## METHODISTIC

St. John District and the Twentieth Century Fund.

A Business Sassion in Exmouth Seest Church Morning and Afternoon

A Public Meeting Tuesday Night in Quee

the St. John The fi district of Exme the chair Rev. R. W. usual exer motion, stadt were eral Missionar of the schedul morning, and Courtenay Bay a Society. It was decided to make the estimated salary \$600 per annum, and in addition to al-

The afternoon session opened with a income and expenditure for the following missions were received: Hampton, Upham, Jerusalem, Welsford, Kingston, St. Martins.

The meeting proceeded to conside the apportionment for the supernumerary fund. Revs. John Read, Job Shenton and T. H. Bullock were appointed to apportion the assessme which with the contingent and general conference fund, was levied as follows:

| 4 175 <b>(</b>  | Super-                                 | Contin- | General<br>Confee. |
|-----------------|--|---------|--------------------|
| Circuit.        | numerary.                              | gent.   |                    |
| Queen square    | \$25                                   | \$7 00  | \$6 44             |
| Centenary       |  | 20 00   | 11 83              |
| Exmouth street. |  | 8 00    | 6 46               |
| Portland        |  | 7 50    | 6 00               |
| Carleton        |  | 6 00    | 4 83               |
| Carmarthen stre |  | 3 25    | 4 20               |
| Courtney Bay    |  | 2 00    | 1 65               |
| Fairville       |  | 3 00    | 3 93               |
| Zion            |  | 2 00    | 1 68               |
|                 | OLAS CHARLES TO THE PROPERTY.          | 4 00    | 4 33               |
| Sussex          | ###################################### | 3 50    | 3 36               |
| Apohaq'ii       |  | 2 50    | 1 76               |
| Springfield     |  | 2 50    | 2 77               |
| Hampton         |  | 2 00    | 1 06               |
| Upham           | 5                                      | 2 25    | 1 20               |
| St. Martins     | 5                                      |         | 1 89               |
| Jerusalem       |  | 3 00    |                    |
| Welsford        | 11                                     | 3 00    | 2 92               |
| Kingston        | 6                                      | 1 00    | 1 71               |
|                 | SECTION OF SECTION                     | 100     | THE RESERVE        |

Arrangements were made for misfund meetings in all circuits of the dis-

entieth century thanksgiving fund. Rev. Geo. Steel presented the follow ing resolution, which was carried

Whereas, the change that has been made in filling up schedures, which now requires the missionaries to pay remo val expenses out of their own pockets and wait for the same to be rep the end of the year, is unfair and ereates hardships for many men; there fore resolved, that we memorialize th general missionary board to go back to the fermer state when removals were paid by the treasury at the be-

ng of the year. The meeting closed with the benedic tion by Dr Pone

The meeting held Tuesday night in Queen square Methodist church in the interest of the 20th century fund was quite well attended. After the reading of the Scriptures by Rev. George Steel, the chairman, Rev. R. W. Weddall, explained that the object of the meeting was to give information concerning the fund. At a later stage a public meeting would be called to aid Ergland, where the Weslevans are raising a thanksgiving fund of one million guineas, of which seven hundred thousand pounds have already been secured. In Canada a million dollars is to be raised.

Rev. T. J. Deinstadt spoke on the present as a favorable opportunity for aising the fund. He said that spe financial efforts were not new to the mother church. Fifty years ago the centenary fund of 1,100,000 guineas was rais d; in 1863, 1,000,000 guineas; in 1878, 1,500,000, and now the 20th century fund of 1,000,000 guineas was asked for. What is true of the mother urch is also true of the church Canada. It has had its special financial efforts. The present prosperou condition of Canada makes the tim an exceedingly auspicious one. Bas-ing his calculation on the statistics given by Sir Richard Cartwright in his recent speech at Toronto, the speaker figured the proportion of the annual income of Canada owned by the Methodists was one hundred mil-lion dollars. Of this the promoters of the fund ask one per cent. Or taking the accumulated wealth as a basis, the Methodists owned four hundred million dollars. Of this the promoters asked but one-quarter per cent. This the speaker considered a very small proportion, and considered that if in the light of these circumstances the Methodists did not raise the required mount, that body was unworthy

Rev. G. C. P. Palmer of Sussex said that the strength and stability of a nation depended on its moral and religious forces. No nation can stand which is supported by intellectual forces alone. A French critic once said that it was the movement of Methodism that changed the face of England, and it seems true that the stability of England today rests on the forces set in motion by Methodism, a revival of pure religion. The moral tone of a community will arise only through the quickened pulses of soul life. It is intelligent. Christian

theory of human progress, and it is this revival of religion that underlies the stability of the nation. Yet Jesus Christ cannot get into the fabric of life except through the soul of the in-dividuals. He can neither be educated or legislated in, He must be lived in. This is the work of the church of Christ. Holy living is today the problem of the church and its different de-pertments, but they are crippled in the work, so that right here is the neces sity for this thanksgiving fund, in order that each branch may be un-

hampered in its efforts.

The meeting closed with the berediction by Rev. R. W. Weddall.

AUGUST DAYS.

The Passing of August Days in the Country-The Summer Songs of the Birds and Insects-A Reverie of the Fields-Carleton Co. and Woodstock.

August days and August reveries lingle with the music of the insect world. In every by-way the shrub bery is aglow with concerts, and grand symphonies greet the August moon as it climbs astral heights, and far into the night the honeysuckle—dear fel-low that he is—chimes his curious monotones, until the night-bird gath-ers up the song and tries to stay the has not lost its twinkles ere the bird of song rises on the wing, and like the swift messenger of morn that he is, brings the glad tidings of a newborn day, effulgent with the light of youth. The early morning rehearsals of sweet and melodious bird songs are like the sweet tinkling of the bells to the drowsy sleeper. The cock of the roost snaps the scales of night from his evelids while the grey of the morning is struggling for victory, and supremacy o'er his charge. The bird low \$100 for keep of horse and \$30 for of the air, domestic fowl, and insect, children's allowance. Last year the ail contribute to the August song. salary was \$750, including keep of Each plays a part, and discords would follow without them. Hugo says: "The insect hopping from one blade short devotional service. Estimates of of grass to another, is as important in God's sight as the bird flying from belfry to belfry on the towers of Notre Dame."

Nature, too, is bedecked with the choicest of tints and radiating perfumes, sweet as the sacrificial in of the Jewish ritualism. The garden and field are just now conducting a fierce rivalry. Fruition and gorgeous plenty in the garden, luxuriance and plenty in the field. The strawberries and smaller fruits have made way for those devoted battalions of the farmers' pride-the excursionists. The lusty vigor of the jolly tomato suggests that he has been tippling over-nauch of nature's brewery; his cheeks are almost more than a wholesome red, while his abdomen mars the bursting fruit. Under the long prickly vines in one corner of the field the coollooking cucumber presents a refreshing and healthful growth; and not far away the squash and pumpkins rival each other in the struggle for wealth. "They grew in beauty side by side." Over the fence, beets, carrots and turrips with their traditional modesty hide their naked form, barring a them in touch with the breezes. The majestic maize plants stand together he solid phalanx, moved by the comures are in their store-Louses. Soon the rows of corn will have their pockets rifled. Nature is in its prime, with suggestions here and there of decline. This decline in the country is a beautiful one. With every breeze and ray of sunshine the tinge of harvest gold is suggested. The climax of nature is at hand. Soon the woods will add a fringe of autumnal hue, but that is

arcther story.

The country up the St. John river presents at this time of the year a pleasing sight. In Carleton county the fields present the appearance of plenty. While the apple crop is not up to the standard, the happy fall of rain the past week has given a cheerful tone to struggling growth. The scenery round about the county is uniformly encouraging and suggestive or vell filled barns at the close of Sep-

Woodstock and its environment claim mention while speaking of the beautiful along the St. John river for here the liquid currents swiftly ply their course, adding a poetic effect to the highlands about. There are many bits of scenery which would serve for orchards, and still others of unique interest to the camera

flend. FRANK FENWICK McLEOD. Woodstock, Aug. 28.

## Children Cry for CASTORIA

A PECULIAR EXPLANATION.

(Messenger and Visitor.) A paragraph which appeared during the past week first in a Fredericton paper, and afterwards in a number of others, represents that a report presented to the Baotist convention at Fredericton showed a decrease during the year in the number of Baptist es in the maritime provinces of 74, a decrease in church membership of between two and three thousand and other figures of a correspondingly remarkable character. Of course no such report was presented. How did such statements get into print? The facts, as we understand the matter, are that Dr. B. H. Daton of Halifax who prepared the report on the state of the denomination, had not been able to secure full returns from the associcomplete his statistical statement This part of the report was therefore not presented to the convention. Bu it appears that a reporter, with more enterprise than judgment, had got hold of this unfinished report and by comparing it with last year's figures produced the pessimistic paragraph al-luded to above. It will doubtless be quoted here and there as showing that the Baptist cause in the maritime provinces is in a feeble and dring con-

Mrs. Mary Letson died at Port Medyears. She was the mother of W. A. Letson, proprietor of the Lunenburg Argus, and of E. E. Letson, a sustoms

## VIGOROUS POLICY.

How Gen. Dashwood Would Settle the Transvaal Trouble.

Gladstone Did More Harm to His Country Than Any Man of His Generation.

The Boers from a British Soldier's Stand point-A Canting Psalm-Singing Crew-The Affair Will This Time be Short, Sharp and Decisive.

(Montreal Witness.)

As a soldier, Major-General Dashwood has a fine contempt for politics and politicians. Ask him his opinion of the Transvaal question in the acute stage which it seems to have reached at present, and he will reply: "Let us have peace, if we can have peace with justice to our people, and credit to our honor; if not, I say-'Smash

"That is the only thing to do-smasl em. We have inherited all the evil effects of the Gladstone policy." "But, of course, Gladstone meant i

for the best." "Did he, indeed? That is always the way. When a man from whom you expect nothing makes a mistake or sanctions an injurious policy, you say that nothing better could have been expected from him. When your good character is responsible for evil, you say that he meant to do right. I tell you that Gladstone did more harm to the country than any other public man of his generation.'

Major-General Dashwood sat in the Windsor hotel, smoking that precious pipe of his, which is his constant companion on his great hunting exeditions—a pipe of which the sten has been fashioned by his own hands.
"They have refused the commission of enquiry which the government suggested. Then, I say, smash 'em. A pious lot of hypocrites! A slimy lot of ruffians. A canting, psalm-sin crew, who, for all their piety, are halfsavages, who have mercilessly treated the blacks, and who are now, according to the testimony of Sir Alfred

ing British subjects in a state of helot-The major-general thinks that the affair this time will be short, sharp

Milner (a most impartial man), keep

and decisive. land, and I know that the people are a unit that the state of things which now exists must come to an end. The convention has been broken both in the spirit and in the letter; our people are denied all civil rights, notwithstarding the expressed agreen which I will quote you from the government blue book; they are taxed outrageously, both directly and indirectly; and there is a manifest attempt, though this purpose has been secret, of ousting the British from South Africa. Well, we will not be ousted. We will remain there and be the paramount power. It is very strange that the Boers are the only people who are unwilling to live under the British flag. In all other posses sions of the empire what are called foreign elements are willing to come under the British flag. The French-Canadians are loyal to British institutions, the Germans deliberately eschew their own colonies and com to live in ours. Now, the reason, the chief reason, why the Boers do not like us is simply this-we put down slavery and did not give them all they wanted by way of compensation. W treat the blacks like human beings and they treat them like dogs. They flog them at will; they flog the wome produced a state of things, as far as the Uitlanders are concerned, which must be ended. The Boers are said to be good shots. Well, the game is d'sappearing in the Transvaal, and the shooting will not be so good in the future. We were beaten at Majuba Hill owing to stapid blunders. But that was not a battle ror a war; it was a series of skirmishes. The Roes fights well behind a stone wall; with his pony a few hundred yards behind him; put him in the open and let our cavalry at him, and he is done for He is a funker where cavalry are concerned. And if we are to come to for the sake of permanent peace.

must take the country, and give it a local autonomy, the same as Cape Col-ory—England remaining the para-"Let me show you what the blue book says," continued the major gen-

convention in 1881. "The Transvaal was restored to the Boers intact, and the burghers were given complete self-government, sub-ject to the suzerainty of her majesty. The British commissioners were Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Henry De Villiers. Here is how the discu

how the discussion is given: Sir Hercules Robinson—"Before an-nexation had British subjects complete Transvaal; were they on the same footing as citizens of the Transvaal?"

Mr. Kruger-"They were on the same footing as the burghers; there was not the slightest difference in accordance with the Sand River convention." Sir Hercules Robinson-"I presum you will not object to that continu-

Mr. Kruger-"No: there will be equal protection for everybody."
Sir Evelyn Wood—"And equal privi-

Mr. Kruger—"We make no difference so far as burgher rights are con-cerned. There may, perhaps, be some slight difference in the case of a young person who has just come into the "After that," said the major general,

that it is not the convention which is the issue? The terms and spirit of the convention are manifestly broken.
"Listen to what Sir Alfred Milner

says:
"The spectacle of thousands of Brit ish subjects kept permanently in the position of helots, constantly chafing under undoubted grievances, and calling vainly to her majesty's govern ment for redress, does steadily under-mine the influence and reputation of Great Britain, and the respect for the British government within the Queen's dominions. I can see nothing which will remedy the situation but some striking proof of the intention of her majesty's government not to be ousted from its position in South Africa." 'Now," said the major general, "Mr.

Meiring talks of the Transvaal being

given to the Boers by God. Well, there is too much of the parson in that phrase for me; but England never wanted to take the Transvaal from wanted to take the Transvaal from the Boers. What she has wanted is that the Boers should live up to their agreement. They have not done so. They have made helots of our English people. Let me show you what a canting lot they are. The Boers were frightened to death of the Zulus, and they asked us to help them. They had not sixpence in their treasury. We fought and defeated the Zulus and then, when they no longer feared them, the Boers showed the cloven foot. They turned against us. It is no use in going back to ancient history, as Mr. Meiring does. We have to face the facts as they are today. The Uitlanders are taxed outrageously, not directly, as Mr. Meiring was crafty enough to point out; but indirectly, ipon all they eat and drink and wear; taxed in their mineral products, taxed in the dynamite monopoly, taxed in everything, and yet they are denied the right of the vote. The Uitlanders never wanted to swamp the Boers They wanted a fair representation The Boers said they would increase the representatives of the Raad to the Volksraad, but what was to hinder them from gerrymandering the coning—that is to say, they have a habit of giving a man a vote for the place in which he happens to be on voting day; they have also a habit of carrying constituencies by bringing a regi-ment of soldiers to the district. The British government asks for an enand the Boers refuse. Well, then, as the condition is intolerable, let there be war and let it be prosecuted with

"Mr. Meiring himself admitted that the Boers were an ignorant, stagnant people, who did not want to advance He did not add, what is perfectly true, that they are the greatest liars on earth; that they are horribly cruel to

the blacks."

"Oh, here is a recent incident which read in the Times. A Boer parson, pefore going to church to preach, gave his Kaffir servant a flogging and then strung him up. The good man wended way, preached his sermon, and upon his return gave the Kaffir another thrashing-all to prove his plety, I suppose. Let us have done with this cant and hypocrisy," said the major general vigorously.
"Lock at the shooting of Edgar, the

police, the intolerable taxation. The situation could not continue," Major-General Dashwood denied that the blacks were on the side of the Boers. "Some may be, because we have played such a low game that

they may think the Boers are the strongest power; in reality, the blacks friends, because we have treated them like human beings." Allusion was made to the fact that Mr. Meiring had said he would go back and fight for the Boers in case

war should be declared.
"Ah, then," said Captain Gardner (an English officer who was present during the conversation), "then I shall have a chance to take a shot at him." There was some allusion to the attitude of General Butler, whose recall has been noted. Major-General Dashwood would not say anything against him, but it is the opinion of not a few British officers that he was disloyal to the empire, particularly in his attitude during the absence of Sir Alfred Milner. It seems that in con-versation British officers tell how His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge once said that Butler was "D-d Fenian, who was worth watching." It would appear that this officer was brought up under the influence of

FINNS AND NEWFOUNDLAND. Major-General Dashwood in the ourse of the talk, referring to Newfoundland, which he has known for the last thirty years, expressed his pleasure that the attempt to settle Finlanders on the island had failed. "Such an attempt was not only fool ich, it was criminal. Why, they would have starved to death. The idea of it, having regard to the splendid field there is for them in Canada, was absurd in the extreme."

The major-general is still bitterly opposed to the cod traps, which have ruined the salmon industry; has a fling at the game laws, which, though scmewhat improved, are absurd; and doubts whether Mr. Reid will realize anything on his contract.

"They have been searching for min-erals on the island for the last thirty ars. There is certainly timber suit able for pulp, but it was not nec to build a railway five hundred miles in length in order to build a pulp mill. The fisheries are decaying, the people are leaving, and I do not see that Mr. Reid can change the aspect of things in an island which can never be suitable for settlement from the agricul-

tural point of view." Major-General Dashwood delivered a lecture on The French in Newfound-land before the Royal United Service Institution in England, in which, with the aid of much official data, to which he had access, he defended the rights of the islanders as against the exorbitant claims of the French, who had

been coddled too long.

"Our people always seemed to take
the side of the French in the past,
and the British admiral in charge has been peremptory in his dealings with the Newfoundlanders; but I think the tide has turned and affairs are the other way. The report of the com-mission has not been made public, but enough is known to make it certain what is the use of Mr. Meiring (whose that the British government is alive interview I have read, and whom I to the necessity of settling the ques-met on board ship coming out) arguing tion once and for all."

STOOD BY BIBLE.

Yankee Rector Called Down by ex Mayor of Montreal.

Sensational Scene in the Anglican Church of Ste. Agathe on Sunday.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28 .- The Anglican church at Ste. Agathe, a popular summer resort in the Laurentian mountains, yesterday morning was the scene of an unusual incident. The ser vice was conducted by Rev. Mr. Garth, rector of Narragansett, R. I., who in the course of his sermon denied the maintained by the Church of England. He asserted that the Bible was no more divinely inspired than the writings of Shakespeare, George Elliot, or any other great writer. The story of Adam and Eve he dubbed a legend impossible to believe. The sermon

created a veritable storm. Almost before the preacher conclud ed his sermon, R. Wilson Smith, fermer mayor of Montreal and chief contributor to the fund for the con-struction of this summer resort struction of this summer resort church, rose to his feet and protested long and loud against any such doctrine being accepted in any church to which he belonged. He believed the Bible from cover to cover, and did not consider any man who believed other wise should say he belonged to the

The incident caused a tremendous sensation, and the majority of the congregation left the sacred edifice in disgust, threatening never to return.

OFF TO MANILA M. J. McGourty, Formerly of the City

Cornet Band, Now En Route.

M. Higgins, the Union street tailor, has received a letter, dated Aug. 17th, from M. J. McGoutry, an old member of the City Cornet band, and a native of St. John, who is now en route to Manila. Mr. McGourty has been soldiering for Uncle Sam for more than a year. He says in his letter: "I was in Cuba all last summer and winter, until last May. I was a member of the regimental band in the 5th Immunes. We were mustered in at Columbus, Miss., and we spent seven p coths in Santiago and three in Guantaramo. We were mustered out at Camp Meade, Penn., on May 31st. I enlisted in the 2nd Batt. U. S. Marine Corps. in Harrisburg, Pa., in June. We were sent to Philadelphia and from there to Washington, D. C., and thence to Brooklyn Navy Yard. We took the train last week for 'Frisco where we arrived after riding six days on the train. We had a pleasant trip out here. We were furnished with Pullman sleepers and dined at first class restaurants. We take a transport tomorrow, I believe, for Cavite, near Manila. I think we are going up

against it this time." Mr. McGourty says he was a chronic malaria victim in Cuba, being in hospital eight times in as many m for a week or two each time. He adds that they lost many fine fellows from fever in Cuba.

GREAT PRIORY

(Toronto Freemason for August.) The Sovereign Great Priory of Canada holds its annual asser Windsor, Ont., on the 19th and 20th prox. This promises to be one of the most important gatherings of Knights Templars ever held in Canada, as matters of vital interest will be considered, discussed and acted upon. The attendance is expected to be a record breaker. During his two years in office Grand Master Macwatt has visited cfficially nearly every section of his extensive jurisdiction; unity, peace and concord prevailed during his administration of the affairs of the order which has also increased numerically It is expected that his successor, R. Sir Kt. John V. F'lis. M. P., of St John, N. B., will be unanimously se lected. He is eminent and distinguish ed in other branches of Masonry, and his election as Grand Master of the Templars of Canada will be a deserved compliment to our fraters "down by

REMARKABLE SIGHT OF ANIMALS. Nature has enabled some animals to see objects behind them, as well as in front, without turning around. The horse has this power in a marked degree. It is only necessary to watch a horse driven invariably without blinders to notice this. Take, for instance, those on street cars. Let 'the driver even attempt to take the whip in hand, and if the horse is used to the work he will at once increase his pace. The giraffe, which is a timid animal, is approached with the utmost difficulty on account of its eyes being so placed that it can see as well behind as in front. When approached this same faculty enables it to direct with great precision the rapid storm of kicks with which it defends itself. The hare furnishes still another instance. Its eyes are large, prominent and placed laterally. Its power of seeing things in the rear is noticeable in greyhound coursing, for though this dole. greyhound coursing, for though this do is mute while running, the hare is able to judge to a nicety the exact amount at which it will be best for it to double.

HOW FRANCE MIGHT SWEEP THE

A feature of Cowes water just now is the strength with which France is represented, in a yachting sense. Englishmen have some fine yachts, but our French neighbors are more ambitious and lavish. A wonderful craft is the full-rigged ship Valhalla, belonging to Comte Boni deCastellane, and almost equally engaging is the barque-rigged palace of the Duc de Decates. We can show nothing like these, and if challenge cups were issued to competitors who go affoat in such vessels the French would surely sweep the seas.—Western Daily Press.

WOULDN'T TELL THAT MAN.

How the Scotch Woman Got Even With

(Youth's Companion.)

A story illustrating the reticence of the Scotch regarding private affairs was told by Ian Maclaren when in Boston.

A train was at a railroad station, when a porter put his head into a car and called out:
"Any one in this car for Doun?" Change for Doun! Any one for Doun?"

No one moved, and in a few minutes the traini was peeding along, not to stop again for nearly an hour. Then an old Scotchwoman turned to a lady sitting near her, and said: "I'm for Doun, but I'd not tell that man

CERTAIN METHOD for curing cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery is by using Pain-Killer. This medicine has sustained the highest reputation for over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

a pure hard soap. A purity that makes a hardness. A hardness that wears well.

5 cents a cake.

HER NEW BROTHER Yes, I've got a little brother;
Never asked for him from mother;
But he's here:
But I a'pose they went and bought him;
For last week the doctor brought him;
Ain't it queer?

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

When I heard the news from Molly, Why, I thought at first 'twas jolly; 'Cause you see.' I just 'magined I could get him, And our dear mamus would let him Play with me.

But when once I had looked at him I cried out: "Oh, dear, is that him? Just that mite?"

They said: "Yes, and you may kiss him," Well, I'm sure I'd never miss him, He's a fright.

He's so small, it's just amazin And you'd think that he was He's so red; And his nose is like a berry, And he's bald as Uncle Jerry On his head.

He's no kind of good whatever,
And he cries as if he'd never
Never stop;
Won't sit up-you can't arrange him,
Ch, why don't father change him
At the shop?

Now we've got to dress and feed him,
And we really didn't need him,
Little frog!
And I cannot think why father
Should have bought him when I'd rather
Have a dog!
—London Daily Mail,

ITS CANADIANISM. The Feature of Mr. Jarvis's Paper that Captivated a Toronto Man.

(Canadian Grocer.) The address of Mr. Jarvis, president of the Maritime Board of Trade. should be read and digested by every Canadian. In point of ability, in extent of information, it is exceptionally

rich. But its Canadianism is one of its most striking features. The Maritime Board of Trade, as its ame implies, is a sectional organization; that is, the object of its being is to promote the commercial interests of the three provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Had, therefore, the address dealt with nothing but that

which appertained to these three probeen expected. \* But, while the maritime provinces received a large share of attention, an ubted national spirit was abroad in the address. Even in the references to some of the matters appertaining to the maritime provinces one could read between the lines much that was

gratifying to national bride. When confederation was mated there was very little in the immediate prospect that was encouraging to the people of the maritime provinces; and this is implied in Mr. Jarvis's address. From the rest of the dominion the maritime provinces were as isolated as they well could be. But the confederationists were walkirg by faith, not by sight. And the references in Mr. Jarvis's address to the development of the maritime pro-vinces prove that they had reason for In the western part of Canada there is a feeling, which is happily growing less and less every year, that the people of the maritime provinces are

have little or nothing in common nationally. If those who are that way of thinking had been present at the convention of the Maritime Board, and listered to Mr. Jarvis's patriotic words and the enthusiasm with which they were greeted by the business men representing the three provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, they would have learned how unjust they were in their

not in sympathy with them, that they

The people of the maritime provinces are as much concerned in the development of the dominion as the people of any other part of the domin-And if more people from western Canada would hie themselves to the summer resorts of the maritime pro-vinces, instead of to summer resorts of foreign countries, they would have as of appreciating the beauty and the majesty of the scenery in that part of the dominion.

TO GO TO CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS.

for Montreal en route to England, sailing in the Parisian, which leaves Montreal on Thursday. Miss May Harrison accompanies her mother, and will go to Soleure, in Switzerland, and be a pupil of Miss Heutschy at Tau-neg. This school is most highly rec-ommended, and several lower province girls go there this year. Mis Haley, Blair, Parkin and others are booked. Five young ladies cross in the Parisian with Mrs. Harrison.

TORONTO, Aug. 28.-A special cable m London says: The Scotland Yard tties have been instructed to ar rest Herbert, the absconding teller of Ville Marie bank. WINNIPEG, Aug. 29. - During



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and Mrs McFarla Frederic visit Mo The B Canadian "Canada fax awa latest rement of report sinclusive in fishin catch in was \$22, in the r
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