

out that while the Philips gang had no leases from the government, they had what suited them a great deal better, an exclusive option for leases. That is to say, Mr. Philips and his friends had an undertaking from the department that the areas for which they applied would be held for them for certain periods to take or not to take. This gave all the advantages of the lease without responsibility. When Mr. Sifton thought "crowded down Sir Hibbert's throat" the alleged false charge, he knew that the charge was true and was taking advantage of a technical feature of his own contract. Mr. Riley must also have known it, or if he did not he was badly used by his minister.

It comes to this, that the only defence that Mr. Sifton put in in these two cases was a false defence based on the statements furnished him by his accountant. On these he gained whatever temporary triumph and immunity he received. That is the reason why Sir Charles Hibbert objects to the sudden jump of \$400 in Mr. Riley's salary. It is pointed out that Mr. Sifton used Commissioner Ogilvie to help him out of his scrape, and after declaring that Ogilvie was a thoroughly independent man, raised his salary from \$1,800, allowed him by the late government, to \$5,000 as commissioner, then to \$6,000, then added \$2,000 as living allowance, then \$3,000 as a rent allowance, then \$720 for a housekeeper, so that this independent judge now received \$11,720 a year. Mr. Clement, another official sent in to perform among other duties that of whitewashing the government, has had his remuneration increased from \$2,000 to some three times that amount. Mr. Treadgold has assisted somewhat, and Mr. Sifton bought large quantities of a pamphlet he wrote about the Yukon. Mr. Riley, who in a great emergency put in an incorrect statement where it would do the most good, is allowed an increase of \$400 on an \$1,800 salary. S. D. S.

ACCIDENT ON C. P. R. Train from Edmundston to Aroostook Junction, Crashed Through Grand Falls Bridge.

Hiram I. Smith of This City Probably Fatally Injured, and James McKenna Quite Severely.

CARIBOU, Me., June 21.—The through train on the Canadian Pacific railway from Edmundston to Aroostook Junction, consisting of seven freight cars, two passenger and one baggage car, broke through the Grand Falls bridge over the St. John river this morning, and the entire train went into the river. Conductor Henderson was hurt internally and a commercial traveller named Smith was seriously injured. General Passenger Agent James McKenna had a shoulder broken and was internally injured. J. O'Neill, the engineer of the train, was seriously injured, and a number of passengers were slightly hurt. The train was heavily loaded with passengers from the graduation exercises at Van Buren College. It is believed that Smith will die, and there is little hope that Henderson will recover. It is thought that several others are seriously injured. The bridge is 75 feet above the bed of the river, the bridge being 15 feet deep. The engine and freight cars were piled up in the river, with the passenger coaches standing on end upon the wreck. The engineer and fireman went to the bottom of the river with the engine, but in some way managed to extricate themselves and cling to the wreckage until they were picked up before they were swept into the current of the falls, which are half a mile below the bridge. Wrecking trains have been sent to the scene of the accident. The commercial traveller referred to is Hiram I. Smith of this city, who is in the employ of T. McAvity & Sons (Fredericton), and is a prominent member of the Oddfellows and Independent Order of Foresters. Dr. Smith left for the scene of the accident on yesterday afternoon's train, in company with her brother, George Dunlap. CARIBOU, Me., June 22.—The condition of all those injured in the Grand Falls railway accident Thursday morning, when a Canadian Pacific train broke through the bridge over the St. John river and went into the water, is slightly improved, but it is impossible as yet to tell how serious some of the injuries may prove. A complete list of the injured is as follows: Hiram I. Smith, a commercial traveller of St. John, seriously injured about the head and chest. Conductor Henderson, seriously injured internally. Engineer J. O'Neill, seriously injured about the head. General Ticket Agent McKenna, arm fractured and internal injuries. Dr. Kirkpatrick, Woodstock, N. B., slightly injured about the head. Express Agent H. Henderson, St. John, internal injuries. Fireman McCuskey, leg slightly injured.

U. S. MAKE ANOTHER DEMAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, June 23.—Lloyd C. Griscom, U. S. chargé d'affaires, today presented a fresh note to the Ottoman government, insisting upon an immediate reply to the demand of the United States for a settlement of the indemnity in connection with the losses of Americans at the time of the Armenian massacres. Although vigorously phrased, the note is not an ultimatum. It is said, however, to have been a disagreeable surprise to the porte, testifying, as it does, to the intention of the U. S. government to pursue this matter of indemnity to the end. READY FOR THE SEASON. (New York Tribune.) "Now, my daughter," said the housewife, "you are equipped for the summer. Beware of the young men." "Ah, yes," replied the coy young thing, "I'll try to. I suppose it will be my fate to get mashed on some old ball."

PARLIAMENT.

Fielding Expects House to Rise Week After Next.

Charlotte County Granite Industry of no Consequence Whatever in the Government's Eyes.

Death of Col. Trywhitt, M. P. for South Simcoe Regretted by All Commoners—Bernier of St. Hyacinthe Succeeds Joly of Portneuf as Minister of Inland Revenue

OTTAWA, June 21.—Hon. Dr. Borden was the first witness before the emergency fraud committee this morning. In general his testimony was a statement of his own ignorance of all details respecting the contract. He had met Mr. Hatch once or twice before Hatch's food was tested at Kingston, but scarcely knew him in the transactions. Dr. Devlin was the man he knew in the matter. After the successful test at Kingston Dr. Devlin offered to furnish some goods for Africa, and Dr. Borden left Medical Director Nelson to arrange details and see to the tests. Witnesses believed then and still believe that the sample taken by Dr. Devlin on which the contract was made was the same as the food tested in Kingston, and analysis showed that the goods furnished were the same as the sample. Dr. Nelson satisfied him as to the identity of the goods contracted for with those tested at Kingston. When Mr. Hatch wrote to witness warning him that Devlin's food was not the same as his, and not the same as the Kingston goods, and asked him to test by analysis, witness did not show Dr. Nelson the letter or communicate it to anyone. He thought it was simply a complaint by a disappointed contractor, and understood that the department was making all necessary tests. Asked what action he took when the government analysis reported only 16 per cent. protein, he said he bought and did not then paid for, nor about wholly shipped from Halifax. Dr. Borden said he had never seen an analysis, nor had he asked for it. He assumed if there were anything wrong he would have heard of it. He declared that it was not true that he had a long conversation with Mr. Hatch on the train from New York to Montreal. He had seen Mr. Hatch, but he purposely refrained from doing more than simply speak to him. Dr. Borden said he did not give an order for the free entry of the food, and did not know that it came from the United States. He thought Devlin made it himself at his own place in Montreal.

MR. HATCH, who was the next witness, testified as to his experience as a food chemist. He had prepared foods for hospital use, and it was so successful that he brought it to the attention of the department of militia. He met Dr. Borden three times before the test at Kingston, the last time being on a journey from New York to Montreal. On that occasion the minister hailed him at New York, and they went together into a Pullman car. They sat and talked together from nine o'clock in the evening until after midnight. The topic was the proposed food then about to be tested at Kingston. Mr. Hatch went on to describe the food proposed for the Kingston test. He made it in the form of bread, biscuit and powder of different kinds. Sometimes the bread averaged as high as 75 per cent., sometimes in powder as low as 40 per cent. He varied it so as to break the monotony of the food as much as possible, taking care that the average should be each day 60 per cent. He made the food himself at Montreal and sent it fresh daily to Kingston. He paid the cost of the whole experiment, furnishing every day four pounds of food worth \$1.25 per pound, paying also the expenses of Dr. Devlin, who was there as his agent. Mr. Hatch explained that he supplied goods to many doctors and hospitals. If the doctors wanted a small proted strength he furnished it. He did not make low proteins, as low as 16 per cent. He used them sometimes to reduce the strength of his food, but as he could buy these goods from the drugists for 23 to 25 cents he could not afford to make them. About 25 cents per pound would be the regular price for such goods as those furnished to the government.

THIS EVENING Napoleon Martin, landing waiter of Montreal, testified that the goods referred to in the case came to Montreal in Saratoga trunks as baggage. Dr. Devlin had the checks. Devlin stated it was food for the second contingent, and was taken to bring an order from the collector. An order from Collector R. S. White was subsequently produced and the goods delivered. More goods of the same kind in similar trunks arrived later and were obtained by Devlin in the same way.

R. S. WHITE, the next witness, said the goods were not admitted free of duty but were entered on the collector's permit, pending entry for duty. Dr. Devlin told him he had at the depot a quantity of vegetable food ordered by the militia department for use of the contingent, representing that it was important to have speedy delivery, as the goods had to be forwarded to Halifax. The witness said an entry would be required, but if the goods were for the militia they would be entitled to free entry under the certificate of the minister of militia. Mr. Devlin said he would obtain a certificate, and got the order. The same thing happened with the second shipment, but there was a further consignment of 900 pounds which had not yet been delivered and was now in the customs warehouse. The witness said it was his duty to have followed the matter and obtained the minister's certificate, but it had escaped his memory. When the matter came to his attention afterward he found that the certificate had not been produced. He spoke to Devlin, who said he had overlooked the matter and would obtain a certificate at once

from the deputy. None was produced, and a deposit of duty had since been obtained from Mr. Devlin. The amount deposited was \$146, being on the basis of 30 cents per pound value. Mr. White said he had accepted Devlin's assurance that the goods were for the government and Devlin. The deposit was in two checks, one from C. Egan & Son, presumably Devlin's brokers, and the other was handed him by Devlin in this city today. He asked Devlin for this check. Mr. White admitted the admission of the goods was not regular. The valuation of thirty cents per pound was put on the goods by Dr. Devlin himself. As Collector White testified that nine bags of 100 pounds each of the Devlin food remained in warehouse, the committee concluded to capture a bag and bring it here.

MR. BESSERS, who deals in emergency rations, stated that he sold an English ration used in the imperial army and elsewhere. He had furnished quantities to the geologist in England. He had a list in price, the same for all governments. He called it ration cartridges. The prices were \$4.10 per dozen half pound packages, or 60 cents per pound delivered duty paid at Ottawa. The goods were made in England. The department of militia knew about them. Bessers said that his rations are as good as any in the world.

OTTAWA, June 20.—Mr. Morrison, Liberal, of British Columbia, rose to order of the day and asked the minister if he had any reply or proposed to do anything to secure stable government for British Columbia. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had hoped to be able to make a statement in regard to this matter, but would have to wait till tomorrow. The goods were telegraphed to Montreal, and after from a man in Montreal who had been trying to find out what had happened to his son, one of the South Africa contingent, reported to be in hospital. The father had telegraphed to the hospital and got no answer. When he telegraphed to the hospital, who did not reply to one message, and to the second wired in reply that the Montreal man had better wire direct. The Montreal man wrote to Mr. Monk, who brought the case up in the house. Hon. Dr. Borden said he had replied to Montreal as stated, and when further enquiry was made had placed the correspondence in the hands of the department. Clarke Wallace said he had enquiries from two farmers in Ontario whose sons were reported wounded in the militia. He explained that the department of militia had been negligent and careless in regard to these enquiries. Lord Lansdowne had made arrangements that enquiries to Africa about soldiers should go half rate through the militia department. He had not heard filed messages, paying the rate, but though the department kept his money, he did not think they had sent the messages.

Hon. Dr. Borden said the department had done their best in obtaining information. The goods were telegraphed to Montreal as stated. In the course of the debate Dr. Sproule said that parties whose sons were wounded or in ill health would naturally feel greater anxiety than Dr. Borden, whose son was not in danger. He wanted to know what Dr. Sproule meant by his utterly contemptible statement reflecting on a young man and himself. The minister went on to attack Dr. Sproule furiously, when the latter rose and said that he did not propose to be baited in this way. Dr. Borden could not put him down by such misrepresentations, nor yet by graveyard reminiscences. The doctor explained that he only meant to say that Dr. Borden was in a different position from those who knew that their sons were in danger of ill and in immediate danger of death. The subject then dropped.

On motion for supply, Mr. Clancy moved an amendment in favor of a lower excise duty on native tobacco. He stated that the government was baiting in more tax, out of the people than was necessary, and that this was the proper time to reduce for a short period the taxation on the poor man's tobacco and at the same time assist a native industry. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that this change would increase the discrimination against imported tobacco. Native tobacco had already good protection and he saw no reason for interfering with the tariff on this article. The discussion was continued by Mrs. Casey Sproule and others. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if tobacco protection was disturbed in any way, a demand might be created for reducing the duty on foreign goods, thus damaging the native producer, who would do well to hold what he had. Mr. Gillies was in favor of reducing the duty on all kinds of tobacco, and was willing to take the native article if he could not get both. The amendment was lost by a vote of 68 to 38, a party vote, except that Mr. Stubbs of Cardwell, a government supporter, voted with the opposition. The house was in committee of supply all evening and voted nearly all the main estimates for public works, including buildings, harbors and rivers, wharves, etc.

NOTES. Philip Griffin, second son of Martin J. Griffin, parliamentary librarian, died today of typhoid fever, after four weeks' illness. He was 24 years old and was rapidly advancing in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was engaged in the general office of the company, and it was there he fell ill. Great sympathy is felt for the parents, who have lost an affectionate son, and one whose future was full of promise. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has at last taken the plunge. He had asked Lieut. Gov. McInnes of British Columbia to resign his position. It is understood that the governor refused. Today the premier informed Mr. McInnes that he had been dismissed and that Sir Henri Joly had been appointed in his place. It is supposed that the choice of an outsider is made because of the difficulty of finding a local man free from

recent political complications. Besides, the Turle faction here had long been anxious to crowd Sir Hunt out of the cabinet. There is much speculation as to Joly's successor in the government. The principal names mentioned are Carroll, K. K. Houska, deputy speaker Brodeur and Mr. Bernier. Sir Henri Joly took leave of some inland revenue officials this afternoon, for though he is not yet appointed he does not propose to hold his office here after today. Sir F. Gregory, Q. C., is in the city. Dr. Shaughnessy of St. Stephen, who is fresh from honorable graduation at McGill, is paying a short visit to Ottawa. During the evening Sir Charles Hibbert, a distinguished member of the house and government was to succeed Governor McInnes in British Columbia. Sir Wilfrid promised a statement tomorrow.

OTTAWA, June 21.—After routine Sir Charles Blair read a despatch from the Sydney Board of Trade containing a resolution condemning the departure from the printed time table, whereby the trains for Sydney and from Sydney were all taken to North Sydney, causing a delay of half an hour at Sydney and making it impossible to get mails at night. Sir Charles had understood that the time table represented a settlement by compromise. If it could not remain as settled he proposed an equal service to and from both towns, separate trains leaving both places and joining at the Junction. Hon. Mr. Blair said the people had been accustomed to the direct service. The manager of the I. C. R. had reported an arrangement which he thought would suit both places. The minister never had much faith in this project, but gave his officers power to deal with it. The experiment had failed, but the minister hoped it might yet be possible to effect an arrangement which would do justice.

Mr. Gillies said that the town of Sydney had no doubt a just grievance. It was not only in the interest of Sydney, but of the travelling public generally, that this service to Sydney should be improved. At the same time North Sydney should not be neglected. Mr. McLellan of Inverness said that the Board of Trade of Sydney and Mr. Gillies appeared to think that the whole of Cape Breton revolved around Sydney. Since a certain enterprise came to Sydney, the people of that town, who never did anything to bring property to the place, but had remained at a standstill for twenty years, considered themselves of great importance. The government would be giving the greatest satisfaction to the people if they treated the two towns all on the same footing. Hon. Mr. Fielding said the present system was the same as had existed under the late government, and therefore it must have some merit.

Mr. Borden of Halifax deprecated the use of the word "protection" in the name of the Sydney Board of Trade. He assured the house that they were an enterprising and public spirited body of men. Mr. Borden of Halifax called the attention of the postmaster general to the request of the city of Sydney for the exemption of delivery by carriers. He also said that Halifax was insufficiently provided for. Halifax had four less carriers than St. John, and he did not suppose St. John had too many. Mr. Mulock promised consideration. He observed that Post Office Inspector Colter reported that there were more carriers in St. John than were needed. On motion for supply Mr. Richardson, Liberal, of Manitoba, moved an amendment in favor of the C. P. R. lands in the west should be liable for taxation. There is a dispute whether the twenty years' exemption counts from the time the lands were earned or from the time they are selected and patented. Mr. Richardson's amendment is intended to provide that the exemption shall expire next February, which will be twenty years from the time of contract. Mr. Richardson contended that the exemption from taxer of inland revenue. (Loud cheers all round.) On motion for supply Mr. Richardson, Liberal, of Manitoba, moved an amendment in favor of the C. P. R. lands in the west should be liable for taxation. There is a dispute whether the twenty years' exemption counts from the time the lands were earned or from the time they are selected and patented. Mr. Richardson's amendment is intended to provide that the exemption shall expire next February, which will be twenty years from the time of contract. Mr. Richardson contended that the exemption from taxer of inland revenue. (Loud cheers all round.)

Mr. Richardson's amendment is intended to provide that the exemption shall expire next February, which will be twenty years from the time of contract. Mr. Richardson contended that the exemption from taxer of inland revenue. (Loud cheers all round.)

Mr. Richardson contended that the exemption from taxer of inland revenue. (Loud cheers all round.)

Mr. Richardson contended that the exemption from taxer of inland revenue. (Loud cheers all round.)

Mr. Richardson contended that the exemption from taxer of inland revenue. (Loud cheers all round.)

With Years WISDOM.

The graver to that old query, "What's in a name?" was not hard to define in the case of one justly celebrated Family Remedy that had its origin away down in Maine, which proves that with age comes wisdom about

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

An old lady called at a store and asked for a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; the clerk said "they were out, but could supply her with another just as good." The engaging smile that accompanied this information was frozen stiff when she replied: "Young Man, there is only one Liniment, and that is Johnson's."

Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician, Sir John Johnson, M.D., of Boston, Mass. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the human system. It is a true and reliable remedy for all the ailments of the human system. It is a true and reliable remedy for all the ailments of the human system.

of British Columbia, of a cable company and of a general mining association, which together gave him an income of \$4,500 a year, yet after his long and busy life, after the defeat of the government and he became leader of the opposition, he found that the income from his property was insufficient for his maintenance, and he was obliged to accept positions in connection with the management of mining enterprises. Sir Charles said he was not an untrue allegation that he was rich, and humorously observed that it exposed him to calls to which he regretted to say that he was unable to respond.

The debate was continued by western members and the vote was taken at 10.30 when Mr. Richardson's motion was rejected by a vote of 99 to 6. The half dozen were Richardson, Oliver, Puttee, Pettit, Rogers and Graham. In the evening the house was in supply. Speaking of fishery protection, Mr. Wilson of Lennox, Ontario, asked whether the government was going on protecting and propagating fish while the provinces were claiming the fisheries revenue. Sir Louis Davies said that in the maritime provinces there was an agreement that the dominion would administer the service and get the revenue, pending adjudication. Mr. McAllister hoped nothing would happen to interfere with the proper protection of fisheries.

NOTES. Sir Henri Joly did not sit in the house today. He was about the premises receiving congratulations over his gubernatorialship.

OTTAWA, June 22.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier today moved that on Monday next and thereafter morning sessions shall be held. Sir Charles Tupper was pleased to see the government was at last taking steps to bring this protracted session to a close. Even he would like to know the rest of the estimates would come down and when the railway subsidy bill would appear and what other bills might be expected. Hon. Mr. Fielding said he hoped to bring down the supplementary estimates on Monday and other measures during next week. He hoped for the end of the session week after next. The speaker announced that the seat for St. Hyacinthe was vacant through Mr. Bernier's acceptance of office. The writ has been issued for a new election.

The premier then announced that his excellency the governor general, for reasons that would be given in another way, had seen fit to remove Mr. McInnes from the position of lieutenant governor of British Columbia. His excellency had also seen fit to appoint Sir Henri Joly to the position thus vacant. Also, his excellency had called in the dominion cabinet Mr. Bernier, the member for St. Hyacinthe, who had accepted the office of minister of inland revenue. (Loud cheers all round.) Sir Wilfrid Laurier then referred to certain charges against Mr. Sifton which appeared in certain letters and statements by Frank Burnett, setting forth that Mr. Sifton was understood to be connected with certain mining concessions in which Phillip and other friends of the minister were concerned. The premier said that in 1898 a friend of his (understood to be Mr. Richardson, M. P.) had forwarded him the report of an interview prepared for publication. Burnett in his interview made the same charges against Sifton. The premier said he took this interview to Mr. Sifton, who handed him two letters, one from Phillip to Sifton, and the other from Burnett to Sifton, enclosed by the latter. Burnett complained to Phillip that the concessions obtained from the department were of no particular value, as anybody could get them. Mr. Sifton said that he wrote to Phillip that he could give no more concessions to his friends than to other people and that the minister's friendship would be of no use in mining matters. Mr. McNeill suggested to the government that as it had now been shown that the ration sent to Africa was not concentrated food, the minister of militia should cable that fact to Africa, lest the food be used as a concentrated article. Hon. Mr. Fielding then put through a committee a bill to give effect to the 33 1-3 per cent preference amendment of the preference tariff.

Sir Charles Tupper in that connection referred to a matter discussed by Mr. Moore of Stanstead, yesterday. Mr. Moore had pointed out that the duty on granite from Scotland was now only two-thirds what it was three years ago and that was a great blow to the Canadian granite industry. Sir Charles pointed out that when Mr. Fielding brought in his preferential tariff he had secured many a Canadian industry by previously advancing the general tariff on many articles. This protection had not been taken in respect to granite, and Sir Charles suggested that it be taken now. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that he hoped the case was not so bad as represented. It was often found that tariff changes which seemed to be serious did not in the end prove harmful. Mr. Ganong assured Mr. Fielding

that the matter was one of great importance. He described the extent and importance of the granite industry in Charlotte county and elsewhere, pointing out that the scale of wages was higher than in Great Britain, and that high freights and climatic conditions were to be met. The finance minister was embarrassed and the bill passed. Mr. Borden of Halifax brought up the case of the late Major Maxwell of Halifax, who died from injuries received in equitation exercises. Mr. Borden brought the matter up last session and the minister gave him hope that the request would be met. Mr. Logan supported Mr. Borden's request. The minister of militia informed Mr. Borden that he had not lost sight of the matter and hoped to be able to make a statement in a day or two. The house took up the election bill in committee and most of the afternoon was occupied with a long series of amendments proposed by Mr. Martin of Prince Edward Island, and advocated by him and Macdonald of P. E. Island for the purpose of making the act workable in that province. Ninety of these amendments were accepted without modification. At ten o'clock in the evening, after a long discussion of Mr. Martin's amendments, prayer was reported and several clauses were held over.

This afternoon Sir Charles Tupper again brought up the question of trains at Sydney and North Sydney. He referred to representations received from North Sydney, and said he thought it would be possible to do justice to both towns. This evening Mr. Burden of Halifax brought to the attention of Hon. Mr. Blair the statement of the Halifax board of trade that intercolonial freight rates from Halifax to Sydney were higher than from Montreal to Sydney. Mr. Blair said the department was trying to remove the causes of complaint. Most of the items in the supplementary estimates for the current session passed in committee tonight.

DEATH OF COL. TRYWHITT, M. P. OTTAWA, June 22.—The sad news reached here before midnight that Colonel Trywhitt, M. P. for South Simcoe, died tonight at his home in Bradford, Ontario. He has not been well during the whole session, and for some weeks was in hospital. All who have had a seat in any of the last four parliaments, especially on the conservative side, will lament the loss of one of the truest men and most popular representatives who ever sat in the house of commons. (Deceased was a grandson of Richard Trywhitt, Esq., of Newbury Hall, Middle Temple and recorder of Chester, England. He was born in Simcoe, Ont., 23rd Nov., 1834, and was educated by private tutors, and in France. He served as lieutenant in a provisional battalion on the Niagara front in 1864, and the Northwest rebellion campaign of 1865. He commanded the Wimbledon team in 1885. Was first returned to parliament in February, 1882, and was re-elected at the four succeeding general elections. Col. Trywhitt married in 1860 Emma, daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon G. Whittaker, provost of Trinity college, Toronto.)

NOTES. Sir Henri Joly was sworn in today before Judge Taschereau. Mr. Bernier has also been sworn in and entered upon his duties in the inland revenue office today. The new minister is one of the quiet members of the cabinet, opens his mouth in the house, and some comparatively old members of the press gallery do not know him by sight.

ST. MARTINS. The St. Martins mail arrived Thursday night in a very dilapidated condition, having passed through a storm on its way from St. John. While at dinner at the York house, on the Black River road, the alarm of fire was given. The mail driver rushed out to find the barns in flames. With great difficulty he saved his horse, but did not succeed in getting the mail bag until most of its contents were burned. It is supposed somewhere over one hundred letters were burned, beside mail got it in a very scorched condition. Mr. York was a heavy loser, as three barns were burned, containing much that was valuable, including a handsome buggy and sleigh. A fire was burning in the yard, consuming rubbish, and the high wind which arose at noon is supposed to be the cause of the fire. The superior school closed today for the summer vacation. The pupils at the morning session presented the principal with the following address, accompanied by 13 handsomely bound volumes of Ruskin's works: To G. J. Trieman, from his Scholars: Dear Teacher—As the time draws near that takes you from us as our teacher, we the pupils of St. Martins superior school, wish to express our grateful appreciation of the uniform patience and Christian kindness which have been exemplified by you in our school life. We thank you most heartily for the faithful manner in which you have endeavored to open up to us the paths of learning, and we are assured that thoughts of school days with us will ever call up pleasant memories. Please accept the accompanying works as a token of our affection; and our heartfelt desire is that Providence may shed choicest blessings all along your pathway. Committee to represent the whole school: E. A. Calhoun, Jessie Carson, Jessie Brown, Lottie Carson. So successfully did the pupils arrange this matter that the gift was a complete surprise to Mr. Trieman, who responded in a feeling manner, especially urging upon his pupils the necessity of mind culture as an entrance into a noble and successful life. The school here voiced the sentiments of the whole village. Mr. Trieman since his residence in St. Martins has ever held himself among men as a Christian, a scholar and a gentleman, and his removal is a cause of regret to the entire community.

Get your Job Printing at Daily Sun Job Rooms.