FLORENCE
Hair Brushes!

A Good One for 25c.
A Better One for 50c.
The Best for 75c. and $1.00.

THESE HAIR BRUSHES are special value and cannot be excelled.
Also a line of finest

FRENCH PERFUMES,

Ranging in price from 10c. to $5.00.
My stock of Sponges is very complete, comprising Floridas, No. 1 Sheeps' Wool, Selected Sheeps' Wool, Archipelago, Fine Turkish and Velvet.

W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN,
Chemist and Druggist,
35 KING STREET.
And 172 King street, (West) St. John.
Telephone 239.

The St. John Conservatory of Music

WILL CLOSE July 1st to Re-open September 14th.
Miss Whitman will receive piano pupils during the summer at the rooms,

34 KING SQUARE.
Special terms for small children.
6-10 M. S. WHITMAN, Director.

Franco-American Co.
SOUPS!

Mock Turtle,	French Bouillon,
Ox Tail,	Mulligatawny,
Chicken,	Vegetable,
Consomme,	Clam Broth,
Julienne,	Pearl Tapioca,
Tomato,	Pea.

FOR SALE BY
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte Street.
P. S.—STRAWBERRIES EVERY BOAT. 5 19

HENRY MAXWELL & SON
Lumber Dealers.
Pine, Spruce and Hardwood, Walnut and Whitewood, Sheathing, Shinglos, Clapboards, Laths, Etc.
BRITAIN STREET St. John, N. B

Bangor Wagons
are the easiest riding wagons made. They are largely used for business purposes. We have some good ones.
PRICE & SHAW, 222 to 228 ... Main Street.

EGGS, FRESH, Arriving Daily
BUTTER,
Creamery, in small tubs. For sale by
T. COLLINS & CO. North Market St

BBLS. and HF-BBLS.
X XXX
XX PROOF
—OF—
Cider and White Wine Vinegar.
W. F HARRISON & CO.,
6-30 Smythe Street.

Summer Hats.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES and COLORS
—AT THE—
Lowest Prices.
BOYS' AND MEN'S STRAW HATS from Twenty Cents upward.s
C. & E. EVERETT 11King Street.

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS,
PLEASE ADD TO YOUR DIRECTORIES.
848 Almon, L. J., Residence, Rothesay.
858 Bain, Thos., Residence, Garden St.
757A Colman, Leb., Residence, Douglas Avenue.
945 Canadian Drug Co., Ltd., Prince William St.
437 Cornwall, Ira Co., Ltd., King St.
459 Clarke, C. P., Residence, Peters St.
951 Dibblee, E. S., Residence, Sewell St.
485 Dunning, T., Residence, Leinster St.
831 Estabrooks, T. H., Residence, Orange St.
840 Gorham, Dr. C. F., Residence, Leinster St
Gorham, Dr. C. F., Dentist, Union St.
764 Gould Bicycle Co., Ltd., Brantford Bicycle, King St.
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334 Hatheway, W. F., Residence, Sockland Road
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A. W. McMACKIN, Local Manager
3-26

Bath Sponges.
SPECIAL VALUE.
Boat Sponges,
Carriage Sponges,
Toilet Sponges.
C. P. CLARKE,
100 KING STREET.

PICNIC SEASON.
LUNCH TONGUE, POTTED HAM, Corned Beef, Devilled Ham, Chip, Dried Beef, Ox Tongue, Boneless Chicken, Boneless Turkey, Wild Duck, Woodcock, Quail, Partridge, and other varieties of Canned Goods suitable for Picnics.
F. E. WILLIAMS,
80 Charlotte street.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.
HAVING received the agency from Toronto Electric Motor Co., we are prepared to quote prices for their unequalled Motors and Generators.
E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.,
17 and 19 Nelson street, St. John, N. B.
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New Soda Water Drinks.
CHERRY RIPE;
GRAPE JUICE;
EGG PHOSPHATES;
PICK-ME-UP BITTERS.
They are delicious; come and try them.
PARKER BROS., Market Square.
5-4

LANDING.
BERRY PAILS;
LIME JUICE;
LAZENBY'S PICKLES.
C. & E. MACMICHAEL,
Telephone, 324.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

IT IS REGARDED IN NEW YORK AS QUITE SERIOUS.

Bankers Have Confidence in he Future—Uncertainty of the Action of the West and Sou h.

[Henry Clews & Co.'s Circular.]

NEW YORK, July 25.

During the past week Wall street seems to have reached the acute stage of the excitement connected with the silver issue to be fought in the approaching elections. Unquestionably, the situation is, at the moment, regarded here as serious. The Chicago convention has produced a deep impression as to the earnestness of the south and west in respect to free coinage. The country has been taken by surprise also by the revolutionary sentiment expressed in the platform. A sharp shock at the financial centre is nothing more than might have been expected from such occurrences. In addition to a serious question of finance, the situation now includes some political problems new to our people, exciting in their nature, and calculated to produce unexpected disturbances of confidence.

The first feeling suggested by such a concurrence of circumstances is one of distrust. None of these things had been anticipated or prepared for; and, as with all ill-omened surprises, the worst features and possibilities of the case are chiefly or alone considered, and consequently there is a general surrender to a degree of alarm exceeding any real occasion. That is the stage of this political disturbance through which Wall street is now passing. The attendant unsettled feeling is intensified by the absence of definite knowledge as to how far the proceedings of the Chicago Convention represent the real feeling and sentiments of the people of the West and South. The intensity of the declarations of the platform strikes the people of this section as the first note of a revolutionary pronunciamento, and, thrown off their guard, the hasty and the timid resort to defensive measures which only increase the public distrust. This, however, is not the worst form of artificial aggravation of the situation. There are professional speculators who do not hesitate to turn apprehension into danger and thereby precipitate a great fall in prices. Others are attacking the position of the Treasury by exchanging legal tenders for gold for the purpose of increasing the public distrust.

These are the kind of elements that have been brought into play by reckless speculators during the past week. The case was made more serious by an unexpected increase in the exports of gold, under which the treasury gold balance fell below ninety millions. That fact, together with increasing demoralization on the Stock Exchange, brought the banks to the rescue. On Monday, informal consultation among the managers brought about an agreement to replenish the declining gold reserve of the treasury; and during the week $15,755,000 of gold coin was pledged for exchange at the sub-treasury for legal tenders, to be paid in as needed. This courageous defensive action was an unmistakable expression of the confidence of the banks in the situation and the ability of the government to maintain gold payments. It is also evidence that the banks are satisfied that the outcome of the elections will be to establish the gold standard upon a permanent basis. Some such action by men best situated to judge of the situation was the one thing needed to help timid and pessimistic holders of investments to hold their own against their fears; and the course taken by the banks has materially contributed to the restoration of public confidence. It is much to be hoped that there will henceforth be a cessation of hoarding of gold. It is that most unworthy form of cupidity which seeks to enrich self at the expense of country. At present, there is no danger of gold going to a premium, except such as may arise from these very attempts at hoarding; for the banks will certainly take care of the treasury. This is one of the situations in which courage is saving, while fear becomes danger. If there are any speculators deliberately bent upon forcing gold to a premium, they must count upon bucking against the banks of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other large cities; who know a good many ways in which such gambling against the nation's credit may be made very unprofitable.

The true attitude for the moment is to wait for fuller information upon the factors that are to determine the future. At present all is chaotic in the field of politics. The young Goliath from the far West occupies such a large place in the public imagination that all people of the timid sort are beginning to tremble for the cause of sound money. The best thing that timorous class can do, both for themselves and the country, is to tie themselves up and keep their tongues still, until sufficient is known about the strength of the opposing forces to form the basis of an intelligent judgment on the outcome. The present estimates of the probable results of the election are based largely upon political bluff, deliberately gotten up by party managers. Upon the one essential question—how far the spirit and letter of the Chicago platform represent the majority of the West and the South, we have as yet no trustworthy information. Before we can credit the claims of the Bryanite politicians we must be prepared to abandon all we have ever known or believed as to the loyalty and common sense of this particular forty millions of our citizens. That is a factor of which we know something; we have seen it subjected to generations of test, and we have reason for putting some confidence in it. But when a set of sensational politicians come forward with pretensions which call upon us to abandon all we have ever known about the people of the West and the South, it is simply contrary to all principles of sound judgment to accept testimony so full of improbability.

The enactment of a free, independent 16 to 1 silver law would work out its own destruction by the following means, even independent of others:

At the present time the Mexican silver dollar brings in this country only about fifty-four cents in exchange for our silver dollar, although it contains a larger quantity of silver than ours does. It is simply taken here at its commercial value, whereas the United States silver dollar goes in Mexico at its purchasing power for two of their dollars. It is quite evident, therefore, if the United States government should pass a free and independent 16 to 1 silver coinage law, the Mexican government would, if they are smart, immediately pass a law to adopt the United States dollar as the money of their country in substitution of their present standard, and make it mandatory for all Mexican silver dollars to be forwarded to the United States mint to be converted into United States dollars. The Mexican dollar, now only worth fifty-four cents, after being melted down by the United States mint and coined into a United States dollar, would be worth double its present value, have twice the purchasing power and would carry as well a credit of two cents, that being the bullion value of the Mexican dollar above the United States dollar.

If this be possible for the Mexican government the European nations will be apt scholars and follow the example of Mexico in the conversion of their silver money, of which they hold $1,500,000,000 in amount. They will want back in exchange, however, our gold, of which we have $500,000,000 altogether in this country, which will only provide for 33 1-3 per cent. of their silver holdings, and to get that amount they will have to be quick to act so as to capture it before it goes into other channels. The competition for our $500,000,000 of gold would beat everything on record. The race would be with the swift.

So far as respects transactions in securities we counsel our friends to follow moderation in their operations. Already, prices have fallen much below what the facts and probabilities of the political situation warrant. Speculation based on political factors and political manipulation is especially uncertain; and the present tendency seems to be towards the market falling under that sort of control.

Be Sure You Are Right

And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take no substitute. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's PILLS are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

Arsenic has been discovered in certain brands of cigarettes in England. The drug is not present in the tobacco, but is used in the manufacture of the colored wrappers of the cigarettes, and minute particles reach the cigarettes and sometimes the smoker's fingers. Arsenic, even when inhaled in small quantities, produces chronic cough, loss of flesh, and other sympt ms associated with the early stages of consumption.

AN ILLUSION.

Do you know that the sight of your face,
Though I see you each day of the seven,
Can transfigure the commonest place
Into something that seems to be Heaven?

Do you know that the sound of your voice,
When you utter a brief salutation,
Bids the stars of the morning rejoice
As they did at the dawn of creation?

Do you know that the clasp of your hand,
In a purely conventional greeting,
Makes this earth a mysterious land
Where the fairies are holding a meeting?

Do you know that the ways you pass by,
When the stream of the traffic is flowing,
Are like ladders which lead to the sky,
Whereon angels are coming and going?

Do you know that your Yea or your Nay
Lays its clasp on my soul like a fetter?
Whilst regarding myself I can say
That I know that I ought to know better.

HOW DO YOU DO?

The Different Salutations of Different Nations—Characteristics of the People.

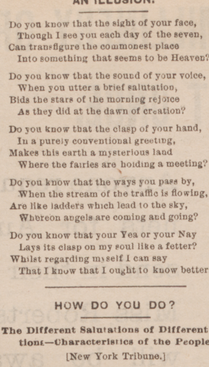
[New York Tribune.]

In "A Parisian in America," M. de Soisons says: "Two Americans meeting accost one another with a "How do you do?" immediately followed by the inquiry, 'How's business?' We Frenchmen say, 'Comment vous portez vous' (How do you carry yourself?) because we care so much about our appearance; in fact, we are the most vain nation in the world. The Germans say, 'Wie geht's Ihnen?' (How goes it with you?), and, indeed, they do go very slow, but sure. The Italians, 'Come state?' (How do you stay?) And you know how they stay, especially in these days with their army and finances. The Russians, 'Kak pagiviyetyeh?' (How do you live?) because they are so fond of good material living. But the Anglo-Saxons say, 'How do you do?' because all their faculties are concentrated upon their work, upon hard work, from morning till night; that is the secret of their prosperity. The American says still more; he asks immediately about business. They do not care about their health, about their living; their great care is about business; they kill themselves with hard work, they neglect their physical and mental life, but they make business flourish and booming."

SLEEVES AS THEY ARE WORN.

With Puffs and Slimness and a Finishing Bell, They Travel from Shoulder to Fingers.

Dame Fashion has turned her back squarely on all but the very Four Hundred. By none other could the new sleeves be worn, for how could a woman so much as put on her hat with her hand enclosed in a case of silk, softly lined with lace and tied with ribbon? Yet, with the fall, the new sleeve will be popular. It will be puffed above the elbow, skintight below,



and bulged out at the wrist to make room for the hand and a fall of lace.

A jacket which combines the Louis and Empire modes is of white silk, striped broadly with heliotrope. It opens in front with narrow revers, and reveals a soft front of green crepe de chine. The heliotrope velvet belt is gathered softly about the waist, but is hardly so broad as that which we may expect.

And the sleeves! Nothing can describe them but the word "smart." At the very top a large puff, made as short as possible; a few inches of tight-fitting sleeve and a smaller puff of the white silk just above the elbow; then discarding altogether the jacket material, a tiny puff of white silk, dotted with maidenhair fern, a tight-fitting lower sleeve; and a hand bell, overflowing with lace until my lady might safely wear nothing but finger gloves, finishes this wonderfully designed arm covering.

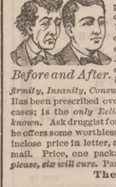
THE LATEST.

For Weak Backs, Lame Backs, Painful Backs or any kind of Bad Backs, Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound is the Great Back Strengthener.

Wm. Rogers, 5 Ottawa Street, Toronto, Ont., writes:—"For a number of years I have been troubled with a lame back. Some of the doctors I consulted called it Lumbago; others, Kidney Disease. I received no benefit from their treatment. Nine months ago I was lucky enough to try Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound, and, after taking two or three bottles, the pain entirely left me, and I have had no return of it for 8 months now."

Sold in St. John by Geo W. Hoben, Parker Bros., Hazen J. Dick. Wholesale Agents—Canadian Drug Co. 5-4

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Remedy.



Before and After

Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses. Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Inability, Consumption and an early grave.* Has been prescribed over 25 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlets free to any address.
The Wood Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in St. John and everywhere in the Dominion by all wholesale and retail druggists. 7-18

There is no Question About it,
BEVERLY'S,
ON GERMAIN STREET,
is the proper place to buy FLY SCREENS and WRINGING MACHINES. Buy to-day. 7-21

OUR CORNED BEEF,
CHOICE CABBAGE, cheap.
MILL AND UNION STREETS.
Telephones 133 and 318.
7-24 JOHN HOPKINS.

Beans Landing.
200 BARRELS
HAND PICKED MEDIUM BEANS!
Bought at the lowest point yet touched. Get our quotations before buying.
GILBERT BENT & SON.

USHER WHISKEY!
JUST WAREHOUSED:
50 Cases "O. V. G." and Special Reserve; 10 Octaves "O. V. G."
Scotch Whiskey
R. SULLIVAN & CO.,
44 and 46 Dock Street. 5 9

POWDER FOR CANNON.

A Mixture That Will Burn Slowly Is Necessary For Big Ordnance.

The great trouble with powder in cannon was soon found to be that it exerted all its force too suddenly, so that all the strain came on one end of the gun. When gunpowder is set on fire, it turns suddenly into gas, and the gas needs about 800 times the space that the solid powder occupied. The explosion of ordinary gunpowder is so sudden that for a moment that part of the gun around the powder charge has to hold the big volume of gas squeezed down under enormous pressure until the shot can make a start to get out of the gun and make room for the gas. If, therefore, gunpowder could be made which would burn a little slower, so that it would not all be burned until the shot reached the muzzle, the gas would be more gradually formed and the strain be distributed all along the gun. Such a powder was first made in Germany and was first called cocoa powder, because it resembled in color and general appearance a cake of chocolate. Its method of manufacture was kept secret, but other countries analyzed the grains and soon learned to make it even better than Germany. It is made partly by changing the proportions of the ingredients, making them about 79 per cent saltpeter, 3 per cent sulphur and 18 per cent charcoal, but mainly by using an underburned charcoal, thus giving the powder its peculiar color. Thus there arose a division of gunpowder into quick and slow burning powders.

It was not alone necessary to make a powder which would burn more slowly, but if possible to make one burn so that more gas would be forming when the shot got near the muzzle than was forming when it started from the breech, because there is more room behind the shot when it nears the muzzle, and it therefore takes more gas to keep up the same pressure against its base.

To accomplish this and to make the grains lie so that there should be spaces evenly distributed among them to allow the flame to reach every grain at once, causing all of them to begin running together, grains were made of regular shapes, and each shape was tried to see how nearly it gave the desired results. Thus there have been used round grains, square grains, spherohexagonal grains, cylindrical grains and prismatic grains. Of course it is impossible to make a grain which will have more and more surface to burn the smaller it gets, so the best result which has thus far been obtained is only an approach to it, and this is obtained with a hexagonal prismatic grain about 1 inch high and 1½ inches in diameter, with a hole or several holes through it. —Lieutenant John M. Ellicott in St. Nicholas.

"EGG STONE" POISON KILLED HER.

WICHITA, Kan., July 23.

Judge Edward Marchinet, of this city, received a message to-day from Cleo Springs, O. T., giving an account of the peculiar death of a relative, Miss Frances Perkins.

At Cleo Springs there are what are commonly called "egg stones" in great abundance. These stones are as large as an ostrich egg and hollow. In the interior of the stones is a quantity of very clear water. Miss Perkins broke one of the stones over a basin and then put the water which it contained in a glass.

"Friends," she said, to a party accompanying her, "I will now drink water that never came from heaven," and she tossed off the drink. She died in a short time.

The most peculiar part of the story is that the body became as hard as stone within eight hours. A. L. Perkins, her brother, buried the body near his house to prevent anyone from stealing it. Miss Perkins was eighteen years of age, and lived formerly at St. John, Kan.

Some of the stones containing the water will be sent to the Territorial College for analysis.

A constable who recently died from fever at Menzies, Australia, is stated to have been heir to an English baronetcy. He inherited some years ago a large fortune, and squandered it in America, after eloping with another man's wife. He finally landed in Australia in impoverished circumstances, and found his way to the gold fields, where he joined the police force.

The Rev. William Messe, of DeKalb county, Ind., has during his long life married more than fifteen hundred couples. Recently, at his expressed wish, all these couples still living, to the number of more than one thousand, decided to hold a reunion next month, with the pastor as an honored and central figure.

Hobson—Your daughter must be improving in her piano lessons.

Dobson—Have you heard her?

Hobson—No; but I understand the neighbors don't close their windows any more when she is playing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS SAILED FROM SAINT JOHN.

STEAMERS.

Barraclough, 1117, Bordeaux, July 18.
Chollerton, 1712, Glasgow, July 22.
Avon, 1567, Liverpool, July 16.
Parklands, 1627 Fleetwood, July 24.
Rotherfield, 1843, Liverpool, July 15.

SHIP.

Hermann, 1709, Liverpool, July 7.
Vanduara, 1341, Garston, July 2.

BARQUES.

Aster, 394, Drogheda, July 12.
Caleb, 234, Kilkerrin, July 9.
Douglas, 476, Rosario, July 18.
Nora, 474, Garwar, July 14.
Noach VI, 1345, Waterford, July 12.
St Julien, 1049, Buenos Ayres, June 27.

BRIGANTINES.

Eva Lynch, 457, Buenos Ayres, July 26.
Juanita, 93, Canary Islands, July 1.
R L T, 415, Santos, July 4.

BARQUENTINE.

Frederica, 396, Yonghai, July 18.

SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS BOUND TO SAINT JOHN.

STEAMERS.

*Aureola, 1507, at Greenock, July 25.
*Chatfield, 1904, Barry via Madeira, sld July 4.
*Halifax City, 1377, at London, July 22.
*King Edgar, 1810, London, July 15.
*Langham, 1764, Hamburg via Boston, July 17.
*Lobelia, 1923, at Amsterdam June 27.
*Palentino, 1562 at Havana, sld July 3.
*Plympton, 1850, Hull, July 18.
St John City, 1379, London via Halifax, July 17.
*Santa Gerdrudis, 2 40, Santander via Havana July 2
*Urania, 1704, Barcelona, July 15.
*Widecroft, 1916, from Las Palmas, sld July 7; also at Port Latour, N. S., July 19.
Westhall, 1821, Fleetwood, July 21.

SHIP.

*Vanloo, 1497, Barrow, July 17.

BARQUES.

*Bertino, 763, at Genoa, in port June 1.
*Catterina G, 627, from Trapani via Portland, sld May 18.
*Cinque, 1060, Trapani; passed Tarifa June 21.
*Elise, 984, from Rotterdam, sld May 15; put into Stavanger June 4, and sld June 25.
*Esperance, 324, from Arzew put into Almeria, May 14, leaking.
*Iside, 735, Trapani via Gloucester, June 19; passed Tarifa July 4.
*Kelvin, 1056, Dublin, July 12.
*Lorito, 647, from Genoa June 14; passed Tarifa June 28.
*Laverolio, 461, from Pensacola via Naples, sld March 3; passed Cape Spartel April 30.
*Neophyte, 1056, Dublin, July 14.
*Thomas Faulkner, 1090, at London, in port June 1, for this port or Bridgewater, N. S.

BRIGANTINE.

*Curlew, 307, at Port Greville, N S, July 24.

The vessels marked with an asterisk are reported chartered

Crown OF GOLD!
WHOLESALE BY
HALL & FAIRWEATHER

FLOWERS.
CHOICE ROSES and CARNATIONS and other cut flowers. Also Smilax and Asparagus. Floral Emblems of every description at short notice.
H. S. CRUIKSHANK, 161 Union St.
Telephone 698A, Store; 698B, Residence.

EARLY SPRING!
BRACKETT.
Send in your LIGHT SUITS and have them cleaned. If faded, Dyed. At
ST. JOHN DYE WORKS,
Princess street.

LOSSES IN SUGAR.

Speculators on Two Continents Lose Heavily.

[Montreal Trade Bulletin.]

The speculative "boom" in sugar, referred to by us some time since, has been pregnant with heavy losses on both sides of the Atlantic, but by far the most serious reverses have been sustained by English speculators, who, carried away by misleading statistics regarding the predicted heavy shortage of supplies, plunged madly into a vortex of speculative investments that has seldom or never before been witnessed by the trade. In April last, when the excitement was at its height, individual speculators in London, England, made purchases all the way from 20,000 to 100,000 tons respectively, and in some instances the outside amount was exceeded. Contracts for Cuba Centrifugal were entered into widely at 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. per cwt., which now are only worth 11s. 6d. to 11s. 8d., a decline of $10 80 per ton. Large quantities of beet were bought at 12s. 6d. to 12s. 11½d. per cwt., which at time of writing only bring from 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d., a decline of $14 40 per ton. The boom was started by the big deficit in the Cuban cane crop, which caused values to stiffen and advance; and then reports came thick and fast of the probable decrease in the yield of beet, which added further speculative strength to the market and forced prices up still further, when orders for both cane and beet commenced to pour in from all directions with a perfect rush, and gave fresh impetus to the boom. It is stated that certain London brokers made fortunes on their commissions alone. One authority says that both wholesale and retail grocers, as well as speculators all over England, got badly caught and stand to lose large sums of money. This is not at all improbable, as the apparently corroborative reports of the world's shortage in cane and beat sugar most certainly made it appear that values were destined to ascend to a much higher altitude; and when any movement is flaunted before the British public as a sure thing money seeks investment by millions. Latest private advices from Liverpool state that two large London firms stand to lose £50,000 and £75,000 sterling respectively on their raw sugar, which was bought on the crest of the boom wave. The same report states that a large number of retail grocers made speculative purchases of the raw article at high prices, which of course would be of no use to them save for settlements on differences, or, in other words, pure speculation, with no intention of taking delivery of the goods purchased. The New York Sugar Trust also lost heavily in their purchases of hundreds of thousands of bags of Centrifugals which cost them 4½ to 4¾ per lb. in New York, while to-day the same class of goods can be had for 3 5 16c., showing a loss of $18 to $20 per ton. Montreal refiners have also lost on their cargo purchases made last spring.

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Some of the stones containing the water will be sent to the Territorial College for analysis.

Surgery In the Middle Ages.

In the middle of the twelfth century priests were the only doctors. By an edict of the council of Tours surgery was separated from medicine and the practice of the former forbidden to the clergy. The latter then employed their barbers to perform surgical operations. This arose from the fact of the monks having their heads shaved frequently and observing the dexterity acquired by the barbers in the use of edge tools. The knights of the razor, from cupping and bleeding, passed on to tooth drawing and finally to other operations requiring skill and deftness, if not much knowledge. They knew practically nothing of anatomy. It is said surgery was denied to the clergy by a canon of the church which forbade them to shed blood. This was considered in dark age of medicine, and somber indeed it must have been to the worthy citoyen who, perhaps, placing himself in the hands of his barber for relief, might, at the same time that he was getting rid of a tumor, also part company with his head.—Exchange.

The Pull of a Fish.

"What I want," said an angler, "is a rigging of some sort to measure the pull of a fish. If a pound fish pulls 3 pounds 3 ounces, I want to know it, and if a 3 pound fish pulls only 3 pounds 6 ounces I want to know that too. A joker wrote to a sportsman's paper the other day to tell of an invention to measure the size of the fish that are lost. That is where this pull measure machine would be good too. It would have to be self registering, of course.

"Everybody laughs when any one says he lost a big one. I've lost fish of a size I never dared tell of just because of the bad name a fellow gets for telling of such things. I could tell of 6 and 7 pound trout in Canochogola lake up in the Adirondacks, but what's the use? Why, say, I've seen a trout"— Just then he remembered himself and began to talk about a grizzly king fly with a yellow tail.—New York Sun.

Controlled by Watches.

Paul du Chaillu, the African explorer, tells how he once controlled a race of savage cannibals while he was on the dark continent. He had a number of Waterbury watches, whose ticking completely nonplused the savages and caused them to regard him as a spirit. He made a practice of leaving one of these watches in a village where he had stopped. After awhile the watch, of course, ran down and stopped, and the cannibals said that the spirits had gone to overtake their master. When Du Chaillu returned to these villages, he always got the watch that he had left behind him and, unobserved, wound it up again. The natives heard the ticking continue, swore again that the explorer was a spirit and did their utmost to please him.

Taking Two Weeks Off.

Teacher—How many weeks in the year, Tommy Timkins?

Tommy—Only 50 this year.

Teacher—You know very well that there are 52.

Tommy—No'm; not this year. Pa says he's going to take two weeks off.—Roxbury Gazette.

GEORGE'S FIRST SWEETHEART.

Man's Duplicity Brings Terrible Truth to Light and Horrifies Several Girls

[From the New York Herald.]

"And how did you enjoy the visit George paid you at Sleepyside?" asked the girl in the organdie gown.

"Not quite as much as I had expected to," replied the young woman, with the sunburned nose. "You see"——

"You couldn't get rid of him long enough to curl your hair properly. I know how it is; I've been engaged myself," said the girl in the organdie gown. "So it was, there are compensations—a man who is enough in love to spend 16 hours out of the 24 in your society is too much in love to know whether you look like a fright or not."

"I wasn't a matter of curls," replied the girl with the sunburned nose. "It was"——

"Not the fact that he had met another girl in town who"——

"No, dear; you see, I was not afraid of that, for he had been spending so much money on my amusements all spring that I knew the weekly allowance of candy he sent wouldn't leave more than enough of his salary to pay for his visit to the country, so"——

"H'm, very true; I hadn't thought of that. Besides, the fact that you are his first love is in your favor; it takes longer for a man to get over his first attack, you know, and"——

"What a pretty gown you are wearing," broke in the girl with the sunburned nose. "It is"——

"Twelve and a half cents a yard," said the girl in the organdie gown. "Weren't the other girls at the summer hotel envious when you told them, before his arrival, that you were his first love?"

"Yes, they were," gloomily replied the girl with the sunburned nose; "all of them except one horrid, red-headed thing, who said she had had just the same experience herself last year."

"Oh, well, perhaps her admirer was not as handsome or as nice as George. What did"——

"That was what I thought, and I wouldn't let her see his photograph, or even tell her his name, because I wanted her to be surprised when she saw him."

"H'm; and was she?"

"Not as much as George was. It turned out that he was the man who had been engaged to her last summer!"

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