



THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Butter is easy. The market here is affected by the market west, both for butter and cheese; at least this is so when prices are low in the west, as they are at present. Eggs are easier, and sales were made at 30 last week. Potatoes are cheaper. They have been fetching freely at the market at 10 last week. Dealers would be very glad of a chance to place potatoes, even at a low price, for the demand is not equal to the supply. With the arrival of new crop vegetables the demand for turnips, carrots and beets of last year's crop is of course growing less. There is no change in prices for poultry. Ontario beef was reported a little harder to get last week, but prices here are unchanged.

Wholesale.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Beef (butcher's), Pork, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Beef, corn, per bush.

Table listing prices for various types of beef and corn.

Salmon is higher.

The catch has been very light. In dry fish cod are steady and pollock cheaper. There is no movement of haddock.

GROCERIES.

Table listing prices for various grocery items like flour, sugar, and other staples.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing prices for various provisions such as meat, fish, and other food items.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

DORCHESTER, June 17.—Early this afternoon, while Guard LeBlanc of the maritime penitentiary had a gang of prisoners engaged at road making near Willow farm, one of the men, Stevens of Moncton, made his escape and ran to the woods.

Stevens, who was serving his third term in the penitentiary, had but eight months before his sentence expired. Guards have been despatched to various points of the county, and careful watch is made at all stations and shipping ports.

By the judgment of the supreme court at Fredericton, delivered today, the judgment of W. H. Chapman, justice, etc., against Ephraim Phillips, was reversed, and Bigelow v. McLaughlin et al. The verdict recovered against the defendants at the January circuit for four hundred and eighty dollars was increased to twelve hundred and thirty dollars. M. G. Teed supported both appeals.

HAMPTON, June 18.—James K. McLean has removed the branch of his tailoring establishment into new quarters near the Vendome hotel. The building has been renovated and brightened up in an artistic manner by Wm. T. Bell, and like his other work, this reflects credit upon him.

Dr. Smith's row of new houses have been about completed and a new one commenced. Mr. Sutherland gave a very satisfactory account here last evening with his interesting programme was carried out in entirely putting out a Peaches in about twelve seconds.

Mrs. Botsford removes on Monday to the Bradshaw house, and the house she now occupies will be finished by Arthur S. Wetmore until he finishes the construction of his new house.

The stamping factory are pushing work day and night in order to complete a large order for the west. MILLSTEAM, Kings Co., June 14.—The cheese factory at Berwick is in full operation under the management of John Northrup.

S. A. McAuley of Lower Millstream has just added some new machinery to his well equipped saw mill. J. E. McAuley furnishes the lumber for this mill. In all they employ about twenty hands.

A large moose was seen a few days ago by some people in this vicinity. Alex. Patterson trapped a bear on Saturday.

On Sunday evening the Methodist church at Long Reach was well filled with an appreciative congregation to listen to a temperance sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Richard. Headed by Tilley division, S. of T., the lodge from Elmwood, and the ladies from the lodges at Carter's Point and Westwich, with a few from Pearl and Bessier I. O. G. T., entered the church, arrayed in regalia and badges.

Mr. Richard preached from Prov. xxiii, 21. The sermon was very beautiful and well received. After the address had been introduced to the pastor and his wife, an interesting programme was carried out, consisting of readings, singing, piano and solo. Miss Hunter and Miss West were the soloists. The choir, Mrs. Davis, piano solo; Miss Bessie Trille, a reading; Mrs. C. T. White and Mrs. M. A. G. were the soloists. The choir, Mrs. Perry acted as chairman, and made a suitable address.

The conversation held in Oddfellows' hall last evening under the auspices of the Oddfellows, was very interesting and well attended. Games were freely indulged in to near midnight. Tea, coffee and other refreshments were served. The speakers were themselves as being well pleased with the entertainment.

The nuptials of H. A. Perley and Miss Bessie A. were celebrated at the residence of Rev. Mr. Campbell on the 16th inst. A strange of Kingsclere will be celebrated at St. Mark's church on the 22nd inst.

Miss Mary Macree has returned home after three months' absence in the West Indies. Mr. R. Miles went to St. John on Monday. A number of salmon are being captured in the shore nets. Shad are also quite plentiful.

Perley, Jackson & Jordan's mill has commenced again. Dipthoria has been out in James Grass's family at Waasit. Dr. Peake is in attendance.

MONCTON, N. B., June 18.—The Dominion Express Company's office was burglarized a few nights ago and \$5000 in cash stolen from the cash drawer. There were ten \$5 bills among the stolen money. The matter will be kept quiet in the hope of capturing the guilty party, but publicity would probably have been more effective.

Mechanical Superintendent Joughins intends to make a new departure in the engine room at the Moncton mill. He has been to the mill and has been in attendance. The Dominion Express Company's office was burglarized a few nights ago and \$5000 in cash stolen from the cash drawer.

The private car habit is growing. Sir L. H. Davies was one of the most democratic of men when in opposition, but now that he is in power, he is also a member of the Quebec men are making an effort to have their district extended all the way to Campbellton, which would be an advantage to them at the expense of New Brunswick.

The Lutes Mountain cheese factory is running full capacity, netting \$5000 worth of milk daily, as compared with 2000 pounds last year. The private car habit is growing. Sir L. H. Davies was one of the most democratic of men when in opposition, but now that he is in power, he is also a member of the Quebec men are making an effort to have their district extended all the way to Campbellton.

DEATH'S HANDS PINIONED. Kidney Drains Give Fever as the World Awakes to the Glad Fact That South American Kidney Cure Never Fails. The unsuspected presence of the insidious character, and the alarming suddenness of collapse in kidney diseases of so many men and women in apparently good health has baffled the most eminent physicians of our day, and not until South American Kidney Cure was introduced to suffering humanity could it be truthfully said that medical science had conquered this dreadful devourer of the human race. A thousand testimonials tell of its efficacy as a never-failing kidney specific.

ON WARSHIP TEXAS.

T. M. D'Euclide Writes an Interesting Letter to a Friend.

An Alarm for a Torpedo Attack Quickly Responded to by Officers and Men.

Whip, ... lbs upwards Wool Carriage Rugs, ... \$1.40 upwards Summer Carriage Rugs, ... 30cts upwards Summer Horse Blankets, ... 50cts " Horse Brushes, ... 20cts " Dandy Brushes, ... 15cts " Curry Combs, ... 10cts " Besides a great variety too numerous to mention—in fact we can supply everything for the horse. All at lowest prices, wholesale and retail. Please call and examine at our new stand, 11 Market Square.

GREAT BARGAINS

HORSE FURNISHINGS.

We carry the LARGEST and BEST assortment of HORSE FURNISHING GOODS in the Maritime Provinces, and make a specialty of the following articles:

Driving Harness, ... \$10.00 a set upwards Single and Double Working Harness, ... 7.00 upwards Driving Collars, ... 70cts upwards Working Collars, ... \$2.40 upwards Riding Saddles, ... 8.40 " Saddle Saddles, ... 15.00 " Riding Bits, ... 1.50 " Besides a great variety too numerous to mention—in fact we can supply everything for the horse. All at lowest prices, wholesale and retail. Please call and examine at our new stand, 11 Market Square.

H. HORTON & SON.

MARINE MATTERS.

Sch. A. Gibson has been purchased from Capt. Seth Ward by Harry Driscoll. The crew paid for her is said to be in the vicinity of \$1,000. Steamship Zeppelin, from Lethbridge, received orders to sail on Tuesday, and proceeded to Sable Island to load. Telegrams received here yesterday reported the burning of the schooner Shebandosh at Norfolk, Va., where she was loading coal for Berberic. The Shebandosh is owned by E. B. DeBelle, Norfolk, N. S., and is insured in St. John.

The wreck of steamer Bernicia, which went ashore at Sable Island on the 10th inst., was sold on Saturday for \$200. A S. S. Co. despatch of the 12th inst. says the str. Arbelia has been surveyed and is reported a total wreck. Rocks are through her bottom, her masts are broken and her engines, pumps and funnel lifted. Surveyors recommend immediate sale; trying to save all cargo. Possibility of recovering service rendered in average speed of over twelve knots is anticipated. Lighted throughout by electricity, with staterooms and well-appointed saloons and staterooms, handsome music and smoking rooms on promenade deck, and fitted with everything conducive to comfort and safety, these staterooms will be much appreciated by Canadian passengers, amongst whom the Purcell line is best known. The first steamer will sail from London on July 1st.

Ship Mercury will load deals and timber here for Liverpool. Str. Crevel sailed from the other side for this port on Wednesday. British str. Plata, which arrived at Hampton June 12, from St. John, reports having passed over the ice recently, May 31, at 43, on 59 (off Sable Island). Our shipping agents are fully aware that the Spanish fleets are safely bottled up at different points, and that the steaming charters are long voyagers. Two vessels are now loading for South America at this port, who will not make Old Glory their flag as yet. Isaac Parker's new woodboat met with a mishap yesterday on the Ida line, aged 50 years, line to tow her out of Carrick's wharf, when the tide took the schooner across the bows of the steamer, which was heavily holed. The jibboom of the bark caught in the main rigging of the woodboat and carried it away. The mainmast and some other damage done.

Capt. Albert W. Wade died at his home, Berkeley, on the 10th inst., aged 50 years. Capt. Wade was compelled to leave his ship on account of sickness in January, and had been in the hospital since that time, and his death was not unexpected. He was born at Graville Ferry, and for the past few years had been in the service of the Yarmouth ship. The past fifteen years he has been sailing out of England as master of an ocean steamer, and was well known to the Yarmouth ship. He was a native of the Yarmouth ship.

Barkestone Hector has been fixed to load lumber here on the 22nd inst. Sch. Viola, now on her way from New York to Charlottetown with a cargo of coal, has been chartered to take her to New York to New York at 70 cents. Ship Australia, Capt. Dexter, arrived Saturday. Str. Gallia, sailed from Liverpool for Montreal at 4 p.m. Saturday, and the Lake Ontario named Mainfield at 2.30 p.m. Ship Forest King, Capt. LeBlanc, from Rio Janeiro for Parrsboro, which arrived off this port Saturday morning, proceeded on her voyage during the day.

A telegram from Capt. Smith of the wrecked steamer Arbelia, dated St. John, N. B., Saturday, states that the steaming ship and crew were sold for the benefit of the underwriters and with the approval of Lloyd's agents. Sch. Shannon, before reported destroyed by fire off Timble Light (North), drifted against the Arbelia, setting fire to her, which had her jibboom and head sails burned. The fire was put out by steamers, Granite City and tug Neversink, which were on duty during the day.

When the cargo of the brig Orca, at Portland from Ponce, was discharged it was found that six hhd. were empty, contents being valued at about \$50 each, which loss the underwriters stand. The molasses had either run out or they had been skopped in leading. British schooner Oriole, bound to Boston on the 16th from Jordan Bay, N. S., with a cargo of lumber, grounded on George's Island. Capt. Morton misunderstood the directions given by the pilot boat as to navigating the main field. The vessel, Capt. Larsen, afterward floated the Oriole without apparent injury.

Sch. Sable Pearl, bound from Hopewell to Vineyard Haven, N. S., with a cargo of lumber, was driven on to a couple of days ago, and hauled out on the 15th inst., and died from the effects at half past nine that night. He was driving through Truro with Geo. Hamilton, when the horse ran away, throwing both men out. Mr. Hamilton received some flesh wounds and bruises, but is not considered to be very seriously injured. Mr. Currie was a worthy citizen and his death is much regretted.

The Klondyke doesn't seem to be cutting quite as much ice as usual.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Lavative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, dressed to the Board of Trade, Ottawa, the leading business dated Ottawa, that a meeting is to be held to discuss a tea standards Halifax are as active to be prepared to a meeting was done and if a report Ottawa for T. A. Mosher was a tub of boiling He had gone heard a speech found his child him and led to the house from the show the body per with its recd child and head and feet the tub, while boiling water. child lived to o'clock this m. A new society the suggestion F. Stairs was will be called Association, a cure more tast ing out of new ment of city streets.

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GAINS

SHINGS.

...\$10,000 a set upwards Working Harness. ... 75cts upwards ... \$2.40 upwards ... 8.40 ... 13.50 ... 1.35

& SON.

MATTERS. ... from Lot 1, received ... on Tuesday, and ... to load.

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NOVA SCOTIA NEWS

HALIFAX, June 17.—A circular addressed to the president of the Halifax Board of Trade, from the customs department, Ottawa, was sent round to the leading people in the tea importing business in this city today. It is dated Ottawa, June 15th, and states that a meeting of the board of customs is to be held in Ottawa on June 21st to discuss a question of making new tea standards. The tea merchants of Halifax are asked to send a representative to be present at the meeting, prepared to express his views. Nothing was done about the matter today, and if a representative is to go to Ottawa for Tuesday action will have to be promptly taken.

Thomas A., the three year old son of T. A. Mosher of this city, was scalded by scalding water yesterday afternoon that he died this morning. Mr. Mosher was scalding meat in a large tub of boiling water back of his shop. He had gone to the shop when he heard a scream. He rushed out and found his child in the water, his head and feet resting on the top of the tub, while the body sank in the boiling water. After the accident the child lived twenty-two hours, until 5 o'clock this morning.

A new society was formed today at the suggestion of Mayor Stephen, John F. Stairs was appointed president. It will be called the Public Improvement Association, and its object is to secure more taste in building, better laying out of new streets, and the enforcement of city ordinances regarding streets.

I. C. R. Engineer Mackenzie arrived in the city tonight and consulted with the committee regarding the proposed elevator. B. Russell, M. P., says there will be no further difficulties in the way of Halifax in securing it.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 18.—The export of canned lobsters from Halifax up to date this year is 40,800 cases. At the corresponding time last year the export was 33,470 cases. Notwithstanding this, good authorities held that the total pack this season will be short, compared with last year.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 17.—The annual district synod of the Methodist church in the Lower Mountains on Tuesday last, the Rev. G. M. Campbell, chairman, presiding. All the ministers of the district were present except the Rev. W. J. Kirby, who was excused to attend a funeral in Charlottetown. Jacob Heaney was examined in probate, and passed on to conference.

Stationing committee—Rev. Henry Penna. Sunday school committee—Rev. W. J. Howard and H. Smith. Suggestion fund committee—Rev. R. Ople, L. E. Prowse.

Thanks were also passed. The annual district for 1897 will be held at Little York. The secretaries of district were Rev. J. A. Ives, A. D. McLeod and Theo. Moore.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE. Methodism in Prince Edward Island dates back to 1782. In that year Rev. Wm. Black visited the island and found one Methodist there, Mr. Benjamin Chappell, whose family has ever since been identified with the church in church and whose grandson, the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, was some years ago pastor of the Queen Square and Portland Street churches in St. John, and is now a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church in Japan.

1897—Rev. James Bulpitt. 1815—Rev. John Kink. 1817—Rev. J. B. Strong. 1818—Rev. Wm. Fishpool. 1819—Rev. Robert Alder. 1821—Rev. Stephen Bamford. 1822—Rev. Wm. Burt. 1823—Rev. Henry Pope, Sr. 1824—Rev. Wm. Temple. 1825—Rev. Matthew Richey. 1826—Rev. Wm. Macdonald. 1827—Rev. Stephen Bamford. 1828—Rev. William Dawson. 1829—Rev. J. P. Robertson. 1830—Rev. Richard Knight. 1831—Rev. William Smith. 1832—Rev. J. B. Strong. 1833—Rev. Wm. Webb. 1834—Rev. Chas. Dewolf, A. M. 1835—Rev. E. Bodenell. 1836—Rev. Fred Smallwood. 1837—Rev. Ephraim Evans, D. D. 1838—Rev. John McMurray. 1839—Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe. 1840—Rev. Henry Daniel. 1841—Rev. John Brewster. 1842—Rev. M. Richey, D. D. 1843—Rev. Henry Pope, Jr. 1844—Rev. G. S. Milligan, A. M. 1845—Rev. Jas. Taylor. 1846—Rev. D. D. Currie. 1847—Rev. John Lathern. 1848—Rev. H. P. Cowperhouse, A. M. 1849—Rev. J. B. Wash, A. M. 1850—Rev. Job Sheanton. 1851—Rev. John Read. 1852—Rev. W. W. Brewer. 1853—Rev. G. M. Campbell. 1854—Rev. John Prince. 1855—Rev. Wm. McCarty. 1856—Rev. H. Pope, Jr. 1857—Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M. 1858—Rev. Thos. Gaez. 1859—Rev. T. M. Albrighton. 1860—Rev. Wm. Viner. 1861—Rev. W. W. Perkins. 1862—Rev. Rich. Pratt. 1863—Rev. W. C. Brown. 1864—Rev. Edwin Evans. 1865—Rev. T. D. Hart. 1866—Rev. H. Sprague, A. B. 1867—Rev. Jabez A. Rogers. 1868—Rev. Robert McArthur. 1869—Rev. Wm. Penna. 1870—Rev. R. S. Crisp. 1871—Rev. Wm. Fielder. 1872—Rev. George Steel. 1873—Rev. G. M. Campbell. 1874—Rev. Wm. Tippett. 1875—Rev. J. W. Wadman.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. To the Editor of The Sun: Sir—Will you kindly give me room for a sentence of explanation about a statement which has come from the general assembly in Montreal, to the effect that I had written that there was need to keep the schools free from the aggression of Roman Catholics in the matter of religion in public schools in New Brunswick. I need scarcely say that there is serious misinformation which is being spread, and that I am a member of a standing committee of the Church of England here on the subject of religion in public schools.

UNITED STATES ORANGEMEN. CHICAGO, June 17.—J. C. Hardburg of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected supreme grand master of the Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States of the Orange Order at a convention last night. The office of deputy supreme grand master went to F. C. Lyd of Manistee, Mich., and to W. Johnson of New York was made supreme grand secretary. The annual report of officers showed the order to have increased in membership during the past year, 120 new lodges having been added. The organization now boasts a membership of two hundred and twenty-five thousand.

CHEESE. In a curious position of affairs, the conditions on the cheese appear of a most contradictory character. On the one hand the price has been steadily declining, while on the other prices appear to be gradually advanced at country points. This was the case at Montreal, where the cable being sold at 64 to 66, whereas buyers tumbled over one another to get cheese at Brooklyn, and held on for prices as high as 70 to 72. The inference to be drawn from this condition of affairs is that speculation and not actual demand is responsible for the strength on this side of the water. Business on spot today was quiet, and there was no real demand for eastern cheese. Deals that were made through ranged from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, and in possible cases a fraction more might be obtained. Most of the cable orders are for those eastern cheeses, which are not particularly strong in trading in western markets. Receipts should be even more plentiful tomorrow. Receipts should be even more plentiful tomorrow. Receipts should be even more plentiful tomorrow.

BURNE-JONES DEAD. LONDON, June 17.—Sir Edward Coleburne, the painter, is dead. He was born in 1822. Some of his principal pictures are 'The Merciful King', 'The Day of Wrath', 'The Days of Creation', 'King Cophetua's Wonderful Mirrors', 'The Education of the Golden Stairs', and 'Merlin and Vivian'. He was knighted in 1884.

NOT HIS MONEY'S WORTH. (From Judge.) Ringlout—Poor Grabstein! His was a sad death. Cohenstien—Ad der theatre, wasn't it? Ringlout—Yes, und net der show von halbut oder.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

TROUT FISHING IN WESTERN NOVA SCOTIA.

Down east in Nova Scotia trout fishing can be had from early May to late in September. The first month and the last are the best months to fish. In May a party has the chance of being first in the water. In September the fish are getting ready to spawn and from the first to the twentieth of the month they will be found in the runs between the lakes making their way down stream, and if good fortune should lead the fishermen to a spot where a running stream comes into still water or lakes, or a sandy bottom, if they take two men to fish, one to throw the fly and the other to take the fish off the hook. In early May the voracious midge is not prepared for visitors, but later in the month and in June the shade of Isaac Walton would be in blood. However, the druggist in Nova Scotia has a remedy, and its repeated application will spoil the sport of the flies, save appearances, and prevent your bad language.

It is hardly necessary for the tourist to ask for details as to how to fish. A fisherman need only look at the country map, select his stream and follow it up. If he is a novice, he will be satisfied with what he gets. If he is an experienced fisherman, his own good judgment will lead him aright. Only do not depend on the fishing, strike out for running water.

Through the middle of western Nova Scotia, and running east and west, is the divide between the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, and fifteen miles south of Annapolis town, at Millford, a canoe lake runs from the Atlantic at Liverpool. The lake gives over sixty miles straightaway lake and stream fishing and on branches east and west as many more miles.

A few miles east are the headwaters of the Port Maitland and west the Lake. Have, both with quiet as to fishing as the Liverpool river and larger trout. The headwaters of the Annapolis river and all the streams running into the main river afford good fishing, especially the upper waters of the Miramichi.

In every town in Nova Scotia, the month of May causes a trout fever that nothing will alleviate with those who like the sport, but the wish of the fisher through the air, that tremble on the water, you want a fly, a fly pan, a sizzle, a smell of cooking trout, and satisfy your palate and the regions below. This will temporarily abate the fever, for a trout out of water and into the pan is worth a thousand dollars to a tourist to Nova Scotia. If a tourist to Nova Scotia has a touch of this fever he will find in every town some one to sympathize with him. It is hardly necessary to ask what to bring. A rod and flies, a rubber mackintosh and blankets, woolen clothing, and old clothes. With two sets of each of the old clothes to be washed, getting wet or wading knee deep all day will do no harm if a change to dry things is made at once on returning to camp or hotel in the evening. Other things wanted can be found in Nova Scotia, that is, in the towns, in canoes, and men to assist or go with you. Professional guides of Adirondack factotums are not always at hand. It is better to take the level of the people as you find them and I speak as a Nova Scotian; if it is not satisfactory it lies at the door of your own bad luck.

The usual length of a fishing trip to Nova Scotia is four to seven days. That is to say, a trip to the woods, within reach of every town is a day's fishing and one pound trout can be had. The following are trips in which the writer has participated. Sept. 10, two hours' fishing, two rods, eight dozen three-fourths to one pound trout. Same time and place following year, three rods, twenty-five dozen. May, five days' trip, three days' fishing 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., each day, two rods, twenty-five dozen and as many more trout could have been caught. One half of these fish were one-pound trout. The largest weighed one and three-fourths pounds.

The trout in western Nova Scotia are not large, going occasionally to three pound fish, but they are gamey. They often jump clear of the water, take the flies on the down turn to their native element. A one and one-half pound trout given in heavy running water will give an experienced fisherman all the sport he wants, particularly if it is taken in the fall. For early spring and September fishing, my choice of time of day to fish is 11 a. m. to two p. m. In summer months early in the morning as soon as the mist is off the water, and, passing through mid-day, begin the evening fishing after 4 p. m. Take things easy and enjoy life in the woods. Very good roads run in all directions and carriage hire is not expensive. By road, one can generally get within a mile or two of the fishing ground, out of sight perhaps of civilization, but in a country of clear lakes, a land filled with running water and magnificent lakes, an atmosphere that carries with it always a touch of ozone and a smell of the sea. Today what Longfellow said of the Acadians is applicable in its fullest measure, 'There the richest was poor and the poorest lived in abundance.'

NOW DR. IRVING. Sir Henry Delivers the Rede Lecture at Cambridge. LONDON, June 17.—The degree of LL.D. was conferred by Cambridge university on Wednesday upon Sir Henry Irving, who delivered his inaugural address as Rede lecturer at Cambridge, in which office he has become the successor of John Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, Thomas Carlyle and other eminent men of letters. Irving's subject was 'The Theatre in Relation to the State.' He argued that the theatre, being a means of spreading knowledge, its scope in respect of working upon the human mind deserves encouragement by the state and municipalities.

PAINT for Everybody

And for everything under the sun. Every home has need of paint. Each kind of THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS is specially suited to some home use—either outside or inside. It's knowing the right kind of paint, and putting it on the right place that makes painting a success. Tell us what you want to paint, and we'll tell you the right kind to use. A book about painting free. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS, 100 Canal St., Cleveland, 27 Washington Street, New York. 2929 Stewart Avenue, Chicago, 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC A Liberal M. P. Gets Dominion Policemen Badly Battered.

Government Sent a Dozen Men to Subdue Five Hundred Strikers. The Anglican Synod on Divorce—Lord Harris is No Longer Traffic Manager of the I. C. R.

OTTAWA, June 17.—The deputy postmaster general has about completed arrangements for decentralizing the dead letter branch at Ottawa. The staff have been arranged for Ottawa, Toronto, Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg and Victoria.

Of the three seats vacated Mr. Yoc, M. P., will get one in Prince Edward Island shortly, leaving a vacancy in Manitoba, caused by Mr. Sutherland's absence of two sessions, and one in Ontario, to be struggled for.

Mr. Murphy—His daughter Julia is coming out next season. Mrs. O'Donnell—Shure, O! didn't know she was in jail. What was she sent up for? It is not our failures that ruin us, but our fear and tardiness in making new beginnings after failure.

THE GREATEST Horse Remedy IN THE WORLD. Every Horseman should have "Tuttle's Elixir." Not simply guaranteed to cure in the advertisement, but backed up by a standing order of \$100 toward every failure. If it won't cure your horse of Colic, Curly, Spasms, Stomach, and Kidney Aches, Rheumatism, and all other ailments, you will receive the above reward. Use and endorsed by Adams Express Co. Sample free for three-cent stamps to pay postage.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 8th, 1897. Dr. S. A. Tuttle, I have much pleasure in recommending your Horse Elixir to all interested in horses. I have used it for several years and have found it to be all I represented. I have used it on my running horse and also on my leading Stallion "Special Breed." He has been cured of all ailments and is undoubtedly a first-class animal.

EQUITY SALE. THREE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, on FRIDAY, the NINETEENTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, pursuant to the directions of a certain Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Bonville, made on the Twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1895, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Charles Frederick Pottinger and Mary Ellen Miller, James H. Miller, Joseph Margaret Osborn, Matilda Miller, Elizabeth Miller, George Miller, Annie Miller, Junius Miller and William B. Wallace are Defendants, with the approval of the undersigned Referee, the mortgage premises described in the Plaintiff's bill and said Decreeal Order, as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises in the conveyance thereto from John Pettigall and wife to James Miller, duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John aforesaid, in Book U, number (5) 870 of Records, page 107, and described as situate lying and being the lot of land of the said City of Saint John, in said German street and 'Britannia' street in said City of Saint John, and being the lot of land, having an area of one hundred and thirty-six square feet on the west side of German street and a fifty feet on the north side of 'Britannia' street aforesaid, and being a parallelogram of one hundred feet by forty feet, be the same more or less, with the covenants and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging and the reversion and remainder, remainder, and profits thereof, and of every part thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, right of dower, possession, property claim and demand at law or equity of the said defendants or any of them in or out of the said lands or premises, and every part thereof.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
 \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.  
 For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.  
 Special contracts made for time advertisements.  
 Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

**SUN PRINTING COMPANY,**  
 ALFRED MARKEHAM,  
 Manager.

**THE WEEKLY SUN.**  
 ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 22, 1898.

**THE UNITED STATES AS A COLONIAL POWER.**

The press of the chief cities of the United States is more and more taking for granted the future control by the United States of the colonies about to be wrested from Spain. The question is not yet burning, because the United States has hardly secured even a foothold in any of these islands. But as the Philippines are concerned, there is no certainty that the natives who are dissatisfied with Spanish rule are anxious for other distant masters. There can be but one issue to the war with Spain, but that issue may be long deferred. Some day must come to the victor nation the problem that has so many times been presented to Great Britain, and it will probably be answered in the same way. Even if it is considered desirable to withdraw from the conquered territory, it will be found rather difficult to do so. The temporary occupation of Egypt by Great Britain has developed into a control which is no longer believed to be temporary. The United States will be no more likely to abandon Cuba to self-government than England is to hand over Egypt to the Egyptians.

What will other nations do about it? Probably nothing. European nations would perhaps welcome the United States to the north, the advantages, the cost and the responsibilities that go with colonial expansion. Hitherto the United States has been able to keep clear of European entanglements and has warned all European powers from taking up new ground on the continent. The acquisition of exposed territory, inhabited by races that have no national affiliation with their new masters, would deprive the United States of the privileges and immunities hitherto claimed on this continent by the United States, as an isolated American power. The United States nation would take a place among the other powers and be subject to the same international responsibilities. Each accessible point would be a hotbed for the observance of the rules that govern European nations in their relations to each other.

**MR. FIELDING AS MINISTER OF RAILWAYS.**

Professor Russell, the junior member for Halifax, says that he cannot understand why the people of that town should have doubts about Mr. Blair's anxiety to provide them with terminal facilities. Mr. Russell points out to the liberal organ in Halifax that Mr. Blair has shown his good will to the port by giving Mr. Harris power to act, "and Mr. Harris gave us equal rates to and from Montreal with competing lines." Mr. Russell states that Mr. Blair has arranged for the construction of a wharf without waiting for the fast line, and provided for an elevator before it was certain that there was business for one. Mr. Russell continues:

"We then asked further that the I. C. R. should be better equipped. Mr. Blair might have feared the criticism of some economists even in his own party, who in common with some members on the conservative side, look with distrust upon expenditures on the intercolonial railway. Nevertheless he put the sum in his estimates, six hundred thousand dollars, I think in the amount, and it is no trifling sum. Then we said this must go on night away. The usual course of things with government works under all governments is to let them hang fire a while until everybody gets tired waiting and sometimes perhaps build them when their construction may be made useful politically. We did not want this to happen with us, and we asked that the work should go ahead without delay. Very good, said Mr. Blair, you are crowding me just a little, while I am very busy with many things, but I understand and sympathize with your anxiety in the matter. I will do as you say. The engineer shall go down at the earliest opportunity and the work shall be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. What more could he do if he were representing Halifax and dependent upon us for his seat in the house? I am sure I could not ask for anything better than the way he has dealt with us, and although I have no authority to say so, and may be mistaken about this, I understand that in his absence in England he is about to place Mr. Fielding in charge of his department, which is a still further guarantee of the good faith for he knew well that Mr. Fielding's devotion to the intercolonial railway could not be greater if he were our own representative."

Professor Russell's prediction that Mr. Fielding would be acting minister of railways proves to be correct. Let us hope that Mr. Fielding will show the same interest in St. John that Mr. Blair is said to have shown in Halifax.

**THE DRUMMOND DEAL.**

The Halifax Chronicle seems to be laboring under the impression that Mr. Foster asked for the postponement until next year of the discussion of the Drummond Counties investigation report. The Chronicle infers that Mr. Foster wished to avoid discussion altogether. The facts are much the

other way. Mr. Foster opposed the proposition that the Lister report should be adopted, or that a vote should be taken on it, without discussion. He contended that no action should be taken without debate, and declared that if action was forced on the house this session there would be full discussion, even though it should prolong the session indefinitely. The government organs need not trouble themselves about the want of discussion of the Drummond deal. The opposition is not likely to be silent about a transaction that would have transferred a cool million from the dominion treasury into the pockets of Mr. Greenfield and his associates. Nor is the senate likely to be silent over a case in which that chamber prevented the purchase at \$2,000,000 of a railway which is now offered, with many improvements, at \$1,600,000.

**BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.**

Mr. Blair's business management of the intercolonial is a worn out topic. He agreed to pay \$2,000,000 for the Drummond Counties railway, and when the senate refused consent he immediately secured an option of the same road for \$1,600,000, with a lot of extra improvements thrown in. He agreed to pay the Grand Trunk five per cent interest on the cost of all extensions and improvements in the railway, and terminus used by both roads. The senate would not allow this and a few months later Mr. Blair made a new arrangement calling for only four per cent interest on less than half the cost. Mr. Blair took over the Baie des Chaleurs railway to be a valuable feeder and a source of profit to the intercolonial. During the period of operation the road earned \$5,725, while the working expenses were \$18,678, making a dead loss of \$12,953. The road was a failure as a feeder, but a great success as a consumer. Mr. Blair employed a friend to investigate the conduct of intercolonial officials. The auditor general has not yet been able to get the vouchers for the commissioner's expense account, but Mr. Blair said they were all right and the bill was paid. Mr. Blair paid his friend Mr. A. E. Killam \$300 for two cows killed and three hurt by the failure of Mr. Killam to keep his own farm bridge in repair. Mr. Blair employed Mr. Harris to reform the effects and incapable intercolonial management. Mr. Harris' after a meteoric career as a traffic disturber, has himself been abolished by the same minister, and the effects management has been restored. What a great thing it is to have a business regime!

**THE TEACHER'S REWARD.**

Principal Parkin of Upper Canada College said the other day that when he went to Ontario he was surprised to find that there was not a position in the whole educational system of the province which afforded as good a salary as the lowest judgeship in the gift of the government. Mr. Parkin insists that the profession of teaching will not receive its proper recognition so long as this inferiority of reward is maintained. The same contention was put forward years ago in this province by Dr. Rand. The anomaly of which Professor Rand then spoke continues, though no one can quite understand why it should be so. The qualification for the head of a university, like those at Fredericton, Sackville or Memramook are certainly as high as those of a supreme court judge. If one of these educational positions were vacant it would be more difficult to find a suitable man to fill it than to find a successor to one of our judges—good men as they are. Yet, if half the salary of a judge were offered to a college professor, or half the pay of a chief justice were allowed to the head of a New Brunswick college, it would be regarded as a generous proposition. It will of course be said that judges get larger pay because they are taken from a profession in which the incomes are large. While it is not true that the average income of lawyers is large, it is a fact that not even the choice and best teachers are paid as well as a fairly successful lawyer. But this fact does not explain the paradox to which Dr. Parkin refers. It only leaves one more thing to be explained.

**A LIVERPOOL OPINION OF THE EAST LINE CONTRACT.**

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce, a recognized British authority on shipping matters, is not favorably impressed with the course of the present Canadian administration in respect to the fast line service. To begin with, the Journal says "the Canadian government blundered in tactics when they gave a contract to a firm who, although they have taken a prominent position in the exploitation and popularizing of the turret type of vessel, were not themselves in a position to provide the requisite capital for the fast mail service." Again the Liverpool paper observes that Sir Richard Cartwright "very ill-advisedly stated that the cause of the delay was the recent engineering strike." This plea is described "as a dangerous one, for

it was well known on this side at least that the boats were not even ordered, nor are they now, although the strike was terminated some seven months ago." The Journal of Commerce again speaks of the "short-sighted policy of the Canadian government in making a contract on lines such that even the association of men of the highest reputation and ability cannot induce capitalists to support." It is pointed out that the revised compact made this year by Mr. Doherty with Peterson and Tate, not only frees the contractors from the penalties for having failed to fulfill the terms of the first one, but makes it possible for the contractors to hold on and do nothing for another year. The Journal of Commerce is of the opinion that the British admiralty, which is a contracting party as well as Canada, should now step in and see that the matter proceeds from this time forward on business methods.

**MR. DAVIN.**

Most of the eastern members of parliament have taken the western tour. Fewer of the western men pay the eastern provinces a visit. But the most brilliant of the representatives of the greater Canada west of Lake Superior is expected to participate in the convocation exercises at St. Joseph college tomorrow. Last week Mr. Davin was the chief speaker at a meeting held in memory of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. A year ago he was the Canadian orator at the Queen's jubilee banquet in Boston. Mr. Davin is a scholar and a poet, but not the less on that account an active, accomplished and hearty politician. He is a ready and aggressive parliamentary speaker, and performed yeoman's service for his party and the country during the session just closed. In this province, where nearly all the people are interested in politics, Mr. Davin is well known by reputation, and will be sure of a welcome.

**SAVINGS BANK INTEREST.**

Mr. Fielding has wisely concluded to postpone the reduction of savings bank interest to 2-1/2 per cent. The change was to go into effect July first, but is now held over until October. The postponement is probably due to Mr. Fielding's necessities rather than the interest of the depositor. It became evident that the withdrawal of deposits would be so large and so immediate if the reduction was made that the finance minister would find some difficulty in meeting them. But Mr. Fielding has asked for a vote of only money enough to pay two and a half per cent. He will find himself short \$50,000 on this account when October comes, and probably \$150,000 short at the end of the year.

The death of Sir Edward Burne-Jones follows within a little more than two years the departure of two other famous painters—Sir Frederick Leighton and Sir John Millais. The two others were successively presidents of the Royal Academy, and Millais would probably be called the most famous British artist of his time. But Burne-Jones was long ago described as the head of the romantic school of painting, and will always be allowed a distinctive position in the history of art in Great Britain. An Oxford degree in 1881 and the honor of knighthood in 1895 were the beginning and the climax of the official recognition in conservative circles of Burne-Jones and his place among great painters.

The government press is rather late in announcing the prospective appointment of Mr. Yeo to the senate of Canada. The appointment was settled before the election in West Prince, and was announced by the Sun at the time. Mr. Yeo had the position in his pocket when he took on himself the responsibility of the West Prince campaign. There were other men in Prince Edward Island who were after that senatorship, and it did not suit the government to have the appointment formally made until the election and the season were over. But Mr. Yeo has not had occasion to worry about the matter. He understood the situation.

The United States congress refused to pay the \$425,000 which was agreed upon between the late Canadian and the late United States government as a fair valuation of the Behring sea damages. That was two years ago. The nation has now paid \$475,000 to Canada, being practically the whole amount agreed on with interest. In addition, the United States government paid a heavy bill of expenses in connection with the arbitration. The minister of marine stated the other day that the original appropriation on it is accounted was \$75,000 and that they got a larger appropriation later.

**No Summer Vacation.**

ST. JOHN'S COOL SUMMER WEATHER, combined with our superior ventilating facilities, make stay with us just as agreeable in July and August as at any other time. Just the chance for teachers and others to take up the ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND and our NEW METHODS (the very latest) of BUSINESS PRACTICE. Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue. S. KERR & SON, Dalhousie Hall.

**BOSTON LETTER.**

**A Big Press Excursion to Broom Yarmouth and the D. A. R.**

The Canadian Regiment Formed at Chicago Will Probably be Called Into Active Service.

Many Provincialists in Admiral Sampson's Fleet—Crops in Maine—A Fair Trade Reported in Fish but the Lumber Business Continues Dull.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, June 18.—The opinion is becoming general that the war is good for all summer and perhaps longer. The Washington authorities seem to be impressed with the idea that an effective attack on Havana cannot be made until early fall. The president and his admirals have not as yet determined upon an attack on Havana by sea, their present plans being to settle accounts with Don Pasquale, the wily admiral whose powerful war ships are at present in the bottled-up harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Their idea is that as soon as Cervera is attacked, the Spanish will lose heart and the star of that proud nation begin to grow dim over Cuban soil. Once Cervera's ships are either sunk or captured and the eastern part of the island wrested from the Spanish troops, then a move will be made on Havana. All this is expected to require many weeks, and in the meantime an effort will be made to take possession of the island of Porto Rico, where the Spanish are not quite so strongly entrenched as in Cuba.

About 100 members of the Massachusetts and Suburban Press associations will leave Boston at 4:30 p. m. tomorrow for the steamer Frigate Edward for Yarmouth. They will accompany a few days sight-seeing in Annapolis, Yarmouth, Halifax, Kentville, Middleton and other points in Nova Scotia. The party intend leaving Yarmouth on Thursday next. As most of the pilgrims are newspaper men, account of their trip on their return for their papers, the trip cannot fail to be of considerable advantage to Nova Scotia and the Dominion Atlantic line as well.

The Victorian Diamond Jubilee Association, which was formed by British subjects, including many provincialists, last year, will observe the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne on Tuesday next. The British Charitable Society, Sons of St. George, Maritime Province, Scotch, Scottish, Welsh, and other associations, will assist in the celebration, which is to take the form of a big entertainment in Copley hall.

In a report to the state department Washington, United States Consul Graham, of Halifax, says that the Winnipeg industrial exposition association will hold its eighth annual convention at Winnipeg from July 15th to 18th next, and urges a liberal patronage by manufacturers and dealers of the United States as the best means of bringing American goods to the favorable notice of the people of the Dominion.

It is probable that the 48th Highland Regiment of Toronto will visit New York city July 4th, Independence day. A man of Gov. Tanner of Illinois has accepted the colonelcy of a recently formed Canadian regiment in Chicago. It is expected the regiment will be called into active service soon.

Twenty-five cases of eggs shipped from New Brunswick last week were forfeited by the U. S. authorities here for violation of the customs laws. When sold at auction they brought \$4.75 a case.

There are a large number of former provincialists serving in the army and navy in the present war. Joseph Martin, a mariner who was injured this week in a skiff on Cadmanara, Cuba, is a native of Sydney, N. B., and William Dunphy, who was killed at Guantanamo, had relatives in Souris, P. E. I., from which place his father and mother came to Gloucester. Besides George Phillips, a former St. John man, and George Charrette, a Lowell French Canadian, who distinguished themselves on the Merrimac at Santiago, there are dozens of former provincialists in Admiral Sampson's fleet. It will be recalled that at least two or three natives of the lower provinces went down with the Maine in Havana harbor. Myron J. Mitchell, A. B., of Kingston, N. S., received the honorary degree of M. A. at Tufts College, Medford, this week. Miss Isabelle J. Fisher of Grand Bay, N. B., was one of the graduates at Robinson Seminary, Exeter, in this year's class. Edward L. Smith of Worcester returned from Nova Scotia a few days ago, where he has been inspecting gold mines. He has taken 20,000 shares in the Bangor mine. He expressed the opinion that the gold output of the mine will be greatly increased within the next few years.

**MANCHESTER'S TONIC Condition Powder.**  
 A Preparation put up by qualified Veterinary Surgeons and compounded from the purest drugs. It is intended to be used in all cases of indigestion, loss of appetite, and general debility. It is a most valuable medicine for the young and the old. It is sold by all druggists and grocers.  
 Cure Distemper, Swelled Legs, Hiccoughs, Bile and Worms.  
 It is a most valuable medicine for the young and the old. It is sold by all druggists and grocers.  
 Demand the Best. Take No Other.  
 Sold by Druggists and Grocers.  
 For the faithful heart and true.  
 It is a most valuable medicine for the young and the old. It is sold by all druggists and grocers.

**LIFE'S DUTIES.**

R. B. Murdoch.  
 One by one the sands are falling From time's unrelenting glide; One by one life's duties wait us: Do we idly watch each evening Lie we falter by the pathway. When we should be striving on; While the sands of life are falling, Which, alas, must soon be gone.  
 Do we spend life's hours in gathering Shambles that must soon decay? Have we time to waste each evening That may nobly crown the day?  
 Life for every hour that's passing: Has some work for us to do; And a rich reward is waiting For the faithful heart and true.

**THE LIQUOR LAW AT ST. MARTIN'S.**

To the Editor of the Sun:  
 Kindly permit me space to answer an article that appeared in the Gazette of June 18th, under the heading "Injustice to the temperance party in this community and also to the people who are compelled to consume the liquor." I am well pleased to see that the public mind is beginning to be enlightened on this subject, and I am glad to see that the author of the free whisky party, as he styles himself, will take a walk on the streets of this beautiful village any evening, he will be convinced that the action of the temperance party here, in voting the liquor law, has been followed by very desirable results. The people are quiet, the streets are clean, and it is possible for a lady to pass along the streets without being frightened or insulted.

The author of the article has assumed the mantle of a moralist, and seems to take a dim view of the temperance party in this community. He has no confidence either in their word or their action. He has no confidence in the success of the temperance party in this community. He has no confidence in the success of the temperance party in this community. He has no confidence in the success of the temperance party in this community.

**THE EQUITY COURT.**

The supreme court in equity held a sitting on Friday, the judge in equity presiding. In the case of Oliver v. Lynde, an Albert county case, C. A. Peck on the 16th day of May last obtained an injunction from Judge McLeod restraining the defendant Lynde, assignee of William A. Copp's estate, from selling the interest of Copp in a certain schooner. Mr. Dickson, solicitor for Lynde, gave notice of motion to dissolve the injunction for the 17th instant.

On the matter coming up for hearing, C. A. Peck, Q. C., and C. N. Skinner, Q. C., appeared for the plaintiff over, and Mr. Dickson and Mr. Wallace appeared for the defendant. Mr. Peck took the objection that the affidavits and notice had been served too late, the service not being six clear days before the hearing. The judge sustained the objection and dismissed the application.

**STATEMENT OF MRS. PHINNEY.**

Statement of Mrs. Phinney in answer to questions asked her by David H. Anderson:  
 1.—That David H. Anderson never promised me any reward for anything I did in connection with his suit against Patrick Miles; neither did I receive any reward.  
 2.—David H. Anderson never held out any inducement for me to do anything. I heard what was in the daily papers respecting the same David H. Anderson not carrying out his agreement with me. That was false, as there never was any agreement between us. I was a witness for the prosecution in the case wherein David H. Anderson was complainant and Patrick Miles, defendant. Patrick Miles did call me out of the court and tell me to call my son George out of court and not let him be a witness for Anderson, as I was out of trouble now and I better keep out of it. Mrs. Phinney declares this statement to be true.  
 Taken and acknowledged before (Signed) HENRY P. ALLINGHAM, J. P.

**Invitation carding at Metcalf's.**

MacLachlan, A. Lauchlan, is a stock Sentinel.

**Fredericton Col.**

This city his office will reside here. Colonel will take the post on the 22nd inst. and will be in Fredericton on the 24th inst.

**At the Methuen.**

At the Methuen, A. D. Morton and Mr. Langford, V. Wright, will be in Fredericton on the 24th inst.

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A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

Principal Grant Tells General Assembly What He Thinks About Prohibition Question.

In Session Until Midnight—Report on Church Life and Work Precipitated the Debate Upon the Subject.

Hon. G. W. Ross a Speaker—Objectionable Phrase in the Report Withdrawn After Lengthy and Heated Discussion.

(Montreal Star, June 15.)

By far the most interesting discussion of the Presbyterian assembly meetings so far took place at last night's sederunt, in favour of the pretty well filled, notwithstanding the deluge of rain, and a large number remained until the close of the debate which, being twice prolonged by motion, did not conclude till nearly midnight.

The discussion arose over a matter involving the question of prohibition. Principal Grant strenuously opposing the passage of the resolution by the sederunt, and being supported in his contentions by several others present.

The meeting was next thing to unanimous, however, in favour of the resolution and Principal Grant's amendments were voted down amid applause.

The report of the committee upon Church Life and Work was made by Dr. Peter Wright. The report was a condensation of reports from all the presbyteries. During the first year about eighty-five per cent reported, but this year about ninety per cent had done so, and he thought this was unparalleled.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION. The temperance question was also touched upon in this report. There were hundreds of organizations for aiding in this work. The speaker then dealt for a short time with the question, saying that dominion prohibition would meet the case more than any Scott act or dominion act would.

Rev. Dr. Parsons moved the reception of the report. He thought that this method of combining the work of the church under one head, and presenting it in the manner in which it had been presented, was admirable. He spoke more particularly of the life of the church. The life which was needed was the life of power, the life which grew into enthusiasm for the work of Christ.

Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education in Ontario, seconded the motion. He thought that the home must be looked at as the spring from which sprang the morality of the world. The hand that rocked the cradle ruled the world, was an old and true saying.

They would know this year whether the sentiment of the country was ripened, as they expected it would be, after such long years of education. He did not sympathize with the general view that it was impossible to enforce the law of prohibition.

Principal Grant—Then with Walter Paul's permission, I will continue. Rev. E. Scott said he did not think it was good taste to be so personal in making remarks and he regretted to hear it.

Principal Grant—I regret that I cannot take lessons from such a master of taste as the gentleman who has just spoken. Then continuing, he said they had listened year after year to the views of prohibitionists upon this question, and he thought they should listen to one speech upon the opposite side.

PRINCIPAL GRANT SPEAKS. Principal Grant arose to move an amendment to the resolution. He objected to certain expressions in the report, and considered that the following quotation was an unjust reflection upon those who did not believe in prohibition legislation.

"If these reports faithfully reflect the present attitude of the country on this question, the outlook for securing the legal prohibition of this cruel and desolating traffic is hopeful and bright. But there is nothing in the reports to encourage apathy, but much rather, to stimulate our most earnest zeal. The church is none too well prepared for the strenuous effort that is now imperatively demanded of her. The traffic will make a deadly struggle to maintain its awful despotism, and fatten on the woes and miseries of man. But we can have no doubt as to where God stands in this controversy, and greater is He that is for us, than all that are against us."

His views upon this question were known, but he seldom presented them before the church, because of the irritation which was caused. He referred to the time when he opposed the Scott act, and when hard words had been used regarding those who represented the minority. County officers who were going in favor of the Scott act, and when it was found that any in the church did not believe in it the others looked askance at them. They now found it had increased intemperance, and other sins more destructive to the body politic.

Principal Grant then went on to show the results of the Scott act. Since its repeal, the arrests for drunkenness had fallen in Ontario from 4,700 to 1,700, and if statistics could prove anything surely it was that the license system was an improvement upon prohibitory laws. The Scott act was based upon the principle which was unworkable, and it failed in county after county. Much more would the prohibition fall when an attempt was made to put it into practice. It would result in a more frightful carnival of intemperance and of political and public immorality than that which followed the Scott act. He was glad to see the difference in the

spirit between that time and the present. Then the very galleries hissed the speakers and made an unseemly exhibition in the house of God.

The church could not afford to interfere in the high region of citizenship in this manner. It is duty was to cultivate the high moral conceptions of the people and not to employ a method of coercion. The prohibition question was a political one. It was now a fast ball between the two parties and the church could not afford to make it a tool of itself. Each party was afraid to touch the question and the church should be very careful also. There were public questions upon which the church should speak. For instance, the church should always speak against the sin of intemperance, and there were many other sins against which the voice of the church was not as strong as it should be. In the last Ontario provincial election there had actually been seventy protests entered for corruption and bribery.

A POLITICAL MATTER. The church could not afford to interfere in the high region of citizenship in this manner. It is duty was to cultivate the high moral conceptions of the people and not to employ a method of coercion. The prohibition question was a political one. It was now a fast ball between the two parties and the church could not afford to make it a tool of itself.

Why did not the church take part in the condemnation of this evil? If it was guilty of the sin of drunkenness there was hope for him, but the man who had bought his fellowman had made him a traitor. "I ask the question: Does conscience affirm prohibition? and I answer decidedly no. There is not a country in the world which affirms it. Does conscience speak in Canada against it? I answer, no. Does it in this church? How can a man ask such a question?"

He objected to the paragraph referred to because it was a reflection upon those who were opposed to prohibitory legislation. Some of the commissioners, who had been, according to Principal Grant a reasonable hearing, so far, now became noisy. A question was raised respecting the length of time Principal Grant should be allowed to speak. It was claimed that he had far exceeded the time fixed by the sederunt in the morning session.

The moderator ruled that as this was an evening session and Principal Grant was introducing a new subject, he had a right to speak as long as he liked. Walter Paul said that he would have a chance to reply to the speaker later on, and in the meantime he, personally, would be willing to allow Principal Grant to continue.

Principal Grant—Then with Walter Paul's permission, I will continue. Rev. E. Scott said he did not think it was good taste to be so personal in making remarks and he regretted to hear it.

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The Fallacy Of an Old Custom... Obsolete ideas should give way to advanced thought in an advanced age. There is an inherent dislike to part with old ideas or customs. When we outgrew our childhood and discovered that Santa Claus was a myth, we parted regretfully from this harmless tradition. If no harm comes from the perpetuation of an old custom there is no reason for its discontinuance. There is one old custom which smacks of the Dark Ages, yet there are many otherwise sensible men and women in the ranks of its followers. It is the time-worn custom of TAKING A SPRING MEDICINE.

Just as the good housewife gives her home a thorough cleaning at springtime, so a great many people treat their systems. And most of them need it. But why? Simply because they have neglected their health all the year. If nature's functions had been assisted, and her delicate machinery kept in good running condition throughout the year, she would meet the change of season in a natural way. Nature makes provision for this. It is daily, all-the-year-round health you want.

THE DAILY USE OF ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT will give it to you. It is Nature's great assistant. Take it daily and you'll always be in good health. There is nothing better to cleanse the system and purify the blood of any remedy. Physicians of the greatest prominence in Great Britain, Europe and Canada recommend and prescribe Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a blood purifier and system-regulator. It is the greatest preventive of disease known. All druggists sell it. Trial bottle, 25 cts.; larger size, 60 cts.

chese his own time for making his remarks and that he would accord him the same privilege. The report was taken up septimium as follows: THE RECOMMENDATION. 1. This assembly expressed profound gratitude to God for the abundant and faithful labors of ministers, elders, Sabbath school teachers and other Christian workers during the year, and for the divinely blessing accompanying those labors, as shown in well-filled churches, social purity, business integrity, willingness to work for Christ, and especially in the conversion of souls, and the enriching of Christian life.

2. That in view of the sacred and far-reaching influence of the home, and of early religious instruction, this assembly expresses deep sorrow at the comparatively low condition of family religion, and would earnestly urge and further, that some steps be taken to recommend or prepare a book of family devotion fitted to assist parents in establishing the systematic giving of the Bible to the religious nurture of the young.

3. The assembly expresses satisfaction that the Book of Praise has been so generally adopted, and hopes it will soon displace all other hymn books now used by young or old, in any of the Sabbath or week-day services of the church.

4. While gratefully acknowledging the growing liberality of the church, and rejoicing that systematic giving is on the increase, this assembly would urge all ministers and office-bearers to inculcate by personal example and exhortation, the duty and privilege of giving a definite proportion of their income to the support of the church, for religious and benevolent purposes.

5. This assembly desires to renew deliverances of past years, and believing that intemperance, declaring the general traffic in intoxicating drink to be contrary to the Word of God, and in the spirit of the Christian religion; that total legal prohibition is the goal of all efficient temperance legislation, and that the Church of Christ can make no compromise with the traffic in any form, and is determined to carry out its duty in this respect, and to carry the pledge in favor of prohibition by an overwhelming majority, and thus free the church from one of its deadliest foes, our land from untold misery and crime, and our modern civilization from its direct approach and shame.

6. The assembly recognizing the Sabbath as a Divine institution, and believing that a weekly day of rest is an unalienable boon to mankind, being essential to man's physical, mental and spiritual well-being, would urge all ministers and missionaries to give due prominence to the subject in their pulpits, and to exhort all members and adherents to rest by their example and influence on the Sabbath, and to guard against all encroachments on its sacred hours.

7. The assembly gladly recognizes the wise and helpful labors of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance during the year, and cordially commends to the hearty support and co-operation of the church, and further, that regret be expressed at the failure of recent attempts in the dominion parliament to protect the Sabbath from violation the sacred day of rest.

8. That each presbytery hold a presbyterial conference on the subjects embraced in Church Life and Work, at an convenient time during the year.

PRINCIPAL GRANT'S AMENDMENT. Dr. Grant moved in amendment to No. 5 as follows: That the general traffic in intoxicating liquor, and especially the indiscriminate sale of liquor in saloons, if accompanied by numerous evils, and in the judgment of this assembly, it is one of the worst evils of an enlightened Christian civilization to reduce, and if possible extinguish, those evils by wise legislation.

He said the whole object of every form of license was to restrict, but when instead of restriction, they tried to abolish, they only increased the evil. Cries of No, No. Hon. E. J. Hodgson of Charlotte-town, a man whom they all honored, acknowledged in his sworn evidence that the Scott Act was a complete failure.

A bishop in Maine said that in his state it was getting to be so that it was no longer a disgrace to be rent to jail, so great a contempt had they for law. Here the assembly expressed its disapproval by stamping on the floor. Dr. Grant asked for the commissioners to give a dignified hearing.

Mr. Johnston of Fredericton, in seconding the resolution, said that he would like to give evidence of the working of prohibitive legislation. There were sixteen places in Fredericton where liquor was continually sold under the Scott Act.

In a little village, just across the bridge there were three places running, and there was not a township in the county of York where there was no liquor sold. It appeared almost impossible to get any one to serve warrants upon offenders, because the sentiment of the people was not in favor of that kind of law.

He also said that the eight druggists where the liquor was illicitly sold in the Fredericton district, were considered among the most respectable people in the city. Mr. Johnston said he knew what he was speaking about. He then made comparisons of the city of Bangor, Maine, under prohibition, and St. John, N. B., under license, showing that although the former was much the smaller city, the street arrests were almost twice as great. In Maine, prohibition was an utter and absolute failure, and they were asking the people of this country to adopt similar legislation.

Rev. J. B. Mullin of Fergus pointed out that Maine had gone direct from the Scott Act to prohibition, which showed the confidence of the people in such legislation. Prohibitionists had not asked for Scott Act, it had been given them in place of what they wanted. At the same time he believed that the Scott Act had elevated the tone of the people. He then indulged in some carping at the expense of Dr. Grant, which caused considerable merriment. He hoped the resolution would carry.

Dr. MacVicar took issue with Principal Grant upon the point raised, inasmuch as the Scott Act was a failure, prohibition would be a greater one. He thought a strong reason why prohibition was a failure was that it was so limited in operation, that politicians were making this question a football, let them take the consequences. He dealt with several of Principal Grant's arguments and said that he was only too happy to discuss this subject. He wanted moral suasion of the kind which would go up to a man and tell him that he was wrong. The hour being up, it was decided to continue till the resolutions had been finally disposed of.

Hamilton Cassells of Toronto said that while he agreed with Principal Grant, that they should have a vote upon this matter, it should not be taken in the house. Votes taken in the church would not carry prohibition in any manner. He would like to know why it was that if the church was unanimous upon this question, that they allowed those who sold liquor to remain in the street, and that while he did not agree with Principal Grant in everything, he said he certainly was in favor of his amendment.

Walter Paul said he would like to know what the church was for if not for such matters. Dr. Grant was against many evils which he had mentioned, and holding such a position he should recollect, that liquor was responsible for most of these evils. The amendment upon being put to the vote was lost, and the resolution was sustained. The next resolution, No. 6, was then read. Dr. Grant advanced and said he would also have to object to the passage of this item. His first remarks were in reply to those previously made by Principal MacVicar, and a point of order was raised. The chair sustained the point. Dr. Grant then moved in amendment to the effect that the general assembly earnestly request their members to vote intelligently and conscientiously. Until the church as a church, had taken the position that it was a sin to manufacture, to sell, or to buy, they had no right to ask the people to vote as they proposed doing in the resolution. Dr. Milligan of Toronto thought it was an insult to the members of the church to ask them to vote in that manner, as it was to be expected that they would do so without prompting. Dr. Grant claimed it was no insult

to ask them to do what they should do and what so often was not done. Rev. L. H. Jordan seconded Dr. Grant's amendment, which, upon being put to the meeting, was lost. The other items in the recommendation were then passed without opposition.

THE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Interesting Closing Exercises at Netherwood, Rothesay. The Address of Mrs. Armstrong—Remarks by Archdeacon Brigstocke and Others. Ticket Agent Hamilton's remark that "there must be some great attraction at Rothesay today judging from the number of tickets I have sold," was fully warranted by the attendance at closing exercises at "Netherwood," the church school for girls at Rothesay, yesterday. There were over two hundred people present. Chairs were provided for the pupils and visitors. On the platform were Mrs. Armstrong, the principal of the school; Mrs. James Domville, Archdeacon Brigstocke and Rev. G. Hamilton Dicker. After the pupils had marched from the house and taken their seats Mrs. Armstrong delivered the opening address, as follows: Ladies and Gentlemen—We are glad to welcome you once more to our annual closing at "Netherwood," which is now completing its fourth year as a school, its third under my management. Though our advance has been very slow I think it has been sure. Our pupils enrolled now number 25—if in attendance and 12 day pupils. The school has never been in a better condition, mentally, morally and physically. When I first took up my present work, I knew very little about handling schools, but I had had a long experience in teaching. I have had a great deal to learn, but I have a very clear idea of what such a school should be, and what it should do for those entrusted to our care, and I hope we are surely, even though slowly, working towards that ideal. We call Netherwood a home school, and we try to make it a true home for our girls in every way. I think all will agree with me that the first requisite for such a happy home is a well ordered house, in which all the little details so necessary to comfort and content are attended to without fuss and worry, and in that respect and with zealous attention to the health of the household our Miss Binney cannot be surpassed. While I don't underrate a growth in knowledge and a high standard in all the branches of the course, I look upon the formation of a truly noble Christian character in our pupils as the highest result our school can produce, and to that end our efforts are steadily directed. But by most earnest work we will fall far short of the desired result were I not so ably seconded by Miss Fairweather and Miss Lyman, our resident governess, and I would like them to know how warmly I appreciate their work and influence in the school. Our girls sometimes think we are very strict, but notwithstanding all our rules they are bright and happy. This year they have been especially good and have given us a great deal of satisfaction. Now you all wish I would come to the prizes and tell you who have won them. Most of the prizes this year have been given by friends outside the school. Miss M. Daniel, A. C. Fairweather, Wm. Jarvis, J. P. Robinson and two warm friends who will not be named are to be mentioned, have been very good to us. Mrs. James Domville then presented the prizes as follows: 1st Class. Class prize, presented by A. C. Fairweather, awarded to Beatrice Armstrong. Highest marks for subjects studied, presented by A. C. Fairweather, awarded to Beatrice Armstrong. 2nd Class. Bible prize, presented by Rev. Allan Daniel, awarded to Beatrice Armstrong. 3rd Class. Class prize, presented by A. C. Fairweather, awarded to Florence Murray. French prize, awarded to Margaret Desbrisay. 4th Class. Selection prize, presented by Morris Robinson, awarded to Grace K. Hayward. 5th Class. Class prize, presented by A. C. Fairweather, awarded to Gladys V. Mitchell.

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NEW YORK

than a day's v after an une North German running slow l day evening, c ed Nova Scot Princess, twer Nantucket, dro wife, his oldest mate, another the ship's cool with three of aboard the E m crew were pic boats, one of the leg. The lost riam, Mrs. Me first mate; Ru old; Charles J Sanford Murri Those who es ship yesterday Lake, second m man; Alfred J nard Hansen, a sen, seaman, a donkeyman, b broken so had have the full u The Gypsum Windsor, N. S full cargo of p four minutes o in the sea whi which was com Two holes in a clean-cut ope dentation—sho pact on the st sowing and wit

At the last minute a half guinea was handed to Mrs. Armstrong to be given as a prize. It was awarded to Louise Peters for faithfulness in all school duties. After the prizes were awarded Archdeacon Brigstocke made a very pleasing address, emphasizing the point that he had on every occasion of the kind expressed his hope that children who were educated in Canadian schools would continue citizens of Canada. He was followed by Rev. A. G. H. Dicker, who made a capital address, and was very warmly applauded, after which the Rev. W. B. Armstrong and the Rev. Mr. Daniel, rector of the parish, made short addresses, both gentlemen congratulating Mrs. Armstrong on the high standard of the school.

Mrs. Armstrong made a fitting closing address, after which she extended an invitation to all present to visit the buildings and grounds, many availing themselves of the privilege. The following musical programme was carried out in the school room: 1. Chorus—The Primroses. 2. Piano solo—Rhapsody, No. 1. 3. Waltz song (from The Serenade). 4. Piano solo—Pieretta. 5. Song—The Bird and the Rose. 6. Piano solo—Fleurs de Lys. 7. Chorus—Nuttin'. 8. Song—Madrigal. 9. Piano solo—Mennet. 10. Song—Auld Lang Syne. 11. Chorus—Boating.

SURPRISED THE GAOLER. His Wife's Rheumatism Had Ruffled the Doctors For Years—Half a Bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure Relieved and Cured Her. Mr. L. A. VanLoven, Governor County Gaol, Napanee, Ont., writes: "My wife was a great sufferer from rheumatism. She was treated by best medical men, and used many remedies, but relief was only temporary. Reading of the cure made by South American Rheumatic Cure we procured a bottle and tried it. Half the bottle brought great relief and four bottles completely cured her. Its effects are truly wonderful."

WITH THE U. S. TROOPS. Extract from a letter just received in St. John from a member of one of the U. S. regiments on a transport bound for Cuba. In all probability we will be at sea by this time tomorrow, and not one of us will regret it. The time spent aboard this transport has been a time of deep misery. Our regiment and one battalion of another are on this boat, and we are added together so closely, the heat is so intense that some of the men are overcome. If we are kept being a healthy army to go to Cuba they will have one fit only for hospital care. It is not going to obstruct the way of managing the troops, but there does not seem to be much common sense in some of the high officials.

Southern Youth (at the piano)—"Do you sing 'For ever and ever'?" Master-of-fact Maiden—"No, I stop for meals."

Wilson—I saw a new rapid mechanical movement yesterday. Wilson—Can you give me some idea of it? Wilson—Yes, it was a clerk taking up an early closing sign—Chicago News.

At the instigation of the stopped, but ordered them to stop, but the only ch schooner above heavy rigging, the rail. This rigging three of the ur Hardy a minu shock when a the schooner's way through ropes, gained a Two others fou Mote Lake, w Clotea. "Put out a b cabin for his w mate's doctor. Already two o ed, in charge of officers, and re were thrown o sinking. Barely was struck heavy rigging, the rail. This rigging three of the ur Hardy a minu shock when a the schooner's way through ropes, gained a Two others fou Mote Lake, w Clotea. "Put out a b cabin for his w mate's doctor. Already two o ed, in charge of officers, and re were thrown o sinking. Barely was struck heavy rigging, the rail. This rigging three of the ur Hardy a minu shock when a the schooner's way through ropes, gained a Two others fou Mote Lake, w Clotea. "Put out a b cabin for his w mate's doctor. Already two o ed, in charge of officers, and re were thrown o sinking. Barely was struck heavy rigging, the rail. 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