

THE WINTER PORT.

Mr. Foster Makes a Very Important Statement.

What He Will Secure For St. John If He is in the Next Cabinet.

A Direct Service for a Term of Years with British Ports By Up-to-Date Steamships.

Harmonious and Continuous Co-operation Between Land and Water Freight Carriers.

As Traffic Requires Will Deepen the Approaches to This Harbor If Montreal and Quebec Be Made National Ports for Summer Traffic, Will Favor Same Treatment for St. John and Halifax in Winter.

Focusing Liberal Conservative Mass Meeting in the Opera House Last Night—The Speeches of Mr. Foster and Dr. Stockton.

Another packed house and numbers turned away, is the story of the crowd at the Opera House meeting Thursday night. Men were lined up all around the sides of the house and every chair on the stage was occupied.

Among the gentlemen on the platform were: Dr. Jas. Gray, Ald. Colwell, E. B. Emerson, Col. Markham, S. D. Scott, A. C. Smith, A. W. Baird, Dr. Harding, ex-quarantine officer; J. Huestis, J. Sinclair, J. deW. Spurr, G. Keator, Dr. Wetmore, A. S. Osborne, W. M. Jarvis, J. W. Forbes, Ald. Mil-

As Col. Armstrong entered with the speakers, the audience rose en masse and shouted and cheered with a vigor that told of its enthusiasm. When the applause had subsided, Col. Armstrong briefly referred to the size of the audience, and introduced

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER.

Mr. Foster rose, the cheering recommenced with renewed vigor, and it was some moments before he could be heard.

Mr. Foster said, not much has happened since last we met. Mr. Blair has taken Carleton and has said things that most of them, it is true, he said on this platform a few days before. Otherwise there is not much new. There have been a number of

canvasses used against the conservative candidate for the city during the present election. He made it a point not to say much in regard to the smaller falsehoods, but when they became more serious he simply called attention to them. The story was circulated that when in 1895, the proposition was made to subsidize steamers for a direct winter service, he (Foster) had placed himself in direct hostility to it, and it was only by the severest methods that he was induced to consent to the proposition. His only reply was to designate it as a campaign lie. (Cheers.)

The honorable minister of railways expressed on this platform the other evening a thankfulness for two things. The first was that he was the standard bearer in the city of St. John for the liberal party, and the second was that he had as his opponent the speaker, with whom he would be happy to discuss the subjects of the hour.

IF MR. BLAIR is of the same mind now, he (Foster) was ready to accommodate him. (Cheers.) And without putting too much strain upon the courage of his colleague, he felt that Dr. Stockton would consent to meet Col. Tucker. (Cheers and laughter.) They would accommodate the pair at one and the same time. (Cheers.)

Before entering upon the main subject, continued Mr. Foster, there are one or two things that may be touched upon, and one is that there is no need to be frightened by the ingenious recital yams which the liberals are reciting. (Cheers.) They tell an innocent young conservative that Carleton have special news from Carleton that Mr. Hale is going to be beaten. Mr. Hale is going to be a church. (Cheers.) They tell him that down in Charlotte, Mr. Ganong is put to his wits' ends by his opponent, the editor of the St. Andrews Beacon. On November the 7th you will see Mr. Ganong the representative of that county in the next parliament. (Cheers.) Up in Montreal they say that Mr. Blair is going to sweep New Brunswick, and they bring down the news that Laurier is to have in Quebec a majority far greater than before. Don't think for an instant that in the next parliament Mr. Blair will be a cabinet minister. (Cheers.) Up in Ottawa the most studious civil servant has figured it down to a millum, and he gives the liberal conservatives a majority of seven in the next house. More enthusiastic run it up to party would come up from the maritime provinces to Quebec with a mar-

say the company has waited until the day of an election? It is a misrepresentation. The C. P. R. had an agreement with the late government. Mr. Blair denounced it in 1897. In 1898 it came to an end. The C. P. R. notified Mr. Blair that unless an agreement of a fair and reasonable nature be obtained, it could not continue the business. In 1899, Mr. Blair and Mr. Shaughnessy corresponded voluminously concerning the matter. There was no election on then. The question was raised when the old contract lapsed. It was raised in 1899, and on the 14th of September a temporary agreement was made. It stipulated that the freight and passenger arrangements then existing should not be disturbed, and granted the C. P. R. certain rights to obtain freight in I. C. R. territory, and further stated that the whole subject should be further discussed with a view to a permanent arrangement before the next season (the present one.)

Yet Mr. Blair says that now on the eve of the election, this great corporation has put a pistol to his head. Mr. Blair ought to be more concerned about his own honor in position than that agreement. Twenty-four hours after it was made, the C. P. R. made arrangements with the steamers. Eight days afterwards, Mr. Blair's

majority, swing out of Ontario to the west, with a substantial majority, and go through the west, like a snowball over the snow. (Cheers.) Turning then to the matter of

THE WINTER PORT.

the speaker asked whether the people of St. John wanted the winter port. (Cries of "Yes.") He had met a man over in Carleton who had said that the city council was to blame for the way matters now stand. Finally, being cornered, he remarked that "We have lived here before there ever was a winter port, and we could live here after it was gone." That man was a Blairite. (Cheers.) The people of St. John do want the winter port business, and they desire earnestly to have it continued. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.) Admit that and the next question to be asked is: "Is the winter port in danger?" To look at and to listen to certain people who formerly used to be enormously active, one would think it was not. The editor of the Sun had an article in the day's issue with the caption: "Sleepers, awake."

It was not known whether the voice had penetrated to the ears of the lumbermen. Some of the men were on a leaf on the tree of the winter port business shake in the breeze, these very sleepers would be out in the streets, crying for a meeting in the institute. Today while the wind shakes it in every branch, and threatens to uproot it, they sleep on. Is there no danger? Why says there is none? Mr. Blair. He knows. That's what he is paid for, and afterwards he's paid to tell us. Generally more is asked than the simple categorical statement. Only favored individuals get off with simply making the assertion: Mr. Blair in this is highly favored and it is a case of facts against Mr. Blair. He says that the traffic is going on as before. Mr. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says no, except under certain conditions. But Mr. Blair, who is not president of the C. P. R., says, "Yes. You pay your money and you take your choice. Well, Mr. Blair thought that his bold assertion might call for a little proof for some people, so he says "of course the ships are coming here; their contracts are signed." Half of this is true. The other half

IS NOT CORRECT.

There is the Manchester line. It has a running contract for three years, signed one or two years ago. It is not a new contract signed this year. The same is true of the Elder-Dempster steamers. A contract has been signed by the Fessenden line. None has been signed by the Head or Donaldson line. This contract is not a contract to carry freight, but is the formal arrangement for the lines to accept subsidies from the government, provided they perform the service. Anyone who knows what an infamously bad contract is, plays in comparison with freight receipts, knows that not one steamer would come for the subsidy alone. The signing is mere writing on paper. The essential point is that not one single line that came here last year has made a shipping agreement or contract with any land carrier in the dominion by which it is certain to get cargo.

Mr. Blair says that the city council should take action in the matter. That was a lovely report received from the committee which waited on Mr. Blair, full of his tender solicitude for the winter port and even for the city council. The city council, he said, should prosecute the C. P. R. for breaking its contract. When could the council prosecute? When the contract has lapsed, when the C. P. R. has failed to do what it promised. Mr. Blair says that it has not lapsed and that the C. P. R. has failed. In one word he says the council should prosecute the C. P. R. because the contract has lapsed, and in another he says the C. P. R. is coming. (Cheers.) I. A. G. Blair, say it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Blair says that it is politics and inordinate greed that is pushing the C. P. R. to the destruction of St. John. On the eve of the election, he says, the C. P. R. has taken me by the throat and pointed a pistol at my head. Is it a dignified position for a minister of the crown, who has the interests of the country at stake, to come about on the different platforms and say that he is being taken by the throat and try to arouse the ire of the people against an imaginary enemy? There is a dignified and honorable way for one to express his contention. Mr. Blair has forgotten his position, and has put himself in a position to attack an interest which at the least deserves fair and honorable treatment. (Cheers.)

WHY DOES MR. BLAIR

say the company has waited until the day of an election? It is a misrepresentation. The C. P. R. had an agreement with the late government. Mr. Blair denounced it in 1897. In 1898 it came to an end. The C. P. R. notified Mr. Blair that unless an agreement of a fair and reasonable nature be obtained, it could not continue the business. In 1899, Mr. Blair and Mr. Shaughnessy corresponded voluminously concerning the matter. There was no election on then. The question was raised when the old contract lapsed. It was raised in 1899, and on the 14th of September a temporary agreement was made. It stipulated that the freight and passenger arrangements then existing should not be disturbed, and granted the C. P. R. certain rights to obtain freight in I. C. R. territory, and further stated that the whole subject should be further discussed with a view to a permanent arrangement before the next season (the present one.)

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three classes, the first consisting of the stevedores, laborers, carpenters, machinists, blacksmiths, tinmiths and others. That class of labor interests many vitally. From the sixty-three vessels last year that class had from 138,000 to 140,000. Does that mean anything? There is a party that it interests. Their day's labor depends upon the solution, their bread and butter depend on it. It is a mighty important question to them, though Mr. Blair, with his back against the wall and the pistol to his head, does not think so. (Cheers and laughter.)

The next class consists of the pilots, tugboat men, port wardens, customs officials, lawyers and doctors. It last year had from 20 vessels, \$6,279, and from the 63 would have had from \$18,000 to \$20,000. That is another party that would have some interest, though Mr. Blair against the wall, and threatened by the pistol, might not think so. (Cheers.)

From 20 vessels there was left for coal, provisions and other supplies, \$26,000; from 62 there would be about \$75,000 or \$50,000. There is another party interested. If Mr. Blair had not put his back to the wall that year, the gateway to the winter port, for that's where he is, these classes would receive these amounts again. (Cheers.)

This year in the natural order of progression you would have had 75 ships, and they would have left for the first class, \$152,000; for the second, \$23,500; and for the third, \$55,500; a total of over \$231,000. This may not be much to Mr. Blair, with his back against the wall and the pistol to his head, but it is a mighty large amount to the people of St. John. (Cheers.)

If Mr. Blair put his back against the wall and prevented its opening, what gateway would be opened? What right had he to prevent the distribu-

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traffic manager notified the C. P. R. that the arrangement could not be carried out. President Shaughnessy telegraphed Mr. Blair, and the minister suspended the action of his traffic manager until the 9th of October, and then issued instructions that the agreement should be void concerning its principal feature. Mr. Blair denies now that there was an agreement at all. Why does he deny an agreement which he initiated with his own hand? Why does he deny an agreement concerning which Mr. Shaughnessy wired him, and the agreement which he suspended until the 9th of October. It was at the time that he received the telegram from the president of the C. P. R. that Mr. Blair should have denied the existence of the agreement. (Cheers.)

LET US NOW LOOK

at some more facts. There is Mr. Shaughnessy, who said positively that unless a reasonable traffic arrangement were made with the I. C. R., his road could not carry on the winter port business in St. John. He took this ground in 1898, he reiterated it in 1899, and he has taken no other ground since. (Cheers.) Here we are today, the 25th of October, when contracts should be made, without one signed. And further, they can show no evidence that a single line has contracted with the C. P. R. or the I. C. R. to carry freight. Mr. Blair says the Elder-Dempster people have made a contract for 3,500 standards of deals. But that is not a contract for winter port freight. Do you suppose that the government would give a subsidy to carry deals? This is a contract that the Elder-Dempster made weeks ago, believing it to be justified in taking a few standards of deals, not more than two cargoes with its other freight. Can any man claim, basing it on this, that the Elder-Dempster line is coming here to do winter port business? Because it has forestalled a few standards of deals, it is going to carry on winter port business. Outside of that not a single contract has been entered into, and the agents of many lines have been notified that these lines will not come here until the railway difficulty is settled.

Import and export traffic are daily refused and passed on to other ports, Boston and Portland, freight that would have come here. These are facts and against Mr. Blair's bluff which will you have? (Cries of "Facts.") Take the bluff and remain easy or take the facts and realize that there is a crisis in the winter port business of St. John and of the whole of Canada. (Cheers.)

Suppose that Mr. Blair's bluff gives way and the C. P. R. does not come here, of which there is danger, what is involved? It would be amusing if it were not so serious to note how cavalierly Mr. Blair treats the whole matter

TAKE THE CALCULATION

made up by Mr. Schofield from the books. It divides the beneficiaries in

tion of \$231,000 among the people of St. John without showing us another gateway?

HE OUGHT TO BE ABLE

to open one, as he had been given plenty of money with which to do it. (Applause.) Three years ago, when Mr. Blair started in, he took sums of money which capitalized would amount to \$7,000,000, and in addition to that he had expended \$6,000,000 on capital account to put his gateway into operation. It ought to be ready. He should have the sluice way he proposed to use in readiness. There were his elevator and wharves, the latter capable of accommodating two steamships. Three years ago Mr. Blair declared in parliament that his main object was to get a route for through traffic. What was the matter with that route? The root of the matter was not in it. This was the situation. Let us face it, not as politicians, not as men who worshipped Mr. Blair. Let us get out of partisanship and look at it as citizens. (Applause.) Facing the situation, let us ask ourselves why did we ever have the short line built to St. John. In 1885, at the time the agitation in favor of that line commenced, the I. C. R. ran down to St. John, 37 miles distant from Montreal, Portland 287, and St. John 740 miles away. Every level headed man in Canada said the shorter route was necessary. (Applause.) That 740 miles

COULD NOT COMPETE

against 297 miles. That was the conclusion the people came to

(Continued on Page Four.)

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CARLETON COUNTY.

Magnificent Meeting Tuesday Evening in the Woodstock Opera House.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Mr. Hale, the Conservative Candidate, Given a Splendid Reception.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Oct. 23.—The public meeting this evening in the interests of the conservative party in the Opera House was a grand success, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

When Dr. Rankin, who presided, and Hon. Mr. Foster stepped on the platform there was an immense outburst of applause and hand-clapping, which was renewed when Mr. Hale made his appearance.

Mr. Hale was again applauded when he arose to speak. He said that it was not without hesitation that he had accepted the nomination.

As we are agricultural people, he contended that the present government had worked against the interests of the people of this country.

Mr. Foster was loudly welcomed. He referred to the pleasure it gave him to speak in this his native county.

Mr. Hale was well recognized here as at Ottawa. The friends need not be alarmed at the raucous and boisterous of the opposing party.

While you're building two-piered bridges, while you're building a monument, Mr. Blair, to a city of indignation from a city that has been.

Wood's Phosphatine, The Great English Remedy, is sold in St. John by all wholesale and retail druggists.

ST. MARTINS FAIR.

Annual Exhibition of the St. Martins Agricultural Society.

The List of Prize Winners as Announced by the Secretary.

The annual fair of the St. Martins Agricultural Society is always one of the most interesting in the province. This year it was considerably interfered with by bad weather, but nevertheless was very successful.

HORSES.

Pair of draft horses, 1200 lbs.—A. Rankin, 1st; H. P. Nugent, 2nd. Single draft horse, 1200 lbs.—Allison Rourke, 1st; Samuel Daly, 2nd; M. R. Daly, 3rd.

POULTRY.

Pair B. Plymouth Rocks, cock and hen—J. A. Floyd, 1st; E. S. Hatfield, 2nd; S. J. Shanklin, 3rd.

Pair White Leghorns, cock and hen—Allison Rourke, 1st; Allison Rourke, 2nd; J. A. Floyd, 3rd.

Pair White Wyandottes, cockerel and pullet—E. S. Hatfield, 1st; H. E. Gillmor, 2nd; W. Wilson, 3rd.

Pair game, cock and hen—P. H. Nugent, 1st. Pair game, cockerel and pullet—P. H. Nugent, 1st; James N. Black, 2nd.

Pair of common mitts—J. B. Hodson, 1st; M. R. Daly, 2nd; J. Wright, 3rd.

Pair of driving mitts—C. F. Black, 1st. Pair of socks—M. R. Daly, 1st; C. F. Black, 2nd; J. A. Floyd, 3rd.

Grade Cattle. Jersey grade cow—Jas. Rourke, 1st; P. H. Nugent, 2nd.

Jersey grade heifer—1 year old—P. H. Nugent, 1st; B. Black, 2nd.

Jersey grade heifer—1 year old—M. Lillis, 1st; G. E. Mosher, 2nd; S. C. Osborne, 3rd.

Steer, 2 years old—J. A. Floyd, 1st; Wm. Black, 2nd; Jabesh Wright, 3rd.

Half peck peas—M. Lillis, 1st; Benj. Black, 2nd; M. R. Daly, 3rd.

Three cabbages—J. A. Floyd, 1st; W. Fownes, 2nd; Edw. McBride, 3rd.

10 lbs. packed butter, 3 classes—M. R. Daly, 1st; Benj. Black, 2nd; M. Lillis, 3rd.

10 lbs. packed butter, 3 classes—J. A. Floyd, 1st; Jane Ingram, 2nd; Jabesh Wright, 3rd.

10 lbs. packed butter, 3 classes—Robt. Mosher, 1st; B. Gun, 2nd.

10 lbs. packed butter, 3 classes—J. S. Titus, 1st; Wm. Black, 2nd; J. Bridges, 3rd.

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EDWARD CRAIG

Writes Another Interesting Letter from the Front.

At the Date of Writing September 14th, G. Company was Still with the Armored Train - A Story About Jam.

KLIP RIVER, Transvaal, Sept. 9th, 1900.

Dear Will—Yours of July 1st came to hand. Much reading was done by the train.

The reception of returning heroes created quite a stir, and all anticipate a 'hot time in the old town' when the company returns.

Our lads are in excellent health, even with an overplus of jam, with which the train is stocked.

It is very 'cooh' said Pat, 'as a soldier don't look his best with a jam tin or the latest war news following in his wake.'

A train was attacked a few days back by about sixty Boers. There were about thirty British troops aboard, with twelve rifles.

The enemy killed two of our men and took the rest prisoners, releasing them about two miles from the town.

The enemy seemed to have been sorry to kill anyone. Whiskey, canned meat and jam were among the few things acquired by them.

We are still on the armored train, which consists of ten cars, one with pom-pom, two with Colts machine guns, three roofless box cars for infantry, one water tank and coach and caboose, drawn by the 'Terror', an armored engine that was used at Mafeking.

We are at present assisting the Royal Irish Rifles to keep the Boers away. A comical story was told last night of one of the Royal Irish Rifles. It appears one of them was asking a Boer prisoner if he still thought Kruger would be successful.

The Boer answered, 'Yes, the Lord is on our side.' 'Cooh' said Pat, 'and have you commanded Him too?'

All the boys expect to return home soon. We all hope it won't be winter. The veldt still burns in places, although evidence of spring is noticed in a few spots of green. The nights are not so cold, and a heavy dew falls, which we escape fairly well by sleeping under a tarpaulin spread upon the ground so as to cover us blankets and all. It is quite a picture to see a long line of tam-o'-shanters just peeping from underneath the canvas.

Mr. Jones has a new camera, so you may see some of his snaps before you get this. There is a column just come in. It has always been the thing to carry a few hundred pounds of extra pack mules or horses are needed badly, as a pack mule can follow a cavalry column all day at a good pace. The United States army has a large number of mules and they do good service.

A brigade of mounted men with pack mules would have caught De Wet long ago. The horses have to carry too much and the men can't leave their blankets, etc., with the transport, it is too slow.

Sept. 14th.—Have been awaiting news from home; a telegram came in last night. There seems to be some misunderstanding. At any rate, we expect to receive orders soon. Am in good health; sorry to read I was sick, as I have not been sick a day since leaving Canada. My name still remains off the sick book. Enclosed find poetry I was tempted to compose; excuse condition, as many were copying me: JAM.

The armored train and its gallant band patrolled the line in Kruger's land. The gallant band was Co. G. From a little island and N. B.

From Kromstad (in the old free state) To Pretoria's door, with its fort so great. Went these brave men on the mission great To wipe the Boers clean off the state.

No better man there is no doubt To fire a rifle or for chickens' sou'. For bravery in battle they are known far and near. The critics amazed said they knew not fear.

They had escorted the general to Oom Paul's down. And back to the junction they ran down. They slept in the train all the night. For they must be off before daylight.

The train got started, by stations it flew. The engines snoring while the whistles blew. At Klip River camp the stop was made. The Boers had come in the train to raid.

Victims were seen of an unequal duel. For our lads had cover, so the Boer was a fool. To tackle the train with its men so brave it was thought for a moment his head to save.

Then to the rescue they went full tilt. Near every man thought blood would be spilt. They arrived on the scene and this met their gaze. A train load of jam all in a blaze.

Fall in was commanded in martial tones. By their brave captain, F. C. Jones. Now, men, you see our tank is dear. To save that jam we love so dear.

Then a dash was made for the nearest truck. When jam was in danger of being spilt. Oh, my! it was glorious how they looked.

A pioneer officer standing aloof he said: 'What workers, they do or die. They are the kind of men I desire. For note the Canadians near the fire.'

A pioneer private, quite not you think. As he arrived to the workers with a broad grin. It's a fact, sir, they work, but a few yards back. You will see their train on this same track.

So to the train on its mission so sweet. This jam to be eaten, but at present a seat. For each man there had his own little filled up like Ireland's Omeusey roek.

To tell you a story of the whole train would add to your misery and give more pain. So of the car I will write this song. Though it is nonsense it is not for wrong.

There is Corp. O'Reilly of P. E. I. Just think if he wishes his jam was all dry. And Wilson a soldier, been all through the war. In company with Hayden has jam galore.

There is Wright and Tower, both good men. Having for their share both five times ten. And Gunner, the trapper, is he smart? Well very. For six dozen duns are marked strawberry.

Bryan from old England has plenty at hand. For beside him sits Peany from Newfoundland. Kennedy and McLean worked hard all day. So have all kinds to show what they took for their pay.

There is Strange, very near he's here, though not very high. Has tins piled up very near to the sky. And Schofield from Fairville, he also has plenty. Since he has gotten about three times twenty.

Perkins from the capital, so seldom glum. Has for his seat both gooseberry and plum. And Wandless, the school teacher, quite prim you see. Has, I should say, about thirty pounds net.

Billy Unkair is well stooped, so please don't say. As his sweater could stand a siege for a year. And Irwin, with a face just like the face of a doll. Has jam enough here to last to the fall.

Last comes Keddly, my partner in crime. Was he on the job? Yes, all the time. So rest assured he and I. Have jam to burn, so here's good bye.

Yours, NED.

SQUIRE ROBINSON AND SIR CHARLES.

Squire Robinson of Spruce Lake, of whose acquaintance with Sir Charles Tupper dates back farther than that of any other man in the city or county, the circumstances of their introduction as told in the Star some time ago, has shown this paper the letter which he received from the conservative leader in reply to his communication, asking if Sir Charles and Dr. Tupper of his early acquaintance were the same:

MONTREAL, Sept. 19, 1900.

My dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 6th inst. I beg to say that I came to St. John from Berlin in the fall of 1883, in a coaster, and have not doubt that I am the person to whom you showed the way on that occasion.

With kind regards and best wishes, I remain, Yours faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER.

James Robinson, Esq., Spruce Lake, St. John, N. B.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier is able to stand up in Schermer park and make excuse for the honors bestowed upon him by his gracious majesty the Queen, saying he had been 'induced to accept these honors, it is not marvellous that his loyalty to the British crown is suspected.

NOT MARVELLOUS.

(Calvary Herald.)

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, sending weekly 5,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

Sch. Wellman Hall, before reported damaged by collision with sch. Sullivan - Sawin, has made temporary repairs at Vineyard Haven.

Rev. E. H. Thomas of Digby, N. S., has been unanimously called to the pastorate in Dorchester, N. B., to succeed Rev. C. C. Burgess.

The Sackville Post chronicles the painful fact that the town is short of dressmakers, sickness having prostrated two of the three local modestes.

There are several cases of diphtheria at Blackville, Northumberland Co. W. B. Bowness shipped nine horses to New Brunswick on Tuesday from P. E. Island.

CURE A COLIC IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. See E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

Abe Toney, the Indian guide, came over in the Prince Rupert Monday with the carcass of a moose shot in the Tusket woods. It was a large carcase and attracted much attention. The Royal hotel secured the hind quarters.

The number of the ticket which drew the picture at the Opera House is 24184. If this ticket is not produced before 15th November the picture will be disposed of by the committee appointed to superintend the drawing. This committee is Edwin Peters, H. Percy Chestnut and F. A. Jones.

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STOCKFORD-GARRATT.

A quiet wedding took place Wednesday at the residence of J. P. Turner, Adelaide street, when Miss Lucinda Garratt of Woodstock, N. B., was united in marriage to David W. Stockford of Gagetown, N. B. The Rev. J. C. B. Appel tied the nuptial knot. Only the immediate friends of the contracting parties were present. The bride was becomingly attired in a travelling suit of navy blue ladies' cloth, with hat to match. Many beautiful and useful gifts were received, betokening the high esteem in which the bride is held by her many friends.

DR. STOCKTON AT ST. MARTIN'S.

Dr. A. A. Stockton addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Gorman's hall, St. Martin's, Wednesday. The hall was crowded, and Mr. Stockton was most warmly received and given a splendid hearing. Michael Kelly also addressed the gathering. Robert Carson acted as chairman.

FIRE AT ROTHESSAY.

Fire, which started about half past six Tuesday morning, totally destroyed the house at Rothessay occupied by Robert Seely and owned by John McMillan. The out-buildings were saved with considerable difficulty. A good deal of the furniture in the house was badly damaged, despite the efforts made to save it. The house was insured in the Northern for \$1,250, and in the Phoenix of Hartford for a like amount. The furniture was insured in a company represented by H. C. Tilley.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Monday was the sixteenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Cronin. In the evening they were considerably surprised when about twenty couples invaded their hospitable home on King street east and quietly took possession of the house. After a round of congratulations, there were songs, recitations, music and dancing. In the course of the evening Mr. and Mrs. Cronin were the recipients of a beautiful jardiniere and stand from their young friends. The presentation was made by T. O'Brien, editor of the Monitor, in a felicitous speech, and Mr. Cronin happily replied. Later on an excellent supper was provided. Having spent a most enjoyable evening, the merry crowd took their departure shortly after midnight, wishing the genial host and hostess many happy returns of the anniversary.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Another Telegraph Story Exploded.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Oct. 23, 1900.

To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph, St. John, N. B.:

Sir—The statements of your issue of the 19th instant about me have just been called to my notice.

I deny the statements therein as absolute and malicious falsehoods, and campaign lies. I never discharged, coerced or threatened any employee for political causes in my life. The young man referred to was offered a better position than he had applied for before there was any question of politics, and left our employ of his own accord.

Trusting you will do me the justice of giving this denial prominent position as you did the false statement.

I remain, yours very truly, C. W. YOUNG, Gen. Manager Calais Street Ry Co.

Croup, the dread of every mother, is instantly relieved by Bentley's Linctament.

IS BEYOND PRICE. A thorough business education comprises the best educational preparation that any man can have who wishes to make his own way in the world. It enlarges his view of business affairs and methods. It makes him work understandingly where before he worked mechanically. It makes him accurate, methodical and intelligent; increases his power to estimate things; his thoughts into acts. Such an education is beyond price to anyone, who in any way has to do with the world and its affairs, whether he is a clergyman, teacher, lawyer, merchant, clerk, farmer or mechanic. Young people desiring a business education should send for a catalogue of the Currie Business University of this city.

Kumford Headache Powders quickly relieve a headache. Contain no opiates or injurious drugs. Price 10 cents.

A very neat card, bearing the inscription "Queen and Empire" with the names of all members of Co. G, first Canadian contingent, a group picture of the company and pictures of Lieutenants Jones, Kaye and McLean, has been placed on the market. A large Canadian ensign in colors, with a picture of Lord Roberts on one side and Col. Otter on the other, adds greatly to the attractiveness of the card.

To cure a headache in ten minutes use Kumford Headache Powders.

THE WINTER PORT.

(Continued from Page Four.)

was only 266 miles, but the C. P. R. would allow 330 miles of a haul. The cost to the I. C. R. of taking this car to Montreal over their own line was \$56.77 and their earnings were \$42.76, a loss of \$14.02. If the car came to St. John the cost of bringing it was \$15.82, and the earnings \$17.85, a gain to the I. C. R. of \$2.03. Which was the better arrangement, the long haul or the paying haul? (Applause.) Mr. Shaughnessy as an expert railway man was willing to stake his reputation that the C. P. R.'s proposed agreement would give the I. C. R. better earnings than the long haul. (Applause.) The New Glasgow works had as competitors in Ontario, United States people. Mr. Blair asked them to send their big iron \$18 miles when it could go by travelling only 78 miles by the C. P. R. This 82 miles would allow a profit on the sale and possibly give the market to the New Glasgow concern. (Applause.) That was the advantage properties near Sussex. They were sold to United States people who decided to market the manganese in Chicago. But they had to get it there for \$3.25. Mr. Blair said it must go by way of St. Rosalie Junction, that is the long haul. The C. P. R. offered to send it from St. John to Chicago for \$4.00. This left 85 cents to the I. C. R., or two cents a mile. Would they accept that? Oh, no; Mr. Blair must have the long haul. The long haul would give the I. C. R. the benefit of certain statements which they quoted from a Quebec paper, made by a certain conservative candidate there. If these statements were correct, the speaker said he as a loyal British subject repudiated them. (Applause.) But what did Mr. Blair say about the utterances of the Bourassa and Monet. He repudiated such remarks when made by a conservative, but he dared them to repudiate Mr. Tarte. The liberal conservatives continued the speaker, had the same policy all over Canada and repudiated any disloyal statements made by any in any section of the country.

Dr. Thomas Walker had said the other night that Blair was the best abused man in St. John, but a few years ago Dr. Walker was one of the ring-leaders in this abuse. The speaker said he was glad that Mr. Foster had made such a manly and plain statement of his position on the winter port question. The liberal conservatives were the party St. John must look to if they wished continuance of their trade. Mr. Blair made statements concerning the trade and said the people must take them on trust. Mr. Blair in his actions was governed not by principles, but by personal feelings. The man

IN ARTEMUS WARD'S STORY

When asked as to his principles said: "Why, I haven't any; I'm in the show business." So Mr. Blair hadn't any; he was in the deal business. Mr. Blair said it was in St. John's best interests to elect him, but his own statements contradicted him. The minister of railways was bound hand and foot by contracts to an Upper Canadian railway company, and the people of this city needed a man as their representative who was bound by nothing but St. John's best interests. (Applause.)

WHAT HE WOULD DO.

At this juncture a young gentleman in the audience asked Mr. Foster what he would do if he were in Mr. Blair's position.

Mr. Foster—I will tell you. If I had been in power I would never have backed against the wall and blocked the one gateway till I had another one open. (Great applause.) If the liberal conservative party come into power and I am in the cabinet, I will have an arrangement that is fair and reasonable, and will let the business go on even if I had to go back on the agreement with the Grand Trunk. (Great applause and cheers.) I have been asked what I am prepared to do. I have my answer. I am authorized to state as follows:

1. Tenders will be called for and contracts made for direct steamship service for term of years with British ships.

2. The steamships will be of modern type, good speed, adequate equipment for safe storage of perishable products.

3. Reasonable traffic arrangements will be made with the railways interested and draining the great producing regions of Canada for the steady carriage of through traffic for the supply of the ships with a view towards maintaining harmonious and continuous co-operation between land and water carriers.

4. As the traffic requires, such expenditures as are necessary for the harbor for the entrance and exit of the vessels will be made by the government.

5. If the time comes when the government adopts the policy of making Montreal and Quebec national ports for summer traffic, I will be in favor of treating the winter ports of Canada—St. John and Halifax—in the same manner.

Then Mr. Foster set down and the Opera House rang with the cheers of the assembled hundreds.

DR. STOCKTON.

Owing to the tumultuous applause at the close of Mr. Foster's speech, the remarks of the chairman in introducing Dr. Stockton were practically inaudible. When the candidate himself arose the uproar was increased and continued for minutes, culminating finally in three hearty cheers.

Dr. Stockton spoke of his hard campaigning through the eastern part of the county during the past few days. His travelling during that time had been rendered much more difficult by the local government's sudden interest in road work. Apparently the Hon. donkey engine, Mr. Blair, was interested in the coming election. Col. Tucker had also been in that part of the county and had told the people of the many and wonderful things the present government had done for St. John and for Canada. He had even asserted that the price of sugar were much cheaper now than under the conservative regime, a statement which the citizens of that region were unable to accept. He had allowed the increase in the price of tobacco, but had stated as an offset that wages were increased. Here the gallant colonel was interrupted by the assurance

OVERCOAT TIME.



We charge a price only large enough to give us a legitimate profit, and do not sell a customer a Coat to-day, and sell the same kind of Coat to another man to-morrow at a less price, which is unfair. This is a fair store—one price in season. Buy your Overcoat here and Know that you pay only what it's worth, and no more or no less than any other patron of this house. At \$7.00, a fine Black Beaver Overcoat, single breasted, velvet collar, Black Italian body linings, Mohair sleeve linings. This is an overcoat that will wear and wear till you'll begin to think it's everlasting. A real \$10.00 Overcoat at other stores.

Overcoat Prices, \$5.00 to 18.00

We'd like the opportunity to prove to every man who needs an Overcoat that he can save from \$2.50 to \$5.00 if he buys it here.

MAIL ORDERS.

We are anxious to have you write us about your wants. We will take just as good care of your pennies as if you came here yourself. We are anxious to get orders by mail. Just send us an order and see how promptly we fill it.

Send for Our Fall Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

KING STREET, COR. GERMAIN. Greater Oak Hall, Sevil Bros. & Co., St. John, N. S.

COAL STRIKE ENDED.

President Mitchell Authorizes the Miners to Return to Work on Monday Next.

In All Mines, Except the Few Where the Advance and the Suspension of the Sliding Scale Has Been Refused.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 25.—The following statement was given out for publication to-night by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers:

"Temporary Headquarters, United Mine Workers of America, Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 25, 1900.

To the Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region:

"Gentlemen—After carefully canvassing the entire strike situation, we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that victory is so nearly complete that no good end can be secured by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for 30 days, and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Seranton convention of Oct. 12 and 13.

"We are aware that some disappointment and dissatisfaction has been caused by the failure of the operators in districts 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages, but after careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mine employe will actually receive an advance of ten per cent. on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended, and that wages should remain stationary at ten per cent. until April 1, 1901, thus removing one of the inequities of which you have complained for many years.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all of your wrongs, which it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the strike, you are compelled to perform in accordance with business principles, which will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

"The companies agree, in their notices, to take up with their mine employes all grievances complained of. We would therefore advise that when work is resumed, committees be selected by the mine employes, and that they wait upon the superintendents of the companies and present their grievances in an orderly, businesslike manner, and ask that they be corrected.

"Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the laws of the state of Pennsylvania provide that miners should be paid semi-monthly upon demand; we should therefore advise that each mine employe serve notice on the companies that he expects to be paid his wages twice each month, as provided by law.

"These demands from the miners which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated during this strike that it should be needless for us to urge upon the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are new members of the union will be increasing in their efforts to

WANTED.

WANTED—A man used to handling cows and wife to help around house steadily work every day in the year. Apply to B. B. BARNHILL, Two Rivers, Cumberland Co., N. S.

WANTED—Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, taking up show-cases on trees, fences, along roads, and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Compensation of \$25.00 per month plus expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good homes, reliable work. No experience needed. Write for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

induce all other mine workers to ally themselves with the United Mine Workers of America, at once, as it will be impossible for you to secure higher wages in the future, or even to maintain the present rate of wages, unless you are prepared to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer.

"As there are some few companies who have neither posted, notified nor signified in any other manner their willingness to pay the ten per cent. advance in wages and suspend the sliding scale, we would advise them to do so immediately, or they will be liable to receive notice before Monday that the advance will be refused, and they again away from the mines and continue on strike until the companies employing them agree to the conditions offered by the United Mine Workers of America. The companies who have offered the advance of ten per cent. and abolished the sliding scale are hereby authorized to resume work Monday morning, Oct. 29, and to be prepared, if called upon, to contribute a reasonable amount of your earnings for the maintenance of those who may be compelled to continue on strike."

CHINA SITUATION.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Discussing the present stage of the relations between the Chinese government and the powers, a high official of the German foreign office made the following statement today:

"Before Li Hung Chang can be accepted as a negotiator by the powers his credentials must, of course, be examined. So far as the German government is concerned, Li has on various occasions refused to exhibit them. When Dr. Mumm, von Schwarzenstein was in Shanghai he requested Li to show them. The Chinese statesman replied evasively.

"However, Germany will not raise difficulties. If Li's credentials will suffice for the United States they will suffice for Germany. Furthermore, all the legations must agree upon the precise wording of the demands to be addressed to the Chinese government as preliminary to actual peace negotiations.

"These demands will be framed in accordance with the German and first French circular note. It is another question whether Li will have power to enforce these conditions in case they are agreed to. All the powers earnestly desire to show all possible advance making toward the conclusion of peace."

Official confirmation has been received of the news already forwarded by private dispatches regarding the unsatisfactory condition of health of the German forces in Pekin. Dysentery and typhoid fever have appeared epidemically, and each day brings several deaths.

THE SITUATION IN CAPE BRETON.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.—It looks as if there would be a triangular fight in Inverness county, Cape Breton, in which the conservatives will have all the advantage. Hugh Cameron is the liberal conservative candidate and Dr. McLennan the liberal. Stephen MacDonnell is now out of a third contest, proclaiming himself an independent liberal.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our first season's business in Boys' Clothing was so successful that we have put in a big stock for fall and winter, giving you a great variety and at exceedingly low prices.

- 3-piece Suits, long pants, \$4.75 up
- short " \$3.50 to 5.00
- 2 piece Suits, 1.35 to 4.75
- Children's Sailor Suits, with pants, 1.35 to 4.25
- Children's Blouse and Kilt Suits, 90c. to 1.65
- Boys' Pants, 38 to 85c. a pair

ULSTERS AND REFRESERS IN ABUNDANCE.

Wool taken in exchange for the above goods at regular Cost Prices.

SHARP & MACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, North.

MONCTON.

Premier Laurier and Mr. Blair Address a Large Gathering in the Rink.

The Minister of Railways Declared the C. P. R. Had Put a Pistol to His Head, But He Would Hold His Ground.

MONCTON, N. B., Oct. 24.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has come and gone, and the feeling has been one of disappointment. Sir Wilfrid arrived on the morning train this morning and proceeded to Stediac, where he addressed an audience of several hundred people in the rink. His speech failed to arouse much enthusiasm, and when he finished most of the audience left. Hon. Mr. Blair followed and spoke to a rapidly thinning crowd, and at the conclusion not more than a hundred people remained. Great preparations were made for Sir Wilfrid's reception here this evening. Free trains were run over the Intercolonial and branch railways and large numbers of people came in from a radius of fifteen miles. Money was spent like water. Not only was free transportation given, but free meals and wide open bars. Four bands were in the procession and several hundred hired torch bearers, but otherwise this feature was a positive failure, as few citizens participated. The whole populace turned out to see Sir Wilfrid, and the Victoria rink was not large enough to hold the crowd, which numbered 7,000.

Another meeting was held in the Opera House. Mr. Esamerson spoke briefly and was followed by Sir Wilfrid, who got a good reception. He said there was nothing more unceremonious than an election, horse race or cock fight, but he was sure of victory as he was of his existence. He warned old liberals against going over to Sir Charles Tupper because they didn't get free trade, they would only be further from it than ever. The country was prosperous and much of this was due to the wise administration of the Intercolonial by Mr. Blair. Sir Wilfrid's speech was a good deal of a disappointment and did not invoke the enthusiasm expected. Mr. Blair followed and the audience thinned out rapidly, so that nearly half the seats were empty before he finished. He then spoke to the entire C. P. R. and C. E. F. E. and declared in most positive terms that he did not intend to recede from his position. He charged that the C. P. R. had put a pistol to his head and was endeavoring to force him into an agreement which was against the best interests of the country. The act of the C. P. R. in going into St. John and making the demands it had was a danger to the state. The people of St. John were being unfairly threatened by this great corporation. The evening's program in the Opera House was addressed by Messrs. Laurier, Esamerson and Logan. Mr. Targoon, who came down from Quebec to instruct the French Canadian electors in Kent as to their duty, was met at Coggins last night by Messrs. McInerney and Robidoux, editors of the Monitor Canadian. He said he brought a message of love from Sir Wilfrid to the French Canadians and made his whole appeal on racial lines. Messrs. McInerney and Robidoux captured the meeting and Targoon left in disgust before the crowd. The crowd afterwards followed Messrs. McInerney and Robidoux to the hotel, where they again addressed them.

HOW "JACK" IS CLOTHED.

(Royal Magazine.) The title bluejacket was derived from the garb reaching down to the hips, similar to the middie's uniform, and the word served so tight that to do any work a man was compelled to take it off. It was "built" on the most exacting instructions, and as it has given Jack one of his popular names, these instructions may possibly be of interest. It was to be made of "navy blue" cloth double-breasted, with stand and full collar; seven black horn buttons and another blue that set a blue inch in diameter, one each side; sleeves sufficiently long to go over a duck or serge frock; to reach to the wrist; a pocket on the left side; an opening at the cuffs, on the seam, with two small black buttons. When the jacket was made it should be abolished, Jack was not sorry, for it cost him no less than \$50, to buy, and the monkey frock or overcoat which was substituted for it is far more useful, though it is only worn in inclement weather. The sailors of the Queen are invariably well and smartly dressed, and their clothes are of fairly uniform pattern in accordance with the elaborate regulations which are issued from the admiralty, with illustrations to show how the various articles are to be made. These regulations are so many and so detailed as to be amusing and if strictly followed would leave Jack little room for personal taste. He is told that the size of his trousers across the leg at the knee is to be nine to ten inches, whether he be short or tall; that they are to be fitted with a waistband, the tightest of which is to be regulated by a lacing at the back, which is to be tied in a bow at the upper hole, the ends being four inches long; that the jacket is to be made of the finest white seaman's serge, the admiral's also to be a series of "notions" showing the men how to dress, which are even more detailed than the rules governing the cut of their garments. For instance, it is considered that a bluejacket should never forget that his neckerchief must be tied behind under the collar, the ends in front being confined to the neck, which, having been first tied together, are to be tied tightly in a bow over the neckerchief, leaving a height of it about three inches long; the neckerchief should thus be firmly secured to the frock or jumper. The men of the Queen know that the smart appearance of the force depends on all the men being dressed alike, though when Jack gets a promotion he varies the uniform pattern, the captain sometimes wearing a dark blue frock, a red neckerchief and a blue waistcoat, a man returns to the naval depot ashore, officers, who measure in hand, proceed to take stock of him, and he is quickly put back to the official line. Some men held peculiar views on the cut of their trousers, and there is nothing more characteristic than the fact that when Jack gets the word to dress, he looks at his own trousers, and if they are not to his liking, he will go to the tailor and have a pair made to his own mind. It is not unusual to see a man with a pair of trousers that have been made to his own mind, and he is not infrequently seen to be wearing a pair of trousers that have been made to his own mind.

the matter of clothes matters and soldiers are not treated alike by the state. The war office gives to every soldier a complete outfit of clothing, and he is periodically supplied with fresh clothes without charge. This generosity, however, must not be interpreted as a sign of indifference to the soldier as relating to Tommy Atkins of all expenditure for clothes; many men could tell quite another story. The exact amount of assistance which Jack receives from the authorities can be summed up in a few words. On joining one of the training ships at Portsmouth, Devonport or elsewhere, a lad has to credit a sum of £5 when he is sent to sea. This is the sum of £5 which is supplied to him at government rates, and as soon as he has a period of service a boy is furnished, in complete kit for sea. By the time he goes to sea he will possess a great variety of articles worth about £13 or £14. If after twelve years' service, which is the minimum for seamen, he serves to promote to serve for a further nine years in order to gain a pension, he is given another sum to help him in renewing his kit.

THE GROWTH OF MORMONISM. Gained 83,000 Converts in 1897 and Impoverishes the Country, Says the Rev. Sydney H. Cox.

The Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox, pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational church in Hooper street, Williamsburg, N. Y., preached there Sunday night on "The Political Peril of Mormonism." Mormonism, said the Rev. Mr. Cox, is a religious but unenlightened Romanism, possessing all the characteristics and horror and none of the strength and splendor that Rome has seen in her wonderful history. The successful political methods of Mormonism imperil us. It sends thousands of small colonies to equip themselves thoroughly and migrate to various states for the purpose of agitating the balance of power in those states. These colonies have no political will of their own. Their missionaries are bound body and soul to the priesthood and are all more in earnest than any other religious workers to be found. In 1897 there were seventeen hundred of them, and in 1898 there were 2,000 converts, and this when the total number of Mormons was less than a third of a million. During the same year the efforts of 4,000,000 Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists did not secure more than 2,000 converts, or 18,000 less than the Mormons alone secured. The census of 1898 showed that the Mormons numbered in Idaho 15,000, in Arizona 6,500, in Iowa 5,500 and in six other states from 1,100 to 2,000 each. The census of 1900 will reveal an increase there will prove astonishing to Protestants and alarming to all patriotic Americans. Mormonism will never rule America, but the apathy that postpones the doom prolongs the horror and the agony of those who suffer from its infernal influence. The church must be crushed. The Christians of the world must be stirred and organized until this scariest woman of our republic is destroyed and we are rid forever of this bestial barbarianism.

MIDDLESBURY TO MARRY.

A midday engagement was announced in Newark, N. J., this week. The bridegroom-elect is "Major" Albert J. Criqui of 39 South Orange avenue and the bride is Miss Pearl Robinson of Chicago. Back weighs fifty-eight pounds. Criqui is 23 years old and his fiancée is 20. He is thirty-eight inches tall and she is three inches taller. She has been in Newark for several weeks. No date has yet been set for the wedding.

MAIN'S APPLE CROP.

(Bangor Commercial.) The enormous apple crop has raised the price of flour barrels from 20 to 25 cents. Parties are now manufacturing barrels expressly for apple packing, and which sell quickly at 25 cents. Moreover, large numbers of casks and barrels of a more substantial character are being imported from across state lines for holding "applejuice" and vinegar. There have been instances where orchardists have sold best Baldwin on the ground for only ten cents a barrel, the buyer doing the picking.

THE FRIENDLY HAND.

What a man ain't got a cent, an' he's feelin' a kind of blue. An' a clo' hangin' dark an' heavy an' won't let the sunshin' through, It's a great thing, O my brethren, for a feller just to lay his hand upon your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way! It makes a man feel curious; it makes the teardrops start. An' you sort o' feel a futter in the region of the heart. You can't look up and meet his eyes; you don't know what to say. When his hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way! O! the world's a curious compound, with its honey an' its gall. With its cares an' bitter crosses; but a good world after all. An' a good God must have made it—least ways, that's what I say. When a hand rests on my shoulder in a friendly sort o' way! —James Whitcomb Riley.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The English have good cause to rejoice at the federation of Australia. Once more they have given a proof of their remarkable practical spirit in according to their Australian colonies with a good grace the liberty which they were not in a position to refuse to them. They have secured their own path for the future. From the French and European point of view there is no great reason to rejoice at the birth of this new republic. The Australian States, masters of their finances, their arms, and their navy cannot fail to eventually develop their own means of action.—Revue Militaire, Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Express reports an outrage upon the Empress of Japan. He says that while her majesty was driving in the Royal Park a fanatic threw a wooden club at her imperial carriage. The empress, however, was not injured.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—At a meeting today of representatives of the commerce and industry of Berlin a resolution was passed of sending a telegram to the national meeting with a view of undertaking a vigorous agitation in favor of maintaining commercial relations as a safeguard of commercial interests.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Oct. 24.—Patrick Rice, formerly one of the most famous of American three horse trainers, has committed suicide near this city by taking his own life. Rice, who trained the best and several other famous thoroughbreds, was one of the first born to go to England with an American stable.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Ladies of the Red Cross Society and Soldiers Wives League Preparing to Entertain for Returning Soldiers.

On the receipt of the news that the soldiers of the 1st Contingent were to be returned to their homes from the South African war and that the citizens were to be asked to join in giving them a hearty welcome, the Red Cross Society, which has been so deeply interested in the boys throughout the year, decided that it would be their privilege to join in the demonstration. That society then invited the Soldiers Wives League to meet with them to discuss the matter over. A resolution was passed stating that the societies would unite in tendering the returned and returning soldiers a banquet.

This was sent to the mayor, who invited the ladies to be present at the citizens' meeting, where the resolution was unanimously adopted. Since that time the ladies of both societies have been quietly engaged in forwarding their work. The presidents of the Red Cross Society and Soldiers Wives League, Lady Tilley and Mrs. C. F. Harrison, were ably assisted by their combined executives, Mrs. J. W. Daniel, Mrs. George West Jones, Mrs. E. Sears, Mrs. J. Russell Armstrong, Mrs. Colonel Markham, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. E. T. Sturdee, Mrs. W. W. White, Mrs. G. F. Smith. The officers of the Red Cross Society are Mrs. C. F. Harrison, president; Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Etoung, Miss Alice Walker and Miss Ada Dunn, Mrs. E. A. Smith, treasurer. Mrs. George West Jones, secretary-treasurer of the Soldiers Wives League. When the intention of the ladies was made public, the Mayor, Mr. C. F. Harrison, the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mrs. Etoung, Miss Alice Walker and Miss Ada Dunn, Mrs. E. A. Smith, treasurer. Mrs. George West Jones, secretary-treasurer of the Soldiers Wives League. When the intention of the ladies was made public, the Mayor, Mr. C. F. Harrison, the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mrs. Etoung, Miss Alice Walker and Miss Ada Dunn, Mrs. E. A. Smith, treasurer. Mrs. George West Jones, secretary-treasurer of the Soldiers Wives League.

Refreshment committee—Lady Tilley, Mrs. E. H. McLean, Mrs. G. F. Smith, Mrs. J. E. Armstrong, Mrs. J. C. Skinner, Mrs. Thomas Walker, Mrs. Prescott, Mrs. Cornwall, Mrs. Racine, Mrs. Fairweather, Mrs. Spurr, Mrs. Vroom, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. G. R. Pugsley, Miss Leavitt, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Charles Seaman, Mrs. Inches, Mrs. J. O. Sharp, Mrs. Beyer, Mrs. M. B. Edwards, Mrs. Chas. MacMichael, Mrs. S. D. Scott.

There will be ten tables, in charge of the following ladies: Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mrs. J. P. Robertson, Mrs. R. C. Jones, Mrs. E. H. Armstrong, Mrs. George West Jones, Mrs. W. C. Daniel, Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. DeSoyres, Mrs. Dever, Mrs. J. V. Ellis, Mrs. J. S. Harding, Mrs. Chas. Coster, Mrs. L. J. Almon, Mrs. Chas. Holden, Mrs. Boyie Travers, Mrs. Timmerman, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. E. H. Leigh Harrison, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. W. O. Leonard, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. W. W. White, Mrs. Chas. McLaughlin, Mrs. E. S. Sayre, Mrs. H. D. McLeod, Mrs. C. Allison, Mrs. G. Schofield, Mrs. C. DeLester, Mrs. Gardner Taylor, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. E. H. Inches, Mrs. Wood Skinner, Mrs. H. Olive Markham, Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Frank Rankine, Mrs. Herbert Schofield, Mrs. David McLellan, Mrs. E. Sears, Mrs. H. C. Tilley, Mrs. Titus.

Lady Tilley, Mrs. J. Russell Armstrong and Mrs. McMillan will preside over the tea and coffee table. The serving table will be in charge of Mrs. Geo. F. Smith and Mrs. R. C. Skinner.

Reception committee—Mrs. A. R. McLellan, Mrs. J. W. Daniel, Lady Tilley, Mrs. E. H. Armstrong, Mrs. C. Skinner, Mrs. J. P. Robertson, Mrs. W. C. Daniel, Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. DeSoyres, Mrs. Dever, Mrs. J. V. Ellis, Mrs. J. S. Harding, Mrs. Chas. Coster, Mrs. L. J. Almon, Mrs. Chas. Holden, Mrs. Boyie Travers, Mrs. Timmerman, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. E. H. Leigh Harrison, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. W. O. Leonard, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. W. W. White, Mrs. Chas. McLaughlin, Mrs. E. S. Sayre, Mrs. H. D. McLeod, Mrs. C. Allison, Mrs. G. Schofield, Mrs. C. DeLester, Mrs. Gardner Taylor, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. E. H. Inches, Mrs. Wood Skinner, Mrs. H. Olive Markham, Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Frank Rankine, Mrs. Herbert Schofield, Mrs. David McLellan, Mrs. E. Sears, Mrs. H. C. Tilley, Mrs. Titus.

The invitation committee are: Lady Tilley, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Markham, Mrs. Walker. Lady Tilley and Mrs. H. H. McLean are ex-officio members of all the committees. The invitation committee are to be confined to 300. Two hundred of these would be embraced by the soldiers who have already returned, those who are expected on the Idaho and other military men. Invitations will also be extended to civic officials to the number of one hundred.

A GIFTED ACTRESS.

Miss Ella Harmon One of the Leading Ladies of the D. W. Truss Stock Co. Miss Ella Harmon is a Calais girl who has achieved a brilliant success upon the stage. Five seasons ago she went to Boston with her mother in search of a theatrical opening. When the Bowdoin Square theatre, Boston, was one of the big producing houses, Miss Harmon secured an engagement in a minor role, but possessing experience, she accepted an engagement with a travelling company. In her wanderings she was soon discovered, and brought to the front as a remarkably clever and versatile actress, especially in sympathetic, and also the heavier roles. Miss Harmon is a fine looking woman, a beautifully dressed actress, and will be seen to advantage as Ann Cruger in The Charity Ball.

NO DOUBT OF IT.

(Chicago Times Herald.) I tell you what, there's a dark outlook for that young man. Why? He has a night job on a signal tower.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Militia Department Makes Public Col. Otter's Latest Report.

C, E, F, and H Companies the Ones Who Objected to Remaining Longer in the Transvaal—Departure Regretted by Lord Roberts.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 24.—Reports were handed this morning by the militia department from the several officers commanding in South Africa. Col. Otter, reporting from Eerste Paardek, states that on Sept. 9th he received a request from the war office to know by how many men of the R. C. F., whose service in South Africa, desired to return to Canada. This was communicated to the several detachments. No action was taken that day. The next day Lord Roberts met the main body of the R. C. F. under Col. Otter and expressed his pleasure on learning that the battalion would prolong its services, as different detachments would likely have the colonial corps to withdraw. Regimental orders were given to the battalion and on the 11th, Col. Otter went to Silverton to speak to the officers and men on the subject of returning to South Africa, and owing to the "ridiculous contentions" of Captain Stairs on the subject, did not do so.

Letters were received on the 12th from Captains Barker and Fraser reporting their men not satisfied to re-engage or stay longer in the Transvaal. Col. Otter received letters from Major Pollock, Captain Barker and Fraser and Lieut. Swift, notifying him of the refusal of the men of the C, E, and F companies to re-engage for further service, and also from Capt. Stairs of H company, to the same effect. Col. Otter then wired Lord Roberts the desire of the majority of the officers and men, and asked that such be complied with. In reply a wire was received from Lord Roberts regretting the decision the regiment had come to, as it was unlikely its services would be required in the Transvaal. Col. Otter then prevented its taking away would be present at Pretoria and being present at the proposed review in England by Her Majesty. Col. Otter then communicated these two messages to men in regimental orders.

The States of H. Co. reported that all his men wished to return to Canada, and Lieut. Lawess, of D Co., reported that 32 of his men wished to return and 12 to remain longer. No further report had up to that date been received from the other companies. The brigade state on Sept. 14th showed 285 invalided to England, 25 killed or dead from wounds, 28 dead from disease, 17 transferred, leaving 788 in South Africa. Reports were also received from Col. Leard, Col. Drury, Col. Evans and Major Hardman, but contained nothing of importance.

DEATH OF HERR BRUNO SIEBELTS.

(Halifax Recorder.) Word was received in this city yesterday of the death several days ago of Herr Bruno Siebelts, so well and favorably known here in musical circles. He died at his home Kattowitz, Germany, near Russia, about two weeks ago, of a disease from which he was suffering when he left Halifax last spring. Deceased was 31 years of age and much esteemed in Halifax. He was on the staff of the Halifax Ladies College for a considerable period, and was also connected with the Doering Braur Conservatory of Music. He had often taken part in concerts in Halifax, being an expert violinist, and much regret will be felt in Halifax at his early demise. The funeral took place on Oct. 8.

WHERE IS GEORGE A. WARREN?

Notices have been placed in the police stations of this city calling attention to the disappearance of Dr. Geo. A. Warren of Newton, Mass., on Sept. 5th. The young man is a dentist, and his relatives, who are carrying on a search, believe him to be partially insane from overwork and worry. He is twenty-six years of age, 5 ft 7 inches tall, of light complexion and weighs about 165 pounds. Fifty dollars reward is offered for information of him.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Emperor William has received a telegram from Abdul Hamid expressing a hope for the recovery of Dowager Empress Frederick and assuring the Kaiser of his devoted affection. A reply couched in the warmest terms was sent by Emperor William.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Tuesday evening a very pleasant gathering of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Stammers was held at their residence, 171 Waterloo street, it being the fifth anniversary of their wedding. A delightful evening was spent, progressive crokinole and fishy being indulged in. After a dainty repast was served the prizes for the respective games, accompanied with original verses by one of the party were awarded. The Rev. Mr. Waring, in a very neat address, then presented Mr. and Mrs. Stammers with a handsome tea set of Foley china, to which address Mr. Stammers appropriately replied.

The following friends were among the invited: Mr. and Mrs. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Vall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Belding, Dr. and Mrs. Frits, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Turts, Mr. and Mrs. John Golding, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tenant, Mr. and Mrs. Frank White, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dykeman, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Dykeman, Mr. and Mrs. James Baras, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. MacInnes, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dinehart, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Willis, Mrs. Annie L. Edmonds, Miss Lillian Gregory, Miss Grace P. Smith, Miss Olive Gifford, Miss Helen A. Johnston, Miss Bertie Plummer, Miss Julia Elliott, Miss Bertie Woodworth, Miss P. T. Payson, Miss L. Whelpley, Miss Ada Emery, Walter Golding, H. Underhill, Edgell L. Emery, Guy Smith, George Smith.

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FROM LONDON.

Great Welcome for the Returning Imperial Volunteers. The Anglo-German Agreement—Major Girouard Placed No Orders in America. LONDON, Oct. 24.—The sale of seats for vantage points where the procession of the City of London Imperial Volunteers can be witnessed is progressing. There is a great demand for the seats and high prices are being realized. It costs from five shillings to half a guinea for a seat along Edgware road, five to ten guineas for a seat in Piccadilly, a guinea on the strand and from two to three guineas along Fleet street. The wine list for the banquet to the returning troops includes 500 quarts of champagne, 400 bottles of sherry, and 200 bottles of claret. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Lord Salisbury's explanations of the motives of the Anglo-German alliance will find a sympathetic hearing at Balmoral, says the Tribune's London correspondent. It is a current saying that the only person of whom the German emperor stands in awe is his grandmother, Queen Victoria. He is influenced by her and she has a strong affection for him. Her sympathies have always been excited when England and Germany have been working together in diplomacy. The two emperors already had a secret understanding respecting African schemes of partition before this fresh agreement was made, and many of the best informed men in the diplomatic world have been convinced that it also includes possible contingencies in the far east. It is not, indeed, a new thing for Lord Salisbury to make a secret arrangement with continental powers. What is unusual is the peculiar manner in which this fresh compact has been sprung upon Europe, which baffles conjecture.

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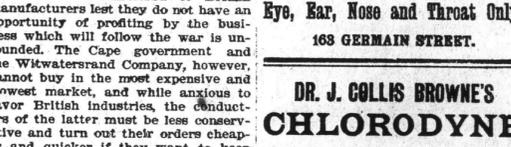
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