Financial and Commercial.

INTERESTING MONTHS BEFORE WALL STREET

A Bewildering Bank Statement--Stocks Are Uncertain---Nobody Trusts Bank Reserve---Interesting Comment on the Puzzling Situation.

(New York Evening Post.)

Any one who believes that the New York bank statements of this season truthfully represent the money situation, will be greatly edified by Saturday's return. Other people will treat it with scant respect. The statement is in every item at variance with the known course of events this week. Holdings of specie and legal tenders have not decreased since a week ago, as the statement declares they have, by $2,300,000; on the contrary, the gold arrivals and a slackening of interior withdrawals have largely increased them. Loans have not decreased by the statement's $29,000,000, or by one-sixth of that figure, unless the operation was merely a wholesale transfer to institutions which make no weekly statements. The $5,900,000 increase reported in the surplus, therefore, has really no significance whatever. The statement is quite without value.

It would be worth something, perhaps, if we had the reports of the trust companies, for today and a week ago. Those reports would throw light on the figures for this reason: Assuming that the banks alone have actually cut $29,000,000 from their loan account, there are four ways in which it might have been effected. That much of loans might have been actually called in. European lenders might have assumed them—as the German bankers did in February, 1903. Our own interior banks might have taken the twenty-nine millions out of New York's hands. Or, as a final possibility, the local trust companies might have been similarly obliging.

Every one knows that there has been no such outright loan contraction during the present week; despite last Wednesday's break, prices are generally higher than they were last Saturday. A "money squeeze" abroad, with our foreign exchange rates rising ⅝ cent in the pound since a week ago, would ordinarily mean that Europe is reselling, not increasing, its loans on the New York market. No doubt interior banks have sent money here, especially when our 8 per cent rate was touched; but with inland banks themselves notoriously pinched for further available resources, no one is likely to be so absurd as to say they have lent such a sum as this on Wall Street. Had they actually done so, every important inland money market would be today in the throes of a serious stringency.

When one comes to the trust companies, however, he can only say that the market has been kept in utter darkness as to what this group of leading institutions were doing or could do. To people conversant with the position of affairs, however, suggestion of any such transfer of loans as this would seem preposterous; it would at least have brought the reserves of these companies to a ratio wholly inconsistent with proper banking. It must be remembered that, in the past eight weeks the Associated Banks professes to have cut down loans by $116,000,000, that in all this time, "shifting to trust companies" has been the explanation, and that in their report of September 5, the trust companies showed a ratio of reserves to deposits as low as is proper at this season. With this the matter may be dropped, except to add that our bankers have some responsibility for the absurd situation exemplified by today's bank return. Unless, like the Washington convention, they prefer ship-subsidy resolutions to statements of their opinions on finance, they are likely to be heard from further.

Saturday's stock market received the bank statement as it deserved to be received. Prior to its publication, prices were fractionally higher, and a feeble attempt was made to express enthusiasm when the bank return appeared. The effort failed; prices fell off again, and all of the early gains were lost. The day's one development of importance was the continued tightening of Europe's money markets. Discounts at Paris and Berlin moved up ½ per cent., and our own foreign exchange rate rose with them.

This has been a week of curious developments in the financial situation. Tangible events—always passing over the money market itself—have been uniformly reassuring. The October crop report, though showing the moderate decline in condition always expected in an autumn month, still seems to leave a promise of the largest corn crop and second largest wheat crop in our history. News from the iron market has reflected the whirl of active industry and prosperous trade, which echoes from every corner of the country. Record of exchange of bank checks, at all American cities, shows a volume of transactions wholly unparalleled for the season. The September export figures, though handicapped by high prices and slowness of farmers to sell their holdings, give promise of what may be witnessed in our foreign trade, later in the season. It is an unbroken story of prosperity; the ordinary inference from it would be that the United States occupied a commanding position in regard to foreign capital.

Does it mean this now; and if not, then why? This question has been asked, at this season, during several recent years. Gold imports in abundance in the autumn had become a normal tradition of our markets; in 1902 we had enormous agricultural supplies to sell abroad, and in 1901, despite the corn crop failure, Europe's demand for our wheat surpassed every record in our history. In the autumn of both those years, the market, reckoned on gold imports; in each, we drew a million or so from Europe; then, in each case, the movement abruptly ended, and for the balance of the season, gold went from here to Europe.

As Wall Street has since discovered, the reason for those two seemingly abnormal movements was, that Europe was selling, not buying, our securities; calling home, not enlarging, its credit fund loaned on our money markets, and the heavy resultant eastward flow of capital more than offset all the balance in our favor on the commodity export trade. Precisely the same line of reasoning went to explain the free movement of gold from London to this market, during the autumn of 1903. It was true, Europe bought heavily of our cotton; but the true basis of the power which enabled us to wrest from Lombard street's reluctant hands the season's $25,000,000 gold, was Europe's large purchases of our stocks and bonds, at the low prices of the "rich men's panic," and the mass of foreign capital which sought investment in the 6 per cent. notes of our strongest railway companies.

The present deadlock in international exchange surrounds with particular interest the question, which set of conditions is to be duplicated later in the present season? We have the home prosperity and we have the export surplus; but we had both in 1902, with the sequel in foreign trade, which has not yet been forgotten. Is Europe buying or selling American securities? Our prices, as the speakers at this week's Washington convention reminded us, are already high, and they started from a fairly high level in the midsummer advance. On the other hand, we are seeking to borrow foreign capital, bidding high for it, and appealing to our admitted prosperity as a reason for its coming. That it is not moving in this direction yet, the course of foreign exchange, in the face of a 6 per cent. bid for money here, is convincing witness. But the most interesting months of the autumn season are still before us.

COTTON IN RHODESIA

An American Expert Tries His Hand at Raising a Crop in South Africa.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 18—J. L. Stinson, an expert in cotton growing, has just returned to his home in this State, after an absence of two years in South Africa, where he was conducting experiments for the British Cotton Growers' Association in Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa. He had charge of four experimental farms, and made one crop of cotton, his efforts being to see if the crop could be successmuly raised in that country, and his reports have caused the Rhodesia company to continue the experimental work for another year.

In South Africa, on land ranging from the sea level to five thousand feet above the sea, considerable cotton was raised, some places about three-quarters of a bale to the acre being realized. Some of the land yielded fairly well, and gave up a good quality of staple ranking higher than the American-grown cotton. Some eight or ten varieties of seed were used in the experiments, the earlier variety being planted in the uplands, where the seasons were short.

Labor in South Africa is unsatisfactory, the natives performing about one-third as much work as an American cotton-field laborer. The machinery in use is antiquated. In all of his experiences, covering the entire Rhodesia territory and sections along the railroad in Portuguese East Africa, he used native labor, and the tools and machinery that were in use in that country before his advent. With the machinery, especially, he found reason to be dissatisfied, and believes the extreme costliness in production is chargeable to that fact.

In Egypt cotton almost equal to Sea Island product is produced, but restricted area and poor machinery will always tend to prevent Egypt from becoming a serious competitor of America.

The best grade of cotton raised by Mr. Stinson in Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa ranked and was classed as being worth one-half cent per pound more than the American middling, and the Egyptian variety he raised in the same territory equalled the best that is grown along the Nile.

He stated that the industry is carried on in the Nile Valley in Egypt, almost exclusively by the process of irrigation, and that every available acre of land is now under cultivation. The crops never yield more than 700,000 bales, but strenuous efforts are being made to bring the total up to 1,000,000 bales annually. In the bolls the cotton is of the finest variety, but after being put through the process of handling by the out-of-date machinery the fibre is badly damaged and its value materially reduced.

The Egyptian lands are owned mostly by British interests, and the land rents make the cost of production excessive. Mr. Stinson believes that, with the land rents eliminated, cotton can be produced as cheaply or even more cheaply than in the South. It is not an uncommon thing to see lands renting for $50 per acre through the preferred sections of the Nile country. On account of these things, notwithstanding the fact that Arab labor is entirely satisfactory and very cheap, the cost of the production, aside from the restricted area, is very much higher than in the South.

BANK CLEARINGS

The following are the weekly bank clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending Oct. 12, showing percentages of the increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$1,795,855,235	Inc.	15.1
Chicago	209,518,307	Inc.	11.9
Boston	151,353,361	Inc.	22.0
Philadelphia	142,575,302	Inc.	15.8
St. Louis	60,395,255	Inc.	9.4
Pittsburg	51,154,646	Inc.	17.8
San Francisco	36,257,021	Inc.	15.9
Montreal	31,031,868	Inc.	26.6
Toronto	23,929,081	Inc.	14.9
Winnipeg	10,288,967	Inc.	72.9
Ottawa	2,347,936	Inc.	13.0
Halifax	1,839,291	Dec.	4.6
Vancouver	1,776,274	Inc.	13.3
Quebec	1,617,962	Dec.	4.7
Hamilton	1,528,900	Inc.	34.2
St. John, N. B.	1,149,480	Inc.	10.4
London, Ont	994,720	Inc.	11.0
Victoria, B. C.	797,207	Inc.	.5

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL

Annual Meeting --- Has Been Making Profits - - - Nichols Resigns.

MONTREAL, Oct 18—The annual meeting of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., held today, was marked by some interesting announcements. The most important among the latter were those dealing with the resignation of Frederick Nichols as vice-president of the company and the earnings of the company for the four months since the end of the company's fiscal year, May 31.

Mr. Plummer said Mr. Nichols had given a tremendous amount of time to the company's affairs, and frankly admitted it would not have been possible for him to have gone on as president without Mr. Nichols as vice-president.

Mr. Nichols stated that when he became vice-president of the company it was with the understanding that he should retire as soon as the company was fairly on its feet. Three years ago, when he joined the Sydney company, it was almost on the verge of bankruptcy, while now he was satisfied everything was running satisfactorily.

Mr. Plummer stated that for the four months up to October 1st the earnings of the company had totalled $73,000 a month, while the interest charges had been $56,000 a month. This left between $16,000 and $17,000 a month to be applied to the sinking fund, or such other purposes as the directors might decide. The later profits, he added, had been better than the earlier. The indications were that the company would make a better showing still in the next few months.

Graham Fraser, who is retiring as the director of works, made a few remarks regarding the steel rail and rod mills, after a vote of thanks had been extended to him. Regarding the rail mill, he stated it would soon be turning out 900 to 1,000 tons per day. The output of the open hearth plant had shown an increase of 37 per cent for the past five months, as compared with the first four months of the year. The rod mill was showing an average output of 250 tons a day. He considered the various plants were now running well, and with good will on the part of the men would make a satisfactory showing.

The board of directors was re-elected with the exception that Col. Pellett, of Toronto, replaces Mr. Nichols, Senator Forget of Montreal becoming vice-president.

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS

Exports of butter and cheese from ports of Montreal and Portland for Europe for the week ending Oct. 14, 1905:

CHEESE.

Last week	84,089
Corr. week, 1904	94,643
Corr. week, 1903	70,962
Since May 1	1,730,715
Corr. period, 1904	1,695,614
Corr. period, 1903	2,059,735
Shipments via Portland were	958
Since May 1, 1905	17,567
Corr. period, 1904	33,077

BUTTER.

Last week	15,117
Corr. week, 1904	18,151
Corr. week, 1903	11,779
Since May 1	524,495
Corr. period, 1904	434,973
Corr. period, 1903	293,777

WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Oct 19—Some of the leading stocks were under sharp pressure in the opening dealings and heavy blocks changed hands on a descending scale of prices. Four thousand shares of Union Pacific sold at an extreme decline of 12 on running sales. A 10,000 share block of United States Steel sold at a decline of ⅜. Canadian Pacific fell 1¼; Northern Pacific and Consolidated Gas lost a point, and Amalgamated Copper and Norfolk and Western large fractions. There was a gain of ⅛ in Locomotive on the purchase of 2,000 shares.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 19—Weekly statement of the Bank of England:—Total reserve increased £1,087,000, circulation decreased £434,000; bullion increased £652,000, other securities increased £1,295,000, other deposits decreased £679,000; public deposits increased £982,000, notes reserve increased £1,043,000, government securities decreased £1,856,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 43.21 per cent; last week it was 41.47 per cent.

LONDON, Oct. 19—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged today at 4 per cent.

POST OFFICES SHOW SURPLUS

Department Has Nearly $500-000 Above All Expenditures for the Year.

Ottawa, Oct. 18—(Special)—A clear surplus of $490,844 over and above all expenditure for the year is the great outstanding feature of the post-office statement for the twelve months ended June 30. In former years there has been a surplus, but opposition critics have claimed that it was reached by omitting the expenditure for the Yukon, from the disbursements. In the statement for the past year, however, there has been no such omission, but the expenditure for the Yukon, and mail services, which exceeded the revenue by $101,940, has been incorporated with the outlay for the rest of the dominion, and notwithstanding this fact the total receipts exceeded the total disbursements by nearly $500,000.

This is highly creditable to the late postmaster general, Sir William Mulock, and a striking tribute to his administrative genius. It should be pointed out that but for the assumption of the loss on the operation of the mail service in the Yukon and Atlin districts, the surplus would have been $592,785.

In 1896, when Sir William Mulock took hold of the post office department, there was a deficit of $781,152. To have converted such a large shortage into net surplus of close upon $500,000 is an achievement any man might be proud of. It has been accomplished in spite of the adoption of imperial penny postage and the reduction of the domestic rate from three to two cents.

The past year's transactions show an increase of 419 in the number of post offices; an increase of 341 in the number of postal note offices; 180 in the number of money order offices, and 28 in the number of savings banks.

There were 818 additional miles of railway utilized for mail purposes, and the total increase in mileage of mail carriage during the year was 1,736,817.

The estimated number of letters posted was 285,541,000 as against 258,190,000 in 1904, and 116,038,000 in 1896.

The estimated increase in the number of letters and post cards for the year was 28,351,000, the largest in any year except that of 1899-00, when the two-cent letter rate was adopted.

The amount of money remitted by money orders and postal notes was $36,229,050, an increase of more than 176 per cent., compared with 1896, when the sum remitted was $13,031,860. Last year $32,551,562 was sent through the mails in this way.

The increase over last year was $2,696,664 in money orders, and $980,833 in postal notes.

The value of the stamp issue was $6,202,832, an increase of $566,081 over the year preceding.

There were 336,587,614 pieces sent out to postmasters, a gain of 30,205,460, the growth in value being a trifle over 10 per cent. and in quantity 9 4-5 per cent.

The number of licensed stamp venders on June 30 last was 1,008.

Kennebeccasis Bay

KENEBECASSIS BAY, Oct 18—The un thinking may sneeze at the idea that everything which lives, whether vegetable or animal, is endowed with intelligence in a greater or less degree, but no observing or reflecting person will be likely to do so. An eminent scientist avers that he has demonstrated beyond cavil that the common boulders we see by the wayside have pulsations of a sort, as much as ourselves, and may by certain processes be pleased, angered or killed. They are sensible in a degree, he says, though incapable of articulation or locomotion. The same may be said and proved by casual observation of nearly everything that exists in the vegetable kingdom. The Potter of Naishapur has said:

"For I remember stopping by the way
To watch a Potter thumping his wet clay;
And with its all-obliterated tongue
It murmured: 'Gently, brother, gently, pray.'

"And has not such a Story from of Old
Down Man's successive generations rolled
Of such a clod of saturated earth
Cast by the Maker into Human mould?

Not long since, near Moss Glen, I came upon a birch tree which had sprung from a crevice in a large boulder. As it increased in size it could not obtain sufficient food and drink from the crevice, so, like an intelligent tree, it sent down a root at each of the four points of the compass, on the outside of the boulder and so the difficulty was overcome. One root would have been sufficient for dietary purposes, but the four were required to guard against disaster in a heavy gale. The tree was about eight inches in diameter and the roots from three to four each. With all his science man could not have any better provided for the requirements of the case. Examples of similar intelligence, instinct, or whatever you may call it, are noticeable in any grove or wood. Trees, in dense masses, grow tall because they do not like to incommode one another and because they assist in the support of each other, when gales are abroad their roots are contracted. The tree in the open has wide extended roots, by which it braces itself against the storm and it frequently indulges itself with a big head which, standing so firmly on its pins, it is able to do with impunity. Almost everybody has observed that trees always send their roots where the best supply of food and drink can be found, if within a reasonable distance, and that there are plants which capture insects, almost as ingeniously as the spider does, probably for lunch. As boys sometimes tantalize a dog by holding a bone at his nose until he is ready to grasp it, and then snatching it away, I used to tantalize the squash and cucumber vines in my father's garden by placing a saucer of water near the extremity of one of their "runners." Just as the "runner" after a few hours got ready to dip into it I would remove it to the other side whither the runner would follow it, only to be disappointed again. If the vine had had speech I fancy the air would have grown sulphurous and if it could have used a club I fancy there would have been some broken bones. We all know how the dandelion closes its blossoms at the approach of a shower and at sundown and opens them at sunrise, and how the sunflower attempts to stare the sun, its rival, out of countenance. When we discourse of a modest or flaunting flower, of a rampant vine or a sturdy tree, we may not be speaking so figuratively as we think.

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It is the greatest of all mistakes to do nothing because you can only do a little. Do what you can.

A Striking THREE-DAYS' SALE

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BELYEA'S Grand Clearance

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

We intend making the Three Banner Days of this, the most noteworthy and successful sale of first-class Dry Goods ever held in St. John.

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HERE IS A CHANCE TO SAVE A LOT OF MONEY

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Separate Skirts

In Black, Navy, Brown and Mixed Tweed effects. Thoroughly reliable cloths, made in proper styles.

Clearance prices for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, **$2.49, $3.49, $4.49. $5.99, $6.99 and $7.99.** Regular value $4 to $13.50.

Misses' Cloth Skirts

In Navy, Black and Mixed Tweed Effects.

Clearance Prices, **$1.49 to $3.49.** Regular value $3 to $5,50.

Ladies' Dress Skirts

Exclusive styles, in Black Voile, Eolienne and Silk.

Clearance Prices for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, **$6.99, $7.99, $8.99, $9.99 and $10.99.** Regular value $12 to $20.

This is an opportunity that no thrifty shopper should allow to go unheeded. It is a money-saving chance which does not occur every day.

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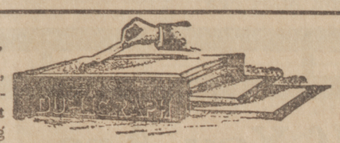
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AT THE YORK

A dollar attraction at popular prices—that's what you will see at the York Theatre week of Oct. 23rd. Miss Pauline Hammond, the winsome little soubrette, heading her own company of players, is the attraction.

This company is new to this territory, but for the past five years has been pronounced in the States as a company that gives the public just what they want—a good performance with clever specialties.

Miss Hammond is in a class by herself. It is seldom the privilege of the theatre going public to see an actress of her ability in repertoire.

Her gowns will be a treat to the ladies. No expense has been spared by Miss Hammond's manager to make this company just what he advertises it to be. The support of the star is the best that can be obtained.

Every play is staged carefully and complete in every detail. Don't fail to see the opening bill, "The Man from 'Frisco." Special matinees Thursday and Saturday.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

New Victoria—Jas. R. Young, Toronto (Ont.); Thos. Smethurst, Portland; Geo. Boardman, New York; Arthur Aitken, Yarmouth.

At the Aberdeen—S. A. Farnham, M. Scott, Montreal; H. Mullen, Weymouth, N. S. Evelyn Prince, Digby; Clarence Kinney, Weymouth; F. Robisheau, Doucetteville, N. S.

ST. JOHN BANK CLEARINGS

Clearings week to Oct 19.....$1,229,905
Clearings same week 1904..... 1,110,687

A PECULIAR CASE

Will E. Cleaves, a jeweler of Biddeford, Me. is reported to be losing his sense of taste and also his power of speech because of a growth of fine hair on the end of his tongue. The strange case has thus far baffled the local physicians, who say they have never known of a similar case, and do not know how to treat it. Some time ago Cleaves discovered a few fine hairs on the end of his tongue but thought little of it at the time. They continued to grow and increase in number. He soon found that his sense of taste was becoming very deficient and that all his food tasted alike. He consulted local physicians, who are now making every effort to kill the hair. The hair has reached such a length that Mr. Cleaves is losing his power of speech not being able to articulate plainly.

It has been decided that Newfoundland's action in prohibiting American fishermen from buying bait or fishing on the banks is illegal as the American register under which the fishermen sail carries also a fishing license. A lengthy conference on the matter was held in Washington yesterday between Sir Mortimer Durand and Secretary Root.

From Oct. 9 to 16 there were exported from St. George to Eastport and Lubec, about 1,000 hogsheads sardine herring, valued at $1,500.

"Do you object to Sunday rest?" said a voice in the crowd.

But the Anarchist-Atheist orator was not stumped. "No, sir," he shouted. "I merely demand that the other days in the week be treated the same way!"—Cleveland Leader.

THE WORLD OF SHIPPING.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

1905. October	Sun Rises	Sets	High	Tides Low
16 Mon	6.42	5.37	1.11	7.21
17 Tues	6.43	5.35	1.49	7.55
18 Wed	6.45	5.33	2.29	8.33
19 Thurs	6.46	5.32	3.11	9.15
20 Fri	6.48	5.30	3.56	10.02
21 Sat	6.49	5.28	4.46	10.56

In Atlantic Standard Time, counted from midnight to midnight.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Thursday, Oct. 19.

Schr Rebecca W Huddell, 210, Whelpley, from Bar Harbor; D J Purdy, ballast.

Schr S A Fownes, 123, Buck, from Dorchester, N B, for Vineyard Haven for order, with lumber, and cleared.

Schr Hattie McKay, 74, Card, from Rockland, Me., Master, ballast.

Schr Silver Leaf, 283, Salter, from Dilgent River, N S, for New York, with piling, in for harbor.

Coastwise:—

Tug Kitchener, Stevens, with barge No. 5 and 7 in tow from Parrsboro.

Schr Ina Brooks, 22, Sullivan, Meteghan.

Schr Packet, 49, Gesner, Bridgewater.

Schr Mandie, 25, Beardsley, Port Lorne.

Cleared.

S S Almora, Turner, for Glasgow, via Baltimore; Schofield & Co, general cargo.

Barge No. 5, McCullough, for Calais, Me, coal.

Schr Nellie Watters, 96, Bishop, for Stockton, Maine, 108,511 ft spruce scantling.

Coastwise:

Tug Lillie Fardie, Musquash.

Schr Gipsey, Morrison, Parrsboro.

Schr Alda, Shannon, fishing.

DOMINION PORTS.

PORT HAWKESBURY, Oct 17—Schr Joseph Hay, from Stonehaven.

HALIFAX, Oct. 18—Sld, stmr Halifax, Boston.

Cld—Stmr Hathor, Havana.

MONTREAL, Oct 16—Ard, stmr Lake Manitoba, Liverpool.

HILLSBORO, Oct 16—Ard, stmr Edda, Newark; schr Brookline, Boston.

MUSQUASH, Oct 14—Cld, schr Mary E Lynch, Boston.

BRITISH PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—Ard, stmrs Ulunda, Halifax; Cornishman, Portland.

Sld, 18th—Stmr Oceanic, New York.

BRISTOL, Oct 18—Sld, stmr Montcalm, Montreal.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct 18—Sld, stmr Caronia, Liverpool for New York.

LIZARD, Oct. 18—Passed, str Anglian, from Boston for London.

KINSALE, Oct 18—Passed, str Michigan, Boston for Liverpool.

TORY ISLAND, Oct 18—Passed, str Siberian, from Philadelphia via St Johns, Nfld, for Glasgow.

BROW HEAD, Oct 18—Passed, str Monteagle, from Montreal and Quebec for Bristol.

FOREIGN PORTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 18—Ard, stmrs Grane, Hilsboro; Gimie, Windsor.

NEW YORK, Oct 18—Ard, schr A Arcularius, South Amboy for an Eastern port.

Sld—Stmr Lago, Tilt Cove.

CITY ISLAND, Oct 18—Bound east, stmr Nanna, Newark, for Hillsboro.

SALEM, Mass, Oct 18—Sld, schr Quetay, Weymouth.

NEW HAVEN, Conn, Oct 18—Ard, schrs W H Watters, St John; Jennie and Tay, do; Bluenose, Woodport, N B.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, Oct 18—Ard, bark Eva Lynch, New York for Weymouth, N S.

Sld—Schrs D Gifford, from Round pond for New York; Annie L Henderson, Windsor for do.

STONINGTON, Conn., Oct 18—Ard, schr I N Parker, St John.

CHERBOURG, Oct 18—Sld, stmr Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, Bremen and Southampton for New York.

NAPLES, Oct 18—Sld, stmr Cretic, from Genoa and Palermo for New York.

PROVIDENCE, R I, Oct 18—Ard, schr Eliza Jane, St John.

BOSTON, Oct 18—Ard, stmrs Ivernia, from Liverpool; Iberian, from Manchester, Eng; Vera, from Fowey, Eng; schrs Urbain B, from Apple River, N S; Republic, from St Simon, Ga; Charles Lawrence, from Somerset Point, N S.

PORTSMOUTH, N H, Oct 18—Ard, schrs Hattie C, Hantsport for Vineyard Haven for orders; Oriole, St John for New York.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Oct 18—Ard, schrs Mineola, Bangor.

SPOKEN.

British ship Clan Buchanan, Rankine, Antwerp, for Sanfrisco, Sept 8, lat 4 S, lon 26 W.

British ship Langdale, James, Antwerp for San Francisco, Sept 16, lat 21 S, lon 39 W.

RECENT CHARTERS.

British steamer Regulus, 858 ton, Philadelphia to Sydney, C B, general cargo, private terms.

British bark St Marys' Bay, 1115, London to New York, chalk, private terms.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.,

SYDNEY, C B, Oct 17—The Black Diamond line steamer Cacouna, Capt A McDonald, which left here on Friday last with the barge Rembrandt in tow, bound to Montreal, put back to port yesterday afternoon, the barge having sprung aleak during heavy weather off Briar Islands. The barge will be sent to Halifax, where her cargo of coal will be discharged and where she will undergo an overhauling. The Cacouna sailed for Montreal last evening.

LATEST MARINE NOTES

Bark Carrie L. Smith is chartered by Pickles & Mills to load lumber at Annapolis for Rosario.

Schr Citizen, of Bear River, has been sold to Captain Wm Trohon, of Saulnierville, who will use her as a packet between St. Mary's Bay ports and St. John.

Captain Edward Keans' new vessel at Shelburne, is almost ready for sea. Some delay has been caused waiting for her kerosene engine. Captain Keans will have the first auxiliary fishing schoner in Digby County.

During last week 7,222,164 gallons of oil were shipped from Philadelphia to foreign ports, making the total shipments since January 1, 364,537,666 gallons, as compared with 280,845,311 gallons shipped during the same period of last year.

The New York Journal of Commerce states: Lumber merchants are again finding it difficult to obtain vessels for cargoes from southern ports, a great part of the coastwise fleet being still engaged in domestic trades. Rates from the South Atlantic and Gulf are not quite satisfactory to vessel owners, whereas cargoes of lime, plaster, stone and lumber from Maine and the provinces can be had on a better paying basis.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too Late For Classification.)

BOY WANTED—14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, for office work. Must be a good penman also quick at figures. Apply at once. MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LTD. 19-10—tf.

WANTED—AT ONCE, ABOUT 30 OR 40 .45 Webley Cartgs. State price wanted. Address WEBLEY, Times Office. 19-10—tf.

POSITION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, steady and industrious—used to horses—as coachman or driver for business house or private family. Address E. F., Times. 9-10—tf.

LOST—A LEMON WHITE POINTER DOG. Anyone harboring same will be prosecuted. JAS. H. PULLEN. 10-18—tf.

FOR SALE—HARNESS AND SADDLERY of all kinds. E. A. MILTON, 514 Main street. 10-19—tf.

TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS with use of bath room, &c., apply 438 Main street. 10-19—tf.

FOR SALE—EXCELSIOR PLANT, CONtains three houses, one mill and two acres of land. Apply to JACOB MAYER, 27-33 Paradise Row. 10-19—tf.

WANTED—COAT MAKERS AND GIRLS to learn Pant Making. W. J. HIGGINS & CO., 182 Union street. 10-19—tf.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEmen could be accommodated with board and lodging at 59 Waterloo street. Terms moderate. Apply to MRS. J. SIMON. 10-19—1m.

HORSE FOR SALE—LARGE MARE, about 13 cwt., thoroughly sound, and free from blemish, between 7 and 8 years old, good roader; suitable for general purposes or for the lumber woods. Must be sold before the 31st. Apply C. J. JOHNSTON, Lancaster Heights, or 47 Canterbury street. Telephone No. 1543. 10-19—tf.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD RIMMED SPECtacles on Canterbury, King, Dock or Mill streets. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 10 St. James street. 10-19—6t.

LOST—A GOLD MOUNTED FOUNTAIN Pen. Finder please return to 192½ Union street, or 69 St. Patrick street and receive reward. 19-10—tf.

FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, AT 21 Dorchester street. 10-19—6t.

LOST—A PAPER PARCEL, CONTAINING a lady's shirt waist. Finder please leave at Times Office. 10-19—3t.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT.

IRISH GUARDS BAND!

TUESDAY NEXT.

Afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Evening, 8.15.

Queen's Rink

Charlotte Street.

Reserved seats on Monday:—Prices $1.00, 75c. and 50c.

Matinee—50 cents to all parts.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

Est. A. D. 1851.

Assets $3,300,000.

Losses paid since organization

Over $40,000,000

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1905-1906

Provincial Hospital

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, 25th day of October, proximo, at noon, at the office of the Commissioners, 4 Church street, Saint John, N. B., for supplying the Provincial Hospital with the following articles for one year from the first day of November, next, viz.:

Beef and Mutton

Beef and Mutton, per 100 pounds in alternate hind and fore quarters, the fore quarter of beef not to weigh less than one hundred and thirty pounds, and the hind quarter not less than one hundred and twenty pounds or by the side not less than two hundred and forty pounds as may be required.

Such beef and mutton to be of the best quality and subject to the approval or rejection of the commissioners or their agent.

Creamery Butter

Creamery butter made and certified at any creamery in New Brunswick, per pound.

Groceries, etc.

Rice, East India, per 100 pounds.
Barley, per 100 pounds.
Roller Oatmeal, per 100 pounds.
Brown Extra C Sugar, per 100 pounds.
Granulated Sugar, per 100 pounds.
Best Qaulity Coffee, ground, per pound.
Best Tea, quality to be described, per pound.
Soap, common, per pound.
Beans, per bushel.
Codfish, per 100 pounds.
Molasses, describe quality, per gallon.
Salt, coarse, in bags; fine do.
Pearline, per box, per pound.
Best Coleman's Starch.
Best Coleman's Mustard, per pound.
Best Ground Ginger, per pound.
Best Black Pepper, ground, per pound.
Best Cream Tartar, per pound.
Best Baking Soda, per pound.
Best Qaulity of Banking Powder.
Corn Starch, per pound.
Canned Corn, per doz.
Canned Tomatoes, per doz.
Best Cider Vinegar, per gal.
Brooms, per dozen.
Split Peas, per 100 pounds.
Best Black Chewing Tobacco, 10s, per pound.
Best Smoking Tobacco, 8s per pound.

Drugs and Medicines

Drugs and Medicines, according to specified list to be seen on application at Secretary's office.

Flour and Meal

Flour—Best Manitoba patent. Also best 80 per cent Ontario patent, equal to Goldie's Star, of 196 pounds, in wood.

Cornmeal—No. 1 best kiln dried, of 196 pounds, in wood.

All of the above to be delivered at the Provincial Hospital in such quantities and at such fixed periods as required.

All supplies to be the very best description, and subject to the approval or rejection of the commissioners or their agent.

Soft Coal

Springhill Nut Coal, run of the mine; Springhill Coal, screened mine; Cape Breton Caledonia Coal, mine, Cape Breton Caledonia Coal, screened.

Grand Lake Coal, run of the mine; Grand Lake Coal, screened.

Joggins Coal, run of the mine; Joggins Coal, screened.

Per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Drummond Coal, screened, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Drummond Coal, run of mine, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Port Hood Coal, screened, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Port Hood Coal, run of mine, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Winter Port Coal, screened, per ton of 2,000 pounds. Grand Lake.

Winter Port Coal, run of mine, per ton of 2,000 pounds. Grand Lake.

Queens Coal, screened, run of mine, per ton of 2,000 pounds. Grand Lake.

Minudee Coal, run of mine; Minudee Coal screened.

Hard Coal

Best Anthracite Nut Coal for Cooking Ranges, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Best Anthracite Egg Coal for furnace, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Each load to be weighed on the Fairbanks scale at the Institution.

Certificate of quality must be furnished.

Soft coal to be delivered at the Hospital in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Payments to be made quarterly.

All supplies to be of the very best description and subject to the approval or rejection of the commissioners or their agent.

Not obliged to accept the lowest or any tender.

Securities will be required from two responsible persons for the due performance of the contract.

By order of the Commissioners.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 17, 1905.