

City Semi-Weekly Telegraph

NO. 85.

VOL. XXXIX

ST. JOHN N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1901.

QUICKLY CAME, QUICKLY LEFT, BUT RAISED A GREAT HUBBUB.

Storm of Monday Was a Record Breaker.

Lightning, Wind, and Rain Did Damage.

Boisterous Finale of the Hottest Day of the Year.

Last night St. John was visited by an electric and rain storm which was unique, alike for its violence and short duration.

All day yesterday the weather was beautiful, and there was every reason to believe that the evening would be a fitting climax to such a day.

The sun set about 6.30 in a bank of copper colored clouds, while far to the northward could be seen a small black cloud, which the usual size measurement phrase, "no bigger than a man's hand" seemed to fit particularly.

Quickly it grew, and soon the distant rumble of thunder and an occasional fitful flash of lightning came as a forerunner of the storm that was to follow.

At 7.10 the storm burst over the city in all its violence. The thunder pealed almost incessantly, some of the peals being of almost deafening loudness, while flash after flash of lightning came from every quarter of the heavens.

Rain fell as a deluge, and soon the gutters were filled with rushing torrents of water, while every immovable obstacle in the water's path poured a miniature Niagara.

Objects that were carried and small some more shatteringly was reached, there to be fully deposited.

WHAT WAS DONE BY THE STORM IN TEN MINUTES.

- Streets deluged in good style. Put a yacht in bad fix at Millidgeville. Took part of the roof off the Mispice pulp mill. Lightning struck three houses in Winter street.

More street are too small, easily overflow and consequently in a heavy storm pour over and deluge whatever there is upon.

A party comprising Mr. and Mrs. William McAvoy and Harry McAvoy had a rough experience in the worst stages of the squall while they were off Millidgeville in the yacht Ethel M.

In other places. At Sussex yesterday the thermometer reached 103.

At Woodstock a mercury registration of 100 was all former records for the season far in the shade.

Chatham was "not so warm," 98 being the best the mercury could do.

At Fredericton, July 15—(Special)—A tropical cyclone swept one portion of the parish of New Maryland, near the outskirts of the city, this afternoon doing considerable damage to property and creating consternation among the inhabitants.

This city was visited by an electrical storm shortly before 6 o'clock but it passed over without doing any damage.

Halifax, July 15—(Special)—The weather today was the hottest for many years.

At midnight it was 62.

Premier of P. E. Island Taken Ill Out West.

Was on a Visit to Pacific Coast—A Political Rumor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 15—Word comes from British Columbia of the illness of Premier Barqunham, who left here a few weeks ago on a trip to the Pacific coast.

Some Relief from Terrible Heat.

Washington, July 15—Today the hot weather continued throughout the corn belt and over the lower lake region and upper Ohio Valley.

Carnegie Gives \$50,000.

St. John's, Nfld., July 15—Andrew Carnegie has offered \$50,000, under the usual conditions, to build a public library in St. John's.

CARNEGIE WRITES TO FUND TRUSTEES.

Would Not Prevent Young Men, Later in Life, Repaying for Benefits of His Gift.

Edinburgh, July 15—The first meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie educational fund was held in Edinburgh today.

Innocent Lives Were Nearly Taken.

A Mistake, With Serious Consequence, by Powers in China, Averted.

Washington, July 15—It is now apparent from news reports which have just reached the state department from China that it was solely through the moderation and humanity exercised by the United States representatives at Peking.

Displeasure Over an Appointment.

The Post of Clerk of Surrogate Court at Toronto the Bone of Contention.

Toronto, July 15—(Special)—D. E. Thomson, one of the most influential liberal politicians of this city, has resigned the honorary license commission.

Excursion Leaves for St. Anne de Beaupre.

Two Trains of Twenty-three Cars Left Moncton.

Moncton, July 15—(Special)—Two special trains carrying excursionists to St. Anne de Beaupre, left this evening.

Nearly Drowned at Woodstock.

Boy Had Narrow Escape from Death—A Slight Fire.

Woodstock, N. B., July 15—(Special)—The 15-year-old son of Dolph Derrah Sheppard had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday afternoon.

Maine Forest Fire.

Five Men Killed.

Moquegua, I. T., July 15—An engineer, two brakemen and two tramps were killed in a collision of two Missouri, Kansas and Texas freight trains today.

THOUSANDS ON THOUSANDS OBEYED THE ORDER TO STRIKE.

POSSIBLY 200,000 MEN WILL BECOME PART OF BIG STRIKE.

Though 74,000 is the number so far announced as comprising the great steel workers' strike, indications are that nearly 200,000 will be thrown out of work by the strike in the mills of the great steel combine.

Table listing companies and their employee counts: American Tin Plate Company (25,000), American Steel and Wire Company (24,000), American Sheet Steel Company (22,000), American Steel Hoop Company (14,000), American Bridge Company (20,000), National Steel Company (8,000), Federal Steel Company (16,000), National Tube Company (20,000), Carnegie Company (50,000). Total: 199,000.

Reports from all Sections Received by Shaffer.

Pittsburg, the Centre, Is Very Little Affected.

Some Occurrences of the First Day in the Great Struggle.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 15—Reports from all sources connected with the great strike of the steel works today indicate that the members of the Amalgamated Association had matters well in hand and that the strike order was generally obeyed.

THE LIBERALS WILL CONVEGE IN YORK.

The Gathering of the Party Members Will be in Fredericton.

Said They Saw a Body.

Indians Reported to Have Seen a Body, Thought to be Private Reddin, Who Was Drowned, Floating in River—Afraid to Take it from Water—Back from Yukon.

Fredericton, July 15—(Special)—The Liberals of York are to meet in convention here tomorrow to select a candidate for the House of Commons.

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BADEN-POWELL PLEASSED WITH OUR SOLDIERS.

Reports Inspection of Canadian Constabulary Men and Has Good Words.

Raised in Quick Time.

This Point Commented Upon Along With General Efficiency, in Despatch from Colonial Secretary Chamberlain—"Will Render Good Account."

Ottawa, July 15—(Special)—A despatch from Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to the Canadian contingent for the South African Contingent, it says: "His majesty's government have received the inspector general's report on the contingent with great pleasure and they desire to associate themselves with his expression of satisfaction in the manner in which the contingent was raised and dispatched."

Inspector General Baden-Powell, reporting on the South African constabulary from Modderfontein, May 14th, says: "I have the honor to report that I have inspected the contingent of 28 officers and 1,208 non-coms. and men, who have recently joined the South African constabulary from Canada, and have found them in every way satisfactory."

"The rapidity and efficiency with which the force has been raised and dispatched apart from the share taken in it by Captains Hall and Ogilvie, the reviewing officers, was largely due to the countenance and assistance given the scheme by his excellency the governor general, the honorable premier, the honorable minister of militia and defence, the G. O. C. Canadian militia and the chief superintendent of stores in Canada (Col. D. A. Macdonald.)"

After a reference to the good work done by Capt. Fall, the report concludes: "The contingent has now been armed and equipped and proceeds this week to take its place in the field, where, I am confident, it will render a good account of itself in justifying the country."

Korean Trouble.

May Be Foreign Intervention—Something of the Causes.

Washington, July 15—Full mail reports that reach Washington respecting the recent uprising in the Korean island of Zushan, says that it is not improbable that the appearance on the scene of a force of two French gunboats and one Japanese warship may lead to foreign intervention. If the Koreans persist in their religious attitude it will be difficult if not impossible for the Korean government to put it down without foreign assistance. The French minister at Seoul reports that the employment of native Catholics to collect exhortations has caused the natives to persecute the brethren.

Swallowed His False Teeth.

80-year-old Man Then Surprised Doctors by Living.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 15—The Dutchess county medical society in session discussed with much interest the case of Philip Wicklow, 80 years old, a resident of Highland, who recently swallowed a set of lower false teeth measuring 2 1/2 inches.

The teeth passed through his system without causing pain or inconvenience. The doctors said it was an unprecedented case and were astonished. An operation had been planned, but abandoned, because of Wicklow's extreme age.

27,830 After Oklahoma Homes.

Washington, July 15—Telegrams received by the interior department today from Assistant Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, who is at El Reno, supervising the arrangements for opening the lands, report the total registration Saturday as 27,830, at both El Reno and Post Hill. No unregistered people were at El Reno Saturday night desiring registration.

Good for the Telephone Girls.

Columbus, O., July 15—The local management of the Central Union Telephone Company today voluntarily increased the salaries of all its operators about 20 percent, and reduced the working day to nine hours. About 100 girls are affected.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements making the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cts. for insertion of six lines or less.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money to the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

REMITTING BY CHECKS OR POST OFFICE ORDERS. Subscribers who please make their remittance by check or post office order payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.

ALL LETTERS FOR THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THIS PAPER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. JOHN; AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception, names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal disclaimer of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

IT IS A WELL ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLE OF LAW THAT A MAN MUST PAY FOR WHAT HE HAS. Hence whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE. Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

WRITE NOTHING FOR WHICH YOU ARE NOT PREPARED TO BE HELD PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: Wm. Somerville.

W. A. Ferris.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B. JULY 17, 1901.

OUR BEST PROVINCIAL ASSETS.

Quebec last year received \$1,463,000 from her lands and forests, as compared with \$1,200,500 in the year preceding. This result places that province ahead of Ontario, which has not in any year received from a similar source more than \$1,447,000. We are not concerned here with the amount of the proceeds realized here as to which of its public lands; but we are reminded by the comparison just drawn that in the forests of New Brunswick resides our chief provincial asset. These other provinces get a higher stumpage than we do, and, in that connection, two things are suggested: First, the importance of conserving what we have so as to maintain it as a source of revenue; and second, the possibility in proper time of bringing the earning power of our forests up to the Quebec and Ontario standard. These are matters which we know are receiving the attention of, and with them the problems involved may be safely left for solution.

MARLOTS OR PATRIOTS.

The Canadian ministers in London have been evidently looking after the interests of this country. A Philadelphia paper denounces them as marlots because they "are credited with making any agreement on the part of the British government to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without first obtaining for Canada some consideration of its claim to a part of Alaska."

We fancy their efforts in this direction will be encouraged by every Canadian, no matter what may be his political leanings. Our American cousin can scarcely expect the Canadian ministers to sit idly by while the United States is seeking the abrogation of a treaty, the continued existence of which makes impossible the great Nicaragua water-way between the Atlantic and Pacific states of the union. No better time could be taken to press home the settlement of the much vexed Alaska boundary dispute.

The Toronto Mail and Empire, the leading Conservative organ in Canada, puts the whole matter in very few words. As we are not often able to quote that paper, do so on this important question. The Mail and Empire says:

"If the Canadian ministers are doing this they will have the support of their country. Canada claims that the Alaskan line leaves Skagway, and in fact the head waters of the Lynn canal, within Canadian territory. Our neighbors claim that the line takes a curve around the Lynn canal, and thus includes Skagway within Alaska. The point is: one for arbitration—just such arbitration as was involved in the case of the Venezuela boundary dispute. But Washington, which insisted upon arbitration for Venezuela, resists arbitration in a case concerning itself. It

has two rules of conduct—arbitration where British interests may possibly suffer and no arbitration where United States claims are concerned. If the United States voluntarily give up her rights in the case of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty?"

WRANGLING PROHIBITIONISTS.

"Lack of harmony" is the significant way in which the Toronto papers refer to the convention of the Dominion Alliance, and the reason for this is seen on reading the published reports. The Dominion Alliance this year, as in all previous years, is made up of Grit prohibitionists and Tory prohibitionists. Each side accuses the other. The Tories accuse the Grits of being too ready to defend the government, and the Grits accuse the Tories of designing to use the alliance as a means of gaining a party advantage.

Each side claims to be the only legitimate prohibition party, and in that spirit they sat during the convention, openly warring against each other.

Then, there seems to have been another cause of trouble, which the Toronto Mail and Empire speaks of in these terms: "The great difficulty which the alliance has to contend with in its fight against the 'Demon Drink' seems to be that almost every member has a private and special method of his own for throttling it." This would rather indicate that any unity of purpose which prevailed applied more to the end than the means of attaining it. A parallel case would be that of a dozen doctors called in to heal a child of smallpox. They all agree as to the disease, and the need of a cure; but while one says "cut off arms and legs," another says "you must pack him in ice," and a third shouts, "no; you must apply a hot poultice."

The conflict of opinion appears to have reached an acute stage over the report of the electoral committee. That report declared that nothing short of total prohibition would be accepted as a settlement of the liquor question, and that only such candidates should be endorsed who pledged themselves to work for the suppression of the traffic. It was urged that a convention of prohibitionists be held in every constituency for the purpose of securing the nomination and election of a prohibition candidate. This declaration drew out a considerable hostile criticism. It was said by some of the speakers that it was useless to go on passing such resolutions year after year, while temperance people continued to support their respective party candidates, without regard to prohibition.

At this juncture Hon. S. C. Biggs, who will be remembered as former counsel for Mr. Cook, who figured during the recent Senate inquiry, said something about cut and dried resolutions being sprung on the convention, to which the secretary of the electoral committee retorted that "the honorable gentleman measured matters by the political caucuses he was in the habit of attending." This incident had no sooner been got over when a somewhat acrimonious discussion ensued over the proposition to have a paid organizer and a campaign fund. Mr. A. R. Hazard suggested that the work of propaganda be left to the churches and kindred societies; but his judgment seems to have been superseded, and the motion to have a paid organizer went through.

Apart from these phases of the meeting, it is clear from a reading of the various newspaper reports that a good deal of complaint was expressed against the action of the government with respect to the plebiscite. This criticism was particularly characteristic of the president's address, and there was also considerable fault found with the administration of Ontario license system. The gravest charge was made by the president, who declared that members of the dominion government had gone through the province of Quebec, stigmatizing prohibition as a Protestant measure, and telling the people that mass could not be observed if this law were passed. Not having heard of this charge before, we trust the names of the ministers referred to will be given.

PROMISE EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

One of the famous financiers of modern times is reported to have advised his boy on entering business to "make money honestly if you can, but make money." The Liberal Conservative party in Nova Scotia has adopted the same principle as applied to winning the next local elections, if the platform adopted at the recent party convention be any guarantee of their purpose. With a disintegrated local party, the Conservative leaders in the neighboring province have apparently determined to win the general elections for the Nova Scotia House of Assembly if promises will win them. Promises by the score we were about to say, but we must be exact in such a matter and the number is fourteen. However, those fourteen pledges cover the whole ground of politics, and every trouble in or out of reform. Our Conservative friends are very spendthrifts in promises, and if reforms were as easily accomplished as promises are given by the party out of power, model republics would be the order of the day.

THE THING THAT IMPRESSES ONE MOST forcibly about the promises contained in this "cure all" platform adopted by the Nova Scotia Conservatives is the glittering generosity of it all. Take the first pledge: "We pledge ourselves to use every effort * * * to prevent corrupt acts at elections." We are not hopelessly pessimistic, we trust, but we would like to know how many men Canada is going to send. We do not know;

promised to abstain from corrupt election acts. And it is a safe conclusion that they would be watching. Why, in the very next pledge the convention proceeds to bribe the electorate by promising "that the sum of \$700,000 recently awarded this province as a refund of subsidies towards railways taken over by the federal government should be placed to the credit of the municipal councils to be employed in the permanent improvement of the public highways." And it would be an effective bribe, too, if anyone were simple enough to believe that they would carry it into effect; but at the cost of their honesty we prefer to give the Nova Scotia Conservatives credit for more intelligence than to believe that they would so foolishly dissipate so great a sum. And that is not the only bribe offered, for if the framers of the convention pledges attach to every man is to have a railway to his back door, with branch lines covering the farm yard. The miners are to be given large grants from the public revenue to their relief societies, substantial encouragement is to be accorded the agriculturalist, financial assistance given to manual training, technical, mining and agricultural education, and health sanatoria established throughout the province. It is, in fact, hard to promise them what they have.

They have not promised to shun the evil example of their Tory predecessors in provincial or federal office. They have not promised to give as honest, clean and progressive government as their political opponents have done. They have evidently forgotten that the people of Nova Scotia naturally compare their past record as a party with the record made by the Fiddling and Murray governments, much to the advantage of the latter. They might have saved time by promising not to promise anything. The Liberal-Conservative party in Nova Scotia is not likely to be in a position to carry out a single promise. That may have been the safeguard which prompted them to promise everything in sight.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DISCRIMINATION

Prof. S. J. McLean, who has been appointed by the dominion to investigate the railway transportation charges in Canada, met a committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto last week, and heard their views on the question. The report of Secretary Russell, which was prepared rather hurriedly, set forth the complaints of the business men generally.

The report claims that the railways discriminate against Canadian manufacturers and farmers in favor of outside shippers and manufacturers. In support of these statements the report contains an interesting table comparing the rates from Liverpool to Winnipeg and Vancouver and from Toronto to these points. The following is the table:

Table with 4 columns: Liverpool to Winnipeg, Liverpool to Vancouver, Toronto to Winnipeg, Toronto to Vancouver. Rows include Calico, cambrics, etc., Cotton clothing, Dry goods, etc.

The Hon. J. G. Jenkins, who has succeeded the Hon. F. W. Holder as premier of South Australia, was born in Queensland, Australia. He arrived in 1881. After traveling in the United States and Canada for six years, he decided to go to Australia. He arrived in Melbourne in April, 1878, and shortly afterwards came before the public as a prominent member of the Literary Society of Victoria. In December, 1888, he entered the Unley Corporation as councillor for Unley Ward, and after serving for two years was elected chief magistrate. He was again elected in December, 1888, he entered the Unley Corporation as councillor for the East Adelaide by-election, but was returned to the house of assembly in the following year as one of the representatives of the Unley ward. He made his influence felt in the house, and in January, 1892, succeeded the Hon. W. B. Rowntree as commissioner of public works in the Kingsford government. When the Kingsford government came into power in 1893, Mr. Jenkins was appointed government whip, and in the following year was taken into the cabinet as commissioner of public works. He remained in office until December 8, 1899, he has held office as chief secretary in the Holder government. Mr. Jenkins has been a popular minister, and has on several occasions successfully added the position of acting premier during Mr. Holder's absence from the state.

A Conviction in Providence, R. I., Against Man Selling for Montreal House.

Providence, July 14.—A jury in the common pleas this afternoon convicted Joseph Letourneau of selling bogus pills of a certain drug business in Montreal.

There is no competition.

It has been announced in a purely unofficial way that Australia will send a contingent of 1,000 men to take part in the ceremonies connected with the coronation of King Edward VII. This may be more rumor, as one thousand men would seem to be an unnecessarily large number, and it will probably so transpire. It has, however, provoked a general demand from the Tory press to know how many men Canada is going to send. We do not know;

but we sincerely trust there will be nothing having the appearance of competition in this matter. If it is thought advisable to do so, Canada will undoubtedly send a respectable representation of mounted and unmounted men; but in doing so the number chosen should not be dependent upon how many or how few are sent from Australia. Loyalty is not tested by any such standard, and we could not without making ourselves ridiculous be guided by any thing which our sister colonies may do.

Prominent People.

The Municipal council of Havana has passed a vote of thanks to Captain James Young, captain of the port, for his recent display of promptitude and resolution in saving lives threatened by the overboiling of the Alameda boiler.

The late Baron Fitzgerald enjoyed the distinction of having served twenty years on the bench without once imposing a capital sentence. This record is eclipsed, however, by that of Lord Morris, who was a judge for twenty-two years without sending any one to the gallows.

The Earl of Erroll, who succeeds to the Knighthood of the shire, left vacant by the death of Lord Bute, is the nineteenth possessor of one of the most distinguished titles in Scotland. He is also the twenty-third holder of the office of Lord High Constable of Scotland.

M. de Bloch, member of the Russian imperial council of state, and of the War impossible; and the man who is said to have suggested the peace conference to the czar, has been lecturing recently in London on the subject of "Five modern conditions. M. de Bloch began his lecture as a peddler. He is a nobleman and a millionaire.

Right Rev. J. E. Hine, the new Bishop of Zambar, was elected at University College, London, in 1881, and was made Bishop of Zambar in 1882. He is now in charge of the mission at Lakona, Nyasa. A little later he was appointed to be the head priest at Christ Church, London, where he remained five years ago. Dr. Hine was consecrated Bishop of Lakona; and on the occasion of the second day of the conference, Dr. Richard, Bishop Hine accepted the vacancy.

The Duchess of Albany, whom it is reported Lord Rosebery is about to marry, is the widow of Prince Leopold, the fourth son of the late Queen Victoria. The late Duke was born April 7, 1853, and died July 26, 1881, leaving a widow, the Duchess of Albany, who was born on April 27, 1882, Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont, fourth daughter of H. S. H. the late reigning Prince George Viktor, G. C. B., and sister of the dowager Queen Emma of the Netherlands. Queen Victoria's mother, The Duchess of Albany, was born Feb. 17, 1881, and died July 17, 1881, succeeded at his birth to the title of Duke of Albany, and on the death of the Duke of Edinburgh, who was the Duke of Cambridge's only son, the latter title also devolved upon him by the courtesy of the Duke of Connaught, whose claim was superior.

Lord Lovat, who, with the second contingent of "Lovat's Corps," went back to the front the other day as quietly and unobtrusively as he came home, and who only notified his brief stay by the brief and masterly little speech he made in the lords upon certain features of the war and the service in Quebec, and Cameron Highlanders, the old 78th, and went from the late General to captain mounted infantry in South Africa. He is now in the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of the old creation, which, coming to an end when Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, was decolated, April 9, 1747, and his remains were buried in the Scotch parages were forfeited in the "Forty-Five," and of these three have been restored—the Marquis of Lovat, the Viscount of Strathmore, and the Earl of Wemyss. The empire has been the worse therefore.

The captain of Lovat's Corps is one of the noblemen who, in 1881, spoke by the card, owned over 100,000 acres in the United Kingdom. He stood then tenth in order of acreage and 23rd in order of income.

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How to identify Blondin.

Boston, July 15.—The state police have discovered that Blondin, the alleged wife murderer, has tattooed on his left arm a full rigged schooner. His old fellow workmen along the St. Lawrence have been interviewed. All who come in close contact with him and discovered the foreman when the time for "washing up" came positively state that the schooner is indelibly impressed on the arm.

Negroes Hang Another.

Montgomery, Ala., July 15.—A mob of negroes at Courtland today hanged Alex Herman, negro, who was charged with killing Sallie Towles.

Special Offer for This Week.

Reduction of prices in our custom tailoring department is most unusual.

In order to keep all the forces busy we're willing to make some liberal reductions in prices of made-to-measure clothes.

The fabrics are of the kinds and patterns that have taken best with good dressers, and the making is first class in all details.

These reductions will induce you to help us keep our forces busy.

Your choice from a collection of suitings, former prices of which were \$20, \$21, \$22. Special price \$15.00.

It's a Good Time to Buy Men's Clothing.

The suits offered you in this "overproduction" stock sale are in the same weights and colors that will be worn this fall, and right up to the middle of November. The vital point, however—the one that you should consider is this: Can I buy a suit for fall at present prices if I wait? Indeed you cannot.

And that's why we say it's a good time to buy when we offer such prices as these:

Table with 4 columns: Men's Suits, Men's Trousers, Men's Overcoats, Boys' 3-Piece Suits. Values range from \$3.85 to \$10.00.

Men's Suits at \$3.85, Value \$6.00. Men's Trousers at \$1.00, Value \$1.50.

Men's Suits at \$4.35, Value \$6.50. Men's Trousers at \$1.35, Value \$2.00.

Men's Suits at \$4.90, Value \$8.00. Men's Trousers at \$1.85, Value \$3.00.

Men's Suits at \$7.00, Value \$12.00. Men's Trousers at \$2.00, Value \$3.50.

Men's Suits at \$3.00, Value \$12.00. Men's Overcoats at \$6.75, Value \$10.00.

Men's Suits at \$10.00, Value \$14.50. Men's Trousers at \$7.35, Value \$12.00.

Men's Trousers at \$.75, Value \$1.25. Boys' 3-Piece Suits at \$3.00, Value \$4.50.

GREATER OAK HALL.

King Street, Corner Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

THE KING'S OWN PRIZE AT BISLEY.

CELEBRATING THE FALL OF THE BASTILLE.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN LONDON.

Most Interesting Match Shot Yesterday—Canadian Scores.

France's National Fete Day—Coquetin and Bernhardt in L'Aiglon.

Situation Described as Bad, While Outlook is Very Depressing.

Toronto, July 15.—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from Bisley camp says: "The competition for 'His Majesty,' the King's Prize" began today amidst auspicious circumstances. This is the greatest event at Bisley and around it centers the interest of rifle men all over the old country.

Paris, July 14.—Telegrams from all parts of France show that the national fete day, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, was celebrated everywhere throughout the country with much enthusiasm and without disorders. There were reviews at all military and naval stations, followed by illuminations, fireworks and balls in the evening.

The Parisians participated with their customary zest. Wreaths were placed on the Strasbourg monument, in the place De La Concorde, by various deputations, although the police removed those of the Socialists which were inscribed: "To the fatherland's victims." The police also dispersed a delegation of the League of Patriots who were cheering for Paul Deschamps as they placed wreaths in his name upon the pedestal. A pro-Bourgeois demonstration by students was stopped by the police.

President Loubet, while driving to the Longchamp race course to witness the review, was cheered all along the route. In the presidential tribune with him were the members of the cabinet and the ambassadors. General Porter, the United States ambassador, was the most conspicuous figure against the many brilliant uniforms on the stand.

Free performances were given in the subsidized theatres. M. Coquetin and Mme. Bernhardt came specially from London to give a free performance in the latter's theatre of L'Aiglon. It was the first time they had appeared in this play or had been seen on the stage here together since both left the Comedie Francaise. An enormous crowd gathered early in the morning and many sold the places secured near the doors to late comers, some getting as much as 40 francs. The performance was a great success. M. Coquetin and Mme. Bernhardt being unanimously cheered. Before the doors were opened a crowd of 500 forced an entrance but the police cleared the house.

Count De Longueville, formerly attached to the diplomatic service, died suddenly of heart disease in the diplomatic stand during the review.

NEW TRIAL FOR MRS. BOTKEN.

Accused of Murdering With Poisoned Candy—New Points Raised by Counsel.

San Francisco, July 14.—The attorneys of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, who has been granted a new trial on the charge of murdering Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Delaware, are prepared to carry her case to the United States supreme court. Two new points on the question of jurisdiction will be raised; first that the sending of a box of poisoned candy through the mails which caused the death of Mrs. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Deane, was not a crime in this state; secondly that the constitution of the United States prohibits the trial of an accused person except in the state where the crime was actually committed.

CITY AGAINST COUNTRY.

London, July 13.—Mr. John W. Bookwater, of Ohio, who sailed for the United States on the Hamburg-American line steamer Columbia yesterday, spent a few days in London this week after a 2,000 mile bicycle trip through southern Europe, during which he traversed Italy almost from end to end and crossed the Apennines, went over the St. Gothard range and wheeled over the mountainous roads of Switzerland. Mr. Bookwater spent the greater part of his time living among and closely studying the peasantry, and he is thoroughly convinced that a crisis is imminent between the urban and rural populations of the world. In the race in the price of grain he sees the beginning of a struggle of the agricultural element against the concentration of capital in cities. This movement, he believes, will commence in America, where he declares, the economic conditions are inferior to those of Germany and France, especially the latter, which he maintains is the soundest country in the world, owing to the distribution of wealth between the agrarian and metropolitan classes.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORK.

ness by W. S. Tompkins, Government Commissioner, on the Subject. HELPING AGRICULTURE.

The System Under Which the Government is Bettering the Conditions in This Province—A Fine System of Education on the Farm.

Following is an extract from an address delivered by W. S. Tompkins, Government Commissioner, at Bathurst, Gloucester, July 10.

You are aware there has been a change in the agriculture of New Brunswick. This change has been deemed desirable by the government of our country in order to meet the changed conditions of agriculture in this province. The time to be properly appreciated by the farmers, must be understood. Agriculture has changed. A few years ago a man with ordinary intelligence could farm and make a measure of success. Our farms possessed plant food in abundance, our markets did not discriminate in their purchases, the non-producers were not as fastidious in taste as they are today. The product of the soil was largely consumed at home. The demands on our purse were different. What we considered as luxuries and beyond our reach a few years ago are today the necessities of life. The demands of society are greater and of a more pronounced character today. In short, we are faced to face with problems that nothing but intelligence can solve.

To meet these changed conditions and to meet the needs of this province in the way of improving their education, the government has inaugurated a new system of agriculture in this province. Ontario led itself a powerful agency or factor in the agricultural education and in the way of a more profitable system of farming. Very much can be learned from the experience of practical men in farm operation both in producing and in marketing farm products.

We have very substantial evidence of the good accomplished by the system in the dairy industry of Canada. We notice by the history of the bacon industry, that the supplying England with 80 per cent of the cheese imported in that country. See what farmers' institutes have done for the province of Ontario in the bacon industry. Only a few years ago the farmers of that province were producing a quality of pork that met a very limited demand. By a discussion of agricultural interests in the farmers' institutes and looking over the possibilities of market they learned that England did not want fat pork such as they were producing, but she purchased about \$600,000 worth of bacon or hams. They also learned in order to produce this bacon as prized by the English consumer a different method had to be followed and a different system of feeding practiced. They discussed this possible source of revenue in their own farms and large packing houses to study.

This work was so effective that the farmers of New Brunswick have calculated as an important asset in our farm revenues. Institute meetings were held, instructors were sent out by the department of agriculture and education to be directed by the government. A million dollars worth of bacon. This amount of money distributed among the farm population of that province relieved many farmers from financial embarrassment.

Let us notice what this work has done for New Brunswick. Only a few years ago the dairy industry of New Brunswick was calculated as an unimportant asset in our farm revenues. Institute meetings were held, instructors were sent out by the department of agriculture and education to be directed by the government. A million dollars worth of bacon. This amount of money distributed among the farm population of that province relieved many farmers from financial embarrassment.

The natural facilities of our country, so favorable for the production of all kinds of farm produce, and the excellent quality of our soil, has attracted the attention of the farmers of the old country who crowded in the congested conditions of their farm population and who are seeking opportunities to emigrate to a country that will offer satisfactory conditions. This is the result of our institute work in this province but it has had a tendency to encourage our young men and young women to stay on the farm and enjoy the unrestricted freedom of our institutions and participate in the development of one of the finest agricultural countries God has blessed on this globe.

Now, we might take up specifically some of the advantages that will accrue to the farmer from a live and active institute. We will be induced to know more of our business, study it more, think of it more, talk it more; we will learn that in many of our soils considered worth that in many other soils considered worthless. We will be induced to know more of our business, study it more, think of it more, talk it more; we will learn that in many of our soils considered worth that in many other soils considered worthless.

great probability of failure in knowing too little. It has been a serious matter for consideration by the department of agriculture to know by what system they can best assist the farmers of our country, reaching the masses and making their effort universal in its benefits, so they have decided to bring this gospel of better farm practices to every farm section of our country. In your minister of agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Harris, you have an active, strong man hopeful in his desire and anticipation of making our province prosper along lines of agriculture.

TRURO NEWS OF INTEREST.

An Engineering Feat of Some Magnitude—The Town and Railway Water Supply.

Truro, N. S., July 15.—The people of Truro harbor were startled Wednesday afternoon by the arrival of a steamer, the Quoddy, being towed in. The boiler had burst, scuttling the fireman to death. An inquest was held by Dr. McMillan, of the body of the deceased was buried at Port Dalrymple.

Shad are reported scarce in the Obedicut Bay. A number of boats have been used this week, but the largest catch is said to have been six to a boat; most got only one or two fish each.

The old dilapidated bridge over the Quoddy River is being replaced by a new one. This bridge has been unsafe for some time.

G. R. Smith, of Acadia Mines, has gone quite largely into real estate at Sydney. He has built two stores at a cost of \$10,000, and has three cottages under way. These five buildings will bring rentals of \$8,000 a year. They will be occupied by December 1.

John Fielding, foreman of streets, had an encounter with a mad dog a few days ago. The dog was running about the field and secured a gun. In the excitement he exploded both barrels of the gun at once. The dog was killed and Mr. Fielding's collar bone broken.

The District Division, Sons of Temperance, met at Brookfield Tuesday. G. E. Gourley, M. P., was one of the public speakers. Several additions and improvements are to be made at once to St. John's Episcopal church, the cost to be something over \$4,000.

St. John's Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was visited at Palace Hall Thursday by Pythians from Halifax. A large number of the work of the craft was demonstrated by conferring degrees and then a most enjoyable entertainment was given, accompanied by refreshments.

Waldo E. Lyon, of Leominster, Mass., has been in Truro, N. S., since he landed. He is a wanderer. He performs tricks more difficult than ever performed in the maritime provinces on stages, in the rough and in the open air. He is well known to the crowd that gather. He collects about \$25 a day.

The Richardson gold mines at Isaac's Harbor are turning out well. A new 100-horse power derrick is being added to the plant.

Though little can be seen yet, good progress is being made with the construction of the railway bridge across the St. Lawrence. There are three spans of iron work to be put in. These are all being built on scows, and, when completed, will be hoisted into position so that when the tide lowers they will settle away, leaving the whole superstructure of the bridge in position. This is a very interesting piece of work, as well as an excellent and somewhat dangerous. It will likely be near the end of this month when it will be performed, and an excursion is being planned to take crowds from Truro to witness the feat.

Captain Jock Douglas, of the barque Leeward, now nearly 200 days out, has been given up. Captain Douglas's brother, Captain Day, of the barque Leeward, is in Nova Scotia with his family at Liscomb. He parted from his brother at Manila two weeks before the last Hong Kong on his way home, expecting that he had many narrow escapes. One time when in charge of the St. John barque Petrel, his little son fell overboard. The captain rescued the boy and his mother, but the barque before he was rescued. When picked up the captain was swimming with his dead boy in his arms. Captain Day's vessel is now at West Bay heading due north for the coast of England.

Edward Pentz, of Mount Uniacke, evidently holds the record for growing large strawberries. He has picked 200 lbs. of fruit in a week, measured 23 inches in circumference.

The Free Masons of Grand Village and Acadia Mines held an excursion on the coast at the shore of the Cobequid this week. A large number attended. A pleasant day and excellent amusements made all have an enjoyable time.

The circus that has been doing Nova Scotia was driven out of Truro by the still licecase against it.

The agriculturalists in this vicinity are going more largely than heretofore into fruit raising. One farmer at Gay's River grew two tons of raspberries last year.

Strawberry pickers have been advertised for. One cent a box is the pay; 50 to 100 boxes a day is considered good work.

Every citizen of Truro, today, is proud of his town. Despite the fact that the sewerage system is in course of construction and the streets somewhat disfigured, Truro is now the prettiest town without exception in the maritime provinces. Her shade trees are in fullest foliage, the well kept lawns are looking their best, and the fine, well-painted houses setting well back from the streets are a picture for example. Victoria Park is in fine shape.

The proposed Town Association branch, if established here, will have no inducement to visit this town once, and they will come again and again.

July 15.—A large number of people from the railway department in reference to water supply. The railway has been deprived of the use of town water ever since it was turned off by the town last fall, because the department has not yet paid \$2,000 a year for the service. It is now proposed to go into the matter fully and settle the whole question if possible.

SURE CURE FOR SEA SICKNESS, NAUSEA.

Maladies of this type yield instantly to Nelson's Nervine. If you suffer periodically from these complaints, just keep Nervine at hand. A few drops in sweetened water gives relief, and in the course of half an hour the cure is complete. A large 25 cent bottle of Nervine in the house will save doctor bills and a vast amount of suffering every year.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrival. Friday, July 12. Star 28, Croix, 1064, Pike, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mate and pass.

Sat. 13. Bign Oulooon, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Sun. 14. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Mon. 15. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Tue. 16. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Wed. 17. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Thu. 18. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Fri. 19. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Sat. 20. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Sun. 21. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Mon. 22. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Tue. 23. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Wed. 24. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Thu. 25. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Fri. 26. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Sat. 27. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Sun. 28. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Mon. 29. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Tue. 30. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Wed. 31. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Thu. 1. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Fri. 2. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Sat. 3. S. J. Adams, 773, Adams, from Perth Amboy, N. J. S. J. Adams, mate.

Demerara, Windward Islands and Bermuda; Lonsdale, from Montreal; 84-Star Ocean, from Bermuda, Windward Islands and Demerara; Bona, from Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica.

Chatham, June 15—Arrd, schr Arthur M. Gibson, from Charlottetown.

Old-Barque Kalia, from Queenstown, Point St. Charles, July 12—Sd, bkg Alborga, Johanneesen, for Cardiff.

Hillsboro, July 12—Arrd, schr Elwood Barton, from Dorchester; Spartan, Alton, from Boston; schr Wellfleet, from Boston.

BRITISH PORTS. Plymouth, July 10—Sd, barque Kathleen, Davies, from Froy Dennis, for Liverpool.

Barques, June 15—Arrd, schr James W. Marchison, from Gaspe.

Sd, 274—Barque South, McDonald, for Quebec; Wines, Card, for Yarmouth; schr Charles, Taylor, for Montreal; 25th, schr Herbert H. Conner, for Porto Rico.

Barque, July 11—Arrd, barque Bertha, from Chatham, N. B.

Barque, July 12—Arrd, barque Charles Bal, from Chatham, N. B.

Barque, July 13—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Barque, July 14—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Barque, July 15—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Barque, July 16—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Barque, July 17—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Barque, July 18—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Barque, July 19—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Barque, July 20—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Barque, July 21—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Barque, July 22—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

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Barque, July 24—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Barque, July 25—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Barque, July 26—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Barque, July 27—Arrd, barque Basco, from Liverpool, for Yarmouth.

Frank W. from Boston to load for St. John; Copied from Weymouth, N. S.

84-Star Arroyo, for London; tug Springfield, for Parrabro, N. S.

Bath, Me., July 14—Sd, schr Oliver S. Barrett, for Hillsboro, N. S.

Boston, July 16—Arrd, stmr Halifax, from Charlottetown via Havrebury and Halifax; Prince George, from Yarmouth, N. S.; barque J. H. Bowers, from Rosario; schr Veita, from St. John's, N. S.; Maud Carter, from Douglasstown, P. Q.; Maple Leaf, from Malouville, N. S.; Temperance Bell, from St. John.

84-Star Stars of Maine, for St. John; Michigan, for Liverpool; Boston, for Yarmouth; St. Croix, for St. John.

MacLach, Me., July 15—Arrd, schr J. A. Webster, from Eastport, for Southwest Harbor.

84-Star Anna G. Cole, from Parrabro, for Buxport.

Buenos Ayres, June 6—Sd, barque Westmoreland, for Boston.

New London, Conn., July 15—Arrd, schr Julia & Maria, Westport, N. S.; schr Julia & Maria, Westport, N. S.; schr Julia & Maria, Westport, N. S.

Providence, July 15—Arrd, 14th, schr Laura E. Hall, from Parrabro, N. S.; Victoria, from Parrabro, N. S.; schr Victoria, from Parrabro, N. S.

Vinoyard Haven, July 15—Arrd, schr Victoria, from Parrabro, N. S.; schr Victoria, from Parrabro, N. S.

Port Jervis, July 15—Arrd, schr Victoria, from Parrabro, N. S.; schr Victoria, from Parrabro, N. S.

Berkeley, July 15—Arrd, schr Victoria, from Parrabro, N. S.; schr Victoria, from Parrabro, N. S.

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THE BEULAH CLOSING.

Sunday Night's Meeting the Greatest Ever Held by the Alliance.

Beulah Camp, July 15.—Notwithstanding the exceedingly hot weather yesterday a large number from the surrounding country came to the services on Sunday and the tabernacle was well filled at all the services. The singing was particularly good. Rev. A. B. Riggs preached in the morning. Dr. Briggs in the afternoon and in the evening. The services were most attentive. Rev. A. B. Riggs preached in the morning. Dr. Briggs in the afternoon and in the evening. The services were most attentive.

At the close of the evening sermon the altar was filled and a large number got help and went back to their seats praising God. Financially and spiritually it was the most successful camp meeting ever held at Beulah. The meetings continue all this week every night at 8 o'clock and over the Sabbath. Rev. J. H. Coy, by his preaching, has been a most convincing agent in the presence of a large number of witnesses.

A great company gathered at the wharf this morning at an early hour to give the evangelists from the States a hearty send-off. It was a most impressive sight as the steamers left the wharf to witness the handkerchief waving and bear the singing of choruses from the people on shore, responded to by those on the steamers.

Thus ends the closing meetings at Beulah for 1901. The spiritual benefit of these services will be felt no doubt throughout the coming year.

Albert County News.

Hopewell Hill, July 14.—The glorious day that was appointed, celebrated by the Albert county Orangemen on Friday at Harvey, some 200 members of the fraternity being in attendance. The march took place at 2 p. m. County Master Ira Copp, of Waterside, represented King William and Richard Price, of Hillsboro, made an ideal master of ceremonies. The procession was led by the Minto Co. net band.

S. J. Sturatt, who has been visiting his parents at this place, left yesterday for his home in New York. Capt. R. C. Bacon, of Moncton, was in the village this week. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Howe Dunsen, of Fredericton, are visiting friends at the shiretown.

Mrs. Gove and Miss Agnes Milton, of Lynn, Mass., came yesterday to visit relatives at Curryville. Miss Alfreda Smith, of Haverhill, Mass., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Chesley Smith, at this place.

Miss Ada Russell, of Moncton, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Paul C. Robinson and child, of St. John, are visiting Mr. Robinson's parents at this place.

Master Bill Lockhart, son of Oscar Lockhart, of Lynn, Mass., is visiting here.

Prof. L. Q. Stockton gave an entertainment in the hall here last evening, consisting of musical selections on various instruments, trick playing and phonograph selections.

CORN TEMPER.

Just as trying to the nerves as temper excited by other causes. Haven't you heard of Putnam's Patent Corn Extractor? Cure quickly and painlessly; others pain; make them swear; the ladies complain. Not so with Putnam's. All druggists sell Putnam's, or it can be sent by N. C. Putnam & Co., Kingston, Ont., on receipt in Canada or United States, on receipt 25 cents.

MARRIAGES.

LOWRISON-CARTER.—At St. Mark's church, Mount Whiting, July 10, by Rev. Clarence G. Schreyer, N. S. Lowrison, of Westport, and Mrs. Carter, both of Westport.

DEATHS.

WARLOCK.—At his residence, 57 Sewell street, on the 12th inst., D. O. L. Warlock, aged 82 years.

MONDRIAN.—In Jamaica Plain, July 10, Esther A. wife of Edward G. Mondrian, 43 years, one month and nine days.

RITTER.—In this city, on the 12th inst., Roland, infant twin of Thomas and Ethel Ritter, aged one month.

HAYES.—In this city, on the 12th inst., Mary E., eldest daughter of Elizabeth and the late Daniel Hayes.

TRAVIS.—In this city, on the 12th inst., Elizabeth, widow of the late Hugh J. Travis, and daughter of the late Robert Robertson, in the 72nd year of her age.

HILL.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Mary Hill, daughter of the late John Hill, in the 40th year of her age.

GAMBLIN.—At Sussex, July 14th, Duncan C. Gamblin, leaving a wife and four children.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 28, 1885, says: "I should prefer to take abroad with me, as a substitute for my own medicine, the CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. A liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1s. 2d. 1s. 8d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, LONDON, W. C.

In Store and Arriving: Hams and Bacon.

Flour, Meal, Molasses, Feeding Flour, Feed, Oats, etc.

JAMES COLLINS, 208 and 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Dr. J. H. Ryan, Late Specialist in New York, Ear and Throat Hospital, Accuracy in Fitting Glasses. High-grade Spectacles.

FAMILY KNITTING. Simple, Cheap, and Durable. Write for particulars, Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ontario.

PRICE \$8.00. BONE GRINDERS, PORTABLE FORGES, DRILLING MACHINES, FANS, ETC., MADE BY THE JOSEPH THOMPSON MACHINE WORKS, 48-58, Smythe Street, St. John, N. B.

HOME WORK. Any person capable of doing a whole or spare time needlework. We furnish Knitting Machines on all plans and support our workers with the latest patterns, paid to be made into socks, and returned to us for pay. Distance no hindrance. Write for particulars. Address: H. G. Co., Toronto, Canada.

WANTED. Agents—Our Memorial Edition—Life and Times of Queen Victoria, is now ready and will be found a complete history of the whole story of Her Majesty's life from the cradle to the grave. It also includes a record of the King's Life and Reign. Bound in 10 volumes, 100 pages, fully illustrated with superior half-tone engravings, printed in steel-plate, blank on line colored paper, among which are the Federal Procession and Burial of the Queen. Bound in 10 volumes, 100 pages, fully illustrated with superior half-tone engravings, printed in steel-plate, blank on line colored paper, among which are the Federal Procession and Burial of the Queen. Write at once for full particulars. Address R. A. H. MORROW, 59 Garden Street, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—Second or third-class teacher for coming term, for district No. 12 Parish of Perth, Victoria county. Apply, stating lowest salary, to Asahel Adams, Gladwin, Victoria county, N. B.

WANTED—Second-class Female Teacher to take charge of school on commencement of school term, in Victoria county. Apply, stating salary, to Hainford Lovell, Gladwin, Victoria county, N. B.

WANTED—Second-class Female Teacher for coming term, for district No. 2, North Parish of Perth, Victoria county. District rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to Enoch Lewis, J. Tobique, Victoria county, N. B.

WANTED—carriage to do waiting for as at home. We furnish extra and machine; good easy work; we pay \$10 per hundred for bicycle hose, and other work according to the nature of the work. Write for particulars. Address: H. G. Co., Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—Two lots of intervals land with grass, opposite Upper Gagetown; one lot 25 rods in width; the other 12 rods, running back to what is known as the Thoroughfare. Part of the money may remain on mortgage. Address H. H. Peck, solicitor, St. John.

FOR SALE—Fifty copies sacred Cantata "David the Shepherd Boy," in first class condition; will be sold at low price. In price. This cantata was recently rendered in this city with great success, and is highly recommended for singing in church societies. Apply to S. A. McDougall, care this office.

FOR SALE—The Hotel "Imperial" situated on Front Street, St. John, N. B. The hotel is a large and comfortable building, with 100 rooms, and is well equipped for the reception of guests. Write for particulars to James G. Harvey, Jr., St. Stephen, N. B.

FOR SALE—Mortgage of \$10,000, 5 H. P. new, 2 1/2 H. P. Stationary, 1 1/2 H. P. Steam Boiler (up right), 1 Engine Lath 10 in. by 4 ft., 1 end Platform Scale, 3 tons capacity, second hand. We carry in stock Bone Grinders, Portable Forges, etc. Write for particulars to S. A. MURRAY, 48-58 Smythe St., St. John, N. B. Telephone 98.

NOTICE. A number of Agricultural Laborers are expected to arrive from England during the next few weeks. Farmers who require labor are invited to make application to the N. B. Government Emigration Bureau, 61 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B. S. A. MURRAY, Immigration Agent.

FRIENDS OF TOLLIVER'S FRIEND.

By W. R. Rose.

The heavy footsteps on the stair grew louder. George Crashaw clutched the shotgun and thought very fast. He was alone in the room. The two companions of the Argosy were at the rear of the building, and too far removed for any cry to reach them. His employer had slipped away and left him to face the mob. They were coming to call the editor to account for an article that he, George Crashaw, had written. It was a scathing attack on the authorities of the mining town for the lax manner in which they administered their duties. It was a double-barrelled attack, for it scored the evil-doers as well as the officials. The gangsters and the authorities would make common cause against the Argosy. It was true that Editor Jim Briggs had inspired the article, but he, George Crashaw, would not deny the authorship, no matter what might come of it. Nor did he care particularly what might come. He had listened almost passively when Jim rushed in and stammered that Buck Ransom and a half-dozen of his cronies were coming up the street.

"They're bound for this very room, too!" cried Jim. "Will you cut stick, or will you stand pat?" And George had answered wearily that he'd stay and see it out. And then Jim had given him a shotgun with a singularly short barrel, and told him to rest it on his knees beneath the table with the muzzle trained on the mob.

"If they make a move at you, fill their legs full of shot," said Jim. "I'm off until the thing blows over."

That was Jim's way—always waiting for something to blow over.

And all this hustled through George Crashaw's mind while the noisy footsteps climbed up the dark stairway. Did the prospect of a struggle against heavy odds worry him? Not in the least. He was very tired. His head throbed strangely. He had lost all his energy. Of course, he would do his best against these ruffians. And yet, after all, what did it matter? Was there anything in life worth fighting for if there was he hadn't found it.

The steps were almost at the door. A red flash warned his cheeks. His eyes glittered. Then he suddenly dropped the stock of the shotgun on the floor, and, letting his feet and steadied himself with one hand pressing on the table. His hands trembled. He wondered why. He knew it was not from fear.

Then the door was flung open and the redoubtable Buck Ransom stalked into the room, the doorway behind him being instantly filled with a half dozen faces and shadowy forms.

The eyes of the famous leader fastened upon the gaunt young fellow whose right arm, steadying him beside the rough table, was growing strangely limp and numb.

"Are you the party that came over the mountains last month from Deep Gulch?" the mighty Ransom asked.

"Yes," replied George Crashaw. It seemed a simple word, and yet he found it difficult to enunciate it.

"Come over the mountains a month ago from Deep Gulch and hired out with Jim Briggs?"

George nodded. That was easier than talking.

The eminent leader came a little nearer. "Your name is Crashaw," he said in solemn tones, with his forefinger advanced and emphasizing his words, "and you know lanky Jim Tolliver, didn't you?"

George nodded again. Really he couldn't stand there much longer to be shot at. Why didn't they begin?

George Crashaw, and then slowly returned to the clean young fellow.

"Who has taken care of me?" he feebly asked.

"The boys," was the answer; "Buck Ransom and the boys. All of 'em Jim Tolliver's friends. I'm the nurse—Pony Butler's name."

"Thank you," said George Crashaw, weakly.

The young fellow put a cup to his lips. He sipped a little and dozed away.

He waked, and dozed, and waked again for many hours, and slowly, very slowly, came back from the realm of shadows.

Buck Ransom and the boys dropped in to see him from time to time, but for the most part they sat in a distant corner of the room and whispered together and furtively watched the sick man and shook their heads ominously.

As his mind grew a little clearer George lived again the events of the past three years; his college life, the call to arms, the swamp of Santiago, the rice fields of Luzon. He thought of the home he had left, the fortune he had turned his back upon.

The girl—where was she? Happily married, no doubt. Did she ever think of the man whose life she had spoiled? Why should she? There was a twinge of pain through his breast.

"Pony," he called, "did I talk much in the fever?"

"Well, yes," Pony slowly admitted; "I'm inclined to say you did. Names and places—but mostly names."

One day they got him up and dressed him, and on a soft, fine morning they took him down the stairs and placed him in an invalid recliner—there had sent across the mountains for it—and Buck Ransom himself pushed the vehicle up and down the long stretch of sidewalk, the rest of the boys looking on in porphy-veiled admiration.

But George, notwithstanding the chair and all the other ruds but loving attentions lavished upon him, seemed to remain at a convalescent standstill. This worried his good friends, and they put their heads together frequently in endeavor to discover the cause of his retarded recovery. They would have sent him over the mountains to the Westgate Sanitarium, for the "air and attendance," but it was pointed out with a commendable display of local pride that the air of Wagstaff was no better than the air of Tankville, and as for the "attendance," why, surely, in point of numbers the attendance at Tankville was much superior to that of Wagstaff.

And then one evening Pony Butler had an inspiration, and conveyed it to Buck Ransom, and Dick, after conveying it to the boys, laboriously wrote a letter and mailed it and waited for an answer. It came promptly, and Buck wrote an answer, and this time the answer was a telegram. And Buck smiled when he read it.

Then one bright morning Buck told George that he was to prepare for a little journey. The committee had decided to try the effects of a change of air. So Pony Butler packed his simple belongings, and the invalid chair with George aboard was started for the railway station with Buck as engineer and Pony alongside, and the committee in full force trailing in the rear. They hadn't long to wait. It seemed but a moment or two and then with a roar the heavy train rushed upon the little station.

No Canadian can afford to miss the Pan-American exposition if he has within his power to go. This may be laid down as a settled fact in support of which numerous potent arguments can be adduced. The show itself is a reason sufficient and overpowering, as it shows the progress of American civilization in all its branches, and is in itself the culmination of the energy of the nation which makes up this western continent. So much has been written of this great exposition that it may seem, perhaps, superfluous to add to the already page impressions which it made upon one more of the fortunate ones whose eyes have feasted on its beauties. But for the benefit of the Telegraph's readers who have not been so fortunate, I propose to give my personal impressions.

As one approaches the fair grounds, the lofty domes and soaring minarets of the various national and state buildings form their own reason for the name of the Great White Fair, which has been so frequently mentioned in the Pan-American continent. So much has been written of this great exposition that it may seem, perhaps, superfluous to add to the already page impressions which it made upon one more of the fortunate ones whose eyes have feasted on its beauties. But for the benefit of the Telegraph's readers who have not been so fortunate, I propose to give my personal impressions.

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PAN-AMERICAN AS SEEN BY ST. JOHN VISITOR

A Splendid Trip Over the C. P. R.--What It Costs To Do the Fair--A Description of the Many Features.

study or attention. To everyone there is something worthy of more than passing observation.

The Canadian Buildings To Canadians, whatever may be their loyalty, the Canadian building will, however, have a special charm, for this is the home spot in a foreign land. The building itself is tastefully designed and meets the eye of all visitors. Not so grand as those erected by the United States government, the Canadian building is more individual than any and is worthy of more respect in the eyes of the Canadian exhibitor, to my notion, are the best arranged of any in the whole fair, and represent the great agricultural possibilities of the country in a way which forces a study of their varied features. The I. C. R. exhibit is a good one and is in charge of Mr. J. B. Lamikin, the general passenger agent of the road, who makes a visit to the building both pleasant and profitable.

The Electrical Effects. Everyone who has been to Buffalo agrees on one point, and that is in regard to the surpassing splendor of the electrical illuminations at the fair. The buildings are a blaze of light, while electric effects have been used to better advantage than at any previous exhibition to the country their exterior. Within and without, the various buildings are beautiful at night with thousands of incandescent lamps. The electric tower is particularly worthy of notice. The entire face of the tower sparkle with jewel like points of light, set in all imaginable shaped settings, reminding one more of the famous palace Aladdin's dream than of actual creation of modern scientific effort. It is eastern in its wealth of beauty.

The Midway. Of the Midway I have not dared to speak, for each of its features is worthy of a special article from a poor mortal to whom the annually recurring circus of a provincial town has been a charm not yet removed by the sordidness of business life. The Midway is a succession of circuses and the sight of one but gives a provincial town less a charm not yet removed by the sordidness of business life. The Midway is a succession of circuses and the sight of one but gives a provincial town less a charm not yet removed by the sordidness of business life.

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deterred the daring epicure. I have since learned that he would merely have dined on baked calf's kidney, with green beans, if his courage had been equal to his audacity. Needless to say the Rinderbrust and Goddard were rendered more tasty by copious applications from a stein or two of Wuerzburger Hofbräu. If you have not had a stein of Wuerzburger, life has still a pleasure in store for you.

But the fair is not the only sight of a trip to the Pan-American. The Canadian who has not made the trip to Niagara Falls and seen the glories of the cataraet, beside which all the falls and cascades of the world seems like pigmy fountains, has not realized the glories of his country. Niagara Falls are as much an attraction to the Pan-American as the fair itself. The view from Table Rock of the Canadian Horseshoe Falls with the American Falls on the left is a picture of the world's might. It is the great wonder. As one views it the old deluding society, discussion of the works of art as compared with the works of nature seems like a piece of delicious irony. After Niagara nature can hold no sight of entrancing majesty for you. If I wished to convince an atheist of the majesty and power of an infinite Creator, I would take him to Niagara and if the paltry words of finite nature were not stilled upon his lips, he would seem to me as much a marvel in his way as the greatest of nature's wonders.

Something About Prices. One of the deterrents to a trip like this is the fear of exorbitant prices. Let me say that Buffalo prices are reasonable and fair. Our party were lodged at a private boarding house on Delaware avenue, which is the aristocratic avenue of Buffalo. The charge made for our stay for each person was \$1.50 a day for lodging and breakfast, while lunch or dinner cost fifty cents each extra. If one does not wish to pay so much there are hundreds of private houses where the who are anxious to accommodate the visitor for prices ranging from fifty cents a day and upwards for lodging according to the size of the room and the style of residence. Let no one therefore be deterred from visiting the Pan-American from fear of exorbitant charges. In the fair itself the prices are also very reasonable for good meals. A party of four of us had an excellent supper of ample proportions and first class quality for the price of \$1.50. The prices are also very reasonable for good meals. A party of four of us had an excellent supper of ample proportions and first class quality for the price of \$1.50.

It may be said in reply that our party had the protection of the general C. P. R. chief clerk, Mr. C. B. Foster, to guide us through the maze of the fair, and that otherwise he laid for the unsophisticated traveler. My only answer can be that the opportunity is open to all who wish to avail themselves of a similar protection. The C. P. R. is arranging a series of personally conducted trips to the Pan-

American under the guidance of an experienced passenger agent. Under such conditions the whole trip can be made, and I speak from actual experience, at a cost of \$85, including railway fares, putman, diners, lodging, board and admissions covering the side trip to Niagara Falls, Queenston and Ottawa. And the traveler will live in comfort and comparative luxury for the eight or nine days necessary to cover the trip properly.

Many people have a mistaken notion in regard to personally conducted tours. For instance there is a prevalent impression, which I have hitherto shared, that one's liberty was entirely restricted by the necessity of following in the wake of the conductor of the tour. A certain itinerary is of course necessary with such parties, but each person can exercise his own pleasure in following it in its various details. To one making such a trip for the first time, however, no better course could be followed than in keeping with the conductor in order to see the things best worth seeing. The itinerary laid down in the proposed personally conducted tours of the C. P. R. is well thought out and sufficient time is given to visit the spots of interest.

Details of the Trip. Leaving St. John in the afternoon the party reaches Montreal next morning and as put up at the palatial Place Neger Hotel. A day is taken for Montreal, including a drive up the Mountain and a visit to Notre Dame and St. James' cathedrals (the chateau de Ramzey and other points of historic or local interest and a pleasant afternoon trip to Lachine by train and a boat trip through the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence River. Leaving Montreal that night the party breakfasts next morning in Toronto and immediately proceeds through to Buffalo. Arriving in Buffalo about 10.30 a. m. tickets are left with the Joint Ticket Agency for endorsement and safe keeping. Within an hour from arrival the party is eating lunch in comfortable quarters secured in advance by the railway agent. The afternoon and evening can be given to the fair. Next day, in order to break the fatigue and possible monotony of the fair trip, an excursion is arranged to ride up the famous Niagara Gorge in trolley cars. To those who desire the descent under the Horseshoe Falls or to the Cave of the Winds on the American side and a trip through the parks can be enjoyed. Returning to Buffalo by trolley, rail or boat, the next day or two can be devoted to the Fair. From experience I would say the Pan-American Exposition can be properly seen in from two to three days without undue exertion. On the return trip a day each is given to Toronto and Ottawa. Such an itinerary would cost those whose business necessitates their return without undue delay. Our party took the entire trip in six days. Of course for those who have more time at their

disposal the full fifteen day limit taken. It is a work of supererogation to the advantages of such personally conducted tours. All the worry and both arranging for hotels, transfer of baggage, procuring of pullman berths and for ing at Buffalo is taken from the tourist who has simply to enjoy the trip with the petty vexations of arranging the tails, and these vexations are many: one unaccustomed to travel, and even experienced travellers is fain to shift to other shoulders than his own when opportunity permits. To give an instance of a very trifling matter which might be a considerable bother to the uninitiated, every Buffalo railway ticket must be endorsed by the Joint Ticket Agency, in Buffalo to be good for return travel. To the stranger the puzzle of finding this agency in the multitude of ticket offices and ticket scalping agencies located on the same street must be a vexation. Our guide led us without any other than the hundreds of ticket scalpers, of whom would gladly pose as the Ticket Agency, and without the loss of moment's time this necessary precaution in regard to tickets was seen to. As the ordinary traveller would make the mistake of selecting agencies near the Fair Grounds. This would be a mistake. Trolley car would have to be taken in an event and fifteen minutes or half an hour of truly ride is far preferable to be located miles away from the station and general utilities of the splendid city. In Buffalo one wants to be in a nice residence district as close as possible to the main thoroughfares. In that way the stranger can get about Buffalo as easy as around the streets of St. John or any other of the provincial towns. In personally conducted tours the inexperienced traveler can moreover get the best accommodation all along the route for the very least cost. C. J. M.

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