

BARGAINS.

A FEW GARMENTS AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

- 3 Fawn Rubber Waterproofs, with Cape. Sizes 54 and 56. Former Price \$3.90. Now \$1.00
2 Brown Rubber Waterproofs, with Cape. Sizes 56 and 58. Former Price \$3.50. Now \$1.50
3 Navy Waterproofs in Rubber Serge, with Cape. Sizes 56, 58 and 60. Former Price \$4.50. Now \$1.50
1 Black Rubber Serge Waterproof, with Cape. Size 56. Former Price \$4.50. Now \$1.50
JACKETS!!—1 Black Velvet Russian Blouse Jacket, Lined with Colored Broaded Silk. Size 38. Former Price \$9.50. Now \$3.00
1 Fawn Mixed Tweed Jacket (last season's stock) Double Breasted Pearl Buttons. Former Price \$6.90. Now \$2.00
1 Black Cloth Bizer Jacket. Silk Facing. Size 38. Former Price \$9.50. Now \$3.00

DOWLING BROTHERS, 95 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

TOMATOES.

And How to Serve Them in Various Ways.

Tomatoes are comparatively inexpensive, are wholesome, and can be served in a variety of ways. Canned tomatoes we have the year around, and many savory dishes are equally delicious prepared with them.

Tomato bisque is an savory and quickly cooked. Take one quart can of tomatoes, two heaping teaspoonsful of flour, one of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one of sugar, a pint of hot water. Let tomatoes into the boiling mixture, rub through a sieve and a tablespoonful of tomato together, stir all together fifteen minutes, add seasoning, boil five minutes, and serve with crumbed bread.

A richer and better soup is made of a half-can of tomatoes stewed until very soft, then passed through a fine strainer. Put the strained tomatoes in a granite sauce pan and add one teaspoonful of soda, when it has ceased foaming add two tablespoonfuls of butter, a small piece at a time, and one-half teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of salt. Put one quart of milk into a double boiler, and into it a tablespoonful of corn starch which has been mixed with cold milk to make it smooth; let it boil for five minutes, then pour the milk into the tomatoes; beat well together and serve at once.

Fried tomatoes are delicious. A regular broiler is the best to use. Cut the tomatoes horizontally in two, leave the skins on. Place them in the broiler skin side down; brush with salt and pepper and broil, until turning brown. Moderate fire. Serve twenty minutes. Lay them on a hot dish and spread each piece with butter or hot mayonnaise.

Tomato farce—Cut the tomatoes in halves; place them in a frying pan, the open side down. In one half, leave the skins on. Move them about until they are cooked a little tender on each side. Turn them over and place them side by side in a baking dish. Pour a little sweet oil around them; with a brush, brush them with butter, salt and pepper, and garlic if desired. Bake in hot oven fifteen or twenty minutes. Serve in the same dish.

Escalloped tomatoes—One pint of fresh or canned tomatoes, one pint of bread crumbs, three tablespoonfuls of salt, one-fourth one scant tablespoonful of salt, one-fourth one scant tablespoonful of sugar, one-fourth one scant tablespoonful of pepper, one-fourth one scant tablespoonful of onion juice. Arrange the tomatoes in a baking pan. Cover with butter, salt and pepper and dot here and there with butter. Bake until all the ingredients are used, having crumbed and butter for the last layer. If fresh tomatoes are used, bake one hour, but if canned bake half an hour.

Stuffed tomatoes—Twelve large, smooth, even-sized tomatoes, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, one tablespoonful of butter, one of onion juice, one of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of onion juice. Arrange the tomatoes in a baking pan. Cut a thin slice from the top of each, and with a small spoon scoop out of each the pulp and juice as possible without injuring the shape. When all have been treated in this way mix the pulp and juice with the other ingredients and fill the tomatoes with this mixture. Bake in a hot oven for three-quarters of an hour. Slide the cake turner under the tomatoes and lift gently onto a hot dish. Garnish with parsley.

Roasted tomatoes are prepared in the same manner, only not stuffed, and a few drops of oil or butter being placed in each one before cooking. Tomatoes are also excellent stuffed with forcemeat.

Tomato au gratin—Make about three-quarters of a pint of thick melted butter (using milk and no water) and add to it two ounces of grated cheese and season with cayenne and salt. Take some small whole which has been boiled until tender, cut it in the middle and arrange it around a small piece of butter. Scatter some grated cheese mixed with an equal quantity of bread crumbs over the top and also over the macaroni and bake in a quick oven until lightly browned.

Tomato sauce—Make about three-quarters of a pint of thick melted butter (using milk and no water) and add to it two ounces of grated cheese and season with cayenne and salt. Take some small whole which has been boiled until tender, cut it in the middle and arrange it around a small piece of butter. Scatter some grated cheese mixed with an equal quantity of bread crumbs over the top and also over the macaroni and bake in a quick oven until lightly browned.

BICYCLE SUPPLIES

Hartford and Dunlop Tires, Wood Rims, Inner Tubes, Repair Kits, Patching and Wood Rim Cement, Tire Tape, Bicycle Oil, Luggage Carriers, Cork Grips, Victor Gas Lamps, Everlit Oil Lamps, Chain Lubricant, Bells, Toe Clips, Cyclometers, Pedals, Hand Pumps and Tourist Foot Pumps, Flexible Christy and Brown's Saddles, Coasters, Wrenches, Oil Cans, Lamp Brackets, Trouser Guards and Frame Protectors, Valves, Valve Stems and Lacing Cork.

W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited), Market Square

PARLIAMENT.

Government Adopt Another Plank of the Conservative Party.

And Will Continue the System of Iron Bounties for Several Years.

A Lawyer Who Wants Big Pay—You Costigan's Case—Fishery Officer Who an American Citizen.

OTTAWA, June 15.—After routine Hon. Mr. Blair moved the third reading of the Drummond bill.

Mr. Spence in a speech of two hours criticized both the Grant Trunk and Drummond contracts, pointing out how much better the bargain now proposed was than the one of 1897, now thrown out by the senate. At the same time he affirmed that while Mr. Blair was condemned by the fact that he had been able to make a bargain millions better than the one he first tried to force through the house, he was still proposing an extremely bad bargain.

Mr. Blair, who was speaking at six o'clock, defended the original Drummond deal, claiming that the price paid to Greenfields was less than the property was worth.

Mr. Blair resumed the discussion after dinner and was followed by Mr. Borden of Halifax and Mr. McMullen.

The motion for the third reading was carried by a vote of 91 to 40, Costigan and Moore of Stanstead voting with the government.

The Grand Trunk bill passed with the same division.

Mr. Fielding then moved his iron bounty resolutions. He expressed the opinion that large industries would be developed under the proposed policy. Many persons were opposed to the policy of bounties, some were in favor of them. Perhaps all might approve the retention policy, with a gradual decrease in amount.

The finance minister had reason to believe that large extensions would be made in the iron industry in the Dominion. He hoped by the end of the period mentioned in the bill that these industries would be so well established as not to need any bounties.

After giving the history of the iron bounties in Canada, Mr. Fielding said that the Hamilton Iron Co. was enlarging its operations, new smelting works had been established at Deseronto, and others were in contemplation at Midland, Ontario.

He believed that the Dominion government were going to extend their operations to Cape Breton. It was, at all events, pretty certain that Henry Whitney of the Dominion Coal Co. had such an enterprise in view.

It was true that there should be no early reduction in the bounty, but there was reason to believe that he would accept the proposed arrangement and commence operations at once.

Mr. Fielding had large supplies of iron ore, but the chief supply would come from Newfoundland. Mr. Fielding ventured to hope that out of the further development of the iron industry under the proposed policy some good would grow up steel ship building to replace the industry of wooden ship building, which in former years did so much for the country.

Sir Charles Tupper congratulated Mr. Fielding on his adoption of this policy. He hoped and believed that the retention of large bounties for several years to come would be found effective in increasing the iron output. He looked forward with interest and hope to the Cape Breton enterprise, and shared the belief that Canada would become a great producer of iron ships.

He was of opinion that the British Columbia, which had large iron deposits, would share in the development of the iron industry. Sir Charles did not believe that Newfoundland ore should be treated as foreign supply, but should be given the same advantage as Canadian ore. He hoped Mr. Fielding would adopt this suggestion.

Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton and Mr. Bell of Pictou warmly supported the measure, but suggested that Mr. Fielding was making the period during which bounties should be paid too short. They congratulated the liberal party on the adoption of another plank of the conservative policy.

Mr. Edwards, liberal, objected as a free trader to bounties altogether. Dr. Sproule, conservative, and Mr. Bertram, liberal, supported the resolutions.

Mr. Ellis agreed with Mr. Edwards that bounties were entirely opposed to free trade principles. He desired to express his dissenting opinion on the government project. If bounties were given for iron, they ought to be given for products of the farm and all other products. He regretted that the government had found it necessary to depart so far from the principles which the liberal party professed.

Mr. Rogers, patron, joined Messrs. Ellis and Edwards in the protest, while Col. Prior, Messrs. Cargill, McNeil, Bennett and Henderson, conservative, commended the Fielding arrangements, and recommended the ministers to continue following in the footsteps of their predecessors.

The house went into committee, when Mr. Fielding expressed regret that he could not see his way clear to adopt Sir Charles Tupper's suggestion of allowing the same terms to Newfoundland ore as to iron produced in Canada.

The resolutions were reported, and the house adjourned shortly after midnight.

Mr. Fielding gave a notice tonight, setting forth his wish to bring the North scheme, mentioned yesterday. He will propose a resolution, in consideration of the city of Ottawa providing water supply and fire protection to federal property, the maintenance of the city of Ottawa, and the improvement of public squares and thoroughfares.

Such money to be paid to a board of commissioners to be appointed under authority of parliament for that purpose.

OTTAWA, June 15.—After routine the house went into supply on the supplementary estimates.

On the fishery vote, Mr. McDougall brought up the subject of the extension of the lobster season.

Sir Louis Davies is still rather vague. He stated that there would probably be an extension of fifteen days or more in certain localities, where the lobster commissioners recommended a longer extension.

Mr. McDonald of P. E. I. warned the minister of the danger of these extensions, and spoke of the peril of the extinction of the lobster.

Sir Louis explained that Dr. Kennedy, M. P. of Sydney, had been employed to make an experiment with the fish.

Mr. Ganong enquired whether the minister was aware that James Guss, a Charlottetown fishery officer, had been appointed to become a United States citizen, and to register as a voter in Galois, Maine, and Mr. Ganong wanted to know whether Mr. Guss would continue to draw an allowance from the Canadian treasury.

Sir Louis promised to look into the case.

The house was in supply all evening and made fair progress.

It is understood that the government has accepted the recommendation of a committee of the British Association in regard to the location of a biological station for the study of marine life. This station, for which a vote of seven thousand dollars was taken last year, will be organized at Passamaquoddy Bay, near St. Andrews, Professor Prince is going down this week and will immediately take preliminary steps towards the equipment of the observation station.

OTTAWA, June 15.—A lively discussion took place over the course of the government in building a light at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, the building to cost forty or fifty thousand dollars. The work has been begun without authority, altogether, and is to be constructed, together with other material, all to be procured by private contract without tender or competition.

The house then went into supply on the supplementary votes for the department of marine.

The discussion of the Traverse lighthouse was continued till late in the evening.

On the allowance of \$1,000 each to Fred Peters and E. V. Bodwell for their services in apportioning the Behring Sea fishery award, Sir Louis Davies explained that Mr. Bodwell was offered, as junior counsel for the United States, \$1,000, and that the trial of \$40 per day at Halifax, with \$7 per day living allowance and \$300 retainer. Mr. Bodwell had refused the amount, wanted larger pay and had filed a petition of right.

The committee rose and the house adjourned at 12.30.

Sir Louis Davies announced that the government hoped to get through the supplementary estimates and take up the redistribution bill tomorrow.

Opposition members laughingly intimated their doubt that the redistribution bill would be reached.

NOTES. Sir Henri July testified in the public accounts committee this morning concerning Collector Costigan and his Winnipeg career. The minister of inland revenue gave his account of what he called the "three bad breakings" of Collector Costigan, referring to the three periods of intoxication. He explained that Costigan was suspended, but that having been informed that Costigan had taken the gold cure and was thus free from his one fault, he removed him to Ottawa as his "collector" there.

Sir Henri considered that Costigan was sufficiently punished by his suspension and reduction of salary.

Hon. Mr. Mulock has introduced a post office bill. This measure permits the same enclosure to be made in newspapers as are allowed in regular issues to subscribers. It also provides that mail clerks' superintendents

need not have the qualifications required, that for ten years service as regular mail clerks. It is also proposed to forward mail matter received after the regular hour of closing on payment of an additional fee.

Mr. Fletcher of the geological survey leaves tomorrow for Springfield, N. S., and vicinity, to resume the work of exploring the Cumberland coal areas. Mr. Fairbairn is now at Montreal on his way to the scene of his exploration in the Nova Scotia gold-bearing lands.

Provincial Secretary Tweedie and Hon. Dr. Fuglesy are here.

FRENCH CRISIS.

M. Poincare Urged by the President to Form a Cabinet.

PARIS, June 12.—Bacon De Christiani, who assaulted President Loubet with a cane at the Autoull races June 10th, was sentenced today in the correctional police court to four years imprisonment and to pay the costs of the trial.

There was a general exclamation of surprise when the sentence was announced, but the prisoner heard it with no signs of emotion.

Counsel for the baron pleaded that the prisoner's act was not a political one, but that he acted spontaneously, on the impulse of the moment, losing his head in the midst of the scene of excitement around him. In his own behalf the prisoner said he did not belong to the Royalist club, nor to the White Carnation club, and asserted that his act was wholly unpremeditated. He also expressed the belief that the surrounding circumstances ought to be considered.

The procurer general, M. Feuille, who personally prosecuted the baron, in outlining the charges, said the blow aimed at President Loubet was so fierce that the stick in the hands of the prisoner was broken on the balustrade. This alone, the procurer general pointed out, saved the president from having his face smashed.

PARIS, June 14.—President Loubet received M. Poincare this morning for the purpose of intrusting him with the task of forming a new cabinet.

M. Poincare asked for time to deliberate, and will give the president a definite reply at 6 o'clock.

The interview between MM. Loubet and Poincare lasted half an hour. In reply to the president's request that he form a cabinet, M. Poincare declared that for several years he had kept aloof from politics and party strife and was wholly unprepared to accept the responsibilities of the present emergency.

Mr. Loubet, however, insisted, pointing out that his success depended on the cooperation of all factions of republicans who accepted his leadership more readily, adding that both the president of the chamber, M. Deschanel, and the president of the senate, M. Fallieres, had clearly pointed him out as the man best fitted to realize the concentration of the republicans. Finally, M. Loubet appealed to M. Poincare's patriotism, and the latter thereupon consented to consult his friends. Although it is understood that there are great difficulties in the way of his success, it is the general impression that if M. Poincare is in earnest he will succeed in forming a cabinet.

PARIS, June 14.—M. Poincare had consultations this afternoon with MM. Ribot, Sarrien, Mollem and Brisson.

Later in the day it was announced that Mr. Poincare had requested the president to grant him until tomorrow to form a cabinet, as he has been unable to see certain statesmen he is desirous of consulting.

KRUGER'S POSITION.

England Would Not Concede Anything and He Will Be Equally Firm.

PRETORIA, June 14.—The Volksraad has resolved to accept President Kruger's franchise proposals and refer them to the people before putting them into operation.

President Kruger, in thanking the Raad, said that in these troublesome times they could not know what was going to happen. England had not even over a little concession, and he could not give more. He reminded the Raad that God had always stood by them. War, he asserted, he did not want, but he would not relinquish anything more. In concluding, he called them all to witness that though their independence had once been removed, God had always restored it.

PRETORIA, June 4.—The trial of the alleged former British officers, who were arrested at Johannesburg on May 18 last on the charge of high treason, in having attempted to enroll men with a view to a rebellious outbreak, which began here on June 9, terminated today. The prisoners were remanded.

N. S. CONFERENCE.

YARMOOUTH, N. S., June 15.—The Methodist conference general session opened today with devotional exercises led by President Morton. The first business was to elect officers for the coming year. President Morton outlined the work of the conference and on retiring from the chair was tendered an enthusiastic vote of appreciation to which he ably responded.

E. E. England was elected president by a vote of 53 out of 92. W. H. Lantille was continued as secretary of the conference by a vote of 84 out of 92.

This afternoon's session was given up to organization and meeting of committees. A large amount of routine work was accomplished. An educational meeting is to be held this evening. Addresses will be given by Rev. T. A. Wilson and Rev. Jos. Sellers. Dr. Allison was unable to be present.

Dark stillwater takes off from New York to Zanibar at 2c.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in Session.

HAMILTON, Ont. June 15.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada convened in the Central church yesterday, with about 500 delegates in attendance. Rev. Dr. Torrance of Guelph, retiring moderator, preached a sermon. The moderator then gave his retiring address, and Dr. Bryce of Winnipeg, Dr. Campbell of Renfrew and Dr. Milligan of Toronto were nominated for moderator. A vote resulted in the election of Dr. Campbell.

Dr. Campbell had a majority of fifty-four over Bryce.

The moderator reported he had given his signature to the congratulatory address to the Queen of the Netherlands, who was a Presbyterian, at the invitation of the secretary of the alliance of the Reformed churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system, and suggested the propriety of such an address on Her Majesty's ascension to the throne.

The first hour of the general assembly this morning was taken up with the devotional services. The record of the synod of the maritime provinces was allowed to stand over for examination until next year on account of the request to the effect by the synod clerk.

Ten applications from ministers of other churches wishing to be received into the Presbyterian church of Canada were received.

The church has instructed its publishing committee to add to its publications, and improve its publications.

At the afternoon session the proposed twentieth century fund was discussed. Dr. Warden and Rev. Robt. Murray addressing the assembly. The recommendation of the committee was, that shall be one million dollars. Among suggestions for the fund is ten thousand dollars to the Presbyterian college, Halifax; church and manse building fund in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, thirty thousand dollars; aged and infirm ministers' fund, eastern section, ten thousand dollars; foreign missions, eastern section, for building funds, ten thousand dollars. Members were not encouraged to contribute to the fund as a whole, but allowed to contribute to the specific object when desired. Nothing to be paid out of the common fund debt in any church, but the congregations are encouraged to liquidate church debts, the amounts to be included in the century fund. As the century fund is special contributions made for the fund in connection with the church, but the congregations are encouraged to liquidate church debts, the amounts to be included in the century fund. As the century fund is special contributions made for the fund in connection with the church, but the congregations are encouraged to liquidate church debts, the amounts to be included in the century fund.

After a discussion a large committee was named by the moderator to further consider the matter and report to the assembly on Tuesday next.

Tonight the home missions was the subject discussed. Dr. MacMillan of Halifax and Rev. J. M. Robinson of Moncton speaking for the maritime provinces committee.

FREDERICTON.

Another Wedding—Supreme Court News—Mrs. Wark Very Ill.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 15.—Ocell H. Burt, a member of the firm of Burt & Coburn, grocers, of this city, and Miss Agnes Noye, daughter of James Noye, of St. John, were united in marriage last evening at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. J. Treadwell and was witnessed by the immediate relations and friends of the contracting parties. The bride was the recipient of a large number of useful and valuable gifts.

The supreme court met this morning pursuant to adjournment. Judge Vanwart presiding, but the case of the Portland Rolling Mills, which was fixed for argument today having been settled for the meantime, the court simply further adjourned the court until tomorrow, when judgments will be delivered and common motions heard.

The committee of management of the big meet to be held here on Dominion day met last evening and arranged a list of prizes. The list includes some very handsome trophies and will aggregate \$400 in value. All first prizes will be cups, and second medals.

Senator Wark arrived here today from Ottawa, having been called from his duties by the serious illness of Mrs. Wark.

SAILOR DROWNED.

SYDNEY, C. B., June 15.—The schr. Cora Lee, Capt. McDonald, arrived this afternoon from Buotouche, N. B., with flag at half-mast, having lost a sailor, James Cox, of Bourgeois, Nfld., off Cape Forcupine, in a strong gale on Wednesday. He was swept overboard by the sudden filling of the fore-sail while being raised. Planks were immediately thrown to him, but when the vessel was brought to, nothing could be seen but his cap. He could not swim and apparently made no effort to save himself.

STARVED TO DEATH.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 14.—Owing to the big rush to the Yukon gold fields, wild animals that have not been killed by the prospectors have fled to higher ground, and in consequence the Indians, deprived of their natural food, are starving, and in many instances ready to massacre the whites. In one tribe thirty out of 180 Indians perished.

OTTAWA LETTER.

In Order to Strike a Blow at the C. P. R.,

Mr. Blair is Diverting Traffic to American Lines and Enriching Foreign Towns.

Doing All He Can for the Grand Trunk, a Corporation that Only Pays Its Trackmen Ninety-seven Cents a Day.

OTTAWA, June 16.—The inquiry into the Costigan case is not getting ahead fast. In the public accounts committee yesterday the examination went on for that might be called a side issue, relating to the appointment of Mr. Costigan's successor at the port of Winnipeg. His name is Gosnell, and it was charged by Mr. Christie, who claimed that he was entitled to promotion to the collectorship, that Mr. Gosnell passed his examination by the aid of a paper in his pocket. From his own testimony and that of Mr. O'Brien who was alleged to have furnished these papers, it appeared that Mr. Gosnell, after he had failed twice at his examination, took a special one all by himself in Winnipeg. The papers set for him were apparently the same as had been set for the examination previously held in Toronto. Mr. Gosnell obtained from all sources as many questions as he could get that had been used in previous technical examinations. Mr. Gosnell's examination did not appear to be proved that he obtained papers in ways not open to other applicants. One would judge that the custom is for officers to assist each other by keeping copies of examination papers and passing them around, as is done in law examinations in those held by examining universities. The moral of it would seem to be that Mr. Miall and his assistants should vary their papers from year to year more than they do.

The question of Yukon railway charters has been brought to a head by the refusal of the government to allow any more railroads to be built into the Yukon country, through disputed territory. This decision is very unexpected to a number of companies who have applied for charters and are prepared to build railroads without government subsidy. The Hamilton Smith syndicate is reported to have spent \$40,000 on surveys and has paid down \$250,000 as a guarantee that they will go on with the work. The companies who have applied for charters and have been waiting for this decision. Mr. Gillies got his bill for the incorporation of a company through last year ready for reports. He has serious objection to the course taken by the minister.

We may assume that the action of the minister is determined on public grounds. No doubt Sir Wilfrid believes that the position of the government would be weakened by the establishment of railway connection through disputed country into the Yukon. The minister of public works, Mr. Tupper, and Mr. Foster pointed out that the policy now declared is at variance with the policy two years ago. There is a railway through the disputed territory towards the Yukon. At the terminus of this railway the town of Skagway has been established and high fair to be a large city. Whatever policy the government may adopt, the Lynn canal and Pyramid harbor, now claimed by the United States and by Canada, but occupied by the United States, will be the door to the Yukon. While Sir Wilfrid Laurier objects to the building up of United States towns by the trade of the Yukon, these towns are building. If no more railroads are allowed to be made, the whole trade will be carried on by this road. Therefore the whole mischief has been done already, and Sir Wilfrid is locking the door of an empty stable.

Mr. McNeill and some of the other members are of the opinion that the case will not be damaged by the establishment of United States towns on the coast if it is done with a fair understanding that those towns will be Canadian if the boundary commission says so. From a strictly legal point of view, the position would not be changed by the development of the disputed territory while it is in dispute. But the government is undoubtedly right in assuming that in practice it is much harder to get away from the United States occupied and settled country which belongs to us than it would be to acquire an unoccupied region. This is made more clear by the claim that the United States is now setting up, Canada is asked to yield to the United States all territory in occupation by that country no matter how recent the occupation may be. If this claim is made now in regard to Skagway and other towns in occupation it would be more energetically made if the towns were larger and more numerous. But as remarked above, the growth of these coast settlements is already secured by the fact that there is practically only one way to the Yukon and that a railway is already in operation from Skagway.

Sir Wilfrid and Sir Louis Davies announced the policy of Canada to be the establishment of a Canadian route to the Yukon. They have very little to say about the Stikzen route and the Mackenzie and Mann contract. There is not a member of parliament on either side of the house who does not rejoice that the senate disallowed that bill. Yesterday when Col. Domville declared that the Stikzen route was impossible, and that he had told the government so last year, he condemned himself for supporting the Stikzen bill. But he stated that everybody knew was true. Moreover, the senate at that time assisted the policy now declared by the government. The Stikzen route, if it had been good, was essentially as much a United States route as the White Pass or the Dalton

Trail. The mouth of the Stikzen is in the disputed territory. The town of Wrangell would have been the end-point for that route. Wrangell was a year ago a promising place. Today it is practically abandoned. If Mackenzie and Mann had built that road, and it had been the success that the government predicted, we should have had the city of Wrangell as well as the city of Skagway as a fighting ground for the diplomatists.

Sir Louis Davies has got his estimate made for last year. He says that he has never known so long a time to be put in over the marine and fisheries vote. The other members say that they have never known so large a price to be paid for supplies to the fishery protection ships. Mr. Taylor cannot reconcile himself to the purchase of pea beans at \$2.50 a bushel, bread at 20 cents a loaf, and other items at about double the current price. The purchase of the four-pound loaf which they use in Quebec at 18 and 20 cents length. The subject may be commended to Dr. Hannay of the St. John Telegraph, who is much at home upon the bread question.

Sir Henri Joly had a fair run with his supply bill last night. Several members were unable to understand the nature of Sir Henri's demands; but this was because they were present in the house when he explained them. To get a fair understanding of the explanations of the minister of inland revenue it is absolutely necessary that one should see them. Sir Henri is a very honest old man, but has a happy gift of making a mystery out of the most simple transaction.

Sir Henri insists that he is protecting the revenue by his tobacco regulations. Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton cannot see that he is. It is necessary that tobacco should be sold out of the box in which the manufacturer puts it. This, Mr. McDougall says, is very inconvenient, especially to small dealers at the cross roads who cannot afford to buy a whole box at once. Moreover, it is not prevent smuggling or assist in detection, inasmuch as there is nothing to prevent a dealer from smuggling tobacco and putting it in the box which had previously been purchased from the benefactors of McGill College. In fact, Mr. McDougall is of the opinion that Sir William Macdonald furnishes to the trader a great many boxes from which tobacco is sold that never saw Montreal. Mr. Wallace points out that the well known gentleman known as "T. & D." makes tobacco of the same pattern in the United States and Canada. It can be sold in the United States at about 20 cents a lb. cheaper than in this country, by reason of Mr. Fielding's duties. Mr. Wallace points out that this is a vigorous inducement to smuggling and that the finance minister has caused a large development of underground trade. Mr. Fielding seems to have some doubts himself as to whether he is not entitled to be honored as the friend of the smugglers, and from the way in which he assented to Mr. Wallace's proposition it would seem that he had in contemplation a revision of his tobacco policy. Mr. Gillies has on the order paper a resolution condemning the high tobacco duties both as a tax on the consumer and an encouragement to the illicit trader.

The Methodists are still hot foot after Mr. Tarte. The minister of public works deals that he intended to reflect particularly upon that church, but this does not help him out. It happens that most of the people at Fox Bay, in Anticosti, are Methodists, and that gave the Methodist conference an interest in the slander. But the offence was that Mr. Tarte should charge the meanest kind of criminality against a community without any evidence to justify him. It was really a scandalous thing for a minister to stand up in the house and assert that the whole population of a district were engaged in causing shipwrecks in order that they might steal cargoes. It is really a charge of murder and theft all in one, and was made generally against all the people who declined to be evicted by Mr. Menier from Anticosti. Mr. Tarte was the guest of the Chocolate King, Mr. Menier, an immensely rich man, and Mr. Tarte has a habit of taking the side of rich men in any controversy. He has always had great views for them, as the late Mr. McCreary, who was once a man of great wealth, could testify. But when Mr. Tarte in the interests of his millionaire friend from Paris makes an indiscriminate charge that a community of decent people, of simple and religious habits, make their living by deceiving ships ashore to provide themselves with plunder, he goes beyond the limits that even a "business is business" politician should fix for himself. That at least is the opinion of the Montreal Methodist conference, whose members know these Fox Bay people, and are in a position to speak with some authority on the subject. As for Mr. Tarte, he knows Mr. Menier, and no doubt will understand how to make use of him in the future. It is Mr. Tarte who informs the country that "elections are not made with prayers." So it happens that Mr. Tarte has less use for men who pray than for men who pay. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, June 16.—The traffic arrangements between the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial were discussed slightly last week. They will probably be further investigated when the Intercolonial estimate is before the committee. It appears that while the minister's concerns strongly the arrangement made by his predecessor with the C. P. R. through traffic between St. John and Halifax, those which Mr. Blair has made are much less profitable. It may be worth while once more to mention the fact that under the late arrangements the C. P. R. allows the Intercolonial 17 miles more than a full mileage allowance on all freight carried from St. John to Halifax originating on the C. P. R. system. On the other hand, Mr. Blair gets only five miles more than half mileage rate on all freight originating on the Grand Trunk system and delivered to the Intercolonial at Montreal for export at Halifax or St. John. The actual figures are these:

For freight delivered at St. John by the Canadian Pacific for export at Halifax, the Intercolonial is paid the same as the Canadian Pacific would get on 203 miles of road. The actual distance is only 276 miles.

For freight from the Grand Trunk system handed to the Intercolonial at Montreal and exported at Halifax the Intercolonial gets the same as if the distance were only 426 miles instead of 540.

For freight originating on the Grand Trunk and delivered at Montreal for export at St. John the Intercolonial is paid as if the distance were 376 miles instead of 440. It will be seen that the Grand Trunk, no matter how long its haul is, receives twice as much per mile as the Intercolonial on through business. It was suggested that this arrangement was made because the freight originated on the Grand Trunk, and some inducement had to be held out to secure it, but Mr. Powell, by questioning Mr. Blair, ascertained that the same division of traffic applied to goods imported at Halifax and St. John delivered to the Grand Trunk at Montreal for western points. This is freight controlled by the Intercolonial for which the Grand Trunk is indebted to the government railways. Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk has thus made an arrangement which gives the Grand Trunk double the mileage rate on traffic that goes from the Intercolonial, whether that traffic goes west, whether it is controlled by the Intercolonial or his own system. Whether this business can be done by the Intercolonial without loss is the great question. If it pays Mr. Blair running expenses it will give the Grand Trunk 100 per cent. profit. Common experience is not such as to leave the impression that any of the great companies is making 100 per cent. profit out of its long distance traffic. We assume that the Grand Trunk is making more than 30 per cent. margin on through business. It will be receiving \$130 for each \$100 it expends. On this basis the Intercolonial would be getting something less than \$70 for each \$100 that it costs to carry the traffic. Even this implies that the government is paying the manager of the Intercolonial to manage as cheaply as the Grand Trunk. Probably this is assuming too much. The rate of pay in all departments except those of administration are larger on the government railway. The lowest down, the Grand Trunk's conductors are on strike because they only get 37 cents a day. Mr. Blair is paying \$1.15 a day, which is surely low enough, although not so low as the pay on the western connecting system.

Another feature in these traffic arrangements is of national interest. The government is endeavoring to all freight agents and other officials to handle traffic, instructing them to bill goods and passengers wherever possible, so as to give the Intercolonial the long haul. Following is the text of the instructions:

SHORT & LONG HAUL ON COMPETITIVE BUSINESS. To Whom It May Concern: You are once more reminded that the Intercolonial's long haul must be given the preference as against the short haul in connection with the handling of goods and passengers. Passengers requesting to be ticketed via a route that gives the Intercolonial the long haul, should be ticketed via that route, provided the route is an authorized one, but an endeavor should be made at all times to ticket the business by the route which will give the Intercolonial the long haul and the most revenue. Any indifference as to whether or not the business is secured for the Intercolonial's long haul and the acceptance of a shorter haul, or the consideration in any shape or form given for the purpose of diverting business from the Intercolonial to its short haul, are strictly prohibited. Plans of any kind, or relation of these instructions will mean the risk of dismissal from the railway service, and any person engaged in such a plan will be held liable to be summarily dealt with.

Now the full effect of these instructions may not be apparent at the first glance. Take the case of goods or passengers originating at Halifax or St. John or any point on the Intercolonial line, and destined for Manitoba and the Northwest or British Columbia. Mr. Blair instructs his men to send these passengers and goods by way of the Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk carries them to Sarnia and they pass into United States territory. The Intercolonial's men are to take the traffic as handed over to foreign railways, and carried through a foreign territory. Foreign railway employees and other laborers get the work of handling this traffic. Passengers spend their money in foreign towns and deprive Canada of the work of transportation. Moreover, but of the cost of their residence. The whole effect of this order, so far as it applies to rival western business, is to build up rival railways and other transportation interests in the states. The passenger for the Pacific coast is made to pay a dollar or two more to the Intercolonial for the sake of getting that much away from the Canadian Pacific \$30 or \$40 or more is turned into the pockets of United States capitalists.

Moreover, the diversion of travel into the United States leads to the absorption of a considerable amount of immigration which otherwise would be ours. Settlers leaving the eastern provinces to settle in the west are exposed to all the inducements that can be held out by United States government agents, representatives of great corporations or employers of labor to settle in the Pacific States. A dead set is especially made on thirty men who have a little money. Before the Canadian Pacific railway was built thousands of people who would have settled in Canada were absorbed into the United States population before they got back across the border. The Canadian Pacific was intended, among other things, to prevent this. This purpose is frustrated by the order which sends our people who are moving westward through the United States. We have always been exposed to inducements held out from the other side to turn the tide of travel and immigration into United States towns. Never will now did a Canadian minister lend his aid to such an enterprise. The Grand Trunk railway is an ally of the Northern Pacific. All Canadian railway has had to fight both systems, and has made fair headway against them. Whether it will accomplish so much, now that it has to fight an alliance of the American lines with the Grand Trunk and the government railway and the head

of the Canadian department of railways, is another question.

We know that last year the minister of militia gave his aid to the foreign systems of railways. In sending troops to the Yukon he gave a large contract to the Grand Trunk and the Northern Pacific. We had thus the astonishing spectacle of Canadian soldiers abandoning the most direct routes through their own country to take a circuitous passage by United States lines to a United States Pacific port, whence they were transhipped in United States vessels toward the Yukon. This is a very remarkable when we remember that not very long ago the privileges of sending Canadian force through the United States territory to suppress the first Riel rebellion was refused. At that time we had no road of our own to the Red River, and the foreign route would have been of great value. As it was, Wolsely had to move his forces by canoe or on foot from Lake Superior to the Red River and take his chance of arriving there in time to save the lives of the loyal people about Fort Garry. Now that we have a road of our own there is no objection on the part of the United States to our sending troops over their lines. The objection ought to be on the Canadian side. Yet Mr. Borden, with the advice of two routes before him, gave the contract to the alien at the same time that he would have had to pay the Canadian company. He got a less despatch and in every way a less satisfactory service. It was all done apparently at the instance of the Grand Trunk road, because that road was under contract to do all it could to help the Northern Pacific and its other United States allies.

We have this other element in the case. It appears that immigrants from other countries landed at Halifax and destined for Manitoba and the Northwest, are also to be sent by the Grand Trunk and the United States roads to Manitoba. We will get some of them through and some of them we will lose on the road. The ones we lose will not be the worst ones, but it ought to be impossible to lose any in this way after the country has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on immigration agencies abroad to collect these people and induce them to come to this country. They are paying some several dollars per head in bounties to these immigrants. Obvious dictates of prudence would require that having got them once on our coast, we should not expose them to the inducements of the United States canvassers by sending them over a few thousand miles of foreign territory. By the dictates of prudence do not so far prevail with this administration as the dictates of the Grand Trunk. S. D. S.

THE MEN'S SIDE OF THE STRIKE.

Some of the employees of T. S. Simms & Co. feel that their side of the strike is not clearly before the public, and have made a statement, which is in effect that until about six years ago they used to work six days of ten hours each, with one hour less on Saturday, making 59 hours per week. The agitation for a nine hour day resulted in an agreement by which they kept to the working day of ten hours but got a Saturday half-holiday for three months in the summer, making their working time during that season 56 hours, and keeping to their Saturday half-holiday for the rest of the year. This was, practically, a nine hour day. They say that this year the proposition of the management was to pay them for 51-2 days per week, they working 55 hours. In this way they would be working a ten hour day and taking their Saturday half-holiday at their own expense. It is upon this ground that the men have struck, and their leaders say they will remain firm upon it.

When asked how the time wasted in the past, the protesting which is carried on in this business, would be carried on if that was immaterial to them, as during the past nine years men earning \$1.50 per day had not got \$30 benefit out of it. They say that in some years the management has stated that they was not any profit to share, and that the result is as above given.

LET FIGHTERS ALONE

is the Moral to Be Drawn from Police Court Proceedings.

The case against J. Wesley Pike for aggravated assault upon Jeremiah Barrett occupied all morning at the police court Tuesday. Pike admitted that he threw the stone which struck Barrett, and the testimony of all the witnesses showed that when Barrett was thrown Abram Craft was on the ground and Barrett was kicking him. For three-quarters of an hour, between 7.30 and 8.15 p. m., there was no policeman near the ferry building on Water street, but when there were Pike called for police, but there were none. Inspector Jones called to Barrett to stop kicking Craft, and just as Barrett turned the stone struck him. Pike swore that he feared Barrett might kill Craft. A C. P. R. messenger testified that Pike or a man about his size threw a stone at Barrett afterwards on Prince William street, and Barrett swore that the stone struck him on the arm. Pike and four other witnesses swore that he, Pike, was never on the side of the street where the messenger saw Barrett throw the stone. Walter Sewell, a witness for the defence, stated that Pike threw a stone while on Princess street, but that it did not strike anyone. This throwing Pike denied. The magistrate, reviewing the evidence, found that Pike threw three stones, and that he had followed the matter up too far. He did not consider a stone a proper weapon to use. This law did not justify such force. It might be that Pike thought he was in danger, but he should have used other means. He found Pike guilty of aggravated assault and fined him \$50.

The Barretts, who caused the disturbance, were fined \$20 each. The contrast between the penalties is a warning to people not to attempt to assist persons who are attacked on the public street, and shows that it is safer to start a row than to try to stop one.

There are 14,332 insane people in the New England states, one-fourth of whom are French Canadians.

SURPRISE SOAP. LASTS LONG—Lathers free—a pure, hard Soap—low in price—highest in quality—the most economical for every use. That Surprise Way of Washing Clothes makes a child's play of wash day—gives the sweetest, cleanest, whitest clothes, with easy quick work. Follow the directions. ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N.S.

ST. STEPHEN. Two Interesting Weddings in the Border Town Yesterday.

ST. STEPHEN, June 14.—At the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Waterston, at three o'clock this afternoon, Miss Mae Willet-Simpson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Deane Simpson, was united in marriage to James Oscar Hatfield of Cambridge, Mass. Rev. A. MacKenzie, M. A., B. Sc., of the Presbyterian church, performed the marriage ceremony. The bride looked very charming in a stylish travelling gown of grey homespun, with sailor hat, trimmed with grey, and white chiton, and grey wings. She carried a bouquet of American beauty roses. She was attended by Miss Mary McConnell of Fredericton, who wore a pretty dress of white organdie, trimmed with pale blue chiffon. The house was prettily adorned with flowers, ferns and palms for the occasion. After the ceremony many congratulations, refreshments were served. The happy pair then drove to the station, and with the best wishes of their friends and guests, who assembled at the station to wish them good luck and good-bye, left for their homes in Cambridge, Mass. The wedding presents were handsomely useful. The gift of the groom is a valuable ring, set with turquoise and diamonds. Miss Simpson was one of our most charming and estimable young ladies, and the best wishes of a host of friends follow her to her foster home. The groom is a promising young business man in the city of learning.

A quiet but very pretty wedding occurred at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Folsenbee Eastman at noon on Wednesday, when their youngest daughter, Sara Louise, joined fortunes for life with Fred MacCullough, a popular employe of the Washington County railroad, and son of Thos. MacCullough of Calais. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Thos. Marshall of the Methodist church, only the relatives and immediate friends of the bride and groom being present. The bride looked very sweet in a costume of white organdie and carried a bouquet of bride's roses. They were unattended by maid or groom. Dinner was served at the close of the ceremony and the bride changing her costume for a travelling suit of steel blue, with hat to match. The happy couple proceeded to the W. C. R. R., where they embarked for a trip to Bangor and Bar Harbor, a large gathering of friends being at the station. The esteem in which the popular young couple is held was manifested by many valuable gifts. Among them was a handsome lamp from the class of '96 of the Calais High school, of which the groom was a member, and an onyx table from several intimate young friends, prospective participants in similar events.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. It is the most reliable and most effective remedy for all ailments of infants and children.

G. P. R. CHANGES.

MONTREAL, June 14.—In consequence of the recent changes on the Canadian Pacific railway, the following changes have been made, taking effect July 1st: Robert Kerr, Winnipeg, to be general manager of passenger traffic at Montreal, to succeed D. McNeill, appointed assistant general manager; W. R. McInnes, Chicago, general freight agent west of Fort William; W. A. Kittermaster, freight agent at Detroit, replaces Mr. McInnes as general freight agent at Chicago; M. H. Brown, chief clerk of freight traffic manager, Montreal, to be freight agent at Detroit; C. E. MacPherson, Toronto, general passenger agent with headquarters at Winnipeg; A. H. Notman, passenger agent at St. John, N. B., will, it is said, replace Mr. MacPherson at Toronto.

N. S. CONFERENCE.

YARMOUTH, June 14.—At the ministerial session of the Nova Scotia Methodist conference, held here today, Rev. Messrs. Latham, Jost and Hemmon were elected on the supernumerary list, and Rev. Messrs. Wright and Ackman return to active work. Dr. Latham has been in the ministry forty-four years. He was born in England in 1851, and was educated as an engineer. A fine position was thrown up by him that he might come out to Canada as a missionary. Rev. S. Jefferson is transferred from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia, and Rev. Mr. Buckley from this province to Manitoba.

PHLEGS FOR YDARE. Mr. Jas. Bowles, Councilor Embro, Ont., writes: "For over 15 years I suffered the misery of bleeding, protruding piles. The many remedies I tried all failed. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and must say, after the first application gave relief, after the third day the bleeding stopped and two boxes cured me completely."

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Session to Open at St. Stephen on Thursday, June 22nd.

Plan of Public Services to be Held—Where Clerical Delegates Will be Entertained.

ST. STEPHEN, June 13.—The annual session of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island conference of the Methodist church will assemble in the Methodist church here on Thursday, June 22nd, at 9 a. m. The stationing committee will meet on Tuesday, June 20th, at 9 a. m., and the ministerial session of the conference at 2.30 p. m. on the same day. A plan of public services has been arranged as follows:

- Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.—Sacrament of the Lord's supper, conducted by the president, addressed by Rev. G. W. Fisher.
Thursday, 7.30 p. m.—Open session of conference in behalf of missionary society.
Friday, 7.30—Open session of conference in behalf of educational society.
Saturday, 7.30—Social session, led by Rev. S. James.
Sunday, 9.30 a. m.—Love feast, led by Rev. J. A. Clarke; 11. sermon by Dr. Brecken; 2.30. Sunday school, addresses by Dr. Carson and Rev. G. Steel; 7.30, sermon by Dr. Carr, G. followed by evangelistic service, led by Rev. J. Teasdale.
Monday, 7.30—Ordination service.
Tuesday, 7.30—Open session of conference on behalf of sustentation fund.
Morning services will be held during conference at 7 o'clock, under the following leaders: Wednesday, Rev. R. W. Clements; Thursday, Rev. H. Harrison; Friday, Rev. W. Lawson; Saturday, Rev. W. J. Kirby; Sunday, Rev. G. A. Sellar; Monday, Rev. J. A. Fves; Tuesday, Rev. T. Hicks.
During their stay in town the clerical delegates will be entertained in the following homes:
Carman, Dr. Potts, Dr.—J. D. Chipman.
Bond, C. J.—W. A. Dinamore.
Allen, John E.—Wm. Lipsett.
Allen, Thos.—A. Nicholson.
Bayley, D. B.—Rev. S. A. Bender, Calais.
Bayley, S. A.—Mrs. Jas. Black, Milltown.
Baker, H. R.—F. O. Sullivan.
Bell, A. C.—A. D. Taylor.
Bell, Edw.—F. M. Murchie.
Berrie, J. C.—F. M. Murchie.
Brecken, Dr.—J. D. Chipman.
Brewer, W. W.—Hon. Judge Stevens.
Campbell, Geo. M.—Mayor Clarke.
Champion, J. B.—Geo. E. Robinson, Milltown.
Chapman, A. D.—B. Preston, Calais.
Chapman, D.—W. H. Stevens.
Choyen, D. R.—Chas. Duffin.
Clark, John A.—D. T. Dwyer.
Clements, R. W.—J. E. Hill, Calais.
Comben, Jas.—Mrs. J. Fraser.
Crisp, Jas.—J. E. Robinson.
Dawson, Geo.—F. H. E. Hill.
Deinhardt, T. J.—Dr. Deinhardt.
Dyball, J.—W. H. Allen, Calais.
Ester, F.—W. H. Allen, Calais.
Evans, Edw.—J. E. Hill.
Fisher, Geo.—W. Sedge Webber.
Frizzle, Frank—Mrs. Clendenning, Calais.
Fulton, R. G.—John Wilder, Milltown.
Gosnell, John—John Veasey, at Mrs. J. Smith's.
Gough, J. B.—H. Beck, at Mrs. J. Smith's.
Gregg, J. S.—John McDonald.
Hamilton, C. W.—J. M. Murchie.
Harrison, Harry—Mr. Cleland, Calais.
Harrison, Wm.—T. C. Stevenson.
Hicks, Thos.—T. R. Mitchell.
Howard, Saml. J.—F. Grant.
Howe, Isaac—Wm. Lipsett.
Ives, J. A.—Thos. Toal, Jr.
James, Sillas—Mrs. Clendenning, Calais.
Johnson, H.—H. Millberry, Old Ridge.
Johnson, W. E.—Jas. Tatle, Calais.
Kirby, W. J.—Jas. Wilson.
Lawson, Wm.—W. S. Thompson.
Leard, L. J.—J. Fraser.
Lodge, W. W.—R. W. Glimmer.
Lucas, A.—W. S. Robinson, Milltown.
McConnell, J. W.—Rev. S. A. Bender, Calais.
McCulley, A. D.—S. Bridges.
McDonald, L. R.—F. O. Sullivan.
McLachlin, N.—H. Farnham, Milltown.
Manaton, C. H.—Frank Smith.
Marr, H. D.—H. M. Webber.
Mathews, W. C.—B. Stevens.
Opie, Richd.—Rev. T. Marshall.
Palmer, G. C.—P. A. T. Murchie.
Palmer, C. H.—F. Grant.
Parker, I. N.—Mrs. A. Murchie.
Parkins, Jas.—Mrs. J. Fraser.
Payson, G. B.—W. B. Ganong.
Penna, Henry—Mrs. Halliday, at A. A. Laffin's.
Penna, Wm.—G. S. Wall.
Pepper, W. R.—Mrs. Cleland, Calais.
Pickles, F. H. W.—F. M. Murchie.
Pierce, Henry—Mrs. Clendenning, Calais.
Pleffe, Thos.—F. T. Ross, at A. Malton's.
Pope, Dr.—D. F. Maxwell.
Prince, John—Miss Catherine Grant.
Ramsay, B.—G. S. Wall.
Read, John—W. A. Dinamore.
Sellar, Geo.—A. J. B. Robinson.
Shenton, Job—H. Graham.
Slackford, E.—A. Nicholson.
Spargo, W. H.—J. M. Murchie.
Stacey, Dr.—E. G. Vroom.
Stebbins, T.—John Smith.
Stewart, Dr.—Madam Chipman.
Teasdale, J. J.—J. D. Chipman.
Teed, S. T.—D. F. Maxwell.
Tennant, W. B.—Geo. G. Gay.
Thomas, H. E.—Arthur Price.
Thomas, W. B.—S. Treacraft, Milltown.
Thomson, W. A.—Geo. G. Gay.
Turner, E. C.—A. I. Teed.
Wason, S. J.—W. E. Smith.
Wass, Wm.—Thos. Toal, Jr.
Weddall, R. W.—A. I. Teed.
Wrightman, F. A.—Miss Catherine Grant.
Wilson, Robt.—W. B. Ganong.
Young, Geo. M.—I. R. Todd, Milltown.
Young, John B.—F. G. McParlane.
Young, S. H.—Geo. Young, Oak Bay.

CONFERENCE.

Stephen on 22nd.

be Held—Where be Entertained.

13.—The an- few Brunswick and conference arch will as- at church here 9 a. m. e will meet 9 a. m., and of the confer- same day. ices has been

m.—Sacrament conducted by Rev. G.

Open session of missionary

session of con- ducational so-

session, led

ove feast, led 11, sermon by ay school, ad- and Rev. G. Dr. Carman, e service, led

ion service. sion of con- sultation

be held dur- ick, under the nesday, Rev. H. W. Lawson; Kirby; Sunday, Rev. J. T. Hicks. Town the cler- in the fol-

J. D. Chip-

msore. Lipsett. Olson.

S. A. Bender,

S. Black, Mill-

llivan. ylor. urchie. urchie. llyman. Judge Stev-

ayor Clarke. E. Robinson,

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nson. Hill. DeLestadt. en, Calais. len, Calais. Hill.

Webber. Clendenning.

Wilder, Mill- Veazey, at

at Mrs. J. Donald.

Murchie. Cleland, Cal-

Stevenson. Nichell.

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Gay. lth. jr. eed. Catherine

anong. Todd, Mill-

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MOUNT ALLISON

New Building to Rise from Ashes of the Residency.

Board of Governors Will Meet in St. John Next Week to Consider the Situation.

SACKVILLE, N. B., June 13.—The executive committee of Mt. Allison University met yesterday morning and arranged for a general meeting of the board of governors in St. John on Tuesday next.

It is settled that a new building is to rise immediately from the ashes of that so lately destroyed. It is intended that the dining room will be in readiness when the college opens at the usual time the end of September, and the dormitories will be finished by Jan. 1st, 1900. In the meantime ample accommodations will be found for the young men, so the work of the university will go on smoothly in spite of this untoward accident.

While the style of the building will not be decided till the next meeting, the intention is to improve in many ways on the late residence.

This beautiful structure, which unfortunately was not yet out of debt, cost \$85,000, including heating and lighting plants and other accessories. The total insurance is \$45,000, of which \$5,000 in on furniture and \$40,000 on building, with the heating and lighting apparatus.

Everything was supposed to be in the safest possible condition, and a fire in the building was the last thing thought of. There is no doubt that the fire originated in the crematory, as it was found in the cellar first, but where the weak point lay is impossible to discover. The crematory had worked with perfect satisfaction all winter. It had been used on Saturday, but at twelve that night all was apparently in good condition. The alarm was given shortly after five standard, but at six o'clock a large crowd had collected, but the building went so fast there was little chance for salvage. In the main part of the house the upper flats could not be entered at all.

It was from the upper window of the wing that Prof. Tait made his exit, his retreat being cut off in any other way while he was doing yeoman's service in rescuing goods. His coolness in a decidedly warm situation while waiting for a ladder was admirable. The president's son, Harry Allison, worked like a hero, and many others did all possible.

The art gallery required a special corps, the intense heat threatening to melt the glass roof. There was a strong westerly wind blowing, and at one time things looked serious for York and Bridge streets. It is supposed that if the building had not been brick, which somewhat confined the flames, a good part of Sackville would have been wiped out. Nearly all the houses on York street caught fire, more or less. The shop of Geo. Ford had a large hole burned through and even as far as over half a mile away a fence was ignited.

The personal loss will be heavy. Besides what Eric, Freddie and Mrs. Mundy and her daughter have, nearly all the students who expected to return, and they were not a few, left various possessions behind them, nothing of which could be got at. Two who had a number of books burned are Messrs. Baker and E. James. E. Foovoy is also supposed to have left a good deal, but the actual loss of the young men cannot be ascertained till they are heard from.

All day long Sunday the smoking ruins were visited by crowds. The street was roped off, and it was not if no accident happened it was not the fault of the small boys, who were much in evidence, scrambling over the hot ruins and apparently tempting Providence by throwing stones at the tottering walls. A heavy wind has prevailed ever since and the walls are constantly caving in. A large chimney fell last night. Fortunately so far no obstruction has gone across the road, but it is still closed. It is supposed much of the brick can be used again in other buildings.

This is the third serious fire Mt. Allison has experienced. The original academy was burned in 1886, and the second on the same site in 1892. There have also been minor fires, the Chas. Allison home, the property of the Ladies' College, which burned in December, and in '92 the home of Dr. Pickard, first principal of the academy, and one to whom the institutions owe much, was destroyed by fire while Dr. Brecken was an occupant.

Sunday seems an unlucky day in Mt. Allison annals, the sacred day having witnessed the burning of the second academy, Dr. Pickard's home, and the new brick university residence.

The angel with the fiery sword has not yet attacked the Ladies' College, and where a new building is so much needed, it seems almost a pity, if there must be a fire, it could not have destroyed what is now the oldest building of the institutions.

REV. DR. LORIMER Addressed a Large Audience Tuesday Night in Main Street Baptist Church.

The promoters of the entertainment given Tuesday night in the Main street Baptist church have every reason to congratulate themselves both upon the patronage which they received and upon Dr. Lorimer's masterly lecture, the chief feature of the programme.

Rev. Dr. Gates occupied the chair, and after a vocal solo by Miss Trautman and readings by Mrs. Robinson, who fully sustained her reputation as an eloquent of exceptional ability, the lecturer was introduced and received with great applause. Years of public speaking have somewhat impaired Dr. Lorimer's voice, but not the matter of his discourse, or his splendid ability to hold and sway his audience.

The subject of the lecture was the Philanthropy of Humor. The characteristics of national humor were first described, with numerous illustrations

from the lives and works of famous men of different nations. Wit and humor were defined in contrast, and humor was given its true place as a philanthropic agent, to relieve the stress which comes through too much serious work; and its power to effect reforms was noted, as for instance, when Cervantes laughed away Spain's foolish knight-errantry.

For nearly two hours Dr. Lorimer spoke, and from start to finish his audience was with him, in laughter and almost in tears, according to the shifting change of his eloquence. The lecture was rich in literary knowledge, fascinating on account of the wonderful stage oratorical of the speaker, and inspiring through its noble sentiments and real eloquence. Throughout the two hours in which he spoke, there was hardly a movement in the large audience save to applaud, all hung upon his words. Several times during the evening Dr. Lorimer had to stop to allow the outbreak of applause to cease, which his humor and lofty sentiments had provoked.

At the close Dr. Lorimer, without the usual formality of a mover and seconder, presented the speaker with the thanks of the audience.

After a solo by Herbert Mayes and a band solo by Frank Whetsel, Dr. Robinson, who had brought the lecturer here, thanked the audience on behalf of the church for which he was working, for their attendance, and the Baptist ministers of the city and the pastors and officers of the Main street church for their assistance.

The audience dispersed, under the singing of the national anthem.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

TERRIBLE DISTRESS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—The following telegram has just been received from Congressman John J. Jenkins from New Richmond, Ind., addressed to the governor and chamber of commerce: "The city wiped out by storm. Every business building and contents and over half the dwellings and contents partly injured. Over one hundred wounded. Forty dead bodies; many missing. Ruins burning. Many people making heroic efforts and giving freely of what little they have left. They can be furnished for a short time, but with few exceptions no food or clothing. Not an article of goods, wares or merchandise left. By noon there will not be a mouthful to eat; must have immediate relief; will require \$10,000 to buy the same. Not a coffin or article to bury the dead. Practical destitution prevails. Will you notify the public and ask them that aid be forwarded as soon as possible."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13.—A special to the Times from New Richmond, Wis., says: "Your correspondent has the names of 75 dead. Probably the entire casualty list in the city will reach 100, but very doubtful if any more will be recognized, the bodies being dismembered or charred in the fire."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 13.—The village of Bay of Islands, a settlement on the western coast of Newfoundland, forming part of what is called the French shore, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Sixty-nine houses were burned to the ground and 87 families rendered homeless.

The French and British warships on the coast are affording assistance to the destitute people until other steps can be taken to relieve them.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, June 12.—In the house of commons this evening Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, admitted that the government had received information that the Transvaal government was distributing arms and ammunition among the Boers in the British colony of Natal and arming its own subjects against Great Britain.

A meteor weighing eleven tons fell at Eastport in 1872. The record is given in a Nantes, France, paper by the great-grandson of the man who saw it fall.

"ASLEEP!"

Nothing so appeals to a mother's heart as the sight of her baby asleep. The mother doubly tries when the white lips, the blue veins, the blue lines beneath the eyes and the thin little hands tell the pathetic story that baby is ill. To the child that comes into the world robust and healthy, the ordinary life of childhood are not a serious menace; but to the weak, puny baby with the seeds of disease implanted in its little body even before birth, they are a serious matter and frequently mean baby's death.

The woman who wants a strong, healthy baby must see to it that she does not suffer from weakness and disease of the important and delicate organs concerned in motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Mending acts directly on these organs, allaying inflammation, healing ulceration and soothing pain. It fits a woman for wifehood and motherhood. It banishes the discomforts of the period of anticipation and makes baby's entry to the world easy and almost painless. It insures the new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It aids maternity in its perils. It has caused many a childless home to ring with the happy laughter of healthy children. Over 90,000 women have testified to its marvelous merits. It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. W. C. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting Physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. All medicine dealers sell it. Alling women write to Dr. Pierce will receive free his best advice.

Scores of women who have been cured of obstinate and dangerous diseases by Dr. Pierce's medicines have told their experiences in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It contains 1008 pages, over 900 engravings and colored plates, and is free. Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of stamps and mailing only, for paper-covered copy; cloth binding 50 stamps; Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WHEEL. The C. W. A. championships will be held at Fredericton on July 1st. No other conditions, it is understood, will be issued for that day.

EXPLOITING IRELAND.

The Green Isle Has a Live Tourist Association.

A Party of Members of Parliament and Others Go by Special Invitation.

(London Telegraph, May 23.) "More power to the elbow of the Irish Tourist association! While her less judicious friends have been harping upon the sorrows of Erin, and even, at times when it was by no means true, making her out to be the most distressed country that ever yet was seen," this excellent body has set itself to show how beautiful, attractive, and bewitching Ireland really is.

Founded in 1892 by F. W. Crossley and the counsel of the Royal Dublin Society, its committee, consulted with Irish railway managers and hotel keepers, distributed pictures of Irish scenery broadcast, and finally formed the association. Its business was to give publicity to the scenic attractions of Ireland and to foster the development of the resources of the country as a tourist resort. On the occasion of an industrial meeting, the then Lord Lieutenant, Lord Broughton, now Earl of Greve, in a speech from the chair, said he would consider the beautiful scenery of a country which could draw visitors to its shores just as much a national asset as other matters which are usually so regarded, such as mineral wealth or a fertile soil.

The trade in these skins has a wool pulling plant. There is also a pulley in Halifax, and a small one in Charlottetown. When the wool is on, the article of trade is called a pelt or skin. It is called a pelt at the purlies and the wool is taken from the pelt and selected in grades, and shipped to Ontario and Quebec, where it is used in knitting and blanket mills. The slats are cured, pickled, selected and shipped to the States, chiefly to Massachusetts. No wool goes there, the duty being prohibitive.

Lambskins are today worth about 15c. As the wool grows, the price will increase about 5c. per month, and after July no distinction is made between sheep and lambskins. The advance assumes that wool will remain at 15c. per lb. If its value increases, of course the skins would be proportionately more valuable, in addition to the increase caused by growth of wool.

The slats of best quality of lambs are used to make glove leather and roller leather for cotton mills; the second grade for shoe linings. Heavy sheep slats are used for shoe tops, and lighter weights for the same and harvest mitts (used in the west).

There has been a great change in the system of pulling wool. Under the old one it would be ten days from the time the skin went in till the wool came out. Now the process takes only three days, and produces better stock.

The trade continues from June to January, but between January and June there is very little killing done, and therefore practically no skins to buy. St. John dealers get supplies from P. E. Island, and from Cape Breton and other parts of Nova Scotia, as well as from New Brunswick.

There has been a decline in the business in the last few years, owing to the low price of wool, which is accounted for by the fact that Canada produces more combing wool than she requires, and her nearest market is closed against her by a prohibitive duty.

There is an important branch of the wool trade with which the dealers in skins have less to do. That is the trade in fleeced wool, sheared in the spring and exchanged by the farmers with their local merchants or direct with the woolen mills of the provinces. The mills are glad to exchange cloth for wool, either with farmer or trader, and do some cash trade as well. This is of course an extensive branch of the wool trade.

While the woolen mills of the provinces to the States, there is an active summer and fall trade in live lambs, which are in great favor in the New England market. Not only does the meat sell well, but by taking in the skin and wool on the sheep's back the otherwise higher duty on these is avoided. The largest supplies are

How to Get Plump and Rosy

Nature meant woman to be plump, rosy, and well developed, and it is the laudable ambition of every woman to strive for this ideal. Thinness denotes disease. It is the thin, bloodless girl that becomes the pale, nervous, faded woman, who suffers from nervousness, head aches, backaches, pains in the sides, sleeplessness, irritability and despondency.

When the nerves are weak, digestion is impaired, the blood becomes thin, watery, and diseased and woman suffers all the misery caused by the irregularities of her peculiarly feminine organism. You can supply nourishment to both the blood and nerves by using

DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

It makes women plump and rosy by revitalizing the wasted nerve cells and putting into the blood the very ingredients required to make it rich and pure.

Pale, weak women, and thin, bloodless girls, find themselves steadily gaining in health and strength while using DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD, the spring restorative. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or by mail, along with a copy of Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life, and how to Cure Them," on receipt of price, by Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



SHEEP AND WOOL

The Latter Cheaper Than Ever Before in These Provinces.

A Review of Conditions That Handicap the Sheep Raising Industry.

Sheep-raising is an industry of decreasing importance under present conditions in the maritime provinces. Inability to gain access to the United States market with wool and dressed meat, owing to the very high duties, and the fact that neither our wool nor our mutton is suitable for the British market, explains the present condition of affairs.

Wool is selling cheaper today than ever before in the history of the trade in the maritime provinces. The price is about 15c. per pound for white washed, 12c. for black washed, and 10c. for unwashed, in this market.

Probably not over 200,000 sheep and lambskins are handled in a year in the three provinces. Nova Scotia yields the most, P. E. Island second, and New Brunswick third, this province with probably not over 50,000 skins.

The trade in these skins is chiefly in the hands of city and country butchers and the city firms who buy from them. Halifax is probably the largest market, with St. John next and Charlottetown third in importance. There are three great buyers in St. John, but only one firm has a wool pulling plant. There is also a pulley in Halifax, and a small one in Charlottetown. When the wool is on, the article of trade is called a pelt or skin. It is called a pelt at the purlies and the wool is taken from the pelt and selected in grades, and shipped to Ontario and Quebec, where it is used in knitting and blanket mills. The slats are cured, pickled, selected and shipped to the States, chiefly to Massachusetts. No wool goes there, the duty being prohibitive.

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MONTREAL.

Dr. A. H. Gordon of St. John Will Be This Year's Valedictorian Yankee Defeats the Dominion.

MONTREAL, June 13.—The results of the final examinations at McGill in medicine were announced today. A. H. Gordon of St. John, N. B., wins the Holmes gold medal. The following were the honorees in the various faculties: A. H. Gordon, St. John, N. B.; E. P. Murphy, St. John, N. B.; and N. E. Drier, Woodstock, N. B.

The following graduate M. D. C. M.: G. T. Alley, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; J. J. Burris, Halifax, C. T. Fitzgerald, Harbor Breton, N. B.; E. Francis, Sydney Mines, E. G. Gillis, Indian River, P. E. I.; A. F. Logie, Chatham, N. B.; J. D. McIntyre, P. E. I.; D. A. McNally, Abrams Village, P. E. I.; J. E. Morris, St. John; W. H. Peppers, Fredericton, N. B.; R. P. Steuben, Me., W. H. Sutherland, Seaview, P. E. I.; G. P. Thompson, North Sydney; C. O. B. Tritts, Pictoucadie.

R. M. Vanwart, Fredericton, wins the first year prize and G. W. Patten, Fonda, N. S., third year, the Sutherland medal.

Dr. A. H. Gordon, St. John, N. B., will be the valedictorian at Friday's convocation.

The second race for the series for the special cup between the Yankee of the harbor club, St. Paul, and the Dominion of the Royal St. Lawrence club, was a walk over for the Yankee. The Dominion breaking her mast in making the second buoy of the race. This gives each boat one win.

The decision of the harbor committee in their investigation as to the cause of the grounding of the Gallia has just been announced. Pilot Z. Bonilla has been suspended and the captain is blamed for not advising the pilot that the steering gear of the ship was not working properly when he was acquainted with the fact and for running the ship at such a high rate of speed under the circumstances.

The work of dredging a channel around the Gallia is proceeding and it is stated that the ship is listing considerably. The stevedores have recently settled two feet in the mud.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

No Understanding as Yet Regarding Alaska—Pacific Cable Scheme Still in Dispute.

LONDON, June 12.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Sir Wm. St. John Broderick, answering a question in the house of commons today, denied that the recent agreement arrived at amounted to a British protectorate over the Tonga Islands. He added that the action of the British cruiser Tauranga was unauthorized by the government. Answering another question, the under secretary of the foreign office said the United States and Great Britain had not arrived at an understanding regarding the Alaskan boundary.

In answer to a question in the house of commons today, the Secretary of state for the colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said the discussion between the imperial and colonial governments with regard to the proposed Pacific cable continues. He added that he was not yet in a position to indicate the terms of the governments amended offer.

THE RING.

Fitz Got the Big End. According to one of the officials of the Omega team the sporting club, over \$5,000 was taken in by management at the big fight. Of this \$5,000 goes to Fitzsimmons, and an additional \$25,000 to the club. Fitz, the winner, only receives \$10,000 for his work. This was the agreement when the fight was made.

It was arranged that the ex-champion shall receive sixty per cent. win or lose. Brady did not object to this transaction, but says he would have sacrificed the whole purse if necessary to get a chance at Fitzsimmons, as he was certain of victory. Jeffries expects to make up the amount Fitz received in a few days on the road.

The title of champion is what I was after," said he, "and now that I am the champion I will look to the financial end of it." New York Athletic Club.

The Abwauk Athletic club has decided to hold a big athletic meet on the C. A. A. grounds, Charlottetown, on Dominion day, July 1st, 1899. The above club is an amalgamation of the Abwauk, Crested and Anchor Athletic clubs of Charlottetown.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

It is especially well adapted for the relief of all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, and all other forms of rheumatism, and is also a powerful cathartic. Price, 50c. per bottle. No. 1, 10c. per bottle. No. 2, 20c. per bottle. No. 3, 30c. per bottle. No. 4, 40c. per bottle. No. 5, 50c. per bottle. No. 6, 60c. per bottle. No. 7, 70c. per bottle. No. 8, 80c. per bottle. No. 9, 90c. per bottle. No. 10, 1.00 per bottle. No. 11, 1.10 per bottle. No. 12, 1.20 per bottle. No. 13, 1.30 per bottle. No. 14, 1.40 per bottle. No. 15, 1.50 per bottle. No. 16, 1.60 per bottle. No. 17, 1.70 per bottle. No. 18, 1.80 per bottle. No. 19, 1.90 per bottle. No. 20, 2.00 per bottle. No. 21, 2.10 per bottle. No. 22, 2.20 per bottle. No. 23, 2.30 per bottle. No. 24, 2.40 per bottle. No. 25, 2.50 per bottle. No. 26, 2.60 per bottle. No. 27, 2.70 per bottle. No. 28, 2.80 per bottle. No. 29, 2.90 per bottle. No. 30, 3.00 per bottle. No. 31, 3.10 per bottle. No. 32, 3.20 per bottle. No. 33, 3.30 per bottle. No. 34, 3.40 per bottle. No. 35, 3.50 per bottle. No. 36, 3.60 per bottle. No. 37, 3.70 per bottle. No. 38, 3.80 per bottle. No. 39, 3.90 per bottle. No. 40, 4.00 per bottle. No. 41, 4.10 per bottle. No. 42, 4.20 per bottle. No. 43, 4.30 per bottle. No. 44, 4.40 per bottle. No. 45, 4.50 per bottle. No. 46, 4.60 per bottle. No. 47, 4.70 per bottle. No. 48, 4.80 per bottle. No. 49, 4.90 per bottle. No. 50, 5.00 per bottle. No. 51, 5.10 per bottle. No. 52, 5.20 per bottle. No. 53, 5.30 per bottle. No. 54, 5.40 per bottle. No. 55, 5.50 per bottle. No. 56, 5.60 per bottle. No. 57, 5.70 per bottle. No. 58, 5.80 per bottle. No. 59, 5.90 per bottle. No. 60, 6.00 per bottle. No. 61, 6.10 per bottle. No. 62, 6.20 per bottle. No. 63, 6.30 per bottle. No. 64, 6.40 per bottle. No. 65, 6.50 per bottle. No. 66, 6.60 per bottle. No. 67, 6.70 per bottle. No. 68, 6.80 per bottle. No. 69, 6.90 per bottle. No. 70, 7.00 per bottle. No. 71, 7.10 per bottle. No. 72, 7.20 per bottle. No. 73, 7.30 per bottle. No. 74, 7.40 per bottle. No. 75, 7.50 per bottle. No. 76, 7.60 per bottle. No. 77, 7.70 per bottle. No. 78, 7.80 per bottle. No. 79, 7.90 per bottle. No. 80, 8.00 per bottle. No. 81, 8.10 per bottle. No. 82, 8.20 per bottle. No. 83, 8.30 per bottle. No. 84, 8.40 per bottle. No. 85, 8.50 per bottle. No. 86, 8.60 per bottle. No. 87, 8.70 per bottle. No. 88, 8.80 per bottle. No. 89, 8.90 per bottle. No. 90, 9.00 per bottle. No. 91, 9.10 per bottle. No. 92, 9.20 per bottle. No. 93, 9.30 per bottle. No. 94, 9.40 per bottle. No. 95, 9.50 per bottle. No. 96, 9.60 per bottle. No. 97, 9.70 per bottle. No. 98, 9.80 per bottle. No. 99, 9.90 per bottle. No. 100, 10.00 per bottle.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertisements. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKEAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 17, 1899.

SIR LOUIS PAID TOO MUCH.

The Montreal Witness gives an elaborate calculation to show that six cents is enough for a cash customer to pay for a two-pound loaf of bread. The Witness argues that the present price of sixteen cents for a four-pound loaf, asked by the English bakers of Montreal, is much too high.

The Witness does not say so, but it is evidently out after the scalp of Sir Louis Davies, who paid eighteen to twenty cents for the Quebec four-pound loaf last year for supplies for the fisheries department.

BUT THE PEACE CONGRESS GOES ON.

A new first-class line of battle ship for the German navy was launched a few days ago at Kiel. The vessel was named the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and Emperor William delivered an address to the assembled thousands.

"FREER" TRADE.

The much over-rated American invasion of the British market is not due to the placing of British manufactures, but largely to the inability of the British manufacturers to produce rapidly enough to meet the enormous demand for home consumption.

The June crop bulletin, issued by the Manitoba department of agriculture, reports an increased area under crop in all districts, compared with previous years.

Mr. Wm. H. Taylor, who died recently in Brookline, Mass., bequeathed \$40,000 as follows: American board of commissioners for foreign missions, \$15,000; Roland college, Winter Park, Fla., \$5,000; American Home Missionary society, \$10,000; American Missionary association, \$10,000.

The Jamaica delegates who are in the United States in the interests of a reciprocity arrangement have informed the New York Herald that the idea of annexation is not considered. They are perfectly satisfied with British connection, and the island has never been, as reported, on the verge of anarchy.

President Kruger of the Transvaal trusts in Providence. To what extent he may rely must depend on the justice of his cause. The chances are, he will presently discover that a good cause is better than pious professions joined to tyrannical plots.

A chewing gum trust has been organized in the United States. Ink and writing paper trusts are in process of formation.

JUNE WEDDINGS.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Fress, Petticoat, when their daughter, Miss Annie Mabel Fress, was married to Robert Daniel Pugsley.

At St. Stephen's church at 3:45 Wednesday afternoon, Samuel S. Elliott, was united in marriage to Miss Albin R. Mitchell, daughter of the late Rufus F. Mitchell. It was a quiet wedding, the guests being only the family relatives.

A string of flags across Charlotte street from No. 1 engine house Wednesday was in honor of a popular member of the company, Len Tuttle, who was married at Amherst last night to Miss Minnie McLeod.

A quiet wedding was solemnized Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. John deSouza, at the residence of the bride's parents, 67 Dorchester street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left on the 1:30 train for western cities, afterwards going to British Columbia, where Mr. Wilson takes charge of Messrs. Robt. Hulton & Co.'s of Hamilton, Ont. business there.

There was a quiet but interesting wedding at Victoria street Free Baptist church Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

But the Peace Congress goes on. A new first-class line of battle ship for the German navy was launched a few days ago at Kiel.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO DR. HANCOCK.

Dr. James H. Hankey, Editor St. John Telegraph: Sir—One of the comparatively few persons who read the Telegraph since it has been under your editorial management, called my attention to the following paragraph in this morning's editorial column:

The Sun appears to be allowing itself to be used as a platform for the views of the police magistrate on Tuesday for the purpose of attacking the decision of the court in the paper for which he works. This is perhaps a convenient arrangement for him, but the trial of police cases by newspapers is not likely to come into general favor.

Allow me to inform you that I do not report the police court proceedings for the Sun, and that the paragraph to which you object was not the approval of the editorial management of that paper. I furnished the information upon which the paragraph was founded, and I am satisfied that it is a scrupulously fair statement of the case.

It is a matter of history that you were once a barrister of the supreme court. If your subsequent experience with unblamed and cadaverous subjects in some of your many editorial changes has not obliterated such knowledge of law as you may once have possessed, will you kindly turn your attention to the Criminal Code and point out to me any appeal which exists in the case of a summary trial with the consent of the party charged, except that to public opinion?

I remain, your etc., JOHN E. M. BAXTER, St. John, 15th June, 1899.

AT NETHERWOOD.

The Closing Exercises Were Largely Attended from the City. In spite of the rain, which came down in a special car had to be used to accommodate the large number of people who went to Netherwood to attend the closing exercises of Netherwood school for girls.

After the guests were welcomed by the principal, Mrs. J. S. Armstrong, the pupils of the school, dressed in their school colors—yellow and white—were assembled on the lawn and in a most creditable manner went through a number of drills with jumballs, wands and clubs, varied by marching and aesthetic movements.

Canon Roberts of Fredericton spoke to the pupils in his usual happy manner, after which he presented the school with a number of very valuable gifts, among which is a handsome oak sideboard from the employees of the street railway, and a fur lined circular from the groom.

Netherwood is now looking its best and one has but to go there to realize what a perfect spot it is for a girls school. The school, which seems to be well adapted to the large school, much enlarged to accommodate the increased number of pupils for next year.

One of the chief features of the school is the home, which seems to be a visit to the art-room showed the great success which Miss McGivern has had with her pupils. The work of Miss Christine Robinson, who tied with Miss M. M. DeBrisay for first place in the drawing class, among the studies by Miss Vera Robinson, studies by Miss Peters and by Miss Ethel McAvity, and Miss Muriel Fairweather, whose work is known to all, was at one time a Methodist minister, but was compelled to retire on account of ill health. He later resided at Sackville, N. B.—Amherst Press.

ROLLING MILLS CASE SETTLED.

The document, of which the following is a copy, speaks for itself: In the Supreme Court—in the matter of the Portland Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., and in the matter of the Winding Up Act and the Winding Up Amendment Act, 1897.

It is agreed that the order of chief justice made herein on the 28th day of May last, ordering that James Manchester and the executors of the late Geo. F. Baird do pay into court the sum of \$55,500 on or before the 2nd day of June next, be rescinded and the appeal taken therefrom dropped, and the said James Manchester and the executors of the late Geo. F. Baird do hereby undertake to pay into the Bank of New Brunswick, to the credit of the surviving liquidator herein, Eschel B. Ketchum, such amount (\$55,500) as a judge of the supreme court, or in case of appeal from his decision, the court appeals to may determine that the unsecured creditors of said company are entitled to out of the \$55,500, being the proceeds of the sale of the property of said company to R. C. Eldkin.

Dated June 12, 1899; signed by E. B. Ketchum, surviving liquidator, by his attorney, C. J. Coster; James Manchester, by his attorney, A. H. Hankey; the executors of said Geo. F. Baird, by their attorney, L. A. Currier, and approved by Chief Justice Tuck.

WELLSPOOL CAMPBELL, June 11.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Alexander has been brightened this week by the appearance of a young son. During the rain showers Monday a heavy fall of hail of a large size was witnessed here.

PIECE WORK ON THE I. C. R.

Norfolk Circulars from the Mechanical Superintendent. Following is a copy of the circular recently issued to foremen in the I. C. R. shops in Montreal:

All Foremen: The management of the Intercolonial railway wish you to ensure all their work will adopt the piece work system, that their desire is to have the work so done and prices so made as to be of mutual advantage to both parties.

On the first of January and the first of July each year, prices will be revised on a usual fair and just basis as between the men and the railway by mutual agreement. The expectation and object of the management is to see every able-bodied man in the employ busy, prosperous and contented, doing a fair day's work for a fair day's pay or wages.

There will be no unfair crowding to take a lot of work done at cheapest possible rate. No one will be compelled to accept piece work, and any one may drop it whenever he sees fit to do so, while those who are old and feeble will not be expected to undertake it.

The prices will then be where there appears to be any glaring mistake. The prices will then be where there appears to be any glaring mistake. The prices will then be where there appears to be any glaring mistake.

J. G. JOUGHEINS, Mechanical Supt.

HAMPTON.

Judge Gilbert had a busy time of it in the Kings county probate court on Thursday. Applications were made in nine different estates, as follows: In the estate of William Otty, let for the administration cum testamentary annex were granted Allan O. Harris, executor.

In the estate of Marthia A. Sproul citation was issued to pass accounts. In the estate of Elizabeth Scribner, application was made for letters of administration. Geo. O. Otty, executor.

In the estate of Bella Turner, application for letters of administration was made. Mr. Otty, executor. In the estate of John Greig, accounts were passed. Mr. Greig, executor.

In the estate of Thomas S. Conroy, accounts were passed. M. H. Parlee, executor. In the estate of Shepard C. Gray, application for letters of administration. Mr. Freese, executor.

In the estate of John Price, accounts were passed. Silas Alward, executor for executor; J. D. Millican, executor for executor. In the estate of John Price, accounts were passed. Silas Alward, executor for executor; J. D. Millican, executor for executor.

A Charlotte county correspondent writes to the Sun: "Several herring weirs have been built by Americans from Lubec, Maine, upon territory which is believed to be Canadian. These weirs have been rebuilt as regular weirs, licensed by the Government, at least, is within the 1,000-foot limit of weirs owned by Canadians paying a license fee."

DISADVANTAGES OF CITIZENSHIP.

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FISH BULLETIN.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 15.—Novr Scotian: Cod good; fat takes mackerel and few lobsters. Wood's Harbor: Cod fair; lobsters scarce; Sand Point: Light takes lobsters. Lockport: Cod good; few salmon at West Point. Lunenburg: Cod very plentiful; lobsters scarce. Sackville: Cod and herring fair; light takes mackerel and lobsters. White Head: Lobsters fair; few herring and cod; but no mackerel, haddock or shrimps. Canso: Cod fair; some lobsters, but no mackerel; herring, banks in from banks report good takes. Hallowbury: Pollock plentiful; lobster fishery poor. Arichat: Herring fair; all others scarce. St. Peter's: Lobsters poor; no mackerel. Lunenburg: Lobsters fair; other fish scarce. Lardis: Cod, haddock, shrimps and lobsters light; no mackerel or herring. Lunenburg: Cod, haddock and lobsters fair. Point St. Peter: Fair takes cod and a few lobsters. St. John's: Salmon, cod, haddock and lobsters. St. John's: Salmon, cod, haddock and lobsters. St. John's: Salmon, cod, haddock and lobsters.

GASPERBAUK STATION.

Orangeburg meet in their New Hall—Will go to Pennsylvania. GASPERBAUK STATION, June 13.—J. B. Roberts has arrived home from Mount Allison college—Rev. I. N. Thorne, his wife and son George of Little River, Albert county, are visiting friends here.

The members of Star of Boyne, O.N.L. No. 36, held their first meeting in their new hall on Monday evening, June 12th. The building is a very fine one, and reflects much credit on the contractor, Geo. T. Kirkpatrick.

The trustees of the school in this place intend putting repairs on the school house during the coming vacation. H. M. Twombly has begun his singing school for a third term. W. P. Kirkpatrick intends starting for Pennsylvania about the first of July.

Mrs. Thomas Bell entertained her lady friends at a hooking party recently. In the evening a number of young men gathered in and a very enjoyable time was spent. The crops are making rapid progress now. The hay crop promises to be very good.

SALT SPRINGS.

SALT SPRINGS, Kings Co., June 14.—On Sunday many of the people of the surrounding district attended the Baptist service. The coming Sunday there will be Presbyterian service in the afternoon and Episcopal in the evening. The parish Sunday school convention will meet at this place some time about the 15th inst. Hubby and Wason are expected to be present. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Pickle, teachers at Campbell Settlement, visited the old home of their science instructor, Mr. Brittain, on Saturday.

Mr. Allaby and Levi Floyd left for the west last week. The Sunday school has a good attendance. Some of our normal class intended to work the examination to be held on the 15th, but will be unable to do so. Mrs. Robert Hornbrook of Mount Vernon is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Smith. She is eighty-six years old and seems well and hearty. The written examination in the day school is over. Mr. Morgan purposes leaving at the close of the term.

WHITE'S COVE.

Damage by Fire—Deer Among the Cows—Wild Strawberries Rip. WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., June 14.—During the gale on Monday, the residence of John Kelly of White's Cove narrowly escaped being burned to the ground. Mr. Kelly was away from home at the time and had it not been for the timely assistance of Johnson Carmichael and Wm. Springer, the building would have been consumed. One side of the roof was completely burned off and considerable damage done to the main building.

James McLaughlin, by-road commissioner, sold the roads in division No. 1, yesterday, and they were bid in at very low prices. J. B. Austin saw three deer feeding in his pasture yesterday morning with the sheep and cattle. Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Ferris, who have been visiting Nova Scotia, returned home on Saturday. Miss Alice Ferris, who has been attending Acadia college, is home for vacation. Mrs. J. E. Austin picked two quarts of wild strawberries on Monday.

NORTHESK.

A Mother's Heroism Saves Her Child's Life—Personal Mention. NORTHESK, Northumberland Co., June 14.—The little daughter of Murdoch Sutherland, while playing around the stove on Saturday, 10th, accidentally set her clothes on fire. Mrs. Sutherland, while endeavoring to quench the flames, was badly burned about the face and arms. The little one is lying in a critical condition. Dr. Wilson is in attendance. Miss Maud McTavish of Southesk intends holding her concert on the 25th in the school hall.

Mrs. Jane Stewart and her sister, Mrs. Hamilton Ruth of Lunenburg, are home on a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hare of Whitesville. Mrs. Jane Dunnett and her daughter, Mrs. Mary Lozier, were the guests of Mrs. William Hare, Mrs. Rae and Children spent the day in Newcastle. Miss Bernice Jones paid Mrs. James Walsh a visit on the 13th. Mr. and Mrs. Flett of Nelson, Mr. McMurdo of Newcastle, and Miss Maud Menzies were the guests of John Meszies on Sunday.

Peddlers are still going the rounds. Miss Jennie Brander was home on a visit. Sportsmen are still going into the forest and fishing in the streams, making quite a number of fine catches. GARDINER, Me., June 15.—In the thunder storm of Wednesday night at Purgatory, a small country place about eight miles from here, a house and barn owned by George Plympton were struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. The barn was equally destructive and completely demolished a barn belonging to A. E. Dugan, and two sets of outbuildings owned by N. Rose and Arthur Nest. Added to this nearly all the orchards were practically destroyed, many of the large trees being torn up by the roots. The loss suffered by some of the farmers will amount to several thousands of dollars.

THE SEQUEL.

"Did you ever laugh until you cried, Tommy?" "Yes, only this morning." "What at?" "At the preparation for the wedding of my daughter. I was so glad to see her so happy and so well, and I laughed; then she caught me laughing and I cried."—Chicago News.

PEACE CONGRESS.

THE HAGUE, June 15.—The Red Cross sub-committee of the Peace conference met today. Prof. Asser of the Dutch delegation presiding. Prof. Renault of the French delegation explained that certain modifications had been made in the report, meeting the wishes expressed by his colleagues at the last session.

The report being adopted, the president pointed out the advantage which would be gained, if during the conference a convention could be signed embodying the important humanitarian articles comprised in the sub-committee's scheme.

On the motion of Baron De Blid, the delegate of Norway and Sweden, it was decided the president should present to the conference such a convention, with the final article providing for the signature of protocols of adhesion thereto. The committee will also recommend to the conference the revision of the Geneva convention of 1864.

On the motion of Admiral Sir John Fisher, representative of Great Britain, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded the chairman, whose efficient work made possible the application of the Geneva articles to naval warfare, the first practical result of the conference.

C. P. R. IMPROVEMENTS.

ROSSLAND, B. C., June 15.—The work of converting the railway from Robson to Rossland, recently acquired by the Canadian Pacific from a narrow to a standard gauge, has just been completed, and trains will commence running in the standard-gauge track tomorrow. With the inauguration of the new imperial limited and the fast service on the Crow's Nest road next Sunday, Rossland will be brought within 38 hours of Toronto and be reached in about four days from Montreal.

STILL UNSETTLED.

PARIS, June 15.—M. Meilne, in an interview with M. Poincare, strongly urged the latter to form a cabinet whose main plank will be the settlement of the Dreyfus affair. It is now believed a majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, including many socialists, will be contented with an order of the day censuring General Mercier, the former minister of war for the part which he has taken in the Dreyfus case, instead of his prosecution. If this could be done it would remove one of the most serious causes of friction between the factions.

CORNWALLIS NEWS.

CORNWALLIS, June 15.—The new barn being built for the Hon. Mr. Borden at Woodside is going right ahead. Expectations are entertained that the experimental farm, so much agitated during the past year, will be carried on there. The engagement of Evelyn Keirstead of Kentville, to Mr. W. W. Ferris of Port Williams, is also engaged to wed there.

The Baptist Association is to be held at Peregoy next week, beginning on Friday afternoon. The dyke at Cambridge has been under construction for the past two years, has now been pronounced complete. Professor Oldwell, of Wolfville has been surveying the dyke during the week and settling the land to its right and left. The Waverley Hotel at Kentville is expected to be completed by the first of July.

Percy Borden, formerly editor of the Western Chronicle, Kentville, but who has been a student at Mount Allison during the past year, has gone to Cape Breton to survey the new rail road there. Owen Smith of Port Williams, recently of the Rocky Mountains, is also engaged to wed there. Chpt. J. A. Northrup of Canning is attending the meeting of the grand lodge at Annapolis. Palmer, the man who assaulted Timothy Rockwell, near Kentville, recently, has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

PARROTT MUST DIE.

OTTAWA, June 15.—The minister of justice has received a report from the medical experts who have examined into the question of the sanity of Benjamin Parrott of Hamilton, sentenced to be hanged on the 23rd instant for the murder of his mother, Dr. Lett, of the retreat at Guelph, and Dr. Phelan, of the Kingston asylum, were the experts. They have reported that there is no justification for setting up the plea of insanity. Parrott is said to be perfectly sane, although it would appear that someone had been coaching him how to act insane. It was also discovered by the experts that there was no hereditary insanity in the family. A brother of Parrott's had become insane through disease. The result of the investigation really means that Parrott will be hanged on the 23rd instant, as there is not likely now to be any reason for interference on the part of the crown.

Persianic Sheep Dip

This word is our copyrighted guarantee of Purity and Strength. They have reported that there is no justification for setting up the plea of insanity. Parrott is said to be perfectly sane, although it would appear that someone had been coaching him how to act insane. It was also discovered by the experts that there was no hereditary insanity in the family. A brother of Parrott's had become insane through disease. The result of the investigation really means that Parrott will be hanged on the 23rd instant, as there is not likely now to be any reason for interference on the part of the crown.

Having 100 pieces we are given benefit and Inch Cotton. We have best value. It will us and save. Don't forget.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

BOLESTOWN, Northumberland Co., June 9.—Arch. Sandwith has resigned his position with the Canada Eastern Railway Co., and has been succeeded by Alex. Estey.

A party of prospectors explored Trout Brook, and returned with some good specimens of gold-bearing quartz. The auriferous region is being visited frequently and many claims have been taken. Further developments are expected very shortly.

Architect Smith has prepared plans for the erection of a fine new school building for this place, and tenders are shortly to be called for. The structure will be quite in keeping with modern requirements for school buildings.

Nelson Spencer, clerk in the store of The Wm. Richards Co., Ltd., is now able to be around, having recovered from the injuries sustained in a serious bicycle accident.

Timothy Lynch, the well known lumberman, has been in town this week. All the crops in this vicinity are looking well, none more so than the wheat. It is expected that a decided advance in the production of wheat will be made in this locality.

MARYSVILLE, York Co., June 9.—A very successful party was held by Victoria Lodge, P. A. F. No. 1, on the base ball ground on Wednesday evening, June 7th. A programme of sports was carried out in which some of our prominent townsmen indulged and successfully carried off prizes. Although the weather was not ideal for a comfortable outing, yet there was a large representation from Fredericton, and our own people turned out in numbers, as is seen by the sum of \$110 realized. The 7th Band furnished music.

Mr. Sharp of the Bank of British North America, St. John, N.S., and family are spending a vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Cupid.

Mayor and Mrs. Gibson entertained the school children and teachers to an afternoon luncheon on the lawn on Friday afternoon. They included the departments of the public schools.

WATERSIDE, Albert Co., June 12.—The steel ship Andorinka, which has been up the bay loading deals, sailed from Herring Cove Saturday morning, leaving badly. Two pumps, one run by steam and the other by hand, had to be kept in motion to keep her clear.

Manning Smith's saw mill was partially destroyed by fire here yesterday. Loss \$150.

The people of this town are about to begin the building of a new Baptist church. They are getting the land fitted for the purpose.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., June 13.—Rev. E. W. Simons preached an educational sermon in All Saints church at evening service Sunday last, in which he made an appeal to the congregation for financial aid to King's College, Windsor, N. S.

J. S. Stuart, grand organizer of the Order of Foresters, on Wednesday evening last visited the court recently organized by him at Cocabec.

Julius S. de Herville-Thibault, of Paris, France, is registered at Kennedy's Hotel.

Mrs. Colonel Robinson of Fredericton arrived by C. P. R. yesterday and put up at her own residence, west end Water street.

Rev. J. C. Berrie has gone to St. Stephen to attend the annual session of the Methodist district meeting, being held here this week.

MAUGERYVILLE, Sunbury Co., June 12.—The short notice and broken way by which the remains of the late Hon. W. E. Perley were taken to the tomb last week, did not give full opportunity to the many friends of the deceased to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. He was patriotic, faithful and loyal to his country, and spent the full vigor of his manhood in conserving the best interests of old Sunbury, which he so honorably represented in the legislature of the Province of New Brunswick.

Three sons and three daughters survive him. The former are W. Dell, senator of Assiniboia; Geo. A., who resides here, and Duncan, who lives in the state of Nevada. The daughters are Mrs. Thos. Bridges of Sheffield, Mrs. H. S. Miles of Oromocto, and Miss Lizzie Perley, now in Boston.

The friends of William J. Cox will be surprised to learn that he is now on his way to South Africa, having sailed from England about the first of June. Mr. Cox is a veritable "globe trotter." He spent a year or more in British Columbia, and has since visited nearly all of the leading cities in the United States. He left

here about the first of May, went as far west as St. Louis, returned to Boston, and sailed from there for Liverpool on the 15th of May, and celebrated the 4th in London.

Le Baron Wilnot has returned home from McGill University.

Robert Roberts' pile driver is at work driving piles in the river near the head of Oromocto Island, for Emory Sewell.

Mrs. C. McCarty, Harrison T. Sterling of Fredericton, Miss E. Linnie Scholey of Centreville and Miss M. Blanche Nesbitt of Moores Mills were the guests of Mrs. Charles Brown on Saturday.

ST. MARTINS, N. B., June 12.—On the evening of June the 3rd a number of friends and relatives of Deacon and Mrs. John D. Bradshaw met at their residence, St. Martins, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day.

Among those present were Captain Benjamin Vaughan and Mrs. Vaughan, formerly of Liverpool, England; Rev. S. H. Cornwall, the Misses Vall and others, numbering about forty. The visit was a complete surprise to the children of St. Martins, who with their partner received their visitors in that genial and happy manner peculiar to the older residents of St. Martins. Their family consists of five children, fifteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

The guests enjoyed themselves by playing various games and in social conversation, with reminiscences of the long, long ago. During the evening short addresses were made by Pastor Cornwall and others, who pressed themselves pleased to be present on such an occasion, with many good wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of the aged couple.

A large number of useful and valuable gifts were presented. About midnight, after spending very enjoyable evening, the party left for their homes.

Mr. Bradshaw was formerly a ship-builder at St. Martins, where he and his brother Thomas built many vessels. Later on he superintended the building of a number of large ships for the firm of Messrs. S. Vaughan & Co. of Liverpool, England, but of late years has settled down to a quiet, retired life in his home at St. Martins.

On Monday last Joseph McCumber, a resident of Orange Hill, St. Martins, died after a short and painful illness. He leaves a wife and family to mourn their loss.

Recent letters from the Sudan mission announce the very serious illness of Mrs. J. Hal. Smith, nee Leonora Bradshaw, who left home about a year ago for the foreign mission field.

SHEFFIELD, Sunbury Co., June 12.—Henry Mitchell and wife, from Lincoln, Sunbury county, are visiting friends in Sheffield.

The Rev. Mr. Bell, Methodist clergyman of this district, preached an able discourse last evening on prohibition.

Henry Coy's large two story house, used in the summer season for a hotel for tourists from abroad, was last Saturday evening consumed to the ground by fire.

He had many boarders, from Indian town, St. John, engaged to come up in a week or two, to spend the summer at Upper Gagetown, while the building up of Indian town was going on. Mr. Coy's disappointment is great and his loss heavy.

The wind was from the westward, it was with difficulty the next two houses below him was saved.

Mr. Erb, from the Canal, Gagetown, was up to Sheffield last week in search of the fine sturgeon boat that had for some time been missing from the landing of his premises.

A diligent search and advertising in the Queen's County Gazette, he found her in the neighborhood of Sammy Hudlin's, Maquapit Lake. Sammy had come to the conclusion that a lighter craft would suit him better to make his contemplated visit to the Oromocto, Queens Co., and he thought fair exchange no robbery. So he left in the night Mr. Erb's boat at the wigwam of the Indians, and took their bark canoe, leaving the family of Indians in the same trouble as the white man.

Lucy, wife of John A. Hudlin, now in the provincial asylum, after many years separation returned with their two children on Saturday, to care for a large neglected family of children at the old home.

Dr. J. W. Bridges of Fredericton visited Sheffield yesterday to see his brother Jonathan, who is suffering from the taking of a cold.

MEDICINE, York Co., June 12.—Chipman Phillips has sold the wire ferry here to the estate of I. W. Marston.

The boys are running very plentifully here at present. About twenty or thirty men of the corporation drive spent Sunday in the place.

P. S. Marsten is receiving the congratulations of friends. The mother and little daughter are doing well.

Gray S. Moore is home from Mt. Allison, in which college he has successfully passed the freshman year.

The village presents a very much improved appearance. Arbor day, or rather a series of Arbor days, have been quite generally observed.

The skimming station in connection with the Carleton Creamery Co. is now in full operation, under the management of Jarvis Bull. The station is receiving daily in the vicinity of 3,000 pounds of milk.

A young lad from Northampton last week, while playing on some shore-bound logs, fell into the water. J. E. Porter, who was fishing near by, came to his assistance, and with difficulty succeeded in getting him ashore. Although unconscious at first, he was soon revived again.

The quarterly meetings of the Reformed Baptist church have been held here during the past week, and were largely attended by members of the church from the various parts of the two counties. Among the ministers present were the pastor, Rev. W. H. Sherwood, Rev. S. Greenlaw of Royalton, Carleton, Rev. H. Coy of Upper Woodstock, Rev. Mr. Colpitts of Woodstock, Rev. G. B. Trafton of

Harland, Rev. Mr. Graviner of Southampton, G. B. McDonald, the home missionary of the church, was also in attendance. The Rev. Mr. Clements (Methodist) of Benton was also present at several of the meetings. About fifty delegates were in attendance from the various churches. At the Sunday services large numbers flocked in from the surrounding country as well as from Woodstock. The next quarterly is to be held at Lower Brighton, beginning Sept. 14th.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 12.—The preliminary examination of Governor, who murdered McLean at Stanley a short time ago, was concluded before Police Magistrate Marsh this morning. When the prisoner was ordered a chance by the judge to make any statement he might wish, he declined to have anything to say. Thereupon he was committed to jail to await his trial at the York circuit court, which opens on the 20th inst.

Judge Vanwart will preside. The case was taken in the parish of Wellington civil court at Buctouche, his honor ordered that the judgment for the defendant be reversed and a judgment entered for the plaintiff in lieu thereof of \$22, with costs of trial and also costs of review. J. D. Phinney, A. R. S. P. for plaintiff; J. A. S. Hipp for defendant.

In the case of Thomas Belliveau v. Thomas Nowlin, tried before John Hutchinson, J. P. of Buctouche, in which judgment was recovered in the court below for the defendant, his honor ordered the judgment to be set aside and a new trial ordered.

There were two hundred and twenty-five candidates for examination at the Normal school today for teachers license. In addition there were eighty-two candidates for examination for Grammar school licenses.

MARYSVILLE, June 12.—A young lad, son of William McCullough, while playing with a ball which he had attached to the end of a string, accidentally hit himself in the left eye. The cause was a nail which he had in the end of the string, and the ball was home and the family physician was called in, who took him to Fredericton. A consultation was held on Saturday afternoon, and it was found that the pupil of his eye had been injured to such an extent that it is advisable to have the eye removed. The lad is about eleven or twelve years of age.

Mr. Sloat, late graduate of Acadia College, has returned to resume charge of the Baptist church for the summer. This church has been without a pastor since the winter vacation.

George Boyer has erected a good fence around his lot, and his cottage is nearly completed. James Jones of Bath is doing the work.

The woodenware factory is running full time. John Hayward, the proprietor, gives us satisfaction.

Miss Ella Tompkins left on Monday for an extended visit to friends at Mount Stewart, P. E. I.

Tyler Rogers is purchasing horses for the St. John market.

The young daughter of George Curdell, died on Saturday and was buried at Florenville yesterday. Rev. D. S. Brooks preached the services and performed the burial services.

The second drive on the corporation between Grand Falls and Fredericton is well under way. The water in the river is falling fast.

John Bohan has received the government appointment of supervisor of great roads for the parish of Kent, and Samuel Barker the office of government driver for the same territory. It is stipulated that these offices shall be interchanged between these gentlemen in the year 1900.

The semi-annual meeting of the Carleton county council will be held on Tuesday next.

Mr. Welch is making extensive repairs to his dam on the Upper Miramichi, and has a number of men employed for that purpose.

Alex. Campbell has just returned from his wedding trip.

CODY'S, Queens Co., June 12.—Harry Somerville is slowly recovering from his recent severe illness. His brother, Dr. Beverly Somerville of Maine, is here visiting him.

Mrs. Elijah Starkey presented her husband with a baby boy on Saturday.

Mrs. Samuel Moore is quite ill. Dr. A. Armstrong is attending her.

Mrs. Phoebe Watson, who died on the 10th inst., was buried at the Narrows on Sunday morning. Rev. A. B. McDonald officiated.

Wills Armstrong, son of Dr. A. F. Armstrong, has arrived home from Philadelphia, where he has been attending college.

MONCTON, June 14.—Among recent applicants for positions on the Moncton school teaching staff are Fred L. Daye, Fredericton; Joseph Mills, Keswick Bridge; Francis Perret, Lower French Village, York Co.; D. L. Mitchell, Gagetown, and Helen S. Raymond, Bloomfield, Kings Co.

Lieut. Governor McClellan has donated seven volumes of the proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada to Aberdeen High School library.

Messrs. D. M. Wilbur and Denis Hogan, two well known local dentists, have leased the Moncton Driving Park for this season, and will probably soon announce a meeting.

A miniature Ferris wheel is being erected on the athletic grounds, to be run in connection with a series of promenade concerts to be given during the summer.

FREDERICTON, June 14.—Annie M. Risteen, daughter of Joseph Risteen, and Edwin H. Clarke, both of this city, were united in marriage this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. J. Tassendale at the residence of the bride's father. Only

the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke left upon this afternoon's train for a short bridal tour, followed by the best wishes of a host of friends.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Telephone Company was held at their offices last evening. The directors elected were: A. A. Stockton, Chas. Fawcett, Jos. S. Black, A. G. Blair, F. P. Thompson, W. T. Whitehead. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. A. G. Blair; vice-president, Jos. L. Black; managing director, F. P. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Smith. It

decided to put in a double metallic circuit between St. John and Fredericton, and to extend the trunk line from this city to Chatham and the North Shore.

MONROE DOCTRINE

Still Holds Good, According to Whitelaw Reid.

LONDON, June 14.—The principal literary feature of the first number of Lady Randolph Churchill's new magazine, the Anglo-Saxon Review, to be issued within the next ten days, will be a paper by Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, discussing the advances in international law and the changes in national policy resulting from the Treaty of Paris, 1898, which he helped to negotiate.

The most important point in Mr. Reid's paper is that the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain upon the cessation of the Philippines to the United States was not in the remotest degree intended as compensation for the islands, which were taken by the writer asserts, because the Americans had a right to them in indemnity, if not for conquest, and that the money paid was solely in recognition of the principal that debts, attaching to territory and incurred for its benefit, should be transferred with its sovereignty.

Mr. Reid contends that, while the Americans were much reproached because they were unjustly accused of ignoring this principle in Cuba, where it is not applicable, they have not received any credit abroad for recognizing it in the Philippines, where there was at least a possibility of its seeming to apply.

He also argues that, while the Monroe doctrine stands unshaken, what has been unsettled by the war with Spain and the treaty of Paris is the old time American idea as to the causes of national activities and the power under the United States constitution for their extension.

Other papers will be contributed to the inaugural number by Lord Rosebery, Slatin Pasha, Algernon Swinburne, the poet; Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist; and John Oliver Hobbs.

NOVA SCOTIA MASONS.

Grand Lodge Met Yesterday at Annapolis—New Brunswick Grand Officers Present.

ANNAPOLIS, June 14.—The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia Free Masons opened today in the fine new Masonic Temple of Annapolis Royal Lodge, M. W. Grand Master T. B. Flint, M. F., presiding. There was a full attendance of all the officers of the lodge. At 11 o'clock the lodge formed into procession, about one hundred and fifty being present. Headed by the 69th Battalion band, they marched to St. Luke's church.

The services were conducted by Rev. Canon Brock, grand chaplain. Rev. Mr. Johnson of Parrsboro, and Mr. Haslam of Lunenburg. The sermon was preached by Rev. Henry How, rector of St. Luke's. The lodge resumed in the afternoon. Grand Master Walker of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, with his deputy grand master, W. B. Wallace, were present. The address of the grand master and receiving of reports of the deputy grand master and the district deputies took up the forenoon.

At 10 o'clock the grand lodge dedicated the new Masonic Temple of Annapolis Royal Lodge.

FISH BULLETIN.

HALIFAX, June 14.—Nova Scotia—Digby—Fair quantities of lake haddock and lobsters taken, and a few shad. Yarmouth—Traps from 10 barrels mackerel; other branches full. Pictou—Cod good; fair takes mackerel and a few lobsters.

Woods Harbor—Cod fair; lobsters scarce; mackerel very scarce. Port LaTour—Fishing stopped by bad weather.

Sand Point—Cod and haddock fair on shore; lobsters very scarce. Lockport—Cod plentiful; light catches of lobsters.

Lunenburg—Cod good; herring fair; mackerel and lobsters poor. Musquodoboit Harbor—Cod and haddock taken in large quantities, and a few mackerel and lobsters.

Spry Bay—Light catches cod, herring and lobsters, by mackerel. Canoe—Unfavorable weather for fishing. Hawkesbury—Light takes of lobsters only. West Arichat—Cod, haddock and lobsters reported light.

Arichat, Petit De Grat, Desjardins, Lardouze, Ingonville—No fishing, stormy. St. Ann's—Fair catches salmon; poor takes of cod.

Meat Cove—Lobsters fair. Oboitecamp—Catches of cod fair; few haddock; herring and lobsters taken, mackerel and island. Light catches of salmon and trout in Little River.

Margaree—Salmon fair; other branches dull. Port Hood—Haddock fair; few cod, herring and lobsters taken.

P. E. Island—Malpeque—Fair takes lobsters and a few cod. Lunenburg—Cod fair; lobsters scarce. New Brunswick—Esquimaux—Cod fair; light catches of shad, salmon and lobsters.

Severe ice in Salmon penitentiary; light takes of cod at West End. Quebec—Perce—Good appearance of cod, but bait scarce; few lobsters caught. Point St. Peter—Good catches cod and herring; few lobsters.

Severe ice in Salmon penitentiary; cod fair. Maple, Long Point—Cod fair. Sheldrake, Thunder River, St. John River, Minas—Caplin, very plentiful; few cod and salmon.

Bait and ice—Bait in traps at Digby and St. Mary's bay. Herring and bait on fishing grounds at Sand Point; lance at Sheldrake, Thunder River, St. John River and Mingan. Ice at Digby, Yarmouth, Pictou, Canoe, Hawkesbury, Arichat and Georgetown.

Indignant Tourist to the hotel manager, who has just presented his bill—See here, you have charged me for writing paper, and you tell me very well that you have not furnished me a scrap! But it is for the paper on which your bill is made out.

Children Cry for

CASTORIA.

BOSTON LETTER

The Number of Provincialists in Massachusetts Towns.

Two More New Hampshire Banks Go Under Through Fraud—Farmers Are Anxious.

Recent Deaths of Provincialists—Lumber Active and Firm—The Fish Market.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, June 11.—Genuine hot weather has reached this part of the country, causing the usual discomforts and increasing the mortality among the children of the poor in New York and other large cities. The death continues throughout the east, and is worrying the farmers, who can see nothing but a very short hay crop and the ruin of other products. The first heavy shower in a month here fell Wednesday night, but the rainfall was too light to be of any great value.

The exercises at the various educational institutions, preparatory to closing for the season, have commenced. Among the graduates at the Newton Theological Seminary (Baptist) were William Byron Bezanon of England's Corner, N. S., York Adam King, Petticoe and Wilbur Freeman Spidel of Lunenburg. Prof. E. M. Kierstead, D. D., of Acadia University, was one of the speakers during the commencement at the seminary.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has closed for the summer term. Among the graduates were Wm. S. Matheson of Tatamagouche, N. S., who was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science; William H. O'Leary, A. M., of Richibucto, and Walter W. Wells of Sackville, who were awarded the same degree.

The failure of two more banks in New Hampshire last week created quite a stir throughout New England. The failures occurred in Dover, where there are now four banks closed, and they bring up the total of financial institutions which have failed in New Hampshire in the past few years to 41. New Hampshire is one of the smallest states in the union, and these disasters are felt particularly by farmers and mill men. The latest crash was caused by the dishonesty of a notable church warden, who after appropriating the money for his relatives, friends, widows and orphans, hastily left for parts unknown for the benefit of his health. Receivers and national bank examiners are now attempting to ascertain if there is anything left from the broken institution.

Three years before the two banks were wrecked within a five minutes' walk of the scene of the latest robbery by a cashier, who instead of going to Canada or South America, burned his books and blew out his brains. All the New Hampshire banks are now on their feet, and the money market is quiet.

It is estimated that in this state there are 260,000 persons who were born in Canada. According to Horace G. Mallin, the statistician of the Commonwealth, there are more Canadians than any other foreign-born people in the state. Fall River is a good second. According to the official figures, issued by the state, Boston has 6,909 natives of New Brunswick, 14,712 natives of N. S., 3-158 natives of P. E. I., 18,287 natives of other Canadian provinces, of which 14,455 are English speaking and 1,835 French. Fall River has 17,079 French Canadians born in Canada, exclusively of the maritime provinces, and 846 speaking the English tongue. That city has only 84 natives of N. B., 25 Nova Scotians and 128 from P. E. I.

The statistics of these provinces outside of N. B., N. S. and P. E. I., are largely French Canadians, most of whom are employed in the cotton mills.

Judge Bond, in the Suffolk county superior court here, has dismissed an order of tort brought by Nathaniel W. Howes v. the Intercolonial railway of Canada, and vacated the attachment of the railway company's funds in the hands of the Boston and Maine road as trustees. The ground for this disposition of the case is that the interest of a friendly sovereign are involved in that the property attached is in fact the property of Queen Victoria, in right of her government of Canada. This ground was suggested by Arthur H. Russell, as a friend of the court, and was investigated, the title examined and found to be true. The result does not lie against a foreign government.

Vessel owners report an unusual scarcity of sailors here, and vessels have found considerable difficulty in getting full crews of competent men. In some cases it has been impossible to put to sea, and shipping agents are now paying the most good men that has been the case for several years. As one reason for the scarcity of men here, it is said sailors from the maritime provinces have not been plentiful of late.

The following from the provinces were in town recently: D. M. McCarthy, St. John; F. W. Wiltshire, F. D. Corbett, H. Miller, A. A. Haywood, William A. Major, C. G. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Halifax; J. W. Swan and Mrs. Swan, Truro.

Mrs. Ruth Shaw, a native of Fredericton, died at Lowell on June 2, aged 96 years. She was one of the oldest residents of the spindly city. Mrs. Shaw leaves a sister at Fredericton, Mrs. Eliza Gulou.

Arthur B. A. McCabe, the 12-year-old son of Anthony F. and Teresa McCabe, formerly of Fredericton, died in the Highlands on June 8.

Mrs. W. W. Swords, formerly Miss Lily Van Buskirk of Charlottetown, died in Newtonville recently.

Mrs. Jessal E. Ellinger, widow of Daniel D. Ellinger of Halifax, died in Reading today. She was 72 years old. Potatoes have advanced in price

OUR IS

here recently. Shipments from the provinces, particularly New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, are quite liberal at the present time.

Perce, Hanson and Miss Annie L. Lamb, both of St. Andrews, were united in marriage at Brockton on June 7 by Rev. G. A. Strong.

The lumber market has improved slightly during the past week. The situation is firmer, with prices asked by mill men more generally recognized. Mill men held another meeting here last week and decided to push up the price of laths to \$2.40 for 1 1/2 in. and \$2.25 for 1 1/4 in. Hemlock is more active, eastern No. 1 boards being quoted at \$10.50 to 11. Clapboards are rather dull at \$28 to 29 for extra spruce, and \$28 to 27 for clear. Extra pine clapboards are still held at \$38 to 40. Shingles are in excellent demand and firmer. Extra cedar, best boards, are worth \$3.10 to 3.25; clear, \$2.60 to 2.65; second clear, \$2.10 to 2.15.

The mackerel supply continues liberal, with prices slightly lower. So far this season 10,000 barrels of fresh mackerel have been received here, more than half of which have come from the provinces. Large mackerel are worth 19 to 20c, each and medium \$5 to 6c at first hands. Large cod are very scarce and in good demand. Large dry herring are quoted at \$4.75 to 5; medium, \$4.25 to 4.50; large pickled herring, \$4.75 to 5; medium, \$4.25 to 4.50. Pickled herring are quiet, \$2.10 to 2.25, market nominal at \$6.50 to 7 for Nova Scotia split cut \$7 to 8 for fancy Scatter. Sardines are easier. Wholesalers quote quarter oils at \$2.70 to 2.90, and three-quarter mustards at \$2.65 to 2.85. Canned lobsters continue very scarce and firm. Flats are worth \$3.10 to 3.25 and talls \$3 to 3.10. Live lobsters are selling at 14c and boiled at 15c. Fresh fish are plentiful and low.

THE FAR WEST.

Prohibitionists Active in the Prairie Province—A Heartless Mother.

WINNIPEG, June 13.—A delegation of prohibitionists waited on premier Greenway yesterday and asked the government to outline its programme on the liquor question. Mr. Greenway replied that the power of the province will be exercised to the fullest extent, which will be the refusal of licenses, and the power would be sought at Ottawa to prevent the importation of intoxicating liquor into the province.

Agnes Glendinning was committed for trial this morning at Brandon on the charge of murdering her infant daughter. She left a six months old child naked on the prairie for two days, and from the effects of the exposure it died.

ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC.

VANCOUVER, June 14.—Referring to the advent of the Imperial limited, a Vancouver paper says: "When the 120 hour regular service was inaugurated by the C. P. R. some years ago it was regarded as a notable undertaking, and at present none of the American lines make an equally long run in less time. The 100 hour service from one fleet of ocean going vessels to another will displace by many hours the regular schedules of American transcontinental lines, and the C. P. R. will have to its credit not only the fastest regular run, but also the fastest regular day service that has ever been established. By means of this reduction in the length of the journey across the continent, Vancouver is brought within 10 days' reach of London, or at least three days nearer than it was ten years ago."

AN UNFAIR QUESTION.

He—if I were to suddenly take you in my arms and kiss you seven times, what would you say? She—Don't you think it is a little unfair to ask that I guess at what my feelings would be when you do it seven times? It seems to me that it would be necessary to have the actual experience before venturing upon an opinion as to what I would say.

Moral—Demonstration is better than supposition.

Christopher Columbus and George Washington were exactly of the same height and could have worn one suit of clothes between them, turn about. John Wesley's chest measurement was identical with Washington's, but they differed totally in stature and waist development.

J. H. MORRISON M. D.

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