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ttes, 5c. ton,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. a yard. ey Blankets, \$1.00, \$1.75.

# PARTMENT STORE

A AND JAPAN.

Chang's Wound is Not Dangerous.

Government Refuses to a Loan From Japan.

on, March 25.—The infor-ing to the Chinese legation ect that Li Hung Chang's not dangerous, except as s may develop. It is in art of the face, but forpart of the skull has been any vital organ reached. advanced age and several al disorders, which make rate an otherwise harmless his arrival at Shimonoseki ck to leave the ship which m. He had to be carried being a necessity in his as an honor due rank of the Japanese legation fender probably will be ith treason as the insult against the person of Li ng, but against the Japanent. It is probable that ill be by court martial. If law existing at Hiroshima extended to Shimonesiki. by court martial would the offender would be shot. ing would be the penalty if nunishment having been for decapitation in Japan. ection Japanese officials ord High Executioner of

March 26 .- A despatch to from Shanghai states that government refuses to acfrom Japan with the conhed to it that it be repaid

ne never had an existence

farch 25.—The Times has tch from Kobe, which will hed tomorrow: Li Hung making good progress tovery from the effects of the nd in the face inflicted yes-Koyama Rokuos. The aseported to be a lunatic. He minal record and served a

Kong despatch to the Times precautions against a Japck have been taken at Foo ov and Swatow. The harnoy has been planted with and it is thought probable apture that place.

inese steamers are unable he harbor of Tamsui, in ormosa, owing to the torted there.

es employed on the wharves long have gone on a strike. of soldiers and convicts are in discharging and loading

in, March 25 .- The authoriave officially notified the their intention to block the iver on the appearance of warships.

### HN L. SULLIVAN.

nampion Will be Able to be ound in a Few Days.

March 25 .- John L. Sullivan and chipper tonight and ole to be about in a day or said to a caller this afterre got to brace up and go ining again when I get out My few days' confinement ight me much needed rest, gin to feel the old spirit of gain. I can't say what my aining will be, but I think I ut to my farm for physical Keeley cure, did you say?

nat's a good thing." way said tonight that Sullifully recovered from his attack of pneumonia, and tchful for a few days he entirely well. Sullivan today bout' 270 pounds. He has his mustache, but he shows ace dark hair now being an

# GREENWAY TALKS

And Then Adjourns the Manitoba Legislature to May 9th

The Grand Lodge of Orangemen Discuss the Question.

Strong Resolutions Passed Against Interference bý ne ominion.

a comment of the state of the

Winnipeg, Man., March 27.-The Tribune, which is the organ of the Greenway government, contains this editorial tonight. It is regarded as official and may be taken as Greenway's reply to the remedial order. It is headed "Manitoba's Answer" and clear three weeks of session before the

The remedial order has been read in the legislature. We are asked to ter before hearing from Manitoba?" restore the sechool system that was "None whatever," said the premie in operation previous to 1890. Let Que-bec and Ottawa rest assured that the restoration will never be made. Manitoba has too keen a sense of justice, too much regard for truth and equity, to recognize as a religious aristocracy an element of its popularity by no means the most worthy. As a civilized people attempting to realize in a measure the ideals of the nineteenth century Manitobans will not silently submit to the preposterous demand that they should turn back the wheels of progress three hundred years; they will stubbornly refuse to supplant modern civilization by mediaevalism. This whole question is not a quarrel between Manitoba and the dominion; it is not even a quarrel between races tions submitted and creeds—it is a struggle as to was odopted: whether the ideals of the nineteenth century or the ideals of the dark ages

"The act of 1890 was designed to give. to every child in the land the benefit Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince of a common school education. It recognized neither class nor creed, but placed all on the same level of coming in this noble land a unity of sen-timent, a strong reeling of protnerhood, and it sought to sink all prejudices and class distinctions through making all equal in the sight of the

"Could anything be more wise, could anything be more just, yet what was the attitude of the Roman Catholic church, standing aside wrapped up in its black mantle of arrogance; it de-manded that it should be considered a religious aristocracy. It refused to have the children of its members re-ceive instruction side by side with the children of those who were their superiors in intelligence and wisdom, and on what grounds? It is said Cath-olics were promised dimercial deatwhen shown that even if this were true, which it is not, no just citizen would claim a fulfilment of the promise since it would violate one of the foundation principles of state organi-

reason, that the public schools are toba legislature; and, whereas, the Protestant. If the refusal of a Roman Catholic to act as a member of the archbishop to act as a member of the archbishop to act as a member of the advisory board could make the schools Protestant, then they are so: schools Protestant, then they are so; the responsibility of true citizenship, otherwise not a shadow of proof has educating a certain class in a manbeen advanced in support of this ner which tends to a positive hatred been advanced in support of this claim. Why does not the Roman Cachurch out with the truth at accord with the spirit of the age; it modern thought. In place of the act tually support each other in wrongdoing; to make the state the teacher of religious truth. For, when Romanists and non-Romanists combine their rights should not be interfered with, wealth and then draw from the joint fund, it is clear as day that each is a council in 1893 the province of Manipartner in the work of the other. How can any Romanists, believing that Protestant schools are teaching error, conscientiously support them, and how can any Protestants, believ- lodge of the province of Manitoba ing that the religious teaching of the Romish church is false, agree that a sent state of affairs which exists beportion of his taxes should be devoted owards the support of such teaching. ments, and we desire to express our No, any one who has the least sense of justice; any one who is patriotic even in the slightest degree; any one who believes that all citizens are equal in the sight of the law, and that what is good enough for one is good enough for all, must stand by the act all Orangemen and Protestants to supof 1890. And this is our answer to Quebec. We shall not allow the state to support religion, which shall not allow the church to control the state. himself to determinedly oppose any We shall not return to the civilization of the dark ages; we shall not recognize Rome as better or in any the imposing upon us and our childway different from others. We shall hold to the principles of equal rights and sectarian schools. for all, and that principle shall be dearer to us than confederation itself.

Winnipeg, Man., March 28.—The Nor'wester, organ of the local opposition, says tonight: The present attitude of the government on the school question is quite a contrast to the defiant tone in the speech from the throne and subsequent declaration of the attorney general and even of the and having naught to bind us to either Tuesday. This sudden change of front was earnestly discussed in the corridors this morning. The Catholic members and their friends in the house are not at all must be apparent to any statesma pleased, and say that the government is endeavoring to shirk the issue. The surprising and sensational feature of the school question difficulty today was the announcement that the government had decided to adjourn the legislature on Friday for the space of six

weeks or until May 9th. This afternoon, in moving the adjournment, Premier Greenway said

### TUPPER'S POSITION.

has seen no reason to change its vol icy in respect to the schools in this province, but the matter is of the gravest importance not only to Maritoba but to every province in the con federation, and we therefore desire time to thoroughly consider what ac tion is best. When the house reassembles in May, we shall be able to

this in effect: "The government as yet

definitely declare our intentions." The premier was asked today whe ther the dominion government would be likely to take this proposed adfournment of the local house as a refusal on the part of the province to act in the matter of the order. He replied that no such construction could be put upon the adjournment, inasmuch as the provincial government was taking the order into considera-

The correspondent asked this ques tion: "There is no likelihood then that the dominion government, having a provincial house meets again and sends its answer, will act in the mat-

"None whatever," said the premier "You can depend upon it," said Hon. Mr. Watson, "that the dominion government is not going to touch this thing any sooner than they have to."

A. F. Martin, a prominent member of the opposition, was asked how he thought the dominion government would construe the adjournment, and he replied: "As a refusal to act, of course. The dominion government will proceed at once to legislate, there The dominion government fore they will not wait to hear from Manitoba when the session at Ottawa would be half completed."

The Grand Lodge of Orangemen met here this morning, and lost no time in taking up the all-absorbing school questions. The committee on resolutions submitted the following, which

For the noble response given to the circular of our grand lodge we believe cur hearty and sincere thanks should be tendered to the Grand Lodges of Edward Island, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories and nearly every county and district lodge in Ontorio, all of which have enthusiastically promised us the na-tional aid and undivided support in maintaining our public school system against the encroachment of the Roman hierarchy and the people of Quebec; and we assure our brethren elsewhere that the Orangemen of Manitoba will do their duty to the utmost of their power. From all the correspondence submitted to us we learn that persistent and determined efforts are put forth by the Roman hierarchy toward getting control of our school system; and whereas, pressure is at the present time being brought to bear upon the centrol government to grant remedial legislation to the Ro-man Catholics of this province; and whereas, the Ottawa government has apparently yielded to such ecclesias-

tical pressure; and Whereas, the legislature of the province of Manitoba has in no uncertain manner declared for a public system of national schools, and the privy council of Great Britain has approved of the school act of 1890, and All right to all. It gave a second that it was intra vires of the Mani-

of our national institutions; and Whereas, the Ottawa government in once? Why not advance the real rea- 1889 most emphatically refused to disson for discontent? Rome is not in allow the obnoxious Jesuit Estate act passed by the legislature of Quebe is wedded to a dead past. Mediaeval- by which payment was made for lands confiscated by the British governmen of 1890, what a substitute is offered. said lands were held by a society We are asked to set creed against which had been outlawed and supcreed, and race against race; to break up the unity tht should exist; to actually the should exist the

> Whereas, the Ottawa government took the view that provincial and whereas by a decision of the privy toba is granted full and exclusive control of its educational affairs; Resolvtd, therefore, That we, the of the Provincial Grand view with the greatest alarm the pretween the dominion and local governapproval of the stand taken by our esentatives in the provincial legislature in Manitoba, our rights and privileges in brooking no interference by the central government in our educational affairs. And we call upon port no candidates for the house of commons or the legislature who will not openly and unqualifiedly pledge and all attempts towards the breaking up of our public school system and

Resolved, Further that on account of Manitoba's central location in the chain of provinces which compose the dominion, and separated from the eastern provinces by six hundred miles of rocks and lakes and forming an impassable barrier on its eastern boundary, and cut off from the Pacific provinces by the Rocky mountains save religion and language and that inherent desire to maintain the connection between the colonies of British America and the mother land, it British or Canadian, who endeavors to check Manitoba by illegal interfer ence either in the management of its schools or other internal affairs by breaking the central link of the chain, must naturally divide, if not endanger

ren the accurse system of separate

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

He is Still Minister of Justice and will Likely Remain.

Wanted Dissolution But the Cabinet Outvoted Him.

Dr. Bourinct Discusses the Constitutional Aspect of the Situation.

Ottawa, March 26.-The cabinet reorganization which I announced last veek took place today, but it is comment that Sir Charles Tupper he had tendered his resignation. Your correspondent set to work to verify the current rumors, and there seems ence to the subsequent action. A gentleman said to be well posted in polground that the course the government should have adopted was to imother hand, it is urged that one of the as it now stands." prerogatives of the premier is that he take place. In political circles the hope is expressed that Sir Charles may

tion, as he is admittedly one of the strongest men in the ministry. Ottawa, March 28.—The political atmosphere has been heavily charged all day, but there are indications tonight of its being relieved shortly. All sorts of rumors were in circula tion, but there is not much difficulty in sifting truth from falsehood. One report had it that after all parliament was to be dissolved, but there came programme at the coming session a quick refutation in the official announcement that writs for the byeelections in four vacant constituencies had actually been issued. Then there was a revival of yesterday's rumor that Hon. Mr. Foster had resigned. I saw the premier during the afternoon and he flatly denied the state- cial committee of the privy council. ment. Hon. Mr. Foster, he said, was

be induced to withdraw his resigna-

effectually disposed of.
Your correspondent has good reason will retain his portfolio as minister of justice. Tomorrow will see the matter definitely settled. I had a long chat with him tonight, but he would ultaneously. Nominations are fixed for remarked to your correspondent that he was still minister of justice, and that until he was not a member of the government he would decline to discuss his intentions or any subject which might now be under the consideration of the government. Sir Charles was at his office for two hours this afternoon. During the day Donald Smith called upon him, and the two gentlemen were in consultation for a long time. Rumor has it that Sir Donald has offered his services towards securing a compromise on the situation, There appears to be no question now that the reason asigned by your correspondent for Sir Charles tendering his resignation, viz., that parliament should have been dissolved immediately after the re-

medial order was passed, is the cor rect one. I met Dr. Bourinot today and pu a few questions to him on the constitutional aspect of the situation, and his answers are interesting reading

at this juncture: "Does the recent decision of the government on the Manitoba school case involve the necessity of a prompt appeal to the country," your corres-

"Decidedly no; because this is only the initial stage of the matter. Only in case parliament refuses to pass remedial legislation, following a determination on the part of Manitoba to do nothing, might the ministry think it proper to ask for a dissolution. The government, of course, must await the decision of the Manitoba legislature before coming to parliament which is the court of last resort in this matter. In case parliament re-fuses to pass the remedial legislation to which the government is now pledged by their action of last week, then they might think it proper appeal to the country."

"From your constitutional studies, when would you think an appeal to the country imperative?" I asked. "When boundaries of the electora constituencies are so changed or the franchise is so extended that it be comes necessary to get a verdict from a new or enlarged contituency."

"But what about the representation act of 1891? No appeal to the country followed the passage of that measure."

come under the wide extension of the franchise or representation to which I have referred. The changes made then were comparatively so few that parliament could well run its course. refer to a very general change in the suffrage or of boundaries of con-

### stituencies, as necessitating a prompt

"Is it a prerogative of the prime minister to say when parliament should be dissolved?" Dr. Bourinot

"It is his prerogative as first minister to advise his excellency, but I should say it ought first to be a matter of consultation in the cabinet. In making these observations. I am speaking simply from a general standpoint and without any reference to existing conditions, of which I am entirely ignorant."

Point is given to Dr. Bourinot's opinion by the following, which appears in tonight's Journal: "The question of a dissolution or a session was one which Sir Mackenzie Bowell, as premier, should have settled without direct reference to his colleagues. pletely overshadowed by the an- Having, however, referred the matter to the cabinet, the view of the majorhas resigned his portfolio of minister ity prevailed, and although the work of justice. He has not attended the of the campaign was well under way meetings of the cabinet for the last the French-Canadian ministers forced two or three days. Yesterday this a session, so as to be able to fact began to be commented upon and deal with the remedial order against today culminated in the report that Manitoba. When Sir Charles Tupper prepared his report on the school question it is said that he did so on the distinct understanding that the matto be good grounds for them, ter would be submitted to the people very different way from what he intended. It is even said that from the slon, he lacked the strength of his aditical affairs told me tonight that he strong views which the minister of versary in the closing rounds. Con-understood Sir Charles takes the justice holds on this question, and the justice holds on this question, and the manner in which it ought to be dealt ment to put out an ordinary man, but fenton took it cheerfully and steadwith, he would have to oppose parmediately appeal to the country. On the liament dealing with his own report ily gained in strength. Until the

Evidently the writer of the foregoshall decide when dissolution shall ing does not grasp the situation thoroughly. He presupposes that parliament at its next session will be called upon to pass remedial legislation if Manitoba refuses to obey last week's order. Mr. Greenway is evidently playing a waiting game, but the re-medial legislation would hardly be asked from a moribund parliament. The indications are that Mr. Greenway may effect a com-promise on the school issue, but if l.e does not, then the question will one of the issues. The may be somewhat as follows: 'The speech from the throne will contain a reference to the issue of the reme-

dial order, with the expression of the hope that the Manitoba legislature will follow the constitutional course and carry out the finding of the judi-Joe Martin or some other firebrand when the first of the said, was something of the said finance at his home. He confirmed division the government will probably the premier's statement, intimating have a majority of eighty or ninety, that his illness had been brought on as it is impossible to conceive how all by a cold caught at the university the Quebec members can avoid sup-dinner. Thus was rumor number two porting the minsterial position.

At a meeting of the cabinet held this Your correspondent has good reason morning an order-in-council was for believing that Sir Charles Tupper passed authorizing the issue of writs not say anything for publication. He April 10th and polling April 17th, the day preceding the opening of the

### THE TRANSFER ADOPTED.

The shareholders of the St. John Gas Co. met Thursday afternoon and decided by a very large majority to amalgamate with the Street Railway company.

2.30 p. m., and the matter was threshed out till 7 p. m., when the vote was taken. Of a total of 2,680 votes, no less than 2,600 were represented. The vote stood 1,930 for and 530 against, with the balance unrepre-

sented. The opposition was confined

to a few shareholders. The basis of amalgamation as to capital stock stands: Street Railway Co., \$600,000; Gas Co., \$400,000. Each company keeps its own book debts and is paid for its supplies by the new company; which in the case of the Gas Co. equals \$33,000 in addition to the \$400,000. A proviso was adopted, however, to the effect that of the nine directors of the new company four shall be shareholders of the

### EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL.

present gas company. The new order

The Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. Members Will Remove Their Hats.

Kansas City, Mo., March 28.—The non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union has made a decided stand on the "hat removal proposition." The organization declares against woman's headgear in churches and all in-door meetings. Here are the resolutions adopted at the regular meeting today:

Whereas, We the members of the Kansas City union of the non-partisan W. C. T. U. believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none; Resolved, That we will hereafter relove our hats at divine worship and

"I ask for bread," exclaimed the nendicant bitterly, "and you give me stone," The man glanced apprehenively in the direction of his young bride, who was bending eagerly over the cook stove. "Hush," he whisper-

all in-door meetings.

have got if you had asked for custard

ed, "that isn't a marker to what you'd

### CONNOLLY LOSES,

Through Two Foul Blows.

Fifteen Wicked Rounds Fought Before the Suffolk Club of Roston.

One Thousand Persons View the Fight-Connolly Does Some Rapid Work.

THE RING.

Boston, March 28.—In the presence of one thousand persons at the Suffolk Athletic club exhibition held tonight, Paddy Fenton of East Boston was given a decision over Eddie Connolly, the St. John wonder, in the last round of a fifteen round contest.

Two minutes and thirty seconds had elapsed in the fifteenth round, when Connolly punished Fenton in the groin. Fenton staggered and let drop his arms and amidst cries of foul and excitement among the seconds, the geng clanged and Referee Spencer Williams announced that he had warded the contest to Fenton. There were hisses and applause, and Fenton is chair groaning with pain.

While Connolly was the favorite for alf a dozen rounds and in the third led such rapid work that he agency. The Connolly-Fenton Fight. Charles, it appears, has no and not to parliament. Some say that gong clanged and Referee Spencer difference of opinion with his col-leagues on the question of policy. He that such was to be the case. So that shaped the decision of the government on the Manitoba school question. It was his report in favor of a remedial not carry out his arrangements in reorder that was adopted by the cabinet. Where the minister of justice differs from his colleagues is with referschools is going to be dealt with in a

While Connolly was the favorite for
half a dozen rounds and in the third
did such rapid work that he floored

twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth rounds he did most of the leading and rushing, and at one time pushed the St. John boy so hard that it was almost over with the latter. Connolly was the cleverer and Fenton the stronger. So rapid did Connolly work in the first rounds that he was regarded as an easy winner, but the gameness of Fenton, together with his acceptance of punishment without apparent effect and his strong rushes weakened Connolly, but Connolly would doubtless have been awarded the fight had not he struck two foul blows. With Connolly were Dick O'Brien, Jimmy Kelly and Ed. Sears,

Before the fight there were two ex- bring the erring ones in to the fold ellent bouts between Muldoon's and make them true children of their Pickaninny and Andy Watson of Philadelphia; Sun Ashe of Boston and the Jim Baker of Providence. The If a nation, then, surely it would exformer was declared a draw, and in alt a city, a town, and men and wo

is as follows:

First round—Connolly led with his left and missed. Both clinched and Connolly got in his right on Fenton's neck. Both swung right and left, and in close infighting Connolly did effective work with short punches.

Second round—Both rushed and clinched, and in the break Connolly met Fenton's head with a right hand swing. Fenton put in a stiff right, and in a counter Connolly is nose got the worst of it. Connolly tried a quick upper cut, missed and Fenton jabbed his nose again, bringing the carmine.

Third round—Connolly started in to finish Fenton, and caught him on the chim with a wide swing, flooring his adversary. Fenton took advantage of the time, but on rising was called floating population; the influence of the army was far reaching ence of the army was far reaching. wide swing, flooring his adversary. Ferton took advantage of the time, but on rising was knocked down again. For the third time Connolly swung his left and caught Fenton a staggering blow, and he went down again just as the gong sounded.

Fourth round—Connolly had things his own way for two minutes, landing right and left. Fifth round—Fenton was gaining strength and rushed like a bull at Connolly. Trey clinched and punched with both liands, and Fenton landed a stinging right on Connolly's left eye—Connolly's optic puffed out like a toy baloon and Fenton went to his corner smiling.

smiling:
Sixth round—This round closed with even honors, but with Fenton apparently the stronger. Both did terrific punching and Connolly's eye was closing and the blood gushed from his nose.

Seventh round—Fenton rushed and caught Connolly in the wind. Connolly tried his left, missed; they countered and Connolly shifted and got in on Fenton's ear; tried an uppercut, both clinched and did rapid infighting.

Eighth round—Connolly's left eye was nearly closed and Fenton played upon it for two rough, turkes. Connolly rushes, but Fenton

Eighth round—Connolly's left eye was nearly closed and Fenton played upon it for two rough tuches. Councily rushes, but Fenton dodged cleverly, until stopped by two stout blows on the ear and chin.

Ninth round—Both sparred for an opening and Fenton caught Connolly with his right under the ear and almost knocked him down. Fenton followed up his advantage and with swift punches made Connolly dizzy. Connolly clinched to save himself, but got in a telling left as the bel sounded.

Tenth round—Connolly tried his "hook"

Tenth round—Connolly tried his "hook" thrice and missed, and Fenton planted two bolws on s "eart, Connolly avoided punishment and was weak when he took his

ishment and was weak when he took his corner.

Eleventh round—Fenton showed his superior staying powers, and although Connelly put in his stiffest punches he falled to cause Fenton much anxiety.

Twelfth round—Both men showed great gameness, and Connolly fough with the disadvantage of having but one good eye. Fenton attacked him on the blind side and Connolly struck a blow below the belt, which called forth cries of foul. The round closed with both fighting fercely.

Thirteenth round—Connolly was cautious but got several straight drives from Fenton's right, and on the head from Fenton's right, and on the head from Fenton's left. Connolly got in two right swings, but Fenton took them like a brick wall.

Fourteenth round—Connolly let out suddenly and caught Fenton over the heart with a stiff right hander, but in return got half a dozen punches on the nose and jugular that staggered him. Fenton stepped to his corner sprightly, but Connolly was rather winded.

ed.
Fifteenth and last round was opened by flerce fighting; a breakaway, a rush, clinch, swings for the head by both and the trial of a right upper cut that failed. They clinched and in the mix up Connolly shot out and struck Fenton in the abdomen, Fenton dropped his arms and Connolly staggered away. In the hubbub that followed, the

voice of the referee was heard shouting with the clanging of the gong, that the fight was Fenton's.

BRIGADIER SCOTT WELCOMED. The Head of the Salvation Army in the Maritime Provinces Given a Big Reception.

Brigadier Scott, who was recently tion army in the maritime provinces Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN. come to the city Thursday night. The

reception was held in the Charlotte street barracks, and was largely attended. On the platform were officers and members of the various corps. In His Fight With Paddy Fenton Each was distinguished by the cos tume of its members. Those of No. 1 corps wore white sashes, upon which was printed "Welcome," in large colored letters. The members of No. 2 same word: those of No. 5 wore red sashes. The members of No. 3 corps were attired as Hindoos. The Carleton corps wore green sashes and

> Brigadier and Mrs. Scott, Major and Mrs. Sharpe, Staff Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Joseph and Mrs. Bullock also occupied seats on the platform. The following address was presented to the brigadier on behalf of the

turbans.

and a manly lot of officers and soldiers, who believe in the principles of the army, and love the dear old general, and tonight say God bless you, Brigadier and Mrs. Scott.

We are full of hope for the future. God is with us; He has never lost a battle, and here in this city and distinct the shouts of victory shall be heard over sinners stepping out of darkness into light.

Again we say God bless our leaders. You can depend on us, our prayers, obedience and love; we are one with you to the end.

Signed—Thos. Coombs, ensign; W. R. Carter, captain; W. H. Byers, captain; A. Gamble, captain; Susie Johnston, captain; Francis L. Olarke, captain; A. Rufuse, captain; Olive

ble, captain; Susie Johnston, captain; Francis L. Olarke, captain; A. Rufuse, captain; Olive Clarke, lieut.; Susie C. Gibson, lieut.; Alf. Jennings, captain; Mrs. Jennings, captain; Bossie Campbell, captain; Annie Newell, lieut.; M. E. Stracey, lieut.

Staff Capt. Howell read several letters of welcome from various parts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.

Brigadier Scott, in reply to these kind words, thanked the officers the army in this jurisdiction heartily. He was pleased that God had sent was much work to be done here, and when he looked into their faces he felt that he could depend upon them to assist him in extending God's king-O'Brien, Jimmy Kelly and Ed. Scars, and Jack McGee, Doc O'Connor and to assist him in extending dots. To assist him in extending dots and Jack McGee, Doc O'Connor and dom down by the sea. By the help of Almighty God he would do every-of Almighty God he would do every-of almighty God he would do everything in his power to win souls—to Great Father in heaven. The Bible said righteousness exalteth a nation

men He hoped God would prosper him in his new field of labor. Mrs. Scott spoke briefly, thanking the officers and soldiers for their many

ence of the army was far reaching and could not be measured by the strength of the army itself. Short addresses were made by Major and Mrs. Sharpe, and by Staff Capt. and Mrs Howell.

### JAPANESE WEDDING

Custom obliges every Japanese bride to have as her wedding portion a bu-reau, a writing desk, a workbox, two lacquer trays with dishes and chop sticks, and two sets of bed furnishings. Her trousseau should contain dresses for all seasons and very many handsome silk sashes; for styles never change, except the wife changes from

Japanese to European customs. Weddings are celebrated generally in the evening, often much as with us after the Christian formulas, often by the native ceremonial of holding a two-spouted saki cup to the lips, alernately, of bride and groom.

All Japanese matches are arranged by go-betweens or family friends, af-ter the French fashion, but their arrangements are not carried out unless agreeable to the young folks.

The wedding reception is usually third day after the ceremony, and on this occasion the young couple bring presents from the groom's family to the bride's in return for those sent

on the wedding day.

A Japanese marriage is legalized simply by withdrawing the wife's name from the official register of her family and placing it on that of the husband. Even this formality was not until recently necessary

In 1872, the right of securing a divorce was extended by law to Japanese wives, and thus the sexes were

### THE POSTAL COMPANY.

The Capital Stock to be Increased Five Million Dollars.

New York, March 28 .- The stockholders of the Postal Telegraph Cable company held a meeting at their office, 253 Broadway, yesterday afterncon. Seventy-four thousand four hundred and forty-six shares were repre-sented out of 34,000. It was voted unanimously to increase the capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The received from the sale of additional stock will be used to pay for

Eighteen cars of cattle from Montreal for Halifax, for shipment to England, passed through the city