POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1903.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH **IN BITTER CONTENTION OVER THE RIVER ST. JOHN**

Territory Long in Dispute Until the Capture of Quebec-Four Years Ineffectual Effort to Settle Bounds of Acadia and Then to the Sword--The Indians' Part in the Troubles.

W.O. RAYMOND, LL. D. CHAPTER XI.

The St. John river region may be said to have been in dispute from the me ment the treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713 until the taking of Quebec in 1759 By the treaty of Utrecht all Nova Scotia, or Acadia, compreh nt boundaries, was ceded to Great Britain, and the English at once claimed po n of the territory hordening on the St. John. To this the French offered stron that Nova Scotia, or Acadia, comprised merely the per south of the Bay of Fundy-a claim which, as already stated in these pages, we strangely at variance with their former contention that the western boundary River Kennebec.* For many years the dispute was confined to re on the side of either party, the French meanwhile using their savag allies to repel the advance of any English adventurers who might feel dispose to make settlements on the St. John, and encouraging the Acadians to settle them ish authorities endeavored, with but indifferent success, to gain th ans and compel the Acadians to take the oath of allegian to the British grown. The dispute over the limits of Acadia at times waxed warm ere were protests and counter-protests. Letters frequently passed between the nt at Annapolis and the missionaries on the St. John-Loyard, lov, and Germain, who were in close touch with the civil authorities of their nation, and were in some measure the political agents of the Marquis de Vaudreur and other French governors of Canada.

De Vaudreull's Claim for France.

It is possible that the Marquis de Vaudneuil felt special interest in the St. John ntry, owing the the fact that his wife, Louise Elizabeth Joibert, was born at For eg while her father, the Sieur de Soulanges, was governor of Acadia. At any ate the marquis stoutly asserted the right of the French to the sover region and he wrote to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia in 1718, "I pray you your English vessels to go into the river St. John, which is always of the French dominion." He also encouraged the Acadians of the peninsula to with draw to the river St. John so as not to be under British domination, pledging them his support and stating that Father Loyard, the Jesuit missionary, should have authority to grant them lands agreeably to their wishes.

Lieut, Governor Doucett, of Nova Scotia, complained of the aggressive policy of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, asserting that he was entirely mistaken as to the own enship of the St. John river, for it was "about the centre of Nova Scotia;" he wa satisfied, nevertheless, that the Acadians believed it would never be taken posses of by the British, and if the proceedings of the French were not stopped they would presently claim everything within cannon shot of his fort at Annapolis.

policy of the French in employing their Indian allies to deter the English

the F rench, and to demand the authority for their action. He also issued a proclamation in French prohibiting the Acadia from making a settlement on the St. John.

When the "Albany" arrived no one was found at the old fort and for some time no inhabitants, either French or Indian, wore seen. At last a French schooner entered the harbor, laden with provisions. Captain Rous took her, but offered to release her provided the master would go up the river and bring down the French officers. The master accordingly went up the river in a canoe, and the next day a French officer with thirty men and 150 Indians came down and took position, with their colors flying, at a point on the shore within musket shot of the "Albany." ider of the French was Pierre Beishebert. He had fixed his headquarmiles up the river at the place now known as Woodman's Point, just above the mouth of the Nerepis, where in Governor Villebon's time there had been an Indian fortress. I WERE STREET IN STREET I



Woodman's Point, on the St. John, Scene of Historic Incident,

Captain Rous ordered the French to strike their colors; their commander demurand asked to be allowed to march back with his colors flying, promising to rewit them. Rone ordered the colors to be struck immediately, which being done, the officers were invited on board the "Albany." They showed ions from the governor of Canada, Count de la Galissonniere, by which their instructions from the governor of Canada, count de la trainformerer, by which it anneared they had at first been ordered to catablish a fortified post, but afterwards the order had been countermanded and they were required merely to prevent the English from establishing themselves till the right of possession should be cettled between the two crowns.

The St. John Indians having made peace with the governor of Nova Scotia at Halifax, it was decided that a present of 1,000 bushels of corn should be sent "to confirm their allegiance"; and it seems their allegiance needed confirmation, for a little later Father Germain warned Captain How that an Indian attack was impending. Nor was it by any means a false alarm, for on the 8th of December about 300 Micmacs and Maliseets surprised and captured an English officer and eighteen men and attacked the fort at Minae.



Truro, N. S., Sept. 7-(Special)-The celebration of Truro's Natal day, Sept. 13, was held today and made the day one of the greatest labor days ever observed

Years.

The fire brigade of Windsor with Wind sor band joined Truro in the celebration and many visitors came from all parts. In a base ball match Westville defeated Truro 8 to 3.

In the afternoon the-fifteenth annu sports of the Truro A. A. C. were held. About 1,000 people saw the games. Summary:

100 yards dash--Won by E. A. Conrad, Truro. Time, 10 2-5. Chas. DeWolfe, Halifax, second.

Quarter mile bicycle-Won by B. F. Smith, Halifax, Time, 32 4-5 seconds. G. 7. Smith, Halifax, recond. Running high jump-Won by A. Tat-rie, Truro, 5 ft. 1 in.; P. McDonald,

ruro, second. 220 yards dash-Won by P. McDonald, Truro. Time, 24 3-5. Chas. DeWolf-Hali-

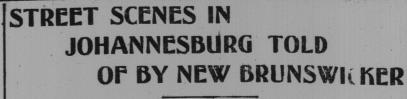
Half mile bicycle-Won by B. F. Smith,

Halifax. Time, 1.21. W. H. Tout, Charottetown, second. 440 yards run-Won by E. A. Conrad, Truro. Time, 554-5; P. McDonald, Truro, second. One mile bicycle-Won by B. F. Smith, Halifax. ime, 2.44 3-5. W. H. Tout, Charottetown, second.

Half mile run-Won by P. McDonald, Truro. Time, 2.191. D. McNamara, Wood-Running broad jump—Won by A. Tat-trie, Truro, 17 ft., 4in. 100 yards dash—Won by E. A. Conrad,

Time, 10 4-5. J. Learment, sec-Truro.

First prizes for these events were silve cups given by the west end clerks, united barristers, B. F. Pearson, M. P. P., east ion is so scarce as to cause com wearing short walking egirts, and of all ostumes a smart, short skirt and shirt wist is the most appropriate here. Be-draggled trains, dirty white skirts, dust-spotted dresses, lace collars and extrava-gant hats are the rule. The millinery is the rink under the auspices of the T. A. A. C. and Windsor firemen was enjoyed. end clerks, commercial travelers, J. E. Bigelow, T. G. McMullen, A. H. Lear-



Interesting Letter from Winifred Johnston Plowden--The Huckster and His Ways -- Natives Exhibit a Fondness for Learning to Read -- Emblem of Paul Kruger's Faded Hopes,

Johannesburg, July 29-The first thing pincapple, missus," eye-corner being the that strikes one in Johannesburg is the first word of South African dialect, and variety of population. Almost every langu-negative. Anything less than a shilling for

vaniety of population. Almost every langu-ege is heard, and all shades of accent of the predominant English. Precident Kru-ger's beloved little village of Pretoria is still largely Dutch, while the great min-ing eamp that he hated is commonly called the New Jerusalem. The Dutch form a considerable portion of this population, and can hardly be distinguished from oth ers, except by the fondness of the women for gaudy colors, and the peculiar gait at which the men ride, keeping their horses at the gentlest little canter all day long.
Bpt the Jews can be distinguished any-where. They are the rich mine owners, the largest property owners, and also the where. They are the rich mine owners, the largest property owners, and also the great unwashed, with a fondness for ex-hibiting diamonds wherever possible. The Englishman says the reason they are so unwashed is that the dirt shows off the diamonds to advantage. a picture, for which he promised me "big shilling pineapple in market, eye-corner pickanimy pineaple, shilling pineapple, for my momma. India." There's the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin,

The Fashions in Dress.

the poor coolie wanted to send his picture ne. It's the same with everybody; the

The women one sees on the streets have Danes who dine at the same an alarming tendancy to overdress. The feminine population might read to advantthe Australian who lives with them, the mlendid Zulu warrior who guards the n tive prisoners, and the English warder in rge of them all, all ask the same thir You'll give me one to send home is the most homeless town in the world, I verily believe.

an alarming tendancy to overdress. The feminine population might read to advant-age some of the early scenes of Hamlet. Their apparel is generally gaudy, and sel-dom neat. They wear the most astonishing clothes down town in the mornings, the brightest of silks, everything feartfully over-trimmed with lace, white silk dresses sliced with insertions, and light cloth dresses badly spotted with dirt. Almost everyone walks in high heeled slippers, and on account of the filthy roads and side-walks in lifting the train exhibits starched lingeric that long since was white. The prevailing dust and dirt probably form the excuse why paint and powder are so verily believe. Finally my particular Sammy did get his picture, basket full of vegetables and all. He said I was "good missus," and would send a tiny picture in which I was bar-gaining with him, to "India, momma." Such flattery could not be resisted. I im-mediately fetched out one of my best, which I hope his beloved "momma in In-dia" will duly appreciate. But now he has seven Sammies on the string, who all want the excuse why paint and powder are so seven Sammies on the string, who all want to come on Sunday in their very best white nerally used, and a fine natural complexnent. I've collars, distinctly specified without their heads wound up, so I'll have quite a col-lection of dutiful sons, and the "good missus'" fame will spread abroad in the seen only four women in Johannesburg wearing short walking ekirts, and of all land of India.

The people who are always meddling about the labor question, say people shouldn't buy from coolies, but pay higher prices to white men. In the first electron te men. In the first place a simple hat and seven or eight guineas for a swell one is the price to pay the piper. While as for low heel shoes, with broad and thick soles, they can't be boucht. Of the non-European population the rickshaw boys are the most fantastic in their costumes. Next to them come the Indo natives. The new arrivals follow the style of John Chinaman, and the mythical Dicky Dicky Dot in the arrangement of their garments. Some also wear a long, tight fitting sort of ulster, either white of light colored silk. Their heads are wound up in turbans of real eastern con-struction. Occasionally one sees an Indian hative servant driving a smart trap, his tight fitting sort of ulster, either white af light colored silk. Their heads are wound up in turbans of real eastern con-a struction. Occasionally one sees an Indian hait we servat driving a smart trap, his costume kabki, and upon his head a ginger colored turban with a long flowing end that floats out in the wind. Comparatively few of the wormen are to be seed, but oc-casionally one gets a glimpse of a swathed and veiled matron surrounded by a group of rainbow haed shildren, all of them clinking and tinkling with dozens of siver arm and leg bracelets. One day I follow-ed such a brilliant group half across the market square, hoping to get a picture of the cutious nose jewels worn by the wom-an, but in vain. Shortly after I persuaded one to stand for her picture. She was of lower class, with a shawl around her head instead of a veil. As she had either the mitmps or the toothache, her face was so jewels.

from any advance towards the St. John region was atter the infant colony of Nova Scotia was kept in a constant state of alarm by th threats and unfriendly attitude of the Michaes and Maliseets. There were, how al periods in which there were no actual hostilities, and it may b said that the peace made at Boston in 1725, and ratified by the St. John river tribe in May, 1728, was fairly observed by the Indians until war was declared between England and France in 1744. f zoule tailours

Wat Parties on the St. John I crode alldred | odi the Leaged stars

During this war the St. John river was much used as a means of communication between Quebec and the French settlements of Acadia, smart young Indians with light birch canoes being employed to carry express messages, and on various occa sions large parties of French and Indian's travelled by this route from the St. Law rence to the Bay of Fundy. 'The Indian villages of Medoctec and Aukpaque afford-

convenient stopping places. In the year 1746 a great war party, including the Albenakis of Quebec as we as their kinsmen of the upper St. John, arrived at Aukpaque. Thence they took their way in company with the missionary Germain to Chignecto. They had choice of two routes of travel, one by way of the Kennebecasis and Anagance to the Petitoodiac, the other by way of the Washademoak lake and the Canaan to the same river. As the war proceeded the Maliseets actively supported their old. allies the French. Some of them took part in the midwinter night attack, under Coulon de Villiers, on Colonel Noble's post at Grand Pre. The English on this were taken utterly by surprise; Noble himself fell fighting in his shirt, tire party were killed, wounded or made prisoners. From the military point of view this was one of the most brilliant exploits in the annals of Acadia, and, what is better, the victors behaved with great humanity to the vanquished.

The missionaries le Loutre and Germain were naturally very desirous of seeing French supremacy restored in Acadia and the latter proposed an expedition gainst Annapolis. With that end in view he proceeded to Quebec and returned with a supply of powder, lead and ball for his Maliseet warriors. However, in Marais October, 1748, the peace of Aix la Chapelle put a stop to open hostilities.

English Take DecidediStand.

diately after the declaration of peace, Captain Gorham, with his rangen and a detachment of auxiliaries, proceeded in two ships to the River St. John and ordered the French inhabitants to send deputies to Annapolis to give an ac and of their conduct during the war. vas h

Chunt de la Galissonniere strongly protested against Gorham's interfer the Acadians on the St. John, which he described as "a river situated on the Continent of Canada, and much on this side of the Kennebec, where by common nt the bounds of New England have been placed." This utterance of the French governor marks another stage in the controversy concerning the limits of Acadia. He stoutly contended that Gorham and all other Brit be forbidden to interfere with the French on the St. John river, or to engage them to make submissions contrary to the allegiance due to the King of France "who," he says, "is their master as well as mine, and has not ceded this territory by any treaty.'

The governors of Massachusetts and of Nova Scotia replied at some length to the communication of Count de la Galissonniere claiming the territory in dispute for the king of Great Britain, and showing that the French living on the St. John had some years before taken the oath of allegiance to the English mona roh. Gon ernor Shirley complained particularly of the perfidious con and stated that so far as it depended on thim they should not be admitted t terms of peace till they had made a proper submission for their treachery.

idians on the St. John, whose allegiance was in dispute, were a mer handful of settlers. The Abbe le Loutre wrote in 1748: "There are fifteen or twenty French families on this river, the test of the inhabitants are savages called Marichites (Maliseets) who have for their missionary the Jesuit father Germain. His statement as to the number of Acadian settlers is corroborated by Masca tified the British authorities that thirty leagues up the river were seated hies of French inhabitants, spring originally from the Nova Scotia side of the bay, most of them since his memory, who, many years ago, came to Annapolis and took the oath, of fidelity. He adds, "the whole river up to its head, with all the northern coast of the Bay of Fundy, was always reckoned de pendent on this government."

Commission's Fruitless Task.

Both Mascarene and Shirley strongly urged upon the British ministry the neces sity of settling the limits of Acadia, and a little later commissioners were appointed, two on each side, to determine the matter. They spent four fruitless years over the question, and it remained undecided until settled by the arbitrament of the sword. Shirley was one of the commissioners, as was also the Marquis de la Galissonniere, and it is not to be wondered at that with two such determined after the elections. men on opposite sides and differing so widely in their views, there should have been no solution of the difficulty.

Both sides began to consider the advisability of taking forcible possession of the disputed territory, but the French were the first to take action. In June, 1749, Mascarene reported two French officers with twenty or thirty men from Canada and nber of Indians had come to erect a fort and make a settlement at the mouth of the river, and that two vessels with stores and materials were coming to them from Quebec. On receipt of this information, Cornwallis, who had just arrived at Halifax, sent Captain Rous in the sloop "Albany" to St. John to ascertain what is

"In a letter to the French minister, written in 1696, Villebon observed "J'al recu par mons'r de Bonaventure qui est arrive ici is 20 Julilet la lettre de votre Grandeur et le traite de Paix fait avec l'Angleterre [the treat' of Ryswick]. * * Comme vous me marquez, Monseigneur, que les bornes de l'Acadie sont a la Riviere de Quenebequi." [Kennebee], etc. mend it.

LIFE ON A FARM. CORONATION CUP STAYS IN SYDNEY PARTICULARLY TRYING TO THE



A Place Where Woman's Work Is Never Done - The Reason Why There Are So Many Prematurely Aged and Worn Out Women.

Bydney, N. S. Sept. 7.—The second and deciding race of the Coronation Cup series went to the Olibou'today again, she cross-ing the finish line, a mile to the lead of the St. Lawrence and over two miles to the better of theirGlencairn IV. It was fibught that the race between the St. John boat and the St. Lawrence would have proved closer than it did, but in go-ine over the course the latter with her It has been truly said that "woman's work is never done," and this is, perhaps, especially true when applied to the wives of Canadian farmers, who are kept busy ing over the course the latter with her proper racing sails, which were bent this merning, developed a speed that the Glen-cairn failed to cut down. The Glencairn maintained her position well in the first and second legs, but began to drop behind on the sum from Barrington's Cove had with their manifold duties from dayligh till dark, and who find, even under th nest favorable circumstances, but little time for relaxation and social enjoyment They are a class of women wh and endurance everyone must admire; they are helpmates in the broadest sense on the run from Barrington's Cove back to Point Edward, where she lost some of the word, and up ort pay the penalty eit r breakdown of healt on it a complete nt is that f a wellaged appearance f. Mrs. J. Mara known and well-to-Mrs the mo insband, The As a strength, child fail the

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Announcement.

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rear. Before the first buoy was reached the alth. Glencairn had passed the Dulce, and the Mrs. Cibou, the St. Lawrence lining out there-Her after in fine procession, the leaders grad-she ually widening the breach between one ana back, the start. The Oblec was out of the cace from a back, the start. The Obou had a minute's lease if the back, the start. The Orbou had a manute's lead on the St. Lawrence at the first buoy and two over the Gleneairn. All made a tack to port to fetch the second buoy, where the Cibou had seven minutes over the St. Lawrence and 9% on the Glencairn. I here to try ind she began a sthe yachts turned the buoy they threw out their balloon jibs and spinna-they are and here the Cibou again demonstrale hope for

ver her strengting kers, and here the Cibou again demonstra go about. Day ted her wonderful speed. go about. Day results followed The St. Lawrence, however, maintain

the pills until after ed her position well, gaining two minutes res Mrs. Marais was on the Cibou on the run from Barrington's

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 7 .- The second and

the use of eight oxes Mrs. Marais was fully restored to her old-time health and vigor. She spires of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a boon to portunity to alse them.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a boon to revery where Bovery pill helps increase the Cibou finishing at 1.18 4-5, the St. Law retoe at 1.56 3-4, the Glencairn at 1.35 and the Dulce at 1.56 1-2.
West Arm home she lost, as also did the Cibou finishing at 1.18 4-5, the St. Law retoe at 1.26 3-4, the Glencairn at 1.35 and the Dulce at 1.56 1-2.
West Arm home she lost, as also did the Cibou finishing at 1.18 4-5, the St. Law retoe at 1.26 3-4, the Glencairn at 1.35 and the Dulce at 1.56 1-2.
The stores health, strength and vitality. Only the veins, stimulate the netwes, and in this way restores health, strength and vitality. Only no means discouraged and next year the genuine pills can do this, however, and the purchaser should see that the full mane. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt send direct to the

ple," is printed on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockwille, not expect anything else than that the Cibou would win. He speaks in the high-est terms of the excellent manner in which Capt. Holder handled his boat in the two Ort., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. rates. She couldn't, he says, have been handled better. He also praises the man-ner in which they have been treated by the members of the Royal C. R. Yacht SPRING ON THE ELECTIONS.

Club since coming to Sydney. British Columbia Liberals Surprised at Date

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 4-Mrs. Victoria, B. C., Sept. 7-(Special)-It was officially announced today that the Laura C. McClure, of 67 Plymouth avenue date for the provincial elections has been Buffalo, committed suicide last night by altered from October 31 to October This comes as a surprise to the Liberals who had not anticipated any such change It seems the campaign will now be short and sharp. Premier McBride promises to call a session of the house immediately man, who reported to the police.

Sea Girt, N. J., Sept. 7 .- With a scor What Shall We Feed Baby On? Many mothers upon perceiving that their little ones are not growing as healthy much higher than it attained last year, the second regiment, district of Columbia babies should, ask the question, "What shall we feed baby on?" We answer with out hesitation, "Lactated Food," the only oday won the skirmish match open t teams of six men each. The score of the winning team was 351 out of the possible 500, its winning score of a year ago being nourishment perfectly adapted for infant-ile growth and expansion. Lactated Food 280. relished by every baby; it favors diges

, it prevents dysentery and enables the child to rest I, and mother is relieved of anxiety. Lactated Food babies. All Druggists recomdiarrhoea, it enables the child to rest and sleep well, and mother is relieved of all care and anxiety. Lactated Food makes strong babies. All Druggists recom-

The prizes were presented to the winners The prizes were presented to the winners in the sports and speeches made. The Windsor firemen and band were entertained by the local organizations and given a dinner at the central fire hall.

VISIT TO CANADA HAS BEEN A REVELATION.

(Continued from page 1.)

together in some kind of fiscal system that would increase trade. Great influ-ence for good should flow from this congress which marked a red letter day in the history of Canada. he history of Canada. President De Wolfe, of the Halifax

Board of Trade, who came over to accom pany the delegates to that city, remarked that we owed a debt of gratitude to them for coming down here. He referred to the advantages of these provinces, so ich in agricultural resources, minerals, forest and sea-and the true gateway of the

a to Point Edward, where she lost some
seven minutes, repeating this again on the
way up the home run, finishing some seven
behind the St. Lawrence.
The Glencairm was not in the race after
the first leg. The St. Lawrence crossed the
starting line first, with the Cibou second,
Dilce third, Glencairn bringing up the Dominion of Canada. Thomas Henderson, of Hawiek, sang

jewels.

mercial interests of the mother country in Canada had been neglected. This visit to Canada had been a revelation to him as it had to others. He hoped Canadians would not be dazzled by the wealth of the country to the south. They had pro-duced abundant foliage and golden fruit, but he doubted if the route meet a deen but he doubted if the roots went as deep as we in the empire plant our commercial trees. Mr. Beardshaw was impressed with trees. Mr. Beardshaw was impressed with Canada's magnificent water ways and hop ed the people would not acquire the habit f watering stock. This remark, he said with a smile, was appropriate, as they

were now approaching Cape Breton. George Robertson, M. P. P., spoke of the small trade of Britain 300 years ago and pictured its growth till it had en circled the globe and given birth to a ga axy of nations, who representatives had co recently met to see what they could say or do to increase the commerce of the

HUSTLING AT HALIFAX

Nova Scotia. Sand Point-Cod and herring, fair. Lunenburg-Cod, fair; other branches dull. Salmon River-Cod, plentiful; halibut,

carce. Musquodoboit-Cod and haddock, fair; her

Musquodoboit-Cod and haddock, fair; her-ring, scarce; no mackerel. Descousse-Mackerel reported schooling and hooking freely of this coast. Margaree-Cod, haddock and squid, fair; mackerel, scarce; dogfish troublesome.

Prince Edward Island.

Alberton-Cod hake and mackerel, fair. Bloomfield-Hake, plentiful; cod, fair; mac-terel, scarce.

Paspebiac-Cod and herring, very plentiful. St. Adelaide Pabos-Herring, very plentiful; cod, fair; squid, scarce. Perce-Cod, fair; herring, scarce. All branches dull at Arichat, Pt. Escumin-ac, Grand River, Malpeque, Point St. Peter, Grand Manan, Douglastown, Gascons, St. Adelaide Pabos, and Southwest Point (Anti.)

Bait and Ice.

Bait is obtainable at St. Ann's Harbor, Aubouche, Bras D'or Lakes, Panmure Is-iand, Bloomfield, Ingonish, Grand Harbor, Seal Cove, Grand Manan, Pictou Island and Yarmouth Bar. Ice at Sambro, Digby Tiver-ton, Freeport, Westport, St. Mary's Bay, Sandy Cove, Lunenburg, Canso, Whitehead, Yarmouth, Port Mouton, Port Mulgrave, Pubnico, and Spry Bay. Frozen bait (squid)-At Sambro, Port Mou-ton, Bloomfield and Petit de Grat.

Leo XIII had one bad habit; he took snuff. The great Napoleon, it, may be men-tioned, was also a snuff taker as 210 pro-

Among the most picturesque figures on the street are the native policemen,-very

The Street Huxter. The street native policemen, -very cocky individuals, with forage caps on one side of the head, and clothes that are simply perfect to show off their splendid physique, -and the guards over convict workers. The English dress in grey, while the natives wear white. The natives stand much more in awe of the assegai, knob-kery and stick of the Isalwart Zulu than of the rifle of the Englishman. There was a mutiny in the Pretoria jail the other day in which four warders had to shoot to quell 200 natives. The big fort that Kruger built to lay Johannesburg in ashes is now used and if the lady of the house does not im-mediately appear, he occasionally remarks: "Mornin' missus, nice fresh," and so on, in most persuasive tones. The Sammy must always be bargained with, and from fourteen bananas for a shilling has been known to come down to sixteen for nine-pence. When the Sammy hasn't any par-tiqular thing he always says "eye-corner" 200 natives. The big fort that Kruger built to lay Johannesburg in ashes is now used as a convict prison. Its barbed wire de-fences are a study in modern warfare. Along the top march English and Zulu sentries, while overhead flies the flag that over the world, the grand old Union Jack. WINIFRED JOHNSTON PLOWDEN. pence. When the Sammy hasn't any par-ticular thing he always says "eye-corner

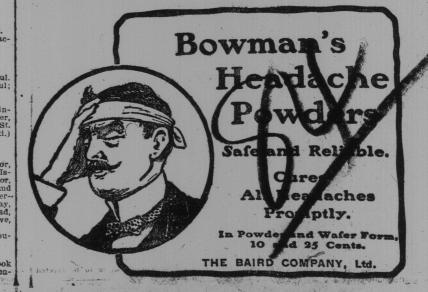
> town. The horses are arriving for racing and workmen are busy getting the array of exhibits in the main edifice and the departmental buildings into shape. There is an air of hustling activity over FOR EXHIBITION.

he fair grounds. There is no doubt that the exhibition in Il respects will be a great success.

Scandal in High Life.

Hulifax, N. S., Sept. 7.—The open-ing ceremonies of the Nova Scotia Provincial exhibition will take place at 3 o'clock Wedne-day afternoon and the exhibition will continue till Sept. 17th-but at 2 o'clock one of the great events of the whole exhibition will commence. The Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 6-Colonel Grif-fith, a millionaire, of this diy, has been, arrested on the charge of assaulting his wife, with murderous intent. Mrs. Grifhe whole exhibition will commence. The ith says her husband shot her after forcing orse show on which so much time and

ther has been spent. The entry list for the show is great and her faithfulness and knowledge of an atthe equine display will certainly be good. The vauderville artists are already in sists his wife was wounded accidentally.



Shooting at Sea Girt.

Buffalo Woman Suicides at Niagara Falls.

jumping into the Niagara river, just above the Horseshoe Falls at Terrapin Point She was swept over the falls and her body has not been seen since. The

