

The Pullman Company.

The stock of the Pullman Company is held by three thousand two hundred shareholders, most of whom are residents in the East; fifteen hundred of them are women and three hundred are educational institutions and trust estates. The interest paid by the company is eight per cent., but it earns twice as much as it pays. Its capital of thirty-six millions represents a surplus of more than twenty-five millions of earnings added to the original capital. The company owns fifty millions of property, only eight millions of which are invested in the town of Pullman. The town plot consists of three thousand five hundred acres, of which the company owns five hundred and ten, and this land will in time be worth the entire capital of the company. It is said that no stockholder of the Pullman Palace Car Company has ever received a dollar in dividends from the investments in the town of Pullman, all the dividends having been paid from the earnings of cars. The arrangements made by the Pullman Company with the railroad companies extend over long periods of time and cover two-thirds of the mileage of the United States. The Boston and Albany railroad is the only one in New England which has no relation with the Pullman Company. The longest route on which the cars of the company are run is from Boston to Los Angeles, a distance of four thousand three hundred and twenty-three miles. The stock of the company in January, 1893, was worth over two hundred per cent., but through the depression of the times it fell off to one hundred and thirty-five, which point it reached in August last. Just before the recent strike it had risen to one hundred and sixty-four. The strike caused a drop of from ten to fifteen per cent., part of which has been recovered.—*St. John Globe.*

Newfoundland Affairs.

St. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 28.—Judgment in the Trinity Election case was delivered last Thursday, Hon. Sir W. V. Whiteway, K. C. M. G., premier, and attorney-general, and Hon. R. Bond, colonial secretary, were unseated and disqualified. J. H. Watson, the other member, was unseated but not disqualified. The last elections in Newfoundland were held on November 6 of last year. The three members returned for Trinity were those disqualified today. In this electoral district there is a population of 18,872 and of this number 4344 are registered voters. Only 3483 of these voters deposited their ballots at the last election. The defeated candidates were W. B. Grieve, R. S. Bremner and E. White.

The charge against the unseated members was the appropriation of public money for public works in the electoral district of Trinity, where the expenditure was not absolutely needed. The expenditure immediately preceded the election and it was proved that the grant was but a bait for the voters to win them to the Whiteway standard.

If Premier Goodridge shall be able to replace these unseated members in the by-elections ensuing, then he will have a majority in the assembly and pass a revenue bill and end the troubles in the island in that connection at present. Even with the seats for Trinity vacant, Premier Goodridge has now a clear majority.

Judge Little gave the judgment. He began at noon and finished shortly after one o'clock. The court was crowded, notwithstanding that the date for the delivery of the judgment was not set down. His Honor having declared Whiteway and Bond unseated, said he would only unseat Watson, their colleague, because the latter was not in the district until nomination day, and was therefore not personally blameable. But as Watson had shared in the benefits, he decided that he should be unseated.

As the government has now a majority of one, the house will probably open on August second, for the purpose of passing a revenue bill.

A North Dakota Romance.

Olla Brownwinkle looked volumes and a few paragraphs as she combed her proud hair and parted her feelings one cold morning last January. She poured two quarts of kerosene oil on some hardwood poles and started the kitchen fire. She has been a hired girl three weeks, but was in reality a third-grade school teacher enjoying her vacation. The hired man who had loved her from childhood, under the name of Jones, returned from the stable with a pair of frost-bitten bridle, which he held over the coffee pot a few minutes without speaking. Jones was a man of his word and smoked a corn-cob pipe belonging to his father. He also taught a term in Sunday school. Not wishing to go out mad he put his feet in the oven and asked the hired girl, whose pockets were filled with school chalk, to marry him. As usual she asked for time, and the hired man took her note for sixty days.—*Grafton Record.*

The Emperor of Japan.

Mutsu Hito, the Mikado, or Emperor, of Japan, was born on November 3, 1852, and ascended the throne on February 3, 1867. He began his reign by great reforms conceived in a liberal spirit, resulting in the abolishing of the feudal system which had impeded the general progress of the country. He has given the Japanese a parliamentary constitution based on the example of European nations. The Prince Imperial is Yoshi Hito, born August 31, 1879.

Foreign Affairs.

There has been little during the past week in foreign circles to draw the attention of Americans away from the one great topic of public interest at home. The reports from the East regarding the probability of war between China and Japan have been vague and conflicting, with nothing as yet to confirm the earlier predictions that war was bound to come. The reports that the mediation of England or Russia had been accepted by China or Japan are denied, but it is understood that the Governments of England, Russia and the United States have tendered their good offices to aid in settling the questions in dispute. The most serious aspect of the case, unquestionably, is the well recognized fact that war between Japan and China over Corea affairs would be almost certain to lead to serious complications between England and Russia, if indeed it did not bring on that long expected European war. The ramifications of the interests and intrigues and designs of European Governments, especially of England, Russia and France, in Asia, are such that, as in Africa, the points of possible hostile contact are many and are growing more numerous with each succeeding year. However threatening, therefore, the aspect of the Korean question may become, it seems probable that a peaceful settlement will be reached, because, if for no other reason, Europe cannot afford to let China and Japan go to war without exhausting every means of preserving peace.

The arrest of anarchist suspects in various European countries goes on, and the proposed measures for crushing out anarchist organizations and guarding against the outrages planned by them are among the chief topics of political and diplomatic discussion on the Continent. It is reported that the Governments of Germany, France, Austria and Italy have already reached an agreement for united action by the police authorities of those countries against anarchists, and that Russia, England, Belgium and probably other countries are expected to join in the agreement. Meantime the anarchists continue active though cautious.—*Public Opinion.*

Live Within Your Means.

There are hundreds of thousands of American people who live and strive and strive to live far beyond their means. They are to be found in every community and in every class of society, from the lofty leaders of fashion down to the very lowest and most slavish scullion. This propensity seems to be gradually increasing and especially so in middle classes. Impelled by the desire to appear wealthy, they plunge into debt, trusting to some ill-defined scheme or good luck to regain the former equilibrium of their financial standing, failing in which, may resort to questionable means of striving to regain their waning fortunes. To this tendency of trying to live beyond one's means we owe much of the crime and criminal prosecutions of today. Forgery, embezzlement and various other crimes are resorted to for the replenishment of coffers made vacant by senseless or farcical display. There are many to-day who are languishing within prison walls who would have been good, true and useful citizens had it not been for this one hypocritical tendency, to appear that which they were not. If we were to judge from appearance alone, it would be a most difficult task to distinguish between those of actual wealth and those of moderate or even scanty means, so eager is the latter to appear on equal financial level with the former, and sooner or later, if persisted in, will this hypocritical tendency lead to disgrace, crime and certain ruin. Beware, then, ere it becomes too late. Crush down and abandon this alluring demon of false pride and come forth in true colors. Cut your coat according to your cloth and the world will respect, honor and love you the better for it.—*Stillwater Prison Mirror.*

A Comet Coming.

Halley's comet is coming back, the comet which in the year 1066 shed a celestial splendor over the Norman conquest and whose terror-inspiring visit was commemorated by the hand of Queen Matilda in the Bayeux tapestry; the comet that in 1456, the year of the battle of Belgrade, scared the Turk and the Christian alike, and was then anathematized by a bull from the Pope; the comet whose strange scimitar form chilled the marrow of the ignorant and superstitious at its latest return in 1835.

It is yet far away, but the eye of science sees it, already within the orbit of Neptune, rushing sunward and earthward with constantly increasing velocity as it falls along the steep curve of its orbit. And a call of arms, a call for preparation, has just been issued from one of the chief towers of astronomy. Prof. Glasenapp announces that the computing bureau established by the Russian Astronomical Society has undertaken the calculation of the true path of Halley's comet, with a view to predicting the exact date of the next return. He hopes that astronomers acquainted with unpublished observations of the comet will communicate the information to the society.

After its perihelion the comet was watched retreating out into space until May, 1836, when it was finally swallowed from sight. It will be in perihelion again about 1911, but with the great telescope now in existence, and the greater ones that may then have been constructed, it is probable that the comet will be detected coming sunward a year or more earlier than that. The fact that the labor of computing the precise time of its return is already about to begin gives assurance that the next time it will be a question of how many days, but rather of how many hours or even minutes the calculations will be in error.—*Chicago Times.*

The Great Siberian Railway.

The Siberian Railway, one of the greatest enterprises of the century, must attract attention by reason of the important commercial, political and strategic objects it is designed to serve. In length it will exceed by more than one-fifth the length of our transcontinental lines from New York to San Francisco. Besides connecting Vladivostok, its eastern terminus on the Pacific, with Moscow, distance 9,500 miles, it will reach ports on the Black Sea, the Caspian and the Baltic. At present the English for the most part carry on the commerce of China, Japan and India with Europe, but the new railway will, it is hoped, largely alter the route of this commerce and make the Russians its beneficiaries. In twelve or thirteen days it will carry goods from the Baltic to Vladivostok, as against the six or eight weeks now required. The tea and silks of China would go west via the Siberian Railway rather than by way of the Suez Canal or around the Cape. The railway will moreover vitalize the resources of vast regions now torpid for want of communications. The empire is wanting in arteries of commerce. It has but 29,000 miles of railroad. Its navigable streams are numerous, but by reason of extremes of heat and cold they are navigable, as a rule, only in the spring and autumn. The Black Sea may be blocked by Turkey or England. The rivers of Siberia emptying into the Arctic Ocean are practically of no value for transportation except in their upper courses and for part of the year. The isolation of vast areas of Siberia practically destroys their great value for purposes of agriculture and mining. With better means of communication population would in Russia flow east, just as in the United States the construction of our transcontinental lines caused it to flow west. The natural resources are there; accessibility will bring them speedy development. Already the annual product of gold and silver in Siberia is very large, though its production is made expensive from want of modern means of transportation, but with the building of the Siberian Railway the product will probably be much increased. The wealth of the region to be traversed in iron, coal, salt and precious stones is well known.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Dr. Inch on Public Schools.

In his speech on our public schools at the opening of the recent Provincial Teachers' Institute, Dr. Inch said:

"Among the facts which may be enumerated as indicating that tendencies are setting in the right direction at present in our province, the following may be mentioned:

A gradual increase in the number of schools, and in the number of pupils in attendance.

A marked improvement in the quality, equipment, and number of school buildings. An increase in the number of school libraries.

A gradual increase in the average number of days per annum during which the schools are kept in operation.

Improved regularity of attendance. A large increased attendance at the Normal School.

A gradual increase in the length of the period of service of teachers of the higher classes.

An increase in the relative number of first class teachers employed as compared with the number of second and third class teachers; and an increase in the number of second class teachers employed as compared with the third class.

Increased ambition and intellectual activity among teachers and pupils. This is clearly manifested by the large number who are voluntarily presenting themselves for the departmental examinations.

Personal Appearance of Napoleon.

Captain Maitland gives the following description of the person of Napoleon, as he appeared on board the Bellerophon in 1815: "He was then a remarkably strong, well-built man, about five feet seven inches high, his limbs were particularly well formed, with a fine ankle and a very small foot, of which he seemed very vain, as he always wore, while on board the ship, silk stockings and shoes. His hands were also small, and had the plumpness of a woman's rather than the robustness of a man's. His eyes were light gray, his teeth good; and when he smiled, the expression of his countenance was highly pleasing; when under the influence of disappointment, however, it assumed a dark and gloomy cast. His hair was a very dark brown, nearly approaching to black, and though a little thin on the top and front, had not a gray hair amongst it. His complexion was a very uncommon one, being of a light yellow color, different from any other I ever met with. From his being corpulent, he had lost much of his activity."

Breckinridge and the Masons.

A late despatch from Cincinnati says:—It is believed that the Masons have expelled Col. Breckinridge. An eminent Mason today showed a responsible gentleman a newly printed list of the members of Lexington Lodge No. 1, issued since a recent meeting, remarking, as he did so, "Masons are not permitted to divulge the secrets of the lodge room, and I can't say whether Col. Breckinridge was expelled from our lodge or not, but here is a complete list of the present membership, and you can see for yourself who are members." An examination of the printed roll showed Col. Breckinridge's name missing.

Cook & Whitty's 3-Ring circus will be in the United States this year. This show is the foremost show of all this world.

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