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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 16, 1898

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

While it is pleasing to see the New York Herald and other prominent American newspapers just now taking sides with Great Britain as against Russia and Germany, the pleasure is somewhat neutralized by the thought that were 1898 a presidential election year in the great republic these newspapers would be found catering to that large portion of the electorate which cordially hates England and all things British. At present, however, federal politics are not a particularly live issue, and the better portion of the press of the large cities is free to discuss foreign questions on their merits without any fear of injuring their particular political party, be it democrat or republican.

In a recent issue the New York Herald editorially points out that England has carried her point about open ports in China, that Russia has given a written assurance that whatever ports she obtains will be as free to British commerce as to its own, and that Germany has become a convert to the English principle of free colonial trade. England, the Herald thinks, is doing fairly well in the Far East. The Russian attempt to expel the British agent from Corea, where he controls the customs, has failed. The Russian attempt to expel Sir Robert Hart from the control of the Chinese customs has failed. The Herald concludes the article as follows: "The effect on American interests is wholly beneficial. Lord Salisbury has been our agent as well as the agent of his own country. Every triumph he has won, every point he has scored against Russia or Germany, every concession he has extorted, is a boon to the trade of this country with China, and one more promise of prosperity to the foreign commerce of the United States."

The Pittsburg Times thus treats of the game that is now being played in the Orient between the chief European powers:

When it comes to saying that Russia or any other country has frightened England away from any stand that the British crown has taken, facts will hardly bear out the assumption. Russia is a great power, strong in numbers and in physical force, yet crude in her development and ignorant of her own strength. It may be greater or infinitely less than the world figures it. Great Britain, on the other hand, is the confessed foremost sea power of the globe, and not only is she strong in the number of her ships, but her navy is reinforced by intelligence and trained familiarity with all that goes to make war a business. Then Great Britain has command of the implements of war. Her people can make guns and ships as well as use them. Her ships supply her needs. She is not like Russia, which must buy guns from America, perhaps, and have them carried to her in American vessels. But beyond having the equipment and the intelligence, the English people have the courage. Anglo-Saxon blood is not the kind that scares at talk.

TEACHING THE FARMERS.

The local government ranks have produced another profound authority on New Brunswick agriculture. What Mr. Robinson of Moncton says about our farmers and their farms will be read with much interest, especially by the thrifty agriculturists of his own county of Westmorland. He says:

Our farmers have to a great extent contented themselves with clearing the land and cropping it with little or no fertilizing till they have used up most of its natural fertility and starved it of the ingredients necessary to agriculture; then in many cases it has been abandoned, turned out to common, till, with fences down, the land overgrown with weeds and bushes, the buildings unoccupied and tumbling to pieces, it lay a monument to slothfulness and negligence and a reproach to our country.

It is gratifying to learn, on the same high authority, that the meetings lately held by Mr. Labillois have "already awakened the people to the necessity of more attention to the application of brains and science to their calling." Farmer Labillois himself can scarcely excel this effort of Farmer Robinson—of Moncton.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

An article from the Port of Spain, Trinidad, Gazette, which appears in another column of this issue, advocates a direct fortnightly steamer service between St. John and Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara. Such a service, if the volume of trade would warrant it, would of course be more satisfactory to shippers here than the present service. It has to be said of the present line of steamers that the vessels make regular trips, and doubtless give as good a service as the nature of their contract permits. But they call at Halifax, and at many islands, and there is a good deal of time consumed in this way. A local shipper informed the Sun on Saturday that he had not yet received full returns from some pickled fish that were shipped early in November for Trinidad and Demerara. That is of course a long time to wait. The Trinidad paper points out that American shippers, having a quick service from New York, possess a notable advantage over Canadians. Now that general interest in trade with the West Indies and South America has been aroused, and through the exertions of the Canadian Pacific railway the attention of millers and other western shippers has been specially directed to this trade, it may be possible to secure a direct and more frequent steamer service through the port of St. John. The subject it worthy of the attention of the board of trade.

HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

According to the official report recently issued, the officers and men of the Royal Navy were in 1896 more healthy as a whole than they had been at any previous time for twenty years. The total force afloat during 1896 consisted of 72,620, who are thus tabulated in respect of age: Between fifteen and twenty-five years, 44,010; between twenty-five and thirty-five years, 20,610; between thirty-five and forty-five years, 6,940, and above forty-five years, 1,060. The number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick list was 66,162, a ratio of 911.07 per 1 000, being a decrease compared with the preceding year of 48.25 per 1,000, and of 61.17 per 1,000 when compared with the average of the last nine years. The number of days' sickness on board ship and in hospital in the total force was 1,038,760, an average loss to the service from disease and injury of fourteen days for each person, and a decrease of nine days each in comparison with the average of the preceding nine years. It is most remarkable that but one case of "wound received in action" is reported for the year. That solitary instance occurred among the force engaged in the bombardment of the palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Dr. Stockton's speech on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was well considered. It gave the government credit where any credit was due them. If the measure of praise was small, that was not the fault of the leader of the opposition. Until the measures foreshadowed in the speech from the throne are brought down there can of course be nothing more than general criticism, but nothing in the past history of the government would lead the country to expect broad measures of statesmanship, or measures framed for any other than the simple purpose of placing these gentlemen in as favorable a position as possible to carry on the next election campaign.

The pathetic appeal of Patron Rogers for a reduction of the tariff reminds one of the appeal made to Sir Richard Cartwright by W. B. Fawcett when the tariff commissioners visited St. John. Mr. Fawcett told the amiable knight that his pledges were remembered and should be redeemed. Mr. Rogers and Mr. Fawcett must wait.

Dr. Stockton's argument that if the British manufacturer is to have a preference in the Canadian market the Canadian farmer should have a preference in the British market is a sound one. Now let us see what Premier Emmerson and his commissioner of agriculture, those great champions of the New Brunswick farmer, will do about it.

Says the Montreal Gazette: "Mr. Blair came to Ottawa from New Brunswick with the reputation of being an utterly reckless politician. His conduct in parliament in connection with the Drummond county deal, and now in connection with this Yukon arrangement, goes to show that his reputation was justly earned."

Commissioner Meredith, who got seven dollars per day as superannuation allowance and ten dollars per day and expenses as the head of a grit commission of investigation, should consider himself a very valuable man. Seventeen dollars a day is not bad, when it is considered that we have an economical government at Ottawa.

Mr. Veniot was overlooked by the government when they secured the valuable services of Mr. Richard. This is rather odd. For Mr. Veniot, besides being a French-Acadian, is the father of Mr. Emmerson's wheat bonus policy.

If a Business College

Cannot train a young man for office work in a fraction of the time required to acquire the same skill by office practice, what claim has that college on public support?

We do this by a course of study that makes the best use of every moment of the student's time. Then we have no tom-foolery. This accounts for our success. This is "Actual Business from Start to Finish."

Our Shorthand is Isaac Pitman. Our Business Practice is the latest and the best.

The St. John Business College

Send for Catalogues to-day.

S. KERR & SON.

HAVELOCK, KINGS CO.

Farmers' Meeting Addressed by Lt. Colonel McCrae of Guelph, Ontario.

Friday evening, 11th of February was the time for the farmers' meeting at Havelock, and it opened with a full hall. There were nearly two hundred people present, many of whom were ladies. C. F. Alward was called to the chair and introduced the first speaker, Lt. Col. D. McCrae of Guelph, Ontario. The subject was "Tuberculosis in Cattle," and was listened to with great attention by the audience, who put many practical questions to the speaker. Special attention was called to the danger from the "sputum" of consumptive persons. If this were carelessly thrown about, as soon as it became dry the germs floated off into the atmosphere, where, if they found a raw surface in the lungs of persons or animals, they might set up the disease. It is dangerous if a careless consumptive be attending cattle that some of them will very soon contract the disease. All consumptives should be very careful to destroy the discharge from their lungs by burning in a hot fire. If this were done, the danger to human or animal life will be very much lessened.

J. E. Stair was the next speaker. He gave an address on the planting and care of the orchard. Select the best land on the form for the orchard, with a northern slope if possible. Have the land well drained with tiles. Take great care in selecting good growing thrifty trees. Plant them carefully, trimming the tops down to a few limbs, and any of the roots that may have been injured set about an inch or two deeper than before. Have a good distance between the trees—40 feet to 50 feet was not too much for vigorous growing trees. Cultivate the land well and keep it by preference in a hoed crop such as roots or potatoes. The manure put upon these crops will help the trees. One of the best manures for an orchard was hardwood ashes. If you have not enough of these, use a quantity of muriate of potash. Keep the trees vigorous and growing, and you need not fear insect and other pests. The best time to prune is in June, when the tree begins to make wood. A wound made at that time will soon cover over. Prune with a sharp knife, making a clean cut and if this be attended to every year, there will be no need of using a saw except in very rare cases. Spraying trees is necessary to kill the codling moth, the black scab and other pests. This may be done before the buds open; again just before the blossom comes, and again after the fruit has set. Pick the apples carefully, and be sure never to bruise them. Pack only the best fruit, and pack carefully and firmly. In shipping to Europe, care must be taken to have the fruit strictly first class, to have the ships properly ventilated and the apples go upon the market in the best order. He has sold Nova Scotia apples as high as 39 shippings per barrel in London. He frequently got 15 barrels from a tree, and knew of trees in his district that were giving 25 barrels of good, selected fruit. A tree was at its best at 50 years old, and he knew trees that were over a hundred years old.

Lt. Col. D. McCrae followed with a talk on farming. He urged the growing of corn and clover for the feeding of cattle. The land for corn should be a good clover stubble. This should be manured with fresh farmyard manure. Work the land into a good tilth in the spring and sow as soon as the ground is warm enough to germinate the seed. He had found Salzer's North Dakota, Compton's Early, and Mammoth Cuban good varieties. Favored the sowing of mixed seed. More grain was got by the cross fertilization. The Mammoth Cuban corn was a strong growing yellow corn. Some seedsmen sent out a white corn which was too late for grazing in many sections and should not be used. Sow in rows 36 to 42 inches apart. Harrow once or twice before the corn is four inches high. Then work with scuffler or horsehoe. Stir the surface only in the latter workings and work till the corn is ready to cut. Round silo is a good form, and may be made either out or in doors. He had one made out of 1½ by 6 good sound lumber, planed one side and both edges. Hooped with ⅝ iron and about 12 feet in diameter and 28 feet deep. It was uncovered outside and so far had made good silage. He handled most of his corn dry. Cut it daily and fed it with a mixture of cut oat straw. This, with roots, made good feed for wintering cattle. For daily purposes many preferred mangols to turnips. The latter were better for feeding beef cattle. For mangol growing the land was ploughed twice in the fall; manure spread broadcast and the land ridged up in high ridges before the winted set in. In the spring more manure was put in the drills and they were split, rolled down and the seed sown as early as possible. Had tried sowing the seed late in the fall with good results. In this case the seed lay in the ground all winter and came up in the spring. Mangols should be hoed before the plants have grown much. They should be left about 12 to 15 inches in the rows and the drills 28 inches apart. Keep them worked and free from weeds during the summer, and harvest in the fall before any heavy frosts come. The tops may be twisted off and if short of good cellar room, mangols may be put in pits. They keep very well if covered up tightly from the frost and may be kept good till June. Like a winter apple, they improve by keeping, and are best fed in the spring. He urged better care for cows and more intelligent feeding, as well as the currying of the animals. Changes of food are relished when it is done with care. The cow could not get too much winter care or too well fed while milking heavily. For the summer feed, in addition to good pasture, which might best be a mixture of grasses such as orchard grass, blue grass, meadow fescue and clovers, there should be extra green feed in case the pastures were short. Winter rye was good for early cutting, then a mixture of oats 1½ bushels, peas one-half bushel and vetches a half bushel, sown together on an acre. This made a good crop for cutting green, and if not needed, made good hay. Corn sown early, an early variety then came in and after that roots till winter came. Turnip tops were not good for dairy cows, but after milking a few white turnips did not give the objectionable taste ascribed to Swedes fed in the fall. He also spoke on grain growing, clover culture and the home life on the farm. This excellent meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to the speakers and singing the National Anthem.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

Total Shipments to America This Season Amount to $13,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—Steamer Mariposa, from Sydney, Australia, due here next Thursday, is reported to have on board nearly $500,000 in Australian gold, consigned to the Anglo-Californian bank of this city. This, added to the former receipts, will make the total shipments of gold from that source for this season $13,000,000, by far the largest amount ever received in California from Australia during any one year in settling the balance of trade in favor of America.

LIVERPOOL LUMBER MARKET.

(Farnworth & Jardine's Circular.)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Spruce deals by the steamers from St. John, last sale at £5 17s 6d to £6. Birch planks at £5 15s.

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been five vessels, 3,864 tons, against six vessels, 4,602 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898 has been 7,395, 15,895 and 22,167 tons respectively. Business during the month has continued quiet, consumption generally has been small and stocks of all articles are ample, in some instances excessive; there is not much change in value to report, but prices are difficult to maintain.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—The import has been moderate, but the stock is much too heavy, and prices difficult to maintain. Pine deals have not been imported, and there is no change in value.

Birch.—Logs have not been imported; the demand has been very dull, and the stock is quite adequate. Birch planks have been imported moderately; prices continue very depressed and the stock is too heavy.

Stocks of N. B. and N. S. spruce and pine deals at Liverpool and near-by ports are 17,767 standards compared with 8,025 a year ago, and 6,457 two years ago; of birch planks 130,000 cubic feet compared with 90,000 feet a year ago.

HEALTH LOST AND FOUND.

The Story of a Young Boy's Trials.

Was Growing Too Rapidly and His Health Gave Way—Several Months Doctoring Did Him No Good—His Parents Almost Discouraged.

(From the Napanee Beaver.)

It is truly pitiable to see boys just beginning to realize the possibilities of life stricken down with disease, the escape from which is sometimes thought to be little short of a miracle. Hearing of such a case, a reporter called on Mr. J. J. Smith, living near Fredericksburg Station, in Lennox Co., and interviewed him regarding the cure of his son, who was in bad health and regained it by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Smith is one of the oldest residents in the locality, of direct U. E. Loyalist descent, and has resided all his life on the farm on which he lives. He is consequently well known throughout the district. In reply to the scribe's query he gave the details of the case. "My son, Stanley, was taken sick about the first of February, 1895. He became very deaf and had a dull constant pain in his head. He grew very weak, such a condition being more properly described by the term 'general muscular weakness.' He was troubled with severe pain in the back and had no appetite, continuing to steadily grow weaker, and finally lost all ambition. He had little more color in him than a bit of white paper. A physician was consulted on the first appearance of the trouble. He carefully examined the case, stating that the hearing was affected by catarrhal deafness, the pains in the back originating from muscular rheumatism and the constant tired feeling and general weakness was caused by over-growth. These difficulties, together with the after effects of la grippe, left him a physical wreck. He had the benefit of careful medical attention for four months. The doctor had carefully treated him for the deafness, and succeeded in restoring his hearing, but in other respects was no better. He ordered that he should be carefully nursed, which was about all that could be done. To make things more clearly understood, I might say he was at this time past twelve years of age, having grown very fast, was large enough for one six years his senior. The doctor said medicine could not benefit him, and all that could be done must come by nursing. We naturally felt greatly discouraged at the prospect, not knowing what course to pursue in the future. At this juncture one of the druggists of Napanee, who had previously compounded many prescriptions, recommended a trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was then the first of June when we purchased three boxes and commenced the treatment. When he had finished the second box his appetite, previously fickle and unsteady, had wonderfully improved. He continued taking the pills until seven boxes had been used. His strength returned with renewed vigor, and all signs of muscular rheumatism had vanished, and he steadily regained a strong, healthy color, and was able to do considerable light work in the harvest field, such as riding the mower, reaper or horse-rake. He has since attended school regularly, and though a year has elapsed, he has had no symptoms." Mrs. Smith, spoken to about the matter, readily concurred in all that had been said relative to her son's case, and was very decided in her views regarding the health giving properties contained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer. They supply the blood with its life and health-giving properties, thus driving disease from the system. There are numerous pink colored imitations, against which the public is warned. The genuine Pink Pills can be had only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all others.

"THOUGHT MY HEAD WOULD BURST."

A Fredericton Lady's Terrible Suffering.

Mrs. Geo. Doherty tells the following remarkable story of relief from suffering and restoration to health, which should

clear away all doubts as to the efficacy of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills from the minds of the most skeptical:

"For several years I have been a constant sufferer from nervous headache, and the pain was so intense that sometimes I was almost crazy. I really thought that my head would burst. I consulted a number of physicians, and took many remedies, but without effect. I noticed Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised, and as they seemed to suit my case, I got a box and began their use. Before taking them I was very weak and debilitated, and would sometimes wake out of my sleep with a distressed, smothering feeling, and I was frequently seized with agonizing pains in the region of the heart, and often could scarcely muster up courage to keep up the struggle for life. In this wretched condition Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills came to the rescue, and to-day I state, with gratitude, that I am vigorous and strong, and all this improvement is due to this wonderful remedy. I fully realize that these marvellous pills are not transitory in their action, but a permanent cure, for they have toned up my nervous system, nourished my blood, and regulated the action of my heart, and restored my long lost health completely."

HYMN BEFORE ACTION.

The earth is full of anger,
The seas are dark with wrath,
The nations with their harness
Go up against our path.
Ere yet we loose the legions,
Ere yet we draw the blade,
Jehovah of the Thunders,
Lord God of Battles, aid!

High lust and forward hearing,
Proud heart, rebellious brow,
Deaf ear and soul uncaring,
We seek Thy mercy now—
The sinner that foreswore Thee,
The fool that passed Thee by,
Our times are known before Thee,
Lord send us strength to die!

For those that kneel beside us,
At altars not Thine own,
Who lack the lights that guide us
Lord, let their faith atone;
If wrong we did to call them
By honor bound they came,
Let not thy wrath befall them
But deal to us the blame.

From panic pride and terror
Revenge that knows no rein,
Light haste and lawless error
Protect us yet again.
Cloak Thou our undeserving,
Make firm the suddering breadth,
In silence and unswerving
To taste Thy lesser death.

Ah, Mary pierced with sorrow,
Remember, reach and save
The soul that stands tomorrow
Before the God that gave;
Since each was born of woman
For each to utter need,
True comrade and true foeman,
Madonna, intercede!

E'en now their vanguard gathers,
E'en now we face the fray,
As Thou didst help our fathers,
Help Thou their seed today.
Fulfilled of signs and wonders,
In Life in Death made clear,
Jehovah of the Thunders,
Lord God of Battles, hear!

—Rudyard Kipling.

THE BRITISH COMMONS.

The Government Indian Frontier Policy—The Occupation of Chitral.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The commons this afternoon considered the amendment of John L. Walton, liberal, to the address in reply to the speech from the throne and raising the question of the government's Indian frontier policy, Mr. Walton criticized it from a liberal standpoint, disapproved of the occupation of Chitral as being the source of the present troubles, and urging the government not to tamper with the independence of the frontier tribes, who, he said, were "the natural bulwark of India."

Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, said it was impossible to evacuate Chitral without impairing the prestige of Great Britain and the tranquility of these tribes. The present troubles, he continued, proved that the occupation of Chitral was welcome, and he warmly repelled the opposition's charges that the government had been guilty of breach of faith with the local tribes in continuing the occupation.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, liberal, secretary of state for India in the last liberal cabinet, rebutted the charge that the liberal government had agreed to a permanent occupation of the Chitral. The future, however, would be more important, he said, than the past, which had been a costly blunder, and the liberals would resist the forward tendency of the military party in India. He urged that the Indian council should have some control of the expenditure, as the greatest danger which threatened the northwest frontier was a "policy of aggressive militarism."

ABOUT THE STANLEY.

(Summerside Journal.)

While the Stanley is having such a hard time of it on the Pictou route, she would never have missed a trip this winter, unless owing to a thick snow storm on the Summerside-Cape Tormentine route. Day after day the straits between here and the board ice on the other side are perfectly clear of ice, and there would be nothing to hinder the Stanley making two round trips a day if necessary, the distance being so short. Then, she would have no trouble in coming right to the wharf here, as there is much thinner ice than usual on the harbor. Here is where the Stanley ought to be, and each succeeding winter more clearly emphasizes the fact that she is on the wrong route. Place her on the Summerside-Cape Tormentine route, and we will hear of no more delays of even two, let alone ten or twelve, days in freight and passenger traffic. The sooner this fact is recognized by the government, the sooner will we have continuous steam communication between the island and the mainland.

THE CZAR'S LITTLE TEST.

(Electrical Review.)

Justus Eck writes: "It may interest you to know that at the same time an order was placed in America for an electric launch for the Czar of Russia, another was placed in this country with Messrs. Kerby Bowen, Limited, and that this is now being built in the Isle of Wight, under the supervision of the naval attache of the Russian embassy in London. It will be of interest, when the time arrives, to compare the relative advantages of the launches, one all American, and the other all English manufacture."

Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN.

All enquiries must be addressed:

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

M. E.—My horse seven years old has sprained his back tendons. They are very much enlarged and very hot and painful. He seems to be a little over in the knees in consequence. Is too lame to work. What shall I do?

Ans.—Fire the tendons and then blister repeatedly with mercury biniodide. Use a high heeled shoe and place in a box stall. In some cases tenotomy or cutting the tendons is useful, but this requires a qualified man to perform the operation.

Farmer—A horse cut himself on the side of gamble. The cut is about four inches long and not very deep. Please advise.

Ans.—Cleanse the wound of all dirt, etc., and then draw the edges firmly together, using coarse silk. Dress wound daily with carbolized oil.

L. C. D.—A cow calved about a week before her time. She seems well, but does not give much milk, not above two quarts a day. Will she come to her milk or had I better fatten her?

Ans.—She will probably come to her milk in the course of a few weeks. Give a pound of Epsom salts. Feed on sloppy food and give her a little exercise.

Subscriber.—A brood sow kept in a rather cold shed seems lame across the back, can hardly walk, seems sick and does not feed well.

Ans.—Rheumatism. Put in a warm comfortable pen, and rub its back with a stimulating liniment. Give laxative food. She will soon get well.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

PEKIN, Feb. 13.—England is negotiating with China to open Yuen-Chau-Fu, in the province of Hu-Nan, as a treaty port, and is negotiating also on the subject of the navigation of inland waters.

The Chinese government has paid the agreed indemnity of £10,000 to M. Laudet, the Frenchman kidnapped by Tonquin pirates in 1895.

The year's audience for the foreign ministers has been fixed for Feb. 15, and the banquet by the Tsung-Li-Yamen will be given the following day. Owing to the long delay the ministers had declined an audience, but the Tsung-Li-Yamen has now arranged the matter.

Blacks That Are Black.

Three Favorites of the Diamond Dyes.

The Diamond Dye Blacks are scientific successes that are everywhere appreciated by the ladies.

Diamond Dye Fast Black for Wool stands ahead of all other wool dyes for fulness, richness and depth of color. All wool goods when they have become rusty and soiled can be restored to a deep jet black, equal to the best French blacks, and fitted for long years of wear.

Diamond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods is the only black in the world for dyeing cotton and all mixed fabrics. It gives a permanent and never fading color.

Diamond Dye Fast Black for Silk and Feathers is a triumph of the chemical art, and has surprised the world. All silk goods and feathers that are faded, spotted and soiled can be dyed a lovely jet black with this special dye, making old things look equal to new goods.

The Diamond Blacks are the best in the world. Ask for them and refuse all imitations and poor makes.

BIG REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES

The C. P. R. Co.'s telegraph announces the following rates are now in force to points in the West Indies via their line and the Halifax-Bermuda Cable Co.:

Antigua	$0.86
Barbados	.96
British Guiana	1.49
Colon	.97
Dominica	.82
Grenada	.94
Guadeloupe	1.32
Jamaica	.48
Martinique	1.32
Panama	.97
Porto Rico	1.17
St. Kitts	.94
St. Croix	1.07
St. Lucia	.90
St. Thomas	1.01
St. Vincent	.81
Trinidad	1.03

This is a reduction of seventy-three cents a word of the former rate.