

cause both traffic and consumption of liquor are contrary to common sense and the Word of God, and consequently subversive of all our individual, domestic, social and national prosperity.

If these assertions are at all founded on truth, as Prohibitionists maintain, then "the people, the true source of all legitimate power," have a perfect right to rid themselves of such an overwhelming burden, as the liquor traffic, by all constitutional means; and, when moral suasion &c., fail to enable them to wipe off the shame and the reproach and the penalty of the nefarious trade and pernicious social usage, to call to their aid the strong arm of the State to assist them to fight a *l'outrance* the battle of an outraged, but emancipating humanity.  
(To be continued.)

#### Newburg Junction Items.

The weather for a week past has been very unfavorable for the hay-makers.

Raspberries are ripe. Berry-picking is the order of the day.

Mr William Johnston Jr and wife have gone to Fredericton for the summer.

Mr Mark Kinney passed through the village recently. He was accompanied by Mrs Kinney.

Our old friend Mr George Fletcher of Havelock, N.B., paid a flying visit to this place, his old home, one day this week. We are always glad to see George. We understand that the estate known as "Wood Lawn" recently owned and occupied by Mr Fletcher has been purchased by Mr Edward Johnston.

Miss Ada Owens who has been attending High School at Jacksonville is spending her vacation with her parents.

When visiting Pembroke lately we failed to catch a glimpse of "Sweet Little Will". Willie where do you keep yourself? We were also disappointed at not seeing Mrs G Buttermilk, for we greatly desired an interview with her or with the person or persons who told her she could write poetry.

#### Lakeville Items.

Meshinks that the Methodist church is sadly in need of two things—an usher and a hostler.

Behold the fool hath said "Put not all thine eggs in the one basket," but the wise man saith "Put all your eggs in the one basket and watch that basket." The above works fine with respect to the family pew.

Both men killed by the Dewdrop this summer, both Campbell and Tompkins, were Canadians. This fact makes us wiser somewhat. Maine is a prohibition state, they are a step in advance of us at present.

Mrs Will Page has a baby girl born Monday afternoon.

Mr Louis Carvell is home on a three weeks vacation from Boston. Louis is popular among the boys—in fact a favorite of all.

The correspondent of the *Dispatch* slighted the new pastry of the village last week to say nothing of the new flag-pole—if the ensign does float with the cross of St George to the breeze. More flags would be an addition to some of the beautiful homes along the road.

The well wishes of the entire community we send to our good friend and neighbor Miss Susan O'Leary, and we congratulate Mr Olin Campbell whom some of us favorably know.

Miss Perkins of Centerville and Miss White of Wicklow, Mr John McBride, Mr Fenwick Fowler, Mr Rob and Miss Annie Gillis and Mr Tom Baker all spent Sunday in the village.

Miss Gertrude Irvine of Douglasfield, is spending some weeks with her sister, Mrs Have Wilson.

Master Willie and Hilton Bearisto of Glassville, Master Percy Corbett and Master Earl Watson of Woodstock are spending their holidays in the village.

A sub-plot for a little thought. You have six children, all go away for holiday season for six weeks holidays, the last injunction to them is: "Be sure to attend the Sunday School wherever you are. They leave home—two to Woodstock, two to Wicklow, two to Glassville. You feel sure all have been in the respective schools at every session making a total attendance of 36 sessions. Is no record to be kept of such? We fail to see the dishonesty in marking every one present as a member of the school for the session attended. All schools are accorded the like privilege. Question!

#### The Quebec Conference.

OTTAWA, July 25.—It is understood that the British and the United States governments have finally decided on the subjects which will come up for consideration at the conference at Quebec in August. The subjects are as follows:

Atlantic and Pacific coast fisheries and fisheries in inland waters contiguous to the frontier.

Fur seals in Behring Sea and the North Pacific oceans.

Delimitation of the Alaska-Canadian boundary.

Alien labor laws.

Transportation of merchandise in bond through the United States and Canada.

Naval vessels on the lakes.

Mining rights of citizens of one country within the territory of the other.

Reciprocity of trade.

The conveyance of persons in custody of officers of one country through the territory of the other, and minor matters.

#### Canada's Business Outlook.

(Scottish American.)

From every point at which the outlook can be viewed there seems a new era of prosperity dawning for the commerce and industry of the Dominion of Canada. Everywhere the harvest prospects are exceptionally bright, and the promised abundance is not likely to reduce prices, for the recent boom has completely emptied the granaries of the Western farmers, and having sold at good prices they are in a position to again hold back for a favorable market. As the farmers are in no immediate need for returns from the incom-

ing harvest the market will be pretty well under their control.

Never since the first opening of the Western country has there been such a rush for farming land, nor such an influx of population from the United States and European countries. Canadian Pacific land sales are more than treble those of last year, while the homesteading entries have shown a still larger proportionate increase.

The most cheering reports are given of the various industries. The building trade is quite booming, for not only are vacant spaces being rapidly built up but farmers are erecting new buildings and undertaking extensive repairs, while in the towns and cities many improvements are being made. Textile factories are busy; some even working overtime. Woollen and cotton mills have orders sufficient to cover their greatest possible output for months. The carrying trade is, of course, receiving a full share of the general prosperity. The banks, too, have a good demand for money with the prospect of a steady increase until the season's crops are moved. And, as the statement which we published last week showed, the condition of the Dominion's finances is in keeping with the general prosperity. The fiscal year will record a surplus of about a million—the first balance on the right side of the account since 1893.

#### Second Instalment.

The Mail and Empire remarked, on the 1st of July: "We begin on our second instalment of free trade to-day." In response the Toronto Globe rises to remark that it is a singularly good proof of the absurdity of Tory fears of free trade relations that at no time since the inauguration of the N.P. has there been more factory building in progress in Toronto than at the present time, when we are "entering on our second instalment of free trade." A moderate estimate is that new factory buildings erected or to be erected in Toronto this season will afford room for 3,000 additional work people. The same story comes from nearly every part of Canada. Liberal rule and tariff reform is proving a magnificent success of the people of Canada—for everybody in fact, except those Tories who suffer from the twangs of political dyspepsia every time a Liberal is appointed to office.

#### Penny Postage.

A special cable to the Toronto *Globe*, of the 22nd, from London, Eng., says:—

At a meeting at Westminster, of the members of the "Colonial party" in the British House of Commons, held in recognition of Canada's leading part in the promotion of penny postage, a vote of congratulation, on the motion of Sir Charles Dilke, was passed to Canada and South Africa for the important and successful work of their representatives at the postal conference.

Mr Henniker Heaton, in seconding the motion, said that the announcement in the papers of the 13th of July, that Mr Mulock's motion had been carried by the conference, had endeared Canada to the people of Great Britain and that but for Canada's resolute action, the movement for Imperial penny postage would have remained unsuccessful for years. He said that Mr Mulock had proved himself the Rowland Hill of the day.

Other members spoke similarly in praise of Canada and the Canadian Postmaster General.

Mr Mulock, in replying, disclaimed personal credit and attributed the result to the influence of Canada and South Africa and the good work of those who had for years been educating public opinion.

Other members of the Dominion Government were present and on invitation addressed the meeting. Hon Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General, and Sir Henry Joly, Minister of Inland Revenue, strongly advocated an improved ocean service to Canada.

Hon Sydney Fisher referred to the unsatisfactory state of the copyright law and cattle embargo, and was heard with close attention.

The meeting thanked the Canadian Ministers for bringing these important subjects to their attention and, after a resolution recognizing Mr Henniker Heaton's services, the meeting adjourned.

LONDON, July 22.—The eagerly looked-for statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr George J Goschen, on the supplementary naval programme was made to-day in the House of Commons. He reviewed the original programme, which was considered sufficient when it was framed, being based upon the two-power system that the navy of Britain should be equal to the combined fleets of any two powers. But, in consequence of the action of Russia on the same system, the government was compelled to submit a supplementary programme, paralleling the Russian increase of six battleships which Russia proposed to begin in 1898. Only two battleships were taken into account in the original British programme and the First Lord of the Admiralty now asked the House to grant four more battleships. (Cheers.)

Continuing, Mr Goschen remarked: The Russian programme provides for four cruisers. We propose to build four (cheers), and also twelve destroyers.

It is estimated that the cost of the new programme will be £8,000,000, making the entire expenditure for the new ships £15,000,000. The warships will be especially adapted for the passage of the Suez canal.

#### The Spanish Unconcerned.

One who knows Spain well, puts the case against Spain's acceptance of peace in this way. "When thy house is in flames, approach and warm thyself," says a Spanish proverb. The Spanish have lost an army and two fleets. The Carlists are ripening for mischief, the peninsula is threatened with invasion, yet falling back on that nonchalance in the presence of disaster which, with them, is a habit of the blood, the people make no clamor for peace, no clamor for war. They have gone back to the bull fights

leaving the Americans to the Government. Undoubtedly one of the chief obstacles to peace still is the fear that it would furnish Don Carlos with the occasion he is waiting for; hence the elaborate military precautions in districts, which most affect him, to nip any rising in the bud. But, besides, Don Carlos' pride stands in the way of peace, a pride so profound that it has all the force of stupidity and, besides his pride, a conviction that when things are at their worst, but not before, dynastic Europe will intervene. It is quite conceivable that not a few near the throne are impatient for the thunder of Watson's guns and the news that he has occupied the Canaries."

#### Death of Mrs. C. E. Beckwith.

The Missoula (Mont.) *Standard* gives the particulars of the death of Mrs. C. E. Beckwith, which occurred in that city on the 9th inst. The *Standard* says:—

The death of this estimable and much beloved woman caused general sorrow in Missoula, where her home has been for many years and where she is well known. Her family has the sincere sympathy of a wide circle of friends, who will mourn with them in their bereavement.

Mrs. Beckwith's maiden name was Sarah Johana Hammond. She was born in St. Leonards, Madawaska County, N. B., June 1st, 1839, where she was married in 1858 to C. E. Beckwith. She came to Montana with the family in 1886 and since that time has resided in Missoula county. For a long time she had been confined to her room and had borne her suffering uncomplainingly. When the end came at last it was not unexpected, but it nevertheless caused much grief, and there will be many a man and woman in the community who will mourn the loss of a true friend.

LONDON, July 23.—Peace rumors come from every quarter, but there is a solid opinion, especially in official quarters, that, infatuated though it may seem, Spain's own internal necessities will probably keep the war dragging on. Nothing short of an attack on Spain itself, they argue, will bring her to her knees, and to day's New York telegrams declare that this is the one thing President McKinley never contemplated, except as an extreme resort. The renunciation by Mr McKinley will undoubtedly be received with keen satisfaction in the European chancelleries, for no one can estimate the possible developments from America's armed presence in European waters. Many talk of it as one further step towards the creation of a new balance of power of which the heads of Europeans, especially British politicians, are so full just now.

An *Exchange* says: While there are many things in war more terrible, there is nothing more offensive to reason and true Christian feeling than the Thanksgiving, which supposes God to be partial and belligerent. A thanksgiving for a war of aggression such as that which President McKinley has been waging is an affront, if anything can be, to the Father of All and the God of Mercy. In the days of primitive tribalism, the god was the god of the tribe, and the incarnation of its ferocity and lust of plunder. He went forth with its hosts, to contend against the god of the hostile tribe, without reference to the justice of the war; and the tribe when victorious, offered him thanks for the victory; perhaps sacrificed prisoners in gratitude on his altar. Does President McKinley think that the Almighty guided Dewey's shells into the helpless Spanish vessels, propagated the calumny about the Maine, and inspired the President himself with the false statement in his declaration of war? If Providence directed the end, it can hardly be held guiltless of the means. "To Hell with Spain; Remember the Maine"—what a cry to be echoed by the choirs of Heaven!

Writing in the Review of Reviews on the passing of Mr Gladstone, Mr Stead says: "That which cheered him most of all the news he heard during the last trying months was the report that his grand-daughter, a bright spirituelle young maiden of 20, had decided to dedicate herself to the work of a Christian missionary to the heathen who sit in darkness. The dying statesman thrilled with joy at the thought that his grandchild had chosen the better part. To his illumined eye nothing in this world was worth talking of or living for save the great commission to preach Christ and Him crucified as the living witness of the love of God for man. There is nothing better than that—nothing, indeed, to be compared to it. Again and again will he revert to it, but always with complacent, triumphant joy." Not even Cromwell's deathbed, remarks Mr Stead, affected England as did the slow passing of the Grand Old Man.

#### Great Britain's Trade.

It is rather a weariful business to go over the facts about England's colonial trade. But take a single instance which may win attention: British merchants control the trade of the Philippines. They have won this with the islands under Spanish sovereignty. It would thus appear that England can increase her trade with other countries colonies. She does not need to own or govern an island in order to trade with it. And is she in the slightest degree anxious about the possibility of the United States taking away the Philippines from Spain? Emperor William is reported to be concerned about the peril of German interests in Manila, but nobody hears of Great Britain lifting a finger. She knows her merchants will keep the Philippine trade as they got it, no matter who owns the islands, by attending strictly to business and having goods to sell which the natives want. Any merchant of any nationality can do this in any of her colonies, and that is all she asks—a fair field and no favor.—*New York Nation*.

The U.S. government has made a contract with a St. Louis firm for 9,000,000 pounds of hay.