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RE OF

MARITIME BOARD.

Sixteen Boards of Trade Represented at the Opening.

Most Representative Meeting Yet Held-Eight Nova Scotia Boards Send Delegates.

President Jarvis's Address Deals Exhaustively with the Question of Municipal Taxation.

board of trade opened under most favorable auspices in the Church of England institute rooms Wednesday ev'ng. With sixteen boards of trade repre sented at the opening, it is the most important and generally representative annual meeting yet hell. Eight Nova Scotia boards sent delegates, and Charlottetown sent two representative men. It will be noted that Moncton, St. Andrews and Newcastle were not repre-Sydney, Truro and Windsor. Delegates from a number of these places are, however, expected today.

Among newspaper men present were William L. Edmonds, editor of the

Canadian Grocer and of Hardware; J. B. McKenna of the Halifax Herald; D. G. Smith, of the Chatham Advance; T. C. L. Ketchum, of he Woodstock Dispatch; and F. E. Cox of the Mid-dicton, N. S. Outlook Following is a list of the delegates Serwick, N. S.-W. V. Browne, J. D.

Pridgetown-John Ervin.

Halifax—J. E. DeWolfe, C. M. Creed. Kentville—C. T. Dodge, M. G. Seely, G. E. Calkin, M. G. DeWolfe.

St. John-W. M. Jarvis, S. Schofield, D. J. McLaughlin, W. S. Fisher, W. F. Burdit, Geo. Robertson, J. A. Likely, T. H. Estabrooks, W. F. Hatheway, F. A. Dykeman, C. E. Macmichael, T. H.

Somerville, T. H. Hall, H. A. Harvey, James Jack, F. L. Potts, T. B. Robin-St. Martins-W. H. Moran. Sussex—C. G. Armstrong, J. D. O'Connell, W. B. McKay, Murray

Woodstock-Alex. Henderson, James Carr, T. C. I. Kitchen. J. T. G. Carr of Hartland was present, but not as a representative, the board at that place not yet being or-

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. President W. M. Jarvis then delivered his annual address. He referred to the organization of the maritime board, and pointed out with admirable clearness its field of usefulness; dealt with the growth of the maritime provinces in all lines of industry, pointed out the chief hindrances to progress, and re-viewed present conditions. He then

The annual meeting of the maritime | Canada itself. This great principle has become fully recognized and generally accepted. It seems unlikely that any idy will hereafter be given, as such past, to assist in building up the commerce of foreign ports.

The day may come when such subsi-

dies will no longer be required, and I feel certain that there is no member of this board who will not rejoice when such shall be the case. It would mean that all Canada was at one in its desire for preferential trade within this great dominion. It would mean that Canada was complete in itself, and at last taking its due place in the great British empire encircling the world. It would mean a thorough development of commerce from our ports. Mails and passengers would no longer be conbut by the shortest possible routes. Paying freight services from the mari-time ports of Canada must bring fast rain. The one is but the developm of the other, or rather its comple As the traffic extends the correspondence expands, and the merchant will again to establish and regulate his connections on either side.

But while our railway connections were incomplete vast interests have grown up to the south, and fast lines of steamers have been established with which it would be hopeless, without some such temporary aid, to compete. not given to change. They have be-come accustomed to the established outes. It will take years perhaps be fore our fellow citizens in the interior learn to look on the maritime prov-ince ports as their business outlets and to give them the preference even on

And again the question of return freights has to be considered. Rapidly as the maritime provinces are developng, the traffic originating within their Steamship owners naturally desire to carry freight both ways, and it is the carry freight both ways, and it is the same with the great railway lines. Only as preferential trade within the empire becomes thoroughly developed can it be hoped that full freights will be found for the great carriers by land and sea, and only as such full freights are found can it be hoped that the freight will be carried on the root. freight will be carried on the most favorable terms.

Meanwhile, in order that such traffic may be developed, the subsidies are given. And surely with such an end in view no patriotic Canadian can object to their continuance for a time.

It was hoped at one time that the older of the great Canadian railway systems, established by British cap-ital and controlled from the mother land, would have carried its rails across New Brunswick to Salisbury or Moneton and thence found outlets at Halifax, St. John or elsewhere, over

advantages. If they are cut off frus by a few miles of sea they h

MPROVED TRAFFIC SERVICES PASSENGERS AND PREIGHT.

On the St. John is it he outforn to the appearance of the st. John the st. John the st. John and United States ports, and the more careful handling of frequent sailings in winter by the steamship lines between Bigly and St. John, the rates of freight on apple st. Halfar, St. John and United States ports, and the more careful handling of frequent. And such provinces are not always upon the steamship lines between Digby and St. John, the rates of freight on apple st. Halfar, St. John and United States ports, and the more careful handling of frequent sailings in winter by the maritime provinces may not be concerned. And such prominence as may be ziven them now will enable the local boards more directly interested to deal with them, feeling that their efforts are better understood, and that they have the sympathy and support of all.

FERE INSURANCE—STATUTORY CONDYTIONS.

Last year at Truro the subject of "Sistuatory conditions for fire insurance policies, and the provinces may not be concerned. And such prominence as may be ziven them now will enable the local boards more directly interested to deal with them, feeling that their efforts are better understood, and that they have the sympathy and support of all.

FERE INSURANCE—STATUTORY CONDYTIONS.

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July last. The object of the act is to secure uniformity in the fire insurance contract, and this object has to a very great extent been secured. There was no opposition on the part of the insurance companies. They would have preferred generally a stricter form of contract as more likely to prevent fraud and entitle the fair insurer to protection at the least possible cost. But even this has to some extent been attained through the power given to the companies to add variations to the statutory conditions, subject to the decision of the court as to whether such variations may be reasonable and just. The extent to which fire insurance

enters into the business transactions of the marifime provinces may not be generally understood. The premiums received by the companies average a little more than a million dollars yearly, or very nearly one-seventh of the premiums paid within the dominion. They were but hree-quarters of a million fifteen years ago. The entire fire loss of the last three years in the three provinces together has been about \$4,200,000, or an average of \$4,00,000 for each year. Of this amount about \$1,800,000, or an average of \$605,000,000 gearly, has been borne by the fire insurance companies, or perhaps i may which is necessary for its development forced into concealment or driven forced into concealment or driven

ation on this occasion MARINE INSURANCE RATES.

Passing from fire to marine insurance, we have an important topic to consider, "the increase in giarine insurance cases in connection with Canadian Atlantic ports."

This increase has come from Great Britain. Canada has used out her hand with the offer of preferential trade, and charges one-fourth less duty on the products of the mother country and her colonies than on those of other lands. It seems hard that

MUNICIPAL TAXATION. Municipal taxation in the maritim for consideration. There may perhaps be some feeling of surprise at its men-tion. And yet it has a vital bearing on their trade relations, their pros-perity and their growth.

Upwards of one million dollars is levied each year in the maritime prov-inces for local purposes through direct taxation.

taxation.

premiums over the community at large.

In early days a simple plan was very generally days a simple plan was

ratio at Halifar will fall considerably below that of the sister city.

The systems of minicipal taxation followed at the present day may be classed under three general heads.

1. In England the basis of taxation is real estate, but the assessment is usually collected, not from the owner, but from the occupier, and, where the occupier is a tenant, is paid by him in addition to his rent.

2. In the United States each rate-payer is taxed theoretically on the capital value of his real and personal property, and very generally, though not always, upon his income of the past year, derived from his skill or labor, over a certain exempted amount, or, in other words, upon his personal earnings above a bafe living expense as well. But inasmuch as, except in the case of those receiving salaries, and the artisan and laboring classes, each ratepayer's earnings are very largely within his own knowledge, and personal estate, rated there ou one-fifth only of the actual value, pays but 1.22. But what of the incomes so grossly over-assessed. Let these be taken into consideration, and the general valio is at once increased.

If the entire taxation at St. John was transferred to real estate, the ratio would be doubled and become 3.16. If this were done at Halifax will fall considerably below that of the sixter city.

Fredericton may perhaps claim that it has a low ratio of taxation, because real and personal estate, rated there ou one-fifth only of the actual value, pays but 1.22. But what of the incomes so grossly over-assessed. Let these be taken into consideration, and the general valio is at once increased.

If the entire taxation at St. John was transferred to real estate, the ratio would be doubled and become 3.16. If this were done at Halifax will fall on scients in that it has a low ratio of taxation, because real and personal properly of the actual value, pays but 1.22. But what of the cause real and personal properly of the actual value, pays but 1.25. Whit of the cause real and personal it has a low ratio of there are

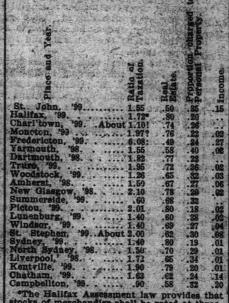
property or income is assessed at all; out special charges in the form of li-

is supposed to be distributed between the owners of real and personal pro-nerty, and generally also, subject in some cases to living expense exemp-tions, upon the income or wage earner

tions, upon the income or wage earner in some proportion to their means.

I have endeavored to tabulate the result of the application of this system to twenty-two of the cities and towns in the maritime provinces, returns from which have been kindly furnished by the boards of trade or procured from local sources. It is, I fear, but a crude attempt, but its imperfections may be pardoned, since it is I believe the first comparative statement of the kind that has ever been prepared.

RATIO OF MUNICIPAL TAXATION AND RATIO OF MUNICIPAL TAXATION, AND



for purposes of comparison, utterly delusive. Real estate is in many cases undervalued in order that the district may contribute the less to the charges of the larger municipality of which for county or township see charges of the larger municipality of which, for county or township purposes, it may form a part; and the ratio is proportionally increased. This is manifestly unjust and unfair. It is unjust to the rest of the municipality and may very likely provoke retaliation of a similar kind. It is unfair to the individual ratepayer, since if in any case his property is estimated at its full value, he has to contribute more proportionally than others, and is without a remedy. The law contemplates that property shall be put down at its actual value, but it is nowhere said how that value is to

is nowhere said how that value is to be ascertained.

be ascertained.
Some principle should be laid down to guide the judgment of the assessors. The best would probably be that all real estate should be valued at the price at which it might reasonably be expected to change hands between a seller and a purchaser, neither of whom was under any special pressure to complete the sale.

But this is not all. The taxation ratio for each town is no test of the burden actually borne. At Halifax it is 1.72 and at St. John 1.55. And yet St. John is the more heavily taxed city of the two, since at Halifax income, and a large proportion of the personal property which is subject to assessment in St. John, escapes. Let the incomes taxed in St. John, and the personal property also taxed there, but exempt at Halifax, be taken into account, and it will be found that the

In no part of Great Britain is personal property or income the subject of municipal taxation. An income tax si levied, but for imperial purposes only. Personal property, as a rule, is not assessed in any form.

In the maritime provinces the system of the United States has been followed, and the burthen of municipal taxation is supposed to be distributed between of the best some are vacant and other taxation of the best some are vacant and other taxation. of the best some are vacant and others offered for sale at a quarter of

> tion, because it is my birthplace and my home. I am not despondent as to the future of my native city. It has

side New Brunswick, income contrib-utes very little to the municipal purse. In Prince Edward Imand, and at Hali-fax and Dartmouth, it is exempt. Over the rest of Nova Scotia the highest ratio is .06 at Amherst, and the average is only about .02 of the general

But in New Brunswick, while the as-dessors of Moncton and Woodstock may perhaps be wiser in their genera-tion, we find elsewhere a higher incom-rate. At St. John it is .15 and at Fred-

than he who earns annually \$500 by his labor or his skill.

For the purposes of the state each contributes very nearly in the same degree. True, even in the state taxation of incomes, there is usually of necessity an exemption up to a certain amount. But the customs duties from which the greater part of the state revenues are derived fall in Canada almost equally upon all. The contribu-

his living by his daily toil.

But for the accumulation of property in the town such charges would not be required. The farmer is satisfied with such access to his house as he can himself provide. He lives without fire protection because his house is not endangered by others around. He draws water from his own well uncontaminated by the drainage from other premises near. In the matter of police he is his own guardian. There is no accumulation of wealth to tempt the thief against whose depredations the city has to guard.

(Continued on Page Four.)

HENRY T. SEARS, M. D.

475 Massachusetts Avenue

Between Columbus Avenue and Trement Street.

BOSTON, MASS.

The maritime board of trade during its brief existence has dealt with many important questions. First among these stands, I think, the position affirmed at Halifax in 1895, that the products of Canada should be exported through Canadian ports. The memorial based upon the resolutions then adopted has been acted upon by the government of the dominion. Subsidies for Atlantic steamship services are now offered only when the western port of arrival and departure is within If you want the BEST SOYTHES MADE see that the name DUNN EDGE TOOL CO, is stamped on them. The Brands are-

CLIPPER FINEST CUTLERY STEEL GIANT HAND MADE WARRANTED

TO BE HAD FROM MOST DEALERS.

W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd. MARKET SQUARE.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL

Wednesday's Session a trying one for the Prisoner.

General Roget's Evidence a Violent Diatribe Aganst Dreyfus.

RENNES, Aug. 16.-In the Dreyfu court martial today the request of M. Demange for a postponement of the trial until Monday was denied.

The feature of the day's proceedings was the story of the suffering of Dreyfus on Devil's island, read by the clerk of the court. Dreyfus wept as the details were unfolded.

M. Lebon, former minister of the colonics, testified regarding his treatment of the prisoner, and said he regarded the measures taken relative to the prisoner at He Du Diable as warranted and they would be repeated should oc-

Gen. Boget was the principal witness heard. His evidence was a violen heard. His evidence was a violen diatribe against Dreyfus from beginning to end Referring to the paper name Dubois he said was found on the correspondence of the military attache. "If," said he, looking at Dreyfus, "no other person can be found to whom the initial D can apply, to whom then does it apply?

"Now," continued the general, "the explanations furnished on this point by M. Trarieux (former minister of justice) troubled me somewhat, but I do vas laboring being almost uncontrollable. In a thick, choking voice he continued: "And yet, in the presence of disinterested testimony like mine, you will not allow preference to be shown to the evidence of persons who have benefitted by treason.

At this point the general broke down and tears streamed from his cheeks. Resuming his testimony, the general set to work in the effort to prove the guilt of Dreyfus. He declared there were traces of treason in every para-graph of the Bordereau and that Drey-fus alone, not Esterhazy, could be ac-He criticized the deposition of Major Hartmann of the 2nd artillery in regard to this point. The witness then prove that Dreyfus alone was aware of secrets of the new artillery guns; of the plans for the concentration of troops, and of the contents of the firing manual. He then endeavored to show Col. Picquart had recourse to fraudu lent methods, with the intent of incriminating someone other than Drey-fus, and declared Picquart spent one hundred thousand francs with the object of organizing a campaign of surveillance "of an unfortunate officer

is one hundred thousand francs he added, was a reserve accumulated by Col. Sandherr, by strict economy,

tion from M. Demange, Gen. Roget admitted the figures quoted were perhaps

quart of suppressing documents tend-ing to compromise Dreyfus.

As the general was evidently greatly fatigued, Col. Jouanst suggested that hie testimony tomorrow. oner, asking him if he had anythi say in reply to Gen. Roget. Dreyfus replied: "No, my colonel. It is frightful that, day after day, for hours, I should thus have my heart, my soul and my very entrails torn without beted to reply. It is a terrible ing permitted to reply. It is a terrible torture to impose upon an innocent and loyal soldier. It is a frightful thing;

frightful, frightful." egan to applaud, but the applause

was quickly suppressed.

Gen. Jouanst pointed out to Dreyfus that the court had given him an opportunity to speak at the end of every eposition, and would continue to

Gen. Roget spoke for three hours without adducing any new facts, only reiterating in the most forcible terms what has been bandled about in the anti-Dreyfusard press for a year past. The most interesting part of his tes-timony was his attack on Col. Picatation of the two men. He treated Dreyfus without mercy, both in words and attitude, in fact, it seemed at times as though he wou provoke the prisoner into striking him. The general's manner was most pessionate. In his outburst at the end pessionate. In his outburst at the end of his testimony he uttered the most ruthless attacks with the air of one delivering a pleasant Sunday school address, leaning over the front of the witness rail, sipping from a glass of water, wiping his lips and mopping his brow in perfect self-satisfaction. But again and again he would half turn in his chair, and pointing his finger at Dreyfus, would repeat some cruel accusation, at the same time fixing his eyes on the accused man, his body irclining forward like that of a cobra waiting the moment to strike. Dreyfus, however, was not a hypnotized rabbit and steadily returned his gaze, sometimes throwing a glance at the sometimes throwing a glance at the president of the court, as though appreciating for permission to reply. Once, when Gen. Roget had flung one of these darts, he stopped and deliberately paused. One could see the first pressure and to hear the first pressure and the fir these darts, he stopped and deliberately paused. One could see the fire in Dreyfus' eyes, and in his tightly clenched jaws could be divined the struggle that was going on within him. The captain of gendarmes, seated beside Dreyfus, watched him closely. The seconds passed like hours and the spectators held their breaths. Gen. Roget seemed purposely to prolong the silence in order to make a deeper impression. It was a perious moment. But Dreyfus won the battle over his passions and when Roget's voice was at length heard again everyone know the danger was past and a one know the danger was past and a deep drawn sigh of relief came from the audience.

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to be in a state of great nervous excitement and in a furious temper.

5.20 p. m.—The following bulletin has just been issued: "The condition of the patient is satisfactory, in spite of slight fever. The X ray has the condition of the patient is satisfactory. of slight fever. The X ray has shown the bullet traversed the skin, subcutaneous cellular tissue and muscles around the spinal column, flattening against the right side of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebrae." The bulletin was signed by the four doctors in at-

was signed by the four quoties tendance upon M. Labori.

Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of Captain Dreyfus, visited the wounded man today. Finding him to be progressing M. Dreyfus said: "Well, to have done you much harm."

revolvers are no use against me. I am too big. It needs a cannon shot

RENNES, Aug. 16.—Emil Zola has telegraphed to M. Labori, saying: "On learning of the outrage I send you iration for you." M. Demange had a long consulta

tion with M. Mathieu Dreyfus this afternoon respecting today's session of the court martial, the gravity of which is fully recognized.

M. Demange is much upset by the loss of the assistance of his colleague.

tions for Gen. Roget, and the ab of this, together with the fact that M. Labori's secretary was compelled to be away, put M. Demange to a great

Counsel for the defence, however

The great per-occupation of the Dreyfus family and M. Demange, however, is the refusal of the court to adjour when applied to this morning. This is considered of grave potent and is taken to be an indication that the members of the court martial have already made up their minds unfavorably to Dreyfus.

Tonight it is understood that Maitre Demange will tomorrow repeat the application for an adjournment in conment commissary, Major Carriere, has received instructions not to oppose it. Maltre Mornard, who represented Madame Dreyfus in the revision proceedings before the court of cassation, has been summoned to replace Maitre Labori until the latter is able to return to his post. M. Mornard is xpected to appear in court tomorrow. He is, however, a poor substitute for

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN P. FOLKINS

The death occurred at Milistream Kings county, on Friday, Aug. 11th, of Mrs. John P. Folkins, aged 70 years. The deceased lady, formerly Miss Mergaret Sheck, was a life long resi-dent of Millstream, and will be greatly missed in the community. She was the mother of fourteen children, of eleven are still living. She had also thirty-seven grandchildren. her children except two reside in this province. There are eight sons ee daughters. George and Richfrom the funds at the disposal of the war office. This reserve has entirely disappeared.

In response to gestures of contradiction from M Demange. Gen. Roget addition from M Demange. Gen. Roget additional from M Demange. Gen. Roget were present at the funeral; and all, with the wives of her sons and a number of grandchildren were gathered together under the old home rooftree the day of the funeral, and took sup per there.

The funeral took place on Sunday at Berwick, the service being conducted by Rev. C. W. Hamilton, Methodist, of which church Mrs. Folkins was an active member. The esteem in which she was held was shown at the funeral, over a hundred carriages being in the procession. (Moncton papers please copy.)

TRADE NOTES.

(Montreal Journal of Commerce.) From the district running up from Belleville to Orillia there was one mill-ion dozen of eggs exported by one firm, the prices now being from 2 to 3 cents

a dozen better than in 1298.

Shipments of chickens from Ceptral Ontario to England have been considerable and profitable. The breeds best adapted for the egg trade are also those which are most profitable to raise as chickens for which there is a

fine market in England.
Continental advances in woool goods are being heard from all sides. Chicago carpet dealers have been notified by the manufacturers that after the middle of this month wholesale prices on all goods of both home and foreign make would be advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. This is the result of an increase in the price of wools and demands for higher wages, and is the third advance made in carpets since

tine has again been influenced by the situation at point of pro where there has occurred rec-vere losses consequent upon st vere losses consequent upon storm visitation. The price locally has risen 3c. per gallon this week, because of this, to 67c., which represents a figure the article has not reached on this market in many years. Turpentine has been in a strong position for more than eighteen months past.

RIO JANEIR?, Aug. 16.—The Brazilian congress banqritted the visiting Argentine delegation, headed by President Roca, at the Casino today. Among those present were President Campos Salles, the members of the diplomatic corps, the civil, naval and military dignitaries and others. During the day a regatta took place in Betafago Bay. At noght about \$9,000 people took part in a Venetian festival.



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S. S. CONVENTION.

Wenty-fourth Annual Assembly the Carleton County Sabbath Schools.

Large Attendance of Delegates and Clergy Many Interesting Addresses-Election of Officers.

BENTON, N. B., Aug. 16 .- The 24th nnual convention of the Sabbath schools of Carleton county met in the Methodist church at Benton last evening at 7 o'clock, President Rev. D. Fiske in the chair. Thirty-two delegates, nine clergymen and eleven superintend-ents reported themselves present. The devotional exercises were opened and led by Rev. R. W. Clements. The led by Rev. R. W. Clements. The opening address was by Rev. Dr. Fiske, after which the following committees were appointed: Nominating commitwere appointed: Nominating commit-tee, J. J. Macaskall, S. J. Parsons, Rev. R. W. Clements, Mrs. Watson and Miss Janie Kenney: credential com-mittee, Mr. Sellar, C. T. Hendry, fin-ance, Mr. Belyed, C. N. Scott; ques-tions, Mr. Lucas and S. J. Parsona; reeloquent and spirited address on International S. S. association as elated to Sunday school work, carryng the minds of his hearers with him ighout the different countries, not the United States and Great Britain, but even to the Philippines. Field Secretary Rev. A. Lucas then followed with an address on modern in strongly urging all workers to have a firm purpose and stabled principles. The second session opened Wednes-day at 9 a. m., Rev. Mr. Fowler lead-

ing the devotional exercises. The executive committee and normal super-intendent reported grand success, the latter showing 162 students enrolled be-sides some other classes not reported. This was followed by a normal Bible esson by the field secretary on the "The three captives; the causes; conditions of the captives, and the results of their captivity." This on the Sunday school teacher," "His work and his qualifications," by J. H.

Macaskall. The third session opened at 2 p. n with devotional exercises by Mr. Lucas, after which S. J. Parsons reported on the home department work, showing it to be widening and progressive. This address led to discussive the latter proving ion and questions, the latter proving very helpful. A report from the primary work prepared by Mrs. F. H. Hale, who was not able to be present, was read by Rev. D. Fiske. J. F. Flem-ming followed with an address on "The home Sabbath school and church with high moral standard. Next following was a normal training lesson on "The needs of a Bible school teacher," by

inated for the provincial convention: C. N. Scott, G. L. Holyeke, D. V. Boyer, Mrs. Wm. Speer and Mrs. F. H. Hale. The closing session opened at 7 p. m., and proved very interesting. The nominating committee reported the following names as officers, who were

President, Rev. D. Fiske; secretary, C. N. Scott; assistant secretary, Miss L. M. Scott; recording secretary, Jas. Watts; normal superintendent, Clinton Grey; primary department, Mrs. F. H. Hale. Interesting addresses were then lelivered by Rev. J. A. Cahill on the "Teacher's privileges and opportuni-ties, etc." and by Rev. Mr. Spargo on "Our need." Suitable music was rendered throughout by a well selected

WHITTE POPILLATION OF THE TRANSVAAT.

(Joseph Jacobs in the Westminster Gazette.)

One of the difficulties about this Transvaal crisis is the utter absence of reliable statistical details as to its white population. Where nothing is definitely known there is an admirable chance afforded for the guess-work of interested politicians. In this particu-iar instance they have taken advant-age of their luck to its fullest extent. The interesting point is that both sides in the controversy have had an interest in wildly exaggerating the num-ber of Uitlanders—the Uitlanders themselves in order to enhance their hardship in being unrepresented, and the Boers in order to hold out the argument that they would be swamped if they afforded representation. Quite apart from such prepossessions, the tendency of all estimates, as every practical statistician knows, is to exggerate numbers, and the majority of the statistics on which both sides rel are, in the present instance, pure and simple estimates, i. e., mere guesses. There are, however, two cases in which we have actual counted numbers instead of mere estimates, and with the aid of these it is possible to check the exaggerations of both sides. These are the number of burghers for 1899 actually entered upon the field coronets' books, and the white population of Johannesburg given in a census in 1896, and it is tolerably easy, with the aid of both these figures, to show at least how exaggerated are the figures resorted to on either side to raise hopes nd fears. Take the case of the Bo Their burghers i. e., males over 16-nave been entered on the books to the of 29,457. It has been cals that in a rude agricultural population like that of the Boers, who have, at resent at any rate, no particular rival ting registered.

At all events it can be proved that

lowing even for the excess due to the fast that the total population is arrived at by estimate, and reducing this to only 50,000, the proper multi-piler would be at least 4 instead of 2 2-3. It is a confirmed fact that there are 1,384 burghers in Johannesburg, which contains no less than 6,205 which contains no less than 5,205 Boers. Applying this multiplier (4) to the whole number of burgners will give a Boer population of 120,000, of whom 30,000 will probably be boys and men of burgher age—16 and upward, of whom only two-thirds have been

registered—even then a very high proportion. No less than 12,000 of these

burghers exist in the small triangle

at the south of the state in which more than 90 per cent of the Uitlan-ders live. How many are the Uitlanders? By first reducing the Boers to 80,000 and accepting the Transvaal estimate of 200,000 for the whole white population. the result is arrived at that there are 210,000 Uitlands, against 80,000 Boers. We have already seen that these must be reduced by 40,000 for the extra number of Boers, and we have seen reason to suspect that the estimate is far above the reality. We can prove only 50,907 whites, of whom 42,918 were Uitlanders, and it is notorious that the population has since then ded, no less than 800 houses reaining empty. It is probable, there fore, that we must remove at least one-sixth of the estimate of the white population made by the government, which will then come to 240,000, half of whom will be Boers and the remainder Uitlands, who thus in number exactly equal their opponents.

But the distribution of the Uitlander population is an altogether different kind from that of the Boers, which is, practically speaking, normal, with ew more grown-up women than men and a quarter children. The Boers estimate about 160,000 males to 120,000 males; removing 60,000 from each fo the Boer population, the proportion of males to females of the Uitlander ulation would be ten to six—a very pable proportion, as in Nevada in 1880 (a country under similar circum tances) the men were 67 per cent. of the population. Applying this relation to the Uitlander population, it would consist of 80,000 men and boys, agains 40,000 women and girls. As regards the children, these formed in Johannesburg something like 14 per cent., so that it is probable that 20,000 of the Uitland ers are boys and girls, 30,000 women and 70,000 men (of whom 54,000 would be British subjects). The proportion of women to men has its main significe in other directions, but it has also its bearings on the present discussion, since it is the invariable statisti proportion of Uitlander male adults to er male adults is consequently as 70 to 44, which confirms general impres sions, and may serve as a sort of confirmation of the present rough esti-

The practical question is, How many of the 70,000 Uitlandrs will be cutitled to vote under the new condi they exercise the franchise? If we join the three towns, Potschefstroom, Pretoria and Wakkerstroom, these would form a triangle containing about 6,000 square miles, or one-twen tieth of the whole surface of the coun try. Whitin this no less than 110,000 out of the 120,000 Uitlanders live, and it as present returns eight out of twenty-eight representatives in the volksraad, while by President Kruger's newest proposals it would return sixteen out of thirty-six—searly one-half. Within this triangle, as has been before remarked, there are no less than 120,000 burghers, and it is scarcely likely that they would fail to obtain some seats within the tri-

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

LPTTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 16.-Five brutal assaults by a negro man or white women have occurred in Little Rock in the past 24 hours. It is generally believed that all these crime were committed by the same negr but three suspects have been arrested and if the right man can be positively identified he may receive sumi punishment. The victims of the as saults are all highly respected white women of this city. They are Mrs. Belle Alken, Mrs. Milton Young, Mrs. woman whose name is withheld. All the assaults occurred in the sub-

urbs. Governor Jones has offered a reward of \$100 each for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

MOLSON BANK ROBBERY.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 16.-The prelim ary investigation in the case of your Anderson, charged with robbing \$62,00 from the Molson's bank branch her last October, was begun today. The only witness examined was the acuntant, who testified as to the disapearance and recovery of the sixty nousand dollars. From his evidence it was brought out that it was possible that Anderson might have known the combinations required to open the safe. Startling devel efore the trial ends.

KILLED BY C. P. R. TRAIN.

BANGOR, Me., Aug 16.-Frank Jer kins of Danforth, was struck by a Canadian Pacific train at Danforth last night while crossing the track. He died from his injuries this morning.He was deaf and did not hear the engine. His age was between 50 and 60. County Attorney Campbell and Dr. Shaw, coroner, of Machias, arrived here tonight on the way to Danforth to hold an inquest tomorrow.

PAIN-KILLER cures all sorts of uts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken aternally it curcs diarrhoea and dys-

By right of her lofty lineage, as a trust from the mighty dead,
They placed in her hand the sceptre, the crown on her fair young head;
In the hiush of her sunny maidenhood, she came as our Island Queen,
By sovereign right to the proudest throne that ever the ages have seen.

Yet hers is a costlier sceptre, hers is a grander throne.
Hers is a diadem richer than of gems and of precious stones;

of precious stones;
Which treason shall never threaten, which the tempest of war may not move;
'Tis the loyal heart of her Empire, and she reigns by the right of love.

On every shore and in every elime where the flag of the homeland files.

Through Canada's vast dominion, 'neath Australia's sunny skies.

In African desert and forest, and afar on the barren main.

She has fettered the love of our hearts, to her heart with the links of that golden chain.

In the kingdom of death and darkness, in the realm of eternal snow,

Neath the pallid light of the sunless night, the aurora's shifting glow;
In the desolate frozen wilderness, where the wolf and the ice bear rove,
The heart of the dauntless explorer beats warm for his Queen with love.

In the kingdom of death and sunshine, in the land of jungle and brake, Where crouches the ruthless tiger, where rustles the deadly snake; In the land of the plague and the earth quake, in the land of carnage and strike Every acre of which has been purchased a the cost of an English life.

The hatred of race and hatred of creed, which is bitter still, are gone; Briton and Indian, Goorkha and Sikh, in loyal devotion are one; One prayer for the weal of the Empress goes up to the throne above.

For Mussulman, Buddhist and Christian are one in the bond of love.

Who is the skilled magician, by the spell of whose potent wand Shoulder to shoulder those erstwhile foes as brothers in battle stand? Their valor and faith the blazons of many

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN

Friends and relatives of Mrs. Am Blizzard, probably the oldest resident of New Brunswick, gathered at her home, McDonald's point, Tuesday evening to celebrate her 107th birthday Mrs. Blizzard, even at this remarkabl age, is in the full possession of her faculties, and is said to be much brighter than at any time for the last

three or four years. Altogether about one hundred guests were present, and among the party were seven children, five grando and five great granchildren of the aged splendid tea served on the lawn in front of Mrs. Blizzard's home, and during the evening solos were rend-John Salmon. Twenty-four of the party remained all night at house, and at six o'clock the weight of her 107 years, was up and dressed to bid good bye to her guests for another year. Before leaving her children made her a present of a well filled purse.

HALIFAX.

Another Huge Iron and Steel Works to b Located at North Sydney-Suicide at Windsor.

HALIFAX, Aug. 16 .- A despatch from Sydney, C. B., says: Another huge iron and steel work, eclips even the Whitney establishin being erected at Sydney, will be located at North Sydney. Information has deal is about to be consummated to merge the Nova Scotia Steel company of New Glasgow, N. S., and the General Mining association. The latter is the oldest coal company in Cape Bre-ton. The directors are Englishmen. Its mines are at North Sydney. A re-presentative of the Nova Scotla Steel company has been in England for son time consulting with the directors the coal company. The new concern riant at North Sydney will include shipbuilding plant, steel rail plant and dock. The company owns iron mines at Beile Isle, Newfoundland, and it is said that three hundred thousand tons of ore have been sold in Europe for immediate delivery. The concern will have a capital of twenty-five millions, pally English. The price to be paid for the C. M. A. coal mines is not

The body of Rose Gormerly of Hantsport, aged 25, was found in the Avon river at Windsor today. A cor-oner's jury decided it was a case of Mrs. Dr. D. A. McGillivray, a leading ciety woman of Sydney, C. B., died

BIG LOSS OF LIFE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 16.— Advices received here state that the West Indian hurricane visited the is-land of Andros, of the Bahama group, inflicting great damage to property and completely wrecking the sponging fleet. It is said that 150 bodies were washed ashore. At Nassau some dam age was done, but the extent of it is not stated.

MADE FALSE RETURNS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.-Late afternoon warrants were sworn out by Mr. Courtney, deputy minister of finance, against W. A. Weir, presi-dent; Frank Smith, a director, and Ferdinand Lemieux, accountant of the sustended bank Ville Marie. charge against them is making false eturns of the bank's affairs to

BANK CASHIER ARRESTED.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—Frank Fossett, who was recently appointed cashier of the Freehold Loan and Savings Co., was today arrested for embezzlement, being short \$4,330. He confessed. He began speculating in New York stocks last June and got in the wrong end of the market. The loss is fully covered by guarantee insurance.

MARKET MOUARC.

gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes on wash day.

The peculiar qualities of Surprise does it easily, quickly, economically. But 'tis good for all general uses.

To have the best Scap for all purposes insist on

SURPRISE.

OTTAWA-

Arrested Eight Tramps for Supposed Bank Robbery.

he Instructional Camp at Sussex Next Month-Edgar Tripp Talks.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15 .- A passenger by the Winnipeg train just arrived, reports that the C. P. R. Imperial Limnoon, at an early hour this morning came to grief just beyond Sudbury. It collided with an cast-bound train. The engineer of the Imperial Limited is reported killed, and several persons

Dr. Ami of the geological staff leaves for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia this week to make further observations upon the carboniferous forma-

Mgr. Del Falconio, apostolic delegate to Canada, is expected to arrive in Ottawa on Saturday. The minister of railways is to visit St. John this week.

A cablegram this morning from Paris says Hon. Mr. Tarte is very n uch improved and may leave for home at the end of the present month. OTTAWA, Aug. 15 .- One more disappointment awaits those who have been looking towards the early opening of the Soulanges canal. Mr. Blair and Deputy Schreiber were over the section, by which the prism is half filled. This will cause delay. Water is now in the prism to the depth of twelve feet, and this, at is thought, ther slides, and the authorities think navigation may begin by the end of the first week in September.

Hon. Donald Farquhaison, premier of Prince Edward Island, is in Ottawa, arranging with the minister of mar-ine for the establishment of a direct steamship service between Charlotte-town and Liverpool. The contract is as good as closed. It provides for a fortnightly sailing from the island by a steamship of about 4,000 tons, to be equipped with cold storage for the transportation of butter, cheese and transportation of butter, cheese and other perishable freight, the service to commence about the 6th of September. The subsidy voted by parliament last session for this service was \$7,000. It will give P. E. Island shippers the advantage of cold storage ac-

commodation at freight rates as low as prevail from Montreal.

OTTAWA. Aug. 16.—The Hull police have arrested eight tramps believed to be the perpetrators of the robbery of \$11,000 from the Standard bank at Bow-manville on the 13th of May. The watchman of the bank has identified

otographs of six of them. Edgar Tripp, Canadian commercial agent at Trinidad and Tobago, says the new treaty with he United States will mean a loss to the colony of \$100,-

will mean a loss to the colony of \$100,-000 yearly in customs revenue. It will increase trade with Canada he believes. There is a report that Sir Henry Joly is to be appointed commissioner to the Paris exhibition and that he will be replaced in the cabinet by Bernier, M. P. for St. Hyacinthe.

Instructions have been issued for the instructional camp at Sussex on Sept. 12 to 13th The corps to participate are \$th Husars; instructional staff "B," squadron R. C. D. to be attached; 10th field battery; 12th field battery; instructional staff "B" battery, R. C. A. to be attached; Brighton engineers; to be attached; Brighton engineers; 67th battalion; 71st battalion; 73rd battalion; 74th battalion; 62nd battalion.

Rightly Pursued, It Helps to Make Home Beautiful.

The paint habit inside the home will bring big results in brightness, beauty and economy if it is indulged wisely. That is, if the painter gets the best paint and the right paint for the purse. Otherwise, the results may be sything but pleasing. One paintaking house has the reputation of paring ready-mixed paints of difent kinds that give entire satisfac-to housekeepers. These are the on to housekeepers. The

To make old furniture appear like new, for fine work on shelv new, for fine work on shelving, pottery or wicker work, The Sherwin-Williams Enamel Paint gives the best effects. For covering floors the Sherwin-Williams Special Floor Paint gives a hard, glossy finish that floor painters so often strive for and fall to get. It is made to walk on, and its surface is almost as hard as metal. The cleanliness of such a floor appeals strongly to avery homekagener.

strongly to every homekeeper.

Then for painting the little things about the house, the same makers prepare The Sherwin-Williams Family Paint, put up in small cans, ready for use; and for painting the bath-tub there is The Sherwin-Williams Bath Enamel. Sample color cards of any Enamel. Sample color cards of any or all of these, as well'as of the house paint, creosote paint, etc., can be had by sending a postal card request to the Sherwin-Williams Company, 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

The following schooners have been fixed to load plaster at Hillsboro: Thos. Clyde and Nimrod for Washington and M. S. Hart for Cartaret, 2 60.

BORI

Premier Emm

ties-Albert

The Transc day last the mier of New Lodge of Mon connection wi ation proposa panied by Pr university, wh ity for the wa stay here the conclusions a formation an the past few ates who have survey. It is Shaler from t ed favorably t ton as to the pects. That r nant with im Moncton than since the day upon as the ne colonial railwa It was in co able report th Mr. Lodge, a Brunswick M Gas company. Shalers' report work at once. be so impress their interest and an agree

them and the pany. Under ton people an exploring for this territory. such plant is ticipated it within two or One of the fi in the vicinit determined by will be done Four prelin the province. county in the second in All Kent and the The object of locate the or

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The sudden testimony in Huron electi commons com left many trai ed. Since the new evidence wanderings James Farr, i Last Monda James Nelson of 414 Church stated that he

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GRITS KN Farr was n but he was Oshawa for Ontario gover should escape the heels the Farr, it app July 27 or there knew w ranging to he ly. Farr, her to make the displayed mer lavish manne then became the party in habits. A co f into the

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PRISE.

AWA.

amps for Supposed Robbery.

amp at Sussex Next ar Tripp Talks.

15.-A passenger by in just arrived, re-P. R. Imperial Limere yesterday at beyond Sudbury. It ast-bound train. The Imperial Limited is nd several persons

logical staff leaves ck and Nova Scotia further observaarboniferous forma-

io, apostolic deleexpected to arrive railways is booked this week.

is morning from Mr. Tarte is very nd may leave for f the present month. 15.-One more disthose who have its those who have ards the early open-ges canal. Mr. Blair eiber were over the place on Raynard's the prism is half cause delay. Water sm to the depth of this, at is thought, entative against furhe authorities think egin by the end of September.

quhaison, premier Island, is in Ottawa. e minister of marhment of a direct between Charlotteol. The contract is d. It provides for a g from the island by bout 4,000 tons, to be old storage for the butter, cheese and freight, the service voted by parliafor this service was re P. E. Island shipe of cold storage acfreight rates as low

16.-The Hull police ght tramps believed andard bank at Bow-13th of May. The bank has identified x of them.

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e been issued for the at Sussex on Sept. corps to participate to be attached: 10th h field battery; in-B" battery, R. C. A. Brighton engineers; t battalion; 73rd bation: 62nd battalion NT HABIT.

It Helps to Make Beautiful.

nside the home will n brightness, beauty is indulged wisely. inter gets the best t paint for the purthe results may be sing. One paints the reputation of nixed paints of disgive entire satisfac-These are the Paints.

niture appear like on shelving, pottery nt gives the ring floors the Shersh that floor paintfor and fail to get. on, and its surfa ch a floor appeals

homekeeper. ng the little things n-Williams Family small cans, ready inting the bath-tub win-Williams B color cards of any vell' as of the ho int, etc., can be had tal card request to liams Company, 21 , Montreal.

er at Hillsbero: Thos.
I for Washington and
Cartaret, \$1.80.

BORING FOR OIL.

Premier Emmerson Signs Agreement With Boston Capitalists.

Wells to be Sunk Next Month in Four Counties-Albert Co. Cannelite Deposits to be Worked at Once.

Monoton Transcript, Aug. 12.) The Transcript learns that on Monday last the Hon. Mr. Emmerson, premier of New Brunswick, and Matthew Lodge of Moncton went to Boston in connection with the mineral oil exploration proposals. They were accompanied by Prof. Shaler of Harvard iniversity, who had been in this vicinity for the week preceding. During his stay here the professor drew his final conclusions and decisions from the information and data collected during the past few months by his subordinates who have been making a careful survey. It is understood that Prof. Shaler from these conclusions reported favorably to his principals in Boston as to the territory and its prospects. That report may be more pregnant with importance to the future of Moncton than any other report made since the day "the Bend" was decided upon as the neadquarters of 'he Inter-

colenial railway. It was in consequence of that favorable report that Premier Emmerson felt it necessary to visit Boston, with Mr. Lodge, as representing the New Brunswick Mineral Oil and Natural Gas company. They met the capitalists interested, and found that Prof. Shalers' report was such they were ready to proceed with the practical work at once. Indeed they seemed to be so impressed by the outlook that their interest was manifestly deep; and an agreement was signed between them and the New Brunswick company. Under this agreement the Boston people are to expend within the time prescribed by the act \$200,000 in exploring for oil and natural gas in this territory. An order was given for the necessary oil boring plant, and as such plant is easily available it is anticlpated it will be on the grounds within two or three weeks and boring commenced by the first of September.
One of the first borings will be made
in the vicinity of Moncton, on a site
determined by Prof. Shaler. The work will be done under local superintenc-

Four preliminary borings will be made immediately in different parts of the province. The first will be in this county in the vizinity of Moncton; the second in Albert county; the third in Kent and the fourth in Gloucester. The object of these widely scattered preliminary borings is, if possible, to locate the outer boundaries of the oil territory of which Moncton is believed territory of which Moncton is believed to be the centre; and not so much at the outset with the expectation of striking ary great permanent flow of oil. The great store of oil is believed to think that the medical, legal or business profession presents a brighter aspect than farming. I care not where you find men, nor what their occupation, they have their cares and worbe in the basin, of which this city is the centre, but the store is believed to be at an enormous depth. A feat-ure of the agreemnt made which will uld oil be discovered its refining and the manufacture of by-products from the same must be done in the province.

It may be added that the dispose of the interests in the cannelite de-posits at Bakimore, Albert county, has been made, and that work will be commenced there within a few days. Mr. Lodge has been authorized to employ the necessary men. Large quantities of the cannel will be shipped to Boston to make preliminary tests for by-

FARR HEARD FROM.

Drunk, and Spent a Night in Oshawa

Local Grits Knew His Identity and Discussed Measures for His Safety.

Huron election before the house of commons committee on elections has, left many trains of evidence undevelopcommons committee on elections has left many trains of evidence undeveloped. Since the rising of the committee mew evidence in connection with the wanderings of the missing witness, James Farr, is cropping up every day.

Last Monday, it will be remembered, James Nelson and Thomas Marshall, of 414 Charch street swore that Farr James Farr, is cropping up every day.
Last Monday, it will be remembered,
James Nelson and Thomas Marshall,
of 414 Church street, swore that Farr first went away some time during the week of July 23rd, saying that he was going to Goderich. Subsequently he turned up again very drunk, and stated that he had been down in South Ontario with Organizer Vance. From what has cropped up since it transpires that Farr was telling the truth.

GRITS KNEW WHO HE WAS. Farr was not only in South Ontario, but he was in the common jail at Oshawa for a night, and it can only have been owing to the desire of the Ontario government's officials that he hould escape that he was not laid by the heels then and there.

Farr, it appears, went to Oshawa on July 27 or 28. Some liberals down here knew who he was, and were aringing to have him stay there quietly. Farr, however, at once proceeded to make the round of the hotels and displayed meney and checks in a very lavish manner. The local politicians then became fearful lest he should get the party into trouble with his wild habits. A council of war was held in the evening to device and the evening to devise some means of shipping him into some quiet place, Organizer Vance having presumably impressed on them the importance of preventing Farr from betraying himself into the hands of the enemy.

THE VISITOR ARRESTED.

with the official. The latter promptly put his assailant under arrest, having no idea of the importance of his cap-ture. When Farr was searched a considerable amount of money and a check were found on his person, thus con-firming the evidence submitted at Ottawa as to the fact that the liberal party made it worth Farr's while to go away. The man gave a fictitious name, but next day admitted his iden-

The Oshawa liberals, learning that their guest was in jail, concluded to let him stay there and sober up. Next morning he was arraigned before Magistrate Merton, under his assumed name. That official refused to proceed with the constable's charge of disorderly conduct, and at once freed the prisoner. Farr quickly left town, and was next seen in Toronto.

From the fact that Farr sought securing in South Octavic its part he

clusion in South Ontario it may be safely assumed that he took part in the election of Hon. John Dryden some months before, and returned to his former haunts because he would be likely to have friends there.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. By W. S. Blair, Horticulturist of Maritime Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S.

(For The Sun.)

Considerable has been waid and written on the question of agricultural education. Indeed, it might truthfully be said that after all the farmer is a humorous character. He takes lots of advice and says very little. There is, nowever, one thing quite certain, and that is; that the man who thinks correctly about his work and acts upon the judgment thus formed is the most

The training one receives at college, or the information obtained from books is useful only as a book (containing more or less knowledge, according to our industry) upon which we can draw for material that will enable us to form correct judgment in our operations. We become educated as life goes on, finishing only at its close. It stands to reason if we do not have a fund of knowledge bearing upon our work that our practice must at times be at fault. It is these mis-takes we want, if at all possible, to avoid.

If we think an agricultural college will make good farmers of us we are much mistaken. That is only part of the equipment. If we have not agricultural colleges to go to let us make the best of prevailing conditions and adapt ourselves to them. There is no doubt but that sooner or later well equipped institutions for teaching the sciences bearing upon agriculture will be established in New Brunswick. In the meantime we can materially advance ourselves by an honest applica-

tion of energy along certain lines.

It seems to me that the average man is not successful without plenty of good hard work. It is a great mistake has his, and lots of them; but not more than any other class of individuals. They enjoy much that those in other cannot enjoy, and in many cases could have a much happier ex-istence if they only thought so. In farm practice it is necessary to

rely upon ones own judgment. It is impossible to farm successfully other-wise. Therefore to adapt ourselves to our environment is of paramount im-portance. This can be done much more easily than the majority of peo-ple think, and a scientific training at college is not at all necessary. We can college is not at all necessary. We can outside of college by persistent effort obtain sufficient knowledge of the sciences interwoven (that combine to make agriculture one of the greatest studies of the present day) and thereby make farm life much more attractive and profitable than it is now.

Some of the most scientific, as well as skilled practical men are turning out popular editions bearing upon almost every phase of farming. In these books subjects are treated in such a comprehensive manner that soon one is capable of grasping many of the fundamental principles bearing of the fundamental principles bearing upon his profession. By studying these works we arrive at an understanding of the reason for certain (Friday's Toronto Mail.)

The sudden break in the taking of testimony is connection with the West (Co., The MacMillan Co., and A. T. De La Mare Ptg. and Pub. Co., all of

ist clubs in our rural districts would be a move in the right direction. In almost any country place a sufficient number of boys and girls can be found to form such a club. To make such clubs a success would require a definite system of work. A central head should be established whose duty it would be to organize such clubs; visit and address them as often as possible, and issue at stated times bulletins and leaflets bearing upon important matters in farm work. bulletins and issue at stated times bulletins and leaflets bearing upon important matters in farm work. These clubs could be supplied with a library of the best literature bearing upon agriculture. In this way the young people on the farm would become greatly interested along the line of their life work. Then their thoughts would be towards nature and the farm, and the possibilities of their profession would be revealed. The members of such clubs would be required to have stated meetings, and subject matter for discussion could be supplied from the central office. The influence of such clubs would soon be felt on the farm and a new interest would be awakened amongst the young people in rural districts.

To do such work successfully an outlay is necessary, and as it is the duty of the province to stimulate such, we naturally look in that direction for aid. It should be the aim of every farmer to sleve to his profession bear.

farmer to elevate his profession, bearing in mind that the dignity of farm life depend upon the education and inspiration which dominates it.

aid. It should be the aim of every

LILY LANGTRY

Marries Hugo Gerald de Bathe, Aged 28 Years.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Lily Lang-try, the actress, was married July 27 on the Island of Jersey, to Hugo Ger rald de Bathe, twenty-eight years of age, the eldest son of Sir Henry Percival de Bathe, Bart., a retired general, formerly lieutenant colonel of the



Scots Guards and a Crimean veteran The ceremony was quite private, the only witness being Mrs. Langtry's

The Prince of Wales is said to have been in the confidence of the pair, and he immediately sent a telegram of congratulation. The wedding occurred the day Mr. Jersey's (Mrs. Langtry's) horse Marmon won the Goodwood cup

S. S. BAVARIAN.

S. S. Bavarian, Messrs. H. & A. Allan's new 10,000 ton boat, had her trial trip yesterday, and cables report it to have been very successful, the steamer averaging 17 1-4 knots. The steam er is to leave Liverpool for Montreal on her maiden trip on the 24th inst., sailing again from Montreal on the 7th of September, and will be commanded by Captain Macnicol, who made two trips to this port last winter in the Californian

The Bayarian has splendld accommodation for all classes of passengers.
The saloon berths are all on the saloon deck, or the upper bridge deck, where there is also located the first class music room and the first class smok-

style. The Bavarian, with many others of The Eavarian, with many others of the Allan boats, is fitted with cold storage and has accommodation for a large amount of freight. She will be a note-worthy accession in speed and comfort to the Canadian passenger fleet, and Messrs. Allan are to be commended for the efforts they are making to improve the service. The Bavarian also has twin screws, so there is no danger of her breaking down.

COURT NEWS. At the sitting of the equity court, yesterday morning, the following cases were disposed of:
In Kronkite v. Miller (two cases considered together), Judge Barker or-dered the injunctions in both cases to be confinued until hearing. The ques-tion of costs was reserved.

In People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn v. In People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn v. Salisbury and Harvey Railway et al, on motion of Dr. Stockton, Q. C., and by consent of Dr. Alward, Q. C., and H. F. Puddington, who appeared for the defendants, the bill was ordered to be taken pro confesso. Damages were assessed at \$359,889.74 up to August 15th, 1899. The usual order for foreclosure and sale with leave of all parties to bid at the sale was made In G. O. King v. Keith and McLean, the report of the referee was confirmed on motion of M. G. Teed, Q. C.

In Sharp v. Fawcett, on motion of H. A. Powell, Q. C., the report of the referee was confirmed and ordered to be filed. In Mayes v. Turner et al, on motion of H. A. Powell, Q. C., bill was ordered to be taken pro confesso.

In Smith v. Wilson et al, on motion of W. B. Chandler, Q. C., the bill was taken pro confesso and damages assessed at \$138.81 up to August 14, and foreclosure and sale with leave to bid ordanad In W. E. Earle v. Holden et al, on motion of S. B. Bustin the bill was or-dered to be taken pro confesso and the amount due assessed at \$1,040. Foreclosure and sale with leave to bid

was ordered. In chambers, before Judge Forber In chambers, before Judge Forbes, in McNutt v. Hinchy, the hearing of an application to change the venue from St. John to York, was adjourned until a later date. A. George Blair for the defendant and Scott E. Morrill for the plaintiff.

In McDonald v. McGrath, the hearing of an application made to set aside a garnishee order, was postponed until Monday on account of the illness of D. Mullin, Q. C. J. L. Carleton, Q. C., for the defendant.

Finn v. Whitney et al was set down to be tried before Judge Forbes without a jury some time the last of the month. The defendants reside in Moncton. They were members of a

While the good politicians were deliberating ever the matter, dire news
was brought in. Farr had managed to
consume more liquor, and had suddenly developed feroclous characteristics.
He had net the town constable on the
main street, and on being requested to
behave himself had commenced to fight

ing in mind that the dignity of farm
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life depend upon the education and
life depend upon the education

plaintin and W. B. Chandler, Q. C., for the defendants.

CONCERNING BISHOPS.

Today, August 15, is the anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. James Roberts, D. D., bishop of Chatham. The ceremony took place in 1860 at Charlottetown, P. E. I. The late Bishop McIntyre, of that place, was also consecrated at the same time. The Globe extends its congratulations to the venerable prelate, and hopes that he may live many years to preside over the diocese that he has so wisely governed.

When the consecration of the coadjutor bishop for this diocese, takes place at the Cathedral it will be the second time for that imposing ceremony to occur within its walls. The consecration of Bishop Sweeny took place in the Cathedral on April 18, 1860, and the officiating prelate was Archbishop Connolly of Halifax. He was assisted by Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston, and Bishop McKinnon of Arichat, N. S. The prelates were aided by Revs. John and James Quinn, T. Cornolly, J. J. Nugent, E. J. Dunphy, P. Farrell, James Vereker, J. O'Regan of this province, and Fathers Power, Gear, Hennedy and Dr. Cameron of Nova Scotia. Since that Synday Nova Scotia. Since that Sunday morning the three prelates and eight of the clergymen have been removed to their reward. Besides Bishop Sweeny there are only four now living of the ecclesiastics who were within the sanctuary rails on that day, viz., Bishop Cameron of Antigonish, N. S.; Monsignor Connolly, V. G. of this Bishop Cameron of Antigonish, N. S.;
Monsignor Connolly, V. G., of this
city; Rev. P. Farrell of Petersville,
and Rev. J. J. Nugent of Madawaska.
It is, perhaps, worth noting that, with
two exceptions, all the bishops then
in the United States, from Maine to
California, in 1860, have passed away
since the accession of Dr. Sweeny.
Bishop Isadore Verga, who died at
Rome on Thursday last was born in
1832 and made cardinal in 1834. He is 1832 and made cardinal in 1884. He is 1832 and made cardinal in 1834. He is the seventh member of the Sacred college to die in the last six months.

Monsignor Antonio Valbonesi, who was recently consecrated titular Bishop of Argus and auxiliary to Cardinal Verga, is the youngest bishop of the whole Catholic hierarchy. His lordship was born in 1868 and is therefore only 31 years of are fore only 31 years of age.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

GOOD FORTUNE OF A FORMER ST. JOHN BOY.

Fred W. Campbell of New York, who is spending his vacation in Water-borough, Q. C., has received word that he has won the diamond medal awarded by the Window Artists' Association of America. Mr. Campbell is the window dresser for H. C. F. Koch & Co., of W. 125th street, New York city. Mr. Campbell had one hundred and seventy-six photos of different designs of ing room. The second class dining saloon and most of the berths are on the saloon deck, and a second class music room and smoking room have also been provided, and there also a plentiful supply of baths for the second class passengers. The comfort of the third class also has not been neglected, and all modern improvements have been introduced for these I assengers, who will be mostly berthed in four berth rooms instead of the old style.

enty-six photos of different designs of window dressing in the competition. In all there were between six thousand of between six and seven hundred competitors Mr. Campbell took the first prize. Besides winning the medal, Mr. Campbell has been elected president of the National Association of Window Artists, and the latter honor entitles him to a free trip to the Paris the second medal Mr. Campbell has won this year. He secured the other the second medal Mr. Campbell has won this year. He secured the other from New York and Chicago, being away ahead of all competitors. This makes nine medals Mr. Campbell has won in all. Mr. Campbell was born in St. John and left when young, going to Boston, and afterwards to New York. He is a grandson of John Frederickson, late of the customs, and nephew of Mrs. Henry Graham, Union street.

WOMEN AS INVENTORS. Some of the most valuable, as well as important inventions have been patented to women, among which may be numbered the first cook stove, a permutation lock having 3,000 different combinations, a machine for making screws (invented by a little girl), which revolutionized that industry, and the valuable Burden process of making horse shoes which resulted in making horse-shoes, which resulted in a saving over the old process of many millions of dollars per year.

The first patent to a woman was granted in 1808, and since then the

number has increased to many thou-sands. These facts are interesting not only because indicating the rapid and almost marvelous growth of woman's intellect, but also from the fact that the inventive genius of women invades fields one would scarcely credit her with any interest, much less knowledge. We would not be surprised that a hat-pin, corset, glove-fastener, etc., should be invented by women, but when we learn that such inventions as telescopes, making marble from lime-stone, dams and reservoirs are evolved, people begin to be These facts are interesting not voirs are evolved, people begin to be

interested.

In Canada, also, women are becoming interested in inventions, as is evidenced by the number of women applicants seeking patents through Marion & Marion of Montreal.

TO VISIT HALLEAX.

Lord and Lady Minto will arrive in Halifax on Monday, 21st inst., and will remain for five days. The genwill remain for five days. The general, admiral and lieut, governor will entertain the vice-regal party at dinner, and a reception will be held in the province building. A concert will be given in the Public Gardens on the evening of the 24th. The governor general and Lady Minto on leaving Halifax will proceed to Quebec, where they will make a short stay, after which Lady Minto will leave on a visit to England.—Globe.

Cook's Cotton Root Con is successfully used monthl 10,000 Ledies. Safe, effectual. I

The International hotel at Bathurst was burned early Tuesday morning. It was owned by James Buchanan.

Schr. Arthur M. Gibson has been chartered to load lumber at Pascagouls for Gibara and Matanzas.

J. W. Peck of Hopewell Hill, Albert Co., has arrived in the city and has entered the Currie Business University

Scott E. Morrill and H. A. McKeown, M. P. P., will leave on Saturday for Toronto to attend the semi-annual meeting of the high court Ancient Order of Foresters.

The various local Orange lodges will assemble at their hall, Germain street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose o' attending divine service at St. James ohurch.

So far as quality goes, the potatoes that have reached St. John this season are far below the average. The best, and they are not very good, are

work, spent Monday in the city. Miss Graham left on the Prince Edward en route to New York, where she will take up her residence with a brother, engaged in newspaper work there.

G. R. Bent and Mrs. Bent, formerly of this city, now of San Jose, California, are the guests of Dr. Sheffield, Princess street. This is the second visit of Mr. Bent during his fourteen years absence. He has been very successful in commercial life in his western home and is carrying on a large business.

Some anxiety is felt by friends in Carleton concerning Charles Sherman, the solo cornetist of the band, who has not been seen since last Wednes-day. Mr. Sherman went to the Knights of Pythias excursion with the band, and was seen the next morning at Indiantown. Since then he has disap-

The Hampton Reading Room Association are preparing a grand concert for Tuesday evening, August 22nd, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and readings. Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Mrs. J. M. Barnes and Prof. Campbell are among those taking part. Proceeds in aid of plane that is being placed in the reading room.

The brilliant lighting of White's candy store attracted quite a large crowd last night. It was the first discrowd last right. It was the first dis-play in this city of the Washington Incandescent Kerosene light, and was in every way a success. The appar-atus is connection with this light is very simple and has many commend-able features lacking in other systems of lighting. To run a 1500 candleof lighting. To run a 1500 candle-power lamp would cost at the present price of oil about two cents an hour. Three of such lamps were on exhibi-tion last night, and their soft, steady light was much admired. The dis-pley was in charge of D. P. Gosline of Sussex and F. R. White of Boston.

Among those who have lately forwarded their names as delegates to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew convention, to be held here this month, are Rev. Canon Sweeney, D. D., of Toronto, Rev. H. R. Hulse of New York, Wm. W. Ward of Salem, Ohio, and E. F. Austin of Toledo, Ohio, The total number of names is now one hundred and twenty-five. This will probably be increased by about twenty-five more and these, with the local men, who number upwards of one hundred, will make a large and influential at-

The large excursion party gotten up by Red Cross Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Boston, Mass., will leave for the provincial trip about the 20th inst. It is expected there will be about 600 in the crowd, and up to Saturday last 450 had booked for the trip, including about 75 to 100 ladies. The excursion will patronize the Dominion Atlantic Railway Co., stopping first at Yarmouth, then Halifax, then Digby, and then contains the containing the creditors to individually exercise their option as to which offer they would accept.

A young man named William Currey, employed in G. A. Knodell's printing office, net with a painful accident yesterday morning. He got his hand lammed in one of the presses, and it was so badly crushed that it burst. The young man was sent to burst. mion Atlantic Railway Co., stopping first at Yarmouth, then Halifax, then Digby, and then crossing over here, arriving on the afternoon of the 25th or 26th. They bring all their tents, etc., with them, and will camp out on the Barracks grounds, having secured the privilege of using the drill shed for the ladies' tents, should there be head weather

A very sad drowning accident happened at Green Head last evening, about seven o'clock. Dorothy, the twelve year old daughter of Jas, Armstrong, book-keeper in J. Sealy's, and connected with the lime works at Green Head, has been staying, along with the rest of the family at the home of relatives in that place.

At about seven o'clock Dorothy went down with a man named John Emery to the kiln, where he was to attend to the fires. While Emery was at his work the liftle ari must have strayed to the pier and by some mischance fallen over, for when the man had completed his work at the kiln, nothing could be seen of the child save the hat floating on the water. Emery at once raised an alarm, and every effort was made to obtain the body. Grappling irons were speedily secured, and after about half an hour's work the body was brought to the surface by James Lunney.

GRAVE OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

What marks the earth's far boundaries, Proclaims the march of man O'er the fields of distant countries? 'Tis the grave of the Englishman.

What shows the steps of progress, With freedom in the van, The plauting of new nations? 'Tis the grave of the Englishman.

For the Union Jack brings freedon Its folds the world's winds fan. But sarth's toll, paid not seldom, Is the grave of the Englishman.

Far and wide his bones are resting After life's hard race he's ran, A humble mound attesting, "Tis the grave of an Englishman.

nd the ocean claims its victims.

As the mighty waste we scan,
We can hear the billows tolling
O'er the grave of the English

For empire has its burdens, And the work our sires began Has in many distant gardens Left the grave of the Englishman.

But we're proud to do our duty,
Of our place in nature's plan
There's the flower of manhood's beauty
In the grave of an Englishman.
—W. Stanley Shaw.
Lime Street Chambers, London, E. C.,
July 20, 1899.

A CHAPTER ON PICKLES.

Ripe cucumbers or watermion rind make an acceptable relies structed with either hot or cold joints. Out the pared rind into thick silces. Boil one ounce of alum in one gallor. of water, spour it on the rinds, and let the stand in it several hours on the back of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the light hour in a strup made of four pounds of light brown sugar. One quart of vinegar, one cup of mixed of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and let the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove them with a stove them with a stove them together and place the stove that the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove that of the stove that of the stove that of the stove. Take out into cold water, and the stove that of the stove

stuffed Peppers—Select the large bell peppers. Cut around the stem, remove it and take out all the seeds. For the stuffing use two quarts of chopped cabbage, a cupful of white mustard seed, three tablespoonfuls of salt, half a cupful of grated horse-radish. Fill each pepper with part of this mixture, and into each one put a small onion and a little cucumber. Tie the stem on again, put the pepper in a jar and cover with cold vinegar. A little sugar may be added if desired.

Pickled cauliflower—Take two cauliflowers, cut up; one pint of small onions, three medium selzed red peppers. Dissolve half a pint of salt in water enough to cover the vegetables, and let them stand over night. In the morning drain them. Heat two quarts of vinegar with four tablespoonfuls of mustard until it boils. Add the vegetables and boil for about fifteen minutes, or until a fork can be thrust through the cauliflower.

suiffower.

Stuffed mangoes are decorative as well as appetizing. Use small green muskmelons or cantaloupes. Cut a small square from the side of each one, and, with a teaspoon, scrape out all the seeds. Make a brine of one pint of sait to a gallon of water. Cover the mangoes with it while it bolls. Let them stand two days; hen drain them and stuff with the same mixture as is used for peppers. Pour bolling vinegar, over them, using in it a bit of alum.

A LEADING BRANCH

It is hardly necessary to say that bookkeeping is a leading branch of instruction in s. commercial school. A knowledge of accounts is, in fact, the first necessity for any one who would be successful in business, whether as an employe or a principal. The Currie Business University use all the latest and most approved systems in teaching this subject.

A meeting of the creditors of F. L. Worden, the Sidney street grocer, was held yesterday morning at the office of H. H. Pickett. A statement submitted to the meeting showed liabilities of about \$6,000 and assets about \$2,000. A compromise offer of 20 cents cash or 30 cents by notes payable November 1 and January 1 was submit-

A young man named William Currey, employed in G. A. Knodell's printing office, met with a painful accident yesterday morning. He got his hand jammed in one of the presses, and it was so badly crushed that it burst. The young man was sent to the hospital, and a careful investigation showed that no bones had been broken. It will take some time for the injury It will take some time for the injury to heal, but the doctors hope to prevent any stiffness.

Yesterday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock Charles McHugh's horse, with o'clock Charles McHugh's horse, with cart attached, backed over Quinn's wharf and alighted on a schooner about 15 feet below. The horse mir-aculously escaped injury. The cart was at once hoisted to the wharf, and the horse was allowed to remain on the schooner until the tide conveniently erved for it to be taken off the ves

ADVERTISING RATES

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transle advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each

Special contracts made for time ad-

address on application.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 19, 1899

WILL THERE BE A GENERAL RELECTION?

It is only three years since the last general election, and already there is much speculation whether the go ment will appeal to the country before the next session. Speculation of this sort is harmless, and it is probable that the premier and his colleagues are engaged in it as much as other people. The members of the govern-ment will for the next two or three months take life as easily as circumstances permit, but in their serious moments they are likely to turn over in their mirds the question whether an early election or a late one would affect better chance of success at the polls.

In favor of an early appeal is the fact that business conditions are (n the whole prosperous. Trade is active. Crops are good. The revenue is buoyant, and the expenditure more so. Capital from abroad is seeking investment, and most of the great industries are running at full blast. These conditions, except the lavish expenditure, are not certain to be in existence next year or the year after. The universal business activity is a feartion from the abnormal depression of previous years. The Laurier government did not bring it to Canada, but its presence makes things easier for the Laurier government, and a government runs a better election in good times than in times of

Again, there are signs of danger in the sky. Ontario appears to have got heartily tired of the Hardy government, which Sir Wilfrid has declared while bathing in the Ottawa river. He to be the right arm of his own ministry. A year and a half ago the On- to come to the surface on the other qualifying on incomes of \$300 or other tario nimistry was practically beater It held on by legislating oppo members out of certain seats and by the deliberate and organized theft of several ridings at the by-elections. Preston, Sullivan and the other opera tors of the machine have kept the Hardy ministry in power until now But today the conspiracy has been exposed. The stealers of seats, the personators of returning officers, the ballot box stuffers, are either in exile as government officers or as fugitive from justice. In Ontario the impression prevails that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's

right arm must go, and go soon. The success that has attended the provincial campaign of Hugh John Macdonald in Manitoba has not only startled Mr. Greenway but Mr. Greenway's allies at Ottawa. Should the Greenway government be defeated in the general election in Ontario, and the Hardy government fall next session the Laurier government would after that go to the country with the odds

For these reasons it is possible that Sir Wilfrid, after he has had a short rest, may be persuaded that it would be wiser to take his chances in a contest before next session than to wait until the clouds grow darker around him.

One thing, however, may be taken for granted. Nothing will be decided until Mr. Tarte comes home, if he is able to come. It is to the province of Quebec that the government looks for sulvation in the next contest. Mr. the situation in Quebec for the last three years and who will continue to do so if his party has its way. When Mr. Tarte comes back and examine the position he will say whether or not parliament shall be dissolved. What Mr. Tarte orders will be done.

FARR'S BELATED TESTIMONY.

When the evidence of Farr was wanted by the privileges and elections committee, the deputy returning officer could not be found. He was everywhere but in the place where his testimony was wanted. Some evidence of Farr's manipulation of ballots was in the hands of the committee. Ballots were there which were found in the box at his poll, but did not come from the regular supply furnished to him by the returning officer. Blank ballots were there with his own initials on them, Sundry other evidence of ballot box stuffing and ballot stealing was awaiting explanation. Meanwhile Farr was moving from place to place, hiding in Torento, hiding in Oshawa, hiding in Whitby, hiding in Brooklyn, meeting

grit organizer Vance after midnight, and obtaining passage money and subsistence rooney from mysterious

Now that the committee is no longer at work, and parliament has been prorogued, Mr. Farr is volunteering timony, four columns at a time. testifies to the chief grit organ, where there is no danger of an infriendly cross on application.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, witnesses swore he told them. Mr. Farr says that he was friendly to Mr. McLean, the conservative candidate. and voted for him. In Farr's poll forty votes were counted for McLean. though some sixty electors reclare that they marked their ballots for him. If McLean had been so unfortuate as to have three surporters like Farr at the poll, he would probably have no votes at all by the time the counting was over. The stealing of seats might go on indefinitely with perfect safety if the only court of inquiry were the Toronto Globe.

> The witnesses in the Dreyfus case are addicted to the delivery if impeusable in a British court of justice. A general takes the stand and mixes up statements of fact with opinions and sentiment. An ex-minister gives opinions as to the guilt of Dreyfus, advice to the court, rules for the government of the nation, and adds bysterical appeals to the passion and prejudice of the mob. It is evident that Dreylus is not the person now on trial. The defendants are the generals. The court is the French nation.

> It is reported that R. Prefontaine, M. P., has already been promised the seat in the senate vacated by the death of Mr. Bellerose. This is quite probable. Mr. Prefontaine is a kicker. He was one of four anti-Tarte men who were among the members of the house of commons two years ago. Two of the others are now judges. One is to be postmaster of Montreal. Mr. Prefontaine is the fourth. Mr. Tarte will have unanimity if it takes all the offices in the province to procure it.

> > DROWNED AT OTTAWA.

The Unfortunate Man a Member of No. 2 Co. R. R. C. I., Fredericten.

OTTAWA: Aug. 17 .- A soldier of the Royal Candian regiment of infantry camped at Rockliff, Private Rober S. Dunn of No. 2 company, Frederic ton, N. B., was drowned this afternoon de, Several companions were with m at the time but were unable to nder any assistance. The body has be yet been recovered. Dunn was a ung man, unmarried, and has two others in the imperial army in Ire-

FREDERICTON.

Formal Charge Preferred Against Rev. Mr. Brewer-Three Deaths Yesterday.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 17.-Rev. E. C. Turner, pastor of Gibson Methodist church, has preferred a formal charge of drunkenness against Rev. W. W. Brewer, pastor of Marys-ville church. The charge has been cresented to Rev. G. M. Campbell, resident of the conference and chairman of the district, who has named committee of investigation. The mmittee will be in to investigate

about the 28th inst. Mrs. Richard Carvell died very suddenly at her home on George street at an early hour this morning. Deceased iffered from a stroke of paralysis las winter, but had recovered su to permit of her going about as usual. She was out walking last evening and retired for the night with no sign of ess. When her husband awaken this morning, however, he found her lying dead by his side. Mrs. Carvell

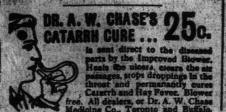
was sixty-four years of age. Geo. E. Hayes, son of Frank Hayes

wentieth year. The death also occurred this morn the of Mrs. McSorley, widow Thomas McSorley of Gibson, Deces who was sixty-four years of leaves one son, Charles McSorley, ployed on the Canada Eastern r Paralysis was the cause of her

The corporation drive is now Mactnaquae island and expected Rev. L. A. Crandall of Chicago, who has been on a fishing trip on Cain's River for the past three days, retuned yesterday. He brought with his 21 trout ranging in weight from one to five pounds. Major Hemming is expected home

from Uttawa tomorrow to arrange for his departure in the Yukon, where he has been ordered to report Octobe 15th. It is understood that Mrs. Hem ming and family will remain in the city during the major's absence.

From June 1st to date the number of visitors at the parliament buildings has been 1,032. Last year over three has been 1,052. Last year over three thousand persons visited the building from July 1st to September 30th; this was the largest number in the history of the building. The largest number in any one day this year was 41, and the smallest six.



MARITIME BOARD.

(Continued from First Page.)

He is thus enabled to live at a com paratively small expense so far as con-tribution to the public welfare is contribution to the public welfare is concerned. But in the city it is different. The interest on the public debt contracted in the endeavor to make property of all kinds safer and more valuable has to be met. The various municipal charges put together would make life unbearable if the income idea in all its fullness was carried out. The wage earner would toil very largely for the henefit of the property owner. All the benefit of the property owner. All experience has shown that such a system of municipal taxation is un-reasonable and unjust.

I cannot speak of the practical ef-

fects at Fredericton of the system there in force, but I well remember in St. John. The assessors, men who were supposed to be conscientious in the ordinary vocations of life, put the \$140 or \$160 one-half or one-third of what it must cost any family to exist in city life. Even then the ratio of taxation was so high that the greater proportion of the tax levied on such classes of citizens went unpaid, and were reassessed year after year to meet only with a similar fate.

income exemption up to \$300 lessen the difficulty at Fredsric-but it cannot remove it. Inequalto their duty, be faxed beyond the 1800 up to the full amount. Others whose earnings are unknown, will be rassed tower, although they may be better able to pay. The rate-taxed on his actual income himself paying a share of his neighbors taxes with his own. es no carriedy. He himself is taxed coording to the law. He cannot ener on accrusade against others who

hars, as there is no \$300 or other ex-

nption, the difficulty is even more cherally felt. The assessors cannot salary, or some one is conscientious enough to furnish a statement himself. To fix them correctly would require a range of vision more than mortal. There is no provision for compulsory statements except in the of othe employe of the clerk. Year after year the lists are printed, and year after year it is seen that they are largely farcical, and, while income generally is supposed to be assessed, a considerable proportion of that best able to contribute escapes. For in St. John the artisan and laboring classes are very generally reached by the assessors now, but with what result. Owing to the inci-dence of a fixed poll tax such ratepayers are required to contribute amounts very nearly or quite equalling a full week's wages, while the larger incomes pay proportionally less. And portion of their taxation is not paid at

all. No ratepayer can vote at the small mamounts, two-fifths are dis-qualified and debarred from voting on There is another difficulty in conn tion with income taxation. The large

class of civil servants, judges, custom house and post office officials and oth ers, the employes of the dominion government, claim exemption from any such assessment. They enjoy the nunicipal privileges equally with others. They contribute nothing from heir incomes to the common fund.

A singular diversity prevails in the taxation of fire insurance companies At Halifax and Charlottetown license fees are paid. At St. John the com-panies are assessed on their net earn-ings within she country, which very

business without paying anything at all. At Fredericton, as the application of the twenty per cent. system would have led to a large increase in the rates charged, the companies taxed only on one-fifth of their comes, or on the same basis as real and personal estate. Over the greater art of Nova Scotia, where an idea ot unreasonable if it was only gen rally applied, prevails that specia ousinesses should contribute beyond their ordinary income assessment to-wards municipal changes; the insurance companies, with are banks, are singled out and called on to pay on five thries their incomes, while others are taken at their face. The result is constant ginjustice. The assessors guess at the income received. The companies grade their rates in proortion, and so well is this understood the increased rates accepted and the law carried out. In half a dozen more such incomes, are put at amounts which result in their contributing

he municipal assessment in the mari-ime provinces falls on personal proerty. Here the ratio is less uneven ratio ranges from .18, 19 and .20 at Pictou, Sydney, Kentville and Halifax, to .35 at St. John, .38 at Lunenburg

with others. In the majorit

I have already spoken of the effect of this pressure upon capital in forcirg. it into concealment or driving it away. In Nova Scotia this is partly obviated by the exemption given to funds invested in provincial or municipal debentures. There, too, ships only at half their value. In St. John all such personal property is supposed to be chargeable at the face, with are borne by the owners re reached by the real estate. The lition of affairs, and those who are he least able to contribute are re-

quired to pay the most. Yet further, when a large vessel is to be built, a joint stock company is formed with its headquarters in some neighboring village. The vessel may be managed at St. John, but, as the

siderable proportion of taxation is aped. There is a fine line of steamconnected with the port, a line their ficet. Upwards of one million dellars has already been thus invested,

difficulties are felt in the maritime provinces alone. They exist in the United States as well, and are borne with only because the assessors fail generally to carry out the law, and a small proportion only of the personal Property is actually assessed. Dr. Richard T. Ely, one of the highest authorities on municipal taxation, comments on them strongly. He declares that the system leads every-where to oppression and to fraud. But there is a still more important consideration in connection with ta-taxation of personal property. The system is endangering the growth and even the existence of the wholesale trade. At Halifax stock of merch-

refize are rated at three-fourths only of their actual value, but at St. John and elsewhere they are supposed to be taken at the face. It is hardly too much to say that, if the law was strictly carried out, most of the whole-sale establishments within the marisale establishments within the mari-time provinces would be closed.

Montreal and even Toronto are tharp competitors for this wolesale trade. At Montreal, where the Scot-tish system of municipal taxation pre-vails, wholesale stocks escape taxa-tion. The merchant is assessed, but it

is on his rental as an occupier, and in proportion, not to the stock he may have to carry, but to the premises he cupies, which are taken as an index to the extent of the business he trans-And at Toronto the assessors fall to discover the greater part of the personal estate at all. A few years ago, when Mr. T. W. Anglin's report on municipal taxation was published, the whole valuation of personal property at Toronto was but little more than at St. John, while the population was nearly five times as great.

which various trades are carried on. In some a large stock has to be kept. In others it is the reverse. Samples, to a certain extent at least, suffic being done.

If the assessment laws as they exist are strictly carried into effect, it is St. John must be at a disadvantage as regards Halifax, and both when they come into competition with Monprices are finely drawn: A few thousand dollars of municipal taxation may make the difference, and send rchant in the naritime prove

nces to the wall. Mr. Palgrave, in his work on The Local Taxation of Great Britain and Ireland points out what was the eflect of a similar system in a part or England where it once prevailed. He says: "The practice of rating stock in trade never prevailed in the greater part of England and Wales. It was, ed to the old clothing district in he South and West of England. It o as to make it an object with the

armers and other ratepayers who property within the rate. They succeeded by degrees, and when the practice of rating stock in trade was fully ed in this district, the ancier staple trade rapidly declined there and withdrew itself still more rapidly nto the northern clothing districts.

coon the trade."
It must, I think, be admitted that the present system of municipal taxation which call for very serious thought. The laws are such that they cannot and will not be enforced. Such laws are in themselves injurious. They blunt the conscience. And, while I beleve that many of the assessors But it will be no easy task to substi-tute a better. A considerable proporthan their neighbors. It is easy to work upon the dread of change and to conjure up imaginary evils in connection with any plan that may be pro-posed. The present system may be bad. It may be felt to be worse as muni-cipal changes increase. But the ratedividuals only, and not in the belief

hat the system itself is at fault. The Englishman has become as much ccustomed to the plan which casts the higher prices which customs duties entail. The taxes are paid by the own of course: It would be very different

ould continue to be taxed as now. It and pay neither more nor less. The that these only can be reached, in proportion to the supposed capital value of their personal property or to the in omes they may earn, would be pake y the same persons, but in proportion the rental paid or estimated for the is and all other classes in the com-inity would be resched. It would be that and proper to exempt the lesser itals on the same principle that the ing expense is deducted where in-me is essessed; on the principle that e larger share of the municipal arges should be borne by those best ble to pay them. To meet such cases fixed poll tax might be levied. In

HOW TO TREAT CATARRE



Dr. Sproule was born about forty years ago, in the North of Ireland, of the sturdy, intelligent Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. To the sound and liberal early religious and secular training which he received is doubtless due much of his subsequent marvellous

He early determined to become a Specialist in Chro-Diseases. This idea he held in mind during the six years of his stay at Trinity College, Dublin; then while travelling as surgeon in the British Royal Naval service, and, still later, while working in the great hospitals of the world and among his private patients. As result he stands today pre-eminent as a master in all forms of Chronic

Since coming to America he has devoted himself largely to that curse of this land, the Consumption-breeder—Catarrh. Always alert and energetic, he works from merning till night over his vast correspondence, diagnosing, prescribing, sympathizing, curing.

He knows that success only comes from deep thought and conscien-ous care given each sufferer. No two patients can be treated alike. For revious conditions, parentage, age, sex, occupation, all bear upon each Dr. Sproule is also a writer of note among medical men, and in a late

entribution says: "Catarrh, as I have shown, is due to the presence of a foreign germ. These germs fill the air in summer as well as winter. They are thus constantly enturing the system. During the summer, because of the thinner state of the blood, they do not cause so much mucous, and their presence

state of the blood, they do not cause so much mucous, and their presence is not recognized, although it may be felt, in a general langor, and in a tendency to stomach and liver troubles.

"But, concurrently with the return of cold weather, and the consequent thickening of the blood, the old symptoms return, and the sufferers imagine

that they have caught a fresh cold.
"I hold, therefore, that summer is one of the most favorable times for eradicating Catarrh from the system. The sluggish condition of the germs makes them easy victims, and after proper freatment the patient finds himself able to face the rigors of the next winter boldly and unharmed.

"No one who during the previous winter has had Catarrhal Trouble should be allowed to enter upon the next winter without having cleansed

the disease from his system.' Phe most prevalent form of Catarrh, and results from neglected colds.

Do you spit up alime? Do you spit up slime?
Are your eyes watery?
Does your nose feel full?
Does your nose discharge?
Do you sneeze a good deal?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Do you have pains across the eyes?
Does your breath smell offensive?
Is your hearing beginning to fail?
Are you fosing your eense of smell?
Do you hawk up pheigm in the morning?
Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
Do you have pains across the front of your hear?

Catarro of the Br nichtal Tubes. When matern of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down th windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time at-tacks the lungs and develops into catarrhal

Do you take cold easily?
Is your breathing too quick?
Do you raise frothy material?
Is your voice hoarse and busky?
Have you a dry, hacking cough?
Do you fel all stuffed up inside?
Are you gradually loaing strengt
Have you a disgust for fatty food?
Have you a sense of weight on cl
Have you a sense of weight on cl
Have you a sense of weight and to be you will be a something feeling in the country the sense of the sense Do you get short of breath when walking?
If you have any of these symptoms you have catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

by warm weather, rest assured that the Catarrh still lurks within. It will not fail to come forth again at the next approach of locked weather. Take it now, while it can be so easily cured. Cut out the above symptoms, mark them, and send them with information as to your present condition of general health to Dr. Sproule (for merly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Specialist in Catarra and Chronic Diseases, 7 Doane Street, Boston. He will diagnose your case free.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Thos. H. Hourihan Killed Yesterday in Railway Accident a few Miles from the City.

About half past four Wednesday afternoon, three cars of a gravel train of the death of Thos. H. Hourihan, left the track at Lawlor's Lake, and who was killed Wednesday afternoon

crushed to death. A gravel train leaves the city twice every day, carrying car loads of stone and dirt from the excavations at the new I. C. R. works. On the first trip in the morning, the train carries, be-sides the shovellers, among whom Mr. Hourihan worked, a gang of men who are employed ballasting the road with the material brought out by the

train. On the second return trip in the evening these men are picked up and taken into the city. About three o'clock yesterday afterncen the gravel train of ten loaded cars, went out on its second trip in charge of Conductor Reuben Hunter and Engineer Theodore Wilkins.

After discharging its load it started in its homeward journey, with the crew aboard, the engine pushing the ears. As the train neared Lawior's speed was reduced to about six miles an hour, and it had reached a point slightly above the bridge when the second, third and fourth flat cars from the end left the rails. Conducto Hunter, who was standing on one of the cars near the engine, saw leave the track and immediately the order "down brakes," sh down the brake nearest himself at the one to do the same thing, but before train was brought to a stand still.

But the shock of the train leaving the track must have thrown Mr Hourihan on his based between the wheels, which passed between the wheels, which passed over his body, completely disn over his body, completely dismember-ing it and disfiguring it beyond recog-nition. Joseph Connel of Main street, was also thrown off, and his arm bac-ly hurt. Some of the other men jump-ed, but most of them remained sit-

only a few feet from the tracks, and the train crew was able to replace them unaided, and the train was taken to the siding at Coldbrook, none of the cars being damaged and no rails

News of the accident was in tely telephoned to the city, but only the barest details were given. Station Mester Ross quickly got a wrecking crew together, and he himself went out to Coldbrook on the regular passer ger train. Coroner Berryman was also notified and went out to that station. From there they were taken in the van of the gravel scene of the accident, where Dr. Ber-ryman viewed the remains and gave permission for their removal to the city. Mr. Connel's injuries were also looked after. The train, with the body of Mr. Hourihan aboard, reached the city about seven o'clock, and a large crowd, attracted by wild rumors of the accident, had gathered. N. W. Brennan, the undertaker, was at the station and took charge of the body. An inquest will probably he held to-

Thos. H. Hourihan was a man thirty-five years of age, and had been employed, at various times, as a prina fixed poll tax might be levied. In view of the actual cost of living three dollars yearly is perhaps as much as John Whelly, 239 City read. Mrs. (Continued on Page Five.)

ing two small-children. Mr. Hourihan was a prantice quiet, disposition and was liked by every one with whom he came in contact. He was a member of the choir of Holy Trinity church, and only Tuesday he attended, with his fellow members, a picnic at the Kennebeccasis, His sudden taking off will be a leause of grief to many.

omas H. Hourihan of 289 City road, at Lawlor's lake, was held last nigh was thrown under the wheels and A jury composed of Johnson Fowler (foreman), William Watson, Samuel nelled and after viewing the body of the deceased met at the court house last evening at seven o'clock to hear

After the reception of his evidence the jury retired and were absent about fifteen minutes. The foreman presented the following verdict:

Hourihan, find by the evidence give that the deceased was accidentall killed by jumping or falling from a gravel train while returning from Riverside to St. John on August 16th 1899. We also find that no blame is attached to the manage ployes of the I. C. R." oner Berryman adjourned

MARINE MATTERS.

er Dargal, from Galveston via Nor-Hamburg, has arrived at Halifax Ichinery disabled. er Benedick, which arrived at St. Nild., Aug. 5, leaking (as before re-was not so badly damaged as at first d. Divers report that the heal is Divers report that the keel is only She has resumed her voyage to

and hair-allays scalp irritations -promotes the growth-and leaves the hair glossy and sweet.

"TARINA"

"The Ladies Hair Soap

is a preventative against the evil effects of perspiration, and every lady should have a cake.

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SUND THE INTE LESSO

The Lord

The section this lesson in chapter of through v. 67 2 Chron.; the of the captivi and that cor 26-28; 45; 1-5; tivity as 126 chaps. 5, 6 as

HISTO Date.-The was about B. first captivit Time.—The books of Ext tle more tha Place.-Bak land of Israe Judea, and t ened to "Je Rulers.-Cy Empire, B. C ed in Babylo elsewhere, B a prince of th governor of t

salem. His origin of the RETURNING Read Ezra Commit ve 1. Now in king of Pers Lord by the be (a) fulfill

the spirit of he made a all his kingd writing, sayi 2. Thus sa The Lord (a) en me all th end He cha house at Jer 3. Who (b all his people and let him a is in Judah, Lord (c) God Gcd,) which 4. And wl any place wi men of his and with go with beasts, offering for is in Jerusa 5. Then the fathers end the price with all (j) had (k) rai house of the 6. And all them stren vessels of sil and with b

forth the ve brought fort had put ther 8. Even Mithredath bered them prince of Ju charges of

knives, ver (m) bas bundred and thousand. 11. All the dred. All t up (n) with were brough

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Mr. Hourihan sposition and with whom he as a member Crinity church, attended, with picnic at the ien taking off to many. into the cause lay afterno ield last night ehnson Fowler n, T. W. Seeds, L. Mackin was ewing the body o'clock to hear

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SOAP.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON. LESSON IX.—August 27.

GOLDEN TEXT.
The Lord hath done great thing for us, whereof we are glad.—Psa. 126: 3.

THE SECTION. The section of history belonging to this lesson includes not only the first chapter of Ezra, but the second, through v. 67; also the last chapter of 2 Chron.; the prediction of the length of the captivity in Jeremiah 25: 11, 12; and that concerning Cyrus in Isa. 44: 26-28; 45: 1-5; such psalms of the captivity as 126, 130 and 137; and Dan., chaps. 5, 6 and 9.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Date.-The first return from exile was about B. C. 536, 70 years after the

first captivity. Time.—The time covered by the books of Ezra and Nehemiah is a little more than a century, B, C. 536-432. Place.—Babylon and Jerusalem. The land of Israel now begins to be called Judea, and the people Judeans, shortened to "Jews."

Rulers.-Cyrus, king of the Persian Empire, B. C. 558-529, and of Babylon (as sole ruler), 536-529. Darius reigned in Babylon under Cyrus, who was elsewhere, B. C. 538-536. Zerubbabel, a prince of the royal line of David, was governor of the returned Jews at Jerusalem. His title was Tirshatha, the origin of the Turkish "Pasha." RETURNING FROM CAPTIVITY .-

Ezra 1: 1-11. Read Ezra 2: 64-70. Commit verses 2-4.

1. Now in the first year of Cyrus, king of Fersia, that the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah might be (a) fulfilled, the Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying,

2. Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia, The Lord (a) God of heaven hath givien me all the kingdoms of the earth; en me all the kingdoms of the earth; and He charged me to build Him a house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah.

3. Who (b) is there, among you of all his people? his God beswith him, and let him go up to Friedlem, which is in Judah, and build the house of the Lord (c) God of Israel, (He is (d) the Gcd,) which is in Jerusalem.

4. And whosoever (e) remaineth in any place where he sejourneth, let the men of his place help him whith silver and with gold, and with golds, and with beasts, (f) besides the free will offering for the house of God (g) that is in Jerusalem.

5. Then rose up the (h) chief of the fathers of Judah and Benjamin, and the priests, and the Levites. (1) with all (j) them whose spirit Godshad (k) raised, to go up to build the house of the Lord which is in Feruse.

6. And all they that were (1) about them strengthened their hands with vessels of silver, with gold, with goods, and with beasts, and with precious things, besides all that was willingly

Also Cyrus the king brought Lord, which Nebuchadnezzar had brought forth out of Jerusalem, and had put them in the house of his gods; 8. Even those did Cyrus king of Persia bring forth by the hand of Mithredath the treasurer, and num-bered them unto Sheshbazzar, the prince of Judah.

9. And this is the number of them: thirty charges of gold, a thousand charges of silver, nine and twenty

10. Thirty (m) basins of gold, silver (m) basins of a second sort four bundred and ten, and other vessels a

11. All the vessels of gold and of silver were five thousand and four hundred. All these did Sheshbazzar bring up (n) with them of the captivity that were brought up from Babylon unto

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 1. (a) Accomplished.
Ver. 2. (a) Insert the.
Ver. 3. (b) Whosoever there is among you of all His people. (c) The Ver. 4. (e) Is left. (f) Beside. (g) Ver. 5. (h). Heads of fathers'

houses. (i) Even. (j) Omit them. (k) Stirred. Ver. 6. (1) Round about.
Ver. 10. (m) Bowls.
Ver. 11. (a) When they of the cap-

tivity were. LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

LADIES' WRAPPERS.

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The Three Deportations of Exiles,—
(1) In 606 or 605, when Daniel and his (1) In 606 or 605, when Daniel and his friends with many others were carried to Babylon. (2) In 598, when ten thousand people, including Ezekiel and the grandfather of Mordecai, Queen Esther's cousin, and the temple treasuries were carried away. (3) In 586, when Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed.

The Return was seventy years after the first captivity, and the temple was completed B. C. 516, just 70 years after the destruction of Solomon's temple. Preparations for Return.—(1) As scon as the people were sufficiently cured of their sins the time came for deliverance. (2) The promises in Isaiah and Jeremiah. (3) The example and teachings of Daniel and Ezeklel and Isaiah. (4) The prayer of Daniel (Dan. 9). (5) A change on government at this time. (6) The proclamation of Cyrus.

1. The first year of Cyrus-Over Babylon. The word by . . . Jeremiah — (Jer. 25: 11, 12; 29: 10.) The Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus—By His Holy Spirit, perhaps by Daniel, his chief ruler, perhaps by showing him Isaiah's prophecies.

2. All the kingdoms—The Medo-Persian was a world kingdom. 3. Who is there, etc.-Only volunteers were wanted.

4. Whosoever remaineth—A large part of the extles remained in Babylon. They and their heathen neighbors were to help those who went.

5. The chief of the fathers — They were led by Zerubbabel, a prince of Judah, and Jeshua, the high priest. To go up-About fifty thousand went (2: 64, 65).

.7. The vessels of the house of the Lord—These had thus in the providence of God been preserved by Nebu-chadnezzar. 11. Five thousand and four hundred—This must have included many smaller vessels not counted above.

GUIDING QUESTIONS. (For home study and for oral and written answers. Do some work daily.)

Subject:-Lessons From the Exile and Return. Introductory.—Who was Ezra? What can you tell about his book? What period of history are we now study-

Scene I. The Exile.-When did the exile begin? When did Jeremiah promise that it should end? (Jer. 25: 12; the exile? (2 Kings 24: 3, 4; 2 Chron. 36: 14-21; Dan. 9: 5, 6.)
Scene II. Preparations for Return

(vs. 1-4).-What moral change was necessary before return would be wise? What change was made in the govern-ment? Coscene III. The Return (vs. 5-in).

How many answered the call for volunteers? (2: 64, 65.) Who were the leaders? (3: 2.) What did they take

with them? How long was the journey? (7: 9.) What lessons do you learn from this event? PETITCODIAC

Slight Fire in the Residence of D. I Trites Party at the Rectory.

PETITOODIAC, West. Co., Aug. 16.-Fire yesterday morning slightly damaged D. L. Trites handsome residence. he past years Petitcodiac has suffered severely from fire, and this season two buildings have been burned, still there are no adequate means for combating the destructive element. The water supply is limited and ladders are pro-cured with difficulty. Some effort should be made in the matter of protection against fire.

the rectory on Tuesday even grounds were brillantly lighted up. The guests did not take leave of Parson Fullerton and lady until the small hours of the morning.

CORNWALLIS. Small Catch of Fish at Scott's Bay This Year.

CORNWALLIS, Aug. 17.-Henry Epps of Parrsboro has purchased the Epps of Parrsboro has purchased the property of Dr. Woodworth in Canard, and will move there with his family in October. The doctor intends purchasing a residence at Kentville on account of his extensive practice in that vicinity. Captain Charles Allen has purchased the place of Wentworth Roscoe near Kentville.

Mr. Onderdonk, Ontario is in Capality & Onderdonk, Ontario is in Capality

& Onderdonk, Ontario, is in Canning for the purpose of buying up the fruit in Cornwallis.

in Cornwallis.

Very few fish, in comparison with other years, have been caught at Scott's Bay this year. There are two lumber mills at that place. Jonathan Steele runs one, Harding Tupper the other. The latter employs about five men. It is a new mill, the old one having been burned two years ago. There is also a cooper shop there owned by M. Legg. He makes about fifty barrels a day. The scarcity of the fish is going to be felt much by the people of the place, many depending almost entirely on that for a livelihood.

Lemuel Meeks and wife and William Lemuel Meeks and wife and William Meek of Denver, Colorado, are visiting their father at Woodside. Mr. Kidston of Church 'street died this week at the advanced age of ninety-five years. He leaves a number

Dog fish are reported to have struck in at the mouth of the bay in such numbers that the fishermen's chances of getting anything at all are small.

LADIES' SUMMER UNDERVESTS.

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WORKINGMEN'S PANTS, made

from the best tweeds, only

1.25 and 1.40 per pair.

DON'T FORGET OUR COTTON.

PLANELETTE SHIRTS.

MARITIME BOARD:

(Continued from page Four.) the ordinary wage earner, with an income of \$390 or \$400, can be fairl, ex-

pected to pay. And the taxation could be further distributed, as is done at Montreal, through a system of business licenses, charged for generally whenever the ad-vantages afforded through the municipal privileges warranted their being required, and not imposed only in some special cases, as is the usual practice

And now I must pass from this subget of municipal 'axation, on which perhaps I have dwelt too long. But I hope I nave convinced you that the subject is one well worthy of consideration. If the effect of the present sys-tem is that the bone and sinew of the country is oppressed; if the person de-riving an income from dominion ources escapes his fair share of the municipal burthen; if trade is hampered; if manufacturing is discouraged for want of capital; if the capitalist conceals his wealth; if he fears to embark in the development of industries at home, and even removes to a foreign land; if there is injustice everywhere; then indeed it is time that that system was thoroughly weighed, and such changes as may be required pressed upon the notice of those through whom the necessary legislation can be obtained.

REMAINING SUBJECTS. Other subjects such as tourist travel immigration, trade with the West In-dies, rate of freight, electric railways, the development of iron and steel in-dustries, the school curriculum, and our copper currency will be explained to you by the gentlemen who have sug-

gested them for consideration. There is a full bill of fare. I have, I fear, delayed you too long already, and can not venture to touch upon them now.

CONCLUSION. We have a common end in view, the development of the maritime provinces of Oanada in which we have our home. It is not, I think, altogether a selfish che, although we all hope, and we may legitimately hope to gain as the general interests advance. The board of trade ask for no financial help outside

themselves. If their members give their time to the consideration of pub-nc questions it is done without charge. If they gather information or even venture to send delegations where personal contact with the central authority may be required, it is at their own expense. The great principle which underlies this maritime board is that the maritime provinces can prosper only with the growth of each of the parts of which they are compos have pointed out some of the advant-

ages we possess. I have ventured to speak of what seem to me to be stumbling blocks in the path of future progress. If I have done so it is only with the hope that the existence of those hindrances, if such they be, may be considered, and such steps taken that in course of time they may be removed. I am no advocate for the mere selfish accumulation of wealth. But for the

progress of the community capital is an absolute necessity. Of the three great requisites of production we have the land in abundance. It is in many and it is alland too which teems with mineral wealth. We have our rivers giving a ready access to the interior We have commodious harbors on our coasts. If we are to have the labor

and the capital through which only our natural resources can be developed, we must encourage them to continue with us, and be very watchful of whatever may tend to drive them away. We must not give way to the feeling that our advantages exist only for those who may now be resident among us. gration of the kind we need. We should join hand in hand, not merely

in advancing such interests as we may have in common, but in helping each other as occasion may arise. The president's address was heard with deep interest and heartily applicated. It was referred to the general committee, and Mr. Ervin of Bridegtown, seconded by Mr. PeWolfe of Halifax, moved a cordial vote of thanks to President Jarvis. Mr. Frvin said, if possible, the address should be published in full for general circulation. He hoped the council would be authorized to have it published. Mr. DeWolfe strongly eulogized the report and the author of it.

The motion was put by Mr. Has-zard of Charlottetown and carried

unanimously, and Mr. Haszard pre-sented the vote of thanks in a brief

felicitous speech.

President McLaughlin of the St.

John board extended on behalf of the board an invitation to the delegates to a sail and dinner on the steamer Victoria today, to leave Indiantown at 3.30. There will be a car at the head of King street at 3 o'clock. Meetng then adjourned.

The first five subjects to be taken up at this morning's meeting are: Pre-ferential Trade within the Empire, the increase in marine insurance rates in connection with Canadian Atlantic ports; improved telegraphic communimainland; rates of freight on apples via Halifax, St. John and U. S. ports; construction of railway from Victoria Beach to Middleton and via New Ger-many to Halifax.

President McLaughlin were in-to seats on the platform. Retiring secretary treasurer F. O. Allison was voted \$50 and the cordial thanks of the board. C. M. Creed. H. Haszard and J. M. Carmichael supported the motion and spoke in elogistic terms of Mr. Allison's services. A. I. Teed strongly irged that the board have a permanent secretary. He would give notice of motion to that effect.

On in ition of Mr. Jarvis, W. S. Fish-r and Secretary Calkin were appointer and Secretary con-ed an audit committee. On motion of J. E. DeWolfe, sec

by D. McDermott, a rising vote of anks was extended to retiring president Jarvisi A cordial vote of thanks was extend ed to Mrs. W. S. Fisher for the beautiful flowers sent for distribution among

the members of the board.

John Ervin of Bridgetown gave notice of motion to amend the constitution of the board by reducing the affiliation tax to ten sents.

S. Schofield moved that the council of the board be authorized to consider

the desirability of publishing an annual report.

D. G. Smith seconded the motion and suggested that arrangements might be made to provide the newspapers with printed extras containing the presid-

printed extras containing the president's address, etc., so that a wider circulation could be given them.

The president thought the board should have a government grant to assist in the publication of its reports. Mr. Schoffeld's motion passed.

Mr. Jarvis announced that the courtesies of the Union club were extended to the visiting delegates.

The question of preferential trade within the empire was ordered held over until Friday morning, then to be introduced by Geo. Robertson of the St. John board.

The question of marine insure The question of marine rates was taken up and J. E. De Wolfe moved a resolution protesting against discrimination in rates of marine in strance against maritime provinc ports as compared with the St. Law-rence and United States ports.

DeWolfe spoke in support of the reso W. M. Jarvis seconded it, and in the absence of Mr. Dobson of Sydney referred to the memorial of Sydney bo to Lloyds relative to this matter. Mr. farvis discused the ocean routes sand arged that statistics relating to man rific losses should be secured, showing exactly the percentage of loss in vari-ous districts. This was perhaps a difuit thing to do, but in justice to all it should be done, and he believed it would be in the interests of maritime provide ports. He had seen no such tatistics, and failed to see any justification whatever for the discrimin

S. Schofield said the previous speak ers had not given sufficient informa ion as to the rates, or upon what they were imposed, or the exact amount of the discrimination. Such a resolution ould be fortified by a full statement of all facts bearing on the case. There was in the maritime provinces an ab sence of check on the extent of deck Lloyds would in his opinion pay no attention to such a resolution. The marine underwriters understood their business pretty thoroughly. They must have had what they considered good cause for their action. This board should produce facts to convince them of the correctness of its contention.

of the correctness of its contention, and the following the matter over to a committee, as suggested. cargoes such as existed in Montreal.

permitted (in winter) that the discrimination complained of was most keenly felt by maritime provide ports. He did not think the extent of the deck load really affected the case in the minds of the underwriters so much as other considerations. J. M. Carmichael of New Glasgow

said it was the St. Lawrence route of which the underwriters were afraid which the underwriters were arraid. He gave an instance of the experience of his own firm to prove this. He egreed, however, with what Mr. Schofield sold about the importance of making a clear and definite statement. He was in favor of a resolution being passed, but he was not save the rate from maritime province ports higher than from the St. Law-

rence. Mr. De Wolfe said his firm were quoted ten guineas per cent from maritime province ports, as against eight guineas per cent from the St.

Mr. Carmichael said there was Mr. Carmichael said there was sertainly discrimination as compared with United States ports. He pointed out that a deal cargo was the safest kind of cargo, and he did not believe that the character of the eargo had much to do with the case. The subject is one of great importance and a remedy is needed. Go to Lloyds with facts and conclusions they cannot Manute end conclusions they cannot dispute and he believed the discrimination would be removed. We have suffered by being bound up with the St. Lawrence in the English mind. The English underwriters should be shown clearly that we are separate and distinct from the St. Lawrence so for second tinct from the St. Lawrence, so far as insurance considerations are concern-

W. S. Pisher suggested that the gentlemen interested draw up a resolution more carefully considered. When in London in 1897 he had been told by the underwriters that there was no discrimination intended, but that their rates were governed by the best in-formation at hand. Mr. Fisher said formation at hand. Mr. Fisher said if the provincial people work together and present a clear case showing the discrimination, it would, he believed, be removed. There was no doubt the lower province ports were in some sense associated in the English mind with the St. Lawrence ports.

D. G. Smith said he regumed rates were determined by the percentage of casualties. He suggested that the statistics of casualties be collected and presented to the underwriters. He moved, seconded by Mr. Schofield:

That the subject of marine insurance be referred to a committee of

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE Negetable Preparation for As-SIGNATURE itating the Tood and Regula-the Stomachs and Bowels of e the Stor --OF-Promotes Digestion Cheerful-ness and Rest Contains neither Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral. IS ON THE OT NARCOTIC. WRAPPER Serges of Old Dr. SANDELPHONE OF EVERY C(C) ACHHMAN (C) D fect Remedy for Constipas and Loss of SLEEP. Tac Simile Signature of Castoria is put up in discable bottles only. It not sold in bulk. Don't allow enyone to sell or anything else on the plea or promise that is "just as good" and "ulli answer every pursee," AF See that you get C.A.S.T.O.S.I.A. NEW YORK. DOSES - 35 CENTS EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

he would withdraw his resolution The president heartily endorsed the proposition of Mr. Smith and Mr.Scho-

Mr. Hasyard said the discrimination made by the English underwriters against our ports was declared by themselves to be because of excessive deck cargoes of deals, which were semetimes fourteen feet over the deck. The matter should be fully considered and a clear statement made. He favored a committee. So far as he knew, there was no discrim except in the matter of deck cargos of deals. He was in the underwriti business himself. The matter was too important to be dealt with in a hurried manner. He urged for a spe-c'al committee which should, if neces-sary, have special meetings.

gested.

The motion passed and the following were named as the committee:—J. M. Carmichael, S. Schofield, J. E. De Wolfe, H. Haszard, W. M. Jarvis, W. S. Loggie, G. H. Dobson, W. M. Jar-

The following telegram was sent to the minister of trade and commence: The Maritime Board of Trade, in session here, would be glad to receive any information which you may be in a position to give concerning the result of the government's recent call for tenders for the Canadian mail service during the next two years."

Adjournment was made until nine o'clock Friday norning.

The excursion up river on the steamer Victoria, tendered the Maritime Board by the St. John Board of Trade, was a great success. There were about one hundred and difteen gentlemen on board, and the Victoria Rink band was there to provide music. The party went up as far as Spoon Island, and on the home fourney a banquet was served in the fine saloon of the steamer. The service was excellent and the bill of fare was of the best. The illustrated menu card was best. The illustrated menu card was a handsome little souvenir of the oc-

casith.

The day was a perfect one as to weather conditions, and thuse who had not before been on the river saw it at its best. The St. John men sustained their reputation for good fellowship, and the visitors were made to feel themselves thoroughly at home. Before Indiantown was reached, D. McLaughlin called the gentlemen to order in the saloon and there was a

J. McLaughlin called the gentlemen to order in the saloon and there was a round of toasts. After the honors to the Queen and Governor General, the toast to the Lieutenant Governor was eloquently responded to by Geo. Robertson, M. P. P., and the United States by U. S. Consul Myers. The Maritime Board called President De Wolfe and Vice President Hassard; and Our Guests J. M. Carmichael, J. F. De

erd Vice President Haszard; and Our Guests. J. M. Carmichael, J. E. De Wolfe and Mr. Edmonds (editor of the Canadian Grocer).

The visitors in their speeches declared the scenery of the St. John river to be unsurpassed. Mr. Haszard thought more of it than of the Rhine, and Mr. Edmonds said it surpassed the St. Lawrence and the Gttawa.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items: from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When creering the address of your WEFKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish sary, have special meetings.

A. I. Teed strongly supported this view.

Mr. Carmichael said it was certainly great a deck

Mr. Carmichael said it was certainly ensure prompt compliance with your ensure prompt compliance with y

ssuing weekly 8.500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces Advertisers, please make a note of this.

The interest in the UNION BLEND tea appears to increase. Every pur-chaser of tea wants a key.

The ladies of the Roman Catholic thurch at St. Martins will hold their innual pienic on Taesday, June, 22nd. Capt. John Perry, who was for many years in the Thomson employ, has gone to New York to assume command of the big schooner America.

The new wood-beat, Effic May, built this year for Capt. Branscombe, at Cumberland Bay, which nade her first trip to this port last week, leaves today for up river, where she will load wood for Reckland. The Effic May is fine looking craft,

The first harvest excursion of the season passed through the city Tuesday. The party, which consisted mainly of young men of splendid appearance, came in on the Pacific express. ance, came in on the Pacific express. It took two engines to bring the train from Truro, and even at that it was about an hour late Another train was made up here; consisting of six cats, in which the excursion party were sent out at about a quarter to THE WAY THE

Game Commissioner Knight has pro-cured a young calf moose for Rock-wood park. The young moose was found wandering on a road leading to Nackawick, N. B., by James McGnir of that place, who cared for it and afterward wrote the chief game commissioner of its capture. The moose will be shipped to St. John on Tuesday,

ARE YOU BILIOUS?

A sluggish liver fails to filter the sile from the blood, and when the poisonous matter goes through the body in the circulation, the whole sys-

Beach to Midaleton and via New 1887
many to Halifax,

The maritime board of trade resumed fits session Thursday morning. Sctore its seeme with a backet of sweet peas and other flowers sent in by Mrs. Tsisher flowers sent in by Mrs. State the sent province ports were in some since seasociated in the English mind other flowers sent in by Mrs. State the sent province in the sent provi

30 yds. Grey for 1.00. 25c. plain or ribbed. SHARP & MOMACKE 885 MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. (NORTH END).

WHAT WE ADVERTISE IS SO.

WE GIVE GREAT VALUES AT ALLTIMES

Here are Some of our Bargains.

ST. MARTINS, N. B., Aug. Never before in the history of Saint Martins have so many summer tourists visited this beautiful summer resort.
All the hotels and many of the private residences are full and overflowing.

The train oetween Hampton and St. Martins this summer has been a finan-cial success, and has given general

Among the guests at the Commercial hotel are Dr. E. R. Parker, wife cial hotel are Dr. E. R. Parker, whe and daughter of New York city. H. A. Hutchins and wife of Montreal are visiting Dr. Gillmor. Mr. Hutchins is a prominent lawyer of the firm of Stephens & Hutchin of Montreal. Mrs. Crandall and family of Chipman, N. B., are guests of Mrs. Lilas Vaushan Vaughan.

On Sunday, the 5th inst, the Orange lodge attended service in the Episcopal church, and Rev. Mr. Bareham preached a very able sermon. A large number attended and the service was

MONCTON, N. B., Aug. 15.—A complaint was made to the police today that about \$100 worth of jewelry had named Jean Bleakney, a nephew of the man whose house was robbed, the young man having been missing since yesterday. He boarded with his uncle and worked at the blacksmith trade. He belongs to Hillsboro, and told his He belongs to Hillsboro, and told his companion he was going to Cape Breton, and as two gold watches and chains and two rings belonging to Bleakney's daughters are missing, he is suspected of having stolen them and skipped. Young Bleakney was also two months behind in his board action will be highest score in the grand aggregate.

R. M. McLelian for defendant.

The annual prize meeting of York County Rifle Association will be held on Aug. 21st, at Stanley. There will be two competitions, the first for the Y. C. R. A. cup, valued at \$40, and the second for the Vanwart cup, valued at \$20. The competitor having the highest score in the grand aggregate

The report that Major Hemming was about to be ordered to the Yukon to take charge of the military forces there has been confirmed, and he has been ordered to report for duty at Fort 15th. Major Hemming is expected home in a few days on leave of absence. Charles A. Perley of Maugerville

died at his home last night after an Illness of three years from diabetes.
The deceased was 58 years old and leaves a widow and family. He was a son of the late George S. Perley.
The Gibson Railway & Mfg. Co. are shipping deals to St. John at the

rate of six scows a day.

The funeral of the late James G. McNally took place this afternoon and was largely attended.

HAMPTON, Kings Co., Aug. 14 .ngers on the late train from St. John for this place complain that the station platform is insufficiently lighted. Saturday night last was very dark, and two passengers in passing out of the car, stepped short in the darkness and fell between it and the platform, badly barking their shins, and narrowly missing other injuries
by the train moving off after a wait
of only a minute or two. So short indeed was the stay at the platform

week Batturs

Rev. Mr. Patterson, who is under
commission from the Baptist Home
Mission board, has been holding a
strike of services at Hopewell Cape that two passengers were still on the steps of the rear car when the train was again in motion, and had to be assisted in getting off by persons standing by coming out of a lighted car on to a fairly well-lighted platcar on to a fairly well-lighted platform renders the surroundings indistinct for a moment; how much more
when the station grounds are in total
darkness. The railway authorities
should see that sufficient tamps are
provided to light up the platform even
on the darkest nights, at least as late
as trains are arriving. One brakeman to look after the arriving and departing passengers on such a heavy
train as that which arrives here in the
middle of the night seems also insufcient to secure that immunity from
danger which the public naturally lock
for on a government road.

Hon Josiah Wood arrived at mil-

for on a government road.

Hon. Josiah Wood arrived at mi

Hon. Josiah Wood arrived at midnight, Saturday, and spent Sunday it rest at the Vendome notel.

The local and visiting cyclists must talking of getting up a race here for Thursday or Friday next. The track and course will be a certain number of times around the station block. A young fiver from New York expects to best the expect wheelmen of this district, but some of them are of the opinion that his expectations will not be realised.

be realized.

An interesting and successful missionary meeting, under the auspices of the Lone Star Mission Band, was held in the Baptist church last evening. Addresses were delivared by Rev. George and Mrs. Churchill, returned missionaries, who have spent about a quarter of a century in Indian among the Telugus. The church choir furnished musiciff

district (Hampton L. O. L., No. 52.) On the evening of that day their new hall on the Station road is to be dedihall on the Station road is to be dedicated by the officers of the grand lodge. A special choir is practising far the musical part of the ritual, and prominent speakers have promised to address the gathering. Special invitations have been issued to the leading people of the Station and Village for the dedication service, which will be held in the upper hall at seven o'clock. At eight o'clock a general public meeting will be held in the lower hall, when the speeches will be delivered.

C. B. Lockhart, wife and daughter, of West St. John, registered at the

Vendome last week. Mrs. Duncan and child are visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Scribner, this summer. Her husband was engineer on H. M. S. Blake when that fine war vessel was in St. John. When the Blake went out of commission he was transferred to the Malabar, and is now

transferred to the Malabar, and is now with that vessel at Bermuda.

Dr. Ryan of Paris reached here by C. P. R. today, for his summer vacation. Mrs. Ryan and family have been here all summer.

HAMPSTHAD, Queens Co., Aug. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Munroe of Malden, Mass., are at the Woodyille house.

Miss Bessie Forbes of North End is a guest at Stephes Hamms.

A number of the farmers are through baying on their high lands and have moved over on the island.

E. W. Slipp of St. John was at the Woodwille house today.

Com. Heffernan took quite a drove of cattle from here by the stmr Hampstead this

into his back so it had to be pulled out. Dr. M. H. MacDonald rendered the necessary surgical attendance.

School opened have yesterday under the efficient teacher, Miss Jamet Smith.

John W. Slipp and Fred C. Stuits were elected as representatives to attend the Queens County Sabbath School convention at Jerusalem next week from the Woodville Sabbath school.

The home of George Carroll had a new arrival on Sunday morning in the person of a baby girl.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 16.—
Judgment in the case of Ackerman v. Boyd, an appeal from the decision of the magistrate of Queens county under the provisions of sec. 22. chap. 83 of the Consolidated Statutes, landlord and tenant act, was delivered this and tenant act, was delivered this morning, setting aside the order of the justice with costs. John R. Dunn for plaintiff; Mont. McDonald for de-

application was made at the conclusion of the trial at the last sitting of the Sunbury county court for a stay of postea for twenty days, which asked for this morning and refused on the ground that the judge had ne power to grant a further stay unless the bond of appeal had been filed in the clerk's office, which was not done

in this case, C. E. Duffy for plaintiff;
R. M. McLellan for defendant.
The annual prize meeting of York
County Rifle Association will be held ued at \$20. The competitor having the highest score in the grand aggregate will be awarded the Elder silver cup. The residents of Stanley have offered s silver pitcher to be competed for by teams of ten man representing Fred-ericton city and the parish of Stanley. A silver medal presented by Major Loggie will be awarded to the Stanley competitor having the best score in

the aggregate. The annual picnic of the Church of England was held today at Furton and an immense crowd was in attend-once. The affair was splendidly hand-led and everything passed off very

HOPEWELL HILL, Aug. 13 .- One of the Shepody Bay buoys went adrift on Friday night. Miss Martha E. Bray of this place, who went west a few weeks ago, se-

the Calgary public schools.

Very enjoyable social parties were given last week by the Misses Mc-German, Miss Mamie Stewart, and the Misses West.

for several months, was taken this

during the past two weeks. Mr. Pat-terson is a young man of superior at-

Burns & Wrye, merchant tailors, etc., will open up at Albert next week.
The recent advance, from \$8 to \$10 per thousand in the price of deals, has proved a pretty big thing for the umber merchants who bought before the rise. Many buyers realized pro-fits that would make up for a good many slumps. Capt. John Wright, the well known lumber dealer and ship owner, who bought something like a million and a haif from Hopewell Cape parties at \$7 a thousand, has disposed of the output at a clear profit of \$3 per thousand, realizing over \$4,000 on this one contract.

Mrs. Harold and Mrs. Buck, daughters of Mrs. Josiah Bennett of Hope-

well Cape, are visiting their old home after an absence of eight years. Both ladies reside in the western states.

JUDGE STRADMAN

Moncton When There Were Only Half a Dozen Houses In It.

(Moncton Times.)
Judge Steadman of Fredericton
teached here yesterday afternoon on a
visit to his sister, Mrs. Joseph Cran-

visit to his sister, Mrs. Joseph Crandall, Pleasant street. He is accompanied by Mrs. Steadman and will remain for two or three weeks.

Judge Steadman is 82 years of age but he does not look it. He is as active mentally and physically as many men of 50 and according to all appearance may yet be reckoned among the centenarians. He is a native of Moncton, having been bern in the old house on the river bank at the foot of Pleasant street, west side, torn down some years 130. He remembers Moncton when there were only a half down some years 1go. He remembers Moncton when there were only a half dozen houses between here and Lewisville, but the people are now to him strangers, and he does not expect to be able to recognize more than a few familiar faces. Nearly all the generation of his time have passed away. Before his appointment to the bench Judge Steadman took an active interact in politics having represented est in politics, having represented Westmorland in the legislative assembly of this province from 1854 to 1865, when he was defeated on the confederation issue by the Smith Pate. ration issue by the Smith-Bots-

confederation issue by the Smith-Botsford-Lendry-Gilbert ticket. In 1866
Mr. Steadman was again a candidate
with Mr. Palmer, being unable to form
a full ticket. As is well known,
Westmorland was one of the few
countles carried by the antis in this
later contest, and shortly after Mr.
Steadman removed to Fredericton,
where he practised his profession K.Itil his elevation to the bench in the
following year.

Judge Steadman was troubled some years ago with a bronchial affection and has spent the past two winters and one summer at Orlando, Florida. The judge is greatly pleased with the Florida climate, which has been so favorable in his case that he has not of late had any recurrence of the bronchial attacks. He was surprised, he says, to find the state settled so largely by New England people and some immigrants from old England recently located in the state, though the latter are not satisfied with their lot and recently have been leaving in considerable numbers.

P. R. A.

SEALANDER SUCCESSION OF SEALANDERS

This Year's Meeting is a Most Lamentable Failure.

Only Fifty Competitors Put in an Appearance at the Range.

Three Days' Programme Boiled Down to Two Days-Conspicuous Absence of Old Faces and Young Shots -The Reason Why.

(Special to The Sun.)
SUSSEX, N. B., Aug. 15.—The 33rd
annual prize meeting of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Associa-Brunswick Provincial Rifle Associa-tion opened here this morning with clear, breezy weather all day. The wind flags stiffened out under the strong wind until the closing hour ap-proached, when a welcome lull await-ed the marksmen at the 200 yards range of the Prince of Wales, which range of the Prince of is shot from the should

The targets looked very clear in the steady glare of the sun and worked admirably. The 800 yards extra series ones, which are a new thing here, were not, however, used today on account of a change of programme. This was made possible by the lamentable decrease in entries, there being only ffty riflemen competing. Many a well known face is missing, but the great-est falling off is among the new shots. In fact, there were no competitors for the Nursery team prizes, which were not awarded. York county has not a single representative; St. Stephen only sends on, and the Elder match today for the county teams will be a strug-gle between Kings and St. John alone. he reason for this is not hard to find. It lies in the fact of there being no ranges provided at the principal centres in the province. St. John city has no range on which the local militice, and Fredericton also is without a range. The first match fired was

THE NURSERY MATCH. Seven shots at 500 yards.

THE ALL-COMERS' MATCH produced some good shooting, with the Misses West.

Ward's artesian well machine, which has been in operation in this county Lt. Wotmore, 74th; Robert Worrell, of St. Andrews, tied with score of 32 each. They week to Bathurst.

Major McDougall, 8th, \$3. 21
Pte. W. Grandelmire, 67th, \$3. 22
R. Rigby, \$2. 27
Capt. McIntyre, 74th, \$2. 27
Lt. Frost, 62nd, \$2. 26
Lt. Frost, 62nd, \$2. 27
Pte. Sullivan, 62ad, \$2. 27
Pte. Sullivan, 62ad, \$2. 26
Sgt. McGowan, 3rd R. C. A., \$2. 26
Pte. C. Crandelmire, 67th, \$2. 25
The ties for the first four places in the All-Comers' match was shot off at

clusion of the Prince of Wales match and resulted as follows: Capt. Manning, R.O., 15; Lt. S. Wetmore, 74th, 11; R. Worrell, 10; Capt. McRobbie, 8th Cav., 9.

After dinner THE DOMVILLE MATCH was started, being 7 shots at 500 yards and 7 at 600 yards, when Major J. T. Hartt took his accustomed place at the top of the list, tying with L. Langstroth of the 74th:

Wales match through today and so finish the matches in two days. This match in spite of the strong, unsteady wind, brought out some most excellent scores, and no one was more pleased than the genial range officer. Major Arnold, when it was announced that Lieut.R.H. Arnold was this year's winner of the Prince of Wales. The

result was as follows:

SUSSEX. Aug. 16.—The annumatches of the P. R. A. were a failuthis year from the point of attendant but the few shots present made go scores. The weather was favorab and everything passed off in the best of spirits. Following are the scores:

HAZEN CUP. The Hazen cup, open to teams of five pre-

ously named by members of the corps, not in connection with the Prince of Vales match, was won by the 74th Batt. The name scores were as follows:

THE PROVINCIAL: Capt. Lordly and Sergt. Loggie, 12th, hoot off for first two places, having ith 47 each. In the shoot off Lordly

Capt. McRobble, 8th, \$5.

Sgt. Campbell, 74th, \$5.

Pte. Langstroth, 74th, \$5.

R. Worrell, \$4.

Capt. Foster, 3rd R. C A. \$4.

Lt. Arnold, 8th, \$4.

A. Lordly, \$4.

Lt. Frost, 62nd, \$3.

Pte. Bartlett, 71st, \$3.

Lt. Kinnear, 8th, \$3.

Capt. Carvell, 67th, \$3.

Major J. T. Hartt, \$3.

Lt. Kirkputrick, 67th, \$2.

Major Kinnear, \$2.

Mr. Treadwell, \$2.

Lt. Wetmore, 74th, \$2.

Sgt. Colborne, 8th, \$2.

Major F. H. Hartt, 62nd, \$2.

Pte Rollins, 71st, \$2.

J. Hunter, \$2.

ELDER CHALLENGE CUP. Three teams entered, representing St. John Kings and Carleton counties. The Carleton team won. Their score was:

The St. John team made 679 and the Kings

In the Association match Sergt. Forbes of the 73rd won the cup with 5 points. Sergt. Jones, 67th, led in the Maiden

Aggregate with 209 points.

*Fellowing is the result of the Grand Aggregate: The match for the governor general's medals, ten shots at 600 yards, were won

Silver medal, Lt. Frost, 62nd..... Bronze medal, Mr. Treadwell......

Major J. T. Hartt, R. O., N. R. silver medal, association badge silver medal, association badge and \$10

2. Sergt. Forbes, 73rd, D. R. A. silver medal and \$3.

3. Pts. Langstroth, 74th P. R. A., silver medal and \$7.

4. N. Treadwell, St. Andrews, D. R. A. bronze medal and \$5.

5. Capt. Wetmore, 74th.

6. Sgt. Campbell, 74th.

7. Major Klanear, R. O.

8. Lt. Arnold, 8th.

9. Lt. Frost, 62nd.

10. Capt. Manning, R. O.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Preparations are practically completed for the grand lodge of Quebec and the maritime provinces, which is August 23rd. Official notification has been sent out by Grand Master Workman A. W. Blouin of Montreal, and delegates will begin to arrive on Tues-day, Aug. 22nd. Seventy-seven lodges will be represented in all, and the number of delegates will considerably exceed one hundred. Arrangements have been made for the accommoda-tion of the visitors at the various hotels, and the headquarters of the G. L. officers will be at the Dufferin hotel. The meeting, which will occupy probably two days, will be held in the large coom of Chambers locge. No. 1, Germain street.

The executive committee will meet on Tuesday evening, Aug. 22nd.
The officers and committee The officers and committee of the grand lodge for 1898-99 are:

Grand master workman, A. W. Blouin, Montreal; past grand master workman, Thomas Legget, Montreal; grand foreman, D. McCormick, Q. C.; Montreal; grand overseer, R.M.Stocking, Quebec; grand recorder, A. T. Patterson, Montreal; grand receiver, G. Lefebvre, Montreal; grand guide, L. R. Morton, St. John, N. B.; grand inside watch, R. J. H. Hewton, M. A. Richmond; grand outside do., R. C. Thornelae, Lachine; grand solicitor, E. H. Godin, Q. C., Montreal; grand medical examiner, J. Z. Triganne, M. D., Plessisville.

D., Plessisville.

Executive committee: D. McCormick, chairman; Thomas Leggett, O. W. G. Dethners, Thomas Larkin, E. H. Godin, Q.C., Jos. Brown, E. C. Lalinde, E. L. Bel, M. D., A. Niven, C. Austin, A. Y. Clarke, D. W. Robb, W. T. Fanjoy, C. Rodin, A. W. Blouin, J. Martin, G. Lefebvre, R. M. Stocking, J. Z. Triganne, M. D., J. A. Theberge, S. Roman, J. Boach, Pick berge, S. Roman, J. Roach, Rich.
Lynch, Thomas Brady, A. Leger, I. V.
Gilroy, A. T. Patterson, secretary.
District deputy grand master workmen. No. 1 district, James Brown,

Montreal; No. 2 district, C. Rodin, Montreal; No. 3 district, C. Rodin, Montreal; No. 3 district, A. Leger, St. John's, Quebec; No. 4 district, E. Le-Bel, M.D., Quebec; No. 6 district, J. A. Theberge, St. Jarome, Quebec; No. 7 district, A. Y. Clarke, Moncton, N. B.; No. 8 district, W. T. Fanjoy, St. John, N. B.; No. 9 district, J. F. Gilroy, Springhill, N.S. Deputy grand master for New Brunswick, A.G. Win-

This is the month to make pickles. Sweet pickles, peaches and plums are delicious Allow three and three-quarters pounds of sugar to seven pounds of fruit. Put the sugar into the preserving kettle with a quart of vinegar and two ounces of cloves and a stick of cinnamon. Boil them for five minutes after the sugar is dissolved. Pare the peaches and stick a clove into each one Place a few at a time in the boiling siruly and cook them until they are clear, but not softened enough to fall spart. When all are cooked continue to boil the sirup until it is reduced nearly one-half, and pour it over the peaches. Plums are pickled in the same way. The skins may be left on both peaches and plums if preferred. In fact, the fruit is often more savory if they are left on, it which case the down must be brushed on the peaches and the plums must be pricked with a fork in several places to prevent the skins cracking when placed in the hot sirup. Melons are now in their prime and very inexpensive. Use ripe citron melons. Parthem, cut them in slices and remove the seeds. To five pounds of sugar and one quar of vinegar. The vinegar ard the sugar must be heated to the boiling point and poure over the fruit is it limse, or once on each of six successive days. In the last boiling of the melon, and holl ten minutes; then put in jars Skim the sirup clear and pour if over the melon.

IF THE LORD SHOULD COME. If the Lord should come in the morning
As I went about to my work—
The little things and the quiet things
That a servant cannot shirk.
Though nobody ever sees them,
And only the dear Lord cares
That they always are done in the light
the sun—
Would He take me unawares?

If my Lord should come at noonday,
The time of the dust and heat,
When the glare is white and the air is still,
And the hoof-beats sound in the street—
If my dear Lord came at noonday
And smiled in my tired eyes,
Would it not be sweet His look to meet?
Would He take me by surprise?

If my Lord came thither at evening,
In the fragrant dew and dusk,
When the world drops off its mantle
Of daylight like a hush,
And flowers, their wonderful beauty,
And we fold our hands and rest,
Would His touch of my hand, His low command.
Bring me unhoped-for rest?

Why do I ask and question?

He is ever coming to me;
Morning and noon and evening,
If I had but eyes to see.

And the daily load grows lighter,
The daily cares grow sweet,
For the Master is near, the Master
I have only to sit at His feet.

PA'S DAY ON THE FARM.

(Chicago Times-Herald.) Me and the pupp and maw and paw and little albert went out in the Coun-try a Saturday to Visit unkle Henry's. Uukle henry is maw's bruther and wunst him and Her was little boys and gurls like me and little albert and Unkle Henry Sed maw Yoost to Run around in Her Bair feat and Clime treas and Fall out of the Hay in the Barn and skin the Cat jist like a Boy. I'm offul Sorry I Herd that about naw Becos I Can't hardly keep on Thinkin She's a nangel enny more. I Wisht She would of Bin a nice little gurl with Dimpuls in Her Cheaks and Curls Down her back and always kept Her Dress Clean and Didn't never make snoots at peeple. Sumtimes when I think about it I almost Haft to Weap. Before we went paw He was tellin us all about the grate things he ust to Do when He lived on a Farm. It's a wonder peeple Diden't come from miles around to See paw.

So when we Got out paw He thot He would Sho us how to milk a cow and Unkle Henry Give him a pale and a Stool with only One Laig what paw

had to Ballunce himself on. They was a nice Sad looken cow what was all Black with a White Stripe around Whare Wimmin Waire thare corset and Unkle Henry told paw she was as Gentle as a lam, so paw took off his cote and cuffs and let maw Hold Them, and pulled up His Sleaves and Set Down on the Stool with one laig and Held the pale Between His nees and Grabbed Hold with Both hands.

The furst stream shot out where paw wasent Lookin fer it and went all over His Best pants and maw she Begin to jaw and Told him He coulden't afford to Go and rooin His close jist to sho off.

"Oh, Don't make a Fuss about nothin," paw says. "That won't hurt. You can take it out with a little gas a lean. You Coulden't expect a person what was all out of practus to Set rite Down to meet in St. John on Wednesday, and do this as Good as if He was Keepin at it Every Day. But I'll Be all rite in a minute or two."

About that Time the cow wanted to nock a fly off of Her Side, so she switched around and got her tale mixed up with paw's mustash and paw He had to spit as Hard as he Could fer quite a while and He fergot to milk. Then He Begun agin and His hand Slipt and the Stream Hit maw just Below the Ear and run Down inside of Below the Ear and run Down inside of her coller. Maw she yelled and Dropt paw's cuffs, and the pupp that it was the Cow's folt so he made a Grab at her heels and the Cow Stept on paw's foot and the stool with one laig went over Backwards and the milk what paw hapened to Git in the pale run under His Vest when He was layin thare with His feat in the air and a Look on His fals what made me Think Look on His fals what made me Think of the Dying gladdyster in the pick-

"Oh, paw," maw hollered, "why was you sich a fool as to try it?" "Git away from me," paw sed when maw wanted to help Him to Git up. "If it Haden't of Bin fer you this woulden't of Hapened. If you would of stayed in the House Whare wimmen Belong they Woulden't of Been no Trubble."

By that Time He was on His feat So the pupp was Lookin up in His fals and waggin His tale kind of pleasant and paw Hauld off and Give a Kick at Him. But the pupp wasen't thare when paw's Foot Reached the place and the Straw He was standin on was purty

paw's pants or His Shoalder Blaids was the most turrable.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsis, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowslness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill, Small Dose

Small Price.

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

Ennyway he was a nofful lookin Site when we got Him to the House and maw Had to almost Weap every time She looked at His pants.

WATTS, NOT WRIGHT

Magistrate - What's your name? Prisoner—Right. Magistrate—With a W? Prisoner—Sure. Magistrate—Well, Mr. Wright—— Prisoner—My name ain't Wright. Magistrate—Come, don't be funny: you said your name was Wright. Priconer—No. I didn't. Magistrate—You did, sir! I said,
"What's your name?" and—— Prisoner—That correct. Magistrate—Hey?
Prisoner—I say that it. Magistrate—
What's it? Prisoner—Watts.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

AMHERST INDUSTRIES

(Amherst Press.)

The Robb Engineering Co. ship on Priday a quantity of machinery for the west, including a boiler for the Driad hotel, Victoria, B. C., an engine for parties in Vancouver, a boiler for Kalso, B. C., and an engine for a Rossland firm. They also shipped a boiler and engine to Rogersville, N.

B., and a saw mill to Hants county. Rhodes, Currey & Co., during the past week have turned out twenty box cars for the I. C. R., and a baggage and postal car combined. On Thursday five flat cars were turned out for Messrs. Ross, Barrie & McRae, the promoters of the Great Northern, Joliette, Que. Four cars were turned out for the Dominion Steel Co. of Cape Breton. They were part of an order. The company have also received an order for two hundred cars for the I. C. R.. The D. A. R. ordered ten flat cars just a day or two ago. This will convey some idea of the magnitude of the work done in the car works alone. The building department is also booming. They have been awarded the contract for the erection of the Mount Allison residence, which will be a \$45,000 job. They have also a contract for the erection of a business block at Sydney for Ross & Ross, barristers. The fortnightly pay roll of this concern is very nearly \$5,000. cars just a day or two ago. This will

Sheep

THE PICKHARDT RENFREW CO., Ltd. Stouffville, Ont.

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and. Cuts 35 tons hay. Situated about one alle from head of Belleisle Bay. 100 rods add. Will be sold cheap. Apply to JAMES COLGAN, Springfield, Kings Ca., N. B.

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DR J. COLLIS BROWNE Sold by all Chemists at is. 136., 2s. 9d and 4c. 8d. seen manufactures JT DAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ATURDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of SEP-EMBER next, at fifteen minutes past welve o'cleck in the afternoon, at Chubb's

erthern line of Hasen Street, thence fulling northerly on Garden Street sixteen
eet to an angle on same street, thence
sortheasterly on Garden Street forty feet,
hence at right angles weaterly ninety feet,
hence at right angles southerly fifty feet to
laten Street, thence easterly on Hasen
street seventy feet to the place of begining, being the lot deeded from Misabeth
Hipman and Robert F. Hasen to William I.
Stevens, in the year of our Lord one thouland eight hundred and fifty-five, together
with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon," the same having been
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theriff under and by virtue of an execution

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JOHN. DWNE'S YNE NEWS. of

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URDEE, of Saint John.

BOSTON LETTER.

Halifax Press One Month Behind the St. John Sun.

What Legally Constitutes Dressed Lumber Decided by the U. S. Supreme Court.

An Indian on the Trail-No Heart in the Philippine Campaign-Deaths of Provincialists—The Fish and Lumber Trade.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Aug. . 13.—Boston has been an excellent summer resort during the past week. The weather has been as cool as October, and the first heavy rain fall for a long time occurred. The cool weather ended with the week. however, for today has been a scorcher with the mercury above the ninety mark, Travel eastward is still heavy. The Sun correspondent here has been called upon twice within two days concerning two sudden deaths. The Met-ropolitan National Bank of Lynn officials were very anxious on Friday to locate their cashier, Frank L. Eart who was on a tour of the provinces. Mr. Barl's father died unexpectedly in Lynn, but it was impossible to notify him except through the provincial press, as they did not expect him to remain any length of time in one place. of this city were desirous of obtaining information regarding the reported drowning of the lad at Yarmouth last night. The young man's father and a friend left for Yarmouth by boat this

A number of unimportant persons in this city have undertaken upon themselves to make a protest against the plan of the Victorian Club to erect a monument on the common to the British soldiers who fell at Bunker Hill. that a proposition had been made to erect a monument. As a matter of fact, the information came indirectly through the Sun, which had a paragraph to that effect about a mo ago. A Boston paper saw the staten ent in the Sun and from it worked up a big local "story." To show how news is sometimes circulated, it may be mentioned that the account was copied from the Boston paper by one in New York, and on August 9th the New York story uppeared in a Halifax paper, about one month after the in-formation was published in St. John. A brave from the valley of the St. Croix was on the trail up here last week. An Indian named John Nick-ols, of the Passamaquoddy tribe, near St. Andrews, was searching for trace of his daughter, Sarah, who is married to Peter Gabriel, a full-blooded mem-ber of the tribe. Sarah left her wig wam, together with her husband, re-cently. Nickols says Gabriel is a had man and desires to take his daughter home. He followed the trail to Boston

Perez E. Martin of Medford has petitioned the Middlesex county court for a divorce from his wife, Sarah, on the ground of desertion. The couple were married at Lockhartville, Kings county, N. S., in 1865.

Week in, week out, from morn till night He tears around the place.

With briar scratches on his legs And freckles on his face—
The neighbors candidly admit That he's a hopeless case.

county, N. S., in 1865. Reports from the west indicate that there is an unprecedented demand for farm help. In Chicago, it is stated, as high as \$6 a day has been offered for

high as \$6 a day has been offered for engineers to run threshing machines, \$4 a day for feeders, and \$2.25 to \$2.50 for common harvest hands.

C. M. Sherwood of New Brunswick has been ordered to appear before the United States grand jury at Fortland in September to answer a charge of smuggling eggs across the line. Sherwood is under bonds of \$1,000, which have been furnished for his appearance.

The League of American Wheel her

The League of American Wheelhen has arranged for a number of special tours to Vormouth Aug. 21 to 25, via the Yarmouth line.

What legally constitutes dressed lumber has just been decided by the United States supreme court. In 1895, Frank Dudley, lumber dealer of Portland, Me, imported a quantity of planed, tongued and grooved lumber, which be claimed should have been admitted free under the dressed lumber clause of the Wilson bill. The customs officials charged a duty of 25 per cent. fficials charged a duty of 25 per cent., claiming that the lumber came under the head of a manufacture of wood. The case was appealed, with the result pending the disposition of this suit.

The interest in the campaign in the Philippine Islands is not very great. A large section of the American peaple have no heart, in the Philipp campaign and would be glad to have it over with. The president does not seem to care how many Americans lose their lives, or are crippled for life by their sojourn in that malariastricken climate so long as he can preserve the Philippine issue and wave the "old flag" to overshadow domestic issues which otherwise would be tatal to the ticket in next year's election. It goes against the grain of the average American to stand by and see what was once called the flag of freedom waved over a country where those who have been fighting for what they term liberty for years, are shot down by the successors of those who framed the declaration of independence wherein are written what are now only ornamental sections. tal sentiments concerning the "con-sent of the governed," etc. That the sent of the governed," etc. That the Philippine policy was a glaring mistake, there is now little doubt. The campaign has been bungled, the patriots are apparently as far from being conquered as ever, while hundreds of American soldiers have been sacrificed, thousands 2rippled for life and an enormous financial burden imposed upon the sountry. It is little wonder that many Americans have no heart that many Americans have no heart in the disgusting business.

Among the deaths of provincialists

Among the deaths of provincialists the following are announced: In this city, Aug. 10th, Wrancis O'Donnell, aged 60 years, a native of P. E. Island; in South Gardiner, Me., July 31, Mrs. James De Forest, aged 55, native of Granville Ferry, N. S.; in Cambridge, Aug. 8, John E. Buckley, son of John and Catherine Buckley, formerly of Halifax; in East. Boston, Aug. 6, Joseph Fultz, aged 85 years, native of Halifax; lost from Gloucester schr. Judique, July 26, off Bacalleu Banks, Daniel McPherson, aged 28, of Canso, N. S., and John McEachern, aged 32, of River Inhabitz ats, C. B.

The strength in the spruce lumber The strength in the spruce lumber market noted last week continues and there are many suggestions of slight-ly higher prices in the near future. Large dimensions are even firmer, while small lumber is unusually strong for the season. It is said the supply is limited and that many of the astern mills will be compelled to shut down in a short time for lack of logs. Shingles are in better request, with prices a shade higher. Laths are ell sustained, but clapboards are

mand, with the supply small. Prices are as follows:

Spruce—Frames, 9 inches and under, \$15.50 to 16; 12-inches and up, \$17 to 17.50; 2 x 3, and 2 x 4, \$13.50; merchantable boards, \$12 to 13; mill random, \$14 to 14.50; clear floorings, \$22 to 22.50; second clear, \$19; extra clapboards, \$27 to 28; clear, \$25 to 26; second clear, \$22 to 23; laths, 1 5-8 in, \$2.25 to 2.40; 1 1-2 in, \$2 to 2.10.

Hemlock Pine, Etc.—Exstern hem-

very dull. Hemlock is in brisk de-mand, with the supply small. Prices

Hemlock, Pine, Etc.—Eastern hemlock, dimensions, \$12.50 to 13, with usual advance for over 16 feet; eastern boards, \$12.50 to 15; No. 1, \$10.50 to 13; extra pine clapboards, \$32 to 35; clear, \$29 to 32; second clear, \$27 to 29; extra cedar shingles, best brands, \$3.10 to 3.25; clear, \$2.75 to 2.85; second clear, \$2.25 to 2.40; clear white, \$2;

Cod and mackerel are firmer just now, due to a general searcity. The receipts of mackerel from the provinces of late have been small, only about 200 barrels having been received last week. Large provincial mackerel are worth \$13.75 to 14, and tinkers \$11 per barrel. Large dry bank cod are worth \$5.50; medium, \$5; large shore and Georges, \$5.50 to 6. Pickled herring are firmer, with higher prices being paid for new Nova Scotia large split. The latter are selling at first hands at \$6.50 to 7 per barrel, and fancy Scatteri, \$7 to 8. Box her-ring are firm and scarce. Wholesalers quote all varieties at 15 to 16c. Native sardines are unchanged. Quarter oils are held at \$2.90 to 3, and three-quarter mustards at \$2.95 to 3.10. Canned lobsters are now hardly a factor in the local fish market, as few are to be had at any price. Flats are nominally quoted at \$3.10 to 3.25, and uprights at \$3 to 3.10. Fresh fish are easy and in full supply. Live lobsters are worth 17 cents, and boiled, 18c.

THE BOY ON THE FARM. (Chicago Times-Herald.)
Under the spreading apple tree
The boy with bare feet stands;
He has ten apples in him and
Some more are in his hands—
Beneath his waist of calico
His tummy-tum expands.

nome. He followed the trail to Boston and later picked it up as far as Worcester, where he was still searching at last accounts.

He wears his trousers at half-mast,
He rises with the sun;
The chores his busy father leaves
For him are seldom done,
And he is always some when there
Are errands to be run.

He goes on Sunday to the church
And stays to Sabbath school,
And, by propounding questions, makes
His teacher seem a fool;
He pinches smaller boys than he,
And learns the golden rule.

His mother sits up every night
To patch the clothes he wears,
And every night he takes them off
With more emphatic tears—
He fails from trees and into wells
And snokes and chows and swears

The frightened chickens duck their heads
And cackle where he goes,
With ugly sties upon his eyes
And bruises on his toes—
He eats things with his knife, nor cares
For any wind that blows.

You gorge with undeveloped fruit, Which is a foolish plan;
No poetry is in you, but Know this, my little man:
It takes much more than genius To stand the things you can.

STOLE SEVEN THOUSAND.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Seven thou-The case was appealed, with the result that the importer is upheld. The supreme court holds that although the lumber in question was tongued and grooved, it had not ceased to be "dressed" lumber, and had not become a new and distinct manufacture. The anew and distinct manufacture. The was out of order, the agent hid the money in the cellar of the station. was out of order, the agent hid the money in the cellar of the station. This morning it was gone. This is the third time inside of three years the station has been robbed. On the first occasion the safe was cracked and \$6,000 stolen. The second time \$3,200 was taken and the station burned to cover the prime. Now \$7,000. ed to cover the crime. Now \$7,000 more is missing. The thieves in the first two robberies were never caught.

WESTERN WHEAT CROP.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 15.—The Northern Pacific crop reports make the prospect out better than for years past. Twenty bushels is the lowest estimated yield in any part of Manitoba, the estimates running all the way to forty bushels. The weather is splendid. Wheat cutting has already commenced in many colors.

B. T. de MONTIGNY DEAD.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15 .- B. T. de Montigny, for many years recorder of Montreal, and a leading papal zouaze, died this morning.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Str. Cunaxa of the Battle line arrived yesterday from Manchester. Sae is at the corporation pier.

THE GRIT MACHINE

That Manufactured Purity in the West Huron Campaign.

The Chaste Mr. Farr Secluded from the Rude Gaze of Tory Enquirers.

What the Privileges and Elections Committee Learned, Despite Frantic Obstruction by the Government.

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—The committee or privileges and elections have con-cluded their labors for this session, but were unable to make more than a formal report, for the reason that the investigation as to West Huron has not been completed, and with respect to Brockville, it has not even been commenced. It is useful to consider what is the net result of the investigation thus for

Five polls only have been investigated, and the principal evidence has been given with respect to No. 4 in the Township of Colborne, and No. 3 in the town of Goderich.

Daniel Cummings was the deputy Daniel Cummings was the deputy returning officer at No. 4, Colborne. He received from the returning officer a pad containing 125 ballots. Ninety-eight electors voted, and there were no spoiled ballots. Twenty-seven ballots remained unused. Of the 95 ballots which were used, 68 were found marked for Holmes, and 30 were found marked for Maclean. This gave Holmes a majority of 38, the normal majority being from 8 to 12. Of the 68 ballots marked for Holmes, 14 were proved to be bogus. Not only were proved to be bogus. Not only were these bogus ballots different in appear-ance from the remaining 84 marked ballots and from the 27 unused ballots, (all of which were of an exactly similar appearance), but they were printed on entirely different paper. The 54 good ballots marked for Holmes and the 30 ballots marked for Maclean and the 92 stubs from which all the bal-lots delivered to the voters should have been taken were of one quality of paper. An expert was called, who conclusively proved this, and stated on oath that the 14 bogus ballots never could have come from any of the 98 stubs which were returned by Mr. Cummings to the returning officer with the 27 unused ballots. The 14 bogus ballots bore the initials of the deputy returning officer, made in ink, while the remaining 84 ballots, with one of two exceptions, bore the initials of the deputy returning officer in pen-

Instead of destroying the counterfoils, as directed by his printed instructions, and as the law requires, Mr. Cummings put the counterfoils in his pocket. This gave him an opportunity of putting his hand in his poc-ket in every instance before putting the ballot in the box.

forty-one men apeared before the com-mittee and positively swore that they had marked their ballots for Maclean at this poll, and had handed them to the deputy returning officer. Two other men who were ill and unable to attend the committee, made oath to the same effect before the county judge

It thus appears that the real vote at this poll was 54 for Holmes and 44 for Maclean, and that 14 votes had been stolen from Maclean and given to Holmes by some person or persons. Is it possible that this could have been done without the assistance or connivance of the deputy returning officer, who admits that the initials on these bogus ballots are in his writing.

At No. ? polling sub-division in the town of Goderich, James Farr was deputy returning officer. He also put the counterfoils in his pocket instead of destroying them. This gentleman was a liberal in politics, although he made a pretence of voting for Maclean in order to deceive the conservative scrutineers. One hundred shall be a possession of the service of the conservative scrutineers. eighteen men voted, and 123 ballots came out of the box. Of these 123, 72 were marked for Holmes, 40 were marked for Maclean, 10 bore no mark at all, and one was rejected. This balat all, and one was rejected. This ballot box was therefore stuffed to the extent of five ballots at least. All the ballots marked for Maclean were initialed. Several of those marked for Holmes were not initialed, and 22 were of an entirely different appearance from the remaining ballots marked for Holmes, from all the ballots marked for Maclean, and from the unused ballots. These ard from the unused ballots. These 22 ballots were obviously bogus.

About fifty-five witnesses have either solemnly declared or affirmed that they voted for Maclean at this poll, they voted for Maclean at this poli, although only 40 ballots were found marked for Maclean. Of these fifty-five witnesses, 35 were examined, and nine others were present ready to be examined, but the liberal members of the committee refused to sit during the evening to hear their testimony.

A great many efforts vere made to A great many enerts vere made to secure the attendance of Farr before the committee, but without success. About the 13th of July, the day after Mr. Borden had moved in the house for the investigation, and had stated the evidence against Farr, the latter securious of the state o the evidence against Farr, the latter gentleman threw up a good situation in Toronto, and he has emained in hiding ever since. To several witnesses in thought of the committee ing to avoid attending before the committee. To one of these witnesses, he admitted that he had voted 22 times at this election. He also stated that he had been furnished with a ticket, and had been promised money, if he would remain a hiding or leave the country. He told all these four witnesses that he was in trouble over the West Huron election and was hiding on that account. While in hiding, he was visited by Mr. James Vance, the assistant liberal organizer for the was visited by Mr. James Vance, the assistant liberal organizer for the province of Ontario, who had a private conversation with Mr. Farr in his bedroom. On a subsequent occasion, Vance called to see Ferr, who was absent, and left word for Farr to call at his house, No. 95 Howard street.

Farr shortly afterwards did call at Vance's house and had a private conference of some twenty minutes duration with that gentleman. The young man who accompanied Farr to the house, was told to remain outside. Subsequently, Farr told the same witness that Vance had a telegram from Ottawa to "keep him (Farr) low." Farr also stated to one of the witnesses that he was hiding at the instance of Vance.

It was also proved that on election day Farr told the poll clerk that he knew of thirteen damned good ballots in the box for Holmes. To another witness, Farr stated that he had received seven ballots to work out for Holmes and that he had worked them out.

On the afternoon of election day, one of the conservative scrutineers, while standing near Farr, picked up a ballot initialled by Farr and marked for Maclean. He asked what it meant, whereupon Farr snatched the ballot out of
his hand, tore it in pieces, threw it on
the floor, and said, "Oh, hell, that's nothing." Two witnesses, one of whom was
the poll clerk, swore that during the same afternoon, Farr went away from his table to the window, took ballots out of his pocket and examined them. The inference is irrestistible that not only counterfoils, but conservative ballots went into his pocket on election

Goderich polling booth, No. 2, was on the same street and immediately opposite No. 3, where Farr presided. According to the memorandum on the back of the pads, 200 ballots were sent out to Goderich No. 2, but only 178 were returned. The ballots used at this poll corresponded in appearance with the bogus ballots found at the poil at which Farr presided, and the number missing corresponds with the number of bogus ballots found at Farr's poll.

At No. 2, Colborne, two ballots for Holmes were put in the box, on both of which the name of the deputy re-turning officer had been forged. One of these ballots was counted by the deputy returning officer for Holmes, and the other was rejected.

Besides the fraudulent acts above referred to, many grave irregularities were proved. At No 2, Colborne, neither the deputy returning officer nor the poll clerk was sworn. At No. 3, Colborne, neither the poll clerk nor any of the grit scrutineers were sworn. Four grit scrutineers were allowed at this poll, although the law permits only two. One of the grit scrutineers acted as poll clerk without being sworn, while 18 votes were received The grit scrutineers were permitted to go in and out of the polling booth at pleasure, and the grit workers out-side were permitted to examine the poll book for the purpose of ascer taining who had voted, although the law forbids the giving of such information to persons outside the polling booth.

At no. 3 polling booth, in the town of Goderich, neither the poll clerk nor any of the scrutineers was sworn.

The ballots are required by law to The ballots are required by law to be printed on thick paper. Many of these ballots were printed on very thin paper. They were printed at the office of the "Goderich Signal," owned by Mr. Dan McGillicuddy, a bitter grit partisan. Mr. McGillicuddy astonished the committee by producing 300 ballots which were in his possession on election day and have remained in his possession ever since. His sworn testing possession ever since. His sworn testimony is that he printed 6,500 ballots, of which he delivered 6,150 to the returning officer, and retained 300 him-self, because, as he said, the returning self, because, as he said, the returning officer did not want them. He accounted for the missing 50 ballots by stating that 1 per cent. would be lost or destroyed in the course of printing, but he had no cefinite information upon the subject. His evidence as to

What has been the attitude of the liberal party towards the rascalit, which has been so distinctly proved? Judging from the remarks of the prime minister in the house when the motion was made for the inquiry, one would naturally expect that a desire to probe the matter to the bottom would have been evinced by the liberal members of the committee. On the contrary, every disposition was manifested on their part to suppress the truth. Witnesses were bullied by prominent liberal lawyers in a manner seldom seen in a police court. The investigation was taken completely out of the hands of Mr. Borden whenever it was thought politically adout of the hands of Mr. Borden whenever it was thought politically advantageous to do so, and he was forced
to call witnesses in such order as the
liberal majority of the committee
thought best suited to their political
interest. The time of the committee
was scandalously wasted from day to
day in trivial and irrelevant crossexamination, with the result that nine
witnesses brought from Goderich at
an expense of \$400, were sent back
without being examined at all against
the protest of the conservative members of the committee.

who have no connection with the liberal organization, but are men working and acting under the direction of liberal organizers. The liberal members of the committee have proved their sympathy with this rascality in their endeavors to burke this investigation and shield the ofA Maiden's Dream. Thousands of young women dream

from reading and hearsay that a young woman who suffers from weakness and disease in a womanly way cannot well prove a happy, helpful, amiable wife and mother.

Physicians tell young men that weakness and disease of the feminine child begetting organism make women sickly, nervous and despondent in spite of the best of natural dispositions. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes these organs strong, healthy, vigorous and elastic. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and steadies the nerves, it does away with the qualms of the period of expectancy and makes haby's advent easy and almost painless. It frees maternity of peril. It insures the newcomer's health. Dr. Pierce is an eminent and skillful physician, who, during his thirty years' experience as chief consulting physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has treated thousands of women. He will answer letters from women free.

Very many women who have become happy, healthy wives and mothers through the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have permitted their experiences, names, addresses and photographs to be printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work used to cost \$1.50. Now it is free. It contains 1,008 pages and over no illustrations. Several chapters are devoted to the reproductive physiology of women. For a paper-covered copy send 31 one-cent stamps, to over customs and mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth binding, 50 stamps.

fenders. Let there be no mistake upon this point.

The efforts of the liberal organization in this direction are also shown by the fact that Mr. James Vance, the by the fact that Mr. James Vance, the assistant chief organizer for Ontarlo, who was in charge of the campaign in West Huron, has been chiefly instrumental, according to the evidence, in inducing and assisting the deputy returning officer, James Farr, to evade service of the summons issued by the committee. Whenever any statement affecting a liberal worker or committee. affecting a liberal worker or organizer could be contradicted, it was promptly done by calling such worker or organizer as a witness before the committee. Mr. Vance was not, however, called to contradict the evidence with respect to his connection with Farr. The conclusion from this is too obvious to be mentioned. Moreover, all the well known liberal organizers were at work in West Huron—Cap. Sullivan, Dan Ferguson, Tom Lewis, Wm. Mulloy, John Gorman and the rest of them. Mr. Vance, who was in charge of the campaign, was afterwards in charge of Farr when the latter was

the sentiments expressed by the prime the sentiments expressed at Grand Lake, Simpson preached at Shedlac, on Prince Edward Island and other places. It was while on the St. John river that Simpson's thieving propensities developed, and as the result of which he was landed in jail, but his friends shattered the jail door with gun powder and liberated him. On one occasion he was arrested for obtaining a sleigh and harness from the liberal party will still continue to the liberal party will still continue to hug the machine.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY. self, because, as he said, the returning officer did not want them. He accounted for the missing 50 ballots by stating that 1 per cent. would be lost or destroyed in the course of printing but he had no Gefinite information upon the subject. His evidence as to the number of ballots used by the returning officer does not accord with the evidence of the poll books and with the widence of the poll books and with the memoranda recorded on the pads of ballots. On each package of ballots sent out to the deputy returning officers was endorsed the number that it was supposed to contain. According to these memoranda the number sent out was 6,175, but according to the returns made by the several deputy returning officers, the number of ballots used unused and destroyed, amounted in all to 6,301. At one polling booth, No. 5, township of Goderich, the conservative scrutineer at the opening of the polls discovered that a package of ballots marked as containing 150, really contained 157.

It is impossible to do justice in this brich resume to all the startling facts brought about in this enquiry, but the foregoing are some of the most important.

What has been the attitude of the liberal party towards the rascalit. C. J. Coster, solicitor for Mrs. Ann

monds estaté on Victoria street will take actions for damages in being compelled to allow the city to use a portion of their property for street

Advertise in the Semi-Weekly Sun

Better Than Talk is the Evidence of People Who Have Been Benefited By the Use of

Dr. Chase's Kidney- Liver Pills.

If the readers of this paper could only investigate the evidence which comes to these offices in the form of letters of gratitude, they could not but have the utmost confidence in the great curative powers of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Here is a plain, modest statement from Mr. Thos. T. Blair, St. Marys, York Co., N. B., who had been a great sufferer from kindney disorders: "I have derived a great deal of benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and can with all confidence recommend them to persons suffering as I have from kidney disease."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act naturally on the kidneys, liver and bowels. One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, At all dealers or EDMANNON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

NOTORIOUS SIMPSON.

The Albert County Divine Boston's Police are Looking for.

His Criminal Record in this Province-Wanted in New England on charges. of Burglary, Forgery, Bigamy, and Murder.

Chief Inspector Wm. Watts of the bureau of criminal investigation, and Acting Superintendent of Police Joseph Burrill of Boston, have begun a systematic attempt to locate the notorious John A. Simpson, alias Geo. Simpson, alias Julius H. McArthur and half a dozen other fictitious names, who is wanted in several states for almost every crime on the calendar. Simpson, who is a native of Albert county, N. B., will be remembered by many New Brunswick people, among whom he posed years ago as a Baptist minister. He has not been heard of in Boston for a number of years, and the Boston police, realizing the dangerous character of the man, have determined to make one last effort to find him. They have prepared thousands of curculars giving a detailed description of the outlew, which have been mailed to the ing a detailed description of the outlew, which have been mailed to the police, prison officials and other authorities all over the civilized world. As far as known, Simpson was last heard of near Pulaski, Tenn., about four years ago, where he got in trouble, but as usual, managed to escape. The Boston police are inclined to believe that he left the country and possibly is now in prison in some other land. In New England there are charges of burglary, horse stealing, forgery, bigamy, arson, jail breaking and murader against, him. In 1891, Simpson broke out of the Stafford county, N. H., jail, and while resisting re-capture shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Charles shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Charles H. Smith, for which crime a reward of \$1,000 is still standing.

The history and career of Simpson are well known and have been published in New Brunswick papers time and again, but the following will be information to those who are not familiar with the case:

John Arthur Simpson was born in Albert county 47 years ago. When nine years old he ran away from home, roing to the home of his grandmother at St. John. He remained with her for a few years, and w'en a young man went to Fredericton, where he claimed to have been converted. He entered a Baptist seminary, where he was instructed by Prof. George E. Foster (a terwards finance minister), Reva. Dr. Hopper and Goodspeed. He was ordened a minister at Newcastle, Grand I ake, and was given charge of Grand I ake, and was given charge of a church there. It was here he mot Harriet A. Stillwell, daughter of Danof the campaign, was afterwards in charge of Farr when the latter was wanted.

If the liberal party had acted upon the sentiments expressed by the prime.

propensities developed, and as the result of which he was landed in jail, but his friends shattered the jail door with gun powder and liberated him.

On one occasion he was arrested for obtaining a sleigh and harness from Edgecombe & Jons of Fredericton under false pretences, but this affair was settled. Soon after this he went to the states and there he got in trouble by forging another man's name and committing other misdemeanors. About nine year after—in 1835—Simpson came back to New Brunswick, this time bringing up in Sussex, where he stole the trotting mare Helena. Deputy Sheriff McLeod followed him over the Maine line, but lost track of the desperado. He later turned up on the St. John river. In Queens county he stole a pair of colts, and for this was captured at Gibson by Detective Roberts and placed in jail, from which he escaped as above stated. Before this Simpson had deserted his wife. He then fied to the states once more, where during the course of his career he committed bigamy, forgery, murder and other orimes. He was known as the most desperate criminal the police of New England have come in contact with for half a century.

Simpson when here was a good looking man, about 5 feet eight inches in height, slender, weighing about 120-pounds, with a fair complexion, dark beard, moustache and hair.

BIG LOSS TO MECHANICS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Owing to the great difficulty experienced in getting fron and steel rapidly enough to carry on work, the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building company of this city, was compelled to greatly reduce its force of 6,000 men. By the end of the week 1,500 men will have been allegated to proceed the control of the second of the week 1,500 men will have been allegated to proceed the control of the second of the have been relegated to enforced idleness. The decision of the company affects all departments and has caused consternation among the employes. The firm was much averse to taking the step, but could not keep all themen employed because of the lack of iron and steel. The company has \$20,-000,000 worth of work on hand.

Other ship yards on the Delaware river are also experiencing trouble in getting iron and steel. At present there are thirty-seven vessels in course of construction along the Delaware and fully twenty-one of them will be delayed owing to the lack of material.

Children Cy for CASTORIA. STEAMER DISABLED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 15 .- The teamer Dargia, from Galveston for famburg, put in today with machin-ry disabled.

Or. Friday evening, the 18th inst. the G. C. T. and Bro. Anderson will be at a meeting of the Finch District Lodge at Victoria Mills, Westmorland Co. P. G. C. T. W. R. Robinson will also be present and address the lodge.

SEAL WEEKLY SUCCESS WIND N. B. AUGUST W. 1884.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Discusses the Relations Between Capital and Labor.

Lessons Drawn from Strikes in Various Parts of the United States.—A Truce Between Employer and Employe— Each Needs the Other.

FOBACCO AND LIQUOR.

my hand the money spent by the lab-oring classes of America for rum and tobacco, and I will establish co-opera-

tive associations in all parts of this

spend over \$1,500,000,000 directly or in-directly for rum. The laboring classes spend their share of this money. Now, suppose the laboring man who has been spending his money in those di-rections should just add up how much he has expended during those past few years and then suppose that that money was put into a co-operative

money was put into a co-operative association and then suppose he should

have all his friends in toil, who had

I am not saying anything now about

gether in an art union? Do not sing-ers band tog'ther in Handel and Haydn societies? Do not newspaper men band together in press clubs? Do tot ministers of religion band together in conferences and associations? There is not in all the land a city where clergymen do not come together, many of them once a week, to talk over af-

and drive people off from their toil, from their scaffoldings, from their factories, then they are nihilistic, then

barbaric, then they are a curse. But now suppose that all the laboring classes banded together for beneficial purposes in co-operative association under whatever name they put their means together. Suppose they take it's money that they waste in rum and tobacco and use it for the elevation of their families, for the education of their children, for their moral, intellectual and religious improvement, what a different state of things we would have in this country and they would have in Great Britain!

BETTER WITHOUT STIMULANTS Do you not realize the fact that men work better without stimulant? You

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-In this discourse Dr. Talmage suggests how "But," says some one, "haven't these institutions sometimes been a failure?" Yes. Elvery great movement. We spend in this country over \$100,-plication of the steam power a failure, electro telegraphy a failure, railroading a failure, but now the chief successes of the world.

"But," says some one, "why talk of surplus being put by laborers into cooperative associations, when the vast multitude of tellers of this country are struggling for their daily bread and and labor may be brought to a happy end. The text is, 1 Corinthians xii. 21 "The eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee."

Fifty thousand workmen in Chicago ceasing work in one day. Brooklyn stunned by the attempt to halt its rail-road cars. Cleveland in the throes of a labor agitation and restlessness among tollers all over the land have

caused an epidemic of strikes, and somewhat to better things I apply the Pauline thought of my text.

You have seen an elaborate piece of machinery, with a thousand pulleys, sell controlled by one great wheel, the machinery so adjusted that when you jar one part of it you jar all parts of it. Well, human society is a great piece of mechanism controlled by one great and everorsvolving force—the wheel of God's providence. You harm one part of the machinery of society and you harm all parts. All profesone part of the machinery of society and you harm all parts. All professions interdependent. All trades interdependent. All classes of people interdependent. Capital and labor interdependent. No such thing as independence. Dives cannot kick Lazarus without hurting his own foot. They who threw Shadrach into the furnace got their own bodies scorched. Or to come back to the figure of the text, what a strange thing it would be if what a strange thing it would be if the eye should say: I oversee the en-tire physical mechanism. I despise the other members of the body. If there is anything I am disgusted with the with those miserable low-lived hands. Or what if the hand should say: I am the boss workman of the whole physio-

ception to the rule. That which is good for one class of society and that which is bad for one class of society will eventually and in time be bad for all. Every speech that labor makes against capital postpones the day of permanent and justment. Every speech that capital makes against labor makes against apeech that capital makes against lahor postpones the day of permanent
adjustment. When capital maligns
labor, it is the eye cursing the hand.
When tabor maligns capital, it is the
hand cursing the eye. As far as I
have observed, the vast major y of
capitalists are successful labors s. If
the capitalists would draw their clove,
you would see the broken fingt nall,
the scar of an old blister, the st lened
finger joint. The great publish is of
the country for the most par were
bookbinders or typesetters on small
tay. The great earriage mann futurers for the most part sands apered
wagon bodies in wheelwright chops.

NOT A GREAT GULF.

While, on the other hand, in all our large manufacturing establishments you will find men on wages who once employed 100 or 500 hands. The distance between capital and labor is not a great gulf over which is swung a Niagara, suspension bridge. It is only a step, and the capitalists are crossing over to become laborars, and the a step, and the capitalists are crossing over to become laborers, and the laborers are crossing over to become crpitalists. Would God they might shake hands while they cross. On the other hand laborers are the highest style of capitalists. Where are their investments? In banks? No. In work better without stimulant? You say, "Will you deny the laboring men this help which they get from strong drink, borne down as they are with many anxieties and exhausting work?" I would deny them nothing that is good for them. I would deny them strong drink, if I had the power, because it is damaging to them. My father said: "I became a temperance man in early life because I found that in the harvest field, while I was na-

gether and become their own capitalists. Instead of being dependent upon the beck and call of this capitalist or that capitalist they manage their capitalist. In England and Wales do a business annually of \$63, 600,000. Thomas Brassey, one of the foremost men in the British parliament, on the subject says: "Co-operation is the one and the only relief for the laboring populations. This is the path," he says, "by which they are to come up from the hand to the mouth style of living to reap the rewards and the honors of our advanced civilization." Bord Derby and John Stuart Mill, who gave half their lives to the study of the labor question believed in co operative institutions. The co-operative institution formed in Troy, N. Y., stood long enough to illustrate the fact that stitution if it were rightly carried on and mightly developed.

more, and by this extra evening employment almost extinguished his eyesight. Why did he take this extra evening employment? Was it to lay by something for a rainy day? No. Was it to get a life insurance so that if he should die his wife would not be a pauper? No. It was for the one rurpose of getting his wife a fido seaskin sack. I am just giving you a fact I know. The sister of this woman, although she was a very poon girl, was not to be eclipsed, and so she went to work day and night and toiled and toiled almost into the grave until, she got a \$150 sealskin sack! Well, the news went abroad all through the street. Most of the peopleon that street were laboring, hardworking people, and they were not to be outshone in this way, and they all went to work in the same direction and practically said, though not literally. "Though the heavens fall, we must have a seal-skin sack!"

More more acting employment? Was it to lay be existing life. A man in a will giving \$40,000,000 and not one cent to God! It is a disgrace to our civilization.

My word is to all laboring men in this country. I congratulate you at your brightening prospects. I congratulate you on the fact that you are getting your representatives at Albeny at Harrisburg and at Washington. Thave only to mention such a man of the past as Henry Wilson, the shoemaker; as Andrew Johnson, the tailor; as Abraham Lincoln, the boatman. The living illustrations easily occur to you. This will go on until you will have representatives at all the headquarters, and you will have full fustice.

I also congratulate you because your work is only prefatory and introductory. You want the grace of Jesus Christ, the Carpenter of Nazareth. He toiled Himself, and He knows how to symmathize with all who toil. Get "But," says some one, "haven't these MORTGAGING THE FARMS.

his church and the entire neighbor-hood had been ruined by the fact that the people mortgoged their farms in order to go down to the Philadelphia. centennial in 1876. First, one family would go, then another family, and finally it was not respectable not to go to the centennial at Philadelphoa, and they mortgaged their farms. The church and the neighborhood ruined in that way. Now, between such fools and pauperism there is only a very short step. In time of peace prepare for war. In time of prosperity prepare for adversity. Yet how many there are who drive on the verge of the precipice and at the least touch of accident or sickness over they go. Ah, my friends, it is not right, it is not honest! He that provideth not for his own and especially those of his land, some of them mightier than any financial institutions of the country. Wes pend in this country over \$100,-000,000 every year for tobacco. We spend over \$1,500,000,000 directly or innot honest! He that provideth not for his, own, and especially those of his own household, is worse than an infidelin A, man has no right to live in luxury and have all comforts and all brightness, haround him taking his femily with him at that rate—everything bright and beautiful and luxuri-ous, until he stumbles against a tomb-stone and falls in and they all go to stone and falls in and they all go to the poorhouse. That is not common honesty. I am no advocate of skinflint, saving. I abhor it. But I plead for Christian providence. There are some people who are disgusted if they see anything like economy, such as a man, might see in turning down the gas in the parlor when he goes out. There are families actually embarrassed if you ring their doorbel before they have the hall lighted. There are people who apologize if you surmade the same kind of expenditure, do the same thing, and that should be added up and put into a co-operative added up and put into a co-operative association. And then take all that money expended for overdress and overstyle and overliving on the part of tolling people in order that they may appear as well as persons who have more income—gather all that up and you could have co-operative asso-ciations all over this land. are people who apologize if you surprise them at the table. Now, it is mean or it is magnificent to save just according to what you save for. If it is for the miserly hearding of it, then it is despicable, but if it means better education for your children, if it means more house help for your wife when she is not strong enough to do much the boss workman of the whole physical economy. I have no respect for the other members of the body. If there is an arything I despise, it is the eye sated under the dome of the fore-head doing nothing but look.

I come in, and I wave the flag of truck and in this day, when there are offered the sate when these two contestants, and I say, "The eye cannot say to the hand, I have ab need of thee."

That brings me to the first suggestion, and that is, that labor and capital are to be brought to a better understanding by a complete canvass of the whole subject. They will be brought to peace when they are identical in their interests.

When one goes down, they both so down. When one rises, they both rise.

country by appreciation on the part of employers that they had "better take their employes into their confidence. I can see very easily, looking from my standpoint, what is the matten. Employes, seeing the employer in seeming prosperity, do not know all the straits, all the hardships, all the losses, all the annoyances, They look at him and they think, "Why, he has it easy, and we have it hard." They do not know that at that very moment the employer is at the last point of desperation to meet his engagements.

greenents.

I remark, again, great relief will come to the laboring classes of this country, through the religious rectification of it. Labor is honored and rewarded in proportion as a community is Christianized. Why is it that our smallest coin in this country is a penny, while in China it takes a half-dozen pleces of coin or a dozen to make one of our pennies in value, so the Chinese carry the cash, as they call it, like string of beads around the neck? We never want to pay less call it, like string of beads around the neck? We never want to pay less than a penny for anything in this country. They must pay that which is worth only the sixth part or the twelfth part of a penny. Heathenism and iniquity and infidelity depress everything. The gospel of Jesus Christ elevates everything. How do I account for this? I account for it with the plainest philosophy. The religion of Jesus Christ is a democratic religion. It tells the employer that he is a hypother to all the congratives in the a brother to all the operatives in the establishment—made by the same God, to lie in the same dust and to be ic religion. Saturate our population with this gospel and labor will be respectful, labor will be rewarded, labor will be honored, capital will be Christian in all its behavior, and there will be higher tides of thrift set in.

them. They took stimulant and I took none."

Everybody knows they cannot endure great fatigue—men who indulge in stimulants. All our young men understand that. When they are preparing for the regaits or the ball chub or the athletic wrestling they abstain from strong drink. Now, suppose all this money that is wasted were gathered together and put into co-operative institutions—oh, we would have a very different state of things from what we now have!

I remark again: The laboring classes of this country are to find great relief when they learn, all of them learn, forcast and Providence. Vast numbers of them put down their incomes, and if the income meets the expenses that is all that is necessary. I know aboring men who are in a perfect fidget until they have spent their last dollar. They fly around everywhere until they get it spent. A case came under my observation where a young m.n was receiving \$700 a year and earned it by very hard work. The marriage day came. The bride had arcceived \$500 as an inheritance from her grandfather. She put the \$600 in wedlong equipment. Then the twain hired two rooms on a third story. Then this man, who had most arduous employment, fust as much as he could possibly endure, got evening employment so he could earn a few dollars.

The translation and the ligher tides of thrift set in.

MAKE INVESTMENTS FOR ETTER.

MITY.

Let me say a word to all capitalists: Be yeur own executors. Make investments of the gay are ordered. Nity.

Let me say a word to all capitalists: Be yeur own executors. Make investments of the gay are ordered. Nity.

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Let me say a word to all capitalists: Be yeur own executors. Make investments of the gay are ordered. None a sent for eternity. Do not be like sone of those capitalists! know word to the factory in a manner which some of those capitalis

\$40,000,000 and not one cent to God! It is a disgrace to our civilization.

My word is to all laboring men in this country. I congratulate you at your brightening prospects. I congratulate you on the fact that you are getting your representatives at Albany, at Harrisburg and at Washington. I have only to mention such a man of the past as Henry Wilson, the shoemaker; as Andrew Johnson, the tailor; as Abraham Lincoln, the boatman. The living illustrations easily occur to you. This will go on until

you say, "their hands were never cal-loused with toil!" Yes, they were, You say, "Their feet were never blis-tered with the long journey." Yes, they were, but Christ raised them to that high eminence. Who are these? "These are they that came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." That for every Chrisof the Lamb." That for every Christian workingman and for every Chris-tian workingwoman will be the begin-ning of eternal holiday.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

Latest Happenings the World Over Fresh from the Wires-

NICE, France, Aug. 17.—It is announced that the U. S. cruiser Olympia, now at Leghors, will arrive at Ville France, two miles cast of here, Aug. 22.

ST PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Reports from southwest Russia say that the recent drouth in that portion of the country has caused the utter loss of the winter and spring wheat crops.

WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

OCEAN PARK, Old Orchard, Me. Aug. 17.—The annual summer convention under the auspices of the woman's organizations of the Free Baptist denomination began here today.

In the afternoon Mrs. Herand of Lewiston read an interesting paper on "Woman's Clubs," which was followed by a disconstant of which was followed.

represented. In the evening Mr. Pan-dian, a converted Hindu nobleman, who is making a tour of this country,

who is making a tour or this country, lectured on "Some phases of missionary work in India."

The programme is in charge of Miss H. A. Deering of Portland, Mrs. Nellie Wade, Whitcomb of Ocean Park and Miss Mary Buzzell of Newton, N. J.

HALIFAX.

HALIFA, N. S., Aug. 17 .- Florence Benjamin, an inmate of Mount Hope irsane asylum, committed suicide to-

MARRIAGES.

Iddie M., daughter of Samuel Drummond.
Esq., of the same place.
ROZIER-COORY—At Armstrong's Corner.
Queens Co., on August 12th, by the Rev.
C. D. McIntosh, M. A., Robert H. Crozier
of Armstrong's Corner, to Mrs. Maggie A.
coey of Carleton.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

SHIP NEWS.

AFIVED.

Aug. 15.—Str Sonsola, 2233, Roberts, from Liverpool, Wm Thomson and Co, bai.

Bark Cordillera (Nor) Jensen, from Sydney, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.

Bark Lauretta (II) 683, Cafiero, from Bucksport, J H Scammell and Co, bal.

Sch. W H Waters, 120, Belyea, from New York, A W Adams, coal.

Sch. Lyra, 99, Evans, from Newport, A W Adams, bal.

Sch. Rosa Mueller (Am), McLean, from Camden, P McIntyre, bal.

Sch. Clifford C, 96, Pederson, from New York, D J Purdy, oil.

Sch. Uranus, 73, McLeau, from Thomaston, J W McAlary, bal. man. The living illustrations easily occur to you. This will go on until you will have representatives at all the headquarters, and you will have full fustice.

I also congratulate you because your work is only prefatory and introductory. You want the grace of Jesus Christ, the Carpenter of Nazareth. He toiled Himself, and He krows how to sympathize with all who toil. Get His grace in your heart and you can sing on the scaffolding amid the storm, in the shop shoving the plane, in the mine plugging thecrowbar, on shipboard climbing the rattines. He will make the drops of sweat on your brow glittering pearls for the eternal coroner. Are you tired? He will give you help. Are you cold? He will wrap you in the mantle of His love.

York, D J Purdy, oil.
Sch Uranus, Jak, McLeau, from Thomaston, Jak Mitchel, Jak McLeau, from Thomaston, Jak Mitchel, Jak Madams, bal.
Sch Dalley, bal.
Sch Panny, 91, Sypher, from Boston, Jak Mitchell, from Shanghui for Portland. At Vineyard Haved, Aug 14, sch Ruth Sch Winnie Lawry (Am), 234, Smith, from Shanghui for Portland. At Vineyard Haved, Aug 14, sch Ruth Sch Winnie Lawry (Am), 234, Smith, from Shanghui for Portland. At Vineyard Haved, Aug 14, sch Ruth Sch Winnie Lawry (Am), 234, Smith, from Shanghui for Portland. At Vineyard Haved, Aug 14, sch Ruth Sch Winnie Lawry (Am), 234, Smith, from Shanghui for Portland. At Vineyard Haved, Aug 14, sch Ruth Sch Winnie Lawry (am), 234, Smith, from Shanghui for Portland. At Vineyard Haved, Aug 15, str H M Pollock, At Vineyard Haved, Aug 15, str H M Pollock, Aug 14, str John J Hill, Mc-Castwise-Sch Bay Queen, 31, Barry, from Antiver, Aug 15, str H M Pollock, At Vineyard Haved, Aug 15, str H M Pollock, At Vineyard Haved, Aug 15, str H M Pollock, At Vineyard Haved, Aug 15, str H M Pollock, At Vineyard Haved, Aug 15, str H M Pollock, At Vineyard Haved, Aug 15, str H M Pollock, At Vineyard Haved, Aug 15, str H M Pollock, At Norfolk, Aug 15, str H M Pollock, At Vineyard Haved, Aug 15, str H M Pollock, At Vineyard Haved, Aug 15, str H M Pollock, At Vine Sch Flash, 33, Flower, from Boston, master, bal.

Sch Frank L P, 124, Williams, from Boston, F A Peters, bal.

Sch Nelle Watters, 96, Granville, from Boston, A W Adama, general.

Sch James Barber, 80, Springer, from Rockport, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.

Coastwise—Str Centreville, 32, Graham, from Sandy Cove; schs Nina Blanche, 30, Morrell, from Freeport; Bear River, 37, Woodworth, from Port George.

Aug 17—Str Prince Edward, 727, Lockhart, from Boston, A C Currie, mdse and pass. hart, from Boston, A C Currie, mase and pass.

Sch Clarine, 96, Vall, from Rockland, J W Keast, Dal.

Sch John T Cullinan, 98, DeLong, from Boston, A W Adams, scrap iron.

Coastwise-Schs Linnie and Edna, 30, Hains, from Freeport; Silver Cloud, Bain, from Digby; Hustler, 38, Crosby, from Salmon River; Vesta Pearl, 40, Perry, from Westport; Morning Star, 25, Gough, from Harvey; Forest Flower, 28, Ray, from Margaretville; Hattle, 27, Thompson, from Westport; E B Colwell, 18, Thompson, from Mahing; Citizen, 46, Woodworth, from Bear River.

Aug. 15.—Sch Colden Rule, Hawks, for Rockport
Sch E H Foster, Wilcox, for Lubec.
Sch Irene, Sahean, for Eastport.
Coastwise—Schs Sarah M, Seaman, for Cuaco, Olio, Longmire, for Grand Manini, Jessie Let, Stinson, for St Andrews; Westfield, Cameron, for Point Wolfe; Eithel, Trahan, for Ballevau Cove; Olio, Glaspy, for Windsor: Alfred, Small, for Tivertoni Elihu Burritt, Spicer, for Advocate Harbor: Ocean Bird, Megranahan, for Margaretville; Str Beaver, Potter, for Canning.
Aug 16.—Ard Scheme, for St. John.
Sch Prospect, Cameron, for Colais.
Sch Pospect, Cameron, for Calais.
Sch Pandora, Holder, for Rockland, Sch Pandora, Holder, for Bridgetown; Sch Pandora, Holder, for Bridgetown; Chaptaral, Mills. for North Head, Nina Blanche, Morrell, for Freport; Henry Nickerson, Brewster, for Beaver Harbor: Three-tings, Egan, for Sackville; Wanita, Hashing, For Annapolis; Amy J, Brown, for Apple Hiver: West Wind, Post, for Digby, Aug 17.—Str Prince Edward, Lockhart, for Boston.

Sch Riverdale, Urquhart, for Rockport.

Theal, from Boston.
At Chatham, Aug 14, bark Superbe, Maudich, from Bordeaux; 15th, bark Prinds Osear, Hansen, from St Nazarie.
At Newcastle, Aug 14, bark Fedetta, Ponsen, from London; Ocean, from Sharpness.
Dagnell, from Belfast.
HATHFAX, Aug 16—Ard, str St John City, Healey, from London via Sydney, CB, for St John.

HALIFAX, Aug 16—Ard, str. Hali-lax, Pye, from Boston, and salled for P E Island; La Grand Duchesse, Hanton; Pro Patri, Henri, from St re, Miq; Tyrian, Angrove, from

Louisburg. Sid, str Damara, Williams, for Livcrpool via St Johns, NF; bark Mari Di Porto Salva, Cana, for Port Ven-

At Chatham, Aug 16, s s Samantha, Simmons, from Liverpool.

At Hillsboro, Aug 16, barktn Enterprise, Calhoun, from Preston; sch Harry W Lewis, Hunter, from Windsor.

At Montreal, Aug 14, sch Preference, Smeltzer, from Barbados.

HALIFAX, Aug 17—Ard, steam yach May, from Newport, RI.

Sid, stream yacht Alcedo, for Cape Breton.

At Campbelton, Aug 14, bark Actaeon, Sy-vertsen, for Goole Dock. At Chatham, Ang. 1985 Chatham, Aug. 14, sch North America, as, for New York.
Newcastle, Aug. 14, bark Ruthergien, m. for Glasgow.

From Quebec, Aug 14, barktn Culdoon,

At Barbados, July 31, sch Trader, Ryan, rom Shelburne, N S. BELFAST, Aug 16—Ard, str Glenarin ST JOHNS, NF, Aug 16-Ard, str As-LIVERPOCL, Aug 16—Ard, strs ayo, from Quebec; Lake Huron, fr yo, from Quebec; Lake Huron, from ontreal; Sedgemore, from do; Vir-

inian, from do.

BELFAST, Aug 17—Ard, bark Romanoff, om Newcastle, NB.
GREENOCK, Aug 17—Ard, bark Ocean usen of the East, from Dalhousie.

DUBLIN, Aug 16—Ard, str Plates, from batham, NB. , Aug 17-Ard, str Inventor, ULL, Aug 17-Ard, str Verbena, from

OUBENSTOWN, Aug 16—Sid, str Aurania, from Liverpool, for New York; Catalonia, from do, for Boston.
GARSTON, Aug 16—Sid, oark Bertha,

FLEETWOOD, Aug 16—Sid, str Oscar II., for Quebec.

SUNDERLAND, Aug 14-Sid, str SUNDERLAND, Aug 14—Sld, str Caprivi, for Halifax. Liverpool, Aug 15—Sld, str In-dianapolis, for Liscomb, NS. From Aberdeen, Aug 12, bark Montreal, Larkin, for Sherbrooke, NS. LONDON, Aug 17—Sld, str Halifax City, for St John. BARRY, Aug 17—Sld, str Larne, for St Lawrence River. LAWRENCE River.

GLASGOW, Aug 16—Sid, str Corean, for Philadelphia via St Johns, NF, etc.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 16—Sid, str Leuctra, for St John.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 17—Sid, str BritanLic, from Liverpool, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 16—Sid, ship Charles, for St John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Madagsear, for Hyannis; D P, for Boston. NEW HAVEN, Aug 16-Ard, sch

Cora B, from Nova Scotia.

NEW YORK, Aug 16-Ard, sch Alert, from Newcastle, NB. Sld, strs St Paul, for Southampton; Germanie, for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Aug 16—Ard, stra Boston and Prince Arthur, from Yarmouth. Sid, strs Prince Edward, for St John: Prince Arthur, for Yarmouth; State of Maine, for St John; schs Laura C Hall, for River Hebert, NS: Windsor Hall, for River Hebert, NS; Windsor Packet, for Meteghan, NS; Olivia and Emma E, Potter, for Clementsport, NS; R Carson, for Quaco, NB; Minnie R, for Thorne's Cove, NS; Inca, for Eastport; Henry Knowlton, for Calais; Stephen Bennett, for Hillsboro; Sarah Potter, for Hillsboro, VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug 16—Ard and Ald Sch. Thirtle for Hillsboro.

vineyard Haven, Aug 18—Ard and sld, sch Thistie, from Ekizabeth-port for St. John.

Sid: Sch Centennial, Walter M Toung, Romeo, G C Kelly, Onward, Ruth Shaw, A McIntyre, Eric, Clayola, Ruth Shaw, Modoc, Stella Maud, Prudent, Athlete, Ada G Shortland

From Boston, Ang 13, ech Charlotta, from Boston, Ang 13, ech Charlotta, from lew York for Moneton. RITH AMBOY, NJ, Aug 16-Sld,

sch Sallie E Ludiam, for St John.
CITY ISLAND, NY, Aug 16—Bound
south, schs Leonard Parker, from
Hillsboro, NB, lost mainsail and tore
jibs: H B Homan, from Hillsboro, NB,
for Hoboken, lost mainsail: J B Martin, from Bridgewater, NS; Hamburg,
from Spencer's Island; E & G W
Hinds, from Calais; Freedie Eaton,
from Calais, Me, via Providence.

SALEM Mass, Aug 16—Sid, sch-Temperance Bell, for St John.
From New York, Aug 15, bark Florence B
Edgett, Kay, for Weymouth, NS (came to
anchor at City Island); sch Nellie Reid, for
Charlottetowa.
From Iquique, Aug 14, ship Brynhilds,
Meikle, for Channel.
From Notfolk, Aug 15, str John J Hill,
McLeau, for New Bedford.

Aug 3, sch V T H,