

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION And INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Fredericton, N. B., - September 17, 18, 19, 20, 1901.

A fine array of special attractions. Excursion rates from every direction. All entries should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, who will furnish prize lists and all further information on application.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, M.P.P., President.
A. S. MURRAY, Secretary.
J. DARELL JACO, Assistant Secretary.

Mount Allison Academy AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, SACKVILLE, - N. B.

The next term of this well known Educational Institution will begin on Thursday, September 5th, 1901.
Boys and young men may here obtain in a *Christian Home* at a moderate cost a sound *English Education* or a thorough preparation for *Matriculation* in the various Colleges of Arts, Medicine, etc.
In the Commercial College is provided a *Complete Business Course*, which affords students the best preparation for a Business Life. The course leads them by natural gradation from the elementary principles of book-keeping to the work of a public accountant and that of banking and joint stock companies.
For calendar containing full information apply to
Sackville, N. B., July 15th, 1901.—61-29.

J. M. PALMER, M. A., Principal

RIPAN'S TABULES

Doctors find
A Good
Prescription
For mankind

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N'S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N'S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I-P-A-N'S, 10¢ for 5 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for five cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, June 10th, 1901, Trains will run daily, (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Trains Leave St. John.

Suburban Express for Hampton	5 20
Express for Halifax & Campbellton	7 00
Suburban Express for Rothesay	11 05
Express for Point du Chene, Halifax, and Pictou	11 50
Express for Sussex	12 30
Suburban Express for Hampton	13 20
Express for Quebec & Montreal	13 35
Express for Halifax & Sydney	22 45
Accommodation for Moncton and Point du Chene	23 00

Trains Arrive at St. John.

Express from Halifax & Sydney	6 00
Suburban Express from Hampton	7 15
Express from Sussex	8 35
Express from Montreal & Quebec	11 30
Suburban Express from Rothesay	12 40
Express from Halifax and Pictou	13 00
Express from Halifax	13 35
Suburban Express from Hampton	21 35
Accommodation from Point du Chene and Moncton	21 45

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Twenty-four hour notation.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Moncton, N. B., June 6th, 1901.

Summer Dresses

The current number of L'ART DE LA MODE contains many beautiful designs for summer dresses, and tells the proper goods to be used in making them; also gives full information of what will be worn this fall. Send us your name and a 2c. stamp to pay postage and we will send you a sample copy FREE. Single numbers are 5c. each, and can be procured at all newsdealers.

WILSON-BROUGHTON CO.,
3 East State Street, New York. (16-28)

Administratrix Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of W. D. Balloch, late of Wilmet, deceased, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the same to the undersigned forthwith. All persons having any claims against the said estate will file the same, duly attested, with me or with F. R. Curvell, Barrister, etc., Woodstock, within three months from this date.
Dated this 10th day of May, 1901.
3mos-21
ELLA R. BALLOCH, Administratrix.

The best advertising medium in the Northern Counties is SENTINEL.

The School House on the Hill.

(To my friends and former pupils of Fredericton Junction, N. B.)

How clear to my mind are the scenes of my youth. As pensive I sit all absorbed in my thought; The landscape of meadow and wood and forest.

The pupils that came to the school where I taught. The broad interval and the stream winding through it. The bridge and the dam and the pond by the mill.

The home of my hostess, the path leading to it. And even the old school house that stood on the hill.

The little brown school house, the Mt. Black school house, The school house that stood on the top of the hills.

That school on the hill I remember with pleasure, And day after day as we coned o'er and o'er, I found it a source of a joy and a treasure.

To pupils so earnestly seeking for lore. How ardent I studied with heart that was glowing To guide and instruct for knowledge and skill.

When pupils responded with zeal overflowing And built up a fame for that school on the hill. The little brown school house, etc.

How gladly we welcomed our patrons and neighbors Who came in to listen to essay and song. And drop a kind word to cheer on our labors And brighten our path as we journeyed along.

But now far removed from those charmed situations And long years have rolled, yet our heart with a thrill Reverts to those scenes and associations Surrounding that school house that stood on the hill.

The little brown school house, etc. C. M. S. Wyoming Valley, Penna., Aug. 1, 1901.

Young Men And Manliness.

Young men should be manly. Paul wrote: "When I became a man I put away childish things." Some boys take into man's estate with them trifling natures, the petty spirit, and thoughtless character, that belong to childhood. They forget that inches and muscle and moustache do not make a man. Only manliness is everywhere and forever the mark of manhood.

A true man is strong. He is strong in self-control and in his intellectual balance. He no longer does the headlong and injudicious things that were permissible to him in earlier years. It is required of a young man that he be thoughtful, careful and considerate, alike of himself and of affairs of other people and their rights. He has opinions and a will. Where once he followed heedlessly, he now picks his own way judiciously. A sense of responsibility belongs to the strong man that the youth knew nothing about. He must carry himself as wisely as all men, and more wisely than most. He knows that it is not true manliness merely to be greater than a small neighbor.

Dignity is ever a characteristic of a well developed man. Dignity is not pride nor affection nor foppery. It is but a proper respect for one's own manliness. People do not think highly of the man who bears himself in the capering way of a clown or calf. Frolicsome thoughtlessness is expected and condoned in a child, but it is altogether unseemingly in a man. Sturdy self-respect, then, is one of the things invariably required of a man.

Brave independence is another quality never absent from a well rounded man. To unthinkingly accept the opinions of other, and to follow any or all leadership indiscriminately, is one of the saddest characteristics of the great masses of weak men. "Yes," comes to the average lips more easily than "No."

Few care to risk popularity and ease by refusing to do the bidding of their fellows, even when they knew obedience to be in the wrong. The brave man allows no crowd to mould his opinions or fix his standards for him. Unshrinking and unblinking independence mark every man who is worthy of that exalted name.

One more trait, the strongest in the highest manhood, is religion. There never was a truly great soul that was not a reverent soul. The mightiest noblest thing in all life is pure religion. Mark you, religiosity does not make a man manly. Merely reading pretty booklets and talking pious sentimentalities is no indication of manliness. They are not strong men who are more useful at home or in a prayer meeting than in the world of affairs; who can be measured as men only in the presence of women and children, and whose vertebrae are as soft as their manners. No, no; the religion that is true makes them better men, nobler, more fearless, more upright, more manly.

The Australian Army.

Two years ago, before the South African war broke out, such a heading as the above to a newspaper article would have caused a ripple of laughter to run through military circles in Britain. Possibly some of the experts may smile over it to-day yet Mr. A. G. Hales, who uses it, says he will not alter the phrase, for he knows that in the immediate future Australia will possess an army three-quarters of a million strong for home defence purposes. I do not

think, he goes on, that the Australian army will run much to plumes, feathers, and other man-millinery, which go to make a British army in peace time look like a toy concern got up to please the women. Rather, I fancy, will the Australian people turn towards the Americans for a model, though I must confess that "out South" some responsible men have a great weakness for military finery. It may be urged that the possession of a great citizen army by the Australians, with local factories for the manufacture of rifles, cannon, bayonets and ammunition, will weaken the tie that links the young land to the old. I do not think it will affect the loyalty of the Colonies one way or another. For the last 20 years all thinking Australians have known that if they wished to "cut the painter" no power on earth could stop them. But they do not want to cut it. Not that they dread parting with the protection of the British fleet, but because many of their wisest men believe that it is the destiny of Britain, America and Australia some day to stand face to face with the world—a vast triple alliance. To my mind, neither of those three nations needs a great standing army. I believe in the rifle hanging over the mantel-piece, and in the man sitting quietly by the hearth, knowing how to use it for home defence if called upon. There is a touch of quiet power, of sober self-reliance, about it that appeals to one. There was a time in Britain when every man worth calling a man could use a bow. Why not a rifle? No need for conscription then! That is the spirit that once ruled in America and is now waking to life in Australia.

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.

THE HOBOS ON THE MOVE.

From reports that come from different sections of the State, it is very evident that Maine is to see a great throng of tramps within her boundaries this fall, and unless some very severe and harsh measures are taken, the results cannot be but serious. It has been many years since Maine, that is, the eastern portion of it, was overrun by any army of tramps, but those who remember those days do not care to see them repeated.

At present the worst reports are being received from the western part of the State, though within the past two weeks reports of the operations of the hoboes have begun to come in from the middle section, and the farmers are cleaning up their shot guns and learning the watch dogs tramp signs.

As near as can be learned, the tramps are striking into the State close around Biddeford and Saco, and from there working through to the other parts of the State. A few nights ago the passengers in a trolley car in the central section of the State were treated to the sight of a hobo encampment of two. These gentlemen of leisure had fixed up a rough lean-to of corn stalks, arranged against a rail fence, first having stripped all the corn from the stalks. The corn was being roasted in a fire that had been kindled in front of the temporary camp, as was a plump chicken, evidently taken from some farmer's coop. But what struck the witnesses of the sight the most humorously was the fact that a cow from a pasture had been driven up to the camp, tied to the fence and while one of the Weary Willies saw to the cooking, the other was industriously engaged in milking the cow, using for a milk pail an empty tomato can.

It was an odd and laughable sight, though it showed only too clearly how serious the tramp problem was getting to be this year.—Bangor Daily News.

RECIPROCITY.

FEELING IN FAVOR GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—President Search, of the National Association of Manufacturers, has called a meeting of the executive committee of that organization for Sept. 4th, for the purpose of taking up the question of reciprocity. The subject will be considered in all its phases, after which a call will be issued for a national reciprocity convention. This action is taken as the result of the dissatisfaction among the manufacturers who are in the export trade. Congress at its next session will be asked to give the desired relief. The sentiment of the manufacturers, says President Search, is in favor of securing treaties of reciprocity with other countries, with a view to the extension of American trade in foreign lands. Within the past few months, he says, Russia, Italy and some other countries have dealt a heavy blow to the United States' foreign trade by the levying of a countervailing duty. Endeavor was made to show Congress that American industries have suffered by the present tariff laws and their interpretation.

Fearful Disaster.

NEARLY FOUR SCORE LIVES LOST.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 18.—The str. Islander, the crack passenger steamer of the Alaskan route, operated by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. of this city, struck an ice berg off Douglas at 2 o'clock on the morning of Thursday last, and went to the bottom, carrying from 85 to 90 souls, including passengers and members of the crew. Some of the survivors arrived here this evening by the steamer Queen. They report that as the vessel went down her boilers exploded, causing the death of many who might have escaped. Captain Foote was on the bridge when the vessel struck and stayed there and went down with his steamer. Among the passengers lost on the Islander were Mrs. Ross, wife of the Governor of the Yukon territory, her child and niece; Dr. John Duncan of this city; W. G. Preston and bride of Seattle; F. Mills, Victoria; Mrs. J. C. Henderson, Victoria; W. H. Keatin and two sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. V. Douglas, Vancouver; Mrs. Phillips and child, Seattle; Mr. Fall, Victoria; Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Captain Nicholson.

The members of the crew lost are: Captain Foote, Geo. Allen, third engineer; Horace Smith, second steward; S. J. Pitts, cook; two chinamen; Buck Hooper and Burke, oilers; two firemen; night saloon watchman Kendall; Joe Bard, second pantryman; two waiters; G. Millock, barber; W. Lewis, M. P. Jock, Porter and Moran, coal passers.

The American Apriculturalist says: Turkeys were the first kind of poultry to be exported from Canada to England. Ten years ago the first attempts were made and were financial failures, owing to improper packing and poor shipping facilities. It is only within the past three years that cold storage has been provided on most ships and better methods of packing have been employed. The birds are now delivered alive on specified dates at the important centres, such as Toronto and Montreal. Then they are killed and plucked and hung up for 24 hours in cold chambers. At the end of that time each bird is separately wrapped in parchment paper and they are packed 12 in a case. The cases are conveyed by train to ports of export and placed in cold-air chambers on board ship. Cold air is pumped into the chambers by day and night, and the temperature is maintained just above freezing point. The birds are never frozen but kept in a chilled state.

At present the season for Canadian turkeys in England commences a week before Christmas and continues until the middle of January, or about a month altogether.

Attempt to Kill a Sheriff.

SAVED BY THE WATCHFULNESS OF HIS WIFE.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—An attempt to kill Sheriff Ackerman by an infernal machine, was prevented by the watchfulness of the Sheriff's wife, says the *Cornell*, Ill., correspondent of the *Chronicle*. A candy bucket was sent to Sheriff Ackerman, prepaid from Evansville, Ind. When the lid of the bucket was removed another lid with a handle was found in the side. Mrs. Ackerman, for some unknown reason to herself, thought best to remove the screws from the handle. The act undoubtedly saved the lives of those in the room. Besides the sheriff and his family, several visitors were in the room. Upon the lid some small wires were found, then the second lid was cautiously removed, exposing four sticks of dynamite with matches, cartridges and wires so as to explode it had it been opened as intended. The authorities were notified and a special meeting of the county board of supervisors has been called to take action in the matter.

A Boom Town.

Bridgewater, Ontario, once a boom town of note, was brought into existence by one of the strangest gold finds and crazes in the history of this continent. Nearly thirty years ago a farmer's wife was searching the woods near their farm for a sow that had strayed, and, becoming thirsty, stooped to get a drink from a spring. Slipping, she fell upon a small, loose rock, which rolled to her feet, and which proved to be a twenty-pound nugget of almost pure gold. Bridgewater at that time was nearly forty miles from the nearest railroad, and the present site of the town was nothing but a wilderness, but inside of six months what had been a burned-over, barren wilderness was converted into a substantial city of nearly five thousand people.

In digging a shaft about a mile south of the town site, an immense quarry of the purest white marble was found, and the town was practically built of marble, for it has today the only hotel, church, school, court house and private dwellings constructed entirely of white marble in the world, and a mile north of the

town are an abandoned axe factory and grist mill, whose foundations are built of the same beautiful material. And now comes the strangest part of the story. During the building of the town thousands of men prospected the entire country, and shafts and tunnels were driven—some of them nearly one hundred feet deep—but, strange as it may seem, there was never enough gold found to pay the cost of a single shaft or tunnel sunk or run in the entire district.

A Dalmatian Murder.

REMINDS ONE STRONGLY OF THE TRAGEDIES OF ROMANTIC STORY.

The District Court of Zara, in Dalmatia, is just now investigating a murder case, the chief features of which remind one strongly of the tragedies of romantic story. A peasant named Valentich, of Knin, accompanied by his daughter, drove a pair of oxen to the neighboring market and sold them for 250 gulden. Returning home, the peasant handed the money to his daughter for safe keeping. At a lonely part of the road he remained for a few moments behind the girl and was suddenly attacked by a couple of robbers, who demanded the money he received for his oxen. Valentich protested that he had no money, and thereupon the miscreants strangled him, afterward searching their victim's pockets in vain for the booty they expected to find.

Alarmed by her father's first cry for help, the girl had turned in her path just in time to see and hear all that passed, and, then horrified and terrified, she fled and sank exhausted at the door of the nearest hut. The woman of the hut, after hearing the poor girl's story, begged her to stay over night as the roads were unsafe and promised that her husband should, in the early morning, search for the girl's father, who was probably badly hurt. The woman's simulated sympathy imposed upon the overwrought feelings of the poor orphan. An hour later the woman's husband and his companion, the murderers of Valentich, returned to the hut, and they, too, promised the girl to succor her father at daybreak. Learning that the girl had the 250 gulden on her person the murderers now planned her destruction in a diabolical manner. The poor girl was put to sleep with the chief robber's only daughter, and the latter was particularly instructed by her mother to lie on the left side of the bed.

In the meantime the murderers proceeded outside to make a kiln fire for burning the body of their second victim. Unable to sleep like her companion, the distracted girl lay awake for some time, and then rose to get a drink of water at the opposite side of the room. Returning to bed, she found that her companion, in her sleep, had rolled over to the right side, and she therefore lay down on the left. Shortly afterward she heard stealthy footsteps approaching and the two robbers entered the room barefooted. The father seized his daughter by the throat, with both hands, dragged her from the bed, and strangled her while his companion pinioned her arms and legs. They then silently carried the body out of the house to the kiln.

Meanwhile the half-demented witness of the crime managed to escape through a window and fled toward the township, clad only in her night-dress. The first persons she met were, fortunately, a gendarme and finance patrol, walking together. To these she hurriedly related what had passed, and indicated to them the murderer's own daughter. It was only from the officers that the wretched father learned that it was his own child he had so cruelly murdered. He has not spoken since. The information above given is taken from the examining magistrate's notes.

SOUTH AFRICA.

London Aug. 16.—The war office has received the following news from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Aug. 16: "While a party of fifty of French's scouts were proceeding to join a column near Bethesda they were surrounded in the hills by a superior force under Theon and surrendered. One was killed and three were wounded, Capt. Bethelheim dangerously."

Lord Kitchener does not give the date, but the casualty list indicates August 8.

Durban, Aug. 16.—Lord Kitchener, with a strong force, is moving on Hordweni, on the border of Zululand, where General Botha is reported to have concentrated 4,000 Boers. An important engagement is expected to ensue.

The American city which is showing the most rapid gain in population is Los Angeles. This California town which was settled by the Spaniards in 1780, gained 350 per cent. in population between 1880 and 1890, and 100 per cent. between 1890 and 1900.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED
Excursions

TO
Pan-American
EXPOSITION
AND NIAGARA FALLS.

JULY 29th, AUGUST 29th, SEPTEMBER 17th and OCTOBER 15th.

Four days at the EXPOSITION CITY and NIAGARA FALLS and one day each at MONTREAL, TORONTO and OTTAWA.

Tickets are good for fifteen days, and passengers can extend their trip to that time if desired.

Courier with Party will save you all worry and will show you everything that is to be seen.

TRIP HAS BEEN MADE FOR
\$65.00

from St. John or Moncton, covering each and every expense incidental to the journey. Send for certified itinerary and Itinerary.

A. J. HEATH,
D. F. A. C. P. R.,
St. John, N. B.

WANTED!

Dry Birch Plank.
Also Dry Pine and Bass-wood.

SMALL & FISHER CO.
BOER LAAGER ATTACKED.

SUCCESS OF THE S. A. CONSTABULARY.

London, Aug. 19.—Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria, dated to-day, says that a party of South African constabulary yesterday surprised a strong Boer laager near Middleburg, Cape Colony, killing twenty-three men. The constabulary number 150 men, but owing to the strength of the enemy (600 to 800 men) they were unable to follow up their success, and during their retirement they lost one man killed and had six men wounded. Fourteen men are missing.

Two years ago, before the South African war broke out, such a heading as the above to a newspaper article would have caused a ripple of laughter to run through military circles in Britain. Possibly some of the experts may smile over it to-day yet Mr. A. G. Hales, who uses it, says he will not alter the phrase, for he knows that in the immediate future Australia will possess an army three-quarters of a million strong for home defence purposes. I do not