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ALFRED MARKHAM.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 25, 1900

WHEN THE END WILL BE.

ing over the date of the dominion elections. It is not yet certain that the government will appeal to the country this year or before another session is held. Our rulers are in the habit of protesting their confidence in the people, but they have hesitated and are hesitating about putting that

The election, which was to have been held last year, was postponed because the government was smitten with a mighty and justifiable fear. Sir Wilfrid and his master discovered by many signs that a dissolution last October would be an invitation to disaster. They postponed the evil, but have not escaped it. But they may claim another respite, and gain a few more months of office, and in the case of some of them a little more of the

So far as can be seen, the people of Canada are not in the least excited over the coming election. It may not be a sensational campaign. But it will show in an early stage, and more fully in the last stage, that the people are weary of Mr. Tarte and his domi-They can stand Sir Richard Cartwright. They are not distressed over the burden of Mr. Mills. Mr. Fisher is not the straw that breaks the camel's back. But Mr. Sifton and Mr. Blair are heavy to carry, and Mr. Tarte is simply an impossible lead

It may be claimed that the people of Canada voted for liberal rule. This is open to question, but it is certain that they never bargained for Tarte rule, or Blair rule. That has been

There is no panic. There are no hysterics over the matter. But there is a certain calm and quiet determination which is more dangerous than an agitation. It is not essentially an English feeling, or a Protestant sentiment, but a general frame of mind pervading all serious people.

We hear stories that Mr. Tarte must retire from this government. We give them such currency as they seem to deserve, but Mr. Tarte is not likely to go until they all go. This ministry without Mr. Tarte would be like the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. Mr. Tarte cannot be removed from the cabinet against his will. The attempt to get clear of him might cause a repetition of the phenomenon of 1891. There would be fear and trembling among the pals if Mr. Tarte "took the side of virtue," as the Toronto Globe sneeringly said he did in 1891 when McGreevy, refused to divide the spoil.

The organization and re-organization of the government is a matter for the men in office. They will take such measures for self-preservation as they can. The same duty and privilege are before the honest people of Canada.

## A REPORT FROM QUEBEC.

The Halifax Chronicle, whose devotion to the government is pathetically strong, has a three column review of the political situation in the province of Quebec. Of the 65 seats in Quebec the government now holds 51. The Chronicle correspondent seems to concede the election of Mr. Monk, Mr. Pope, Mr. Bergeron, Mr. Marcotte, Mr. Dugas, Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Moore, Mr. Chauvin and Mr. Casgrain, and apparently Dr. Roddick and Mr. McIntosh if they should be candidates. two conservatives, Mr. Quinn and Mr. Morin, and for the election of a liberal in the place of Mr. Poupore, who is retiring, One would rather expect that these hopes would be disappointed, as Mr. Morin appears to be safe and Mr. Poupore has assured his party of success, while Mr. Quinn is an exceedingly popular member.

Now let us see what the correspondent has to say about the seats held by supporters of the government. Argenteuil is reported to be safe for the government if Dr. Christie again offers. But Dr. Christie is old and infirm and is retiring. Argenteuil is the government party. Bagot, the lars.

correspondent says, "lately redeemed had been a conservative constituency and may possibly go back to its political allegiance." Then Berthier is reported "doubtful," though it was carried for Laurier by acclamation in Bonaventure, which elected Guite (liberal) by a majority of 800 in 1896. "is also not a sure seat for either party to count on."

"If Mr. Scriver again runs in Huntington that constituency is sure liberal." But Mr. Scriver is physically almost paralyzed, and he has positively announced his withdrawal from politics. The feeling of the constituency is indicated by the attitude of the Huntington Gleaner. Joliette, which gave the Laurier candidate 300 majority at last election, is put down as "a doubtful county," while L'Assumption, Laval and L'Islet are "close fighting constituencies," though the reporter fondly hopes to find them again in the grit column. Of Lotbiniere (grit by 400 majority in 1896) the critic cays that "If the liberals are united they can surely hold it." They are not united at present, "The conservative county of Nicolet, now held by the liberals, may revert to its former allegiance." There is also said to be danger of a conservative slipping in for Labelle, in a three-cornered fight. "Big fights are promised," says the correspondent, in Richelieu (late grit majority 134) Richmond and Wolfe (late grit majority 238), Shefford (late grit major ity 465), and Yamaska, a close con-

The Chronicle appears to think that this is, taking it altogether, an encouraging report from the government standpo nt. Coming from the enemy it fould afford some hope to the libe al conservatives that they have still an effective party in Que-

#### A HAPPY COMPANY,

A two column leader in the chie government organ at Toronto furnishes a striking and timely eulogy of the Grand Trunk railway. No doubt this important line is enjoying great good fortune and a growing time. One evidence of its progress is the Victoria Jubilee bridge at Montreal, replacing the old tubular bridge built forty years ago. The Globe describes the new structure as composed of 24 spans averaging 245 feet each, making a total length of one and a half miles. The superstructure weighs 22,000 tons, and is 66 feet 8 inches wide, whereas the old one was only 16 feet. The new bridge cost about \$2,000,000.

This is the statement of the Toronto Globe, whose statement of the cost with the company's original estimate. The cost of the C. P. R. bridge near Montreal was less than one million dollars, but it is not so wide a bridge, nor quite so long, and it has no driveways.

Something less than one-quarter of the traffic over this bridge belongs to the Intercolonial railway. For the privileges of this much use of the bridge the government pays \$40,000 a year, or the interest at three per cent. on \$1,333,000. The government also pays its share of the cost of maintenance. In addition the government agreed to pay the company a subsidy of 15 per cent. on the cost of the bridge, but not to exceed \$300,000 in all. After the bridge had been built on these terms and was in operation, Mr. Blair brought in another subsidy bill, giving the company \$200,000 more making \$500,000 in all. The Grand Trunk company has in still further addition the sums paid by other railways for use of the bridge. Moreover, it collects tolls on the driveways, charging extremely high rates on foot and carriage passengers, and especially on the teams of farmers taking market supplies into the city.

After Mr. Blair had made his contract with the company, the Grand Trunk president addressed a meeting of the shareholders, telling them that the bargain was a splendid one and would enable them to get this magnificent bridge without a cent of cost to the company. Sir Charles Rivers Will constituencies. He proposes to run son was well within the mark. Not only does the company get the bridge without a cent of cost, but it receives a considerable annual recompense for accepting the splendid present. It is not surprising that the Grand Trunk is prosperous and that the minister of railways is obliged to charge maintenance expenses to capital in

#### THE MERITS OF THE EMERGENCY FOOD.

order to make both ends meet.

Mr. Tarte's Patrie is exultant because Colonel Surgeon Ryerson of the military hospital service, who has recently returned from Africa, says that he never heard a word there about Dr. Devlin's Emergency Rations. According to La Patrie, this proves that there was nothing the matter with the rations. The fact seems to be that the Devlin food was not used at all, or if it was that it was served as ordinary crumbled biscuit, such as might be bought for five cents or less per pound. The government paid two dol-He appears to hope for the defeat of lars per pound for this powder, which was represented to be so concentrated that a quarter of a pound would furnish a day's rations for a hard worked soldier. Since it was shown that two or three pounds of the ground biscuits would be required to feed a man for a day, it is fortunate for the men that the bisouits were not served out to be used as emergency food. The child who said that pins had saved the lives of many people "by not sticking in them," has her match in the government organ, which boasts that the emergency food must be all right,

since no one has ever heard of it. The dominion government is still appointing new commissioners to the Paris exposition. Mr. Ballentyne, a prominent party politician in Ontario, largely English speaking, and it seems is the latest appointment. Two things are known about this exhibition. It to be conceded that no one else but is a great failure, and it is likely to the present member can carry it for cost Canada nearly half a million dol-

Ganong by the liberal conservatives of Charlotte county was a foregon conclusion, it mu't be no small gratification to him and his friends to find the party so unanimous and enthusiastic. A member who acquits himself in his first term of parliament so that his friends are not disappointed in him has passed the critical period of his political career. From a new man more is sometimes expected than he can perform, and the member himself is not less likely to be disappointed than those who supported him.

Mr. Ganong has no cause for disappointment. He has taken and held a good place in parliament. He is a capital business man, with clear views on the business questions which constitute the chief issues to be discussed in the house and its committees. He has courage. He is honest, a great worker, and few members understar at the needs and interests of their constituents as he does. While Mr. Ganong is a good party man, he is under the auspices of the Liberal Connot a partisan representative, In serving his county he makes no distinction between grit and tory districts or grit and tory constituents. Nor has he for the mere purpose of embarrassing the government, taken any action affecting local interests

ty or any part of it. Mr. Ganong is an ideal representative of a county like his. Though confronted by a government politically hostile to himself, he has, by his remarkable persistence, by his business-like way of presenting the case, and by the sagacity with which he brings to bear all available influences, accomplished a great deal for his constituency.

which would be injurious to the coun-

The change of government, now beleved to be impending, will place Mr. Ganong in a better position to serve the county of Charlotte, and especially the islands and coast districts. Even if there should be no change of government it is not likely that there is another man in the county in a posi- presence. tion to represent it as well as Mr. Ganong does, and certainly there can be none more disposed to render the full measure of loyal service.

It is a great thing for a constituency to have a man who can do this and at the same time take a strong posi- present. tion as a Canadian legislator. What the people of Charlotte, have they will do well to hold.

conservatives have not been in the habit of giving young men a choice in public life. The conservatives supported, among others, Mr. Robinson, Mr. McInerney, Mr. Powell, Dr. Weldon, Mr. Hazen, Mr. Ganong and Mr. Foster. These are not very old men, even in comparison with such giddy youths as Colonel Tucker, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Gillmor, Mr. King, Dr. Lewis, Mr. Haddow, Mr. Le Blanc, Colonel Domville and Hon. Peter Mitchell, the candidates on the other side.

The discovery of the correspondence of Mr. Labouchere, M. P., with the Transvaal government on the eve of had war will probably make it necessary for him to give up public life. The radical statesman has failed to drive "Joe" Chamberlain out of power, even with the help of Paul Kruger, with whom he attempted to form an alliance. Now the electors of Northnampton will have opportunity to say what they think of this correspond-

Sir Charles Tupper has set at rest the rumors which make him a candidate in Cumberland, Kingston and other constituencies. He told a reporter the other day that he was opposed to the policy of contesting two again for Cape Breton if selected by the convention, and to run for no other county.

The Transcript has promised Sir Wilfrid Laurier all the seats between St. John and Restigouche. Mr. Hawke has always been strong on promises of this sort. His weak point is in the delivery of the goods.

## CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

Line to be Built from Hawkesbury Across

the Strait of Canso to Louisburg. MONTREAL, Aug. 23 .- Advices received in Mentreal today from New York say that the projected Cape Breton railway, of which Robert J. Campbell of that city, is president, will construct a line from Hawkesbury across the Strait of Canso to Louisburg, a distance of 100 miles, with a branch to Sydney. This, it is added, was made a fact by the granting of the necessary concession (\$3,200 a mile) by the federal government. Ultimately, it is given out, this line will make a link in the contemplated Atlantic-Pacific railway, together with the Canada Atlantic, the Great Northern of Canada and other lires which are already built or in the ceurse of construction. The cost of the railway and bridge will be in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, construction on which will begin as soon as the final survey is completed. This will probably be within the next six weeks. The contract for the work has been awarded to the Manhattan Contracting Company. From the terminal at Lotisburg it is intended to run a line of fast steamships to Liverpool. timately, it is given out, this line will make

# POWELL CLUB ORGANIZED.

A Powell club was organized at Mc-Ginley Corner, Memramcook, on Tuesday evening. The club started with a membership of between 40 and 50. Patrick Legere is president; Job Mc-Farlane, vice: Selfroi Gaudet, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Powell was present and made a stirring address, leaving a most favorable impression. An the other section of the parish at an tract with the Imperial Oil company present federal government, but be-

# THE FIRST GUN

Mass Liberal Conservative Meeting Hampton, Thursday Night.

Speeches by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, H. Powell, M. P. and J. D. Hazen, M. P. P.

A Large Attendance and Much Enthusiasm- The Speakers Given a Splendid Hearing-Curling Rink Tastefully Decorated for the Occasion.

The public meeting held in the curling rink at Hampton Thursday eving servative Association of the town of Kings was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings in the history of the place. The link was well filled with people, and it is fitted up so as to seat five or six hundred persons. The Hampton Cornet which had serenaded Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Senator Wood, H. A. Powell, M. P., and J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., at the residence of J. E. Whittaker, marched to the rink and furnished music before the speech making began. The rink was artistically decorated for the occasion, flags being hung on all with flags, etc.

At 8 o'clock Fred M. Sproul called the meeting to order. On the platform were Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M. P. for York; Senator Wood, H. A. Powell, M. P. for Westmorland; J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., the leader of the local opposition; Councillor Flewelling, Capt. Brit-Abrum Colpitts, Neil Bonney, Sandall Lamb and several other gentlemen. There were in the audience electors from various points along the line of railway. A large number of ladies graced the occasion with their

Mr. Sproul in his opening remarks. said the attendance was creditable to the place. It showed that the people appreciated the gentlemen who had come to address them. He had just been handed a letter from Geo. W. Fowler of Sussex regretting that important business prevented his being

H. A. POWELL, M. P.

was the first speaker. He was glad to see that Hampton had a political club. In the history of England and of the Some of the Blair organs in this pro- world clubs had played an important vince charge that the New Brunswick part: We today were indebted for the political liberty we enjoyed to the fact that in the early history of England the club or guild took an active part and secured that liberty. In 1896 the liberal party of Canada came into ower. He had nothing to say against the liberals as a party. It was impossible to get into one camp all the ablest and honest men. The liberal conservatives did not regard the old liberals as good men as themselves to govern the country, but they did have men of conscientious convictions. These men declared that the liberal conservatives had conducted the affairs of Canada in too expensive a way. For these men the speaker profound respect, but that of liberals could not be class with the present government. These gentlemen thought \$38,000,000 too large an expenditure. Could they look with a feeling of complacency when the expenditures under the present government came up to \$50,000,000? If these old liberals were true to their principles they must vote with the conservatives this time. When Sir gather about him the leaders of the Brunswick a mongrel politician in the selected Mr. Fielding, who was not possessed of liberal principles and whose record financially as a provincial premier was as bad as that of Mr. Blair. Sir Wilfrid selected them for political purposes to keep his party in power. Sir Wilfrid before the election asserted that he would cut down the expenditures by millions, and his lieutenants during the campaign made the same declaration. What had happened? The estimates voted last session ran up so as to total almost \$60,-000,000. In no single instance had the government fulfilled their promises. Many voted for the government party believing that they would get a large measure of free trade. The liberals

> sponsible government. We in Canada had taken into our own hands the government of ourselves and the country. This meant that when wrong was done that the wrong doer should be punished. When political promises were violated, punishment should be meted out to the people who did it. If it was not done it meant that government of the people by the people and for the people was gone. Powell then discussed three items in the estimates brought down in the dying hours of the session, showing that Gilbert & Son of Montreal obtained for a bogus claim \$75,000. The firm really had no claim. An engineer acting under direction of Hon. Mr. Blair saw his way clear to allow them

\$75,000. The firm were staunch lib-Mr. Powell next took up the I. C. R. oil contracts, and showed that the organization meeting is to be held in present government cancelled the conwho supplied signal oil at 371-2 cents

and paid another concern 46 2-10 cents for an inferior article. Mr. Blair denied in committee that he made the contract with the American concern, but he (Powell) was able to produce a copy of the contract. concern agreed to furnish lubricating oil at a price which would guarantee a saving of 10 per cent. as compared with the cost under the old government. This had not been done. The cost had been greater under Mr. Blair's management and the Lickentine concern had in their coffers \$26,000 belonging to the people of Canada. Mr. Powell then expressed the hope that Kings would be redeemed at the coming election and would send to Ottawa sides. The platform on which the a gentleman to support the government speakers and several other gentlemen of Sir Chas. Tupper, for he was satishad seats was prettily ornamented fied that the present government would be defeated. He paid a high tribute to the worth of Sir Chas. Tupper, who was one of the fathers of confederation and whose name would stand high when the history of the country came to be writeen. (Great applause).

In introducing Mr. Hazen the chairman spoke of him as one to whom the people of the province looked to guide them out of the troubled waters they were in and give them a good govern-

J. D. HAZEN, M. P. P.

was warmly received. He said it was pleasing and gratifying to those who were taking an interest in the affairs of the liberal conservative party to see such a large gathering. He was glad to have such a meeting at Hampton where, owing to differences of opinion relative to certain matters, he was told no such meeting could have been secured during the campaign of 1896. This showed that there had been a change in public sentiment. This change was not confined to Hampton. It had taken place all over Canada. During the past eighteen months a tremendous revolution had occurred in public sentiment. When the liberals came into power there was a feeling on all sides that they should be given an opportunity to show whether they were possessed of the genius of government. Of late there had been an uprising against them such as had never been known in the history of the country. Some would ask for proof one He then pointed to the results of the provincial elections in Ontario, P. E. Island, Manitoba and British Columbia. In the two provinces first named the governments had only been able to hold on by resorting to methods of corruption never before heard of. In the other two the tion. He took up the record of the liberal governments had been wiped present government and showed that out of existence. In our own province the liberal conservatives captured a seat in the local house, and the party had beaten the liberals in Sherbrooke Quebec, despite the efforts of the federal and local governments. The liberal press or some of their papers were condemning them, too. Why was this so? In 1893 the liberals met at Ottawa and laid down a platform. But since going into office they had Wilfrid Laurier took office he did not left undone what they had promised to do, and had done those things liberal party. He took from New which they should not have done, and the people had come to the concluperson of Mr. Blair. Mr. Blair was sion that there was no health in them. liberal or conservative as it suited his They declared that the National Polown interests. From Nova Scotia he icy was a curse to the country, and said they would if elected wipe it off the statute book. What had they done? They said the public expenditures were too large, but they had greatly increased them. He defied any man to show any promise that the liberals had fulfilled. They gave us the plebiscite on the prohibition question, but that was all we got. Were who supported the party going those to stand this utter disregard of pledges? When the war in South Africa broke out other colonies were sending troops out to assist the mother country. What is the policy of this government? Sir Charles Tup per telegraphed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating that Canada should contribute had adopted first one policy and then contingent, but the premier replied another when in opposition. But what that it could not be done. The gov about free trade? The country had ernment refused to do anything unti nothing of it except in ice. The fact public opinion became so strong that that the administration had failed to they were driven to do it. Mr. Hazen carry out their promises was a very here alluded to some of Col. Dom. serious thing in a country under reville's remarks in parliament relative to General Hutton, who had distinguished himself in South Africa, General Hutton was put out because he refused to become the serf and party slave of the government at the sacri fice of the best interests of the militia. claim that the local government were er. not a liberal administration could no longer be maintained, as Mr. Tweedie had gone over to the liberals. Mr. Tweedie was turned down once when Mr. Mitchell died on account of his connection with the conservatives. He was bound not to suffer a second defeat on that ground, so he hopped over the fence recently. And now we found Mr. Pugsley, Mr. White and \$40,000. Mr. Schrieber cut this down Scovil going about with Col. Mr. nearly one half. The auditor general Domville endeavoring to him up in the county. refused to pay them anything, yet Mr. Mr. Blair insisted on the payment of Hazen appealed to the people to

support him in his efforts to get good

government in the province. He did

not call upon the people to turn out

the local government simply because

they were liberals and supported the

cause they had grossly mismanaged

the affairs of the province. Mr. Hazen referred to the increase made in the debt of the province by the present government and the big amounts paid out for travelling expenses of the minfor the consolidation of the statutes simply to get Mr. White to give up the office of attorney general to Mr. Emmerson so that the latter might more easily step up to solidation of the statutes? Lawyers did not. Mr. Blair a few years ago said it was not necessary to make any such expenditure. The money should be spent upon the roads and bridges, and in the purchase of school books for the children.

The bridge investigation was discussed by Mr. Hazen at considerable length, and he was loudly applauded as he showed up the way the people's money has been wasted by the present government. No member of the government and no officer could tell what the bridges cost. The accounts were never audited.

Mr. Hazen was attentively listened to, and was enthusiastically applauded as he sat down.

followed with a splendid speech. In

opening he read a telegram from St.

Stephen announcing the selection of G.

HON. MR. FOSTER

the liberal conservative standard bearer in Charlotte county. (Applause). He pointed out that the government had decided twice already when to bring the elections on, but they could not muster un sufficient courage to face the people. It was row believed that they would be held in October. Mr. Foster here referred to some of the changes which had occurred of late years in Kings county. He appreciated very much the hearty support Hampton always gaze him. Many old faces which he used to see at political meetings there had passed away. Younger ones were here in their places of these young men were coming up to the exercise of citizenship for the first time. There were new faces, new heads, new hearts. God grant that they might be as sturdy, as steady and as honest as their fathers were. He was reminded of other changes. Canada was not what it was ten years ago. The political horizon was not so narrow. The country had come up from a few scattered provinces to a confederation, and from that it had advanced till it had taken almost at one bound its place in the great sisterhood of British colonies, which went to make a greater empire than ever before. The men of Canada, the men of New Brunswick, had to bear greater burdens to take upon themselves the responsibilities of a much enlarged country, which had gone into the area of imperial-

away, by the side of the soldiers of Great Britain we saw fighting men sent from all the colonies. Although they were far distant from us they thry dear to our hearts. were fighting against an enemy which threatened the homes of subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. was for the permanence, security of every Canadian of the blood, sweat and toil of the British and colonial troops there would be erected in South Africa a wide and prosperous confederation. These together united in one bond of patriot-

ism would become the country of us all. Thus the men of today were marching out into wider and greater responsibilities. Mr. Foster then asked the people before him what they proposed to do at the approaching electhey had utterly failed to carry out

ism and to work out the destinies of

a greater empire. The dominion of

Australia was almost an accomplish-

ed fact. In South Africa, 7,000 miles

any of their pledges. Mr. Foster's speech was punctuated with cheers, and he was loudly ap-

plauded at the close.

## P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

MOUNT STEWART, P. E. I., Aug. 21.—The farmers have about completed haying. The crop generally is a light one. Grain and roots are looking in a healthy condition. The "Eclipse picnic," in aid of side-

walks for the village, came off on Saturday and realized two hundred and sixty dollars, Our popular representative, Alexander Martin, M. P., paid Mt. Stewart a visit on Saturday last and took

in the picnic. His many friends were glad to see the honorable gentleman looking so well after the unusually long session. Rev. A. Craise is better of his throat trouble, and was able to occupy his

pulpit as usual last Sabbath. John Ryan lost his dwelling house by fire last Friday night. Mr. Ryan was fortunate enough to awake in time to escape with his life. The origin of the fire is unknown

## HOSMER IS DEAD.

#### One of the Most Famous of Professional Oarsmen.

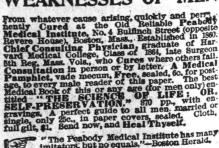
BOSTON, Aug. 22.-Geo. H. Hosmer, one of the best known and most famous professional oarsmen in the world, is dead. He died of consumption this afternoon at the Carney hospital, South Boston, where his last days were made as comfortable as possible by the good sisters.

Hosmer had not enjoyed good health for the last couple of years. He Local politics were then taken up by leaves a son, George Butler Hosmer, Mr. Hazen, who showed that the who is 17, and a daughter still young-

Subscribe for SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

# ALL DISEASES

WEAKNESSES OF MEN



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Together With from Corres

When ordering t WEEKLY SUN to which the paper that of the office it sent. Remember! Th

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The Canadian World's Fair, P ed gold medal, passenger coache Rev. C. T. Phi invitation to re pastor of Water

addition of \$100 salary. The death of Lee Kinsman of place at Buffalo, The deceased w

of age. The bark which building at Black Smith of Winds

Hugh Camero of the Waterou pany of Brantfo the city of C crusher and roa

The young m Maugerville, wh his home on Su found at Hamp on Saturday. F Mrs. Sarah C. M. Jarvis, I.

died at the hom on Tuesday, at eighty years. relict of the la John, N. B. F home with her Prof. W. C. E leen Mahoney on Wednesday

T. J. Deinstad in the presenc mediate friend left in the after tour. William Richa on the G. T. R. urday last to daughter of Ed Yarmouth, Me.

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Richards will

Yarmouth.

Brigade Major vation Army I from an extens ful musical around the No Nova Scotia, social institution will remain in day, when he l parts of Nova of the same well on in Sep

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