to welcome the new pastor, Rev. D. H. Ledge and family. An address was read by William Blake. Mr. Lodge, in reply, said he highly appreciated the friendly feelings of the people on the circuit. After spending a very pleasant evening, ice oream was served, and the perty broke up, wishing the host and heaters every process. vishing the host and hostess every success iuring their stay ameng them. HARVEY, July 18.—The Harvey Baptist

Sabbath school held their annual picnic yesterday at Alma, going via Albert Southern railway. The cool breezes from the bay, with the kindness of the Alr people, who previded the ground . furnished swings, etc., free of charge, c ... bined to make the day very enjoyable, The bark Egeria, Capt. Kerr, arrived at Grindstone Island this merning, and after discharging ballast will lead deals for C. &

I. Prescett. HOPEWELL HILL, July 17.—The farmers nereabout are viewing with considerable dismay the ravages among their oat crops that are being made by a small green in ect, said by some to be the Hessian fly, whose depredations are in many instances destroying whole fields of oats. The grain, by turning a reddish brown color, gave at first the im-pression that rust was causing the desola-tion, but on examination the steeks and plades were found to be covered with scores of flies or bugs. It is feared that the crops will be a total failure. On the creek some of the farmers have pleughed up their eats and sewed the land with buckwheat. Strawberries are unusually plentiful this year. The berries sell at six cents per

Eighty-seven acres of grass on the Hill narsh will be seld by auction sale on Friday, July 27th.

Shad are very numerous this season Shepedy waters. Salmen are also caught in arger quantities than for many years. The annual Cathelic picnic, under the catronage of Rev. Fr. Carson, will be held en the first of August on the grounds at Albert. A little later en in the menth an eriental garden party and premenade cen-

cert will be given on the same grounds by the Albert Pionic club. the Albert Pionic club.

E. Parker Stiles, formerly of this place, who has for some years been in the employ of the Old Colony railway as eperator and ticket agent, has been prometed to an advanced position in the company's service at Providence, R. I. Mr. Stiles was at one

me station agent on the northern division of the I. C. R. A fine three year eld stallion belonging to F. E. Regers at the Hill had his feet badly out recently by getting entangled in a barbed wire fence.—The repairs to the Baptist church have been completed and an excellent jeb dene under the supervision of Abram Woedwerth.—The Baptist Sunday cheel at Chemical Read are circulating subscription list to raise funds for the pur-

chase of a library.

The heat during the past week has been intense and rain is much needed.

HOPEWELL HILL, July 19.—The new road machine commenced turnpiking teday in the Hopewell district in charge of M. M.

Tingley.

Fred E. Regers has purchased the P. E.
Island stallien Sunk Island Here, which as a steck horse proved to be a favorite herebout the past season.

The roadway of the Shepody river bridge is in a dangerous condition and unsafe for travel, the overhead frame werk being rot-

ten and the superstructure generally in need of repairs.
At the residence of the bride's father, at At the residence of the bride's father, at 8 o'clock last evening, W. Temple Wright of this village was united in marriage to Miss Jane Matthews, second daughter of James Matthews of Chemical Road, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. D. H. Ledge of Hillsbero, in the presence of a large number of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The bride looked charming in a handsome light brown sult, telmmed with white lace. The wedding trimmed with white lace. The wedding bride.

MECHANICS SETTLEMENT, July 20.—Phonix Ledge No 125, I. O. G. C., has elected many friends hereabout.

Mrs. Abner Peck of Bosten and Miss

Julia Peck arrived today to spend the sum-mer menths at their eld heme here. HOPEWELL HILL, July 20.-A reception HOPEWELL HILL, July 20.—A reception in honer of W. Temple Wright and bride, who arrived home yesterday, was given last evening at the groom's residence at Hopewell. The festivities were interrupted quite unceremoniously by an old fashioned charivari by the young folk, who by a little too free use of guppowder had the mis-fortune to break several panes of glass in the front of the house. After making amends for the mishap the "boys" retreated in open order.

A heavy down pour of rain last night, the first for many weeks, was hailed with delight by the farmers. Levi Woodworth of Chemical road had his eye severely burned this week by a quantity of unslacked lime, which flaw into the eye

Carleton Co. NEWBURG JUNCTION. July 19 -George Peoples, who lives about three miles from here, lost his house and all his household goods by fire this morning. They were all away from home except his daughter at the time. The fire had tee much headway when discovered to be got under control. It is said to be insured. The origin of the fire is

while he was mixing mertar.

CENTREVILLE, July 17 .- A son of Wilmon Burtt of Jacksontown, who has been visit-ing his relatives in Centreville, met with a serious accident the other day that may confine him to the house several weeks if indeed it dees not end in death. Young Burtt made an attempt to get en a sloven loaded with rocks while the horses were in motion, and when nearly on a rock relied throwing him between the forward and hind wheels. One of the latter passed ever his legs, mashing one in a frightful manner between the knee and the hip. Strange to say, the other leg passed through the ordeal comparatively uninjured. Dr. F. Brown

rendered the necessary surgical aid.

The Baptist church at Centreville gave notice fer a tea meeting on the 12th inst. Ample preparation was made to feed the multitude, but the rain came dewn in torrents. Not to be disappointed, through the kindness of G. W. White, whose new,building is located near the pionic grounds, tables were soon spread and covered with every kind of good victuals to tempt the hungry. About \$60 were taken. On Saturday urday the feast was repeated in Balloch's grove. The day being fine, a large number of people gathered, the result being about \$250 realized for building purposes.

A reunion of G. W. White's family took

place at his residence on the first of the present month, when all his children, with sons-in-law, daughters-in-law and grand children, 37 in number, were with him to dinner. One son-in-law and four grand

hildren were unavoidably absent.

Mrs. J. Dorethy, who had been in failing health for a year, was buried in the Baptist cemetery en the 13th inst. While in the west with her husband she met with an accident which caused consumption, ending in death. Her family have the sympathy of ne people among whom she lived.

The farmers have begun the harvesting o nay, which promises a large yield. The eat orop, so far as we may judge by appearance, will be injured by rust. Many fields have the appearance of having been struck by lightning, or as if fire had scerch yield time will determine. Mrs. Susan Nicholson, widew of the late

Thes. Nichelson, was married on the 14th inst. by Elder Charleton to Daniel Wabson of Wicklew. Rev. J. E. Flewelling, who has been en a vacation visiting his aged parents at Clifton, Kings county, has returned looking all the better of a visit to the old plantation where

he spent his beyheed days.

H. B. White's new store is nearing cer letion. A plate glass front materially adds o the appearance of this presperous and

hriving village. Hartland, July 17.—The fourth anniver sary of the organization of Court Woodstock, No. 103, I. O. F., was celebrated yes terday with a basket picnic on George Boyer's island. There were about 2,000 people on the grounds. The pleasure seekers were conveyed to the island by a wire ferry temperarily constructed for the purpose. A great many teams crossed over to the grounds, and hundreds were tied along the river banks and shore. A siding was built and trains from the north and south et passengers eff right at the grounds Half fare rates were granted by the C. P. R. and large numbers took advantage of them. Sperts of all kinds were indulged in, and dinner and supper were served on the grounds; also refreshments of all kinds. The nost attractive feature of the day was the concert given in a big tent. The Centre-ville Mechanics' band furnished good music.

About \$600 was realized towards the Fores-York Co. FREDERICTON, July 22.—The previncial agricultural conference for August 16th already gives premise of a great demonstralargest in the history of the prevince. The railway and steambeat lines have been asked by the central committee to issue one fare return tickets from all parts of the prevince on August 14th, 15th and 16th, good to return en the 18th, and replies have already been received from several lines granting this request. The Farmers' and Dairymen's association have called a special session, to meet here August 15th, for the purpose of preparing an address for his excellency Lord Aberdeen. address for his excellency Lord Aberdeen.
Henry Wilmet, secretary of the Farmers and Dairymen's association, met with the central committee, which held an important meeting en Saturday afterneen and abandoned the preposition to held the conference on the old government house grounds. Sheriff Sterling, F. P. Thempsen and A. S. Murray were appointed a committee to in. Murray were appointed a committee te in-terview the local government with a view of btaining Parliament square for Thursday afterneen for the purpose of the cenference. Mayer Beckwith reported that he had liberty to use the officers' square in case the government declined to allew Parliament square to be used; but ne opposition is anti-cipated, inasmuch as the conference being s cipated, inasmuch as the conference bein previncial affair weuld be much mere app priately held en prevince grounds. A. S. Murray, J. W. McCready and F. B. Edge-

ombe were appointed a programme com-The Fredericton Boomcompany have nearly finished rafting logs in Douglas and Mitchell booms. Nearly ninety millions of lumber have been handled. There are eight or ten nillions in the river between here and Grand Falls yet to come in.

Mrs. Julia Gesner, eldest daughter of the late Hen. John A. Beckwith, died at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Seely, at Oromocto Friday. Deceased was 71 years Rev. Dr. Saunders of the Frederictor Baptist church and Rev. Jehn Parkinser

Used by physicians and the people over forty years for Hemorrhages and Inflammations, OND'S EXTRACT. Beware of imitations offer-

liefs of their respective creeds.

The Queen of Holland, before the death of her reyal consort, was noted for her spleu-did and exquisite taste in dress. GEMS OF THOUGHT.

The chafe comes not by wearing chains, but by feeling them. Keep up courage, even if your work pparently progresses slowly. Fine sense and exalted sense are not

If so useful as common sense. Our affections are our life. We live by them; they supply our warmth. Method is the very hinge of business, and there is no method without punctuality.

Husband your time that, when needed, you may have a large store to use wisely. Life is an earnest business, and no man was ever made great or good by

diet of nothing but broad grins. If you have a friend with whose conduct you have frequent occasion to find fault, try on him the persuasions of merited praise

Sincerity is speaking as we think, believing as we pretend, acting as we profess, performing as we promise, and being as we appear to be. Charity is never lost. It may be of no service to those it is bestowed on, yet it

ever does a work of beauty and grace upon the heart of the giver. How sweet it is to help each other to feel as we lie down at night, that we have made some one glad, or have lightened a load being brought a smile where only tears were

resting. Character is ever reduplicating itself. and every bright example sheds its light down through the ages. Memory treasures it, affection cherishes it, his tory preserves it; it can no more be lost than can the vital influence of the surand air be lost to the ever-growing for-

The value of our life on earth will not be judged by the success, but by the purity of our endeavors and our perseverance even where there was no great visible result. We ourselves do not even kno, what we ave done in our own strength, now much we owe to others, and how much to a higher will. It wis be good not to put too much to our own account.

No matter what motive prompts one to make a promise, when it is made it should be regarded as a sacred thingas a pledge to be fulfilled if it possibly can be. Every one should consider his word as good as his bond, and if he desires that others should have the same good opinion of nim, he must on every occasion make good his word.

Speaking English.

A British naval officer who was re-cently in New York told some of his American acquaintances what he believed to be the real cause of the friendly feeling between the British and American navy, which was recently manifested at London and at Bosten, and has so often been exemplified at other times and places. "The chief cause of it," he says, "is the English language. We can speak to the Americans in our own tongue whenever we meet them, and somes a moment when on one side as on more closely than with the officers of any other navy in the world. . If you had been cruising in distant' seas, as I have been for a lifetime, you would understand this. In many a port between the equator and the poles we have lain near the battleships of other powers without being able to speak to a soul aboard of them; but the sight of the Yankee flag at sea or in port has al-ways been a godsend to us, for we always knew that every man there, from the captain to the crew, spoke the speech of our race, and that we could hail each other in the vernacular of good fellowship. "I was in the Mediterranean, where

we heard a dozen jargons, from Algeri-

an and Egyptian to Greek and Spanish

I was in Chinese waters, where we were

surrounded by junks upon which yellow Mongolians were cackling; I was at one time in service in the Indian ocean, as I afterwards was on the eastern and western seaboard of South America, until I got the utmost abhorrence of the fools who built the tower of Babel and brought confusion into speech. After such experiences for years, you can't imagine how I felt when we sailed into Boston bay, and heard on all sides the old familiar tongue, and were welcemed by comrades of the American navy. We seemed to be again in our own country. We felt at home, We gave back the hearty cheers which we got, and touch-ed glasses as if we had been lifelong friends. It was all because we spoke the same language, . The bond between us grew out of our speech. If the American commodore in China spoke truly when he said that 'blood is thicker than water,' I would say that language is stronger than either of them. Our crew found it out, too. When our crews are on shore leave in foreign parts, among Brazilians, or Japanese, or doos, they can't get along with the natives, but they are ready for high jinks among the Americans, as you found out last year at New York, when the Blake was here and as Boston found out last week was there. It is all because auguage of the United States is the last of England. The officers ... rews of the American naval ships who are having a splendid time in London will confirm every word I have uttered when they give their side of the case, or when they tell of the ex-periences which they have had at other times when cruising along coasts or stopping at ports where the speech was strange to them. There is no doubt that the oft-repeated manifestations of friendliness between the navies of the two powers are due to the fact that both countries speak the same languague."-New York Sun.

The Kind of a Woman to Know. The woman with a loving heart is sure to look upon the bright side of life, and by her example induce others to do so. She sees a good reason for all the unwelcome events which others call bad luck. She believes in silver linings, and likes to point them out to others. A week of rain or fog, an avalanche of unexpected guests, a dishonest servant, an unbecoming bonnet, or any other of the thousand minor inflictions of every-day life have no power to disturb the deep calm of her soul. The love-light is still in her eyes, whether the days be dark or bright.

It is she who conquers the grim old uncle and the dyspeptic aunt. The crossest baby reaches out its arms to her and is comforted, Old people and strangers always ask the way of her in word to say for the man or woman is under the world's ban of reproach. Gossip pains her, and she never voluntarily listens to it. Her gentle heart helps her to see the reason for every poor sinner's misstep, and she condones every fault. She might not serve with accept-ance on the judge's bench, but she is a very agreeable person to know. SCARECROWS

The Losses in Future Battles to Be

Smaller Than Ever. Terrifying descriptions have been iven of the destructive effects of the pullets of the modern rifles. Certainly the picture of the future field of battle. drawn by the Surgeon-in Chief of the German army, Dr. Von Color, is not encouraging for those who expect to take part in the lugubrious drama. One shudders at the thought of the horrible mutilations described by the German doctor. But, after all, it is a gravemistake to believe that these terrible engines of destruction will increase the proportion of victims. On the contrary, t is the opinion of those who ought to know best that this proportion will be reduced.

Notwithstanding outward appearances, the application of science to the nilitary arts tends to render a battle less murderous, taking it as a whole. Experience and history prove this conclusively. Without going back to incient times, when one army was exterminated by another, when the Car-thaginians and the Romans often lost from 60 to 80 per cent. of their effective orces, it is only necessary to deal with comparatively recent dates to show that, since the appearance of firearms on battlefields, the proportion of losses, considering the number of men engaged, has always diminished in proportion o the advances made in offensive wea

In the great battles of the hundred years' war the proportion of losses was often from 30 to 35 or even 40 per cent. In the wars of the First Empire it dropped to 20 to 25 per cent., and at Boro dino, the bloodiest battle of the imperial

epoch, it was only 30 per cent.
In the battles of Magenta and Solferino the losses were from 16 to 18 per cent., and at Sadowa they were 15 per cent. In the great battles around Metz in 1870 the losses were still further reduced to 12 or 14 per cent., and later on in the campaign the reduction dropped

lown to 5 or 6 per cent. Are we now going to see this lugubrious average increased? Are we going to return to the battles for mutual extermination? Not a bit of it, and the

eason is very simple.
What is a battle? It is the collision of two armies, each seeking to drive back the other by gaining over it, through the effect of material destruction, that moral superiority which constitutes a victory. Very well; with the perfection of the present arms the power of destruction is increased, the material action is more rapid, but one thing is not changed, and that is the human heart; and as a battle must always be an affair of moral effect, the hearts of

the soldiers at the critical moment must decide the victory.

In the struggle death is in the air all around, invisible and blind. The soldier hears its hissing whispers as it passes. Courage, discipline, the example of the commanding officers may hold the combatants face to face for a time; but there the other the staring power gives out and that means victory for the one whose

morals is the more solid. The more rapid and destructive the effects of the modern weapons may be, the less serious, as a whole. must be the destruction necessary to obtain the desired result - the retreat of the opposing forces. To prove this an example suffices, and it will not be questioned by anyone who knows anything of fighting in the field. Troops may be under fire for hours, and may lose onethird of their effective forces without a wayer, provided these cruel losses extended over a consider-space of time. But if in a space of time. moments one-fifth or onefourth of their effective forces are swept away, depend upon it, there are no troops in the world that would not weaken. The test would be too severe for any troops on earth. The same company that might lose without budging an inch one hundred men in a battle lasting an entire afternoon, would probably break and run if they lost forty in

ten minutes.

The conclusion, therefore, is that with the new arms the effects will be terrific at certain points, but in their entirety, proportionately, of course, with the number of combatants, the losses will be fewer than ever, precisely because the effects of destruction necessary to give the advantage to one of the conending forces will be produced in a manner more rapidly decisive.—Figaro.

Lively Bidding For an Heirloom The sum of \$1,370 is rather a high rice to pay for a turkey dish, yet this is the figure at which one was knocked down to a purchaser in Penn township, near Reading, the other day, at the sale of personal property of Levi Geiss. The dish is a rare old piece of chinaware, beautifully ornamented, and was purchased twenty years ago at a sale by Mr. Geiss for \$2.50. Each of his child. ren expressed a desire to have it, and, as they could reach no agreement as to who should be the owner, they decided to put it up at the sale of the other household effects. It was started at \$10 and ran up rapidly at \$20 a jump until it was awarded to the voungest son, Peter, at \$1,370.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pistols for Women.

Women who shoot like finely decoratd weapons, The old-fashioned pearlhandled revolver, which was supposed to be dedicated to the fair sex, is now made in cheap styles, and has, accordingly, lost prestige.

Alongside the fans at a leading jeweller's are some revolvers which show to what extent people will carry their love of ornamentation. One, a 38 calibre revolver of the latest pattern, as far as improvements go, has the handle so lengthened that it looks like an old-fashioned duelling pistol. The handle is of silver, beautifully carved and chased, and set with dozens of turquoises. In the ...el joint and the butt are large pieces of polished lipis lazuli. The 6-inch parrel is of etched steel. Another large revolver, of Russian model, has a sterling silver handle formed of the coils of a serpent. Another handle is of carved ivory, encrusted with silver; and still another

ot silver inlaid with mother of pearl. A fashionably dressed woman was looking over these weapons when the reporter came up. She was evidently going to buy one, and, as it turned out, for herself. Her concession to the traditions of the husband being the stronger vessel was rather amusing.

"Send these three up to the house," she said. "My husband doesn't know the first thing about them, but I'd like to have him see them before I choose. If women continue their progress in the line of hunting and target practice. Dresden handles and accordeon-pleated barrels will probably be the next development.—New York Sun.

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TRURO, July Wm. Casey of N. B., have the fences along a lies between C lecated down Windsor Jun are on the lin and water tan by the I. C. R men frem Ger werk on the f

HALIFAX, weekly paper after an exis The publisher cided to dis adage, "Cut HALIFAX, J

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Sudden Death Under Sad Circumstances at Springhill.

Truro.

TRURO, July 17 .- T. & C. Calhoun and Wm. Casey of Calhenn's Mills, Derchester, N. B., have the rebuilding of the railway fences along six miles of the I. C. R., in Trure district. One section of two miles lies between Onslew and Trure, another is lecated down the line between Trure and Windsor Junction, and the ether two miles are en the line between the junction and and will naturally get a great deal of lecal Windsor. It is understood that the fences patronage from some of his eld friends. Windsor. It is understood that the fences and water tanks et the railway from Windser Junction to Windser are kept in repair by the I. C. R. Mr. Casey and a gang of men from Gouldville, Dorchester, are new at work on the first mentioned section.

Halifax.

after an existence of four er five weeks.
The publishers of Saturday Night have decided to discontinue. They say the old adage, "Cut your losses shert," is applicable.

A park of 982 tons has been fixed to take lumber to Buenes Ayres at \$7.

An English scheoner of 287 tons and an American vessel of 218 tons will go to Cheverie to load piling for New York at 23 cents. Halifax, July 20. — Another Halifax

HALIFAX, July 22—A party of society people, including General Mentgemery-Meere, commanding the forces in British North America, and many visiting Americans frem Beston and Massachusetts had an unusual experience on Halifax harbor last to Batavia. night. A steam launch centaining about sixty persons returning from a camp fire at MacNab's island, given by the efficers of the King's regiment, now en duty in instructing the camp there, was fleundering sails and spars and had 790 bags of ceffee about in the fog and darkness from eleven last night to three this merning. There was censiderable excitement en beard the steam launch, especially amengst the ladies. All were eventually landed without mis-

SOUTHAM PTON, July 14.—The death oc-curred in the suburbs of Springhill of Mr. McCarth, a veteran school teacher, under peculiar y sad circumstances. The eld man had been served with a subposna to appear as a wi des in a suit against his son. He remark of the some one that it would kill him to give evidence against one of his own. Going home from the Orange ledge a short time ther receiving the papers, he sat down partially leaded with speciweed, the balremarked to some one that it would kill him

Forence Phinney died in Parrabore yesterday. He had been in failing health for some time, and leaves a wife and small

The berry crep is semething splendid this season. The mountains are red with wild strawberries, and thousands are daily flecking there to gather the delicious fruit. Albert Spreul's strawberry farm is yielding mere than ever before. Abeu 300 lbs. are marketed daily, neatly put up in 1 lb. bexes and crated. A iMr. Bligh of Hampton has been inspecting a plaster quarry on the Parrsbore shere.

Rev. Mr. Leonard of the Methedist ministry is visiting at Mr. Astbury's and resting. The reverend gentleman's many friends regret to knew that his health is entirely failed and he is totally incapacitated from

failed and he is totally incapacitated frem

Relatives of Edwin Dickinson of Massa chusetts have received the sad news of his sudden demise. He was a market gardener, living in the suburbs of Boston, and leaves a wife and a small family. The deceased was the sen of the late Robert Dickinson and was a native of Parraboro.

David Taylor has returned from the States, where he has been since the death of his son. The young man came to his death while driving a delivery wagon across the track, the railway gates being open. The fatality was due to the neglect of the efficials in leaving the gates open, and Mr. Tayler has a suit pending in the courts there to recever damages. One thousand dellars, which the deceased carried en his life, was pro puly paid over to his father, there being a nearer heirs.

ing o nearer heirs.

Jones Nelson has purchased 80 cows, most of which he has sold to patrons of the Minudie creamery. Mr. Nelson also runs a la ge butcher business, and also a milk trade with Springhill Mines.

Springhill.

SPRINGHILL, July 20.—A large meeting of the members of Pieneer ledge was held last evening to make arrangements for the unveiling of the miners' monument en August 25th. Over \$1,000 more will be needed to 25th. Over \$1,000 more will be needed to defray the expenses of the undertaking. The money has been so far obtained by a general collection from the employes, taken when the men were working in the pit. A number of men gave a day's pay towards the fund, and subscriptions ranged from 25 cents to \$10. A special heliday will be preclaimed for the unveiling and the committee. claimed for the unveiling, and the committee of Piencer ledge will have special entertain ment on the athletic grounds on that occa-sion. It is stated that the town council will effer the choice of many sites for the menu-ment, and that all centributors to the fund will be called upon at an early date to vote

will be called upon at an early date to vote upon the site they prefer.

A new piece of ground has been added to the cemetery, considerably enlarging the present burying ground and opening up another entrance to the newest part of the cemetery. Men have been appointed to go around the pits and solicit subscriptions for the payment of the same, and a call is also to be made upon non-colliery employes to te be made upen nen-colliery employes te lend a hand in the matter.

The tewn council have placed a very pleturesque band stand in the athletic grounds, on which the band of the 93rd battalien discoursed sweet music last evening. A large number of the citizens listened with much pleasure to the really first rate performance of the band, led by Mr. Lambert. The Electric Light Co. are placing electric lights in position over the stand and making the same free to the public. In many ways Springhill is a medel mining centre. Near-labell the recognition of the formula of the formu ly all the progressive work of the tewn pre ceeds from the working inhabitants them selves. Springhill has yet to see a marked single benefactor whe feels the responsibility and obvious obligation of restoring some of the wealth made in this mining centre to the lasting and general good of the town and

The townspeeple are jubilant ever the decision to berrew \$5,000 for the betterment of the reads, and very generally express the wish that the present council would begin the work immediately and use the present income from taxes for the purpose. The reads in the outer parts of the town are in a

The Y. M. C. A. feetball team of the tewn went to the Jeggins yesterday to play the Jeggins team. Heners fell to the Jeggins, who carried off the two goals, while Springhill scored nothing. Everything seems to be running brightly and briskly at the Jeggins. The row of new houses is nearing completion. The school house, which cost ever \$4,000, is a fine and commedieus building. The English church peeple are finishing their

pretty and picturesque building and are already helding services in it. Some of the furnishings, the font, etc., were contributed by the sister church in Springhill. The little church at the Joggins is the prettiest piece of architecture in the town at present. Five vessels were waiting their turn at the wharf to lead, and long rows of railway cars were sharing the honers with them. The surface machinery was of the latest and most impreved description. Contemplated imprevements, new preceding, will open up two other pits, making three eutlets for the coal. It is confidently asserted that before a few more years pass the Jeggins will lift 1,000 tons of coal per day. It is now raising 400 tons per day. Messrs. Dick and Archibald have made quite a transformation, and there present policy transformation, and there present policy opens out a brilliant future for the Joggins. Maddin's circus shew is in town for a day or two. Maddin fermerly ran a stere here,

MARINE.

Bark Tamar E. Marshall, Capt. Utley, nade the run ever to Cork in 19 days.

been released from quarantine and arrived at Mobile on the 16 in from Havana. Ship Abbie S. Hart, Iloile for Deleware Breakwater, which ran ashere at Banca Straits, has been fleated and is being towed

Brig Westaway, Capt. Westaway, from Rio Janeiro, which arrived at Port Elizadamaged by leaking in her waterways and round her stanchions. Barktn. Eva Lynch takes lumber to

Resarie at \$8 50. There are still six steamers fixed to lead deals here. Brigt. Sunshine gets \$7.50 en lumber te Buenos Ayres and \$8.50 if te Rosario. Barktn. Woedbine will lead sugar at

duantaname for north of Hatteras at 14 ents per hundred peunds. Ship Theodore H. Rand goes to Grind-stone Island to lead deals for the U. K. at 38s. 9d.

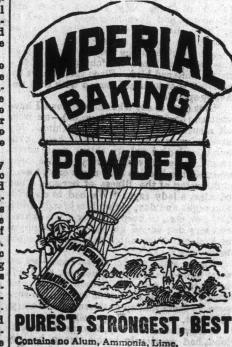
ance of her carge being taken on at Beston. She will sail for Bristol, Eng., after being Sch. Saint John takes lumber to Grenada

Sch. Orinece brings ceal here from Sydney at \$1.30. SS. Pecenie has been fixed to lead deals by here fer Liverpoel at 38s 9d, and timber at

tank full of water; will survey. In the admiralty court, Halifax, on Wednesday, the case of the ewners of the bark June against the ewners of the steamer Santanderine was heard. The plaintiffs sued the defendants for \$25,000 danges. Judgment was given in favor of the plain tiffs, the damages to be fixed later. The metien Wednesday was to fix the damages. The bark June was run inte by the steam Santanderine and sunk. She was subsequently fleated and tewed be Pictou and sold to Mr. McMillan. Repairs were effected, and the bark placed in command of Captain Brown of Pictou. During the second voyage, after the repairs aferesaid, the vessel was lest with all hands. A few beards bearing the name of the illfated bark were found.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Margaret Walsh, yesterday, Judge Skinner decided that he had power to order the petitioner to give security for cests, but would not exercise that



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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

NORTON STATION, July 18. -To the Edstor of The Sun: SIR-Yeur correspondent, in company with J. E. McCready, Rev. David Long and wife, and others from Norton and vicinity, at tended the seventh district meeting, con vened at Dever, Westmerland, en the 13th inst. Teams met the delegates at Monoton and landed them at the respective homes alletted them, the distance being 12 miles from Menoton down the Petitoodiac river. The attendance was not large, owing, presumably, to the distance from the railway.

sumably, to the distance from the railway. We, who were strangers, wore surprised by the fineness of the county. Beautiful farms are to be seen on on either side of the river. Diked marshes assure the ewners a geed orep of grass of the best quality, which leads your correspondent to infer that salt might be used with profit on our old inland farms.

About seven miles or so from Monoton we About seven miles or so from Menoton we noticed a magnificent erchard from which the owner gathered 900 bushels of apples last year. This erchard is environed with evergreens. The F. C. Baptists at Dover ewn a beautiful church, which cost seme \$3,000. The Protestants in that section are in the minority as fine Feath Catholic. in the minority, as fine French Catholic churches are to be seen on either side. Directly opposite the Baptist church is a small Methodist chapel, but as to the number of the bedy represented I made no enquiry. We will ever retain the kindliest reminiscences of the people of Dover, and the smiling beauty of the organist will linger in our thoughts like the horizon of a sunset.

the peeple spell-bound in the evening. More Dairy Work.

To the Editor of The Sun: SIR-As premised in my last letter, I give the fellowing additional report of our trip in Queens and Kent counties with the

travelling dairy: On June 25th we visited Hibernia, comparitively a new settlement, and held a meeting in the hall, in course of erection. There was quite a number in attendance, among whom were some good dairy farmers.

D. O. Nickersen occupied the chair and
Mrs. Stephen Clark furnished the cream for butter making, which gave satisfactory re-sults. The land in this locality, though somewhat hilly, is well adapted to dairying, the seil being naturally good and the crops looking well. Our next meeting was held on the 26th, in the hall at New Jerusalem, a large and presperous leeking settlement, that ought to have a cheese and butter fac-

tory in eperation during the whele season.

The meeting was largely attended and a lively interest manifested. Mr. Pender, an enthusiastic farmer of long experience, eccupied the chair and expressed himself as being much pleased with the result of this and a previous meeting that he had attend-The cream for churning was supplied Esquire Harrisen and centained

of thanks was given to the government for sending the travelling dairy among them.

The meeting for Friday, the 29th, was held in the school house at Hamilton Mountain, the attendance being good for such a sparsely settled place. The cream for churning was furnished by John Philips, and the chair occupied by Mr. Hamilton. The people of this place should turn their attention more fully to the growing of corn fedder and the imprevement of their private dairies.

dairies.
Our next meeting was held at Round Hill en the 30th in McLeed's hall, which that gentleman kindly placed at eur dispesal. The attendance was net large, but it was The attendance was net large, but it was evident that those present came to learn. We made butter from cream furnished by Mrs. Z. Jones, a good butter-maker of the place, after which there was a lengthy discussion on dairy-farming.

After making arrangements for a number of meetings in Kings county we went to Day's settlement for July 4th. The meeting had been called at the school house, but as the secretary of trustees declined to span

day, Judge Skinner decided that he had power to order the petitiener to give security for cests, but would not exercise that jurisdictien at this stage of the case. D. Mullin for the administrator then took the preliminary objections that the petition was swern to before the petitiener's counsel; also that proceedings could not be taken against the administrator of an executor to get at the testator's estate. He filed an inventory in the estate. The case was adjeurned until this morning to give the petitiener's counsel an epportunity to elect whether or not he will go en. R. W. Hanington for the petitiener; S. Alward, Q. C., for Wm. Landers, and D. Mullin for the administrator. as the secretary of trustees declined to open was a successful one, largely due to the efforts put forth by Jas. S. Parker, the post-

master of the place.

On Friday, the 6th, we held a meeting in the hall at Welsford, and made butter from cream furnished by Mrs. Weeds, with good result. The farmers of this locality are noted for the good quality of their butter, but if some of them do not lock well to their lands they will be outstripped in the race.

but if some of them do not leek well to their laurels they will be outstripped in the race by some new and less favored locality.

The meeting for the 7th was held in the scheol at the Nerepts. D. W. McKenzle occupied the chair, and speke of the importance of the dairy work undertaken by the government. His daughter, who presides over one of the best-kept dairies that I have visited in the county, furnished the cream for churning at the meeting, loc having been used to assist the raising of the cream, and, it having been saved from one day's milk, was very evenly ripened, churned evenly and gave good returns.

The last meeting on the list furnished me was held in the school heuse, Grand Bay, with a good attendance. David Hamm furnished the cream for butter-making and alse presided at the meeting. After the usual reutine of butter-making and explaining the best methods now practiced, there followed a practical discussion on general dairy farm-

a practical discussion on general dairy farming, a number of important questions being answered to the best of our ability. At nearly all of the above meetings there was considerable interest manifested in dairy work, and it is quite apparent that the farmers in general are feeding better and getting better dairy appliances.

During my trip in the above counties I have formed many pleasant acquaintances, and thank all that I have met for kindness

shewn. ABRAM ALWARD, Fredericten, July, 1894.

To the Editor of The Sun: SIR-My attention has been directed to SIR—My attention has been directed to an article which appeared in The Sun of the 14th instant, purporting to be a "History of the Methodist church on the Upper St. Jehn." I would not have given myself the trouble of noticing said article but for its grave emissions and mistakes. It seems strange to me that a person would set himself down to write an article of so much importance, and one in which the dearest interests of se many persons are invelved,

without being able to do anything like justice to all parties concerned. I make no objection to the first part of the "History" reterred to. I am glad to know that such good and hely many less the Boards Money. geed and hely men as the Revds. Messrs.
Temple, Daniel, Jehnson, Pickles, Arthur
McNutt and others of that day were the
means in the hands of God of laying the oundations of a church in Woodstock and there were others who labored hard and long, whe labored with tears night and day, whese names are not mentioned and whese services are entirely overlooked.

To particularize a little.

The article referred to says that Andover was set off as a circuit in 1851, whereas the Rev. John Prince was appointed to labour there in 1847, and Rev. James Taylor in 1848, and as late as 1855 when Rev. John Read was stationed in Andover, he was under the superintendence of the minister at Woodstock.

This goes to show how easy it is to be mistaken with regard to names and dates. This writer makes no mention of the great work which took place in the years 1855, 56 and 57, when revivals of religion were experienced throughout the length and breadth of the country; when mere than 300 souls were soundly converted to God, many of whem are pillars of the church teday, and others who have entered upon, and are new enjeying the rest of heaven. During these years, the beautiful church in Weedstock was commenced. The late Hen. C. Connell, of blessed memory, than whom Methedism never had a better friend, and L. P. Fisher, ex-mayor of Weedstock, a gentleman who had mest successfully superintended the Methodist Subbath cohed. Sunday morning's sermen was preached by Dr. McLeod, Rev. John Perry preached in the afternoon and Bro. John Erb, whese fame has reached to far away Texas, held superintended the Methodiet Sabbath school of that town, and who would have been an ornament to any church, subscribed and paid two thussand dellars each before a blew was struck, and centinued to assist in many ways until the building was completed. At the same time a church was commenced at Jacksenville, and others were completed at South Richmond and Florenceville, making in this way so many centres from which divine light was to radiate into many parts of the surrounding country. Mention must be made in this connection of the camp lamented man et Ged, the late Jehn Bennett.

lamented man et Ged, the late Jehn Bennett. Hundreds ef persens attended these meetings frem all parts, net enly of Carleton county, but alse from other ceunties, many et whem were converted, and thus carried the geed news of salvatien to many others whe in their turn became the recipients of divine influence. These camp meetings were fellewed by protracted services led by such men as the Revs. Jehn Prince, Jehn Read, Robert Wassen, Thes. W. Smith Jehn Cassidy and W. C. Brown. W. Smith, John Cassidy and W. C. Brown And such was the result that at one time fifty persons were received into the church ameng whem were such men as Revs. Fred-eric Harrisen, Humphrey, Cowperthwaite, and C. W. Dutcher, as well as others who became very successful ministers in other churches. Also, such persons as John Pal-mer, the late sheriff of Queens county, and

mer, the late sheriff of Queens county, and his excellent wife; Hugh Cowperthwaite, and James Simonson, recently deceased.

Te give seme idea of the planting and the growth of Methodism in Jacksenville, it might be said that when the Rev. John Prince took charge of the Weedstock circuit in 1855 there were but twe families that were called Methodists in the place, and it was thought by seme that as a great deal of time and means had been expended with such feeble results it would be well to drop Jacksenville from the list of appointments

These Pants, and cannot wait for samples, send us your WAIST, HIPS and INSIDE LEG measures, together with \$3, and 30 ets. to pay expressage, and we will take all risk of pleasing you. Fit and workmanship guaranteed first-class or money refunded.

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38 Mill St., St. John, N. B., or P. O. Box 250. Jacksenville from the list of appointment places where the prespects were better. But happily this advice did not prevail. And in that same year a revival of religion took place, which resulted in the convertien of many families, and ultimately in the building of a church in Jacksonville and in its becoming the head of a circuit and all which that implies.

I know full well, Mr. Editor, that I could write a volume, and a good large one at that, in which an account might be given of the wenderful werk of God during the years referred to in the former part of this article. but fearing to trespass toe much en your valuable space, and also heping that at some future time I may return to this sub-I am yours, ONE MUCH INTERESTED.

Trade Notes.

City wholesale merchants say that while business is quiet collections continue satis-factory through the provinces, maturing paper being generally well met.
Says the Montreal Trade Bulletin: "The slight imprevement in business noticed by us during the past two weeks, in different lines, centiaues te gain ferce, and a material increase in remittances is to be chrenicled in several leading departments."

The Trade Bulistin netes that eatmeal is

The Trade Bulietin notes that eatmeal is new selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bbl more than flour and steady at that while flour is weak. Wheat is the cheapest cereal on the list and it is still going lower in Chicago.

Advices from Ontario say that the fall wheat crop is being harvested and generally promises well. Pastures and all spring crops are suffering much from a prolenged drought.

THREATENED OAT FAMINE. An Albert and Carleten county corres pondents tells in another column of great pondents tells in another column or great ravages by an insect among the growing eat crep in that part of the province. Charlottetewn papers say an insect is making great havec in the cat crop, and some of the farmers predict a partial failure

in consequence.

A Kingsten, Ont., despatch says: In the A Kingsten, Ont., despatch says: In the tewnship of Pittsburg, Frontenac county, a pest has appeared in the shape of an eat fly, and se veracious is its appetite that most of the late cats and a great deal of the early will be destroyed if the plague centinues its ravages. CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN TRADE INCREASING

So great is the influx of freight for Australia that cargo for the Warrimoe has been refused at Vancouver, she having all she can conveniently carry, amounting to twenty-five cars of agricultural implements from the Massey-Harris Co., and a large quantity of wheat and feed for Honelulu. The Warrimou's total carrying capacity is reduced by of wheat and feed fer Henelulu. The Warrimeo's total carrying capacity is reduced by two-thirds since one of the helds is used for ceal, and her carge this trip will amount to about 1,000 tons or her full present capacity. The trade between Henelulu, Fiji and Sydney is said to be increasing daily via the Canadian-Australian line, and prespects in this direction seem very bright.—[Winnipeg Free Press.

NEW WHEAT. TORONTO, July 16. - A car of new wheat, the first of the season, was offered on 'Change here today. It was from Field, near St. Catherines, and 56 cents was bid

Herring are reperted plentiful in the vicinity of French Cross and Harberville. Line fishing is said to be fair around Spencer's Island. A fisherman whe was in port Saturday had a few large ced, but would not sell them at the rate offered here. Salmen have advanced in price considerably during the last week.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL

Anti-Corrosion Paint

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W. H. THORNE & CO.,

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The Ireland Co.'s Desiccated Rolled Wheat.

In the process of manufacturing this food the grain is DESICCATED to the extent that the Starch in it is mostly changed into DEXTRINE, (thus rendering the first act of digestion done before the food enters into the stomach); by a further process of DECORTICATION all the outer woody fibre or coarse bran is removed, leaving only the perfect berry of the wheat and the fine inner bran centaining the Phesphates, Nitregen, Gluten and other feed elements so necessary to supply the wastes of the body. It requires only a few minutes to cook perfectly. A complete feed for MAN, WOMAN or CHILD for every day in the year. 1t is Delicious, Healthful, Nourishing.....

JARDINE & CO., 85 PRINCE WILLIAM AND 28 AND 30 WATER STREETS.

THE ONLY CUSTOM-MADE \$3.00 PANT IN CANADA IS THE PILGRIM!

Full line of samples, with directions to measure Cover

mailed upon receipt of 6 cents. If you wanta pair of these Pants, and cannot wait for samples, send us your WAIST, HIPS and INSIDE LEG measures, together with \$3, and 30 ets. to pay expressage, and we will take all risk of pleasing you. Fit and workmanship guaranteed first-class or money refunded.

About Peeple at Home and Abroad.

W. C. Anslew, of the Newcastle Advecate, who had been attending the session of the National Division, S. of T., at Water-ville, Maine, and afterwards visited Boston, was in the city en Saturday hemeward bound. Mr. Anslow was accompanied by

beund. Mr. Anslow was accompanied by Miss Anslow.

B. B. Blizard and wife registered at the Barker Chursday night. They left next morning for Hampstead. They are on a driving teur of the St. John river. After deing the upper part of the St. John Valley they have started for Hampstead. From that the transfer of the St. that place they will return to Fredericter and take another route to St. John.-

Mrs. Brecken, wife of Rev. Dr. Brecken, and family have gene to Bathurst for the summer.—[Gleaner.

The numerous friends of Rev. Theoder

Dawling on the St. Croix will be interested be know that he is new in England, where he will spend the next three months, return-ing to Jerusalem late in the fall, where he will remain during the winter.—[St. Creix News.

Fred M. Tweedie, Chatham, sen of Hen. L. J. Tweedle, was in Fredericton Friday on his way to Newcastle, Queens county, where he is to join the engineering staff of the new coal mines being opened up at that

CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Congregationalist View as Set Forth by Rev. Mr. McKinnon.

THE SUN of Saturday gave a summary of the account of Rev. Dr. Macrae concerning the conference of the St. John ministers on Christian union. Sunday the Rev. Norman McKinnen, the new pastor of the Congregational church, preached en the Union of Christendom, from the text John xvii. 21: "That they all may be one." The preacher said that feudalism was a thing of

preacher said that feudalism was a thing of the past, that the serfdom of the middle ages had gene forever, that individualism and freedem are characteristic of the present. Individualism is stronger than at any time previous, and yet men are combining. The workingmen are ceming together fer what they believe to be their rights; capitalists are combining for their interests; other combinations are taking place; the various branches of the Church of Christ are censidering the best means of combining the religious ferces ter common effert. The call for Christian union is vibrating in the air. It must have been a glorious sight the coming together at Cleveland, Ohio, a few days age, of 40,000 Christian Eindeavorers, made up of thirty different denominations, with one noble purpose. The Parliament of Religious at Chicago last year was referred to as a sign of the times, when the brotherhood of man shall be recognized. The preacher referred to the Greek church, and our indebtedness the Latin church for the Christianism of the Christianism of the Latin church for the Christianism of the C therete for preserving the scriptures; and te the Latin church for the Christianising of

therete fer preserving the scriptures; and to the Latin church for the Christianising of our savage ancesters; and detailed some of the unsuccessful efforts for unity. At the present time there are many diversities. The cry for the unification of Christendom is heard throughout the lands. How shall it be brought about? He did not believe in erganic unity. Uniformity was impossible. Uniformity meant death. In variety only could there be spiritual life. For the flewers of the garden there was one light, but each flewer absorbed certain particles of the light to give it the particular color or colors which it needed. It was the same in the religious world. No two churches were alike; no two persons in the same congregation believed exactly alike in all things. The Lord Jesus was the light of the world. Different communities, different persons absorbed certain pertions of that light, and

there must be variety. There are many dogmas, but degmas emphasized make division and schism. The onlyreal unity can ceme when Christ shall be all in all, and dogma but a secondary position. Cenfermity weuld bring abeut the unification of Christendom; absorption is not the way that it is to be leoked for; it can only be brought about by liberty, teleration and smypathy. The different denominations are taking lessons from each other; drawing nearer and nearer; and he was joyfully looking forward to the time rapidly hastening, when, without organic unity there shall be real and practical unity; when Christians shall ne longer magnify their differences, but in hearty coeperation shall hasten the ceming, in all its fulness, of the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. He trusted that this church may have the reputation of being in hearty symthere must be variety. There are many have the reputation of being in hearty sympathy with the spirit now abread for the practical unification of Christendom.

"CANADA."

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dences of its material progress.

Part 8, which is now ready, centains the fellowing views: Old Magazine, Fort Cumberland, N. S. City Hall, Winnipeg. Grand Trunk Railway Tunnel at Sarnia. Fraser Canyon, above Spuzzen, British Col-

mbia.
Great Glacier of the Selkirks on the CPR.
Falls on Howland's Mill Creek, near Waterdown, Ontario.
Point La Boule, Saguenay River.
Murray Bay, Quebec.
Kananaskis Falls, on the CPR.
Owen Sound Harbor.
Stoney Creek, British Columbia.
Howard Lake, Toronto.
Queen Victoria Park, Nisgara Falls.
High Water Reservoir, Mount Royal Park,
Jones M. Cape Trinity, Saguenay River.

The Empress of Japan, who recently cele-brated her silver wedding, is not only a very pretty woman, but very intellectual.

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They cure without drugging, purping or reducing the systemand are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

SPECIFICS.

ST. JOHN MINISTERS AND CHURCH UNION.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 25, 1894.

We hear more and more as the years go by of the pessible union of different religious bodies. There are new so many organizations in which several denomination work tegether that the subject of organic union continually forces itself on the attention. At large ecclesiastical gatherings, such as the Presbyte, n assembly recently held here, it has become custemary to receive fraternal visits from representatives of other churches and to exchange greetings in a way that usually leads up to some kindly talk of a general religious reunion. In Ontario the subject reached the point of a cenference at Toronto among representatives of the principal Pretestant bodies. The latest encyclical from Rome shows that not Protestant bodies alone cherish the dream of union of Christianity. Among the religious papers which are giving attention te the subject is the Presbyterian Review of Terento, which has invited an expression of epinion frem certain clergymen of various bodies. The opening article of the symposium appears in the last issue of the Review, and is from the pen of Rev. Dr. Macrae, of this city. An interesting feature of Dr. Macrae's paper is that it is not confined to abstract discussion, but gives the actual results of a series of five conferences held four years age in this city, where ministers of five denominations sought to ascertain the extent of their common ground. This is Dr. Macrae's account of the origin of the cen-

In that year a beloved and most highly respected, broad-minded clergyman of the Episcopal church proposed that we should come together, inviting ministers of all the denominations represented in St. John, to discuss this together, inviting ministers of all the denominations represented in St. John, to discuss this very question. Accordingly three representatives from each of the following bodies were invited; Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian, together with the only Congregational minister residing in this city. Twelve responded; although, after the first meeting the Baptists ceased to attend, and the Congregational minister (who was most thoroughly and intelligently in sympathy with our movement) had immediately after our third conference gone to Europe.

It is stated that five meetings took place with different chairmen, the first president being an Episcopal canon, the senior minister present. The account goes on to tell that the conference agreed on a statement of the Christian faith involving the authority of the scriptures, the dectrine of the Crinity, the incarnation and atenement, the clently designated as "a very extreme

(1) That rigid uniformity in public worship is (2) That, on one hand, the treasures of devo on in hymns, collects, liturgies, etc., may by e Christian church—may with due regard to ctrinal purity, be freely used by all Chris-

tians.

(3) That, on the other hand, the use of extempore prayer in public worship is legitimate, and indeed commendable, where custom or special circumstances render it mere to edifica-

On the subject of the sacrament the St. John ministers agreed that:

while it is the duty of everyone to seek to know the true doctrine of the sacraments, yet their efficiency does not depend upon such knowledge, but lies, on the one hand, in the due administration of the sacraments "in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same," and on the other in the use of them with a true desire to fulfil the ordinance of Christ," While it is the duty of everyone to seek

Se far, as Dr. Macrae says, all "got on swimmingly"-and Mr. de Soyres, whe is evidently the minister mentioned as the eriginator of the conference, had reason to be gratified with the unanimity of sentiment. The split took place on the subject of the Christian church and ministry, or rather of the ministry, for a definition of the church was accepted. In the Langham conference the following statement was made as to the ministry:

We argee—1. That Christ has established a perpetual ministry in the Catholic church.

2. That no one can rightly exercise this ministry unless he be ordained to it by Christ Himself.

3. That there is a divinely appointed distinc tion of office in this ministry.

The Nonconformist members of the confer The Nonconformist members of the canference are unable to admit—

1. That there is a divinely appointed threefold distinction of orders in this ministry.

2. Trat external ordination by the laying on
of Episcopal hands is necessary for its rightful

exercise.

This report formed the basis of discussion in the St. John meeting. Dr. Macrae in his account of the proceedings says:

A very full and frank discussion followed, after which section I. was agreed to. The consideration of the remaining clauses was postponed to a future meeting, which has not yet been held, nor is it likely to be, for reasons consideration of the remaining clauses was postponed to a future meeting, which has not yet been held, nor is it likely to be, for reasons which will presently appear.

From the foregoing it will be observed that eur little conference was of one mind with regard to what most of us—I mean most Presbyterians—would deem "the Fundamentals." Doctrine, discipline, worship,—the word sacraments and prayer,—as to our views ef one and all, in principle, we were a unit. Our absolutely irreconcilable differences arose when we reached the points bearing chiefly upon human authority,—upon man's official place in the administration of the Church of Christ.

What is the ministry? Who are entitled to ordain, dispense sacraments, preach, etc.? Here, two of our Episcopalian brethren, if they will tolerate the word, simply refused to admit of any possibility of compromise.

One of these two was quite willing to discuss the questions of "Holy Orders," "The Historic Episcopate," "Apostolical Succession," etc., at any length—his own mind upon the subjects being, of course, definitely settled—the other virtually or overtly alleging that room for discussion there was none. "My belief is," he said in effect, "that, during the "forty days' elapsing between the resurrection and the ascenion, one, if not the chief employment of our Lord was,—instructing his disciples as to the form which the church, in its doctrine, ritual, and, above all, its government, should assume—'speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God'—and that the result was the Episcopal Church of England," "In short," I at length said, "you believe that the Church of England system, as it now is, like the New Jerusalem, came down out of heaven from God." "I do," was the instant reply. And so ended the matter. Further remarks as to the changes actually undergone by that church during the centuries, as to the divisions now existing within her ranks, and the curious comment furnished by these divisions upon the heavenly origin of her system, etc., were of course, pr

The historical part of Dr. Macrae's inter-

distinctions separating churches are cencerned with what seems to him to be "side issues" rather than "underlying verities," Nevertheless, these issues he considers to be sufficient to cause the Baptists to "continue to treat all evertures toward union as our invitation to our little conference was treated by our Baptist brethren at St. John." Equally he thinks that while the Episcopalians insist upon their belief about the Episcepate "they will naturally decline fellowship with those 'democrats,' the Presbyterians." Dr. Macrae believes that there is no great bar to the union of Presbyterians. Methodists and Congregationalists. He is not sure, however, that such union is desirable. as he finds great advantage and stimulus in the healthy rivalry and competition of different religous organizations. Whether he is right or wrong in his theories, the story he tells of the St. John conferences is interesting and instructive, in view of what they accomplished and what they failed to

BLAST FURNACES AND THE TARIFF.

There are many things in favor of the establishment of smelting works in Carleton. The natural advantages of the locality seem to be greater than those of any other place in Canada, except perhaps New Glasgow, and even cempared with that coal and iren centre there are circumstances in faver of St. John. If the freight on some materials, as coal and iron ere, is a little greater here, the cost of other materials, as lime, would be very much less. The reduced cost of transporting the finished product te market, and the privilege of a sea port, open ail the year round, give St. John a distinct advantage ever the situation of any iron works now existing in Canada. There is, however, no possibility of comparing Carleton with Ferrona or New Glasgow without knowing the relative merits of the ere deposits. St. John is by far the best point for working up the ere produced at Nictaux. The only other place which has attempted this business is Londonderry, which is obviously handicapped in comparison with St. John, being less convenient to iron, coal and lime, and farther from all markets. If blast furnaces are established at Carle-

ten, capable of preducing 50,000 or more tens of iren yearly, and if existing works elsewhere are extended, as is new contemplated, that fact will afford an answer to much that has been said here and elsewhere resurrection, and including a definition of against the iron tariff and bounty. It resaving faith. The ministers also adopted quires a large amount of capital to start going on, was attending to his parliamentary ed on any want of confidence motion, and the "Largham Street conference" statement such an industry, and even with the protection of the duties and other matters under his charge. In some divisions of that character the adon Christian merality and discipline. They tion afferded it will be a matter of some Mr. Schreiber, the deputy minister and ministration gained marked support from set a small jibtepsail. Both were running where by any life insurance company. framed a statement of their own on Chris- difficulty to get capital, even with all the tlan worship which all present accepted, lecal advantages considered. Everybody including the Presbyterians, Methodists and knows that net a dollar would be invested Anglicans, of whom Rev. Mr. Davenpert | without the assurance of tariff enceuragewho is not named, but is, perhaps, suffi ment. Time brings its revenges in most cases, and in this one especially, for from ritualist," was one. The Baptists had the same source whence proceeded all manceased to attend before this time. The ner et abuse of the pelicy of protection to agreement as to worship was on the follow- iron smelting as a "Nova Scotia industry." comes new the mest enthusiastic exultation over the prospect of an industry here. If the iron industry were a thing of no importance to the public, and of ne value to the country, and if these who invested in it were robbing the country and deserving of all reprobation, we ought not to rejoice over the extension of the rebbery and the further development of the breed of tariff robbers. But in sober truth there is no industry from which Canada has more to hope than this same iron industry, and nothing in the ecenemic history of the country is likely to be more gratifying in the future than the substitution of the Canadian iron product for the foreign supply in the markets and workshops of the country. At present only one-tenth of the iren and its products required in Canada are produced frem Canadian ere. If works at St. Jehn should preduce 60,000 tens, or 200 tens a day, this would be only another tenth. Then there are many reasons why the product of these works should be advanced to a stage beyond pig iron. In spite of certain statements made here and elsewhere it is not reasonable to believe that the ere supplied is unfit to make puddled bar suitable for rolling mills. The experiments have so far been carried on under great disadvantages, and yet have been sufficiently successful to afford great encouragement to the belief that Canadian-made puddled bar will fer the most part eventually take the place of imported scrap in our rolling mills te the advantage of both the smelting and relling industries. It is, of course, not yet certain that blast furnaces will be established here by Mr. Leckie and his associates. This is a kind of thing that ene had better act prephesy about unless he knows. But there is a fine chance for Mr. Leckie or some ether captain of industry, and if there is no change of government, or of policy, it can only be a question of a short until seme capitalist will take advantage of the epportunity. Sir Richard Cartwright took occasion to say the other day that in the event of a change of government, which he looks for soon, he would not be bound by resolutions previding for five years of iron duties and bounties, But there is as yet no sign of a change of gevernment, ner are Sir Richard Cartwright's threats, which he will certainly carry out, likely to assist in destroying the present government or the present policy. There is a reasonable certainty that the present conditions will prevail during the first five years of the history of any industry established in the near future, and this is as

> this country to any investor. THE BAILWAY DEPARTMENT AND THE

> geed a guarantee as is pessible to give in

Mr. Haggart has no reason to plain of Sir Richard Cartwright for putting him on the defence the railway department in the matter of the Curran bridge. The affair is seting paper ends here, and he proceeds to one which needs explanation as well as girl, and found her a demestic tyrant.

THE WEEKLY SUN give his conclusions, which are that the investigation, and needs explanation the mere since inquiry has elicited damaging information. It is due to the minister of railways to say that it was he and not his opponents who started the investigation. No doubt the minister is only too glad that Sir Richard Cartwright has given him the eppertunity to state the position as far as it encerns the department and his management of it. One or two features of this Ourran bridge affair are apt to be overlocked. Careless readers of the despatches may fall to notice that whatever blunders and frauds in the actual operations eccurred took place within a few weeks. The expansion of the pay list seems to have begun, er at least become serious, in March. It was at the beginning of this month that the work of masonry began. Some preparations were made in December, January and February and part of the materials were produced in these months. But the pay roll for all these months was only a little more than half the bills for March, which latter came to \$132,000. The rolls for March reached the deputy minister about the middle of April, and at once it was seen that something was wrong. Immediately afterward Engineer Dauglas from the department was at Mentreal inquiring into the whole matter and putting things to rights as fast as this could be dene. Mr. Douglas was told by the deputy minister, "Keep your eyes open and see everything for yourself and have the force cut down to what is absolutely neces. sary." The deputy himself hurried to the spet and so did the minister. From April 20 the correspondence shows that the department was continually refusing payment of bills apparently excessive, sending back accounts for correction, questioning returns, and generally keeping a suspicious watch en proceedings. Under Mr. Douglas the work was pushed to completion. The department then demanded an investigation and a commission was appointed, whose report was submitted to parliament this session. The public accounts committee has not added much to the information so obtained, except that it has brought out more clearly the frauds in connection with the time keeping. Any man carrying on a heavy werk of construction is liable to be cheated, and many are so wronged. Especially is there such a iability where the work must be done in a rush, by a force working day and night. The head of the department of railways is not a technical efficer. He should be able to trust the engineers and other officials of his department to see that the general plans and policy decided upon are carried out. went to Montreal in January when preparations were in progress, and that during the eventful March he was not there. At the beginning of April he visited the works and teld the engineer in charge to reduce the feree as there were too many men ongaged. He was there again when he had sent Mr. Douglas, and cannet be charged with neglect after the middle of April. But it seems singular that during March and the first half of April he did not know that 1.300 men were en the pay rells, and that he was centent to receive information tom Engineer Parent by telephone which a ves the department ne record. Whateve, may be said about Mr. Schreiber there is an doubt that Mr. Parent did net faithfully and nenestly perform his dutes resident engineer and superintendent. He and Mr. Kennedy, who was at sociated with him, had charge of the work on the ground, and could not, if same and sober. fail to knew that the government was cheated right and left. The department certainly has ne further need of them, and there appear to be sufficient grounds for a judicia! inquiry into their case. It was en Mr. Parent's recommendation, and, as Mr. Schreiber savs, with some hesitation on the part of the deputy that the tenders for laber were called for. Mr. Parent gave plausible reasons, but the result of the contract with St. Louis leaves the impression that the real reasons were not given. Mr. St. Louis, as a chief gainer by the swindle, and as a man who must have known that he was getting more than his due, is in the werst position. He appears in the light of the estimeny to have been a consummate rascal, and his suggestions before the committee about party services and contributions only place him in a worse light. He is evidently not to be believed on oath, for he has repudiated his ewn testimeny. It is a melanchely thing for a spending department to come inte business relations with such a man, and it is not surprising that Mr. Haggart is ashamed of it, albeit the fault does not ap. pear to be his. The case against the timekeepers who kept false beoks, and the officials whe drew double and treble pay by pretend-

> HERBERT SPENCER is enduring much misery in the centemplation of future troubles. His letter to the general secretary of the Werld's Cengress of Evelutionists gives a blue eutlook fer the United States. "We have hard times before us," says Herbert Spencer, referring to England, "and you (in the United States) have still more dreadful times before you—civil war—immense bleedshed and eventually military despetism of the severeot type." This is a darker view of the future of the United States than that given by Macaulay in a well known letter written nearly half a century ago.

ing to be in two places at once, or by

drawing pay under fictitious names, is clear

THE esteemed Telegraph proves by relia ble statistics that it costs mere to run the deminion than it did in 1878. There is no deubt about it. It also costs more to run Mr. Gibson's saw mills than it did when the owner first settled on the Nashwaak. What an extravagant man Mr. Gibson must be.

THE SESSION. The fourth session of the seventh parliament has at length closed. There have been a few longer sessions and many shorter ones. An average session is a little ever three months, and this has continued a week more than four menths. The business done could have been transacted in a shorter time, but under a system of responsible government it is not easy to limit the number or the length of opposition speeches. On the whole, though the excess of talk made the session rather tedieus, it might have been worse For one thing, a thorough revision of the tariff has been made. The United States congress began the same business last autumn, and has been working at it ever since. At this moment it is not certain whether any measure will result from all these menths of talk. All we know is that no measure has yet been agreed upon. The new Canadian tariff meets many of the objections which have been made to the customs laws, while adhering to the general principles on which tariff of 1879 was framed. The tariff legislation was by far the mest important business of the session, but a considerable amount of other business was done. The insolvency bill eccupied the time of the senate during a large part of the term, and in the hands of the experienced business men of that body was theroughly discussed. It now stands ever for consideration by the house of commons. The French treaty has been accepted by parliament, which also endorsed the Atlantic steamship appropriation after the terms had been medified to meet just claims of this pert. This prevince has also an interest in some mportant medifications made in the laws respecting fisheries, and in legislation conperning load lines on ships, and in regard to pertificated officers in vessels. The North. west, as usual, came in for attention, and some changes were made in the laws applyng to that region. Changes in the general laws of the country were perhaps fewer than usual, and public legislation introduced by private members did not make great progress. From a political point of view the session has not been a sensational one. A sort of party fight was kept up, but never in the history of the dominion did an opposition attack a government with less effect. iveness and success. Mr. Laurier and his friends came to the session fresh frem a convention of their party, but they never worked less harmoniously or with less appearance of conviction than this year. Mr. Haggart, while the bridge work was The government majority has not diminishthe eppesition ranks. At the beginning of the session, as at the beginning of other ones, some beasting was heard of preposed attacks on the government. Especially was it understood that the ministry was to be pushed hard on the Manitoba school matter. But nething has come of it all. The enly serious reflection on the administration was connected with the Curran bridge, and this matter the gevernment itself brought to the front and kept there. On matters of policy the epposition was the most feeble that a dominien parliament has ever seen. If Sir John Thompson is not satisfied with the way he has come out of the session, from a party peint of view, he must be hard te

> For the second quarter of the current year the tennage of shipping turned out of British yards was 718,204, which is 103,000 tens in excess of the product of the same period of last year. The total tennage erdered but not commenced is 166,600. which is 126,000 tens less than this time last year. The shipping now under conatruction is more than last year. On the Clyde there is an increase from 215,000 to 239:000; en the Tyne, from 113.000 to 131. 000; on the Wear, from 79,000 to 112,000; at Middlesbury and Stockton, from 45,000 te 69,000; at Hartlepeol and neighboring points, frem 33,000 to 54,000; at Barrow and neighborhood, frem 19,000 to 24,000. Belfast shows a decrease from 75,000 to

> LONDON Transpert says that arrangenents have been completed by which funds have been previded to finish the Chignecte Marine Transport railway, work on which was suspended in August, 1891. Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, of Westminister, have been entrusted with the contract.

Boston and New York Lumber Markets.

A Boston letter of last week says: "Eastern spruce market is best described as demer-alized. Mills refuse to run at the quetations recently made, and the list of these that have decided to shut down increases weekly. The Connecticut Lumber Co., for instan which is reported to have a drive of 40,000,000 feet passing through the falls at Bellows Falls, Vt., and bound for Holyeke, Mass., has decided this week to close down three of its five mills. Other concerns follow suit. It takes a good carge of random to bring \$12. Pine and spruce boards are quiet and hemlook has relapsed. Clapboards are easier and laths and shingles

the better in the position of West Virginia spruce already has an influence to bring something like a smile of hope to countensomething like a smile of nope to counten-ances of receivers of the eastern product. They have been wrestling with a let of stock during the past week, and selling as best they could; semetimes at \$11, mere fre-quently at \$11.50 to \$12, and rarely at \$12, the better prices net always obtained so much on the merits of cargees as through good luck. With the fleet new pretty well sold cut, the mills at St. John and in Maine anishing practically ne addition to sup-lies, some of the receivers of the eastern buff imagine the market will strengther nough to stop the evasion of list races at he yards, but the latter has become too common a practice for prompt suppression, especially in the absence of bread trading. State spruce is selling better to country trade. Spruce piling has had a tumble to 2\frac{3}{4} to 3 cents for 12-inch butt, 35 to 40 feet sticks, this season, but is new up to 4 cents, and steady. Lath did sell last week at \$1.50 as surmised, but receivers are new trying for \$1.60 and upward."

THE BRITANNIA AGAIN

The Vigilant Ahead Over Two Thirds of the Course Yesterday,

But the Prince of Wales' Cutter Finishes Once More a Cup Winner.

QUEENSTOWN, July 23.—The cup hunters Vigilant and Britannia this merning started after the prize offered by the Reyal Munster Yacht club under favorable auspices. The weather was clear with a spanking good north west breezs. The course was from Reche's Point to Daunt Reck, thence to a markboat off Poorhead, finally back to the starting point, sailed ever three times, the yachts finally finishing at the club-house of the Royal Cerk Yacht club at Queenstown. The start was made at 11 e'cleck. The oats crossed the line as follows: Vigilant, 11.07 00: Britannia, 11 07.00. The Britan nia secured the weather position.

The fine neitherly wind shifted to east-

vard and both boats, clesehauled, ran to Poerhead. The Vigilant, sailing under the lee of the English beat, drew ahead and libbed, rounding Poerhead mark at 11 30.02 the Britannia rounded at 11.31.33. It was now a free reach to Daunt's Rock. which the Vigilant passed one minute and twenty-nine seconds ahead. The time of

he boats at Daunt's Rock was: Vigilant,

1.55 04; Britannia, 11 56 33. Rounding Daunt's Rock mark the Vigi ant bent to starboard for Roche's point, but the Britannia held to port tack. The Vigilant went about to pert and was beating against a streng ebb tide. The Bri-tannia made a long board to pert, and then made short tacks to Roche's point. Reaching Reche's point the Vigilant showed she had gained considerable in beatng from Daunt's Rock, the time taken at Roche's Point being: Vigilant, 12 36.06; Britannia, 12.39.04. This was a clear lead for the Yankee beat of two minutes and

ifty-eight seconds. Bearing away for Poorhead the Vigilant ent out her balleen jibtepsail, but the Britannia carried only a small jibtopsail, as she did in going over this part of the course efere. It was a free reach to Peorhead, which the Vigilant reached at 1,00.02, and he Britannia at 1.05,03.

Vigilant jibbed and took in her big jibtep sail and the Britannia retained her smalle one, and beth boats made a starboard reac for Daunt's Reck, which was passed as fellows: Vigilant, 1.29 30; Britannia, 1 33 20. The Britannia had gained a little in the run, but the Yankee was still three minutes and fifty seconds ahead. The Britannia tacked along the western

shere, but the Vigilant held to the eastern shore, the advantage of which was apparent in the fact that she rounded Point exactly six minutes in advance of the cutter. The time of the yachts at Roche's Point was: Vigilant, 2.10.55; Britannia, Rounding Roche's Peint flag beat, the

Vigilant took in her balleon jibtopsail and never before been attained in Canada or else-Poorhead to round the mark, which they did as follows: Vigilant, 2,36.11; Britannia, nine seconds astern.

As they came up in the wind both set

their balleen jibtopsails. The breeze was stiff and steady as they rounded Peorhead for the run te Daunt's Rock and both set their spinnakers, but the wind slackened. The ritannia had kept her spinnaker set while her. The Vigilant then seemed to get better wind and she again set her spinnaker. After ere away for Reche's Point for the last

The Vigilant did some splendid sailing on conds, the beats rounding Reche's Peint mark in this order: Britannia, 4.52; Vigilant,

which finished at 4,12.55, the Vigilant at

Something About Two Boys.

"The most pathetic incident of my childood is this: My mether had been very il for several weeks, and the doctor solemnly wo or three days lenger at mest. That night my father reused me from sleep and took me out of my little bed to bid her a last good-bye. I shall never forget the scene, which was new and awful to me. People were weeping all round the reem, the air of which was heavy with the eder of andles and lamps, and reeking with the fumes of drugs. My mother knew and kissed me, and then they teok me back to my bed. But ere I was led away some ene opened the window a few inches frem the op, and I neticed the grey dawn resting en he glass, and heard the 'cheep, cheep,' of a newly wakened bird. Since then I have associated that hour and sound with that un-

But (and to say what now follows I have written the foregoing paragraph)—we were all rasped and tertured for nothing. My mether proceeded to get well hand over hand, and died quietly thirty years afterwards. She survived every person who steed at her bedside that night except me."

Speaking of the illness of her sen, a boy of nine, a lady says: "We had to sit with him night and day, giving him brandy, wine, beef tea, etc., to keep him alive, and expected every day would be his last. The physician plainly told us that nothing more could

Yet in spite of the disease, and—we almest said—in spite of the doctors, the lad is well today. And this is how it all came about. There is a meral in it, tee, but suppose we serve that up at the end of the story.

All right, you say. Very well, then.

It seems that this boy, Geerge Westmoreland, had previously been a strong, healthy little chap, as all beys ought to be. But about the middle of last Nevember—1891, that is—he was taken down. The family couldn't make out what ailed him. He complained of a bad pain in the stemach, and vemited a quantity of yellowish green stuff. Presently the pain was so sharp he couldn't lie in bed, and they had, se his mother says, te apply fresh het poultices one after another. The whites of his eyes turned yellow, and his skin too. He was hot and feverish, and had to fight for his

Of course his mother sent fer a docter, and the doctor said his young patient was suffering from inflammation of the bowels. He gave medicines which, however, did no good, se far as the boy's friends could see. On the contrary, he grew worse, and a second doctor was fetched. This medical gent-leman differed from his predecessor, and gave out that George had rheumatic fever in other words, acute rheumatism—a disease which no boy has any business with what-

The treatment on this theory availed nothing; George was werse. He new had a

hacking cough, and his expectorations were so effensive that the people had to use disinfectants. He breke out into sweats, se heavy as to saturate the pillows. He could take no neurishment save a little milk and lime water. He wore away to a skeleton, did the poor bey. He was nothing but skin and bone, and they had to life him in and out of bed. Then he fell, so ill he would not notice any one ir the room, and lay for hours never opening his eyes. Then came the time when a third doctor said he couldn't possibly live.

What happened after that the boy's mother tells. We give you her exact words: "In February last," she says, "my husband, as a last resert, determined to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After a few doses the boy's breathing was easier and he took foed. In three days he was able to sit up, and in a week's time he was up and dressed. He gained flesh and strength eveay day, and is new able to go about. Sometimes I look at him and can hardly believe he is the same boy who was so recently at death's door. Seigel's Syrup saved his life. Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. Mary Westmoreland, 5 High Street, Plumstead, London, April 27, 1892." Now, a half dezen words, little George had no bowel inflammation, nor a single touch of rheumatism. That was the dector's prefessional guesswork. He had a sharp attack of billiousness and indigestion, o which Mother Seigel would have cured him long before had her medicine been appealed Here is the moral to conclude with: Learn what the true remedy for illness is, and use it first instead of last.

The Dominion Safety Fund Insurance.

A few weeks age THE SUN called attention to the reinsurance of the business of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association by the Great-West Life Assurance company of Winnipeg. A notice has since been issued to the pelicy holders, explaining that this course, the directors had decided after careful consideration, was necessary in the interests of the policy holders, and that while every interest of the policy holders would be preserved inviolate there would not be any re-medical examination required, and no expense or extra cest would be incurred by the change, and at the same time the policy helders would have the eption of con-tinuing on the same plan or of choosing any other plan preferred at the regular printed rates of the Great West, which are as low as

those of any other company.

The Great West Life has started business throughout the maritime provinces and established a branch office in this city with the following well known, prominent and representative citizens as its board of directers, viz : George A. Schefield, manager Bank of New Brunswick; G. Wetmore Merritt, of Mesers. Merritt Bros. & Co.; Thes. Walker, M. D., J. deWolfe Spurr. The company is financially one of the strongest in the country, claiming a larger proportion of assets to liabilities than any other, and having a paid up capital stock of the same amount as the Equitable of New York, the largest insurance company on the continent. The standing of the company among insurers is shown by the fact that while only in busi-Vigilant set her balleon jib and the Britan-nia her jibtopasil for a third run to Peor-head. The wind hauled to eastward and the

land, Ontario and British Celumbia, and there is no doubt this vigorous western institution will make its way throughout the

Charters Reported.

Britannia had kept her spinnaker set while the Vigilant had taken hers in and came down nicely on the wind and at 3.19.00 she passed the Yankee boat and drew clear of her. The Vigilant then seemed to get better. The Vigilant then seemed to get better. New York to Manila and (or) Ileile, oil, 16c. ene pert, 17c. twe perts; Landskrena, Phila-delphia to Dunkirk, crude cil. 2: 61; schs. Vamoose, Kings Ferry to Santa Cruz, Tenneriffe, lumber, \$10 and river towages; Anne E. Valentine, Bear River to Kingston, lumber, \$5; Delta, Cheverie, to New Yerk, piling, 2\frac{2}{3}c; Gee E Dale, same; Ravela, New York to St Jehn, wire, \$1 30; VTH, Hobeken to Annapelis, coal, 80c; Gazelle, Hebeken to Halifax, coal and fertilizer, \$600; W R Huntley, Hoboken to Halifax, coal, \$1; Dove, same; Bessie Parker, same; Susan P Thurlow, same, 90c; Gelden Hind, Hobeken to Charlettetewn P E I, ceal, \$1; J S Parker, Hoboken to Yarmouth, ceal, 80c; A P Emerson, Elizabeth port to Portsmouth, 60c.

> The demestic relations of Charles Dickens vere unhappy.

Meliere married at ferty, an actress of eventeen, but soon separated from her. Van Dyke married for money, and was disappointed to find that his wife had none. Lord Nelson's married life was made miserable by his infatuation for Lady Heward

James Shaw Estate Sale

There will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Station House of the Intercolonial Railway, in the Village of Rothesay, Parish of Rothesay, Kings County, New Brunswick, at the hour of twelve o'clock of FRIDAY, the Seventeenth day of August next, the following described Lots of Land:

All that certain lot, piece and parcel of Land, situate in the Parish of Rothesay aforesaid, being the whole of the lot known and distinguished as lot Number 3 in the grant to Caleb Wetmore and others, with the exception of twenty acres on the west end of said lot, sold to Robert Bradwell, and forty acres on the east end, sold to Anthony Gallagher, the said lot being bounded on the north by a lot granted to Caleb Wetmore, Senior, and on the south by a lot granted to Caleb Wetmore, Junior. Also, all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Hampton, in Kings County, known and described as being part of lot Number One, granted to Caleb Wetmore in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and as lot Number Four in a division made by Deputy Fairweather of the eastern end of said lot Number One in December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, bounded as follows: Beginning at a marked cedar post placed on the southern side of the Great Road leading from Saint John to the Hammond River Bridge (so called), and on the northwest angle of lot Number Three in said division, and at present owned by Robert Wilson, and at present owned by Robert There will be sold at Public Auction, in front of

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The Chief Weel

Together from Co

NOTICE

When erder WEEKLY SUN NAME of the paper is going a which you wish Remember ! Office must be prempt complia

NOTICE H. A. Sinne

H. H. Fergus D. Pearson interests of Subscriber be prepared

travellers ca A ROMAN built at the Jo foundation is n ing will cost in THE St. George received its ch to arrive in a id THE STEAME with rails for the A TOURISTS' map of the city

published by C. which is printe of work. THE board of institutions of has elected Rev Martins, New I institution.

JAS. D. SEEL this city, celel by taking unto young lady o state. The Mark's church known in St. J THE big ag visit will be he

mittee at wer A CLOSE Thornton and on Friday whil boat. They breakwater, v partly filled wi a good wetting ut were not SUDDEN DE

well knewn died suddenly the heart. health for some net censidered age and leaves Voedley was h DEATH OF street. He v native of West took place at D fellews: O. E. Witter, both E. Witter of L

THREE BEAU ing took place & Sens' of thre brush of Cha were W. H. Th W. Adams, an tures were we PEAT Moss stated on good ors of the Peat pany, now do Musquash, is a

Main street ar

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DEATH OF M

ford, widow of tord, died at he ing at 6.30, at years. She ha Her surviving of this place, I sen of Breekly of Chicago. -A DANGERO main road be Kings county, The bridge spa the Huggard s gentleman who derpinning ger that the brid A Bue in T

bug playing ha fields leek very after a long dredish brown col pessess a know there is a small affect the oat The Sackvil sect which c and wilted. come from oth

FEMALE THIE day afternoon Wall street, a lady's coat, s were at once get his work i Jenes (nee Gol 4 o'cleck. She an accomplice. left beaind he

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cultivation l logs there-A. D. 1894. ATHER,

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together with Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

When erdering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prempt compliance with your request.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

H. A. Sinnott is now in Kings Co., H. H. Ferguson in Queen's Co., and I. D. Pearson in Carleton Co., in the interests of the DAILY and WEEKLY Subscribers in arrears will please

be prepared to settle their accounts when either of the above named travellers calls on them. A ROMAN CHATHOLIC CHAPEL is being

built at the Joggins. It is 42x100 feet, The foundation is nearly completed. The building will cost in the vicinity of \$6,000. THE St. George Electric Light company has received its charter. The plant is expected

to arrive in a lew days, when the work will be pushed along as rapidly as pessible. THE STEAMER Osmanli, from Maryport, with rails for the St. John Street railway, and 500 tons of salt, arrived Friday night. A TOURISTS' guide to St. John, with a map of the city and vicinity, has just been published by C. D. McAlpine. The map, which is printed in colors, is a splendid piece

THE board of trustees of Shutliff college (Baptist), at Alten, Ill., one of the oldest institutions of learning in the new world, has elected Rev. Austin K. DeBlois, of St. Martins, New Brunswick, president of the institution. Mr. DeBleis is only 25 years of

JAS. D. SEELY, commission merchant of this city, celebrated the glorieus Twelfth by taking unto himself as wife a charming young lady of Walla Walla, Washington

Witter, both of the north end; Captain S. E. Witter of Liverpool, England, and Chas. Witter of California. He was for many years a resident of Sackville.

THREE BEAUTIFUL PICTURES .- The drawing took place Thursday afternoon at Fleed & Sens' of three beautiful pictures from the brush of Charles C. Ward. The judges were W. H. Thorne, Jeseph Allisen, Arthur W. Adams, and W. C. R. Allen. The pictures were won by James F. Rebertson, E. H. S. Fleod and John McLean. PEAT Moss OPERATIONS—It has been

stated on good authority that the preprietors of the Peat Mess Manufacturing company, now deing business in the parish of Musquash, is about to begin operations along the Adelaide read, about midway between Main street and Millidgeville. Excavations have already been made and the moss

DEATH OF MRS. BOTSFORD. -Mrs. Bots-DEATH OF MRS. BOTSFORD,—Mrs. Botsford, widew of the late Hen. Senator Betsford, died at her residence here this merning at 6.30, at the advanced age of eighty years. She had been for some years an invalid and her demise was not unexpected. Her surviving children are J. Fred. Allisen of this place, Mrs. Alfred Templeton Parsen of Breeklyn, N. Y., and Frank Allison of Chicago.—[Sackville Pest.

A DANGEROUS BRIDGE.—A SUN man has been infermed that a bridge on the main road between Norten and Belleisle, Kings county, is in a dangerous condition. The bridge spans what is generally knewn as the Huggard stream. It is very eld and has never received any extensive received. never received any extensive repairs. The gentleman who speke to the reporter about the matter said that the abutments and un-derpinning generally were old and rotten and that the bridge should at ence receive the A Bug in the Oat Crop.—There is a

bug playing havor in the eat fields. The fields leek very much the same as they do after a long drought, the eats being of a reddish brown color. Persons who claim to pessess a knowledge about such matters say there is a small bug working in the stalk. If this becomes prevalent it will seriously

affect the oat crop.

The Sackville Post says: The oat creps in this vicinity are infested with a certain insect which causes the stalk to become red and wilted. Reports of a similar nature come from other parts of New Brunswick and from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward

FEMALE THIEVES .- At an early hour Monday afterneen the residence of Mrs. Wall on Wall street, north end, was entered and a lady's coat, a pair of gold bracelets and a child's hat taken therefrom. The police were at once notified, and Capt. Hastings got his work in, as he usually does. Maud Jenes (nee Golding) was behind the bars at 4 o'cleck. She had one of the bracelets in her possession at the time of har arrest. her possession at the time of her arrest. But the captain is satisfied that she is only an accemplice. The principal get away, but left beaind her the coat and hat.

James Manchester, of Mahogany road had a valuable cow poisoned the other 'day by licking paint from the fence which had been newly painted.

DEATH OF OLIVEE EMERY. -The death eccurred en Menday merning, 23rd, of Oliver Emery, the well-known shipping merchant, at the age of 68 years. Deceased, who has been in ill health fer some time, was ene of the best known shipping men in New Brunswick.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT. - Mayor Rebertson received a telegram from the governor general's secretary notifying him that Lord and Lady Aberdeen would arrive in this city on August 13th, witness the firemen's teurnament and procsed to Fredericton on the 15th.

THE HUNTER WILL CASE. - In the Hunter will case H. A. McKeewn will apply to prove the centents of the will, although it is lest, by the evidence of the witnesses of it and E. H. MacAlpine, who drew it up. Mr. McKeewn is acting for E. O. Parsons, the principal legatee under the will. SCOVIL, FRASER & Co. offer three prizes of a dollar each to any person outside of the

city that can puzzle out the verse in their advertisement in this paper. The first three correct answers win a dellar each. The bicycle was wen by three persons who each guessed the exact number of centr in the jar, 2,629. The bicycle was sold and

the meney divided. DID THE WORK WELL.-The work o heisting the four type setting machines, ref ceived by THE SUN last week, into the composing room on the second flat of THE SUN building, was entrusted to Samuel Dunlap, jr., who completed the job on Saturday morning. The great weight of these machines, combined with the fragile nature of much of their fittings, necessitated handling them with judicious care, and the satisfacery manner in which Mr. Dunlap managed the entire proceedings justifies THE SUN in heartily commending his services to all who

WOODSTOCK LADY MARRIED. - An Au gusta, Me., correspondent writes to The Sun as follows: In this city, en the 22nd inst., Miss Lillian Holmes of Woodstock, N. B., was married to William E. Swift. The wedding was a quiet affair. The ceremony was perfermed by Rev. E. C. Hayes of the Free Baptist church. Miss Holmes is a graduate of the Fredericton nermal school, and her many friends will be glad to hear of her in this way. Immediately after the ceremony was performed the yeung couple left to spend their honeymeen in Woodsteck. They will return by way of Fredericten to Augusta, where they will

HOW MEN BREAK DOWN. A Story That is the History of Thousands of Men and Women.

"I haven't any ambition to work, such as

A Beautiful I. C. R. Car.

Cemfert amounting to luxury is what can be said of the newly upholstered and fitted up Pullman sleeping car "Baddeck," of the Intercelenial railread. Lucky, indeed, will be the traveller who is fortunate enough to travel in this little palace hotel on wheels. Although the car is in itself not an entirely new one, the fittings of the entire interior have been either completely renevated er replaced. What is perhaps the newest and one of the most pleasing additions is the electric light through the car. This is mounted in very elegant fixtures, heavily plated, and is placed at short intervals througheut. At one end there is a switch board for turning out the lights when the passengers have retired, one or two lamps Cemfert amounting to luxury is what can board for turning out the lights when the passengers have retired, one or two lamps being left lighted at will. This innovation of lighting by electricity will readily be understeed and appreciated by the travelling public, who know the discomfort of the oil lamps these scorching days. But that is not all that is luxurious in the Baddeck; the hangings and upholstering are of the first quality; the buffet at the end can supply almost anything that one would or the oil lamps these secreting days. But that is not all that is luxurious in the Baddeck; the hangings and uphelstering are of the first quality; the buffet at the end can supply almest anything that ene would desire, and extra super springs give the easiest and smoothest travelling. All the interior fittings and silver plating were executed in the company's workshops at Moncton. The freedom from dust of the Intercolonial road, the luxurious care and Intercelonial read, the luxurieus cars, and last, but net least, the civility and attention of its officials make travelling by that line very pleasant.—[Montreal Gazette.

The Baddeck is no exception to the sleeping cars of the I. C. R. All are of the same transland and all continued. standard, and all are lighted by electricity.

Death of F. T. C. Burpee.

A despatch from Calais Menday night an-A despatch from Calais Menday night announced the death of F. T. O. Burpee, well and favorably knewn in this city. Deceased was a native of Sunbury county and came to this city early in life and engaged in business. He was one of the partners of the well known firm of I. & F. Burpee, and up to about three years ago was a resident of this city. He then removed his red granite works to Calais, and has since resided there.

Deceased was brother of E. R. Rurnee.

ously ill, left London six days ago, and arrived in New York yesterday.

Mr. Burpee has been ill about two months, but his illness was not considered serious until about one week ago.

The remains will be brought to this city

BECOME CATHOLICS.

Rev. Mr. Alexander and Prof. Stockley Join the Roman Church in Montreal.

They Received Their Instruction from Jesuit Father - Ceremony Took Place in the Archbishop's Palace.

MONTREAL, July 23.—A very important and interesting ceremony took place this morning in the private chapel of the archbishop's palace. Rev. Mr. Alexander, late dean of Fredericton, and Pretessor Stockley of the same place were formally received into the Reman Catholic church, His Grace Mgr. Fabre officiating. After the learned New Brunswickers had thus made a public profession of their new faith they breakfastd with the archbishop and quite a number f persons high up in the church and state. The two converts had been here for some time receiving instruction from Rev. Father Jones of the Society of Jesus. The spensor for Rev. Mr. Alexander was Jehn Meagher, merchant of this city, while Rev. Canon Bruchest acted in the same capacity for Professor Steelley. The correspondence of the same capacity for the care of the capacity of th Professor Stockley. The caremony was carried out in the following order: Abjuration, conditional baptism, the sacrament of penance, concluding with low mass and com-

[From THE DAILY SUN of the 24th.] A LONDON FINANCIER

Talks About the Fast Atlantic Service and Other Things.

K. N. Macfee of London is at the Royal hotel, and will today make a persenally conducted teur of the city, the conducter being his worship Mayer Rebertson, who had a leng talk with Mr. M. last night on matters of more or less interest to the rate-

Although Mr. Macfee was confined to this

reom by a slight indispesition when a Sun reporter called, he pulled himself together for half an hour or se and freely answered all questions the scribe prepounded. When the reporter said he had been informed that his visit to St. Jehn had something to do with the preposed fast Atlantic service, Mr. Macfee replied that this rnmer probably arese from the fact that he had been a competitor of Mr. Huddart's in the undertaking and had spent some time at Ottawa interviewing the government on the subject. He had been courteously received by the finance minister and other members et the cabinet, but in the and Mr. Huddart had preved more successful than himself. We appreached the government from different standpoints, con-tinued Mr. Macfee. I regarded it as a fluancial transaction, while Mr. Huddart teck up the scheme in its commercial aspect,

shill oilty, colebrated the glorious Twelfths by taking unto himself as wife a charming young lady of Walla Walla, Washington state. The occementy took place as Barton and the constance of the route was insisted en in summer, he thought Mr. Huddart would demand a diminution

in the rate of speed as compared with that required during the winter run to a maritime italists, among them some strong insurance companies, who since the financial panic in Australia have turned their attention, with good results, to investing in Canadian municipal securities. His visit here, which is

CROP REPORTS.

The Hay Crop the Heaviest Ever Gathered in Aroostook County.

Boston, July 23.—The New England weather service in its orep bulletin fer the week ending July 23, says: Warm weather in the nerthern states has been favorable to hay making, and great pregress has been made. In Aroesteck county, Me., the crop is reported to be the heaviest ever gathered. In southern countries a drought has prevailed, but the crops have proved better than expected. In Rockingham and Merrimack counties eats are being out for fedder. Rust is an evil in many sections. Petatoes have suffered from dreugth in southeastern New Hampshire. Early potatoes are in the arop there is growing well.

There are more than 2,000 girl students at present in the London Guidhall School of Music, and of these about 300 are studying the violin.

The two young Princesses of Wales remain faithful to the simplicity of tweed tailor made gowns.

THE DREADED after effects of la grippe

Ingly scarce, although a few have of in on the Ripplings within the past two or three days. Fishermen report god odishing. Those engaged in building herring within the past two or three days. Fishermen report god odishing. Those engaged in building herring within the past two or three days. Fishermen report god odishing. Those engaged in building herring within the past two or three days. Fishermen report god odishing. Those engaged in building herring within the past two or three days. Fishermen report god odishing. Those engaged in building herring weirs have almest completed their work, the most of the weirs being in fishing or the weirs being in fishing. Those engaged in building herring weirs have almest completed their werk, the most of the weirs being in fishing or the coming of the herrings. Harbor new and Frank Ingersell is completing the Money Cove fisu pond.

Strawberries were never mere plentiful than this month and large quantities have being gathered and sold at from twelve to eight cents per pound. Strawberry parties have being fishing. Those engaged in building herring.

Harbor new and Frank Ingersell is completing the Money C

Charlotte Co.

ST. Andrews, July 23.—One of the butts at the rifls range, Indian Point, was set on

Horner, Philadelphia, Pa; Rev W Lonergan, Houlton, Me; Miss Sparke, Miss S Sparke, Miss Florrie Sweetland, Ottawa; Miss Scott, Miss McLannan, B McLannan, Mrs Wheeler Miss McLannan, B McLannan, Mrs Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Montreal; GP MacNichols, Mrs McNichols, Pittsburg, Pa; Mrs Dedd, Washington, Pa; Miss MacNichel, Fred MacNichel, C S MacNichel, C slais, Me; Miss Tedd, St Stephen; J H Thorpe, Westerly, R I; D B Claffin, Mrs Claffin, Newton, Mass; Edith M Parker, Boston; Samuel Bowles, Springfield Republican, Springfield; E F Freeman, St Louis; E H Crosby, Mrs Crosby, Boston; E Latham, Mrs Latham, Brooklyn; R E Gardner, Boston; Mrs A H Lowell, Newton. Gardner, Boston; Mrs A H Lowell, Newton ville; Miss Dyckman, F M Regnan, Mrs Regnan, New York; G A Clark, Mrs Clark, Boston Mrs H Berrian, H E Berrian, Washington, Miss A J Watt, Miss E L Watt, Miss E J Boyd, Philadelphia; Chas H O'Brien, Mise Cruft, Jas J Green, Boston; John T Wilson, Mrs Wilson, J H Wilson, J N Fulton, Mrs Fulten, Master Fulton, Montreal; George P. Walcott, Mrs Walcett, Myrtle Walcett, Boston, Mass; J C Wilson, C Freese, Philadelphia; Mrs T G Shaughnessy, five children and maid, Montreal; N E Weeks, Mrs Weeks, Morton Weeks, Longwood, Mass; H E Fuller, Mrs Fuller, Breckton, Mass. It is currently reported that Miss McKee, who for the past three or four years has had charge of the Western Union telegraph office here, will in the near future be trans ferred te another office, and that Miss Lettie Maleney will succeed her here. I'he patrens of the office will regret Miss Mc-

Manager Millar of the Algonquin says that he has had more applications for rooms this season than ever before, and that had the hetel contained fifty more reems he could have filled them. The erection of an additional wing to the hetel will be com-

as though the roots were killed. Another pest is the "hern fly," which threatens to become a great anneyance. They eat around the cattle's herns and

cause fearful suffering; the cattle in some cases appear crazed. Pine tar applied to the horns appears to be effectual in keeping fred H. Stevens is hustling the Hartland

preparing the foundation.

his son's whereabouts. Today the thermometer registered 86 ° in the shade, the highest point reached this

MAUGERVILLE, July 26.-Rev. H. E. Dibblee efficiated in his own parish yesterday for the first time since his marriage and

Grand Manan.

fire Saturday night. Net much damage was Rev. Dr. Conkling of New York conduct-

ed service and preached in Greeneck church Sunday morning. Rev. Charles Ketchum of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Boston, assisted and preached at both morning and evening service in All Saints church yesterevening service in Ali Saints church yester day. He also read evening prayers and de-livered a short address at the afterneon service in St. John's chapel, Chamcock.

The eat crep in the vicinity of St. Andrews has been attacked by an insect that is playing havoc with it. The farmers are hard as work in the hay field.

The arrivals during the past week at the Algonquin were Mrs S H Knowles, Miss M

Kee's departure, as she has performed the work in a most satisfactory manner. It is currently reperted that the erection of a hetel at or near Joe's Peint is on the

menced seen after the close of the present

Carleten Co.

HARTLAND, N. B., July 21.—The farmers are uneasy over a peculiar blight that the oat crop is suffering. The fields of eats have grewn rank and tall, but in some

Advertiser fer all he is worth. It will appear again about September 1st and will be an eight page weekly. It will be printed in the village, where Mr. Stevens intends opening a general jeb printing effice.
Several carloads et lumber have arrived for the construction of Geo Upham's steam saw mill. A number of men are at work

HOPEWELL HILL, July 21.—It was learned here yesterday that John Steeves, son of Wm. Steeves of the Creek road a few miles from Hillsbere, has been missing from his home since last Tuesday, the 17th inst., his absence causing great anxiety to his family, who fear some serious or fatal accident has befallen him. When last seen the young man was at Hillsboro, having driven there Tuesday evening to meet his father and younger brether; whe work for the Albert Mfg. com-pany. The young man told his brother to take the team and drive his father home, as take the team and drive his father home, as he himself wished to go to the upper part of the village before returning. Since then he has not been seen. Search and inquiry have been made, but se far the young man's whereabouts have not been learned. He is 22 years of age, not of robust health, and his family are much alarmed, as his absence is yeary unusual and can in no week he account. very unusual and can in ne was be account od fer. Wm. Steeves, the young man's father, is at Alma today making inquiries, and will effer a reward for any tidings of

Sunbury Co.

Rev. Chas. Day and wife of Quebec made a short visit with their friends here last The eat pest is getting in its deadly work.

GRAND MANAN, July 20.—Pellock have struck in again but in small quantities, the beats this week practically making no astoh. Herring for all fishing purposes are recedingly scarce, although a few have continged in the Ripplings within the past two or three days. Fishermen report good codfishing. Those engaged in building herring welrs have almost completed their werk, the most of the weirs being in fishing order and awaiting the coming of the herrings. Isaac Newton to doing nothing at Dark Harber new and Frank Ingersell is completing the Money Cove her pond.

A Prize!

Take the following words and make a seven line verse, having each line rhyme with the preceding one. We will give one dollar each for the three first correct answers mailed to us on or, before next Saturday, July 28. This contest is open only to persons living out of this city. Hustle, school boys and girls, a dollar is yours if you win it. Here are the words:

> Here to to to to is its for good our Come and and and fall short All hall one small oak tall in great all spring call.

Now this is simple enough for a child to puzzle out, so we expect a lot of answers.

You see we intend to keep ourselves right in your mind's eye and pay you for doing it too. Good clothing for man and boy.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.,

OAK HALL.

King street, (THE Corner BIG Germain (STORE.

St. John.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - WINNIPEG.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED,\$400,000.00 CAPITAL PAID UP,..... 100,000 00 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, 56,000 00 RESERVE, 54,720 00 BUSINESS IN FORCE OVER......4,000,000.00

The attention of the insuring public and live progressive agents is called to the following reasons for selecting this company:

FIRST—It is the only Canadian company giving its policy holders the security of a four per cent. reserve; all others without exception reserving on a lower standard.

SECOND—The policy contract is as liberal as any issued. No restriction as to residence travel or occupation, and incontestable after one year.

THIRD—The premium rates are low and the cost to the policy holder is certain to be less than in any other company because a better rate of interest can be earned in the west than at the home of any other company.

FOURTH—Every desirable plan of insurance is issued from the low-priced "PAY AS YOU GO" plan to the shortest single premium endowment.

GO" plan to the shortest single premium endowment.

FIFTH—The business done since organization is larger than that of any other old-line company on the continent at the same age. NEW BRUNSWICK BOARD OF DIRECTORS: GEORGE A. SCHOFIELD, Esq., Manager Bank of New Brunswick. G. WETMORE MERRITT, Esq., Of Merrito Bros. & Co.

THOMAS WALKER, M.D., Medical Referee. J. DEWOLFE SPURR, Esq., Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. Branch Office, 105 Prince William Street, Saint John.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, Manager.

been suffering from consumption for two or COLLISION ON THE W. AND A. three years.

The sch. Perpoise has taken the sails and rigging of the wrecked scheoner S. W. Shepard of Bosten, which was wrecked on the Murr Ledges, to Eastport.

The summer travel of teurists to the Island is fairly good this season.

FREDERICTON. Great Faith in the Coal Mines-The Visit of the Governor General.

FREDERICTON, July 23,-Lieut. Geverner FREDERICTON, July 23.—Lieut. Governor Fraser and Mrs. Fraser go to St. John in the merning, remaining at the Royal hotel until Friday. On Wednesday and Thursday afternoon His Honor and Mrs. Fraser will held a reception at the Royal parlors. Edward Moere of this city has great faith in the coal mines lately discovered at Fredericton Junction. The others interested in this new mine are Daniel Dewitt and Wesley Nason. A prospectus is now being pre-pared, and the stock will seen be put upon

the market.
Governor Frazer received efficial informa-Governer Fraser received efficial information teday that his excellency the governor general and the Ceuntess of Aberdeen heped to have the pleasure of visiting Fredericton and St. John in August. The telegram further stated that the party would reach St. John on August 13th and leave there for Fredericton on Wednesday, 15th, remaining here till the 17th.

AT BISLEY CAMP.

Canadian Prize Winners - Congratulations from Sir Charles

Montreal, July 23.—The Gazette cable from Bisley says: Staff-Sgt. Simpson, 12th Yerk Rangers, Staff-Sgt. King, 45th, and Lt. Thos. Mitchell take prizes in the grand

In the all-comera' aggregate, Capt. Mo-Micking, 44th, and Gunner Turnbull, of the Beisch Columbia G. A., take prizes in the all momers' aggregate.
Staff-Sgt. King, Qr. Master Sgt. Ogg,
S. ff-Sgt. Simpson, Pt. Bayles, 12th York
Rangers, and Lt. Thes. Mitchell, take prizes

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

A Special and a Cherry Excursion Train Come Together.

No One Fatally Injured, but Considerable Damage to Property.

Hantsport, July 23.—A terrible cellision eccurred this merning at 9 e'cleck on the Windser & Annapolis railway, about 200 yards west of Meunt Denison flag station, in which the special in charge of conducter Wm. Herbert, from Kentville for Windser, and the special cherry excursion train from Windser for Digby, in charge of conducter Alfred Herbert, came together. The latter train had just left the station and was moving quite slowly when the special from Kentville, which was running at a high rate of speed, came suddenly around a curve in the road, colliding with the cherry excursion train.

the cherry excursion train.

The cellision was terrific, so much so that the tender of the west beund train was shoved back into a first-class car a distance of twenty feet. Luckily no passengers were in this ear, and no passengers in any of the cars were in any way injured with were in this ear, and no passengers in any of the cars were in any way injured with the exception of a bad shaking up. The only injuries received, with one exception, not considered of a dangerous character, occurred to the train men, Driver Tayler and Miller. They were conveyed by team to Windser to be attended to by dectors

A wrecking train, with Dr. Meere from

A wrecking train, with Dr. Meere from Kentville, was seen at the scene of the accident; but, as the cellision occurred on a bridge with a steep embankment on each side, it will take considerable time to clear away the wreckage, and in consequence the read will be blocked for the day and passengers will be transferred to trains at each side of the wrock.

The damage to the relling stock will be considerable. Engines 10 and 4 are driven completely together and are very badly smashed. One first-class passenger car was telescoped, and one pair of wheels derailed; one van is badly smashed up.

The annual cherry excursion, which has been one of the attractions of the road for a number of years past, is always largely patronized, and it is lucky the accident did not occur further up the line, as only about fifty excursionists were on the train. Those were all from Windsor. The engine and baggage car of the express from Halifax is the volunteer aggregate.

A message of congratulation was received by the team from Sir Charles Tupper, the high commissioner. Outside of the cups and trophies, the prizes won amounted to £500. houses and were kindly cared for until the decters arrived from Kentville,

make to consider eats are being out for fedder.

Let is an evil in many sections. Postsoes framit works to Calsis, and has since resided there.

Deceased was brother of E R. Burpes, the late Hon, Isaac Burpee and J. P. C. Burpee. He leaves a wife and one daughter, the leaves a wife and one daughter, and the spence to a cable that her father was seriously ill, left London extrages on a rived in New York yesterday.

Mr. Burpee has been ill about two months, but his illness was not considered serious mid for bursial.

The remains will be brought to this city for bursial.

The remains will be brought to this city for bursial.

The remains will be brought to this city for bursial.

The remains will be brought to this city for bursial.

The remains will be brought to the simplicity of week and stemach tonic and Hawker's liver pills. DRIVING ACCIDENT NEAR FAIRVILLE.

WAR TO THE KNIFE. A CONTRACTOR SECRET

Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers Address the Public.

An Appeal to Boycott Pullman Cars by Lovers of Justice.

The Fight will be Continued Until Justice is pore still its prognestications were correct for it has done nobler this year than for the Done.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Messrs. Debs, How ard, Keliher and Rogers, the American Railway Union officials, teday issued an address te the public, the substance of which is as Head quarters, American Railway Union.

Cook Courcy Jail, Chicago, July 22ad. To the American public: It is almost universally conceded that the Pullman company, through oft-repeated reductions of wages, house rents, and many other causes, has grieviously wrenged its em-ployes, and whatever may be said of the great railread strike which resulted in consequence of such grievances, the arbitrary refusal of said Pullman company to submit to arbitration in any form is proof positive that the company has no faith in the justice of its cause, and fears the disclesures that are certain to result from an honest investigation, and in view of the heavy losses entailed upon the country, such ebstinacy on the part of the Pullman company is deserv ing of the severest condemnat

We propose that the Pullman company shall be brought to justice, and this with its attendant ills. We they uphold justice, they leve fair play; and new in the name of justice and fair play we appeal to the great American public, te every good man and every good weman, not to ride in a Pullman car until the Pullman company does justice to its employes. Let the cars run absolutely empty. No friend of laber, no friend of humanity, will eccupy a seat er a berth in a Pullman car. Let this pelicy be inaugurated and we will then see how longthe railway companies will be bound by their centracts, as they have in-duced the public to believe, to haul Pullman

We prepese to centinue this fight against the Pullman company through good and evil repert and without regard to consequences until justice shall be dene. There will be ne surrender. We will use every available and lawful means to press the centest. It is requested that all papers throughout the land favorable to labor, to justice, to hu-

land favorable to laber, to justice, to humanity, copy this statement in full and keep
it standing as leng as pessible.

Earnestly appealing to the great public to
aid us in this unequal centest, and relying
with implicit faith upon the final and
powerful triumph of the right, we submit Very respectfully yours,

SYLVESTER KELIHER, Secretary. L. W. Rogers, Editor Railway Times. GIGANTIC FRAUDS.

GEO. W. HOWARD, Vice-president. SYLVESTER KELIHER, Secretary.

EUGENE V. DEBS, President.

A Serious Charge Against Messrs. Treadwell in Regard to Gold Mining.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A. G. Renshaw, a British capitalist, has commenced a suit in the United States district court to recover \$45,000. He charges that the sale of the Bear's Nest group of mines in Alaska was accomplished by gigantic frauds. He accuses James Creadwell, John Creadwell, Capt. James Carrell, M. W. Murray, C. N. Fuller and Geo. J. Smith with conspiracy to make the sale by placing gold. spiracy to make the sale by placing gold bearing rock from the rich Treadwell mine in barren mines adjoining, and treating the ere from a diamend drill with chloride of gold to make a shewing of rich ere. He asserts he has a confession of the entire fraud. He declares that three British experts were deceived in the salted mine. Each one reported it would yield a profit of \$1,000,000. The enermous amount of mency involved, the preminence of the parties to it and the charges of fraud make this disclosure the sensation of the

The mine was seld to British investers for \$2,500,000 in stock and \$1,500,000 in bends drawing 7 per cent interest. This was in 1887 and ne geld has ever been taken from it. The prejectors of the sale have so far received about \$600,000 in meney.

AT BISLEY CAMP.

Milligan Wins the Jeffrey Contest -The Queen's Cup Competition.

London, July 17.—The meeting of the National Rifle association was continued at Bisley rifle camp teday. Milligan wen the

Jeffrey centest.

In the Queen's cup competition at 500 yards the fellowing were the scores of the Canadians: Davidson, 33 points; Baules, 33; Hayhurst, 32; Turnbull, 32; Ress, 32; Simpson, 30; Meore, 30; Bertram, 30; Mitchell, 29; Rebertson, 28; Curran, 28; Williamsen, 28; Case, 27; McNaughten, 26; Rence, 25: Milliam 125

Williamsen, 28; Case, 27; McNaughten, 26; Bruce, 25; Milligan, 25.

London, July 18.—At Bisley teday the sheeting in the final range, 600 yards, of the first stage fer the Queen's prize was completed. Corporal Bailey of the Third Surrey regiment made the highest aggregate at the three ranges (97), and thus won the heaves medal for this stage. at the three ranges (97), and thus won the brenze medal for this stage. The Canadians did fairly well. The weather was much improved teday, which made sheeting a great deal better. Of the Canadians who did well in this stage, Staff-Sergt. W. J. Davidsen, 12th Batt., York Rangers, Toronto, heads the list with twelfth place, his aggregate score ever the three ranges being 91. Staff-Sergt. A. Bell of the same battalien is the next Canadian, with an aggregate score of 87, which gives him fortieth place. Lieut. Mitohell, also ef the 12th battalien gets fifty-sixth position, with a score of 86. Lieut. Curran, another of the 12th battalion's crack shots, also came with the fortieth place and stemach tonic life would still be a burden te them, as it was before they were 12th battalion's crack shots, also came with-in the first hundred, securing eightieth place with 83. These four stand well tor second stage, which will be shot temerrow.

London, July 19.—The Canadian sheeting men held their "at heme" en the Bisley camp field here today. A drenching rain fell, but nothing could dampen the arder of the proceedings.

Induced to try this greatest of health restormers and invigerators.

All druggists keep it in steck, price 50 cents a bottle, six bettles \$2.50. Manufactured enly by the Hawker Medicine Ce'y, (L'td), St. Jehn, N. B.

Sir Charles Tupper was present and presented the Canadian team with an elegant silver cup, on behalf of the Canada Club. It was with hearty pleasure that he noted that Canada had wen the Ranelagh cup. The Twelfth York Rangers were vigorously applauded at the conclusion of the address, as also was Sir Charles.

MAYMPRAL July 21.—The Gazatte's cable

great success of Canada's representatives today. Four out of the seven who wen a place in the second stage of the great Queen's match have wen places in the third stage, and any one of the four stand a good chance of even winning the Queen's prize, the gold medal and £250. Not enly this but members of the team have wen geedly prizes in the Daily Telegraph, Graphic and

Association cup matches.

The G-zette truly said when the team left it was a good one and the results show bat although they did not win the Kolapast ten. When the results of the Queen's second stage was announced, the Canadians were heartily congratulated, especially Sergt. If W S Davidson, Lieut Thomas Mitchell, Staff Sergt A Bell and Quarter Master Sergt J Ogg, who had won the places in the

final stage. The scores themselves tell the stery. Queen's prize, first stage, 200, 500, 600 yarde, possible score 105 peints; second stage, 500 and 600 yards, possible score 125 points; possible aggregate 230 peints.

Sergt T W S Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles, first stage, 91; second stage, 104; total, 195. Lieut Thos Mitchell, York Rangers, first stage, 90; second stage, 102; total, 192. Staff-Sergt A Bell, 12th York Rangers first stage, 89; second stage, 103; tetal, 192. Q M Sergt J Ogg, 1st Brigade F A, first stage, 89; second stage, 101; tetal, 190. Staff Sergt J W Simpsen, 12th York Rangers, first stage, 86; second stage, 100;

Private T S Bayles, 12th York Rangers, first stage, 90; second stage, 96. tetal, 186. Gunner S Turnbull, B C, B G A, first tage, 86; second stage, 82; total, 168.

Today the first four will shoot in the final, although the ethers are prize winners. In the Daily Telegraph match, which is a 600 yard one, seven shets, the Canadians did some fine sheeting, the fellewing winning prizes: Private T S Bayles, 12th York Rangers, 33; Private S M Hayhurst, 13th Hamilton, 32; Private J Kambery,

Three Canadians also did well in the Graphic match, which is a 200 and 500 aggregate, seven shots at each vards range, highest pessible scere, 70 peints. Their scores were: Capt Geo McMicking. 49th battalien, 65; Staff Sergt D Mitchell 13th battalien, 64; private W T Milligan, 48th battalien, 63
In the Association cup match, also a 200

and 600 yards aggregate, seven shots at each range, the Canadians did wonderfully well, range, the Canadians did wonderfully well, the fellowing winning prizes: Capt McMicking, 49th battalion; Staff Sergt W C King, 48th battalion; Staff Q M S J Ogg, first B F A; Staff Sergt D Mitchell, 13th battalion; Captain W P Moere, 20th battalion; Staff Sgt J W Simples Libert Libert Theorem Mitchell battalion; Private T S Bayles, 12th battalion; Staff Sgt Rebertsen, 20th battalien,

LONDON, July 21.—At a meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley Camp teday, the St. George contest was wen by King with a scere of 77. The Queen's prize was wen by Pte. Rennie of the 3rd Lanarkshire regiment, with a

The Canadian marksman King wen the St. George's vase by an aggregate score of 77. He seered only 31 cut of a pessible 50, heavy rain, which obscured the light. Under

CHARLES COGHLAN.

Rose Says He was Not in His Right Mind After Being Ill at Pittsburg.

New York, July 22.—In an interview with a World reporter in regard to her brether Rese Ceghlan said: "I am sure that Charley was not in his right mind for a while after he was taken ill in Pittsburg. That was shortly before we came to New York, and while playing in this city the same illness overcame him." same illness overcame

"Where is Mr. Coghlan?", "He is in Canada with his wife and child, and I expect he will remain there ter some time, I doubt whether he will ever act again, and I den't believe he will come to the United States again for a leng time. He la completely broken dewn. I may say that he will not be connected with my company in any way during the coming season.

STRENGTH IN OLD AGE.

Some Reflections of Interest to Those Advanced in Years.

The vast majority et men and wemen, after they have passed the three-scere limit, and many betere that time, find themselves easily subject to attacks of weakness or illness of some nature.

They may not like to confess to it to their friends, perhaps they de not like to confess even to themselves that the eld time energy semehew seems to have deserted them. But the fact remains a fact, and they cannot get around it. They are not as young as they used to be. What such persons require is a helpful and invigerating tenic frem time to time, when weakness or exhaustion overtakes them. They need semething to stimulate digestion, to quicken the nerves, and give renewed vigor to the system by giving to the blood the vitalizing power it has lost

the blood the vitalizing power it has lost during years of toil.

The experience of a gentleman in Liverpeel, as teld in the newspapers, may be helpful in this respect. He was sixty years of age, and was troubled with severe pains in his back, being often unable to perform any work. After spending twenty or thirty peunds in decters' fees he was induced to try Hawker's perve and atomach tonic, and burden to them, as it was before they were induced to try this greatest of health restor-

PORTLAND SUICIDER.

PORTLAND, Me., 22.—Arthur Westwood. aged 19, committed suicide here this afternoon by sheeting himself through the The Twelfth York Rangers were vigorously applauded at the cenclusion of the address, as also was Sir Charles.

Montreal, July 21.—The Gazette's cable says: The deminion ensign is flying preudly ever the Canada camp this evening, and every one of the members of the team, from Majer Ibbetson, the commandant, to the tyro on the team, is happy over the

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Pawnee Bill Talks to The Sun's Readers About Antwerp.

Julia Arthur, Eugene Jepson and James K. Hackett in New York.

Plays and Players More or Less Known in This City.

ALONE, [For THE SUN, by Alf. Hampton.] A man, a boat, a riverside, With gleaming waters and ebbing tide. The moon and stars shining bright, The man alone in the boat at night.

Over the side of the boat he looked And gazed in water blue. On the surface of the tumbling wave There appeared sweet faces, two; A sweet young mother, a little child; From the man a sob, a groan! He looks again; but, lo! it's gone. The man's again alone.

A memory; a sad regret; A tear, a sigh, a moan; A prayer, a jump, a misspent life; And the boat floats on—alone.

next season and will try a new piece on the Mrs. Carri Trevelyann-Carvell Lleyd and her husband, Jehn Lleyd, are engaged for the summer season with the Gilbert opera empany at the Lakeview theatre, Lowell, Mass. This gifted daughter of the mari-time previnces appeared with the Gilbert opera company at the Mechanics' Institute ast summer in the Behemian Girl, etc. That popular young actor, Thes. E. Shea, will pay St. John his third annual visit next menth, appearing at the Opera house during the week of August 6th, supported

Gee. Monree will shelve My Aunt Bridget

A copy of the Third Felie of Shakespeare was bought by Mr. Matalle of London at a sale for \$2,175. James J. Corbett and the members of his company have erganized a base ball club that is defeating nines all through the English provinces. Cerbett is the shertstep, Manager Brady plays first base, Donaldsei second baseman and Delaney and McVey

form the battery.

Is is stated that Fred Gower, the husband of the prima denna, Lillian Nerdica (Lilly Nerten of Maine), has unexpectedly re-appeared in London. Mr. Gower, it has been believed for ten years, was lost with a balleen in the English channel. He has been mourned as dead and his preperty divided. Mrs. Gewer is now in Bayreuth. Clara Aline Jewell, contraite of the Reformed church, Utica, N. Y., has signed will begin as an understudy for Jessie Bart-

lett Davis. Besten theatres report a very peor business last week. Davy Jones at the Museum and Camille D'Arville at the Trement drew fair houses, but the Park has been ebliged to close. Jack Masen and his wife, Marien Manela, were arrested for making ever property net their ewn and thus hastened matters. Only a menth age they had a rew with the Trement management and had the in the first stage, but in the second stage he curtain rung dewn en them. Netwith-scered 46. The latter scere was made in a standing all their troubles they are wenderfully pepular in Boston. They are Beston

Miss Dorr's presentation of Jane was her beautiful singing of the latest New York success: "The Sweetest Story Ever Teld."

H. Price Webber and Miss Edwina Gray will make their next appearance in St. Jehn on Christmas day. Of Mr. Webber's John on Christmas day. Of Mr. Webber's movements the Banger News recently gave the fellowing particulars: "H. Price Webber of Augusta, the best knewn manager on the eastern circuit, is enjoying a few days of leisure after one of the busiest seasons in his experience of 19 years. His company opened last August, playing continuously until July 4, 46 weeks in all and not losing a night, besides giving 24 matinees. Their reute took in New Brunswick, Neva Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, New Hampshire, Verment and Maine. They will resume business again on August 15, when they will give a performance at the christening of Knights of Pythias Hall, Beethbay. The company numbers 12 people, six of whom have been with Mr. Webber for nine years." for nine years."

"Pawnee Bill" writes to THE SUN frem Antwerp, where he is exhibiting his Histeric Wild West show: "I came here to give the people a vivid idea of far western life, and brenght with me the largest show of the kind that has yet visited Europe; 160 people and 100 horses, buffale and cattle take part in the exhibition, which is received at every performance with evations. It is gratifying to me that many of the dignitaries of Europe have already henored me with their attendance. U. S. Minister Ewing has visited the Wild West several Ewing has visited the Wild West several times, with members of his family; so has the burgemeister and the governer of Antwerp. His Reyal Highess King Leopeld and the reyal family are to eccupy the royal box in July. Requests are coming to me from all the cities of Europe to visit them, and before I return to America in the summer of 1895 I shall deubtless have visited several of the chief cities of France, Germany, Austria and Great Britain. 16 is fortunate that, in addition to speaking English fairly well tria and Great Britain. It is fortunate that, in addition to speaking English fairly well and Indian with mere er less effectiveness, I acquired enough bill-of-fare French to make myself_understeed in Antwerp, or my first tour of Europe would have been under difficulties. There is scarcely enough English spoken here to order a meal. Most of the people speak Flemish er Vlemch, which is a hareh wabbling of herrible words singularly compounded from French, German and Dutch. It fleers the best linguists and is naturally beyond the grasp of a person whose Dutch. It fleers the best linguists and is naturally beyond the graspef a persen whose native tengue is of that flexible English erder prevalent on the western plains. I am teld that my Indians are the only Americans who are on good speaking terms with their neighbers here. There seems to be a striking similarity in their languages. I asked an Antwerplan the ether day how many languages he spoke. He teld me five, and when I enquired what they were he said "Flemish."

The New York Herald's free ice fund. which already amounts to about \$4,000, is to receive a "boost" from several actors and actresses well knewn in St. Jehn, who have velunteered their services for the preductie volunteered their services for the production of two comedies at Long Branch en August 3rd. There will be brought out on the occasion the two delightful comedies, A Teuch of Nature and Who Killed Cock Rebin? Both plays will be well staged, and the reputation of the artists who will appear affords a guarantee that the performances will be thoroughly artistic. Mande Harri-

THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE. sen, J. H. Steddard and E. M. Bell have consented to play in A Teuch of Nature, while Julia Arthur, Eugene Jepsen and Jas. K. Hackett will take the well known char-

acters of Satanella, Abel Tinkle and Jack Roggett in Charles Mathewa' clever com-edy, Who Killed Cook Robin? James K. office for the week ending July 21st were: Still bern, 1; paralysis, 1; marasmus, 1; consumption, 1; wheoping cough, 1; con-gestion of lungs, 1; exhaustion and old age, Hackett, who is very much interested in the success of the performance, has kindly volunteered to look after the business interests of the enterprise, and Edwin C. Jepson, a brother of the actor, will undertake the li imperfect development, 1; malignant dis

efforts en the stage. Eugene O'Rourke and Marshall P. Wilder officiated as umpires. The score was 19 to 12 in favor of the Edw. W. Rese, the past few seasons the stage manager of the Beston Museum, has leased the new Castle Square theatre (new building) in Boston.

as acting as mascet for them,

the dummy was necessarily a Jenah te their eppenents. The teams preceded to the greunds en tally-hes and to the neise

of a very brassy band organized from their

ewn talent. Among the players were Walter Jenes, Ed. Faver, Gus Pixley, "Reuben"

Keefe and ethers, who appeared in the strange attire that has so assisted their

duties of acting manager.

The Eden-Fentana Ce. are deing Neva

Scotia towns this month. A Neva Scotia paper prepends the theory that ventrile-quism and net mental telegraphy is accountable fer the correctness with which the

articles shown to the professor by the audi-

ence. If that is so, Fentana is a phenemenal ventrilequist.

The New York Mirror says: A fantastic

Seabrooke is now singing a new song in Cabasco, entitled The Man Who Stole My Luncheen. It is reported that Camille D'Arville will play the title role in Little Christopher Celumbus when it is produced in this country in the fall. May Yohe is playing the part

W. G. Smyth will have pretty much the whole family of Colliers under his management if nene of them escape. First he will have Willie Collier in A Back Number, which was a great hit last spring. In his support will be his clever sister, Relena Cellier. In addition Mr. Smyth will star Edmund K. Cellier in a new meledrama entitled The Cross Reads of Life, which will be given a superb production.

MONEY ABUNDANT.

It is Believed Rates Have Touched the Lowest Point—The Gold Demand.

LONDON, July 22.—Money during the week was abundant and it is believed that he rates have touched the lewest point. Already a hardening tendency of a precau-tionary nature has been observed. The gold coming here is all absorbed by the continent. The upward movement must, how-Pauline Hall is giving comic opera at the Boston theatre. Irene Murphy, whe figured in the sensational stranding of the Baker Opera Co. at Halifax a while ago, is in the company. Her tather is doorkeeper of the Boston theatre, a position he has held for years. The Boston Herald heartily praises Irene's appearance as Serpoletts in the Chimes of Normandy.

(Yushaye Freelman's comedians closed their

custave Frehman's comedians closed their engagement at the Opera house on Saturday night. Business was not as good as the company deserved. One of the features of Miss Dorr's presentation of Japaneses. Grand Trunks were depressed, in sympathy with American railread securities, but at the close they were a trifle firmer.

The long run seems to demenstrate that mere sense than these mere generous.

A weman's hard work is done in buying hings. A man's hard work is to pay for things. A man's hard work is to pay

The deaths reperted at the beard of health

At Chubb's corner on Saturday W. A. Leckhart seld the following 6 per cent. bends: \$800 hespital bonds, 17 years to run, at 20% per cent. premium; \$400 city, due May, 1915, at 24% per cent. premium; \$500, due May, 1911, at 20½ per cent. premium. E. E. Lantalum sold the leasehold blind-felded lady on the stage describes all property on the southwest cerner of City articles shown to the professor by the audifor \$900.

POTATO BUG MACHINE. The New York Mirror says: A fantastic game of base ball was played at the pelo grounds last Tuesday by nines respectively and epposingly composed of the "1492" and "The Passing Shew" companies for the benefit of charity. About 3,000 persons attended, and there was amusement eneugh for as many mere. The "1492" team had a mascot in a clething stere dummy, which they sat in a chair behind second base every time they took the field. And as acting as masset for them. There was to be seen at work last week in a field of petatoes, on the farm of J. C. Underhay, Bay Fertune, P. E. I., a machine fer collecting petate bugs. The machine is the invention of Allen Hunter, of Dundas. It is pushed along between every second rew like a wheelbarrew, and the bugs are knecked off by revolving beaters and collected into a bex attached to the machine. A man will He became a Christian, learned to read. a nex attraction to the machine. A man will go ever an acre of petatees in an heur. The field which was likely to be destroyed is now pronounced out of danger, and the machine is likely to preve a blessing to the farmers of P. E. Island and a source of profit the destroyed welcome from that great assembles to the destroyed a right reval welcome from that great assembles. to the ingenious inventor. Mr. Hunter is about applying for a patent.-[Examiner.

AN ABSCONDING DEBTOR

A meeting of the trustees and creditors of Thomas W. Chapman of Salisbury, an absconding debter, was held Friday afterneon in the effice of McKeewn, Barnhill & Chapman. Claims against the estate aggregat Chapman, it appears, went away some time age, and in Besten met a relative, Miss E. worth \$1,500 and induced her to lend him \$250 on it. He returned to Salisbury and cleared off a small mertgage and then started proceedings in the equity court to annul the proceedings begun against him in his absence. He also wrote to Miss Chapman again and got \$100 mere, premising to fix up ali his affairs and to give her mertgage on the farm. She became suspici-eus, and, ceming here, made some enquiries that satisfied her things were not as they should be, and she began preceedings agains Chapman for obtaining money under false pretences. When he learned of these he fled and has not since been seen about. His farm and personal property are worth about \$600.—[Globe.

THE LATE DAVID TAPLEY, The funeral of the late David Tapley took place Friday afterneen from the Halifax hetel and was very largely attended by representative citizens, many of whem fol-lewed the remains all the way to the cemetery. The services at the house and at the grave were conducted by the Rev. A. W. Watt. There were ne pall-bearers. The casket was carried from the house to the hearse by the deceased's brothers and nephews. Reference was made in the pelice court Friday merning by the magistrate to Mr. Tapley, who, he said, was very much respected both in his efficial capacity as police megistrate of Postland as a sitting as pelice magistrate of Portland, as a sitt magistrate, and as a private citizen.

CORRY SENT UP FOR TRIAL. Geerge G. Corey was sent up for trial Friday merning by Police Magistrate Ritchie, D. O. Clinch, banker, furnished the only evidence of an important character. He was handed a bunch of bills given by the prisoner to Henry Allbright. After a cless examination, witness said they were all counterfeits; that there was not a single genuine bill among them, and that they were of ne commercial value whatever. Captain F. W. Jenkins teld of visiting

Cerey's house and obtaining a number of papers and bills. These he produced. One papers and bills. These he preduced. One roll of counterfeit bills represented a sum equal to \$1,333.70. The package also contained a number of letters. Chief of Pelice Clark produced another bundle of bills which, he said, he had received from Sergt. Kilpatrick. They also were begus. L. A. Currey, one of prisoner's counsels, asked for

bail, but court refused. The county court opens on Tuesday next, when Corey's case will come up in the regular order.

DECRASED METHODIST DIVINES.

The Methedist church in Newfoundland has suffered a severe less in the death of the Rev. Geerge P. Stery, which teck place a few days age. The deceased began his min-isterial career in 1876, was elected president of Newfoundland conference in 1893, and has for some time been the principal of the St. John's Methodist college. After the great fire of two years ago, he visited many of the leading cities of the deminien in the interests of the institution with which he was connected, and among the rest he spent some time in this city. He will be much missed by his brethren, and his early remeval will be greatly regretted throughout the celony.

The death of Bishop Hawkins of the

British Methodist Episcepal church is an event of mere than ordinary interest. Born and reared in slavery he was subjected to all the misery and degradation inseparable from such a life, and early made up his mind to escape if such a thing were pessible. Canada was the land ef premise, and to get there was his resolve. And he did get there. bly. As he told the stery of his life in simple and touching terms there were few dry eyes before him, and when he passed from speaking to singing, and rendered, as few could, an old plantation song, the refrain of which was:

"I'm on my way to Canada, Where colored men are free." the scene was simply indescribable. Seme ing between \$500 and \$600 were filed, but because of an injunction on the trustees it was impossible to de anything further, land where the oppressed goes free. About two years age he visited Great Britain, hapman. He told her he had a farm where immense audiences threnged to hear him, and where his simple story and pa-thetic sengs won for him universal respect and sympathy.

Garden Party at Millerton,

NEWCASTLE, July 19 .- The garden party en the grounds of the "Tanning Extract Ce." at Millerton yesterday was a grand success. The branch train arrived in the merning with a number of people from Indiantewn. The steamer Rustler left Chatham at 12 30, calling at Douglastown, Newcastle and Nelson, arriving at Millerton about 3 p. m. with a number of passengers. At 4.30 p. m. the branch train arrived from Newcastle with a crewded car. Hundreds had by neon paid admission into the grounds.
Many were intent on dancing in a large
tent nicely fleored. Music was furnished by A. Williamsen of Newcastle. A phenograph was the centre of attract nother tent. Wheels of fortune, targets and guessing centests were centres of attraction. Tea was served about 5.30 p. m. to hundreds of people. About 8 p. m. a boat from Newcastle arrived, returning at mid-

PREPARED TO FIGHT.

Nearly all the Citizens Armed and Trouble is Expected.

St. Louis, Me., July 22.—A special to Republic from Birmingham, Ala., says: On account of the serious state of affairs grewing out of the miners' strike, both the pelice force and fire department have been deubled. There has been rumors teday that the miners intend to march to Birmingham in a bedy and attack and set fire to the city and release the 120 strikers new in jail charged with the Pratt minert' riet. Nearly every citizen is armed and the citizens reevery citizen is armed and the citizens reserve ferce, recently organized, are ready for action. The Third regiment of state troops arrived here teday, replacing the First regiment. Gov. Jones says that the law will be upheld at all hazards. Much apprehension is felt.

The Empress of Austria has her hair shampeoed ence a menth. The Empress of Germany always dresses with extreme plainness for church.

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What Dun About

The Outlook

by Striker

NEW YOR weekly review The effects yet entirely agreement

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What Dun & Co. and Bradstreets Say About the Condition of Things.

The Outlook in the United States Darkened by Strikes and the Inaction of Congress.

New York, July 20.—R. C. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: The effects of the two great strikes have not yet entirely worn off, and meanwhile disagreement between the two houses of cengress has made tariff uncertaintles mere distinct and impressive. It fellows that the customary tests of the condition of the business are less instructive than usual. The financial situation is semewhat less favorable, because the exports of gold have been resumed, and are \$330,000 for the week. Wheat has been skating on the ice, with a chance of breaking through and making the lewest record ever known, and has declined 3 cents for the week. With railreads generally blecked in the wheat de-livery districts it is a satisfactory indication that the western receipts are about twethirds of last year's 2,271,514 bushels against 3,028,379 a year ago, while the experts from Atlantic ports are insignificant, only 672,402 bushels against 2,868,627 last

A great speculation in eats has begun to liquidate, and with the customary losses to the wise men who know all about it. Cetton has declined a fraction, and all indications still point to a material increase of

Although there was an increase during the month of June of nearly a third in the weekly production of pig iren, and the consumption in the manufacture was nearly 20,000 tons per week greater than the output of the furnaces, it is questionable whether any further improvement has yet occurred in July. It is not surprising that the textile manufactures are retarded by uncertainties about the tariff, and this week that difficulty has been felt in spite of a conthat difficulty has been felt in aptre of a considerable increase in orders for geods, which has materially diminished the number of concerns stopping work. Yet, the number closing is quite large, and the reduction of cetten goeds has been considerable, while prices of bleached goeds have been reduced. e the lowest ever known, and print cleths have been selling quite largely at 2 62 cents.

In boots and shoes the snipments from the east are about as large as a year age, with small but numerous orders for low priced goeds, on which the demand seems dis-

tinctly increasing.

The most hopeful sign noted the past week is that failures continue comparatively few and not very important. The aggregate of liabilities for the twelve days ending July 12 was \$2,230,306, of which \$1,009,821 was of manufacturing, and \$1,448,204 of trading concerns, which is decidedly the average for the past half year. The failures this week have been 326 in the United States against 467 last year, and 44 in Canada against 25

New York, July 20.—Bradstreets tomerrow will say: The disappearance of the great railway strike of 1894, the revival of regular freight schedules, and the custemary movement of produce and merchandise semething like the preceding volume of trade. A good demand for Manitoba fleur at Montreal prevails and stocks are ample. General trade is quiet. No activity characterizes whelesale lines of business at Toronto. There are 40 business failures reported from the Deminion of Canada this week against 34 last week, 40 business and 1902. in the corresponding week of 1893 and 22

PROVIDENCE INCENDIARISM.

A Wealthy Contractor Has an Enemy

who is Making Life Unbearable. PROVIDENCE, July 20 .- Frank M. Slavin, a wealthy contractor of this city, has an enemy who is making life unbearable for enemy who is making life unbearable for him. A few menths ago his large barn was destreyed by fire and eight of his ten herses, including Music, his \$4,500 tretter, burned to death. Since that time two or three fires have been discovered in Mr. Slavin's house and barn, but all herses have been discovered in Mr. Slavin's house and barn, but all have been extinguished before any great damsge was dene. The police were notified, hewever, that each blaze was of incendiary origin. About a week age all of Mr. Slavin's herses were taken suddenly ill, and yesterday three of them dropped dead in the stable. Examination showed that all had been poisoned. At 8 30 e'cleck tonight Mr. Slavin discovered that his new barn was in flames, and when he reached the building he found that the fire had breken out in feur places, the building being completely destreyed, all but two of the ten herses burned to death. Mr. Slavin was seriously injured in attempting to save the animals. The total less will be about \$10,000. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the series of eutrages, though a large reward is offered for his detection.

THE OTTY WILL CASE.

A Statement of the Facts as Given by a Hampton Correspondent.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) HAMPTON, July 8.—The celebrated Otty will case, which has been attracting a great amount of attention in Kings county has at

length been settled.

A statement of all the facts may prove interesting to Kings county readers. The late George Otty was a man widely and faverably knewn. He eccupied a prominent position socially and politically. Upon his retirement from active political life he was appeinted judge of probates and clerk of the peace for Kings Co.

Later on, when the present municipal system of county government was inaugurated he was by the municipal council appointed secretary treasurer of the

In September, 1884, he was so severely stricken with paralysis that it was feared he would not recover, but he did so partially, although his physical health and vigor, and, as parties contesting the will affirmed, his mental faculties were seriously impaired. He grew gradually weaker until his death, which took place in Nevember, 1888.

Not having any children of his own, he, a good many years ago, adopted a sen George.

good many years age, adepted a sen. George Otty Dickson Otty, and a daughter, who subsequently became the wife of, and now is the widow of the late Richard Gass. After his death a will was proved in commen form, which will was found to be in the handwriting of Dr. George L. Taylor, and the witnesses were the late William Hicks and Alexander McManus, who had been for years previously the servant of Dr.

Dayler.
By this will, executed a short time before his death, the sum of \$100 was left to each of his adepted children, and all the rest ef of his adepted cultures, and personal, to his his estate, both real and personal, to his widew absolutely. His widew was made the executrix and Dr. Taylor the executor of the will. When the will was proved in sommon form McManus alone was produced

as a witness. In the early part of 1891 Dr. Taylor married the widew. The executrix and executor were notified to prove the will in selemn form. When the will was proved in common form the estate with the selection of the selec tate was sworn to amount to \$4,150, but on the later the value was given at \$9,380. C. N. Skinner appeared on behalf of the executrix and executer, Selicitor General White for Mrs. Gass, and Dr. A. O. Earle for some others next of kin. Attorney General Blair appeared for Geo. O. D. Otty, Dr. Pugeley for William Otty, a brother

of the deceased, and Dr. Stockton for Mrs.
Barnes and ethers next of kin.
McManus, the surviving subscribing witness to the will, was again produced, and, after he was four days on the witness stand, was his medical attendant, and his (the testater's) then wife; collusion on their part to take advantage of deceased's mental feebleness to have a will secretly made and executed by which the whele of the estate except the legacies previously mentioned would be devised to Mrs. Otty. Before the day for filing allegations for settlement arrived, adjournments were had, and finally en Monday, July 16th, the whole matter was settled.

Gee. O. D. Obty received a deed of real estate situate at Hampton, equal to what he deemed his fair share of the estate, and \$500. The balance of the estate was conveyed to Allen O. Earle and T. Gray Merritt in trust for the use of Mrs. Taylor during her life, and at her death to be equally divided be-tween Mrs. Gass and Miss Leuisa Otty, daughter of Geo. O. D. Otty. The executrix and executor to pay the cests of all parties.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION

Into the Stranding of the Bark Curler at Campobello.

Evidence of Captain Angus Macdonald and First Officer Brooks.

Captain Smith began at his room in the custom house, Friday, the official invertigation into the stranding of the bark Curler, at Campobello, some time since. W. M. Jarvis, George F. Baird, M. P., Robert Cruikshank and S. S. Hall were present for the beard of trade, and explained that they were there in the interest of the pert. They had no feeling in the matter, however. had no feeling in the matter, however. Two witnesses were examined—Captain Angus Macdenald, the commander of the bark, and chief officer Breeks. The evidence went to show that pilet McPartland took

charge of the bark at the wharf and was engaged by the captain to take her down the bay. Capt. Macdonald gave the pilot a course S. W. by S. ½ S. correct magnetic to go down the Ship Channel, or the South Channel as it is called. This is the wide channel, the one which nearly all sailing vessels take, especially with a fair wind. It is generally called the navigable miles in width. This is between Old Pro-prietor and the North West Ledge. Being fatigued Capt. Macdonald went belew and remained there some time. When he re-turned to the deck about 1 e'cleck, the ship was within two or three miles of the Wolves rocks, and the 'captain found that the pilet had changed the vessel's course, and instead of going for the south channel had directed her course towards the north channel, which is between Campebelle and Grand Manan. This channel is only five miles wide at one place. The captain was very much annoyed because of the disobedience of his orders by the pilot, but after a time accepted pilot McPartland's explanation that he expected the wind to come round to the westward, and the vessel would then be bitted off. Capt. Macdonald again went below, leaving the pilot and mate on deck. About 2 e'clock in the morning it came in feggy, and the mate spoke to the pilot about the vessel's course and found that she was going a course which he considered tee much towards the mainbeard bow, which was at first taken for the whistle en a vessel on the starbeard tack. The mate, hearing it again, said it must be a whistle en shore. The pilet took it for the whistle at North Point, Grand Manan. By taking the intervals of the blasts the mate soon satisfied himself that it was not the Grand Manan

whistle, but was probably that at Queddy Head. He told the pilet and the course of the vessel was changed again more to the south when the whistle was distinctly heard. The vessel was then hauled up ly heard. The vessel was then hauled up for the westward. Some time after the leekeut man called out breakers on the pert bew and the helm was put hard to starboard and everything dene to get the vssel te reund away from the land. She came reund up to the eastward but a current caught her and she was driven towards Herring Bay, where she struck. The wind blowing on the sails backed her off but she went further down the coast and struck

again remaining ashore a leng time and sustaining very serious injury.

The investigation relative to the wreck et the Curler was centinued by Capt. Smith en Saturday merning.
W. H. P. Jarvis, who was on board the

vessel, gave evidence, but there was nothing of importance in it.

J. U. Chomas, secretary of the piletage commission, told of the regulations governing the pilets. So for as he knew vessels went out the south channel in summer, but in what the south channel in summer, but went out the south channel in summer, but in winter they went out the north channel, as it was easier for pilets to land. The latter generally landed at Little River. He said Pilot McPartland, so far as he was aware, was before the pilot commission twice before. Once in reference to the Apello, which went ashere on the sunken rocks while going out. The pilot was consured for leaving at the wrong time of tide, but his license was not dealt with. The other

case was in reference to the stranding of the American scheener Lahaina en the Beacen bar. For this he was suspended for As Pilot McPartland has not yet returned, the enquiry was adjourned, awaiting his arrival. Capt. Smith went to Halifax, but will return again when Pilot McPartland reaches St. Jehn.

The Raw, Cuting Winds

Brings to the surfaced every latent pain. change of even a few degrees marks the dif-ference between comfert and pain to many persons. Happily disease new holds less sway. Science is continually bringing for-ward new remedies which successfully com-bat disease. Polson's Nerviline—nerve pain cure—has preved the mest successful pain relieving remedy known. Its application is wide, for it is equally efficient in all forms of pain whether internal or external. 25 cents a bettle, at druggists.

The birth rate of the United States diminished from 1880 to 1890 from 30.95 per 1,000 pepulation to 26.68. OUR BOSTON LETTER.

A Customs Agent Well Known in St. John May Lose His Head.

Slow Trade and Low Prices in the Lumber Market.

Fairly Satisfactory.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Boston, July 21.—Several U. S. customs officials whe were concerned in the Chinese smuggling disclosures are trembling in fear of having their official heads severed. A rumor has reached here that Special Agent Converse J. Smith, of this city, will be ebliged to make way for some one else. Smith, it will be remembered, is the man

whe was arrested in St. John at the in-stance of W. Rebert May on the charge of

false imprisonment a few menths age.

Another argument has been brought forward against the use of Neva Scotia ceal.
Superintendent of Streets Carter recently
informed the Suburban Light and Power Co.,
whose plant is in the business district, that perchants and others were complaining that the smeke from the Pewer Co.'s chimney was a great nuisance, and that it entered their buildings and ruined their goods. A few days after the complaint the smoke nuisance was abated, and when the engineer was asked what caused the appreciable change, he sail that they had got a supply of their usual kind of coal. When the strike came on the company had run out of Cumberland, Pa, coal and were obliged to use the Nova Scotia article from the Whitney syndicate's mines. The seety, sulphurous nature of the latter coal seen made the lives of peeple miserable, and there was a concerted "kick." Superintendent Carter was unkind enough to say

that he was sorry he was unable to prevent its use in this city.

The papers of Cencord, N. H., recently contained articles from officials of the Carpenters' Union reflecting on people when they allege come from the provinces and work for \$1.25 per day. Last Saturday night the contractors notified a large number of carpenters that they had no more work for them to do, and as a consequence several hundred of the trade consider themselves permanently out of a job. They say that their present condition is not only due to the lack of building, the result of hard times, but it is charged that the Canadians whom they say are as good workmen as they half. In ordinary years the union men said they would strike, but it is no use to strike

when there was no work to do. The price of farm lands is not so high in this country as some people may imagine. Reports from the New England states say that farms have depreciated considerably in value during the last few years. The following notices of sale taken from a Boston paper may be interesting:

F. rm, \$900 buys farm of 40 acres, 2-story house and barn, apple and maple erchard, \$300 gives possession. Great Barrington, Mass. A SOUTHERN VERMONTFARM—200 acres 10-room house, excellent repair, large barn, aqueduct water, nice apple and sugar orchards, cuts 40 tons hay, lumber and wood in abundance, 4 miles from depot, village, cheapest place ever offered; price \$1,500, half cash, including crops, sugar and farming tools.

The business cutlock is mere encouraging than it has been for ever a year, and seund financial authorities seem to think that trade will be considerably improved by October. It will take considerable time for the country to receiver from the enermous depreciation and shrinkage of values of all tracks according to the but the headers feel. stocks, securities, etc., but the business feeling is already improved. Some people think that the industrial situation will take a very leng time to reach its standing of 1892. It will prebably be a year or two yet, hewever, before the condition of affairs is sufficiently changed to cause people to forget the panic of last year. The tariff question is not having as much

weight as it did a while ago.

The annual picnic and games of the Caledonian club of the maritime provinces were held yesterday at Arlington. There was a goed attendance and the three provinces by the sea were well and worthily represented. Secretary John W. Bauer, Treasurer Shaw of the Boston Christian Endeavorers and others will be in attendance at the fifth orners will be in attendance at the fifth maritime convention of the society to be held at Monoton Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Father Meran, paster of St. Stephen's church in this city, who died last week, came from Ireland to St. John about 25

years ago and lived there a number of years. He was well liked by his congregatien and acquaintances.

The firm of J. G. Hall & Co., who are

agents of the Yarmouth steamships, will try a new venture in addition to the one already established. They have put en a new line of steamships from Bristel, Eng. via Swansea to this port. The first vessel, the Micmac, sailed from here this week. The reute will be known as the Micmac

The lumber market tells the same old story of slow trade and low prices. Spruce is reported quieter with sales slower. The market as a whole is very unsatisfactory. The following are the quetations:

The following are the quotations:

Spruce—Ordinary spruce frames, by car,
\$12.50 per M; yard erder, \$12; randem,
\$11.50; 12 inch frames, \$13.50; erdinary
frames by carge, \$11.50 to 12; random, \$10
to \$11; shingles, \$1.50; 4-foot extra spruce
clapboards, \$30; first and second clears,
\$24; to 28; laths, by car, \$1.90 to 2.15;
cargo, \$1.65 to 1.90,

Pine—Coarse, No 2, eastern pine, \$16 to
17.00; refuse, \$12 to 13; euts, \$8.50 to 9;
reugh edge steck fer box boards, \$8.50 to
12.50; eastern pine clapboards, \$40 to 45.

reugh edge steck for box boards, \$8.50 to 12.50; eastern pine clapbeards, \$40 to 45. Hemlook, etc.—Planed and butted hemleck boards, \$11.50 to 12.50; random, \$11 to 11.50; Pennsylvania hemleck, \$12.50 to 13; extra order shingles, \$2.90 to 3; folears, \$2.40 \to 2.50; scould clears, \$1.90 to 2.25; extra No 1s, \$1.90; No 1s, \$1.25.

Freights are steady with vessels being taken at \$4.75 from Atlantic ports and \$6 from Gulf with steamer rate at \$8.

\$2.25 to 2.50.

The candition of the fish market continues fairly satisfactory, and the demand is reported goed in several departments. The catch of mackerel has ruled slow, the vessels reporting very few fish. Sales of mackerel are consequently showing higher prices, and both old and new salt fish are firm. Fishermen expect several good catches yet, however, before the season closes. Barrel herring are quiet but steady. Box herring is still scarce and firm, with prices tending upward. The supply of fresh fish has been fair, with trade improving. Lebsters are in light supply, and advanced this week. The quotations:

ood, 3c; large oed, 3½ to 4c; steak oed, 5 to 6c; white halibut, 12 to 14c; gray, 10 to 12c; chicken de, 12 to 15c; cusk, 1 to 1½; steak de, 1½ to 2c; large hake, 1½ to 2c; small de, 1 to 1½c; pollock, 1 to 1½c; steak pollock, 2 to 2½c; fresh eastern salmen, 14 to 15c; blue fish, 7 to 8c; scup, 7 to 8c; butter fish, 7 to 8c; large mackerel, 12 to 14c; medium do, 7 to 8c; small de (tinkers), 2 to 2½c; live lobsters, 12c; beiled do, 14c.

Sale fish-Nerway bloater mackerel, \$18 The Condition of the Fish Market Continues

to 20; No 1, Norway, \$18; No 1, native, \$13 to 16; No 2s, \$11 to 12; new large. No 3s, \$9,50; new No 2s, \$10; large dry bank No 33, \$9.50; new No 23, \$10; large dry bank cod, \$4.75; medium, 4.50; large pickled bank, \$4; medium, \$3 50; large shore, \$4 50; medium \$3 75; large Georges, \$4 75; medium, \$4; hake, \$2; cusk, \$3 75; haddock, \$2; pickled pellock, \$1.87½; dry de, \$3; Newfeundland split herring, \$5; Labrader split herring, \$6; reund shore Newfoundland, \$2 75; box herring, medium tied steck, 17c; Ne 1, 13c; lengthwise, 12c; Pacific coast pickled salmen, \$13.50 to 14 per bbl; Nerth. pickled salmen, \$13.50 to 14 per bbl; North-

ern de, \$16. Canned fish—Sardines, American quarter eils, \$3.40 per case; three quarter mustards, \$2.80 to 2.90; Alaska canned salmen, \$1.20 te 1 30; Celumbia River steak, \$1.90 to 1.95; lebsters, \$1.75 to 1.85, as to brand. Only 433 crates of lobsters were received by the fish bureau this week. This is a falling off in the usual arrivals, and prices are slightly advanced as a consequence Weather, humid.

U. S. Patents to Canadian Inventors.

The following list of United States patents granted to Canadian inventors July 3rd and 10th, 1894, is reported for THE SUN by James Sangster, patent attorney Buffalo, N. Y :

Skate, John Forbes, Halifax, N. S. Machine for waxing leather, Eugene Guay, St. Henri of Mentreal, Quebec. Support for vehicle shafts, Whitmore Irving, assigner to C. A. Steeves, Moncton, N. B. Hand car, Thomas Talbet, assigner of

ne-third to B. Charron, Mattawa, Ontario. Manufacturing rivets, studs, etc., Wm. S. Wilson, assigner of one-third to D. S. Henderson, Brantford, Ont. Combined shaft support and anti-rattler, Wm. Cavers, Owen Sound, Ontario.

Nut lock, Angus Fougere, assignor to R.

H. Cushing and J. A. Harris, Mencton,

Composition for fire kindlers, John D. Le Bel, London, Ont. Trolley pele, Alex. S. McBean, Mentreal, Que. Repe grip, Arthur K. Evans, Toronte,

NIGH TO DEATH'S DOOR

How a Young Lady Was Cured of a Terrible Malady When Near the Brink of the Grave.

The large, pretentious brick residence at 86 Miami avenue, in this city, is the home of the heroine of this interesting stery. She is Miss Margaret Stenbaugh, and her interesting experiences during the past feur years are published here fer the first time. "Feur years age," she said, "I was a suf-ferer in all that the term implies, and never

thought of being as healthy as I am beday. Why, at that time, I was such a scrawny, puny little midget, pale and emaciated by an ailment peculiar to us women, that my father and mether gave me up to die. The local practitiener (I was at that time living at Scetland, Brant Ce., Ont.,) said it was only a mater of days when I would be laid. away in the churchyard, and as I was such a sufferer I cared not whether I lived er died; in fact, think I would have preferred the latter. I could not walk, and regularly every night my tather used to carry me up stairs to my reom. I remember my telling him that he would not have to carry me about much lenger, and how he said with tears in his eyes, that he would be willing to tears in his eyes, that he would be willing to do it always, if he could only have me with him. It was evidently foreordained that I should not die at that particular time, as a miraculous transformation in my condition was the talk of the neighborhood. I read of the wonderful cures that were being wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and my father went to Brantferd, where he purchased a couple of boxes from James A. Wallace. I commenced taking them, and I Wallace. I commenced taking them, and I thought for a time that they did me no good, as they made me sick at first, but very shertly I noticed a great change. They began to act on my treuble, and in the shert space of six months I was able to walk. I continued taking the pills, and in six menths I was in the condition you see me now. I fully believe that they alone saved me from the grave, and you will always find myself and balance of our family ready to talk about the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me." Sworn and subscribed to before me this

15th day of December, 1893. D. A. DELANEY, Notary Public, Wayne Co., Michigan. Sold by all dealers or sont by mail, post-Sold by all dealers er sent by mail, pest-paid, at 50 cents a bex, or six bexes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., er Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

which were to Messrs. Ungar and Louis Green of this city and Mr. Glasel of New York, fer borrewed meney. W. & O. Silver, acting for the Halifax creditors, brought a suit to set the trust devastide, and declared fraudulent these pressures. \$2.40 \(2.50\); so cold clears, \$1.90 \text{ to 2.25}; extra No 1s, \$1.90; No 1s, \$1.25.

Freights are steady with vessels being taken at \$4.75 from Atlantic ports and \$6 from Gulf with steamer rate at \$8.

The coal trade is brisker and the receipts of bituminous are increasing. Freights are slightly easier. The receipts of provincial coal since January 1st amount to 13.811 tens. The following are this week's quetations: Steve and chestnut, \$4.15 per ton; egg, \$3.90; pocket prices here for shipment on cars are: Steve, \$4.72 to 5; egg, \$4.40 to 4.50; retail prices delivered, are: stove, \$5.25; nut, \$5.25; egg, \$5; furnace, \$5; screenings, \$2.25 to 2.50. Mr. Cahan for the trustee and Mr. Mc Keown for the St. Jehn creditors.

Suppose You Try it?

You would have some difficulty in convincing Mr. James Thempsen, ef St. Jehn, N. B., that Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic is not a remarkable remedy, for three bottles ef it cured him of six months illness that nothing else seemed able to effect. His symptoms were weakness, nervousness, aleeplessness, and loss of appetite. He was rundewn. Are yen? down. Are you?

Fresh fish-Haddock, 3 to 310; market first time quite recently.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

HIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It

gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine. Castoria destroys Worms. Castoria allays Feverishness.

Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd. Castoria cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles. Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralises the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk, Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise

that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Vigilgnt Defeats the Britannia-Zimmerman Wins.

The Wheel.

ZIMMERMAN AN EASY WINNER. Paris, July 22,-An enermous crewd gathered at the Veledrome today to witness metres handicap Zimmerman, who started frem the scratch, won easily. Wheelet was second and Leuvett third. There were forty starters in the mile handicap race. Some of the contestants had 100 metres start over Zimmerman, who started league, has issued the following address:

The country has now had a year's experience under the gold standard policy. The acts of 1893, closing the mints of India, and the atoppage of the columns of the startest over Zimmerman. start over Zimmerman, whe was scratch man. The American won the race easily. During the final tandem race the public observing Zimmerman invaded the track and gave him an ovation.

A game of association foot ball was played at Jeggins, N. S., en Friday between the Jeggins Wanderers and the Springhill Y. M. C. A. team, resulting in a victory fer the Wanderers, 2 to 0.

Kingstown, Dublin Bay, July 20.-The American sleep Vigilant was defeated today by the British cutter Britannia in their ninth race. The wind was light, and as the merning wore on the breeze did not freshen

secs. The spinnakers were barely filling as they squared away for the distance.

The Britannia crossed the finish less than twe minutes ahead of the Vigilant after a mest exciting race from start to finish. The times of the two yachts at the finish were: Britannia, 5 hours 7 minutes 40 seconds; Vigilant, 5 hours 9 minutes 37 seconds. The utes, without counting her estimated ime allowance of 1 minute 10 seconds. KINGSTOWN, July 20.—The American boat Dakotah won the race for ten-rators

Only five yachts appeared in the harbor Saturday atterneen for the friendly spin, which was suggested at the last meeting of the St. John Yacht club; they were as follows: Maple Leaf, owned by Elijah Ress; Primrese. Samuel Hutten; Gracie M., Mr. Elwell; Jubilee, Mr. Helder; and the Delphin. The yachts got together at [Rankin's buoys at the head of the harber, and Dr. Daniel gave the word te the yachts to go around the ruest deed of Max W. Cohn of Halifax. In October last Cehn, who was carrying en an extensive dry goods business in Halifax, assigned with assets of \$30,000. He made preferences of about \$20,000, one-half of which were to Messrs. Ungar and Leuis boats went around the can buoy in a bunch and then there was a race fer home, which was very exciting, the race mainly being be-tween the Primrese and the Maple Leaf. The course was salled over twice and was

looked at by a large number of spectators,
who lined the wharves.
All the yachts (with the repairs made to them this season) are deing great sailing, when the time comes off for the race for the corporation cup (which date will be decided on later) a very exciting race may e looked for.

THE VIGILANT WINS ANOTHER RACE. KINGSTON, Ireland, July 22.—Luck in faint breezes and ability in brisk winds gave the victory to the American sloop Vigilant in the fifty-mile race yesterday, three times ever the kite-shaped course of the Royal St. Geerge Yacht club. The Briton was beaten three minutes and thirty sec-ends actual time. With an allowance of one minute and ten seconds, the Britan-nia's defeat will be two minutes and twenty seconds. The contest was leng drawn out, the average speed of the duclists being about 6.6 nautical miles per heur. The Vigilant covered the course in 7 hours, 50 minutes and 3 seconds, and the Britannia in 7 heurs, 53 minutes and 42 seconds. There were moments when and 42 seconds. There were moments when there was some real racing, but, taken as a whele, the contest was incenclusive. The Vigilant led at enery mark save one, and was in a brisk run to the Kish lightship, on the third reund, nearly nine minutes ahead. The wind was light from the nerthwest, and the evarcast sky there came occasional weman is to be more weman than she is here.

in yesterday's fluky contest, nearly kiteshaped, with twelve turns. The prize for which the yachts centended is valued at

THE BI-METALLIC LEAGUE.

A Conference To Be Held at Washington on August 16th.

WASHINGTON. July 22.—General A. J. acts of 1893, closing the mints of India, and the stoppage of the ceinage of silver in the United States. The results of this experience are manifest on every hand in the business depression of the country, in labor strikes and in the general discontent labor strikes and in the general discontent that everywhere prevails. Congress will soon complete its work, and the general situation and the prespects before the country will then be fully disclosed. Some state elections, involving the election of United States senators have already been entered upon and the campaign for the election of members of the house of the fifty.

Yachting.

fourth congress will seen begin.

In view of these cenditions, the executive committee of the American bi-metallic league, has thought it advisable to call a conference of those who believe that no permanent improvement in the condition of the country can be hoped for as long as the present gold standard policy is pursued, and who favor the immediate resteration of to a great extent.

The race teday was fer a prize of \$400 offered by the Reyal St. George Yacht club, and not for the St. George's cup, as previously announced. The course was a quadrangle, and about fifty miles long. The yachts at the start were: Britannia, 1 heur 32 mins.; Vigilant, 1 hour 32 mins. 20 the bi-metallic standard in the United pelicy of the government necessary to restore property to the people.

WAR INEVITABLE

Unless Japan Recedes From the Position She Has Maintained.

London, July 22.—The Lendon representative of the Associated Press visited the Japanese legation here to learn, if possible, whether the report was true that war had been declared between China and Japan because of the differences between the two powers in regard to Corea. No efficial denial of confirmation of the report could be had, but the whole staff of the legation made no attempt to though the latter had counselved though the latter had counselved, and the peaceful settlement of the dispute, and the Chinese government had thereupen declared the Japanese troops were withthat unless the Japanese troops were with-drawn from Secul and Chemulpe, China would break eff the negetiations. The officials, when further questioned, said they discredited the rumer that war had been

A telegram from Yekehama, received te-night, states that the acceptance by Corea of the retorms proposed by Japan is conditional upon the withdrawal of the Japanese treeps from Corea. The Japanese preeps from Cerea.
The Japanese government was surprised at this firm stond, which is supposed co prove that Chinese influence is paramount in Carea. In the direct negotiations between Teki and Pekin, China has so far ignered

he Japanese counter proposals.
Shanghai, July 22.—China continues to SHANGHAI, July 22.—China continues to make preparations to assert her claimed rights in Cerea and from the present indications it is judged that war is inevitable unless Japan recedes from the position she has hitherto maintained. A strong body of treops will shortly leave Foochow for the Let Chec Islands. It is Japanese coast if actual hostilities are com-

Queen Victoria heard "Faust" for the irst time quite recently.

The wind was light from the nerthwest, and from the evercast sky there came occasional bursts of rain. The course was the same as self.—[Beurget,

THE MARKETS.

Revised every Monday for THE WEEKLY SUN.) COUNTRY MARKET.

Beet is a little lower. Spring chickens are firmer under a better demand. Lamb is easier. Butter and eggs are without Garden truck is generally lower, supplies being large and increasing. Straw-berries are higher, as the season is nearly past. Parties on the beats on Menday were asking 10c per bex for a few crates, but probably would have to sell them lower. About 8c per bex is the present wholesale

Whom so ber nex is one brees	ore MIGGORIO	
rate.		1
Wholesale		
Beef (butchers) \$\mathbb{T}\$ carcass\$ Beef (country) per quarber \$\mathbb{T}\$ b. Pork (fresh) \$\mathbb{T}\$ carcass Shoulders \$\mathbb{T}\$ b. Hams \$\mathbb{T}\$ b. Butter (in tubs) \$\mathbb{T}\$ b. Butter (roll) \$\mathbb{T}\$ b. Spring Chickens Fowl, Turkeys \$\mathbb{T}\$ b. Cabbage \$\mathbb{T}\$ doz, native. Eggs per dozen. Mutton \$\mathbb{T}\$ b (carcass). Spring lamb Pobatoes. \$\mathbb{T}\$ bbl Lamb skins, each. Calf skins, \$\mathbb{T}\$ lb.	0 05½ 0 07 0 04 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 08 0 0 13 0 15 0 0 13 0 15 0 0 12 0 16 0 20 0 50 0 0 7 0 40 0 0 14 0 40 0 0 50 0 09 0 0 10 0 05 0 0 09 0 05 0 0 00 0 05 0 0 0 0	11 11 8
TTIJon 30 th		

Turkeys & ID	0 12 "	ő
Cabbage # doz, native	0 40 1	
Eggs per dozen	0 09 11	0
Mutton # ib (carcass)	0 05 n	0 (
Spring lamb	0 08 11	0 (
Potatoes. # bbl	0 75 "	0
Lamb skins, each	0 15 m	0 5
Calf skins, \$1b	0 05 11	0 (
Hides, # b	0 011 11	0 1
Celery, \$ doz	0 50 11	0 '
Turnips #doz bnch	0 35 11	0
Carrots per doz bunch	0 50 11	0
Parsnips & bbi	n 00 0	0
Beets per doz bunches	0 50 11	0
Buckwheat meal (rough) # cwt.	0 00 11	0
Squash & cwt	0 00 11	0
Lettuce per doz bunches	0 15 11	0
Radish per doz bunches	0.15 m	0
Cauliflower, per dcz	0 60 11	1
Maple Syrup per gal	0 75 11	0
" Sugar per lb	0 10 11	0
Cheese	0 104 11	0
Cucumbers # doz	0 30 11	0
Strawberries, cultivated # box.	0 00 0	0
Strawberrles, wild, per hf pail.	0 35 11	0
Gooseberries, wild, per qt	0 00 11	0
Peas per bush	0 30 11	1
Retail.	Maria de La Calabria	
Beef, corned, per lb	0 06 "	0
Beef Tongues, # fb	0 08 H	0
Roast, # 1b (choice)	0 12	0

Beer, corned, per 10	V 00	11	OT
Beef Tongues, # ib	0 08		0 1
Roast, # lb (choice)	0 12	11	01
Veal	0 04	11	01
Pork. Wib (fresh)	0 00	11	01
Perk, # lb (salt)	0 12	11	0 0
Hams b	0 13	11	0 1
Sausages, # b	0 00	11	0 1
Shoulders # b	0 10		0 1
Bacon, # b	0 12		0 1
Butter in tubs & b	0 16		0 1
Butter (roll)	0 20		0 2
Butter (creamery)	0 00		0 2
Eggs, per doz	0 10	11	0 1
	0 14	11	0 i
	0 14	"	0 i
Lard (in tubs)	0 08	10000	0 1
Mutton	0 08	**	ii
Spring lamb, per lb		-11	
Potatoes, new, per bush	0 60	11	
Cabbage, each	0 05	-	0 (
Celery, # head	0 05	11	0 (
Fowls, # pair	0 50	11	0 1
Beets, # bch	0 05	11	0 0
Carrots, bch	0 00	11	0 0
Parsnips, per peck	0 00	11	0 (
Squash, per lb	0 00	11	0 (
Turnips, bch	0 05	- 11	0 1
Radish	0 00		0 (
Lettuce	0 00	-	0
Turkeys	0 13	-	0
Spring Chickens	0 50	-	0 1
Ducks	0 60	- 11	0
Rhubarb	0 01	11	Ŏ
Chambona	0.05		ñ

Dry fish are firmer. No large ced are arriving and not many medium, while pollock are scarce and higher. It had been expected that there would be large receipts of dry fish ere this, but the contrary is true. For instance, a scheoner that was expected to have perhaps a couple of hundred quintals came in yesterday with ten or fifteen. The indications therefore point to firmness in dry fish for some time yet. As already neted in The Sun, pelleck brought 30c and medium and 5c more av yessel less week than previously. Salmen are higher, smoked fish ex vessel easier. Halibut are firmer. Business is rather dull and fishing in the bay is reported poor. Salmon and mackerel from the gulf shore are going through to

Beston in considerable quantities.	
St. John Wholesale Market.	
Codfish, \$\Pi\$ 100 bs, large, dry 3 50 Codfish, \$\Pi\$ medium, dry 3 25 Small, \$\Pi\$ 0 00 Haddook 0 00 Pollock 1 75 Salmon 0 15 Bay Herring, new 1 40 Grand Manan, med. scaled. 0 11 Lengthwise 0 10	 3 60 3 35 0 00 1 75 1 85 0 16 1 50 0 12 0 11
Retail	
Codfish, per lb 0 00 Haddock, \$\Phi\$ 0 06 Finnen Haddies, \$\Phi\$ 0 10 Shad 0 00 Salmon 0 16	 0 03 0 03 0 07 0 12 0 09 0 18
Cod (med) per qtl 0 0 Large 3 25 Pollock (new) per qtl 1 80 Hake do 1 20 Haddook, do 0 0 0 Halibut, per lb 0 0 0 Cod fresh 0 0 0	 \$3 20 3 50 0 00 0 00 1 60 0 04 0 08

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC. There are very few New Brunswick eats in sight, and practically none from P. E. Island. Ontarios are therefore firm. Hay is easier. A Barbades letter of July 12th shows very large receipts of oats there, both American and P. E. Island; also of hay from New York—and hay seld at 90 to 94o per 100 lbs, a decline of 200 from the figures of a few weeks before. Oats were also lower.

	lower.		
1 日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日	Oats, (Local), on track. P.E.Island # (Ontario) # small lots. Beans (French) Canadian h p. Prime Prime Pot Barley Round Peas. Hay, on track. small lots. Beans (French) American	11 00 H 0 031 H 0 00 H	0 47 0 00 0 48 0 58 1 50 1 50 3 85 4 00 3 75 11 00 10 00 0 038
1	Red Clover	0 111 "	0 12 0 15
	More selt is landing av	eteemen	

GILOODIILAINO.			
Mere salt is landing, ex schooner. There is no change Sugar is quiet, and granulated as low as 4½; last week.	in que	oba	tions.
Java, % b. Green Jamaica "	88 24	M M	0 36 0 26
Matches.	0 29		0 30
Molasses.	U 20		0 00
Barbados (new)	0 27 0 26 0 35 0 28		0 28 0 27 0 43 0 29
Antigua	0 27	11	0 28
Trinidad	0 00	H	0 00
Nevis Demerara	0 00	11	0 00
Salt.			
Idverpool # sack ex store Idverpool Butter salt, #bag,	0 48	"	0 50
factory filled	1 00	H	0 00
	0 45	M	0 48
Cream of Tartar, pure, bbls	0 174 0 20	11	0 18½ 0 25
Cassia, & b, ground	0 60	M	0 90
Cloves, whole	0 18 0 15	H	0 20
Cloves, ground	0 20	M	0 25
Ginger, ground	0 18	H	0 22
Pepper, ground Bicarb soda, per lb	0 12 2 30	H	0 16 2 38
Sal soda	0 01	11	0 011
Sugar. Granulated, # bbl	4 30		4 40

ea. Congou * b., common Congou * b., finest Congou, good Souchong Oolong	0 15 0 28 0 18 0 25 0 35	0 88 0 94 0 45
obacco. Black, 12's, long leaf, *b Black, 12's, short stock Black Solace Bright PROVISIONS.	0 44 0 41 0 47 0 46	0 44 0 48 0 59
Cempound lard is easier.	Che res	ef the
Clear Mess pork, per brl. — American mess pork	16 60 13 50 13 50 13 75 00 10 00 08	20 00 17 CO 14 CO 14 CO 14 25 10 00 11 10 00 99 10 60 10

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. Flour is very dull. Spot wheat, which was 561c a week age, was down to 513c in Chicage Menday, once more breaking all records. Standard eatmeal is lewer, corn-meal firmer. Middlings are out of sight

meal firmer. Middlings are again, but bran is easier.	out	10	signi
Manitoba hard wheat Canadian High Grade Family, Medium Patents Oatmeal standard Rolled Oatmeal Western Gray B W Meal Cornmeal Granulated Middlings (on track) Bran, small lots Cottonseed Meal \$ ton	0 00 22 00 18 50	N . N . H . H . H . H . H . H . H . H .	2 75 3 50 23 00 19 50
FRUITS, ETC. Cherries are cheaper. Th		st	of the

fruit list is as before. Egyptian enions are lower. There was a slump in the English market some time age and several cargoes of these onions came to the States, where they also forced prices down. A lot were offered last week at as lew as 14c per lb in large lots. But the Boston market has gone higher, and the lew rate will prebably not be effered again. The green fruit trade is

	very active.			
	Raisins (Sultana)	0 07	*	0 07
	valencia, new	0 05	14	0 053
	H London Layers,	2 10	11	2 20
	California " " "	2 10	11	2 20
g	Valencia Layer new	0 00		0 00
	Muscatel, loose in boxes	0 061	11	0 07
	Prunes, # box, new	0 054		0 06
8	11 \$ box, old	0 04	11	0 04
	Cal	0 11	11	0 12
	Currants, # bbl	0 03		0 04
4	n case3	0 04	-	0 05
	Dried Apples, new	0 062	11	0 07
	Evaporated Apples, new, 8 lb.	0 00	#	0 00
	Dates, new, # lb	0 05		0 06
	Lemons (Messina)	4 00		4 50
	Figs, # 1b	0 10	11	0 12
	Oranges (Florida)	0 00	36	0 00
	Oranges, case, 420s	0 00	11	0 00
3	Messina Oranges	0 00	. 11	5 00
	Blood Oranges. hf bx	0 00	11	0 00
	Honey, # lb	0 18	- 11	0 00
	Egyptian Onions per lb	0 02	!!	0 00
	Bananas, per bunch	2 00	**	2 50
	New French Walnuts	0 11	11	0 12
	Grenobles "	0 13	- 11	0 15
	Almonds	0 13	- 44	0 14
	Brazile	0 11	. 11	0 11
	Filberts	0 09		0 10
	Popping Corn per lb	0 00	11	0 07
	Pecans	0 12	11	0 13
ļ	Peanuts, roasted	0 10	-	0 00
3	Tomatoes, per crate	0 00		3 25
	Cucumbers, per doz	0 35	- 11	0 40
	Strawberries	0 05	- 11	0 06
	Water Melons	0 45	11	0 60
•	Gooseberries, peck	0 00	11	, 0 40
Z	Cal Apricots, Peaches, Plums	0.00		0 50
1	per crate	0 60	-	2 50
1333	Cherries	0 30	- 11	0 35
7	Appies, new, per bri	5 50	- 11	6 00
r	LUMBER AND LI	ME.		

There is nething new to report. Se far as this market is cencerned business moves along without any change. The United States' markets do not invite shipment, but are disappointingly dull. Large shipments centinue to ge ferward to the British market load later for South America.

Birch Lumber	10 00		10 25
Birch Timber	00 00	#	00 00
Birch Timber Sprucedeals, Bay Fundy Mills	8 75	11	0 00
" City Mills	0 00	H	9 00
Shingles No. 1	0 00		1 00
" " Extra	0 00	11	1 30
" Second Clears	0 00		1 80
Clears	0 00	-	2 25
" Extras	0 00		2 80
Aroostook P. B. shipping	- 0 00	11	14 00
Common			13 00
Spruce Boards	6 00	H	6 50
" Scantling (unst'd).	6 00	M	6 50
Spruce, dimensions	11 00	11	14 00
Pine Shippers	12 00	11	13 00
Pine clapboards, extra	35 00	11	40 00
No. 1		H	30 00
No. 2.	0 00	H	20 00
No. 3 same same same same a	11 00	14	12 00
Laths, spruce	1 10	11	1 15
" pine		14	1 15
Palings, spruce			6 00
Lime (casks)	0 90	H	1 00
n (barrels)	0 60	11	0 65

Palings, spruce Lime (casks)	5 00	H	6 00 1 00 0 65
FREIGHTS.			
There is no change to note i wise or ocean freights. Recent the other side have been made	t chi	arte	rs for
dverpool (intake measure)			

CONTRACTOR STORY OF THE PARTY O	There is no change to note in either coast- wise or ocean freights. Recent charters for the other side have been made at 38s 9d.
	idverpool (intake measure) iendom Bristol Channel Clyde West Coast Ire and Oublin Warrenport Belfast Cork Quay
	LUMBER.
	New York 120
	There is no change in quetations this week.

New York Lime	0 00	11	0 22
Coal Parrsboro to Boston Salem Newburyport, Lynn OILS.	1 30	#	1 40
There is no change in q week.	uetati	ons	this
American Water White (bbl.			
(Canadian Water White Chil	0 17	11	0 18
fee)	0 15	111	0 163
		11	0 123
Linseed Oil (raw)	0 56	11	0 59
Linseed Oil (boiled)	0 59	H	0 62
Turpentine	0 45 0 28	11	0 47
Seal Oil (steam refined)	0 40		0 45
Seal Oil (pale)	0 38		0 43
Seal Oil (pale)	0 90	11	1 00
Castor Oil (commercial, \$ b	0 961		0 07
Extra Lard Oil	0 65		0 70
No 1 Lard Oil	0 60	-	0 65
COAL			
Old Mines Sydney, per chald,	5 50	H	6 00
Victoria (Sydney) " "	5 00		5 50
Spring Hill, Round, 11 11	0 00	#	5 50
English, " " Caledonia	0 00	II M	0 00
	5 00		5 50
Acadia (Pictou), "	0 00		6 50
Reserve Mines, "	5 00	H	5 50
Joggins (Anthonolis)	5 00	11	5 25
Foundry (Anthracite), per ton	4 60	H	5 75 4 75
Broken " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4 60		4 75
Stove or Nut "	4 75		5 00
Chestnut	4 75		5 00
IRON, NAILS, E	rg.		
Refined, \$1000 or ordinary size			2 30
Common, 100th	2 05		2 20
Common, 100b Patent Metals, # b	0 00		0 13
Anchors, # b	00		0 04
Unain cables, # b.	. 08		0 06
Rigging Chains, * b	0 03	R E	0 07
Steel cut nails, 50d and 60d			
fobrer beer beer	0 00		0.00

When Seneca died his wife had her veins spened, but her life was saved. Milton's wives gave him so much trouble that he wrote a treatise, advocating diverce



SHIP NEWS

For Week Ending July 24.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

July 17—Stmr Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass—Sch Thistle, 123, Hunter, from Boston, Peter McIntyre, bal.
Sch Heather Bell, 99, Gale, from Boston, Cottle & Colwell.
Coastwise—Schs Temple Bar. 44, Longmire, from Bridgetown; Marysville, 77, Moffatt, from River Hebert; Susie Pearl, 74, Gordon, from Quaco; Glad Tidings, 75, Christopher, from Hillsbore; Forest Belle, 69, Tufts, from Quaco; J W Durant, 124. Durant, from Parrsboro; Rex, 57, Sweet, from Quaco; Glide, 80, Reed, from Parrsboro.

57, Sweet, from Quaco; Glide, 80, Reed, from Parrsboro.

Jul. 18—Str State of Maine, Colby, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass.

SS Saturnina, 1785, Bengoa, from New York, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

Sch Mary George, 91, Wilson, from Providence, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Lizzle B, 81, Belyea, from Rockland, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Eric, 124, Hall, from Philadelphia, Geo S Parker, coal.

Sch Corsica 78, Hickey, from Sydney, F S Scammell, coal.

Sch Eric, 123, Rai, from Faliadeiphia, Geo S Parker, coal.

Sch Coraica 78, Hickey, from Sydney, F 8
Scammell, coal.

Sch Vado, 39, Hatfield, from New Haven, John R Moore, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Mystery, 14, Theriault, fr. m Back Bay; Clayola, 123, McDade, from Parraboro; Jessie, 72, Ktanie, from Harvey; Amy D. 99, Matthews, from Parraboro; J D Payson, 41, Nickerson, from Meteghaa; Rettie, 97, Steeves, from Alma; 8 K Wilson, 8, Belding, from Musquash; River Home, 75, Mulligan, from Quaco; Wood Bros, 68, Brown, from River Hebert; Forest Flower. 26, Ray, from Margaretville; Beulah Benton, 36. Mitchell, from Sandy Cove; Annie Pearl, 39, McCarron, from River Hebert; Prentice Boys, 67, Whelpley, from Apple River; B & C. 9, Cheney, from North Head; D Vim, 6, Guptill, from do; Carrie W, 6, Wooster, from do; Fannie May, 19, Cheney, from Grand Manan; Constitution, 27, Anthony, from fishing; Hope, 34, Milner, from Annapolis.

July 18—Sch Reporter. 12i, Gilchrist, from Boston, R C Elkin, bal.

19th—Str Cumberland, 1185, Thompson, from Boston, C E Lucchler, mdse and pass.

Brigt Soriel, 198, Cook, from Yarmouth, Merritt Bros & Co, molases.

Sch Pandora, 38 Holder, from Rockland, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Pefetta, 35, Maxwell, from Sydney, D J Purdy, coal.

Coastwise—Schs Sovereign, 31, Post, from Digby; Magic, 26, Thompson, from Westport; Seattle, 56, Huntley, from Noel; Sea Bird, 21, Slecomb, from Harborville; Twilight 6, Ingalls, from Campobello; Maud, 33, Mitchell, from Hampton; Ethel, 78, Livingstone, from Parrsboro; Citizen, 46, Woodworth, from Bear River; Fanny, 32, Leonard, from Parrsboro; Ida Peters, 31, Spurr, from Clementsport.

July 20—Str Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston, C E Laechler, pass and mdse.

Sc Osmauli, 1451, O'Hagan, from Maryport, rails.

Coastwise—Sch Glenera, 71, McCabe, from Darsboro.

Coastwise—Sch Glenera, 71, McCabe, from Coastwise—Sch Gleners, 71, McCabe, from Parrsboro.
July 21—Str State of Maine, Colby, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdes and pass.

SS Lord O'Neill, 1,798, Ferris, from Barry, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.
SS Madurs, 1,470, Patter on, from London via Halifax, Schofield & Co, gen cargo.
Sch Olivia, 117, Reicker, from Boston, John E Moore, flour and meal.
Coastwise—Schs Greville, 47, Baird, from Port Greville; Olive, 41, Belyes, from Parrsboro; Flora E, 79, Llewellyn, from Parrsboro; Flora E, 79, Llewellyn, from Parrsboro, C E Laechler, mdse and pass,
Sch Cathie C Berry, 304, Foster, from Boston, J A Gregory bal.

Sch Cathie C Berry, 394, Foster, from Boston, J A Gregory bal.

July 23—S S Palentino [Sp] 1532, Guerrica, from Philadelphia, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

Str Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan.
Sch S A Fownes, 123. McKeil, from New York, A W Adams, coal,
Sch Valetta, 99, Fardie, from Boston, J F Watson, salt.

Sch Clifford C, Brunie, from Boston, D J

Watson, salt.

Sch Clifford C, Brunie, from Boston, D J
Purdy, flour.

Sch Myra B, 90, Olmstead, from Rockport,
Cottle & Colwell, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Sarah M, 97, Cameron, from
Quaco; Harry Morris, 98, McLeau, from do;
Annie May, 86, Haiffield, from Parrsboro;
Packet, 49, Tupper, from Port Williams; Pesrl,
54, Cameron, from River Hebert; Friendshiv,
65, Seely, from Alma; Bessie G, 69, York, from
Parrsboro; Levuka, 75, Roberts, from do; Marie
Delphine, 76, Oglivie, from do; Alta, 74, Dawson, from Sackville; Rebecca W, 27, Black,
from Quaco; A J, 45, Christopher, from Hillsboro; Selina, 59, Shields, from Alma; G Walter
Scott, 74, Golding, from Parrsboro; Evelyn, 69,
Gilleland, from Quaco; L'Edna, 67, Day, from
do; Prescott, 72, Webster, from River Hebert;
Princess Louise, 20, Watt, from Grand Manan;
Nina Blanche, 30, Crooker, from Freepowt; Satellite, 26, Lent, from Westport; West Wind,
25, Templeman, from fishing; Westfield, 39,
Lunn, from Little Salmon River; Miranda B,
79, Nichols, from North Head.

July 17—Str New Brunswick, Hilyard, for Boston.
Str Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan via Eastport.
Bright L F Munson, McLean, for Galway.
Sch Leo, Sypher, for Camden.
Sch Marguerite, Quinlen, for Providence.
Sch Garfield. White, Leonard, for New York.
Coastwise—Schs Heather Bell, Gale, for Quaco; Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, for Yarmouth; Joliette, Evans, for Apple River; Bessie Carson, Haws, for River Hebert; Temperance Bell, Weldon, for do; Susie N, Merriam, for Windsor; Rebecca W, Black, for Quaco; CR S, Morris, for Apple River; Edward Morse, Butler, for St Andrews.
July 18—Str Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.

Sch Parlee, Shanklin, for Vineyard Haven

Sch Pariee, Snahrin, for Vineyate 16.
Sch Cora B, Butler, for Salem, fo.
Sch Uranus, Colwell, for Rockland,
Coastwise—Schs Maggie Hines, for Noel;
Druid, Tufts, for Eatonville; J D Payson, Nickerson, for Meteghan; S K Wilson, Belding, for Musquash; Crusade, Gesner, for Bridgetown;
B & C, Cheney, for Digby; J W Durant, Durant, for Parrsboro; Rex, Sweet, for Quaco; Susie Prescott, Gordon, for Parrsboro.
July 19—Str State of Maine, Colby, for Boston.

July 19—Str State of Maine, Colby, for Boston.

SS Gaditano, Uribillarrea, for Liverpool.
Bark Invercoe, Lewis, for Adelaide, Australia.
Sch J B Martin, Wagner, for New York.
Sch Stella Maud, Miller, for Boston.
Coastwise—Schs Temple Bar, Longmire, for Bridgetown; Electric Light, Poland, for West Isles; Amy D, Matthews, for Parrsboro; Sea Bird, Slocomb, for Harborville; Ida Peters, Spurr, for Clementsport; Fanny, Leonard, for Parrsboro; Vim, Guptill, for Grand Manan; Rettie, Steeves, for Alma; Seattle, Huntly, for Five Islands.
July 20—Sch Osprey, Crowley, for Machias.
Sch Rebecca W Huddell, Whelpley, for City Island, fo. Sch Sower, Melanson, for Vineyard Haven,

Sch Nellie Watters, Granville, for Thomaston.

Sch Gasper Embree, McLean, for Boston.
Coastwise—Schs Citizen, Woodworth, for Bear River; Sovereign, Post, for Digby; Ann E Valentine, Morris, for Annapolis; Twilight, Ingalls, for North Head; Carrie W, Wooster, for Grand Manas; Gadabout, Porter, for River Hebert; Forest Flower, Ray, for Margaretville; Beulah Benton, Mitchell, for Belleveau Cove; Glenera, McCabe, for Advocate Harbor; Florence Guest, Robinson, for Annapolis; Lida Gretta, Ells, for Quaco.

July 21—SS Gardenia, Ruterford, for Liverpool. July 21—SS Gardenia, Ruterford, for Liverpool.
Str Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.
Sch Glendon, Wilcox, for New York,
Sch Pioneer, Hamilton, for Salem fo.
Sch Vado, Hatfield, for Salem fo.
Coastwise—Schs Mystery, Therlault, for St Geerge; Ethel, Livingatone, for Parrisboro; Corsica, Hickey, for Annapolis; Marysville, Moffatt, for River Hebert; Hope, Mills, for Annapolis; Forest Belle, Tutts, for Quaco.
23rd—Stmr State of Maine, Colby, for Boston.
S S Maduia, Paterson, for London.
Bark Nellie Moedy, Sabean, for Dublin.
Bark Paola Madre, Scheaffine, for Cardiff.
Sch Carrie Belle, McLean, for New York.
Sch Lizzie B, Belyes, for Rockland.
Sch Chieftain, Colwell, for Rockland.
Coastwise—Schs Prentice Boys, Whelpley, for Apple River; Prescott, Webster, for River Hebert; Friendship, Seely, for Alma; Pearl, Cameron, for River Hebert; Florence Guest, Robinson, for Annapolis; Sellna, Shields, for Alma; Satellite, Lent, for Westport.

July 18-Brigt L F Munson, McLean, for Gal-CANADIAN PORTS.

ARRIVED. At Chatham, July 17, bark Providenza R. Aste, from Rotterdam.
At Halif.x, July 17, sch Mary Culmer, Mc-Jonnell, from New Carlisle.
At Halifax, July 18, ss Madura, Patterson, At Halitax, July 10, ss maddra, Factorson, from London.
At Parrsboro, July 18, Sch Henry Nickerson, Dinsmore, from Boston; Rews, Crane, from Portland; Flora E, Llewelyn, from St John; Olive, Belyes, from do; Levuka, Roberts, from ido; Navassa, Graham, from Yarmouth.

At Grindstone Island, July 18, bark Egeria, Kerr, from Swansea.
At Halifax, July 19, barktn Peerless, Davies rom Montreal.
At Point du Chene, July 17, bark Vidfarne, CLEARED.

At Parrsboro, July 18, bark British America, Steele, for Sharpness: Meteor, Nuniann, for Preston; fchis Rewa, Crane, for Portland; Flora E, Liewelyn, for St John; Olive, Belyea, for do; Annie May, Hatfield, for do; Levuka, Roberts, for do; Ethel. Livingstone, for do; Navassa, Graham, for Yarmouth.

At Parrsboro, July 18, barks British America, Steele, for Sharpness; Meteor, Nunianu, for Preston; sch Hewa, Crane, for Portland, At Halifax, July 2), sch Eventide, Wade, for Chatham. Chatham.
At Newcastle. July 20, sch Minnie E Moody, At Newcastle. July 20, sch Minnie E Moody,
Long, for New York.
At Sydney, July 19, sch Donald Cann, Welch,
for St Johns.
At Point du Chene. July 17, bark Hoiden,
Anderson, for Saltport, G B,
At Moncton, July 21, soh John Stroup, for
Malden.
At Montreal, July 16, ship Wildwood, Smith,
for Liverpool.

From Caatham, July 16, barks Usko, Holman, for Ipswich; Amaranth, Forbes, for Belfast; Gulnare, Hansen, for Garston; 17th, barks Luis A Martinez, Scott, for Londonderry; Zippora, Larsen, for Glasgow.

From Point du Chene, July 22, bark Hoiden, Anderson, for Saltport, G B.

BRITISH PORTS.

At Barbados, July 18, bark Birnam Wood, Smith, from Rio Janeiro.

At Bantry, July 16, brigt Buda, Gaudey, from St John—18 days.

At Cork, July 17, bark Tamar E Marshall, Whry, from St John.

At Kingroad, July 15, bark Truro, Bache; from Cnatham, N B, for Sharpness.

At Liverpool, July 16, bark Minnehaha, McLaughlin, from Quebec.

At Sillotn, July 14, bark Ellen Grant, Thorbjornsen, fom Newcastle, NB.

At Silgot, July 18, bark Mistletoe, Donovan, from Philadelphia.

At Fleetwool, July 17, ship Mabel Taylor, Hayes, from Alms, NB; bark Gamma, from Pugwash.

At Newry, July 19, bark Buteshire, Wyman, from St John.

At Kingroad, July 15, ship New City, Bray, from Grindstone Island.

At Cardiff, July 17, bark E A O'Brien, from Bristol. ARRIVED.

At Dublin, July 15, barks Elida, Andersen. from Chatham, NB; Lady Gladys, Morthensen, from St Thomas, Canada.

At Eastham, July 17, bark Innerwick, Waters, from News Socie. irom Nova Scotia,
At Liverpool, July 17, str Guido, Lachforda, from St John. At hiverpool, July 17, ser Guind, Eschioltes, from St John.

At Sharpness, July 15, barks Brodene, Nielsen, from shediac; Hebe Hebe, Sanne, from Bersimis.

At Mersey, July 18, bark Elise, Melsom, from Parrsboro, NS.

At Rastham, July 18, ship Sultan, Mosher, from Spencer Island.

At Liverpool, July 18, ship Accringten, Lindstrom, from St John.

At Swansea, July 16, bark Flora, Olsen, from St John.

At Troon, July 18, str Tormore, Ernst, from Bangor, Me, via North Sydney and Dalhousie, NB.

At Belfast, July 19, bark Queen of the East,

Bangor, Me, via North Sydney and Dainousie, NB.
At Belfast, July 19, bark Queen of the East, Sorensen, from Parraboro, NS.
At Liverpool, July 18, bark Kalstad, Nielsen, from Shediac.
At Barbados, July 17, bark Birnam Wood, Smith, from Rio Janeiro, and ordered to Grindstene Island to load for United Kingdom.
At Fleetwood, July 19, bark Goiden Horn, Andersen, from Parraboro, NS.
At Maryport, July 18, bark Korg Sverre, Larsen, from Daihousie.
At Sharpness, July 18, bark Truro, Bache, from Chatham, NB; 20th, bark Truro, Bache, from Chatham, NB; 10th, bark Highflyer Ericksen, from Daihousie, NB.
At Whitehaven, July 19, bark Dictator, Johnsen, from Pugwash, NS.
At Glasgow. July 20, stmr Scotia, Hamilton, from St John.
At Belfast, July 21, bark Chrysolite, Anderson, from Parraboro. At Beliase, July 21, bark Chrysonic, Anderson, from Parraboro.

At Larne, July 16, bark Prinds Oscar, Hansen, from Newcastle, NB; 19th, bark Ilmatar, Bonde, from do.

At Llanelly, July 18, bark Dristig, Larrson, from Chatham, NB.

At Moville, July 23, str Sardinian, from Quebec for Livernool. At Conway, July 19, bark Deodata, Paulsen, from Bay Verte.

At Preston, July 19, bark Inga, Hansen, from Bay Verte; 20th, bark Agnes, Hoffguaard, from Shediac. Shediac.
At Barbados, July 5, str Duart Castle, from St John via Halifax and Bermuda; brig Ida, from Summerside; schs Bertha H, from Pictou; Glenola, from Halifax. From Calcutta, July 14, ship, Brenda, Cowlin-

shaw, for Demerara.

From Cape Town, June 21, bark Zebina, Goudey, for Calcutta—not Singapore.

From Greenock, July 15, str Ulunda, Flemng for Halifax.

From Belfast, July 16, Anna Hansen, for Bay Verte.
From Berwick, July 16, bark Lizzie Curry, Curry, for Hantsport, N S.
From Truro, July 16, bark Reyal, Krogh, for Bay Verte.
From Drogheda, July 18, bktn Antilla, Read, for Sydney From Drogheda, July 18, bktn Antilla, Read, for Sydney.
From Dublin, July 14, barks Eudora, Lewis, for Sydney, C B; 15th, Fairmout, King, for Windsor, NS.
From Sharpness, July 14, ship Vanloo, Baker, for Shelburne, NS.
From Liverpool, July 16, str Ulunda, Fleming, for St John, NB.
From Berwick, July 18, bark Gametta, Johansen, for Richibuoto.
From Calcutta, July 18, ship Sokoto, Ball, for Hull.
From Greenook, July 18, bark Prinds Leo-From Calcutta, July 18, snip Sokoto, Ball, for Hull.

From Greenock, July 18, bark Prinds Leopold, Nielsen, for Sydney, CB.

From Queenstown, July 20, stmr Acaster for Pictou, NS, and Montreal.

From Cardiff, June 20, ship Valkyrie, Maitland, for San Francisco.

From Irvine, July 20, bark Norden, Mortensen, for Dalhousie.

From London, July 17, bark Luxor, Aas, for West Bay, NS; 20th, bark Inverosk, Langford, for St John.

From Preston, bark W W McLaughlin, Wells, for Bay of Fundy port.

From Barbados, June 30, sch Bess for St Martins; July 4, bark Altona for Cuba; sch Canaria, Brown, for Antigus. fins; July 2, bark Aluss to Coust, son Commission for Antigus.

From Shields, July 20, stmr Horace for Sydney, CB.

From Saltport, July 21, bark Terzo, Johnsen, for West Bay.

FOREIGN PORTS. ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

At Philadelphia, July 15, bark Alexander Black, Buck, for Antigua.

At Sullivan, Me, July 12, sch E V Glover, from St Croix.

At Cardenas, July 7, sch Lena Pickup, Roop, from Annapolis, NS.

At Clentuegos, July 5, bark J H Dexter, Dexter, from Weymouth, NS.

At Delaware Breakwater, July 15, schs Gold Hunter, Page, from Barbados; Alianza, Mundy, from Humacea. from Humacea.
At Matanzas, July 5, sch Bahama, Tooker, from Mobile.
At Antwerp, July 13, ship Record, Getson, from Montevideo.
At New York, July 16, bark Antigua, Holmes, from Turks Island.
At Mobile, July 16, barks Albatross, Chalmers, from Havana; Rothiemay, from London.
At Manila, July 14, bark Plymouth, Davidson, from Newcastle, NSW.
At Philadelphia, July 16, sch Boniform, from Petit Grove; C L. Jeffrey, from Frankfort; bark Persia, Malcolm, from Port Bevis.
At Providence, July 16, sch G H Perry, Perry, from St John.
At Philadelphia, July 17, sch Boniform, Chute, from Gonaives.
At Vineyard Haven, July 16, schs Waterside, from Moocton; Alaska, from Summerside, P E I, both from New York.
At Cienfuegos, July 10, sch Sadie Wilcutt, Brown, from Annapolis, N S.
At Charleston, July 17, bark Violet, Lelacheur, from Barbados.
At Dunkirk, July 17, bark Annie Stafford, Robinson, from Philadelphia.
At Ponce, P R, to July 16, sch Mola, Parker, from New York.
Tat Fall River, July 15, sch Ada G Shortland.
McIntye, from St John.
At Beverly, July 18, sch Georgia, Longmire, for New York.
At Teneriffe, July 6, sch Tyree, Conrad, from Bridgewater, NS.
At Singapore, July 20, ship Hilaria. Smith, for Cardiff—will load there for United States.
At Boson, July 20, sch Lizzie D Small, Lawson, from New York.
At Antwerp, July 17, sch Flume, Vidosich, from Chatham, NB.
At Providence, July 2, brigb Juno, Gault hence.
At Providence, July 2, brigb Juno, Gault hence.
At Providence, July 20, sch Deerhill, Gleveland, from Trinidad. from Humacea.
At Matanzas, July 5, sch Bahama, Tooker, from Mobile.

At St Thomas, July 3, sch Carrie Easler, Manthorn, from Barbados—and sld 6th for Arecibo, to load for Boston; 7th, bark Wood-bine, Fownes, from Para—and sld 12th for Guantanamo, to load for Delaware Break-water; 14th, brig Darpa, Hinden, from Demer-

ara.
At Boston, July 21st, bark Luigi, DeGregori, from Trapani; sch Allie B Dyer, Cook, from Harborville.
At Buenos Ayres, July 19, bark Assyria, Deraier, from new York.
At Gloucester, Mass, July 20, barks Dorotea M, Maresca, and Giuseppino C, Costa, from Trapani. Trapani.
At Delaware Breakwater, July 19, sch Granville, from Sagus.
At Gloucester, July 21, schs Cerdic, French,
from St John; Lyra, Wood, from Boston for
Grand Manan.
At New York, July 19, bgt L G Crosby, from
St Lucis; 21st, bark St Paul, from Pernambuco. buco.
At Rockport, July 20th, schs James Barber, Camp, from St John; H M Stanley, from do; Hattie Muriel, Denton, from do.
At Carthagena, July 15, brig Sullivan, from Sydney, CB. At Las Palmas, July 5, sch Erie, Brown, from At Las Palmas, July 5, sch Erie, Brown, from St. John Sb John.
At Marseilles, July 18, bark Fiume E, Vido sich, from Chatham. At Mobile, July 19, bark Albatross, Chalmers, from Havana.

CLEARED' At New York, July 14, ss Saturnina, for St John.
At Boston, July 18, schs Jennie Palmer,
Palmer, for Dorchester; Cathie C Berry, Foster, for St John.
At New York, July 18, schs John S Parker,
Milbury, for Annapolis; Hattie C, for Moneton Milbury, for Annapolis; Hattie C, for Moncton via Newark. M. Annapolis; Hattie C, for Moncton From New York, July 18, sch V T H, for Annapolis; W R Huntley, and Bessie Parker, for Halifax; Ulrica, for Yarmouth.

From Vineyard Haven, July 18, schs Waterside, and Alaska.

From Delaware Breakwater, July 18, brig L C Crosby, from St Lucia for New York.

From Dunkirk, July 2, ship Constance, Edgett, for Sandy Hook.

At Boston, July 19, bktn L W Smith, for Cheverie. At New York, July 18, sch Ravola, Demings

At New York, July 18, sch Ravola, Demings, for St John.

At Philadelphia, July 21, bktn Persia, Malcolm, for Bridgewater,
At Bavannah, July 21, bktn Ina Barclay, McNeill, for Santos.

At Mobile, July 19, sch Blomidon, Potter, for Sagua la Grande.
At New York, July 20, sch Susan P Thurlow, Weldon, for Halifax.

At Portland, July 20, sch Orinoco, Upham, for Sydney.

At Boston, July 21, bktn Arbutus, Leary, for Dix Cove, Africa; schs Leonard B. Walter, for River Hebert; Maud Pye, Wilson, for Moncton.

Moncton,

SAILED.

From New York, July 15, schs Oriole, for Walton; Georgia, Longmire, for Beverley.

From Boothbay, Me, July 14, sch Hizelwoode, from Bear River for New York,

From New York, July 16, schs Centennial, Prudent. and S A Fownes, for St John—and anchored in Hart Island roads.

From Vineyard Haven, July 14, schs Utility and Wascano.

From Whitestone, LI, July 17, bark J H Marsters, McNeil, from New York for Oran; schs S A Fownes, McKeil, from do for St John; Prudent, Dixon, from do for do; Centennial, Hamilton, from Sagus, July 10, sch Granville, Starratt, for New York.

From Santa Cruz, Cuba, July 7, sch Elma, Baker, for New York.

From Singapore, July 17, bark Belmont, Ladd, for New York.

From Gloucester, July 17, bark Tonio, for Miramichi.

From Boston, July 18, tug Springhill, with barges 2, 4 and 5, for Parrsboro; sch Ashton, for Port Gilbert.

From New York, July 17, sch Annie A Booth, for Lynn; Annie V Bergen, for Portsmouth.

From Las Palmas, July 17, stmr Zanzibar, O'Neal, for Miramichi.

At Darien, July 18, ship Monrovia, Perry, for Queenstown.

From New Bedford, July 19, sch Union, for SAILED.

Queenstown. From New Bedford, July 19, sch Union, for Summerside.
From Vineyard Haven, July 18, schs A Gib
son, for St John; Hunter, for Newburyport.
From Gothenburg, July 15, ship Sally, for
Canada—not previously.
From New York, July 20, schs A P Emerson,
for Pertsmouth; Wendall Burpee, for St John;
Sabrina, for do.

for Pertsmouth; Wendall Burpee, for St John; Sabrina, for do.
From Buenos Ayres, June 21, bark Amanda, Blois, for Gloucester, Eng.
From Rosario, July 20, bktn Madelene, Ross, for Cork or Falmouth.
From Charleston, July 20, bark Violet, for Savannah. MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

Passed Sydney Light, July 17, strs Santanderino (Span), Lazarraga, from St John for Sydney; 16th, pm, str Breckfield, Ferguson, from Sydney for Cardiff.

In port at Nuevitas. July 7, bark Preference, Mitchener, for New York. ldg.

Kinsale, July 15—Passed, str Guido, Lachiorda, from St John for Liverpool; bark Gamma Pedersen, from Pugwash. N S, for ——,

Port Mulgrave, July 16—Passed so uth, bktne Peerless, from Montreal.

Isle of Wight. July 15—Passed, bark Annie Stafford, from Philadelphia for Dunkirk.

Passed Dover, July 17, bark M A Troop, from Antwerp for Sydney.

In port at Delaware Breakwater, July 17, brig L G Crosby, ordered to New York.

Passed Sydney Light, July 18, str Santander ino. Lazarraga, from Sydney for Liverpool. bark Axel, from Sydney.

Passed north at Canso, July 18, sch Nellie Reed.

Passed Sydney Light, July 21, bktn Aureola, Hoeberg, and topsail sch Little Pet, Braddon, from Sydney for St John's, 20th, p m, bktn Exception, Barteaux, from Yarmouth for Sydney.

Passed up at Delaware Breakwater, July 19,

bktn Exception, Barteaux, from Yarmouth for Sydney.

Passed up at Delaware Breakwater, July 19, sch Deer Hill, Cleveland, for Trinidad.

Passed Lundy Island, July 21, Esther Roy, McDougall, from Cardiff for Montevideo.

Passed Dover, July 20, bark Ceres, Emerson, for North America; 21st, bark Inveresk, Longford, from London for St John.

Passed Sydney Light, July 23, str Gaditano, Urbillarea, from St John for Sydney; bark Ontarlo, Hunter, from Sydney for St John; 22nd, str Cacouna, McPhail, with bark Grandee, from Montreal for Sydney.

SPOKEN.

July 11, 44.32 N, 44.30 W, ship Z Ring, Dexter, from Sharpness for Grindstone Face de July 10, lat 49.55.lon 38.55, passed bark Dagny, from Canada for Londos.

July 12, lat 55, lon 11, bark Carl Gustaf, Lundquist, from Havre for Miramichi.

July 12, lat 50, lon 11, bark J W Holmes, Fraser, from Beltast for Newcastle, N B.

July 11, lat 45 48, lon 43 30, an Italian barkshowing P Q J G, frem Girgenti for Chatham; Bark Ragna, supposed from Liverpool for Miramichi, July 11, lat 41, lon 42.99,

Bark Talisman supposed from Liverpool for Herring Cove, NS, July 14, lat 44.50, lon 40 30,

Ship Regent, Rutherford, from Ship Island for Liverpool, July 18, lat 51, lon 16.

Bark Calburga, Douglas, from New York for Saigon, June 2, lat 8 N, lon 27 W.

Bark Feliciana Ferrari, Massone, from Ymulden for Canada, July 14, lat 48, lon 28.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Tompkinsville, N Y, June 18—The following notice has been issued: Buttermilk channet, between Governor's Island and Brooklyn, New York Upper Bay, having been dredged out, the red spar buoy, No 2, on Red Hook Flats, has been moved about 250 feet to the southward and eastward, in 25 feet at low water, for its permanent position. Fort Columbus, N § E; Statue of Liberty, NW by W § W; Red Hook (tangent), S by W § W. Bearings magnetic.

Washington, July 18—Notice is hereby given that on or about July 25, 1894, northeast end of of Five Fathom Bank light vessel, No 44, moored near the NE end of Five Fathom Bank, seacoast of New Jersey, will be removed from the station for repairs, and in her positien there will be moored a whistling buoy, painted red. Due notice of the return of the vessel to her station will be given.

New Bedford, July 17—The bell buoy in Quick's Hole does not ring; there is too much grass on it.

Tompkinsville, NY, July 19—Notice is given by the Lighthouse board that on July 19, 1894, Bartlett Reef light vessel, No 13, her repairs having been completed, was replaced on her station southeasterly of the south point of Bartlett Reef and Southwestward of the entrance to New London harbor, Ct, and light vessel No 20, temporarily marking the station, was withdrawn. NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WANTED.

A SECOND CLASS FEMALE TEACHER to commence teaching the First of the Term, District No. 8, Long Island, Kings Co., N. B. Apply to SAMUEL KINGSTON, Secv., C. Trustaes, Moss Glen. Long Island, K.C., N.B.



AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE. That is the Way We Sell.

FELT HATS 38c. CURRY COMBS,

12c.

Horse Brushes,

12c. All to be had at the place where the BARGAIN COUN-TERS are, at

The Department Store, 19 CHARLOTTE ST.

Marine Matters.

Steamer Manar, Captain Ferret, which rrived at Besten on Saturday from Sydney, nad en board the largest cargo of coal ever delivered at that port. It amounted to 3,855 tons; consigned to the Dominion Coal Co.
Brigt. Gelden Rule, Pence for Besten, with molasses, during a dense feg on the morning of the 20th, eff Nantucket South Shoal, was cut to the water's edge by the steamship Chattahocohee, from New Yerk. The crew were saved and landed at Samerache

Capt. Godfrey, late master of bark James H. Hamlen, which was pickd up abandoned and towed into Bermuda, arrived at New York on the 20th from St. Thomas, and reports that en June 14, during heavy weather, the vessel labored and strained heavily, causing her to spring aleak. On sounding the pumps it was found that she was making much water. The captain was ef epinion that the vessel had started one of her planks. The vessel was headed for Ber-Alma.

Alma.

Al they were picked up by the bark Dem Pedre Rio Janeiro. After being aboard that vessel for 12 days they were transferred to the German steamer Ellerfeld, and landed at St. Thomas, July 4; while aboard that vessel the colored cook, Eustace G. Perry, died from shock.

Sch Valetts, Capt. Fardie, which arrived on Sunday night frem Bosten, ploked up a fisherman named Norton belonging to Deer Island, who was almost dead. Norton left his vessel on Tuesday morning and got lost in the feg. He drifted about the bay till Thursday, when the Valetta picked him up. He was so weak when found that he had to be heisted on beard the schoener. It was Friday before he could eat anything. He goes down to Deer island the first chance.

BAIRD-WITHROW.—By the Rev. Dr. Macrae, at his house, 80 Cobourg street, on the morning of Wednesday, July 18th, Robert S. Baird to Miss Agnes A. Withrow, both of Chipman, Queens county.

HANSON-ARMSTRONG — At St. Stephen's church, on Wednesday morning, July 18, by the Rev. D. Macrae, D. D., Albert O. Hanson of Fairville to Emma, daughter of Frank Armstrong of Green head, St. John county.

MCALLISTER-DINGHE—On July 19th, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, at the Methodist parsonage, No. 7 Burpee avenue, St. John, Charles L. McAllister to Maude M., daughter ef Captain E. Dingie, all of Gagetown, Queens county, N. B.

MILIGAN-STONE—At New York, on Wednesday, July 18th, by the Rev. Kenneth F. Gunor, Charles J. Milligan of this city to Mary C. daughter of the late Benjamin Stone of Hamilton, Bermuda. daughter of the late Benjamin Stone of Hamilton, Bermuds.

MCKENNEY-THOMPSON.—At the residence of Mr. F. W. Thompson, Main screet, St. John, July 17th, by the Rev. W. J. Halse, Mr. James A. McKenney of Petersville, Queens county, N. B., and Miss Henrietta P. Thompson of Hampstead, Queens county, N. B.

SEELY-KIMBALL.—At Seattle, Washington, on July 12th, abSt. Mark's church, by the Rev. avid C.Garrett, James D. Seely, of this city, to A.ne La, youngest daughter of the late Wm. F. Kimball, Esq., of Walla Walla, Wash. Kimball, Eq., of Walla Walla, Wash.

TWYFORD-TAYLOR.—On June 27th, at St.
Mary's Parish Church, Willesden, London, N.
W., by the Rev. Archdeacon Atlay, Robert
James Twyford, third son of the late Thomas
Twyford, of Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, to
Sara Hamilton, only daughter of the late
Joseph S. Taylor, M. D., of Berwyh, Willesden
Park.

YERXA-CAMERON.—At 118 Orange street. St.
John, N. B., June 30th, by Rev. Dr. Pope, Ford
Yerxa of Fredericton, N. B., to Alice L. Cameron of St. John, N. B. [Fredericton papers



BOTSFORD—At Sackville, N. B., July 19th, Mary, relict of the late Hon. A. E. Botsford, in the 80th year of her age.

EMERY.—In this city, on July 23, after a short illness, Oliver Emery, exact 63 and one daughter to mourn their sad loss.

FRASER—At Chatham, July 17th, Blanche Louisa Hodson, wife of G. B. Fraser, and third daughter of the late Dr. W. Brydone-Jack of Fredericton.

MACLELLEN—At Willow Grove, on July 23rd, John D., son of Wm. and Ellen Maciellen, aged 18 years and 9 months. (Paisley, Scotland, Malone, N. Y., and Lowell, Mass., papers please copy)

SMITH—In this city, on the 23rd July, Mabel Gladys, aged 9 months and 10 days, beloved daughter of N. Berry and Magnie Smith.

TAPLEY—On Thursday morning, July 19th, David Tayley, Esq., aged 14 years.

WALSH—On June 19th, Helena, wife of John Walsh, aged 69 years.

WOODLEY—The this city, on July 20th, of paralysis of the heart, John Woodley, boat builder, in the 62nd year of his age, leaving a wife and thirteen children to mourn their loss. [Denver, Col., and city evening papers please copy].

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