

## Outdoor Games!

We have now a good stock of CROQUET at prices from 85c to \$17.00 per set. This game has come into popular favor again, and this would be a good time to get a set.

Our stock of Lawn Tennis Goods, Cricket Goods, Golf Goods, etc., etc., is also good.

We have just opened another lot of the celebrated Vardon Flyer Golf Balls.

W. H. THORNE & CO., -- Limited.



## Hammocks at Slaughter Prices.

No half-way measure, but a big, deep clearance sale cut. 20 per cent. discount. Customers have said our hammocks at regular prices were excellent value, and with these reduced prices our stock went last long. All made by "Palmer," the attractive, durable kind:

The 70c. style, now 56c.  
The 90c. style, now 72c.  
The \$1.25 style, now \$1.00  
The \$1.50 style, now \$1.25  
Many other patterns at equally low prices.

EMERSON & FISHER, 75 Prince Wm Street.

\$1.00  
a Pair.

\$1.00  
a Pair.

## A SOLID COMFORT HOUSE SLIPPER.

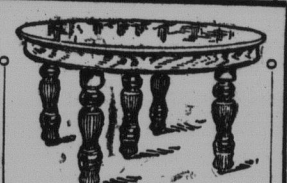
Made on a common sense last, wide toe, low broad heel, turned, one strap. Just the slipper so many have been looking for, but which heretofore has been difficult to get.

\$1.00 a pair.

## WATERBURY &amp; RISING,

61 King St. 212 Union St.

ELM  
Extension  
Table.  
Golden Finish.



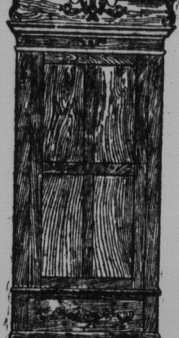
Top 44 inches  
in diameter, ex-  
tends 8 feet.  
\$10.45

## Wardrobe

(Elm)  
Golden finish.  
8 feet wide.  
7 feet high.  
One large drawer.

\$10.35

Our stock of Furniture is now complete. Our prices the lowest.



F. A. JONES  
60'  
(Limit ed)  
16 and 18 King St.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR SALE—A splendidly built, very handsome little row boat. For sale at a reasonable price. Apply J. O. STACKHOUSE, 57 Market Place, city, West End.  
TO LET—Self-contained flat. Enquire of M. J. WILKINS, 91 Haymarket, square.  
WANTED—An experienced kitchen girl. Wages \$10 per month. Apply at Carroll Hall, 71 Waterloo street.  
LOST—Between Paddock street and the Opera House, by way of Waterloo and Union streets, a horse-shoe stick pin, set with brilliant. Finder please return to V. L. MORRILL, care of James Robertson & Co. Reward.

Dr. James Hannay and Mrs. Hannay, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. C. H. Climo, at Rockingham, N. S. Dr. and Mrs. Hannay are accompanied by their niece, a daughter of Judge Hannay of Minnesota.

Miss Nellie McInerney, King street, east, left this morning to visit friends in Bathurst.

Mrs. James McKeown of Dorchester, Mass., with her daughter, Mrs. William Boback and family, of Boston, are visiting relatives and friends in this city.

## CLOSE TODAY AT ONE.

## Clean Sweep Sale of Men's and Boys' Suits!

We will begin on Monday morning a clean sweep of all of the Suits now in stock, the prices have been cut deeply, so as to clear them out quickly. You can get

GENUINE BARGAINS IN SUITS NOW.

\$5.00 Suits now \$3.95. \$6.00 Suits now \$4.95.

\$11.50 Suits now \$8.00. \$10.00 Suits now \$7.50 and \$6.50 Suits now \$6.00.

\$9.50 Suits now \$7.00. \$8.75 Suits now \$6.50.

These are all new goods this season's make and will be found up-to-date in every respect.

J. N. HARVEY, Tailoring and Clothing,  
199 and 201 Union Street.

## PATRIOTIC WAR ON OCEANIC.

Singing of British Anthems on July 4th, Resented.

New York Lawyer Denounces the Englishmen and Almost Causes Serious Disturbance.

NEW YORK, July 24.—With the coming of the Oceanic into port yesterday there also arrived the first news of an international squabble on the outward voyage, which divided the passengers into two factions and nearly resulted in a physical disturbance of a serious nature.

J. Power Donellan, a lawyer, with offices at No. 140 Nassau street, was a passenger outward bound to Ireland, and because of an alleged display of British intolerance on July 4, Mr. Donellan and his sympathizers resolved to have revenge at the concert held the evening previous to the vessel's arrival in Cork harbor.

There had been a concert on the American fete day, at which "God Save the King" and "Rule, Britannia," had equal place with songs of the western land. Mr. Donellan and his followers declared that they were annoyed by a continuous repetition of the songs on a day unsuitable from its historical rature for such a display of pro-English sentiment.

The Americans and Irish invited their English fellow travellers to the concert two days later. All went well until Mr. Donellan, as arranged, began to speak. Before he finished his remarks the officers of the ship had to pull him off the table he had mounted to avert serious trouble.

"I desire," he said before interruption, "to remind you Englishmen that there is one day on which you cannot with propriety sing 'Rule Britannia' and 'God Save the King'; that day is the Fourth of July, which is dedicated to the independence of America and to the banishment from shores of stern king of England and his flag. Our gallant ancestors watered the tree of liberty with their blood and cast out the English flag forever."

Then there was an uproar, all present took of the ship whereby he secured control of the ferry for ten years. Under this contract Mr. McSweeney was to build a new steamer to replace the Victoria, which was in a bad condition. The new boat was to be completed in three years, and during this time the Victoria and the Lady Coldbrook were kept on the run.

Then Mr. McSweeney built the Prince of Wales, which made her first trip across the harbor on August 3rd, 1860, the day on which the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, landed in St. John.

Immediately upon the coming into service of the new boat the Victoria was condemned and broken up, and the Prince of Wales and Lady Coldbrook performed the service. Both run to the Rodney slip, which had been extended, and the approach to which was deepened.

The Prince of Wales had side cabins on deck, instead of below, as was the case with the Victoria and Lady Coldbrook. There were four of these cabins, but between them there was no passageway, and persons wishing to go from

## FERRY COMPLAINTS OVER 60 YEARS OLD.

Interesting History of the Service Since Its Establishment in 1838. Troubles All the Time.

While the matter of an improved ferry service is occupying a prominent place in the public mind, the following brief review of the service in the past may not be without some interest.

St. John had a ferry steamer as early as 1838, when the first boat, the Victoria, named in honor of the late queen, went on the run. The Victoria was built in 1838 by Isaac Olive, the present inspector, being the grandfather of Isaac Olive, present steamboat inspector. She was about half the size of the Oceanungody and had one cabin, 12 ft. x 18 ft. In this there were no windows, but it was lighted by the stairway leading down to it and by a lamp in which seal oil was burned. This cabin was below deck.

The Victoria ran from the present St. John slip to what was known as Strange's slip, just above Navy Island, near where Colwell's fish store now stands. When the tide was low she was unable to make this landing. Later the Rodney wharf was repaired and the Victoria went to it, excepting at very low tide, when she landed at a side wharf at Sand Point, where No. 1 slip now is. Nehemiah Vail was her captain, and William Smith, late steamboat inspector, her first engineer.

Some years later a second ferry boat, the Lady Coldbrook, was built for the city at McLeell's yard, and was run by the city. At this time there were many complaints about the service and on this account the rents of the boats were leased for short terms and the service was managed by private parties. This arrangement, however, did not prove satisfactory, and after a number of lawsuits had been settled John McSweeney entered into an agreement with the city whereby he secured control of the ferry for ten years. Under this contract Mr. McSweeney was to build a new steamer to replace the Victoria, which was in a bad condition. The new boat was to be completed in three years, and during this time the Victoria and the Lady Coldbrook were kept on the run.

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The Prince of Wales had side cabins on deck, instead of below, as was the case with the Victoria and Lady Coldbrook. There were four of these cabins, but between them there was no passageway, and persons wishing to go from

one end of the boat to the other, had to walk past the horses. After about ten years, as dissatisfaction with the service continued, the common council decided to build the present Oceanungody. She was begun in 1869 by Isaac Olive, the present inspector, who built her in Carleton almost on the same spot as his grandfather had built the Victoria. The Oceanungody was completed in 1870 and was registered on July 13th. She at once went on the run, replacing the Lady Coldbrook, which at the end of Mr. McSweeney's term of lease had been condemned. The Oceanungody was to have been ready in 1869 at the expiration of McSweeney's lease, but there was some delay and McSweeney ran the Prince of Wales until the Oceanungody was ready.

Then McSweeney wanted to sell the Prince of Wales to the city, but as his offer was not accepted the boat was sold for junk, hauled up in the slip in front of Allan's foundry in Carleton and was burned in the fire of 1875. The corporation had then only the Oceanungody for the service, but about this time the European and North American Railway from St. John westward, afterwards known as the Western Extension, came to Carleton and wanted to secure control of the ferry. This company got a 21 years' lease upon the agreement that a thousand dollars a year would be put into a sinking fund to pay the city for the Oceanungody, that three thousand a year would be paid as rental, and that a new boat would be built. In accordance with this agreement the steamer Western Extension was built for the company by Joseph Dunlop at Millville.

The railroad company ran the two boats for a time, until, on account of debt, they were seized by Collins Lloyd, at that time a prominent local dealer in the city. Mr. Lloyd maintained the service until the boats got into bad repair, when they were taken charge of by the city. Then followed a friendly lawsuit between the city and the Western Extension for the purpose of determining the ownership of the boats. It was decided in favor of the railroad, which afterwards made a proposition to give over both steamers to the corporation upon payment of \$21,000. This offer was accepted by the city, under whose control the ferry has remained ever since. This was in 1877.

The ferry service was looked after by the chairman of the ferry board, and by an official known as the ship's husband until 1883, when Adam Glasgow was appointed superintendent. Since then the boats have been under his direct control.

Among those who have been in command of the steamers at different times are Nehemiah Vail, Dennis Coghlan, Nicholas Stillwell, Isaac Stevens, Price, Welsh, McAfferty and Nice.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.

New Customs Amendment Makes Several Important Changes—Interest of Importers Favored

The new Customs Amendment Act, which has now become law, is a measure of great importance to business men. In framing the act the minister of customs evidently had the interests of the importer in view. An important concession to importers is that now invoices may be accepted in the currency in which goods are actually purchased, instead of as formerly in the currency of the country from which goods were exported. This will simplify matters much to importers, who frequently purchase goods in one country in the currency of another.

Advantage also lies in the enlargement of the time in which refund claims may be made. Formerly if there was an error in invoice or shortage in goods, or if goods were damaged in transit, no refund claims could be entertained unless notice was given in ten days from date of entry or landing of goods. This period has been extended to fourteen days.

A new clause provides that if goods are injured or destroyed in whole or part, by fire or other casualty, after entering a customs port, and while goods remain in custody of the officer of customs, the duties of the goods destroyed will be refunded. Formerly no refund of duty was allowed under such circumstances.

An important change is made which affects transportation companies. Up to the present time, railway, express and steamship companies have had to pay the charge for attendance of customs officers outside of official hours, and this charge has amounted to annually in the whole of Canada to nearly \$80,000. The expense of this service will hereafter be borne by the department of customs, an appropriation for that purpose having been voted by parliament. The companies will, however, continue to pay for the attendance of officers on Sunday.

"The government has power under the new act to reduce the duty on any article, whether a product or products of manufacturers, used as material in Canadian manufactures. Heretofore the governor-in-council had power to abolish but not to reduce duties. This clause will be distinctly encouraging to manufacturers.

John D. Purdy, Jr., has resigned the position of general manager of the McAdams Metal Co. of Canada, Limited, and left yesterday afternoon for New York, Chicago and St. Louis on a personal business trip.

## WATCH FOR THE COMET.

Borelli Comet Now Visible to the Naked Eye.

May Be Seen Tonight Near the Great Dipper—It Is Nearing the Sun.

The movements of the Borelli comet are being nightly watched with considerable interest in this city. The comet is brightening every night as it travels nearer the sun, although the effect of this brightness is offset partly by its increased distance from the earth. It will continue as at present, however, and will gradually grow more interesting until it reaches its perihelion, the point of nearest approach to the sun, on August 21.

The comet may be seen with the unaided eye and may be readily located because it differs from the ordinary star by being hazy and indefinite in outline or because it does not twinkle. It may be better seen, however, by the aid of an opera glass or a strong field glass. With either of these a small portion of the tail is visible. A small conical shaped mass extends from the head and tapers off to a distance of some three degrees. I am of the opinion that he tail is not forked.

The principal difficulty in pointing out its position in the sky arises from its rapid motion. Tonight, however, it may be seen, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, in the immediate vicinity of the Great Dipper, toward which it is now travelling.

Whether the comet will go between the earth and the sun is not yet certain, but there is no danger that it will come in contact with the earth. It is comparatively small in diameter and the tail perhaps 700,000 miles long.

MANAGER STAVERT.

The Bank of New Brunswick Man. Non-Committal on the Alliance Deal.

Says yesterday's Halifax Chronicle: "W. E. Stavert, manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, arrived in the city last evening on H. C. McLeod's yacht Gloria. Mr. Stavert registered at the Halifax Hotel and leaves for St. John this morning. Speaking to a reporter of the Chronicle last evening Mr. Stavert stated that his visit was purely one of pleasure. When asked what he thought of the proposal to establish another bank in the maritime provinces to be called the Alliance Bank, Mr. Stavert replied: 'Why it would not be another bank, would it? It would be one or two of the existing institutions under a new name.' When asked if the Bank of New Brunswick intended entering into the Alliance, Mr. Stavert became non-committal and dismissed the subject with the words that his visit was purely one of pleasure."

Geo. Waring, Jr., has arrived at the Philippine Islands on his way home from Japan. Mr. Waring was formerly chief engineer of the D. A. R. str. Prince Rupert, but is now chief of the str. Hudson, a tank steamer belonging to the Standard Oil Co.'s fleet.

## Men's Straw Hats.

Just received—the very newest New York styles in Men's Straw Hats—something entirely different from those shown at the first of the season.

Prices \$1.50 and \$2.00.

A small lot of this season's straws to clear at 75c. Former prices \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Anderson's,  
Manufacturers, - 17 Charlotte St.

Come to 44 Germain St., or Call Up Phone 1074

## Hardware,

Paints, Oils or Glass.

Screen Doors, from 75c up.  
Window Screens, 20c to 30c.  
Green Wire Cloth, 10c to 30c yard

J. W. ADDISON,  
MARKET BUILDING,  
open Friday Evening

## New Potatoes,

Green Peas and Beans at  
CHARLES A. CLARK'S,  
49 CHARLOTTE STREET MARKET BUILDING  
Telephone 903.

## Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Etc.

By auction at my Sale-room, 56 Germain street at 11 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, a m.:  
A general assortment of Furniture, 2 Upright Pianos, 2 Cabinet Organs, 30 yards Wool Carpet, 1 Fine Axminster Carpet, 2 Baby Carriages, Pictures, Silver Plate and Crockeryware, 1 Sewing Machine, Feather Pillows, Marble, Bronze and other Clocks, 1 Royal Art Range (with hot water connections), Ladies' and Gents' Rain Coats, Portiers, etc., etc.

F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

## Bay Horse, Driving Wagon, Etc.

On Market Square, TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, I will sell one Bay Horse, one Harness, one Driving Wagon, one Gun, Fishing Boat, Landing Net, Carriage, etc., part of estate of the late C. H. Wright. Horse can be seen at Ham's stable. Sale-room—56 Germain street.  
F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

## Dykeman's.

WELL PLEASED WITH THE SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY EXPERIMENT. We believe that if every merchant will do as we have done, that is, add Friday, Saturday and Monday's sales together for the last three weeks and compare them with the corresponding days a year ago—he will find that he has not lost anything by closing his store on Saturday at one o'clock. We have found that our sales this year are 25 per cent. ahead of last year, that is in figuring it in the way we have, and we believe it is a fair way to prove there is nothing lost to the merchants. Viewing it from the standpoint of expediency—every one benefits.

There is a reason why people are coming to this store in increased numbers every day. It might pay you to enquire into the reason. Every dollar's worth of goods that comes into this store to be sold is bought under the cash discount. This is one of the reasons why our prices are lower than the other stores. Then we have a desire to see stock turn over quickly—hence the following prices:

## Children's White Dresses.

In the best of White Lawn, with the daintiest of trimmings, all at special prices. At 95c. A pretty Hamburg and Lace Trimmed Dress worth \$1.25.



A very Dainty Little Lace Trimmed Dress, with nice full skirt.

At \$1.25, Hamburg Trimmed and Tucked. Sizes from one to six years of age. This dress is worth \$1.75. Other prices run up to \$4.50.

Oxblond and Blue Short Linen Sailor Dresses for children of 6 and 10 years, at \$1.50 and \$1.75. These are just the kind of dresses for the holiday season.

## Ladies' White Shirt

Waists at 50c. each.

120 Waists at this price, come in two styles. One is trimmed with lace insertion and tucks and the other with Hamburg insertion and tucking. Both are made from good fine lawn and are worth at ordinary selling at from 75c. to 90c.

## White Shirt Waists at \$1.

The regular \$1.50 quality. They are made from fine lawn and are prettily trimmed with fine Swiss embroidered insertion.

## Black Sateen Skirts.

An even ten dozen of them to be sold at \$1.00 each. These skirts are made from a permanent finished mercerized sateen with three rows of dust ruffles, with cord heading on an 11 inch flounce. The cording is there to keep the skirt well distended.

## Hamburg Collars With Pretty

Tags, 25c. and 30c. each.

An entirely new style, can be found only in this store.

## A Few Tailor Made Suits.

WILL BE SOLD AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. They are suits that were made to retail at from \$12.00 to \$15.00. Your choice of any of them at \$5.00. These suits are well made from good materials, prettily trimmed and properly lined.

## Openwork Hamburg

Embroidered Collars.

A very special lot, worth 35c. and 40c. each, will be sold at 15c. each or two for 25c. These collars are especially adapted for the warm summer days.

## Remnants of Muslin, Prints,

Ginghams, Ducks, etc.

After a most successful season in this department a lot of remnants are being cleared out at tremendous reductions. There are waist lengths, lengths for children's dresses, ladies' wrappers, etc. Many of them just half price. Look them over and see what bargains you can get from the lot.

F. A. Dykeman & Co.











## TO LET.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or Three words for one cent each time. Payable in advance.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET**—At 111 Brompton street. Cheap rent. Apply on premises.

**TO LET**—From 1st May next that very comfortable, self-contained dwelling, with new kitchen, bath, and electric light, situated in the heart of the city, near the river, and close to the business center. Apply to W. TREMAYNE, 111 Brompton street.

## HELP WANTED, MALE.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or Three words for one cent each time. Payable in advance.

**Authorised Life of Pope Leo XIII.**—MANAGER WANTED. Trustworthy and experienced man to manage the sale of the book, and to act as the representative of the publisher in the United States and Canada. The book is a beautiful and complete history of the life of Pope Leo XIII., written by a distinguished American author. It is a work of great interest and value, and is being published in a limited edition. The publisher is a well-known and established firm, and the book is being sold at a very low price. The manager should be a man of high character, and should be able to handle the sale of the book in a successful manner. Apply to the publisher, 111 Brompton street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—A young man, 18 or 17 years old, to work in the retail department. Apply to the manager, 111 Brompton street.

**WANTED**—Three reliable men to distribute throughout N. B. and N. S. towns. Particulars on application. Apply to the manager, 111 Brompton street.

**ADVERTISING LIFE POPE LEO**—A beautiful story of a saintly life, prepared from the Pope's personal memoirs, from public documents, and from the most reliable sources. It is a work of great interest and value, and is being published in a limited edition. The publisher is a well-known and established firm, and the book is being sold at a very low price. The manager should be a man of high character, and should be able to handle the sale of the book in a successful manner. Apply to the publisher, 111 Brompton street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—Three reliable men to distribute throughout N. B. and N. S. towns. Particulars on application. Apply to the manager, 111 Brompton street.

**WANTED**—A boy to learn the printing business. Apply to the manager, 111 Brompton street.

**GENERAL AGENTS WANTED**—In each town for general insurance, fire, and marine. Liberal terms to reliable men. Write to the manager, 111 Brompton street.

## HELP WANTED FEMALE.

**WANTED**—By the last of the month a capable girl for housework. Apply 125 King street east.

**WANTED**—Capable girl for general housework in family of three. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock to the manager, 111 Brompton street.

**WANTED**—A girl for general housework. Apply at 111 Brompton street.

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THE ST. JOHN STAR is published by THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY (LTD.), at St. John, New Brunswick, every afternoon (except Sunday) at 10.00 a.m.

**ST. JOHN STAR.**

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 25, 1908.

**MR. BLAIR'S FUTURE.**

The question of Mr. Blair's future is provoking considerable discussion, both among his friends and among those who have not looked upon him with favor. Not a word has yet come from the ex-minister on the subject, and, waiting that, a satisfactory answer is difficult to reach.

Mr. Blair as a politician has never shown decided convictions on federal questions. His position has always been debatable. During his leadership of a coalition party in this province both liberals and conservatives have, on occasion, claimed or repudiated him. He was at one time almost a member of Sir McKenney's cabinet. At last he threw himself definitely off the fence into the liberal camp. Now, a deserter, which way will he turn his steps?

The most natural course for a man in his position would seem to be retirement from public life. But Mr. Blair is built on too strenuous lines for that. Anyway his action in securing an evening organ in this city to supplement the efforts of the Telegraph shows that he has no idea of retiring at present at least. But he has split decidedly with his party on the only notable question of policy they have brought forward during their tenure of office. Laurier and his associates in the cabinet are committed to the Grand Trunk deal as fully as Mr. Blair is committed against it. Unless the ex-minister recants shamelessly he cannot return to the cabinet.

Laurier announces that Mr. Blair will support the government in everything else. That is nonsensical. The government just at present is known chiefly as the supporter of the Grand Trunk deal. Opposition to it in that is opposition to it on the policy on which it will stand or fall. And Mr. Blair's opposition promises to be an active one. Further than that, the treatment accorded him by his late colleagues has evidently aroused in Mr. Blair a spirit of resentment that will influence him as strongly against a reconciliation with them as his original reasons for separation, whatever they were.

Just at present his position is that of a free lance against the government, having in his course the cordial support of the opposition. He cannot turn back. Will he stay where he is or will he try to enter into closer affiliation with those who are now standing beside him in his fight against a calamitous and corrupt deal? If he should pursue the latter course will he be welcomed? Will one instance of grace be deemed sufficient to cover a multitude of grievous errors? There are many who would give a good deal to have these questions answered.

**RISE IN MORAL STANDARDS.**

George Horace Lorimer in the Saturday Evening Post takes issue with the pessimistic regarding the trend of American national life. This is his plea.

Why do so many of our conspicuous thinkers and speakers lose their sense of proportion when they discuss our national life? It is no new thing for the rich to be luxurious, the reckless to be prodigal, the adventurous to gamble and the idle to toll at dissipation. These phenomena, always to be found in any community, are important only when the dominant class is dominated by them.

In Europe the dominant classes are the conspicuous. In leisure classes, not so in America. With us the dominant class is the vast body of steady workers, independent and always sufficiently assertive in public affairs in our crises. In this class how much less gambling and dissipation there is than formerly. And certainly its moral standards must be rising, since for the first time in history there is talk of scrutinizing the sources of wealth.

In the glorious days of the fathers, in Puritan England, who thought of looking askance at fortunes made by dealing in the vilest liquors and by slave-trading? What criticized fortune of our day was made in a way comparable to that hideous traffic in bodies and souls?

So, in America of today contains a better people than ever before—the splendid product of a free democracy and the producers of a more splendid democracy to come. It is shallow to fancy that the offensive classes are retreating, as they would were they dominant. On the contrary, they are sloughing from it. Let us not exaggerate them, but let us do all in our power to expedite them.

**MR. BLAIR'S CONTENTIONS.**

There is a rumor that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is trying to induce Mr. Blair to return to the cabinet, and that he has offered to modify the railway scheme to make it more in accord with Mr. Blair's views. In order to meet the view of Mr. Blair it will be necessary:

To abandon the road from Quebec to Moncton.

To give up the idea of government construction of the railway from Quebec to Winnipeg.

To postpone all action in regard to construction over the route selected until a careful survey has been made.

To arrange for the payment by the Grand Trunk company to the government of a proportion of the profits of the railway as some return for the guarantee.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made these modifications not much will be left of his scheme.

## UNPUNCTUATED SUPPORT.

There is a newspaper called Events, published in Campbellton, the loyalty of which to Mr. Blair rises far superior even to the deference usually considered due to English composition. The following paragraph is the peroration of a lengthy editorial breathlessly condemning the proposition to parallel the I. C. R. through New Brunswick:

We would hope that in another decade there would be need of either a double track of the I. C. R., or a new line, but more probably the C. P. R. will soon double track, but at present with an eastern government line already built, but not only that, it is in first class readiness for the heaviest of trade some of our Liberal friends are promoting and are speculating on that which the people are not either asking for or in the immediate future in need of.

This is about as intelligible as Mr. Blair's position.

Newspaper men are growing appreciative of each other. The Sun nominates Senator Ellis of the Globe for minister of railways; the Telegraph advocates the candidacy of the editor of the Sun for the title of M. P. for St. John. Perhaps some would nominate the editor of the Telegraph for some similar position of belittling honor, were it not for the fact that the editor of the Telegraph is a man who might be tomorrow or the next day.

The Manitoba Free Press, the leading liberal newspaper of the west, unreservedly endorses the Grand Trunk deal as supported by the government. It considers the proposal in the best interests of the Dominion. In other words, it thinks that competition between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific will lower the freight on grain and increase the profits of the western farmer. That the rest of Canada pays heavily for this advantage is a matter of little importance.

**SATURDAY SERMONETTE.**

**HARMFUL CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.**

Churches are the most useful and important buildings in any community. Ministers are the most useful citizens in any community, and yet there are "churches and churches" and "ministers and ministers."

In any church there are disaffected members, just as there are disgruntled men in all political parties. Time seems to have attached themselves to political party not for the good of their country, or for principle, but for the spoils that come to the victors. And there are men who attach themselves to a church for what they can get out of it in trade, or social position.

Disappointed in their aspirations they are ready to cast in their fortunes with another church. These are the men who bring reproach upon their church.

Their minister has not paid them the attention they vainly required, and so they run the rod of the churches until they find a minister weak enough to bid for them by the flattery of his visits and attention.

It would be interesting to read the secret history—if an historian could be found—of the founding of many of the sects. Men who have not had the grace of humility they have so unctuously preached; who have not received the consideration, offices and emoluments their brethren have denied them, and they have gone out to found a sect, making themselves and others believe that they went out from their church for conscience sake, when it was only chagrin, and an unchristian unwillingness to submit to their brethren.

The minister or church that teaches the people that all others are wrong, is building much worse than he knows, for he is teaching skepticism. The minister who denounces other ministers and churches, instead of himself though he may be applauded by his ignorant hearers.

Bad men and women love to hear ministers and churches denounced, for it soothes and quiets this consumer to be told that there are others.

**CANADIAN TRADE WITH JAPAN.**

Hon. Sydney Fisher, dominion minister of agriculture, has arrived home after attending the Japan Exposition at Osaka. Speaking of the probabilities for Canadian trade with Japan and of the exposition, Hon. Mr. Fisher said:

"Of our exhibits, I may say that four took the chief position. By our system we were able to show what was the truth that Canada has made more bread and better bread than any flour on their market there. We had a bakery set up in the Canadian building and in this we had a fully equipped bakery at work. This bakery, operated by a Canadian expert, Mr. Jamieson of Ottawa, was actually run with Japanese labor. Our system being to secure all the master bakers available and these were given the opportunity of seeing for themselves what the flour made more bread and better bread than any flour on their market there. We had a bakery set up in the Canadian building and in this we had a fully equipped bakery at work. This bakery, operated by a Canadian expert, Mr. Jamieson of Ottawa, was actually run with Japanese labor. 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## REV. H. A. TUPPER, JR. ON RAILROAD WRECK LESSONS.

The Rev. Dr. H. Allan Tupper, Jr., preached on Sunday at the Fifteenth Street Baptist church. While on his way through Virginia on July 7 the train on which he was riding was wrecked, and Dr. Tupper, only slightly injured, aided in removing many dead and wounded from the ruins of the two coaches just ahead of his Pullman car. Last evening Dr. Tupper's sermon was suggested by his thrilling experience, and from it he drew some practical and pointed lessons. His text was from James iv: 14: "Ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For what is your life? It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little while and then vanisheth away." During the discourse he said:

This evening I shall depart from my usual custom in addressing you upon a thrilling experience through which I recently passed and my narrow escape from sudden death, and I earnestly hope that forcible lessons therefrom may be written indelibly upon your hearts.

On last Tuesday afternoon a week ago, bidding my loved ones farewell at the railway station at Charlottesville, Va., I boarded the fast express train for Atlanta, Ga., and one hour afterward, while we were dashing along at a rate of fifty-five miles an hour, we were hurled with a terrible crash into a freight train coming in our direction. At the time of the disaster I was in the rear Pullman car, and perhaps this fact saved me from great injury, and perhaps death. I was thrown from the window, escaping death, but greatly injured by cuts from the glass. One of the employees of the road, rushing into the car exclaimed: "Gentlemen, there are a large number of persons killed and wounded outside," and, dashing open the glass case containing the axes, he hurried to the wreck, followed by all of us. The sight outside was one never to be forgotten. The baggage coach and smoker were entirely crushed to the ground and thrown against the hillside, and the sound reached us of dying men and women.

I immediately went to the telephone office at the station some four or five hundred yards down the track, and, after telephoning my family that I was safe, I reached through the telephone a distinguished physician at the University of Virginia, from whom I secured assurances that doctors and nurses would be immediately sent to the wreck. Then throwing aside my coat, vest, collar and cuffs, I with several of the passengers addressed the wreck to the dreadful task of helping the wounded and taking the dead from the wreck. For hours this solemn service was performed, and when we left the scene twenty-three dead persons and eleven wounded were sent back to Charlottesville.

Without dwelling further in detail on this dire disaster, I would draw five lessons from it. First, the danger of delay.

Our train failed to start on time. It was late and this fact disarranged the programme all along the road. Over this trunk road having but a single track running from Washington to Florida, hundreds of trains pass daily, and if one is not punctual in its movements all are more or less thrown into confusion. Delay and lack of punctuality is not only a nuisance, but as all persons are interdependent it often endangers the well-being of many others. We see the disasters caused by delay in the home. Failing to have an early influence upon a child in parent's times finds that by this delay great disasters come in the boy's life. Very often brilliant prospects are ruined by lack of punctuality, but especially do we find wrecks in religious life caused by procrastination and failure to seize the opportunities that come to us. The Book of Books exclaims, "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation." "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." "Today if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts." And then the words of the writer of our text bears forcefully upon this point: "Go to, now, ye that say, Today or tomorrow we will go into such a city, and then we will dwell there, and buy and sell and get gain; whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For what is your life? It is even a vapor that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away. For that ye ought to say, If the Lord will, we shall live and do this or that."

And second, the peril of over-speed. Finding himself behind time, our engineer was striving with all his might to make up time. The track was down grade, and we were plunging along at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour. Frequently we reached sharp curves, but these did not delay the on-dashing train. On, on it sped, trying to make amends for past error. How often we see the peril of over-speed in our social matters. It is not too true that boyhood and girlhood is fast becoming a thing of the past? Too often parents encourage their children soon after they enter their teens to act like men and women, and we find frequently perilous results in our educational matters. How striking is the example of the young man who was crushed and is illustrated in the way children in our schools are frequently driven from class to class and grade to grade, and when they come forth with their diplomas we find frequently frail bodies and overburdened minds. Look if you please upon the business methods of our day. How men by over-speed are trying to amass wealth. Short cuts are made. Get-rich-quick methods are adopted, and young men entering upon commercial life catch the fever and feel that they must dash along at fifty-five miles an hour down grade and around curves by any means so as to make up for what they regard as lost time, and amass the treasures of this passing life.

Is our own country guiltless in this respect? We live in the greatest country under the blue vault of the skies. God Almighty has given us all the material blessing that could possibly be bestowed upon us. We are moving, as no other country is moving, toward the most brilliant career of posterity, but let us remember that while adversity has its thousands of victims, posterity has its tens of thousands. In our religious life we see the peril of over-speed. By over-speed pressure, and by physical excitement, making rapid progress, but great care should be taken lest we grow like the mushroom and not like the oak. In this age we are apt to make too quickly and decay too soon. Reserve power is better than spent power.

Then there is the folly of neglect as you well know at every railway station, there is one who receives and gives dispatches. The dispatch was sent the night of the fast express was twenty minutes late, but carelessly the conductor of the freight read one hour and twenty minutes late, and because of this neglect to study carefully the dispatch he was unprepared for our oncoming train. Thinking that he had much time for shifting his cars, all of a sudden he heard the shrill whistle of the express, and the next moment his engineer, our engineer and four other employees of the road with a great number of passengers were dashed into eternity.

Neglect is the mother of more calamities than perhaps nearly any other sin. It is not necessary for the farmer to cut down his fence in order to destroy them, but simply let him neglect them and they go to ruin. It is not necessary for a parent to destroy a child in a summary manner, but allow that parent only to neglect that child physically, morally or spiritually, and there comes destruction. It is not needful for a man in commercial life to act disingenuously and violate all the laws of commerce to bring his business to ruin; but allow him only to neglect it and he is soon done. It is not necessary for a politician in the postal or any other department of the government to openly and avowedly go contrary to the rules of the government in order that disaster should occur, but allow him to neglect his legitimate duty and there can be only one conclusion to the whole matter. It is not necessary for a man to be a liar, a thief or a murderer to be lost, but the word of God exclaims: "How shall ye escape if ye neglect so great salvation?"

Then, fourth, the fatality of disobedience. There are laws affecting railroad matters, and these laws must be obeyed; and because of disobedience fatal results often ensue. I understand that it is a rule that copies of the dispatch must be handed immediately to the engineer, to the conductor and to the switchman. If correct reports reach us, the dispatch was handed only to the conductor of the freight train, and it did not reach the others who, perhaps, would have read it more carefully. Thinking he had ample time, one hour and twenty minutes, when he only had twenty minutes, the conductor continued to shunt his freight cars until the thundering train was upon him. The poor fellow was a pitiful sight. Knowing that largely the blame of the death of many of his fellow men rested upon him, he lost his reason entirely and we found some hours afterward five miles from the wreck a raving maniac, and I understand that he is now in an asylum. If in the home circle the parent allows the child to disobey he may be sure this disobedience can only bear the poorest fruit. If controlling a small or a large business the proprietor allows his employees to disobey the rules of the establishment, there can be only one result. If this government of ours, after having made laws, does not execute them, and if her citizens who disobey these laws are allowed to go unpunished, where will be our civilization? There is one above us who is our Creator, our Preserver and our would be Redeemer. The decalogue has never been annulled. Christ came to fulfill and not to abolish the law. We are all subjects of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and He has given in His word His commandments in no uncertain tones, and He declares "To obey is better than sacrifice." "If ye love me keep my commandments."

"Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you." If we disobey the law of man brings about fatal results, how can we escape the most dire consequences if we disobey the merciful and just commands of an infinitely wise God?

And, fifth, the sympathy of humanity. In all this dark experience there was one ray of light. When the wreck occurred those who were not hurt only thought of caring for the dead and coming to the aid of the living. There was sympathy from all for all, and it was a beautiful picture to see the tenderness with which delicate women, who perhaps on another occasion would faint at the sight of blood, leaning over and bathing the bloody faces of the poor creatures who were in the agony of death.

Among the dying were Austrians, Italians, negroes and Anglo-Saxons. No partiality was shown, and it thrilled my soul to see two cultured, polished, beautiful young women of Southern blood with sponges in their hands bathing the bleeding foreheads and chests of two wounded negroes. Those of us who were uninjured soon became well acquainted, and as we took our places and tried to do our duty in this hour of need, we formed friendships that shall never die.

One pathetic incident I may relate: In the Pullman coach were a bride and bridegroom. A few weeks before this wreck, in a Southern city, they married. They were returning to Washington City after a delightful bridal tour. Fifteen or twenty minutes before the crash came the young man excused himself and said that he would go into a smoking car to talk to a friend. By his side his friend was dead. Upon him were the bodies of four dead men. He spoke faintly, telling us that he was badly injured. With axes we cut through the coach and took his body out. We found that he was dreadfully hurt, with limbs broken and died fearfully gashed, but who we laid him upon the grass a sweet smile passed over his face, and he uttered words something like these: "Four weeks ago, just before my marriage, I gave my life to Jesus Christ, and took him into my life as my Saviour and Redeemer, and in life or in death it is all well." Ah, in that trying ordeal what could give such heroism, such sweet peace to that man in the agony of physical suffering, but the consolation that comes through the Gospel of the Son of God.

And how often is it the case that in great calamities, like famine in India, pestilence in China, like cyclones in the Southern States, and misfortunes anywhere among the children of men, the heart of humanity becomes as one, and we are led oftentimes from these dark experiences to recognize the brotherhood of man, and if we are true, the fatherhood of God.

"Who'd have thought we'd live to see our boy in the legislature!" exclaimed the old man.

"Nobody," said the old lady; "but the Lord's will be done!"—Atlanta Constitution.

AT THE LONDON HOUSE

SATURDAY, JULY 25TH.

## JULY CLEARANCE SALE.

# Summer Cotton Dresses

To be sold on Monday 10c. yd.  
at

Next week, commencing Monday Morning, is to be the great clearing-up time in our Cotton Department.

1,000 yards of Muslins, Dimities and Lawns that were up to 25c.—to be sold at 10c. yd.

—ALSO—

## A Great Lot of Ends and Remnants.

Lengths for Children's Dresses.

Lengths for Ladies' Dresses.

Lengths for Shirt Waists.

Reduced to Clear.

## Sale of Flowers.

At one third and one quarter or less of their regular prices.  
All at one price—

25c. a bunch.

\$1.50 Roses for 25c. bunch. \$1.00 Follage for 25c. bunch.  
\$1.25 Roses for 25c. bunch. 75c. Flowers for 25c. bunch.

## Sale of Whitewear.

Underskirts, gowns and corset covers that have become slightly mussed during the season.

All reduced in price to clear—

\$2.00 white gowns for \$1.25. \$1.75 white gowns for \$1.25.  
75c. white gowns for 50c.  
50 white underskirts with insertion and lace flounce, at 35c. each.

## For Men!

A July Selling of Men's  
Regatta Shirts,  
\$1.00 Each.

An extraordinary line of men's regatta shirts, in the most stylish designs.

New soft front shirts, \$1.00 each.

New short bosom shirts, \$1.00 each.

Soft front with collar attached.

## The New "Golf" Corset.

A very pretty new style of girdle corset that has taken great hold on the popular fancy in Toronto and Montreal. We have secured the sole agency for St. John and feel sure everyone will be interested in seeing them.

The "golf" corset is a narrow girdle of very neat proportion, and, instead of lacing, it laps over at back and is tied around waist with a white satin ribbon.

The "golf" corset is an American idea, giving the most perfect ease, while still retaining the present fashionable figure.

"Golf" corsets are sold at one price—white or grey—

\$1.25 each.

F. W. DANIEL & CO.,  
London House, Charlotte St.

## Woman's World.

### WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

(Delineator).

The shops have never before been so generous in their display of elaborate trills and adornments, and the woman who loves these purely feminine accessories will rejoice; at the same time the devotee of smart severity in dress may find the shining touches to which she inclines. The high linen collar is revived and shows various modifications that will find favor with those who affect tailor styles. Some of the new high turn-over linen collars are ornamented with woven-in dots in color or white, of embroidery, or perhaps double of single rows of hem-stitching about the edge. The low, rolling Byron collar is smart worn with an outing costume, while there is a new and extremely narrow turn-over collar that is very comfortable. A novel collar that has attained popularity is a stiff clerical band fastened with two studs at the back. The distinctive feature of this severe collar is the tie that accompanies it. Long scarfs of silk crepe or linen gauze are the prevailing fashion, and their success lies in the manner in which they are tied.

There are beautiful stocks of heavy washing materials, with medallions of lace let in, embroidered designs and fancy stitching for ornamentation; others are relieved from plainness by a line of narrow piping in color about the edge. Pearl buttons or studs are used to fasten some of the daintiest of these.

To be up to date in every detail, the belt should match the stock or collar. There are narrow stitched belts of linen or silk, with simple metal buckle fastenings, that have rivalled those of leather. The black patent-leather belt with brass or leather-covered buckle is always a popular style, and its adaptability to different costumes makes it a wise selection. A new belt, especially becoming to tall, slender figures, is made of soft, unlined pliable leather and is suggestive of the ribbon girdle. These belts are in green, white, bright red and black morocco and are held high in front by a large square leather-covered buckle, or a three strap harness buckle.

Sashes, girdles, corsage bows, rosettes, ribbons, flowers and ribbon trimmings of all kinds are seen, and many quaint fashions re-appear, the narrow band of black velvet ribbon worn around the throat and fastened with a jewelled ornament being the most effective. Another revival is the bracelet of black velvet worn about the left wrist. Garlands of ribbon flowers are arranged on white and delicate colored evening dresses, and flower chains made entirely of tiny blossoms, such as forget-me-nots or violets, strung on a fine wire are a pretty novelty. While the transparent collar of lace, faggoting, etc., has taken the place of the ribbon stock, ribbon sashes and girdles are of more importance than they have been for many seasons, and a variety of these pretty conceits is essential to a complete summer outfit.

A picturesque low hat made of white chip straw has the brim finished with black velvet and a broad band of the velvet around the crown. Loops of velvet are brought over each side of the brim and underneath, and a black feather tipped with white is arranged at each side under the brim, the ends falling on the hair. This hat might be worn with white costumes and would be especially pleasing with a black and white gown.

A dainty little afternoon hat is made of Irish lace over a tricorn frame, and the only trimming is a bunch of white ostrich tips arranged at the left side. The edge of the brim is finished with a narrow band of cord of black velvet and a pearl pin is thrust through the brim in front, an unusually stylish effect resulting.

One of the most attractive hats is made of pale pink coarse straw in low crowned and broad brimmed shape; a wreath of pink roses encircles the crown and trailing buds and ends at the back.

There is a wealth of variety in stockings, but for ordinary wear those of conservative tastes will choose black gauze line or black silk.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Children's white dresses often get badly stained with fruit in the summer time. The worst stains may be removed in the following manner: Dissolve a large but not heaping tablespoonful of chloride of lime in an eight-ounce pint of water. Soak the garment in the solution, squeezing it occasionally. In twenty-four hours or less, according to the extent of the stain, the garment will be quite clean.

Put flowers should be placed in the refrigerator over night. In the morning cut the stems about an inch, and put fresh cool water in vases. Do not sprinkle them, as a rule, although roses do not seem to be injured that way.

When lemon juice or other acid has made a white spot on a colored fabric, try applying ammonia to neutralize the same. Rub with a little chloroform, after which the original color should return as bright as ever.

Put away silk waists and ribbons wrapped in brown paper instead of white. If the silk is white, blue paper should be used to prevent yellowing.

Feather pillows, if the covers are quite clean, are benefited by leaving out in a summer rain, afterwards sunning them for several days on the clothes-line. Down quills may be treated similarly without the slightest danger of injury. There will be some shrinkage.

Common tacks are useful for cleaning carafes and bottles. Put a few of these—broken ones will do—in the bottle with a little sawy water and shake briskly. The sharp edges will scrape off all the stains.

Panages are used most effectively for table decoration. Most people make the mistake of picking flowers without any foliage. Almost all flowers need their own leaves, and the pansy is no exception to the rule. Break off as much of the original spray as the plant will suffer, bringing flowers, buds, and leaves into the bouquet.

Thus treated, panicles mass beautifully in low glass dishes.

### A GOOD SWEET PICKLE.

This will answer for most fruits. To a gallon of best cider vinegar allow five pounds of light brown sugar, or if you can get it, stir in four pounds of brown sugar, two ounces of cloves and seven pounds of fruit. Do this every third day for four times; then put up in jars and at any sign of fermentation reheat the syrup and again pour over the fruit.

**SPLICED CURRANTS.**  
For four pounds of currants, take four pounds of brown sugar, a trifle less than two tablespoonfuls of cloves, the same quantity of cinnamon, boil two hours, then add one pint of vinegar and boil fifteen minutes. Grapes may be prepared in the same manner by first removing the seeds as for preserves. Add a trifle of cayenne.

**SPLICED BLACKBERRIES.**  
Heat together five pounds of fine berries which have been thoroughly washed, two pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls each of ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice; when they come to the boil skim out the fruit and boil the syrup one hour, return the fruit, boil fifteen minutes and can in Mason's cans.

**SPLICED CHERRIES.**  
To seven pounds of cherries allow one pint of vinegar and four pounds of sugar. Mix half an ounce of ginger root, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, two teaspoonfuls of allspice, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of ground mace, tie in a piece of cheese cloth and put all in a preserving kettle with the sugar and the vinegar. When it boils add the cherries and boil for half an hour, then pour carefully into a jar. The next morning drain the vinegar from the fruit, heat it again and pour it over the cherries. Do this three or four days in succession, the last time boiling the juice down to just enough to cover the fruit. Add the fruit, let come to a boil and can.

**SPLICED PEACHES.**  
Peel large peach but do not pit them. To six pounds of fruit take three and a half of sugar, one quart of vinegar, and one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves tied in a bag. Boil slowly for an hour, in a porcelain kettle, and can in Mason's cans. Apples may be spiced in the same way.

**PICKLED PLUMS.**  
For eight pounds of fruit take four pounds of granulated sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce of cinnamon and one of cloves; acid the fruit with sugar and spices together; skin and pour boiling hot over the fruit, and let it stand three days; pour over the syrup, scald and skin, and pour over again, and continue this process every three days until they have been scalded three times. The plums should be picked with a needle before dropping into the syrup to prevent the bursting of the skin.

**PINAPPLE PICKLE.**  
Slice the pineapple very thin and pour over it a syrup made of two pounds of granulated sugar to a pint of vinegar, with spices of cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Next morning drain off the syrup, boil up again, and pour over the fruit. Repeat this twice again. Ripe watermelon, ripe cucumber and watermelon are pickled in the same manner. The rind is cut in thick oblong pieces and the outer skin shaven off.

**CHERRY PICKLES.**  
Take large cherries, before they are ripe enough to be soft, and put them, stem on, into jars of stone or glass. Heat the jars in hot water, and pour over them a syrup made with a pint of vinegar to every three pounds of sugar. Tie a piece of cheese cloth, a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, allspice and cloves. Drain off the liquid and heat to boiling point every morning for a week. Pour it, while hot, over the cherries which must be kept in a cool place, a dark cellar, or sealed in cans. If it is more acid desired use half the amount of sugar.

**PICKLED BLACKBERRIES.**  
Take three quarts of blackberries before they are fully ripe, wash thoroughly and add one quart of vinegar, and a quart of sugar, place all in a preserving kettle, and boil about fifteen minutes. Seal in glass. This is much nicer if spices are not used.

**FINGER TIPS.**  
Character as It Is Found Written There.

When a bevy of maidens would while away an idle hour, and foretell fate and fortune, it is not alone the lines on their hands that they consult, but the finger tips as well, says a New York Sun correspondent.

"Let me tell your future by your little finger," says one lively dame to her companion. "Give it a graceful curve. Yes, that is it. Now, let me see; you will."

"Marry a tall, dark-haired man who looks like a pirate, I suppose," interrupts her companion.

"I cannot go quite so far as that, nor tell whether he is the future he will be dark and practical, or light and poetical, so don't expect much from me."

The little finger that was held up showed that its possessor would be lucky in love affairs and constant in her affections. This was proved by its oval tip, with well marked lines near the joints.

Extreme delicacy of the lines of the finger tips, not weakness, but thread-like cushions, especially of the third finger, denote an artistic talent. When studying finger tips, or phalangeology, as it is called, the length of the tips above the ball of the finger must be noted. Unusual length shows that a woman covets power, and she usually gets it.

Very jolly and gay at times is the woman with the tips of her first fingers showing lines extending from one side to the other, absolutely unbroken, except by the cushion. The pointed or tapering first finger usually indicates one who is quick to grasp an idea and receptive of new impressions.

The pointed second finger, with fine lines, shows a decidedly optimistic; if very pointed, frivolous, fond of gossip, and on whom sorrows fond but little impression. She is as irresponsible as a butterfly.

The fourth finger, if ringed with lines near the tip, and quite pointed, indicates one quick at repartee, witty and diplomatic. If the finger is smooth, or

not lined with marks, or if it is square tipped and rather heavy, the possessor is fond of praise, nor is flattery unbecoming.

The square little finger shows one who would rather do a thing herself than try to show others she has it difficult to put the knowledge into verbal expression and is prone to say the wrong thing at the wrong time.

This woman loves luxury and is most extravagant. Warm thumbs show straight markings.

With a long and narrow palm, a skin of milk and satin and blue veins, a refined nature is shown, but no deep affections. Warm affections and deep feelings are indicated.

"Mount" at the base of the thumb is pronounced.

If the mount is quite flat, coldness and selfishness are shown. If it is crossed by many lines, the affection point in as many ways as the rainbow.

The mount of Jupiter, under the first finger, if well developed, indicates noble ambition and love of nature, and foretells a happy marriage.

From finger nails also are characters foretold. Small, round nails are associated with an affectionate nature; narrow nails incline to melancholy; broad nails are indicative of a gentle, dependent nature; crooked nails belong to quick-tempered people; long nails to those of a temporizing disposition, one who would hesitate "to name the day." These are nails of persons who have scenes.

Pink nails show indolence, red nails good temper, and nails abnormally pale a weakness that is both physical and mental.

In reading character from the finger tips, the proper way is to study the fingers of the left hand and to prove the reading by the right. A magnifying glass, by the way, is needed for this study of phalangeology.

**WHITE LINES ON THE FINGER NAILS.**  
German Medical Writer Says They Indicate Degeneracy of the Nerves.

BERLIN, July 18.—A medical writer in the Frankfurter Zeitung gives some curious particulars about the white lines which cross finger nails. These are signs of disturbance in the organism at the time they were formed. They often form during serious illness.

The proportion of normally constituted persons who have these lines on their finger nails is from 10 to 11 per cent, while 46 per cent. of criminals have them, 47 per cent. of the delinquents, 48 per cent. of idiots and 52 per cent. of lunatics. Sufferers from melancholia show a large percentage, but the largest percentage, 75, is among those who are periodically dangerous lunatics.

The writer comes to the conclusion that these lines denote some degeneracy of the upper nervous system; that they are not purely physical, but are connected with physical, moral and intellectual change.

**ABOUT PEOPLE.**  
Queen Wilhelmina's pet amusement is taking photographs. She goes about on foot, snapping a passing peasant, a group of children coming from school or a bit of scenery whenever an agreeable subject presents itself.

Mme. Rejane, the French actress, who has just finished an engagement in London, carries with her wherever she goes a pair of carriage wheels presented to her by the King of Portugal. The animals are of Andalusian breed and stand nearly 15 hands high.

A strange coincidence is noted in the death of Dr. D. M. Dunn, at Minneapolis, and of L. J. Dunn, at Tokyo. These were brothers, and both were aged men. They died on the same day of the same disease, and were buried together at Minneapolis. Dr. Dunn was a pioneer in central Kansas.

The first physician to examine the body of the late Governor Riddle, and later he became editor and proprietor of the Minneapolis Messenger, which was sold to Governor Riddle in 1883.

Professor G. T. Kemp of the University of Illinois has conducted experiments at Cripple Creek, Col., in regard to the effect of a high altitude on persons who have poor blood. He is being assisted by five students of the Champaign College.

Our fingers pucker twice each day and from three to four drops of blood taken out and carefully examined. Professor Kemp expects to remain in Cripple Creek for at least twenty days. A Chicago man who heard Congressman Bob Cousins deliver a speech in Des Moines recently is prepared to affirm that the Iowa man has Milesian blood in his veins. This conclusion was reached after a long and indulged in this wonderful oratorical flight: "It is the wall of American protection upon which the feet of industry and labor leaped out of the panic and disaster of 1896, waving the flag of independence and prosperity and independence in the face of the world."

Contrary to general belief the young King of Spain is quite muscular. He proved that to Professor Lorenz during a recent visit of the famous specialist at Madrid. The King received the surgeon. The queen mother was present at the audience, during which Professor Lorenz happened to remark on the wonderful muscular development of her son.

"See whether I am strong," said the King, and he proceeded to pick his mother up. Then he carried her around the room three times, much to the amazement of Dr. Lorenz and the embarrassment of her majesty.

**WANTS TO BE A KING.**  
PARIS, July 18.—The French millionaire Jacques Lebaudy, the son of the late chief of the French Sugar Trust, is tired of the commonplace life in Paris. He has equipped three ships with arms, ammunition and provisions and sailed the African coast comprised between Cape Bojador and Cape Jady.

This district is opposite the Canary Islands, and has been looked upon as a sort of no man's land. It has about 250 miles of seashore. On June 17 Lebaudy anchored in about latitude 27 north, and landed with his men and a battery of Hotchkiss guns.

The region is inhabited by various negro tribes and wandering Arabs. Lebaudy intends to found a city, to reduce the natives to submission and to establish himself as sovereign over a territory some 400 miles square.

The natives received the adventurous Frenchman coldly, but in view of the formidable guns and disciplined companies with which Lebaudy approached them, they refrained from any hostile demonstration.

Lebaudy has already occupied three points on the coast and will shortly march his troops into the interior. Lebaudy has about 400 men, most of them veteran soldiers, engaged for his expedition and pays all the expenses out of his own pocket.



# STRANGE AND CURIOUS THINGS THAT ARE ENCOUNTERED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF WORLD

## CANNON "SHOTTED" WITH FACES.



This snap shot with the photographer's "gun" has scored a bull's-eye to an exact calculation, and is just as effective in its small way as a shot from the big gun might have been in target practice. There is a man behind the gun, and a rather pretty woman, too.

The weapon is an 8-inch rifle, twenty-two feet long, part of the armament of the United States ship Boston, and the photograph was

taken while the ship was lying off Long Beach, Cal. Mr. E. O. Sawyer, of Los Angeles, was the man who made the camera shot and conceived the idea of taking the picture while looking at the interior of the rifle at the same time another person was looking in at the other end.

His photograph shows a sailor and his sweetheart looking in through the breech. The twisted appearance in the cannon is caused by the rifling.

## SCULPTURED "POSTER" OF ANCIENT CIRCUS.



Some remarkable relics were recently unearthed on the site of the ancient city of Arles, and among them was the piece of sculpture which is shown in the accompanying picture.

During the Roman era there was a splendid circus at Arles, and this fragment formed a part of its decorations. A chariot race is represented in the beautifully carved stone, and though so many centuries have elapsed since the sculptor did the work, the figures of the men and horses stand out as clearly

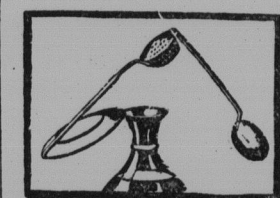
and as boldly as on the day when they were first fashioned. From an archaeological point of view the relic is of exceptional interest and value, as it contains a clear picture of the manner in which chariot races were run. A search is now being made for other fragments, which might throw further light on the subject, and as the circus was profusely decorated with pictorial work of this kind, there is good reason for believing that they will be found.

amused at seeing skimmer, ladle and plate come down with a rush on the innocent decenter. After a few trials, however, you

## Curious Trick.

If you want to amuse some young persons get a decenter, a plate, a ladle and a skimmer and then tell them that you intend to balance the ladle and the skimmer in the manner shown in the accompanying picture. Of course, they will be incredulous, but if your hand is reasonably steady you will be able to do the trick.

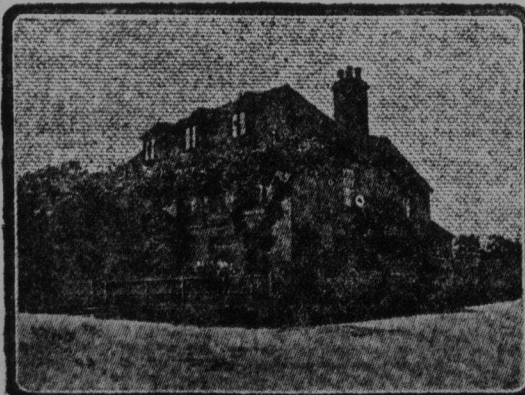
First, hang the skimmer by its handle from the edge of the plate and keep it in position by means of a small wedge made of cork. Next, take the skimmer and plate in one hand and lay the edge of the plate on the edge of the decenter, and then with the other hand connect the ladle with the skimmer and hold them until you find the exact position in which they will balance each other. The first time you try to do this trick it is quite probable that you will fail, and in that case your audience will be much



will become an adept at the trick and it will then be your turn to laugh at those who doubted your ability to perform it.

The common measure of road distance in Greece is the pike, which equals three-quarters of an English yard.

## WHERE DICKENS PASSED HIS HONEYMOON.



Amateur photographers in search of novelties in the pictorial line and scenes once the environment of historical or otherwise famous personages have discovered the cottage wherein Charles Dickens passed his honeymoon. It is a quaint, picturesque old dwelling, situated in the village of Shoreham-by-Sea, on the coast of Sussex, England, and not far from the famous Hill Place, the novelist's famous residence.

An aged resident, who knew Dickens when the author was a tenant at Gad's Hill Place, states that he and Dickens would often meet

at the same spot during their daily walk. "This was on the outskirts of Chalk," says he, "where a beautiful lane branches off toward the village of Shoreham-by-Sea. Here the brisk walk of Charles Dickens was always taken, and he never failed to gaze meditatively for a few moments at the windows of a corner house on the southern side of the road, advantageously situated for commanding views of the river and the far stretching landscape beyond. It was in that house he had lived immediately after his marriage.

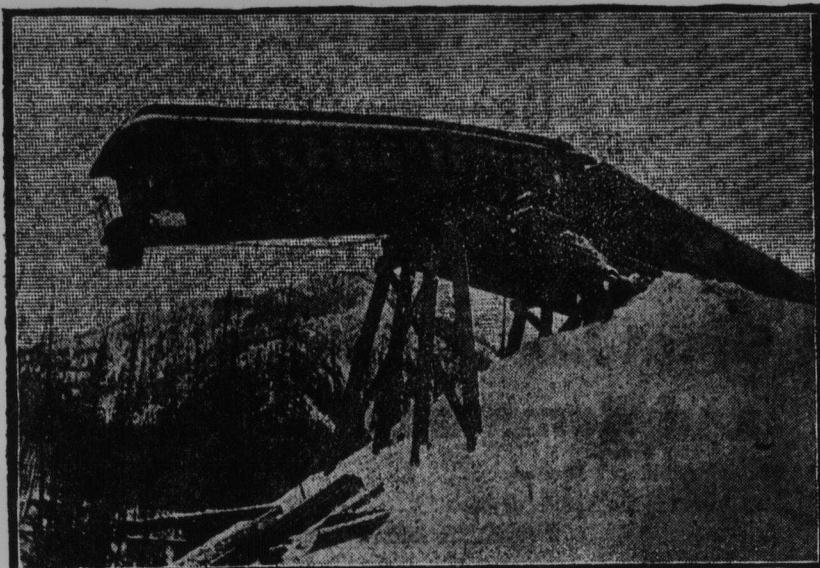
## REMARKABLE RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

What might have been a very serious wreck, and turned out to be one of the most remarkable catastrophes of its kind, happened during the early spring at the "S" bridge on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in Idaho.

The "S" bridge gets its name from its construction. It is 300 feet high, and spans a chasm eighty feet wide where the road climbs over the summit of the Bitter Root Mountains. A snowslide starting up the mountain side went tearing down through the narrow gorge with such terrific force

that when it struck the bridge it carried away one end of the trestle, on which at the time stood an engine, caboose and one passenger coach. The force of the snowslide separated the engine and caboose from the rest of the train and the two were plunged into the snow filled creek, eighty feet below. The engine, on which there were no persons, buried itself in thirty feet of snow, while the caboose, with eight occupants, fell headlong, as it were, into the snow bank, which served to break the fall so that not one of the

eight was killed. The passenger coach was held to the track by the coupling to the car ahead, though one end of it hung over the chasm at an angle of forty-five degrees. By clinging to the sides of the car and carefully edging their way to the forward end these few persons inside the car were able to leave the perilous death cage, which might have at any minute wrenched itself away and dropped upon the caboose, eighty feet below.



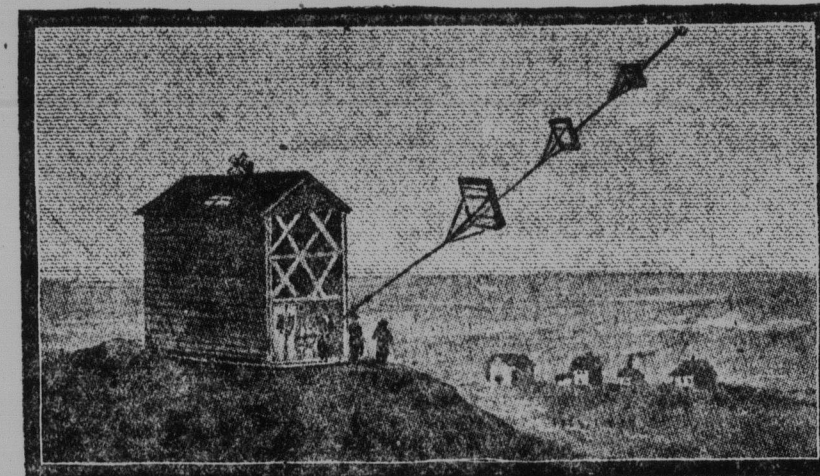
## NEW KITE STATION IN JUTLAND.

In May, 1902, a meteorological congress was held in Berlin, and while it was in progress Professor Mascart, a French scientist, suggested that Sweden and Denmark unite with France for the purpose of erecting a station in Jutland from which experiments with kites could be made. His suggestion was at once adopted, and as a result the station shown in the accompanying picture was

erected. It is by far the greatest undertaking of the kind which has ever been attempted, and the experiments which have been made from it within the last few months show that it is admirably suited for such a purpose. It is situated near Wiborg, which is one of the most interesting places in Europe from a meteorological standpoint, since it is con-

stantly beset by storms and winds and is surrounded by level ground, so that the kites are in no way impeded when they make their upward flight.

The university at Foun Bay, Sierra Leone, is said to be the smallest in the world. A few years ago it had but 12 students and five professors.



## STABLE AN INVERTED BOAT.

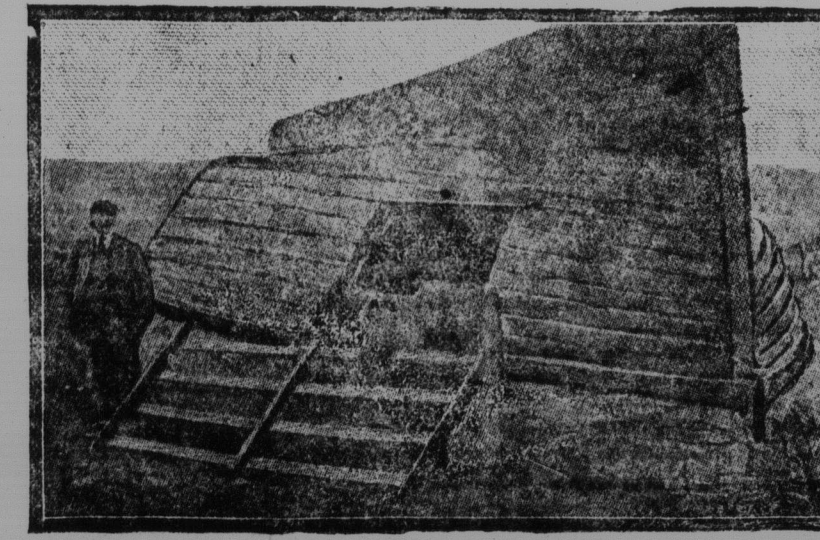
Houses built on inverted boats are comparatively common both in fact and fiction. It has remained, however, for an ingenious Scotchman to make a barn of a boat and use it, besides, for years. The boat barn, or rather the boat stable, provides comfortable stabling for a half dozen ponies. The stable measures forty-eight feet in length with a beam of eighteen feet. It

draws five feet of water when inverted. The boat stable rests upon a very substantial foundation of masonry. It has been raised about two feet from the ground. The main entrance is on the port side, a large square hole, while a couple of ports on the starboard side and in the stern give sufficient light and ventilation.

Since the boat was perfectly watertight

in its native element, it continues to be sufficiently weather proof in its new position of providing ample protection for its unusual crew.

The London Times' leading article on Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887, was of the record length of 11 columns. It extended over 256 inches of column space.



## GUARANTEEING EGGS.

J. I. Brittain, the United States consul at Kiel, says that a unique method for insuring the freshness of eggs has been adopted by the Dairymen's Association of that city. "The agents of this association," he explains, "go among the farmers each day and purchase eggs, the farmer guaranteeing that these have been laid within the previous 24 hours. In consequence of this guarantee

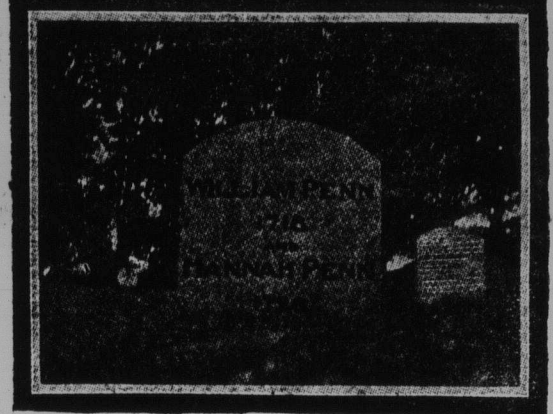
the association pays the farmer three pence, or about half a cent, above the regular market price for each egg.

"The Dairymen's Association then makes a record of each purchase by giving the farmer a registered number and numbering each egg in a corresponding manner. When a consumer finds a stale egg he returns it to the dealer, who in turn charges it to the

association, which reports the matter to the farmer. The method is a protection to all parties concerned, and is said to meet with much success. The eggs are delivered to the dealer in cases containing five dozen each."

Eight hundred and twenty-five foreign joint stock companies are at present doing business in Russia.

## WILLIAM PENN'S TOMB.



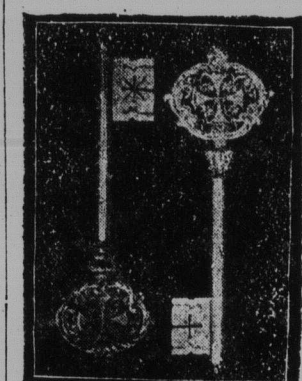
Under a simple tomb in the Quaker burial ground at Jordans, near Chalfont St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire, England, is the dust of the famous William Penn. An English writer, who recently visited it, says:—"At one time this tomb was carefully watched, as it was feared that the remains of the great Quaker would be stolen and transported to America. Americans may well come to see this simple grave-noble in its very simplicity—although something should surely be done to keep the grass-grown mound in better condition. He also points out that 'there are few parts

of England more abundant in a fine and exhilarating tradition than this Quaker country, of which Jordans was, as it were, the centre, for not only Penn, of the 'Holy Experiment,' but Milton, who wrote 'Paradise Regained' at Chalfont, and Ellwood, whose 'History' is also a classic in its way, are names forever to be associated with the place and with the struggle for liberty of conscience that went on there at a very critical period of our history. A photograph was recently taken of the tomb, and from it the accompanying picture was copied.

## Jubilee Symbols.

During the recent celebration of the Papal Jubilee many costly gifts were presented to Pope Leo XIII., but it is doubtful if he sets a higher value on any of them than on the keys which were brought for him as symbols of the great event of which a picture accompanies this story. To those who are versed in the doctrines and history of the Roman Catholic Church the significance of these keys will be at once apparent. Symbols they are not only of Christianity, but also of the stability and immutability of the Church, and, in a lesser degree, of the recent jubilee. Compared with some of the other gifts which Pope Leo XIII. has received from time to time, they are of small intrinsic value, but they are, so to speak, hallowed by tradi-

tion and consequently they will ever remain an object of interest to Roman Catholics.



## Gambetta's Skull.

When Gambetta died the medical authorities requested Dr. Laborde, the distinguished physician, to examine his brain, and, going to Ville d'Avray, where the body lay, he began work as soon as possible. First he opened the skull and then, removing the brain, laid it on a napkin and took it to his own house, where, for the purpose of preserving it, he placed it in a solution of sulphate of zinc.

Unfortunately, before doing so he had forgotten to weigh it, and when he took it out of the solution next day he found that a portion of it had been dissolved, and that what remained of the brain of the famous statesman weighed only 267 grammes, which is about the weight of an adult's brain.

Dr. Laborde, it is said, never forgave himself for making this blunder.

## Plague Cross.

This quaint old stone erecting in the city of York, England, is called the "plague cross," although it does not bear much resemblance to a cross. It was put up to mark the boundary of the temporary market place established in the outskirts of York during the prevalence of a terrible plague which raged in the year 1664. Several "crosses" of this description were erected in the neighborhood in the same year, about a mile outside the city, to mark the spots where the

## Sounding Rock.

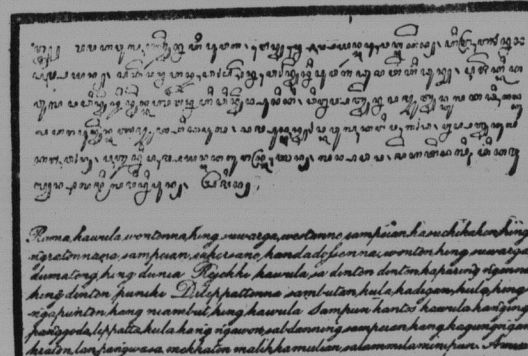
At Kington Lisle, near Wantage, in England, is one of the most curious rocks in the world. No one, looking at the accompanying picture, would imagine that it differs in any respect from any ordinary rock, yet it does; indeed, it is so unlike any ordinary rock that its name has spread far and wide.

A very ancient legend of superstition it is, and its peculiarity lies in the fact that it



can be blown through and made to emit a booming sound like a horn. Very often has it been tested in this way, and never has it failed to give forth the expected sound. The exact age of this rock no one knows, but that it is very old is evident. Within a short distance of it on the Downs, near Wantage, may be seen the remains of earthworks which were constructed many centuries ago.

## LORD'S PRAYER IN JAVANESE.



Charles Edgar Town, of this city, has in his possession a number of curious documents connected with the Christianizing of Java, in which work his great grandfather, the Rev. Mr. Trowt, a missionary of the Baptist Society, was most prominent. One of the most interesting of the copies is a

translation of the Lord's Prayer into Javanese, made by the missionary, a reproduction of which is here shown.

Mules are worth, on an average, \$10 a head, more than horses.



## The Librarian Shelf

Mr. Keegan's Elopement. By Winston Churchill. Illustrated. (Toronto: G. N. Morang & Co.)

This is the third volume of Macmillan's Little Novels by Winston Churchill. His predecessors having been Philosophy Four, by Owen Wester, and Man Overboard, by F. Marion Crawford. It is very tastefully bound, and has a handsome portrait of the American Winston Churchill facing the title page. We learn from p. 11 that "Mr. Keegan was a young man with reddish hair, and small, expressionless blue eyes, and his Christian name was Dennis. He had a full round face, abnormally so on one side, because of the large piece of navy-plug which invariably distended it." He was chief boatswain's mate of the Denver, an American warship, just anchored off the great mountain island of Madeira. As we read this account of Dennis Keegan, we at once suspected that the book's title was a facetious misnomer, and that personally the chief boatswain's mate did not elope. The denouement justified our suspicions, and Mr. Churchill possibly had in mind one of the legal maxims of Sir Edward Coke, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, "Qui facit per alium facit per se." I. e., "He who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself," and is equally guilty, and equally responsible for the consequences. How then do these words apply to the case of Dennis Keegan? We may say as well at once "let the cat out of the bag." The man who eloped was really "Ensign John R. Pennington, U. S. N., and he married Miss Eleanor Ingfield, whose father was Robert Ingfield, of 'Ravenhill,' Funchal, Madeira, long connected with the British diplomatic service. Five months before, Pennington, who was a man of means, had asked Mr. Ingfield for his daughter, and had been peremptorily refused; and now, when he was on the point of leaving the Denver for ever for England, he was in despair. From this he was rescued by two of his great admirers, to wit, Keegan and his cronies, Jimmy Legg, the master-at-arms, who planned, engineered and successfully carried out the runaway match, which, by a strained figure of speech, the author has ventured to call "Keegan's Elopement." All the incidents of the story are told in a pleasing style, with an air of strong probability, and the volume serves admirably to while away an idle hour.

### STORIES BY A GREAT SCHOLAR.

If the old idea that learned persons are necessarily not entirely exploded one need go no further for its refutation than to the collection of stories, which Dr. Richard Garnett has presented under the title of "Twilight of the Century." There is learning in abundance drawn from all ages and in many languages, but of dryness or dullness not a semblance.

The book bubbles with laughter, it is one of the few that make the reader conscious of the writer, for delicious as the reading is, the conception must surely have provided more exquisite joy.

Dickens is said to have shouted aloud over some of his work, and one can imagine Dr. Garnett's smile widening as he wrote. His sense of humor has a wide range. It touches here Ingoldsby, there Mr. W. S. Gilbert, resembling the former in subject matter and gusto, and later in its power of being precise, suave and logical in the most ridiculous situations. It embraces all kinds, from the broad farce of the scene where six cardinals are hidden under one table, or the free fight of philosophers in the arena, to the wit of the interview between the living and the dead Pope in "Alexander the Rat-catcher." In the main it is the laughter of shrewd sense which finds its proper nourishment in all kinds of deception and extravagance; and, like a gourmet, treats its food with affection, even with deference, while devouring it.

It is true that Dr. Garnett's personal leaning, like Barnham's, is to early Christians, popes, anachorites and the rest for his tit-bits, and no doubt, as in Barnham's case, there were some to whom it will seem that the wheat comes off no better than the tares. No opinion could be more erroneous. Almost every one of the stories shows that there are regions where the searching wit may not enter; but behind the shrewd humorist lies the idealist, the man of faith and reticence and reverence, something of the boy and something of the poet.

(New York and London: John Lane; price \$1.50.)

The Golden Kingdom. By Andrew Balfour. Illustrated. (Toronto: The Copp-Clark Co. 1893.)

This really wonderful book details in a manner which recalls the best works of Stevenson and Rider Haggard the adventures, by land and sea, of a certain Dr. Mortimer, the resident, when the story begins, of a quiet old English village. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, how he was hounded from this village by a superstitious mob, and sailed away in search of the Golden Kingdom in company of two of the strangest characters that ever figured in romance, viz., Corkran, the coxswain, and Jacob Little, the giant blacksmith, the reader must discover for himself. The scuttling of the slave-ship by Corkran—the shooting at the Papagay in Cape Town—the shoeing of the wild stallion by Jacob—and the love affairs of Clara and Mortimer, are described so picturesquely that they can never be forgotten by the most unromantic reader. The drawings by G. K. Green, advertised on the title page, are, to use Earl Russell's famous phrase, "conspicuous by their absence."

### FICTION FLAVORED WITH HISTORICAL BIAS.

Love Thives in War: A Romance of the Frontier in 1812, by Mary Catherine Crowley. (Toronto: George N. Morang & Company.) Is one of the most recent of Canadian and American historical novels. The author has chosen her historical setting well; the neighborhood of Detroit, and the opposite shore in Canada, saw some of the most interesting and dramatic episodes of the war of 1812. Some of the characters of the book are very attractive; this is especially true of the heroine, Laurette MacIntosh, who was born in Canada, but who unfortunately is not Canadian in her sympathies. Possibly the writer of

the story is more responsible for this than Laurette. In Love Thives in War one is enabled to study again that remarkable phenomenon in racial development which makes it necessary for every American (from the war of the Revolution to the end of the Civil War at least), to be brave, noble, polite and magnanimous, as well as good looking, and excelling to the point of a marvel in all the useful dexterities of war; while on the contrary, the Britisher displays a practically universal tendency to be sullen, curdled, stupid and if not brutal, then at least a failure. Sometimes one is allowed a measure of rationality on the part of the heroine, an American, naturally, since she is a heroine—who is noble, poor fellow, but he always dies. Love Thives in War repeats this somewhat biased historical view. It might not be worth mentioning it, but the truth is that the view has been presented so frequently and so confidently that the American has come to believe in it. That perhaps won't do much harm. It denounces, however, the extremely unsatisfactory if such a view were to be regarded in any but a humorous light in Canada. The style of Love Thives in War is a little too elevated for the story, and an unusual thing in a historical novel. Otherwise the book is not without interest, and has some pretty scenes.

### BOB BURDETTE TO HIS SON.

So you are not going to church this morning, my son? Ah, yes, I see. The music is not good. That's a pity. That's what you go to church for, to hear the music; we demand good music on Sunday in church, no matter what we are willing to listen to elsewhere. And the pews are not comfortable. That's too bad; the Sabbath is the day of rest, and we go to church for repose. The less we do through the week, the more rest we demand for on Sunday. The church is too far away; it is too far to walk, and you detest riding in the street cars, and they're always crowded on the Sabbath. This is, indeed, disconcerting. Sometimes when I think how much further away heaven is than church, and that there are no conveyances on the road of any description. I wonder how some of us are going to get there.

And the sermon is so long always. All these things are, indeed, to be regretted. I would regret them more sincerely, my boy, did I not know that you will often squeeze into a stuffy street car, with a hundred other men breathing an intense odor of whiskey, beer and tobacco, hang a strap by your eyelids for two miles, and then pay fifty cents for the privilege of sitting on a rough plank in the hot sun for two hours longer while in the intervals of the game a scratch band will blow discordant thunder out of a dozen misfit horns right into your ears and come home to talk the rest of the family into a state of aural paralysis about the 'dandiest game you ever saw played on that ground.'

Ah, my boy, you see what staying away from church does. It develops a habit of lying. The last time I was in a hundred who could go on the witness stand and give, under oath, the same reason for not going to church that he gives to his family every Sunday morning. My son, if you don't think you ought to go, you wouldn't make any excuses for not going. No man apologizes for doing right.—Texas Christian Advocate.

### CARDINALS WILL NOT BE WALLED UP.

The Temps prints the following from Rome: "I have just received information of the utmost importance, should it be verified, but which at the present time it is impossible to establish."

"At the death of Leo XIII. a certain number of bulls were found which partly changed the form of the conclave. This, in fact, will no longer be a conclave, properly speaking, as the cardinals will not be restricted as to their movements."

"They will simply assemble twice a day for deliberations and balloting, without being constrained to live in common, which is always harrowing for ill and infirm cardinals."

"They will take an oath each time they leave the Vatican to reveal nothing and not to be influenced by any government."

"The pope has a right to modify the method of election and bulls to that effect remain in force until modified or abrogated by a succeeding pope."

Leo XIII. shortly before the death of Pius IX, when he was Camerlengo, made several modifications in the rules governing the conclave. It is not unlikely, therefore, that he had planned other modifications more essential and appropriate to modern times."

### WHAT WAR COSTS.

The British war office has issued a statement of the cost of the wars of the past ten years in which British or native troops have been engaged. In 1855 the Crimean Expedition cost £1,222,000, its duration was seven months, and the troops employed were 5,000 British and 10,400 native. In 1895-96 the Ashanti Expedition occupied two months, 1,000 and 1,000 native troops were employed, and the cost was £122,450, inclusive of about £100,000 defrayed from army funds. The Matabeleland Expedition in 1896 and the two Mashonaland Expeditions in 1896-97 cost altogether £2,586,907. The Sudan Expedition in 1898 and 1899 lasted nine months, 7,500 British and 12,500 native troops were employed, and the cost was £2,415,000. The campaign on the northwest frontier of India in 1897-98 extended over eight months, it cost £2,900,000, and the troops employed were 15,000 British and 37,000 native. The approximate cost of the South African war, lasting two years and eight months, in 1899-1902, is given up to March 31, 1902, against army votes only as £187,725,700. The troops employed are stated to have been 365,693 British and 82,743 colonial. The Ashanti Expedition of 1900, lasting nine months, cost £458,000. Finally the China campaign of 1900-1, covering a period of six and two-thirds months, engaged the services of 2,300 British and 18,700 native troops, while its approximate cost to March 31, 1903, was £5,537,800.

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Cases, \$1.25.

28 Inch Embossed  
Metal Trunks, with hat  
box, \$1.75.

Solid Leather Club  
Bags, \$1.25 to \$5.00.

**MONEY  
BACK  
WHEN  
WANTED.**

## WILCOX Bros.,

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and  
1 and 2 Market Sq.

## Men and Women of the Hour.

(The Saturday Evening Post.)

**THE PEARL OF PEACEMAKERS.**  
Before the Spanish-American war there were numerous conferences between the leaders of the senate and the house in Washington, held at the residence of some cabinet minister.

At the most exciting stage, Senator Allison, of Iowa, the great compromiser, came into a conference where there were a dozen of the biggest men in the government.

"Well, Allison," said Secretary Hay, "which side have you been helping to-day—those who want war or those who do not?"

Senator Allison rubbed his hands. "I have been doing a little for both," he said.

**A FIRST LESSON IN THE REPORTER'S PRIMER.**  
"Golden Rule" Jones, the mayor of Toledo, Ohio, is well named. He is the personification of kindness and heartiness.

When William J. Bryan was making his ante-election tour in 1896, Mayor Jones was one of the party on the Bryan car for a time.

At Syracuse, New York, a timid young reporter, aided by his first big assignment, came on board the Bryan train to interview Mr. Bryan. He was nervous and frightened. He stood awkwardly in one corner of the car until Mayor Jones spied him and beckoned to him.

Jones put his hand kindly on the young reporter's shoulder and asked: "Who are you, son?"

"I represent the Syracuse Everyday," stammered the boy.

"Well, well," said Jones, "I'm glad to see you. We're all glad to see you. Sit right down here and represent." **THEY DO IT DIFFERENTLY HERE.**

Perhaps Count Cassini's coachman, who tried to drive his master up a street under repair, remembering a famous experience of the coachman of Senator Burrows. This coachman, when stopped by a policeman as he was trying to drive through some police lines, said: "Now look here, Mr. Cop, my boss is lame and he's in a hurry. He makes the laws and he appropriates money for policemen's pay. You just move aside." That was enough.

At any rate, the Cassini coachman was vastly indignant. Let me by the way say: "I drive the Russian ambassador."

"Can't do it," replied the man who was keeping carriages off the street under repair.

The coachman spoke volubly in French. The came back to English and announced: "I drive Count Cassini, master of the Imperial Court of Russia, and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Russian Empire."

"G'wan down the other street," replied the guard, unmoved. "I wouldn't let you through if you were driving a free-born American citizen."

**A VERDICT IN RECORD TIME.**  
Justice Harlan and McKenna, of the United States Supreme Court, are ardent golfers. They play at the Chevy Chase Club in Washington. Justice Harlan is a giant and Justice McKenna a draper little man. Justice Harlan has a good drive while Justice McKenna has accumulated faultless form, but cannot hit the ball.

They were playing one day and Justice Harlan made a mighty stroke on the green. The ball rolled into the hole. He hunted for it for about fifteen minutes and was just about to give it up when the Harlan caddy gave a whoop and began dancing about the green. They rushed there as fast as a supreme court justice can consistently rush, and found that the ball had rolled into the cup. Justice Harlan had made the hole in one!

Justice McKenna gasped. Then, as he turned sorrowfully back to his own pony drive, he said: "The Lord certainly moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

**NOT A STEEPLECHASE.**

A young man living in Washington was appointed a colonel of cavalry on the staff of a western governor. He had just secured a colonel's uniform, and when he was invited to a reception at the White House appeared resplendent.

He had a sabre and a pair of big silver-plated spurs, to say nothing of the trappings of gold lace and cord. He had never worn a sword before, having been trained to the arts of peace, and he had a mess of it. As he went down the line to greet the president he stumbled half a dozen times over his sword, tripped on it, and once fell over it.

"Young man," said General Corbin, who was watching the performance, "you'll be all right if you disabuse your mind of the thought that that thing you're wearing is a hurdle. It isn't. It's a sword."

**A PROGRESSIVE EDITOR.**  
A very rich man once bought a newspaper, and he was interested in it for a month or two. One of his ideas was the publication of a noon edition that should contain news news than the noon edition of his competitors. He thought hard on this problem and finally decided it would be a great stroke to print the decisions of the United States Supreme Court at twelve o'clock each Monday when the court was in session.

This plan was complicated somewhat by the fact that the supreme court does not meet until noon. However, the editor was equal to the emergency. He telegraphed to his Washington correspondent: "See the supreme court at once and have them meet at eleven o'clock so we can get the decisions in our noon edition."

**SENATOR PALMER'S CURFEW.**  
Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, has a handsome country place near Detroit. When the senator has a houseful of guests the dialogue between himself and his factotum "Jim" occurs regularly every evening about nine o'clock.

"Jim, is everything all right?" "Yes, sir."

"Have the horses and stock been fed, and are the stables and other buildings locked for the night?" "Yes, sir."

"Are all of my guests comfortable? Have they plenty to smoke and drink and books to read and everything else they have asked for?"

"Yes, sir."

"Everybody has dined and everything is all straight and right?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, Jim, you just stick your head out of that window and tell the world to go to thunder."

**A CHANCE FOR FIGHTING BOSS.**  
Through a typographical error in the title, a bill came to the senate reading "A bill to retire pretty officers in the navy," etc., when it should have read "pretty" officers.

Senator Tillman, who is no great shakes for beauty himself, saw the bill, read the title and said: "That's a good idea. Retire all the pretty officers and give Bob Evans a chance."

**ONLY FOUR COULD BEAT IT.**  
President Roosevelt says the incident on his long trip that amused him most occurred at a small town in Kansas where a two-minute stop was made.

The president had been talking freely of his "race-suicide" notions that day. When this particular stop was made the people on the rear platform of the car with the president noticed a man who had three small children propped up on his shoulders and a woman close beside him carrying two babies.

The speech was going along smoothly when the man with the three children broke in with a voice that could be heard a quarter of a mile. "Hoy! Teddy," he shouted, "can you beat this? It's a full house, Teddy," he yelled. "Triplets and twins: three of a kind and a pair!"

**A CHRONICLE OF INTERNECINE WAR.**  
The pension hunters give thousands of reasons why government bounty should be extended to them. Commissioner Ware thought he knew them all, but he received a letter a few days ago from a battle-scarred veteran who advanced a new proposition that he intends to frame.

It reads: "I got blind poison by being hit with a hens egg when I came back from the front. The egg was not good when you sent my pension. I want the Deed mad so my wife can't get nun of it—she throte the egg. She war a rebel. If she gets it I will have it and bid for nuthin."

**A LONG MEMORY.**  
"Private" John Allen, of Mississippi, formerly member of congress and now a United States commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, stood watching the great parade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"That's a fine lot of men," commented Allen, who fought all through the Civil War on the Confederate side. "There is something strangely familiar about them. It seems that I have seen many of them before."

"Do you mean to say," asked Senator Mason, of Illinois, who stood alongside, "that you recognize any of those faces nearly forty years after the close of the war?"

"Not faces," said Allen, "backs." **A METEORIC COLLEGE COURSE.**  
The State College of Iowa recently conferred the degree of M. A. on Robert B. Armstrong, assistant secretary of the treasury. When Mr. Armstrong was a student at the college he had a job letting flowers for experimental purposes. This work took him to the roof of one of the college buildings one day, and it also led him to fall down a sixty-foot elevator shaft. He landed in the collar, badly disfigured. The president of the college came around to see Armstrong.

"Young man," he said, "I congratulate you."

"On what?" asked Armstrong, weakly. "Why, on your meteoric career here. I understand you have just gone through college in twenty seconds."

**SWEEPING REFORMS ORDERED BY TSAR.**  
Abolishes Flogging With Cudgels and Cat-o-Nine Tails in Penal Settlements.

**ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.**—The Birzhevia Vedomosti, in a leading article, says:

"The Tsar has abolished the harshest remnants of the barbaric punishments of former times, namely, chastigation with cudgels and cat-o-nine tails, chaining to the car and shaving the head, which were still inflicted for certain offences on persons exiled to penal settlements or to the mines."

"Chastigation with cat-o-nine tails and even with cudgels not infrequently ended in death, and was one of the harshest forms of the death penalty, being death by torture. They say only the most hardened prison administrators could stand the terrible sight of the death of human beings under the measured blows of cat-o-nine tails."

The cudgel and the "cat" are replaced in the new statute, says the newspaper, by prolongation of term or by solitary confinement up to one hundred days, with bread and water, except every third day, when hot food will be served at one meal.

The abolition of the cudgel and of the "cat" does not, however, mean the prohibition of corporal punishment altogether. The revised statute of June 15 prescribes chastisement with birch rods up to one hundred blows "for slight offences and misdemeanors," according to the same authority, and the matter is left entirely to the discretion of the prison authorities or of the local governors.

In furtherance of the proposed domestic reforms, a new law has been promulgated, giving factory employees the right to appoint delegates from their co-workers to represent their interests in conference with the factory inspectors.

The plan for the formation of a new police force to maintain order and assure security in the rural districts of forty-six provinces of European Russia, will be carried out immediately in fifteen of these provinces. But, owing to the large expenditure involved, \$2,250,000, six years will be allowed for its complete execution in the other provinces.

More than 320,000 men have been called to the colors in order to complete the strength of the Russian army and navy for the present year.

The Novoe Vremya regards, or affects to regard, the American contention that under the treaty of 1832 no discrimination can rightfully be made against American citizens on account of religion as an attempt to send all the Russian Hebrews living in America back to Russia, which already has 5,250,000 Hebrews, whereas an equitable distribution would give Russia only 1,400,000.

"What prevents the ocean from overflowing the land?" asked the teacher. "It's tide," came a shrill voice from the tail of the class—Philadelphia Record.

### BURNING JOSS STICKS KILL OFF MOSQUITOES.

Chinese Bring Cure for Pest and Fad Becomes Popular.

**NEW YORK, July 14.**—Even had it come direct from Paris or London, had it been copied from some society leader, the habit of carrying the burning "joss stick" could not have become epidemic more speedily. More wonderful still, had it been as silly as it is sensible, it could not have become more general in such a short time. The discovery announced yesterday by the excited New Jersey scientists is really a discovery in spite of the unreliable source from which it was announced. While the mosquito has buzzed like the proverbial saw, and has bitten like—and sprayed the midnight oil, people have learned to help themselves. But well, like—, and scientists have burned when it once became known that the surest way of driving away the pestilent mosquito was to burn punk, people began to burn punk, without waiting for the report of the scientists. The habit has been a common one out west for years—but it was hard to have to learn from the west.

### Faith Gaining Ground.

The Chinese have an abiding faith in the efficacy of the joss stick for driving away the devil. Painful as it is to our civilized pride, that faith is gaining ground here, and the joss habit is spreading like wildfire. Although it has not yet struck Broadway, the custom has already taken a firm hold in all the outlying places where New Yorkers in summer are apt to dash to escape the heat, and the finding mosquitoes there, have to confess that they have leaped out of the frying pan into the fire. Wherever there are mosquitoes there are punk sticks now, although, as the Irishman would say, where there are punk sticks there are no mosquitoes.

From every outlying corner of Greater New York—from the ends of the civilized metropolitan world, even from Flatbush and Flatiron—come reports of the great demand for punk and of the mighty illuminations which already are so common as to attract little more attention than a burning cigar. The sale of mosquito netting has gone down; whereas, for the popular notion for the anointing of bites there is little demand; but makers of punk see a golden harvest immediately ahead. It is well that the joss stick did not get a firm hold before the glorious Fourth, or it is doubtful if there would have been punk enough left to light the fire-crackers.

### Girls Take to Fad.

Girls are delighted to wave the joss stick, because they find the nearest approach to smoking; also because they can display to greatest advantage the curves of their arms and can pose with effect without appearing to be conscious of it. The language of the joss stick is now superseding that of the fan, the postage stamp and flower.

Burning punk drives mosquitoes away; it is used to warn others away from a mosquito. What professional mosquito does not know that one source of their humor is in danger is hard to foresee.

A park-placed fireworks dealer said this morning that he had just sold 600 sticks of perfumed punk to a Brooklynite, who declared, "If it hadn't been those things I should have been dead before morning."

There are two varieties of this new mosquito preventive—the ordinary punk used for setting off firecrackers and the perfumed. The former comes in packages of twenty-four sticks, each about two feet long, and retails for five cents a bundle. The finer variety, which is said to be more effective, comes in packages of a dozen sticks, and costs one cent a package.

### How to Use Them.

To hold a porch against the blood-thirsty horde, it is recommended to cut a potato in half, place each piece at the end of the piazza and stick in each half a dozen pieces of perfumed punk. The invaders will not venture near.

The common punk, which is merely the dried stem of a Japanese weed like the cat-tail, will burn for an hour; the perfumed will last but that time.

The burning punk explains those verses in mosquito lore: "Don't kill the insect at once, unless applied to the tail, like salt. Death, however, tracks the mosquito which has smelled punk and strikes it down at home."

### HIS CORK LEG.

Refused to Get Cold in Icy Water and Owner Won Wager.

City Councillman George Konig tells an amusing story of an experience he had last winter while rowing in a small boat with a white man and a colored man across the harbor, says the Baltimore Sun.

The white man had a cork leg and foot, but the colored man was unaware of this defect in his opponent's anatomy. The weather was bitterly cold and the water of the harbor was covered with floating ice. The conversation turned on the ability of the two men to withstand the cold.

"I can stand cold much better than you can, Pomp," said the white man. "Go 'way from here, boss; you can't stand cold. I can beat you a mile."

After some further conversation in two agreed to put the question to a practical test, the white man proposing that each of them put one of his feet over the edge of the boat into the water, and the first to draw his foot out was to forfeit \$2, the winner, Mr. Konig holding stakes and being appointed referee.

The white man promptly stuck his cork foot into the water, and, pulling out his pipe, filled it, struck a light and began calmly puffing in evident enjoyment of the situation. The colored man followed suit, by placing a foot of real flesh and blood in the icy water, at the same time remarking:

"You're giving me a pretty stiff one, Mr. Hoppes. You can't stand cold like dis darkey."

Mr. Hoppes paid no attention to this taunt, but continued puffing his pipe. In a few moments the cork foot of the white man began to produce an effect on the colored man, and after moving about uneasily for a moment he inquired:

"Ain't you cold yet, Mr. Hoppes?" "Not the least," replied the imperious Hoppes, still serenely smoking and swaying his foot carelessly back and forth in the water.

It was not long before the cold became too intense for the colored man, and, seeing his opponent had no apparent intention of drawing in his foot, he ruefully withdrew his own, at the same time remarking:

"You can take my \$2, Mr. Hoppes. 'Bore de Lord, I don't know what kind of man you is. Ef you was to die and go to de bad place your leg would less naturally turn to iron insid of burnin' in."



## CLOCK.

Another lot of Clocks just received, and we can give you a Good Clock for House, Office or Factory, in French or American, and from the best Manufacturers.

**COME AND SEE THE GREAT VARIETY.**

41 King St.

FERGUSON &amp; PAGE,

## Perforated Seats

Shaped Square. Light, Dark. Chairs Recaned, (L. S. Cane only).

## Hardware,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Shellac, Whiting Brushes.

## DUVAL'S

Chair Caning and Umbrella Shop.

17 WATERLOO STREET.

## Crystal and

## Decorated

## Glass Flower

## Vases.

A beautiful variety of styles and colorings at SPECIAL SALE PRICES.

## O. H. WARWICK CO

Limited.

78 and 80 KING STREET.

## Lamb and

## Green Peas,

Henery Eggs, Dairy Butter, Etc.

## S. Z. DICKSON

COUNTRY MARKET.

## Fruit Jars!

400 DOZ. FRUIT JARS—Pints, Quarts and 1/2 Gallons. Lowest prices.

60 DOZ. TEAPOTS.

PLAIN TEAPOTS—3c., 15c., 17c., 20c., 25c. each.

DECORATED TEAPOTS—24c., 28c., 30c., 35c. each.

TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER—3c. double sheet, 2 for 5c.

WILSON'S FLY PAPER—5c. package.

New Lot PICTURES and SOUVENIR GOODS.

Get our Prices before buying.

## Arnold's Department Store,

11 and 15 Charlotte St.

## NUT SOFT COAL,

\$2.50 Per Load.

## Hard Wood and Kindling

AT LOWEST PRICES.

I close at one o'clock on Saturday.

## J.S. FROST, 51 and 53

Smythe St.

## WOOD.

DRY HARD WOOD CUT.

DRY HARD WOOD SPLIT.

DRY ROCK MAPLE.

SOFT WOOD AND KINDLING.

MINUDIE CO.,

LAW &amp; CO., [Phone 1346]

OFFICE AND YARDS: Foot Clarence St.

100 TONS ANTHRACITE TO ARRIVE.

Orders taken now at \$5.25 delivered as it comes from vessels, or \$4.25 reloaded.

This coal is well screened in Glasgow, but it makes some small coal and black in handling, but as it is free-burning all the small coal and black will burn readily with the rest of the coal.

AMERICAN HARD COAL lowest prices also.

## J. S. GIBBON &amp; CO.,

Smythe Street (near North Wharf) and 6-12 Charlotte Street.

## Are You One of the Many

Looking for a pleasant place to spend your summer vacation?

No better place exists than that of Mrs. Bayard Williams, at WILLIAMS WILKIE, on the St. John River.

Good bathing. House secluded. Sunshine and shade. Two minutes' walk from steamer. Fresh fruits and vegetables grown and served on premises. Terms reasonable. Write at once for open dates.

## Driving Mare

## For Sale.

Chestnut Mare, 8 years old, sound and kind, nice driver. Buggy, nearly new, only used few times. Apply,

WALTER S. POTTS, Auctioneer

14 Charlotte Street.

Phone 1545.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Special—Soft wood and kindling cut in stove lengths, \$1.15 per big load at Watters', Walker's wharf. Telephone 612.

The Knights of Pythias will observe August 13th as Decoration day, and at that time flowers from friends will be gratefully received.

There will be a gospel service at the King's Daughters' Guild Sunday, 4 p. m. Leader, Miss Maudie subject, Work with God. All welcome.

There are on exhibition in Flood &amp; Sons' rooms three water color pictures by Miss Bessie Browne, a Nova Scotia artist of some repute. Picture lovers should call and see them.

C. F. Smith, of Halifax, has bought from Walter the pacer Allie Snell, 2:14 1-4. The price paid was \$850. Mr. Smith intends to race the horse in Nova Scotia.

The Portland Press announces that the Eastern Steamship Co. is to build a new boat each year after the general model of the Calvin Austin.

Charles Damery has introduced a thirty-five cent dinner at the Park hotel. This will be very convenient for business men and the innovation will doubtless become quite popular.

Calvin corner, corner Carleton street and Wellington Row—Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. J. W. A. Nicholson, pastor. Sabbath school and pastor's bible class at 2.30 p. m. Strangers cordially welcome.

Last night a team owned by one Wright, ran away on Main street. Just in front of Phillips &amp; Foley's store, Walter Harrington, a lad employed there, jumped for the horse's bridle, caught it, and in an instant threw the animal to the ground. It was a very daring deed and highly commendable. Harrington was not injured, though the wagon shafts and wheels were demolished, and the harness badly broken.

## THE HALF HOLIDAY.

Among the attractions for the afternoon, the band concert at Riverside Park, Douglas avenue, should attract a number of people. The Artillery band has been engaged for the occasion and have prepared an excellent programme. The park is looking its best now and the view of the river is beautiful. These, combined with good music and fine weather, should make the afternoon go very pleasantly. Band at 3 p. m.

The Saint John City Rifle Club will hold a special match at 4:15 rifle range this afternoon at 1.30 o'clock. This match is one of a series held by the club for the purpose of selecting the team to compete for the Truro Trophy. All members are privileged to enter the contest.

The City Cornet Band will hold their weekly excursion to Watters' Landing. Boats leave Indian town at two and four o'clock, returning at eight.

Carmarthen street Sunday school picnic takes place today at Lepreau. The second train leaves Carleton at ten minutes to two o'clock.

Two games of base ball will be played on the Victoria grounds this afternoon, the first between the Portlands and Y. M. C. A. at two o'clock, and the second between the Clippers and the Franklins.

The Franklins and Portlands will also play tonight on the Shamrock grounds in the regular league series.

## BIBLE SOCIETY DELEGATES

COMING.

Judge Forbes received the following telegram from London, England, yesterday, relative to the departure for this country of the Foreign Bible Society delegates:

"Justice Forbes, St. John, N. B., Archdeacon Madden and Bondfield leave Liverpool August 29th. Dominion line, Boston."

(Signed) RITSON, Gen. Sec."

Steps will immediately be taken to arrange dates and places for lectures. St. Stephen will probably be the first place visited by the delegates and then Woodstock, Fredericton, St. John, Sussex and Chatham in turn. It will be the 1st of September before they arrive.

## BASE BALL WAR.

The war is on between the team from M. R. &amp; A.'s and McMillan's. They played on the Barrack's square on Wednesday night and McMillan's claim to have won the game. M. R. &amp; A.'s deny this and state that their opponent's team was made up of only five men from McMillan's and four outsiders. These latter they say were George Kenna, tinsmith; Arthur Longon, ironworks; George Denier, nail works; and Howie, of McMillan's. M. R. &amp; A.'s admit that in their team there was one outsider, Fairweather, but they say that two of McMillan's own men sat on the bench instead of playing, and let outsiders take their places.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The board of health reports that fifteen burial permits were issued during the week. The causes of death were:

Cholera infantum	5
Serulity	2
Heart disease	2
Pertussis	1
Tuberculosis	1
Bright's disease	1
Acute bronchitis	1
Broncho pneumonia	1
Total	15

## IN THE MARKET.

In the country market this morning, raspberries were selling at 20c. a box. They are yet scarce. The strawberry season is about ended, yet strawberries bring only 12c. a box. Celery is going at from 80c. to \$1 a dozen bunches. Fowl can be bought for 60c. but the best sell at \$1. Lamb brings 9c. and 10c. by the carcass. Beets sell at 40c. a dozen, eggs at 22c. and butter at 23c. per pound.

THE NECESSITY OF GETTING FULL WEIGHT IS obvious. For this reason great care is taken to weigh every package of TIGER TEA. A full pound of Tiger Tea is in every package of Tiger Tea. The gross weight is about 11-12 lbs. Tiger Tea is pure and very strong.

## SCANDAL IN

## THE VATICAN.

Fisherman's Ring Gone From

Dead Pope's Hand.

The Outward Emblem of the Pope's

Authority is Missing—Loss

Causes Consternation.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Herald's Rome correspondent cables the following:

"Every effort is being made in the Vatican to prevent the news of a terrible scandal leaking out. The ring of the fisherman, which should have been found on the hand of the Pope, has disappeared. It is not so much a question of its material value as of its value as the ring which is used to seal the papal bulls and is the outward sign of the authority of the Pope. When a cardinal is elected, he receives the ring of the fisherman from the chamberlain of his holiness. It is then destroyed in the presence of all the cardinals at the first meeting of the sacred college, held after the Pope's death."

But when Cardinal Oreglia, the present camerlengo had certified to the death of Leo XII., he was a prey to the deepest despair and had to admit the ring had disappeared. Cardinal Oreglia, who, as is the custom, brought his declaration as to having received the ring from the chamberlain all written out, had it put back in his pocket. The theft must have taken place between the death of the pope and the meeting of the following day, when Cardinal Oreglia officially certified death. During this time, a large number of persons entered the death chamber. To prevent the scandal being known outside the Vatican the Oreglia's Rome newspaper published a statement that Cardinal Oreglia had duly received the ring in the presence of the cardinals and had destroyed it at the first meeting of the sacred college. But as Cardinal Oreglia never received the ring, it is out of the question that he could have witnessed its destruction.

The disappearance of the ring has caused a tremendous sensation at the Vatican, where it is the sole subject of conversation. In the meantime, in the certificate of death of Leo XII., the allusion to the receipt of the ring has been suppressed.

## A SPLENDID STORE.

J. N. Harvey's Place on Union Street

Has Been Remodelled and Refitted.

J. N. Harvey, the Union street clothier, has just completed the entire remodeling of his store, the changes in which make it one of the best establishments of its kind in the city. Previously Mr. Harvey's place included only one-half of the western side of the Opera House block, but the part formerly occupied by the International School of Correspondence has been taken in.

The new store is double the size of the old one and is now up-to-date in every respect. It has a glass frontage of between fifty and sixty feet. The show window is the largest in St. John and the interior of the store is especially well arranged for the display of goods. The upper portions of the windows have been fitted with prism glass, which throws the light to the very farthest corner and makes the interior perhaps the best lighted store in the city. At night three powerful arc lamps and the Prink window lighting system make the store almost as bright as day.

These extensions have been found necessary by Mr. Harvey's ever increasing trade. His establishment is on Union street where the rents are not nearly so high as on some other streets, and on account of smaller expenses he is able to sell goods at a smaller profit. This plan is also supported by the strictly cash business being done.

As an opening to his new store Mr. Harvey will on Monday commence a cheap sale of clothing where bargains can be secured by everyone and reductions will be made in prices already low.

## THE WEATHER.

Moderate to fresh winds, fine and warm today and Sunday.

## Ladies'

Collars,

2 for 25c.

F. R. PATTERSON &amp; CO.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE.

Ladies'

Collars,

3 for 25c.

## SPECIALS

FOR

SATURDAY!

A \$1.25 Black Sateen Underskirt,

only \$1.00. All sizes.

A \$1.25 Black Sateen Shirt Waist,

only \$1.00. All sizes.

A lot of Seamless Cotton Hosiery,

sizes 8-12, 9, 11-2. Sale price 2 for 25c.

STORE OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY.

COR. DUKE AND CHARLOTTE STS.

## FOG DECREASING.

Remarkable Change in 20 Years

Here—This Month However Has

Had More Than Its Share.

An institution that works for great good on almost any body of water, especially on water such as St. John harbor, is the sometimes wearisome fog horn. City slumberers find a no more disagreeable disturber of their sweet dreams than this same horn, which sounds the note of warning to groping seamen.

Nowadays it is not so often called into requisition as it was years ago. Since the year 1882, it has been noticed that fog has steadily decreased. In that year there were 1,377 hours of fog, or in other words for about one-sixth part of the whole year, the city of St. John was enveloped in mist. The decrease in twenty years is noticable. In 1902 there were but 728 hours of fog or for little more than half the number of hours during which we had it twenty-one years ago. It may also be observed that this decrease was a steady one, running through all the intervening years. The cause for it would be hard to find perhaps, at any rate no one has yet succeeded in explaining the phenomenal atmospheric change.

The months in which we have the most fog are February, March, April and December, and this is largely due to the fact that these are the months during which snow and rain fall frequently, and here comes the suggestion that the fact that we have really experienced less snow in late years, may, to some degree, account for the partial cessation of fog. There is, however, a cause underlying this wonderful diminution in the fall of snow, sometimes explained by the influence exerted by the Gulf stream, and this undoubtedly has something to do with the fog.

If, though, during the following months of this year fog continues to be as prevalent as it has been for this month, the year 1903 may rival 1882. Already there have been ten days of prevailing fog and this means 240 hours, or about one-third as much in the month of July, a month not usually foggy, as there was in the whole year of 1902. Even though statistics show that fog is decreasing there is no disputing the fact that the Patridge Island instrument which sends its deep tones through the thick mists is yet a veritable boon. Blowing as it does for five seconds followed by a silent interval of twenty seconds, then blowing again for five seconds and there is little danger of wide-awake seamen running to destruction. Years ago the horn sounded only ten seconds on every minute and then was silent for the remaining fifty, but the shorter and more frequent blasts were given a trial and found more satisfactory; and so now sleepers are more often troubled but mariners for six miles around are doubly warned.

## PERSONAL.

## THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

At last evening's session of the Summer school in St. Andrew's church,

Prof. Pease delivered an able address on the Elements of a Right Method.

He said that the functions of a teacher are three in number: (1) to stir the mind of the people to activity; (2) to guide that active mind to the truth so that the pupil may be a discoverer of truth; and (3), to inspire the pupil to live out the truth that his active mind discovered. The teacher is not to attempt to put truths into the mind of the pupil. Ideas must be presented to suit the pupil's mind, not the teacher's.

Prof. Pease next took up the different steps through which a teacher must go efficiently to conduct a lesson:

I. Preparation of the mind. In preparing the pupil's mind, the teacher must (a) clear the mind of the irrelevant ideas, (b) to bring related ideas to consciousness, (c) arouse the feelings of curiosity. The teacher must be as definite as possible and use concrete instances.

II. Presentation of the lesson material. In presenting the lesson the teacher must (a) adopt the amount of the capacity of the pupil, (b) adopt the form to the particular development of the pupil, (c) assure the unity of the lesson material. Methods for presentation are the illustrative for the child, the interrogative for the youth, and the logical for the adult.

III. Transition. The teacher must lead the pupil from the concrete material to the truth embodied in that material. At this stage of the lesson the functions of the teacher are (a) to strengthen the new truths by comparison and association, (b) to generalize or lead the pupil to the universal or final conclusion. The processes of the teacher here are (a) to get the pupil to compare and associate similar ideas, (b) to note common elements, (c) to generalize these and put them in the form of a statement.

IV. Application. This is the testing step. In this regard the teacher should (a) try the pupil's understanding by getting him to formulate rules and apply them, (b) to fix the truths in the mind by expression.

This admirable address closed the evening session.

This morning's session began with the continuation of Rev. J. A. Morrison's address on the Geography of Palestine. This splendid discourse was greatly appreciated.

Rev. T. F. Fotheringham followed with a very instructive address on the Preparation of the Young for First Communion. Then came Prof. Pease, who spoke at length on the Selection and Organization of Material, his masterly address closing the session.

## TODAY'S EVENTS.

This Afternoon.

Wm. Owen at the Opera House in The Lady of Lyons, 2.30 p. m.

Baseball—Portlands vs. Y. M. C. A., and Clippers vs. Franklins on Victoria grounds, 2 p. m.

Trial matches on rifle range, 1.30 p. m.

Band concert at Prospect Park.

This Evening.

Wm. Owen at the Opera House in Hamlet, 8 p. m.

Baseball—Franklins vs. Portlands on Shamrock grounds, 7 p. m.

GIBBON &amp; CO. OFFER AMERICAN

HARD COAL for the next few days at 85c. to 90c. per ton less than regular rates to make room for coal coming in.

Miss Florrie Hunter is quite ill at her home, Carmarthen street.

American hard coal—bargains. Gibbon &amp; Co.

A strong complaint against one of the Army barracks, Charlotte street, Major Archibald, of Toronto, will lecture on the Prison Gate Work of the Salvation Army in Canada. The major—who is the secretary of the prison work in connection with the Salvation Army—is a forcible speaker, paints vivid pictures of life behind prison bars, and also tells what the Salvation Army is doing for this unfortunate class of people.

All the city corps will unite and a helpful and profitable time is expected. The public are invited to attend this lecture.

## A KICK ABOUT THE FERRY.

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All the city corps will unite and a helpful and profitable time is expected. The public are invited to attend this lecture.

## POLICE COURT.

When David Ritchie was scooped from being drunk on Charlotte street last night, he had, besides the parcel under his gabardine, a pall of pale ale—rushing the growler to good purpose. This morning he pleaded guilty to the jag and paid four dollars.

William Guthrie, arrested for fighting, was remanded till Monday.

John Cooper was fined four dollars for drunkenness, and Peter Moriarty for the same offence forfeited a deposit of eight.

## Morrell &amp; Sutherland

TELEPHONE 1553

## "Canada for Canadians."

We persist in the notion that Canada is going to be a great country, and St. John a big city. We also insist on giving every possible preference to Canadian goods in order to encourage home industries. It is not unreasonable to ask shoppers to share this enthusiasm and help make "Canada for Canadians" something more than an empty phrase. We believe in it and we mean to encourage it. Many lines of goods in this country are the equal of anything anywhere, and usually at lower prices. In order to emphasize that fact we've planned this advertisement to include nothing but goods of Canadian manufacture. These prices speak for themselves:

## Specials for Monday:

## GINGHAM.

200 Yds. Canadian Gingham, 27 ins. wide, in neat stripes and checks in good coloring for shirt waists, Suits and children's dresses, good value at 12c; Monday,

8 1-2c.

## WASH NECKWEAR.

Newest Styles in stock and Cross-overs and Fancy Collar Tops made in Canada.

25c.

## BOYS STOCKINGS

Boys Heavy Ribbed Hose Tough as Leather, sizes 5 to 10 inches.

20c.

to

75c.

## LADIES' UMBRELLAS

With good strong frame, neat wood and horn handles, covered with fast black Gloria cloth, worth up to \$1.50 special Monday.

\$1.

## BELTS.

Everything new in Taffetta Silk Velvet and washing belts also here for your inspection, all done in Canada, prices

25c.

to

\$1.75.

## SHIRT WAISTS.

Fine White Lawn Waists trimmed with insertion and tucks, a nice hem-stitched tie with each \$1.50 waists Monday for

98c.

There's a great difference in stores. It depends on the management. One buys anything that offers itself at a cheap price. Another picks out best manufacturers in each line and gives satisfaction by getting it. Can you tell them apart? We'd be sorry to think you couldn't recognize which side of the comparison this store is on.

## MORRELL &amp; SUTHERLAND,

27-29 Charlotte Street.

Opp. Y. M. C. A. Building.

## Large Cultivated English Gooseberries

We have received a small lot of Choice Cultivated Gooseberries. Price 14 cents per quart; \$1.00 per peck.

F. E. WILLIAMS CO., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 286

Big line of Vacation Caps, - - - 25c. to 75c.  
Straw Hats, - - - 25c. to \$5.00 each.  
Light, Cool, Felt Hats, - - - 75c. to \$2.00  
Feather Weight Stiff Hats, - - - \$2.00 to \$2.75

During July and August our store will be open Friday evenings to 11 o'clock. We close Saturdays at 1 p. m.

THORNE BROS., HATTERS AND FURNISHERS, 93 King St.

## TOO MUCH FOR THE GROCERY MAN.

How a Clever Lady Got Ahead of a Scheming Tradesman.

In an up-town grocery store last week a rather amusing scene was enacted, a bright, sprightly miss taking the leading role. While passing the store her eye caught some sparkling cherries fresh from the Annapolis vale, and in she tripped to buy (if the price suited). "Forty cents a box," replied the groceryman to her query.

"Forty cents? Why, I saw some in Mr. Blank's window a few minutes ago for thirty cents."

"Oh, if you don't believe me," she said, sliding up to the telephone, "I can soon prove it."

Divining her intent he rushed forward, thrusting out a protesting hand. "Stop," he cried. "I'll call up Mr. Blank myself, and if it is true he's selling cherries at thirty cents a box, you can help yourself at that price."

"I'll take you at your word," she said with a mischievous twinkle in her eye. The groceryman then called up Mr. Blank, mumbled something over the line, said out loud, "Oh, yes, oh, yes; I thought so," hung up the receiver, turned round with a look of injured innocence and added one more to his long list.