Most Attractive Lines Of New Goods At Popular Prices.

It is certainly good evidence of merit to note the large number of satisfied customers who visit this store from day to day.

In making our selections our aim is to procure the most stylish and reliable goods to sell at popular prices. That our efforts are appreciated there can be no reasonable doubt.

Satisfied customers are our best advertising mediums, and we get a lot of this kind of publicity.

First of all we want you to know about

Two Splendid Lines of Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk

BLOUSES,

At $2.99 and $3.49 Each

We have not the slightest hesitation in claiming that they are the best Blouses ever shown in this country for anything like the money.

The $2.99 Blouses are made from a soft Black Taffeta Silk, with shirred yoke and sleeves, tucked back.

The $3.49 Blouses are made from a fine soft Black Taffeta Silk, with tucked surplice front, tucked back, and black fibre trimming.

Both Blouses have the newest tucked sleeves, and are excellent fitting garments. Both styles come in all sizes—32 to 44 inch bust measurement.

Our special sale of Blouses in Black, White and Colored Lustre, Sateen, Albatross and French Flannel is in full swing. Popular prices, 49c., 79c., 89c., 99c., $1.19, $1.29, and $1.79. All sizes.

Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded without the slightest hesitation.

J. Allan Belyea,

54 King Street. Telephone 1468.

SOME NEW YORK COMMENT ON MARKET SITUATION

A Time for Conservative Action---Some Speculators Are Still Trying to Boost Prices---Others Using Every Means to Depress Them.

(New York Evening Post.)

People, even of considerable experience in Wall street, are quite excusable for saying that the present market is beyond their comprehension. It is behaving, they assert, as it has done on one or two other occasions since the "new finance" prevailed, as if some one had tied down the throttle and was proceeding next to heap up fuel in the fire-box. Let it be clearly understood, this criticism is not based on the mere fact that stocks do not decline in the face of depleted bank reserves, strained foreign markets and acute money stringency in New York. Whatever might be said of that phenomenon, it is not the present cause of bewilderment. What does appear to contradict all logic and precedent, is the violent bidding up of certain stocks—now one and now another—five, ten, and fifteen per cent. in a single day; this in the face of an acknowledged condition of tight money, with the banks in such condition that an urgent appeal has been made by these very people to "put 'em up" are still being made, and the success which is attending them is impressive, if it is not convincing, to those who have maintained that it is impossible to launch a bull movement under existing conditions. It takes both sellers and buyers to make a market, and in every movement in values there are those who respectively believe, more or less sincerely, that stocks are cheap and that stocks are high. There are in all speculative movements two other elements. The one that believes that stocks, without any regard to their actual intrinsic value, are in a position where they may be manipulated to higher prices; the other, who reasons that conditions are such that market quotations may be lowered by artifice and jugglery. These elements have recently been the controlling influences in the movements of the market for securities. Both represent the so-called "professional" division of the speculative group, and they are the factors in the present situation who have called forth so much righteous indignation from the bucolic secretary of the treasury, to whom the wickedness of Wall street is a constant source of soul-trial.

It is considered somewhat unfortunate by those who believe that the monetary conditions now prevailing call for some action upon the part of the scrupulous guardian of the people's funds that he has found more menace in the operations of the bold speculators who are trying to put the market up, than in the skilful strategy of those who are working with equal energy to put it down. The latter have perhaps been less open in their manipulation—indeed they have always managed to conceal their stock jobbery to some extent under the guise of conservatism—but their purposes have been none the less sordid nor have their methods been any the less shameless. They have indeed resorted to practices more pernicious than those which have been used by the bulls to inflate the values of their securities. They have used the influence and resources of several of the great national banking institutions to call loans, to withdraw great sums of money from the market without notice, to segregate funds for the purpose of influencing the weekly bank statement and in every way to accentuate the acute conditions that have arisen in the money market, through the inelastic character of the national currency system. A certain element among them have gone so far as to address hysterical communications to the president, grandiloquently demanding that he withhold the money of the people from Wall street so that the bull speculators may not use it to further inflate values.

to the secretary of the treasury to unlock the public cash-box to avert disaster. Such a sequel, to such a condition precedent, is finance which Alice might have learned in Wonderland.

What does it mean? It means, for one thing, that people not drunk with easily-won wealth, will be wise in clinging faster than ever to the time-honored principles and precedent of finance. If the speculators are able to sustain their burden, without giving way to pressure on credit, without drawing needed capital away from legitimate industry, without unsettling home or foreign confidence, and if they thereby lead the way to a new burst of bright and real prosperity, then it will be time to grant them the honors coveted by the statesman who moved to abolish Gresham's Law. But we must first see the full fruition.

The familiar allegation, in defence of this singular finance, is that there really is no money tightness, no exhausted bank surplus, no disordered market. To people unfamiliar with Wall street logic, this may sound like a chapter from Mary Baker Eddy. It is not quite so bad as that, however. True, say the philosophers, money was at 25 per cent. last Monday and bank reserves, last Saturday, below the legal ratio to deposits; but, it is answered, certain lending institutions locked up money, or sent it out of town, or handed it over to other concerns not in the clearinghouse, and thereby drained the money market of its natural supplies. A week or two, with stocks down to the figures at which these conspirators could profitably buy them, and back would come all the hidden money, like the watch from the professor's hat.

The persistence of such a legend is significant in a high degree; partly because of the element of superstition which it shows to exist in the Wall Street mind, but chiefly, it must be said, because of the light which it throws on the public notion regarding our greater banking institutions. No doubt the insurance scandal is in part responsible for this readiness to impute the most scoundrelly motives to the heads of these institutions; but the banks have themselves to blame as well. When it is possible for bank officers to say of a bank statement, as was said of a very strange one not very long ago, that there is no need for surprise, since the officers handing the figures to the Clearing House are not under oath, it is hard to set a limit to Wall street imagination. Futhermore, when our great banks have openly facilitated stock-jobbing speculation by using all means to keep money artifically easy, who is to blame the curb philosopher who infers that, when convenient, they will do the opposite?

As for the notion that all the money trouble is a speculative trick, however, that is such rubbish as was talked on Wall Street in 1901. Is the Bank of England reserve "manipulated"? Did Dr. Koch "lock up" the money whose outflow embarrassed the Imperial German bank? Are the bank authorities at Vienna, Amsterdam, London, and Berlin engaged in a criminal conspiracy to break down stocks? In short, are all old-fashioned financiers, whose warnings have been heard abundantly, the fools of the money market, and our stock jobbers, with their "corners," their "matched orders," and their "rumors," the only wise men? But the inquiry grows tedious

(New York World).

The monetary flurry, which carried call loan rates up to 25 per cent. on two days of the week, the highest price since 1902, had only a temporary effect on the market sentiment. At the end of the week, with rates still above the normal, the attempts

Skin Troubles of Children

ITCHING ECZEMA, SCALD HEAD, CHAFFING AND ALL SKIN IRRITATIONS AND ERUPTIONS CURED BY

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Dr. Chase's Ointment is so clean and pure, so fine and creamy, so delightfully soothing and healing, that it is especially useful in the nursery for the skin troubles of childhood.

For sunburn, prickly heat and chafing it brings quick relief, and by affording a cure for the simpler irritations of the skin, it positively prevents eczema and scald head, the itching of which means keen torture for the unfortunate victim.

Every mother should know about Dr. Chase's Ointment, for by its use she can save her children much suffering and discomfort.

Mosquito bites, hives and insect bites, ivy poison and every form of skin irritation and eruption yield readily to the healing, soothing influence of this great ointment, and you can use it with positive assurance that it will not injure the most delicate skin or hurt the growth of the hair.

Unlike the pore-clogging and unsanitary powders, Dr. Chase's Ointment beautifies and benefits the skin by making it soft and velvety.

Mrs. Lois McKay, Tiverton, Digby Co., N. S., writes: "My children were taken with an itching, burning skin disease, and tore their flesh until it was sore, and their shirts would sometimes be wet with blood. The doctor did not seem to know what ailed them and could give no relief, so I began using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

"Wherever it was applied it did its work well, and has entirely cured them of this horrible disease. They suffered so they could not sleep at nights, and I think if it had lasted much longer I would have gone crazy from the anxiety and loss of sleep. I cannot find words to praise Dr. Chase's Ointment enough for the good it has done my children, and hope other sufferers will try it."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

GOOD SHOW AT OPERA HOUSE

Harkins Company Pleases in a Very Funny Play.

Because She Loved Him So proved a very bright vehicle for the opening of the W. S. Harkins Company's return engagement at the Opera House last night. There was a large audience present, and it was more than usually representative of first-nighters. All enjoyed the performance immensely, and at the close it was voted one of the best offerings the Harkhairs are peroxide blonde, his wife's hair

Because She Loved Him So, the title of the play, furnishes the excuse for a very pretty young wife making a fool of herself over a husband who has not sense enough to "jolly" her. She undoubtedly cares for him in her own way, but her way would be to place him on a shelf under a cover of armor plate and only raise the cover when none but her own eyes could gaze upon his charms. He loves her, but he is also a man and cannot understand why his young wife should be so insanely jealous of him. The plot of the play may be said to hang on a hair, or rather on two hairs and a spray of perfume, with which a designing minx of a waiting maid has decorated hubby's coat, of course all

W. S. HARKINS

"unbeknownst" to that individual. The hairs are peroxide blond, his wife's hair is black; the perfume is New Mown Hay, while "wifie" affects another brand. Consequently, when she sniffs the offending perfume and sights the hairs she at once hoists storm signals and the matrimonial sea becomes troubled. Explanations are not forthcoming, and the wife who imagines herself deceived and wronged, runs off to confide her troubles to her mother. Her husband is bound to clear himself, so he follows her, and the precious pair manage to cause all sorts of trouble before the air is finally cleared.

Miss Van Duser, as the jealous, shrewish wife, handled her part to perfection, while Mr. English, as her husband, was equally good. Mr. Tavernier and Miss Nelson were seen as the father and mother who had not quarrelled for thirty years. They did good character work, and contributed in no small degree to the success of the piece.

Miss Powers brought a delightfully rich brogue to the part of Margaret, the Irish servant, while Miss Davis handled the roles of Suzanne and Senora Gonzales in artistic style. Mr. Stubbs was seen as Tom, a juvenile part, while Mr. Selman played Marsh in good style. The play did not call for elaborate stage settings but, as is usual with the Harkins productions, all was in harmony and excellent taste. Because She Loved Him So will be repeated this evening.

It is a very funny piece, and abounds in side-splitting situations, while at the same time it affords opportunity for some very good character work.

The Marchioness of Donegal is expected at Fredericton in a few days, and will be the guest of Hon. F. P. Thompson.

WHEAT MARKET TOO HIGH

The wide spread in prices between American and Canadian wheat during the past season has been of great importance to Canadian exporters as it has materially increased their business. The states have exported but little wheat and a large part of the consequent increased business for other wheat growing nations has come to Canada. Haris Scotten & Co. write of the present wheat situation in the States as follows:

It is history almost as old as speculation itself, that a manipulated market is always a doubtful as well as a dangerous one. It is history, and quite as old, that the real measure of values is supply and demand. For weeks the American wheat markets have been manipulated, mainly by one prominent house, and prices forced up around 10c. per bushel, this in the face of a commercial—supply and demand—situation that was rather more bearish than bullish, more especially in the light that, being a surplus nation, and having on hand a very moderate surplus which must eventually be largely sold before the advent of the crop of 1906, our prices have been kept so far above those of other surplus nations that we have done relatively little exporting thus far, and cannot expect to do much so long as other nations are so largely underselling us. It is true, as noted a week ago, the Pacific coast is exporting quite freely to the orient and to Africa, this because prices there are away under those current on this side of the Rocky mountains, aggregating 11 & 12 cts. per bushel. It is true also, that we are selling some Durum wheat abroad. The Bradstreet's clearances this week are a little over one half of what they were the week previous, and again were largely of Pacific coast, Canada and Durum, really none of our standard grades. Foreign markets have shown a hardening tendency, but being so much out of line with other sellers, this has not increased demands here. This simply means we are hoarding a surplus we shall be forced to get rid of sooner or later, this hoarding resulting in crowding the business into six months or less instead of extending it over the crop year, this of itself a menace to valuets in the end. In the meantime importing Europe is getting all she wants now and is thus measurably independent of the United States, world's shipments aggregating liberally, even stricken Russia continuing to send out quite as much as last year. Outside those countries which have garnered their crops of 1905, there is peeping over the hills of the southern hemisphere into that of the northern as a fresh source of supply for the latter the new crops of that part of the earth, the Argentina promise being quite propitious, and will be in the hands of the reapers inside thirty days, when it will of necessity become a factor in the world's markets as regards price of no mean importance. The buyer naturally looks for the cheaper rather than the dearer markets.

Behind this generalization, it must be admitted, exist certain possibilities that might develop to radically change the present outlook or situation. Russian shipments might drop to a low ebb; the Argentine crop might meet with disaster; Europe might be compelled to come to us for her suplies irrespective of price—these are possibilities rather than possibilities, and to be fair with ourselves, should analyze them in that way. On November 1 the world's wheat visible was 170,679,000 bushels, against 188,321,000 bushels in 1904. In round numbers America has 12,000,000 bushels more, Europe 270,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. This is the visible showing. In our own country the invisible is considerably above last year. Country elevator stocks are undeniably much larger. This fact is proven by the larger crop. The wheat is in the country in one position or another. Home consumption only increases as population increases; this is a general rather than a specific proposition. Yet money and muscle—surnamed manipulation—has put American prices above those of the world generally, has almost cut us out of the export column, when we should closely top the list because we have the wheat to sell, and, moreover, must eventually sell it at one price or another. Misfortune elsewhere might prove fortunate to us, but this possibility is not only illogical, but possesses the element of inhumanity.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

42 Broadway.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Dear Sir—The significant factor in the market during the past week has been the firmness in security prices in the face of unfavorable news developments and the highest rates for call money since 1903. Indirectly, the high money rates may help the market. The unsettlement abroad in Austria, Hungary and Russia has made necessary a policy of conservatism on the bourses of Europe. The renewal of internal troubles in Russia was followed by a small panic on the St. Petersburg Bourse. This condition was, of course, reflected in London and indirectly in New York. It intensified the desire of Paris to draw gold from this side, and it is safe to say that had Secretary Shaw deposited government funds with the banks to replenish their depleted reserves, the result would have been a sharp fall in foreign exchange, if not actual gold exports.

Call money reached 25 per cent and held firm at above 6 per cent. throughout the week. Stocks declined sharply in the face of the high money rates, but there was no pronounced liquidation, and the course of the market demonstrated clearly that stocks are still in strong hands and unlikely to come out in any volume until a higher level of prices is reached. The declines early in the week were rather in the nature of a readjustment of values to meet the requirements of the money market by decreasing values and loans, and the week ends apparently with the bulls in control of the situation.

American Smelting common and Reading were again prominent, scoring spectacular advances, and sharp gains were also recorded in Hocking Valley, Missouri, Kansas & Texas common and the Coppers. Some plan for financing the conversion of the preferred stock of Hocking Valley seems about the only possible explanation of the sharp movement in the common stock. After four per cent on both classes of securities the preferred is entitled to share equally with the common, but the company has a right to redeem the preferred stock at par. The belief entertained by some close students of Missouri, Kansas & Texas affairs, that the advance is due to an impending financial plan involving the issue of a blanket mortgage, does not seem well founded. This would, of course, permit the funding of the equipment obligations and pave the way for an initial dividend on the preferred stock. The flaw in the argument, however, seems to be the fact that it is the common, not the preferred stock, that is in demand.

At the moment there is a temporary lull in the iron and steel trade, and the Steel Corporation's earnings for the current month are not expected to exceed $9,000,000. This condition, however, is seasonable after the heavy summer business, and will permit much needed repairs and renewals to plants. Recently, it was estimated that orders for finished steel on the various companies' books aggregated over 10,000,000 tons. Unfilled rail orders for 1906 delivery are between 1,800,000 and 2,000,000 tons, and the equipment companies have many months' work on hand. The business situation is entirely satisfactory, and indications point to a resumption of bull markets after the temporary stringency in money is passed. Meantime we look for a traders' market within a moderate range of prices, and feel that profits should be taken on bulges and stocks bought on sharp declines.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Cotton futures opened steady: Nov. 10.38 bid; Dec. 10.55; Jan., 10.68; Feb. 10.74; March, 10.86; April, 10.90; May, 10.96; July, 11.00; August, 10.85 and 86; Sept. offered 11.00.

12 Women's Choice Suits to Be Sold At a Bargain.

We have Twelve Choice Suits, all the celebrated "Northway garments," which we may now allow to go at cut prices to clear before the holiday season.

The sizes, cloths and colors are enumerated below and those coming first will get the choice.

2 Handsome Long Coat Suits, in light fawn Tweed mixture, with velvet collar, sizes 36, 38. Price $23.50, to clear $14.00

1 Grey Tweed Suit, long coat, tight fitting, size 34. Price $20, to clear, $13

2 Fine Black Cheviot Suits, long coat, tight fitting. Newmarket style, sizes 36, 38. Price $17.50, to clear $12.00

1 Navy Blue Tweed Suit, long coat style, tight fitting. Size 36. Price $17.50, to clear $12.00

3 Black Pan Cheviot Suits, very fine cloth, long coat style, sizes 34, 36, 38. Price $23.00, to clear $14.00

2 Black and White Tweed Suits, long coat style, tight fitting, sizes 36, 38. Price $17.50, to clear $12.00

1 Brown Tweed Suit, long coat, tight fitted Newmarket style, size 36. Price $16.00, to clear $11.00

Sale Tomorrow Morning at Nine O'clock.

F. W. DANIEL CO'Y,

London House, Charlotte Street.

$1000 REWARD!

Recent investigations have disclosed the fact that unscrupulous handlers of flour are endeavoring to take advantage of the great popularity of Ogilvie's "Royal Household" Flour by refilling, with cheap, inferior flour, the bags and barrels bearing the Ogilvie Brand, and selling it as the genuine article.

In order to bring the guilty parties to justice we offer the following reward:

REWARD.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., will pay One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) for such evidence as will result in the conviction of any person, persons, firms or corporations who may be refilling their bags or barrels with flour of other manufacture and selling the same as flour manufactured by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL.

THE WORLD OF SHIPPING

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

1905. November	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Tides High	Tides Low
20 Mon	7.33	4.46	5.16	11.28
21 Tue	7.34	4.45	6.17	0.02
22 Wed	7.36	4.44	7.19	1.03
23 Thur	7.37	4.43	8.19	2.04
24 Fri	7.39	4.42	9.16	3.03
25 Sat	7.40	4.41	10.10	3.59

In Atlantic Standard Time, counted from midnight to midnight.

STEAMERS FOR ST. JOHN.

Name.	From	Date of Sailing.
Oriana	Algoa Bay	Oct. 21
Florence	London	Nov. 5
Alcides	Glasgow	Nov. 11
Evangeline	London	Nov. 12
Montezuma	Antwerp	Nov. 14
Bengore Head	Cardiff	Nov. 14
Sicilian	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Athenia	Glasgow	Nov. 18
Lake Champlain	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Concordia	Glasgow	Nov. 25
Tunisian	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Tritonia	Glasgow	Dec. 2
Lake Erie	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Corinthian	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Salacia	Glasgow	Dec. 9
Parisian	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Kastalia	Glasgow	Dec. 16
Sicilian	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Lake Manitoba	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Pretorian	Liverpool	Dec. 28

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

November 21.

Arrived.

Stmr Parisian, 3385, Johnson from Liverpool via Halifax, Wm. Thomson & Co. general cargo.

Stmr Veritas, 672, Utne, from Kingston, Jamaica, Marsh & Marsh, fruit.

Schr Theta, 420, Barnes, from New York, J. H. Scammell & Co. yith 792 tons hard coal Starr.

Schr Rothesay, 280 Phipps from New York J. Smith 525 tons hard coal, Gibbons.

Schr A. P. Emerson, 201, Ingalls, from Rockland, R. C. Elkin, ballast.

Coastwise:—

Stmr Aurora, 182, Ingersoll, Campobello.

Stmr Brunswick, 72, Potter, Canning and cleared.

Barge No. 5, McCullough, Parrsboro.

Schr Otis Miller, 98, Miller, Fredericton.

Schr Pythian Knight, 19, Smith, North Head.

Schr Wanita, 42, Rolfe, Walton.

Cleared.

Barge No. 3, Wood, Parrsboro.

Stmr Harbinger, Rockwell, River Hebert.

Stmr Beaver, Turner, Harvey.

Stmr Kastalia, 2561, Webb, for Newport News and Glasgow, Schofield & Co. general cargo.

Schr Maitland, Hatfield, Port Greville.

Schr Augusta Evelyn, Scovil, North Head.

Schr Pansy, Pike, Musquash.

Coastwise:-

DOMINION PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S. Nov. 20—Ard stmr Corean, from Glasgow and Liverpool, Sculac, McKinnon, do via ports.

CHATHAM, N. B. Nov. 20—Ard. stmrs Europa, Cape Breton.

HILLSBORO, Nov. 18—Ard. schr J. L. Colwell, Ward, Newburyport.

Cld 16th—Stmrs Nanna, Nero, Newark; Beaver, Turner, St. John; schr H. R. Emmerson, Cristopher, St. John.

BRITISH PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—Ard stmr Corinthian, Montreal.

BROW HEAD, Nov. 19—Passed stmr Basuto, Halifax and Chatham, N. B.

GLOUCESTER, Mass Nov. 20—Ard schrs B. B. Hardwick, Boston for Parrsboro, N. S.; Alice S. Wnetworth, do for Portland; Julia Baker, do for do; Lady Antrim, do for do; Otronto, do for do; S. R. Sawyer, do for do.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ROCKLAND, Me. Nov. 20—Sld tug Springhill with two barges for Parrsboro.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 18—Ard stmr Lobella, from Pensacola via Sydney.

SALEM, Mass. Nov. 20—Ard schrs F & E Givan, do for St. John; Eva Lynn for Bear River, N S.

CHATHAM, Mass. Nov. 20—Light north wind, clear at sunset.

CALAIS, Me. Nov. 20—Schr Batt St. George

BOSTON, Nov. 20—Ard stmr Catalone, Louisburg; schrs Rowena, St. John; Effie May do; Garfield White, from Point Wolfe.

Cld—Stmrs Ivernia, for Liverpool; Catalone Louisburg, schrs Millie Mace for Charlottetown.

Sld—Stmr Halifax, Halifax.

HYANNIS, Mass. Nov. 20—Ard schrs S. A. Fownes, New London for Dorchester; Cora May, do for Sackville, N. B.

PORTLAND Me Nov. 20—Sld. stmr Calvin Austin, Pike, for St. John, and sailed.

CITY ISLAND, Nov. 20—Bound south stmrs Nanna, Hillsboro, for Newark; schrs A. K. McLean, Bridgeport, Seguin, Kingsport; Emily L. White, Sand River, George R. Alston, Newcastle; Evolution, St. Margaret's Bay; Abbie & Eva Hooper, St. John.

STONINGTON, Conn. Nov. 20—Ard schr Josie, St. John.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.,

BATH, Me., Nov. 14—A cablegram from Sydney, NSW to the owners confirms the loss of ship Susquehanna while on passage from New Caledonia to Delaware Breakwater

MONTREAL, Nov. 20—Another attempt will be made to float the Bavarian today or tomorrow, and although the wreckers are certain of success the pilots and other river men fear that the ship cannot be got off the rocks this fall.

LIVERPOOL, N. S. Nov. 18—Bark Alkaline Frisbie from Ivigtut for Philadelphia, lost anchors and chains during a gale here yesterday afternoon.

Schr Mariner, for Gloucester, Mass., lost anchors and chains during a gale here yesterday afternoon.

SAUNDERSTOWN, R I. Nov. 20—Schr Melrose, Hillsboro, N B for Baltimore, reports she was fouled on the morning of the 17th in the mouth of Narragansett Bay by schr William Douglas, Providence for Norfolk. The collision caused the loss of the Melrose' jibboom. Both schooners proceeded today.

RECENT CHARTERS.

Messrs. Scammell Bros. report the following fixtures: Br. steamer Royal Exchange, 1,320 tons, Philadelphia to Havana, coal, p.t. Br. steamer Ursula Bright, 2,114 tons, same. Nor. steamer Avalon, 507 tons, West Bay, or St. John (N. B.), to W. C. England, deals, p. t., November. Br. schooner Prudent, 125 tons, New York to Sackville, sand, $1.60. Br. schooner Vere B. Roberts, 124 tons, same, and back, lumber, $5. Br. schooner Melba, 378 tons, Bridgewater to New York, lumber, $4. Br. steamer Phoenix, 2,285 tons, New York to Bordeaux, with options, general cargo, p. t., December-January. Br. steamer Leuctra, 1,950 tons, Newport to Barbados, coal, 6s 3d. Br. schooner Ethyl B. Sumner, 353 tons, New York to Point-a-Pitre, general cargo, $1,600 net. Schooner Three Sisters, 275 tons, Weehawken to Gloucester, 75 cents. Schooner Joseph Hay, 165 tons, Pt. Reading to Pigeon Cove, $1. Nor. steamer Vera, 670 tons, West India trade to Pigeon, one round trip, p. t. Br. schooner Bessie Parker, 227 tons, Kingsport (N. S.), to Havana, potatoes, 38 cents per bbl.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A marine department notice to mariners says that on and after Sept. 1, 1905, "a quick flashing white light, giving one bright flash every five seconds will, without further notice, be substituted for the revolving white catoptric light heretofore shown from Southwest Wolf Island lighthouse, Bay of Fundy. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric of the third order, and the illuminant will be petroleum vapor burned under an incandescent mantle.

Admiralty charts affected: Nos. 2013, 352, 1651, 2492 and 1651.

Publication affected: Sailing directions for the Bay of Fundy, 1903, page 263.

Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, 1905; No. 23.

Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada File No. 20,023 A.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE. Different sums, CHAS. A. MACDONALD, Barrister, 46 Princess St.

WANTED—Two boys. Apply EXCELSIOR VINEGAR FACTORY, York Point Slip. 11-21-t f.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HEATING STOVE for sale cheap. Apply at 127 BROAD STREET. 11-20-t. f.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRLS AS machine operators for pants and overalls. D. ASHKINS & CO., 36 Dock St. 11-20-t. f.

WANTED—HUNDREDS OF HANDS TO fill our Gloves and Mitts, hundreds of feet to fill our Warm Socks; also hundreds of heads to fill our Winter Caps. Prices are right at WETMORE'S (The Young Men's Man.) 154 MILL STREET.

RETOUCHERS—10 wanted. CLARKE'S ELECTRIC LIGHT STUDIO, 64 Prince William St. 11-20-t f.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER WISHES engagement to go out by the day or week. Apply to 39 PETER ST. 11-20-tf

FOR SALE—BAKERS' PORTABLE OVEN, Price $20.00. T. J. PHILLIPS, 213 Union St. 20-11-tf.

Guardian Fire Assurance Co.
LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
ASSETS, . . $25,000,000
McLEAN & SWEENY, Agents,
42 Princess Street.

Fire and Marine Insurance,
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.,
Boston Insurance Company.
VROOM & ARNOLD,
160 Prince Wm. Street. Agents

E. R. MACHUM W. D. FOSTER
MACHUM & FOSTER, Fire Insurance Agents.
Law Union & Crown (Fire) Ins. Co.
Manitoba (Fire) Assurance Co.
Assets over $26,000,000.00
Offices—49 Canterbury St. St. John, N. B.
Telephone, 699 P. O. Box 233.

C. E. DOWDEN,
Stock and Bond Broker
CORRESPONDENT,
CURTIS & SEDERQUIST,
Phone 900. 80 Prince Wm. St.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.
Of Liverpool, England.
Total Funds Over $60,000,000
J. SYDNEY KAYE, Agent.
65 1-2 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.,
Est. A. D. 1851.
Assets $3,300,000.
Losses paid since organization
Over $40,000,000
R. W. W. FRINK,
Branch Manager, St. John, N. B