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SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ORGANS.

We have a number of used Organs, in first-class condition, which we will sell very cheap, to clear.
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Having taken over the entire **TEA BUSINESS** of GEO. S. DE FOREST & SONS, I am prepared to meet all the requirements of the Tea Trade; my business will be in

TEA EXCLUSIVELY,

And if this reaches the eye of a Grocer who wants anything in Tea I shall be pleased to hear from him.

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DIRECT IMPORTER AND TEA BLENDER. Proprietor of UNION BLEND TEA.

RIPAN'S TABULES

Doctors find A Good Prescription For mankind

WANTED—A case of bad health that RIPAN'S will not benefit. They build up and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word RIPAN'S on the package and accept substitute. RIPAN'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 Ripan Chemical Co., No. 1 Spruce Street, New York.

Attention, Breeders!

If you want to Breed for Speed, breed to **RED GLEN**
If you want to Breed for Road purposes, breed to

For his colts trot when young, and for road purposes are excelled by none. Lady Glen, 2:10, holds the championship of the Maritime Provinces as a four and five year old; also the championship of Annapolis County of 2:10. She won every race she started in last season but one, and got second in that. She has trialed a mile better than 2:14; has paced a quarter in 30 seconds flat, a two minute clip. Where is there another one in this County that can do it. She is the most level-headed pacer on top of the turf. She has never made but one break in all of her races, and that was caused by accidental means. Gentlemen, I want you to understand that RED GLEN is the best bred Pacing Stallion that stands in this County. He has to his credit 160 2:30 performers, including Ralph Wilkes 2:06, the fastest trotting stallion in the Wilkes family; Fred W. 2:08; Thaurial 2:09; Blanch Louise 2:10, and 16 in the heat 2:20 this season if reports are true. RED GLEN is just as well bred on his dam's side as any horse living. His dam Stella 2:24 is by Lamps record 2:21, by George Wilkes record 2:22. Lamps is the sire of Echo 2:15, Lassmate 2:17, Bamboo trial 2:06, 10 in the 2:30 list, 50 in the 2:20 list. RED GLEN'S second dam is Maoria Clay, by Harry Clay 2:28, a son of Cassius M. Clay Jr., and sire of Clayton 2:10, also the dams of Harrietta 2:09, Bellina 2:08, St. Julian 2:11. The dam of Electioneer with 163 in 2:30 and better. RED GLEN'S fourth dam is by Lexington, sire of the dam of Tranam 2:12, Billy S. 2:06, Lightning 2:05. RED GLEN'S sixth dam is by the famous Boston, sire of the second dam of Naud 2:08, Nutwood 2:10, sire of 163 in 2:30 and better, including Manger 2:06 (P). You see on RED GLEN'S dam's side, as well as on his sire's side, he carries the blood of the Wilkes family, producing John R. Gentry, a 2:10 as a four-year old, Sally Toyler 2:06. His daughters have produced 28 2:10 performers, and an exceedingly large list of 2:25 performers.

RED GLEN is a horse of very high mettle. No horse living has more nerve force. He is a beautiful bay, carries his head well up, good strong limbs, good feet, a very fast walker, a very desirable horse to breed to, both for speed and road; he has colts that weigh 1150 pounds out of mares of medium size. His colts command good prices. RED GLEN has a trial mile of 2:27, a quarter in 33 seconds, and if given a chance, such as he should have, should get a mark far below 2:20. The past season he had 70 patrons, showing that the public are getting their eyes open to the good stock that this horse is getting.

RED GLEN will stand at the stable of his owner, Connell Street. Address all communications to A. W. BROWN, Proprietor. Service for 1901 will be \$20.00, \$10.00 down, balance when single service \$10.00. Mare not proving with foal \$10.00 more to be paid, with privilege of using horse until mare proves with foal. Mares, after being bred to RED GLEN, disposed of, will be considered with foal and fee collectible in every case. Mares and colts foaled for service. All accidents and escapes at owners' risk.

The **CHICKERING**—The Oldest in America, The Best in the World.

NEWCOMBE—The Highest Grade in Canada. Received the Gold Medal at Paris Exposition 1900.

MEDELSSOHN—For a great many years a favorite, and better to-day than ever.

Besides the above we have a number of other makes.

The World Famed **Mason & Hamlin**. Also other Organs.

Coun Gillmor moved that Fred Stevens get the same remuneration for reporting as the other papers. Carried.

The Sec-Treas was added to the memorial committee and the memorials, when completed, were to be forwarded to the proper parties. Council adjourned sine die.

"WE CAN DO NO MORE."
SO SAID THREE DOCTORS IN CONSULTATION.

YET THE PATIENT HAS BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH THROUGH THE AGENCY OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

(Concluded from First Page.)

for the poor. Take the \$4,000 we spend annually for them by law and we can buy a farm and get it started in good shape.

Coun Gillmor said that a poor man had a right to take a pension and say who should be his guardian. No matter how you make this poor house it was a prison. We don't sell the poor. We assess a parish six or seven hundred dollars. In Ontario when they can get them boarded out they do so. He would believe in a system of pensioning every man and woman after they are sixty years of age as in New Zealand and in New South Wales, where there are no poor. If we did get a farm we would get some unprincipled devil to run it.

Coun Phillips (Brighton) did not agree with the pension idea. He supported Coun Kearney's scheme and was in favor of a poor farm. He believed we had people in this county who would successfully conduct the farm.

Coun Phillips (Peel) also favored Mr. Kearney's resolution. There would be no risk in buying the farm for if it wasn't a success it could be sold again. He was certain it would be a financial success.

Coun Saunders complimented Coun Kearney on his speech. They must accommodate all the poor, but that would be on a large scale, not a small scale as Couns who had spoken seemed to think. Better move a little slowly, and appoint a committee or commissioner to look the matter over. He thought it would be a good idea to have the subject submitted to the electorate next October. The more he looked into the matter the more he was in favor of the farm. The poor farm in Woodstock was a success. From \$2500 poor expenses, after the farm had been adopted the amount dropped down to \$1100. He would advocate the principle of the farm, instead of selling to the lowest bidder. He was not prepared to vote for purchasing a farm at this session.

Coun Kearney was sure that his remarks would not offend Mr. Gillmor, as it was thought by some councillors. He always wished to get in the first blow.

Coun Gillmor was not offended by remarks, but he was humane in his advocacy of pensioning the poor, in preference to herding them on a farm.

Coun Kearney said that another letter, which he had not quoted, stated that in the county from which it came there were no tramps. They were sent to the poor house.

Coun Bell thought they should get through with business, instead of having these long speeches.

Coun Caldwell did not favor the scheme. He did not believe the best farm in the county would pay, if the superintendency and labor had to be paid for. In the parish of Wicklow we do not sell the poor. We allow them to choose their own boarding places. Just now we have a debt and he believed in allowing the matter to stand over until after the election, when an expression of opinion would be secured from the people. He moved that the matter lie over to the January session.

Coun Phillips (Brighton) said the taxes would not be raised. As it was four or five thousand dollars must be raised this year for the support of the poor.

Coun Caldwell—We would have to raise money for the special purpose of buying a farm.

Coun Carvell thought Coun Saunders was anxious to ease off Coun Kearney a little and Coun Gillmor a little. We laid this matter over trusting that Coun Kearney would forget it, but he has not forgotten it.

Coun Shaw said his experience as a farmer did not lead him to think that it was a business where the receipts were greatly in excess of the expenses, as Coun Kearney said the poor farm in Halifax indicated.

The amendment carried.

After a debate it was decided to buy the apple trees, at \$1 each, from Samuel Jones, on the farm owned by the county on the old gaul grounds.

After speeches by Couns Balmaln Saunders and Bailey, it was decided to receive the report of committee on the cabinet for registrar's office, and postpone the matter till January session.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

DR. PIERCE'S FREE BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

With a liberality which characterizes all enterprises undertaken by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, the founder of the World's Dispensary, he has established a free bureau of information and assistance, free to visitors and householders.

The purpose of this Bureau is to provide a headquarters for visitors to the Exposition, where mail may be addressed and delivered. To furnish conveniences for correspondence, such as writing desks, stationery, etc. To provide a list of desirable accommodations for guests which will obviate the tiresome search for lodgings in a strange city. To give information concerning Buffalo and the adjacent points of interest, in order that the visitors may do their sight-seeing with economy of time and money. To help visiting friends in any way consistent with the proposed scope of the Bureau.

When visitors arrive in Buffalo, they can go straight to the Bureau, at 652 Main Street, and ask for the needed accommodation.

NOT FOR PROFIT.
No bureau organized for profit can afford to do what Dr. Pierce is doing, and no other bureau could attempt it by reason of lack of facilities and the great expense involved.

Dr. Pierce has arranged to make your visit inexpensive, free from annoyance and anxiety, and give you every minute of time to enjoy the wonderful Exposition and its manifold features of charming interest.

Dr. Pierce believes that a great medical institution like his "World's Dispensary," that is in constant touch with thousands of people, has other obligations besides those of a commercial nature.

It may contribute to the pleasure and comfort of humanity, even in cases where the profit is not immediately apparent.

Impelled by these principles, he has organized a Bureau to furnish Pan-American visitors with accommodations and such information, guidance and direction, when they arrive in Buffalo, as will help them to spend their vacation in the most agreeable manner.

The question of where are you going to lodge is of prime importance and should be settled first of all. Have all mail, telegrams and parcels sent in care of the Bureau, if you wish. Use their waiting-rooms and parlors. Ask them about special rates and excursions to Niagara, the Whirlpool Rapids, Toronto, Chautauqua, up the Great Lakes, down the St. Lawrence. Reliable information on any and every point of interest to tourists will be cheerfully granted. Remember, there is no charge or fee for any service rendered by Dr. Pierce's Bureau.

Battle and the Railroad.

If 7,123 men were killed and 44,620 were wounded in battle, even the most staid newspaper would be pardoned for using sensational headlines. A thrill of horror would vibrate civilized peoples, prayers would be uttered in all churches for the dead, and sympathetic feeling for relatives and wounded would be universal.

Such a calamity, however, happens every year, almost without comment. But for the official report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, annually rendered to Congress, the world would be but little the wiser for it, and as it is, goes on almost unmoved and unconcerned about it. The figures given above form the brief official announcement of the number killed and injured by railways of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1899. The statistic is officially softened by a ratio statement that only one person was killed or injured for a certain number of million miles accomplished by trains. The public is further reassured to the effect that only 239 passengers were killed and only 3,342 were injured, which gives over six million miles travelled for one killed and over four and one-half million miles travelled for one injured. We are told that 4,574 persons killed were really trespassers, as were also 6,355 of the injured. They got in front of the trains when they ought to have had business elsewhere. Some of them were only tramps, stealing rides, thus riding communities of their maintenance and pilferings, and saddling the burial expenses on the railway corporations.

A careful examination of the official report fails to reveal any other philanthropic or reassuring features. On the contrary, a glance at a table in the report shows that during the period from September 30, 1888, to same date, 1899, the awful slaughter of railways amounted to 78,412 killed and 415,707 injured—a population greater than the City of New Orleans. But what is strictly germane to this article is the fact that during those years the number of railway employees killed in the United States was 25,990, and the number injured was 322,146.—Harper's Weekly.

LOOMING LARGE.

In commenting on the trade returns of the Dominion for the eleven months of the current fiscal year the *Toronto Globe* institutes some striking and highly instructive comparisons. Those returns, it says, indicate that phenomenal as were the figures of 1900, those of 1901 will be still greater. The aggregate trade for 1899, including re-exports and coin and bullion was \$321,661,213, for 1900 \$381,517,236. The aggregate for the first eleven months of 1901, excluding re-exports and coin and bullion, was \$308,548,034, while for the same period of 1901 the aggregate with the same exclusions was \$329,352,721, an increase of \$20,804,687. If the gain for the entire twelve months remains at that figure it will be deemed a notable increase, in view of the unprecedented figures of 1900.

We will then show an aggregate trade of over \$400,000,000, and will start in 1902 towards the half-billion mark. Between 1896 and 1901 the aggregate trade has increased by \$160,000,000, so that at anything like that rate of augmentation the country will not be much older before we will have reached an annual aggregate of \$500,000,000.

What this means, says the *Globe*, is best appreciated when it is said that the enormous foreign trade of the United States in 1888 was only three times greater; the still more enormous trade of the United Kingdom only seven times greater. It is almost equal to Austria-Hungary, Italy or Belgium, it is nearly double that of Spain, and vastly outclasses the trade of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, Portugal, Switzerland or Greece. The figures used for these comparisons are those of 1888, to be found in Mulhall's tables. With the exception of the United States these countries have not materially increased their figures. In the list of the countries of the world Canada stands eleventh. At the present rate of progress she will certainly stand fifth or sixth within the next decade. Our Dominion is beginning to loom up large among the nations.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, June 15.—Lord Kitchen reports to the War office from Pretoria:

"During the march from Vrede, Gen. Elliot's column engaged De Wet near Reitz, June 6. After severe fighting they captured 71 loaded waggons, 45 prisoners, 58 rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition and 4,000 cattle. The Boers left 17 killed and three wounded. Our casualties were three officers and 17 men killed and one officer and 24 men wounded."

"Near Wellmansrust, twenty miles south of Middleburg, 250 Victorian Mounted Rifles from General Beaton's column, were surprised in camp at Steenkopspruit by a superior force of Boers at 7.30 p. m. June 12. The enemy crept up to within short range and poured a deadly fire into the camp, killing two officers and 16 men and wounding four officers and 38 men of whom 28 were slightly wounded. Only two officers and 50 men escaped to General Beaton's camp. The remainder were taken prisoners and later released. Two pom-poms were captured by the enemy. Full details have not yet been received."

The reverse is the first that has happened to the Australian contingent, and it is supposed to be due to neglect of proper picketing. Although it is offset by the defeat inflicted upon De Wet, the loss of the guns is regarded as a serious matter, which will encourage the Boers to continue the struggle.

More or less fanciful accounts are published on the continent of alleged peace negotiations, but there is nothing in them and nothing has come of the interview between Mrs. Botha and Mr. Kruger beyond revealing the fact that Mr. Kruger will listen to no proposals unless they are accompanied with a guarantee of the independence of the republics.

A Wise President.

(Boston Globe.)

If Mr McKinley is the protectionist that he once was, why does he never say so himself? He has carefully avoided the issue in all his recent state papers and was very reticent about it during his canvass for reelection. The plain fact is that imperialism and the "protective principle" are two things that do not belong to the same wash. Mr McKinley had to give up either the one or the other, and he has done so with all the grace and dexterity of a finished politician. He long ago had "his ear to the ground" in this matter. Reciprocity fits the situation better now.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has made \$50,000,000 in twenty years, attributes his success to printer's ink employed in the advertising columns of the newspapers.

One dealer in New York states that he sells on an average 75,000 canary birds every year. They mostly come from Germany and are raised by the peasants.