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ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 21, 1895.

MR. KILLAM.

(From the Daily Sun of 14th inst.)

It cannot be said that the grit party in Westmorland has shown a strong regard for principles in yesterday's nomination. Mr. Killam has amiable qualities, but he will never suffer much for his political convictions, however much he may gain by their absence. He seems to have accepted the nomination offered him yesterday, but it is perhaps safe enough to say that he would have greatly preferred a nomination from the convention which met a day earlier in Dorchester. Not that Mr. Killam prefers the government policy, for he has no bias, but he would probably prefer the prospect. Mr. Killam will run a good election, for he has many personal friends, and will probably get the support of the majority of the party of which he is the candidate. He has never offended people by strong expressions of opinion on public matters, and no man is less likely to do so. Nor is it probable that the supporters of the government will treat Mr. Killam with discourtesy, because they can never be sure that if he should be elected he would not appear in Ottawa next session as a supporter of the ministry. The chances are therefore in favor of an amicable contest. In the Parliamentary Companion of 1893, which is the last edition containing Mr. Killam's name, he had himself written down a liberal conservative. This was not because he had always belonged to that party, but because he happened to be attached to the party at that particular time, and perhaps there was a railway in the case. In fact he has been a liberal conservative several times in the course of a somewhat varied political career. It is not very easy to take Mr. Killam seriously as an opposition candidate. He has never appeared in that role before so far as can now be remembered. He has generally been known as a supporter to parties in power. True, it is said, that Mr. Killam voted as an elector in favor of a grit candidate in a recent election, but this was a general contest when it was not certain which party would come out ahead, and he is understood to have preserved his impartiality by voting in favor of the government candidate in another county the same day. Mr. Powell in his speech accepting the nomination claimed that he was free from sectarian prejudices. But his opponent can make much stronger claims, for he has no prejudices of any kind. Mr. Killam has supported the King government, the Fraser government, the Hanington government and the Blair government. He has probably voted for and against every proposition that has been made an issue in politics during his career. In fact Mr. Killam is only incidentally a politician. By profession he is a contractor. It is part of the contract of a grit candidate that he must accept the Ottawa platform. Fortunately it does not enter into the condition that he shall have read it. But even if that had been required it is quite possible that Mr. Killam would have undertaken the job.

History shows that in this country the opportunist politician does not always fail to get votes. The strong point of such candidates is the personal and local canvass. They ask for support on personal and sectional

grounds. They study up the assailable points of each neighborhood. They appeal to all sorts of local and class and individual feeling, interest and sympathy. Mr. Killam has a pleasant way, which is fair to say is native to him, and not assumed for political purposes. He has at election times spent rather freely of the money which came to him in connection with public contracts and through subsidies to railways. For Mr. Killam has been connected in one way or another with about half the subsidy schemes which have been brought forward in this province by the present generation. If Senator Wood is seven times condemned by the valued St. John Globe because he was interested in one subsidized railway, surely Mr. Killam, with his railways and his bridges, must be denounced seventy times seven. For was he not in the St. Martins and Upham, the Elgin, Petticoat and Havelock, the Central, the Buctouche and Moncton, and so on, and so on?

Mr. Killam began to serve the public in the legislature in 1878, supporting the government of the time. He was twice defeated in 1882, but went back to the house in a by-election in 1883, when he was a supporter of the Blair government. In 1886 he was again successful and in 1890 he turned up on the ticket with Mr. D. L. Hanington, each party counting on Mr. Killam's support if he should be elected. He failed on that occasion, and was again beaten by Mr. Powell when he protested the election a year later. In the last general election both Mr. Killam and Mr. Powell were elected. As a result of the nomination there will be two vacancies in Westmorland representation in the legislature.

THE POET AND HIS CRITICS.

Rev. W. W. Campbell, a poet, whose noble verse is its own vindication from all manner of crude critics, still bears through Europe to the Boleian shore, The pageant of his bleeding heart.

He takes with awful seriousness an uncommonly small fry of literary censors, and has taken the trouble to place in the pillory one Mr. Pollock of Toronto, who recently entered upon a discussion of the relative merits of certain Canadian poets, and fell foul of two dramas recently issued in one volume by Mr. Campbell. This critic made the point that Mr. Campbell had no dramatic gift, which is as far as possible from the truth, seeing that dramatic power is one prevailing characteristic of Mr. Campbell's work. This quality is shown even in his scenery poems, where one would hardly look for it, and is especially manifest in the volume which takes its title from "The Dread Voyage." Concerning the dramas proper, The Sun will have something to say in another issue, but for the present it may be said that they are full of striking situations, that the characters are strong and lifelike, and that the story of the plays is full of dramatic interest. The Toronto critic might have found in them much to criticize, but the criticism he bestowed was false. The reason of it has now been made apparent by his own confession, in which he makes the astonishing admission that he had never seen the tragedies. Mr. Campbell performs the cruel office of exposing this youth, and at the same time shows that the writer of the article in Munsey's magazine, which was the chief cause of the whole controversy, was at the time when he described Mr. Campbell as nothing more than a rhetorician as ignorant of Mr. Campbell's work as Mr. Campbell has put his critics to confusion. We cannot see that he has made out the slightest case against Professor Roberts, who is certainly not known in this neighborhood as a man who depreciates the literary work of his Canadian comrades. What Mr. Campbell has done in the way of retorting on small critics was hardly worth doing, though he certainly had a case against some of the folk whom he has shown up. It is poor counsel to tell a poet or any other author to wait for appreciation until he is dead. He has a right while he is alive to all he deserves, but the trouble with Mr. Campbell is that the way he has taken is not the right way to get his meed of appreciation, however necessary and proper the service may be in the interest of honest criticism. Mr. Campbell ought to be judged by his poetry. He is liable to be judged by his letters to the press, which are of a distinctly inferior order of literature.

ONE OF MR. LAURIER'S COMRADES.

Hon. Charles Langeller, one of Mr. Laurier's leading lieutenants in the province of Quebec, was the chief orator at the French Canadian convention at Riverview, Rhode Island. In an interview which has been printed in the New England papers, Mr. Langeller stated that the conservatives in Canada were "on the eve of an overthrow," and that the next election "would most certainly result in the liberals under the leadership of Wilfrid Laurier assuming the reins of state." He explained that one of the causes of which would bring this about was the fact that the govern-

ment would be obliged to offend either the Catholics of the Protestants by their treatment of the Manitoba school question. But the assertion in the interview which seems to have been most satisfactory to the Boston press is found in the following extracts:

"If the truth were known or openly expressed, the electors would demonstrate by a large majority that they would willingly change their British connection, for annexation to the United States. When a change of government does take place there is not the least doubt but that Hon. Mr. Laurier will endeavor to bring about a commercial union with the United States, satisfactory to all concerned on either side of the border."

The language of Mr. Langeller, who will be remembered as provincial secretary, of the Mercier government, and one of the endorsers of the notes which were retired from the Bate des Chateaux bond fund, shows plainly that he and men of his class are not more honest and loyal Canadians than they were in Mr. Wilmot's day or Count Mercier's day. The Langellers were Count Mercier's right-hand men. They are Mr. Laurier's right-hand men. They were concerned in the transactions which led to the ignominious downfall of the Mercier regime. This Charles Langeller was with Premier Mercier in the Quebec government. His brother was and is with Mr. Laurier in the front opposition benches of the house of commons, and both hope to be in the next house. Both were on the Pacaud notes by which money was raised for Mr. Laurier's campaign in the province of Quebec, and for a substantial contribution to the campaign funds of Mr. Weldon and Mr. Ellis in this constituency. Mr. Langeller speaks with some authority and as Mr. Laurier seems to have no policy which he ventures to define, it is interesting to hear from his lieutenants.

A PROTECTED INDUSTRY.

A shipment of iron has been made from Ohio to England. The quantity sent seems to have been 1,000 tons, and it is said that this is the first consignment of a considerable quantity that will be forwarded. It was not long ago that United States works secured a large admiralty contract in Russia in competition with tenders from Great Britain as well as Germany. This all goes to show that protection in the United States has not caused expensive production. It has undoubtedly had the effect of stimulating production and hastening the industrial development of the protected country. No doubt the exceedingly high duties in the United States made the price higher to the consumer, for a time. But it seems as certain, as anything in industrial history, well can be that the preservation of the United States market has been the thing that made it possible to build up the enormous industries which are now able to turn out goods cheaper than any other establishments in the world. If iron and steel were for a time dearer in the United States than they would have been under free trade they are now cheaper than they would have been sold had the home market remained free to the world. Under free trade the enormous investments necessary to build up the great iron and steel establishments would not have been made. The industries exposed to severe competition from abroad would never have reached the position in which cheap production is possible, and the United States would still have been an importing country for iron and steel. The experiment of protecting the iron works and kindred industries has already more than paid, not only the iron and steel makers, but the whole community. For the reward has not only been the establishment of a great home industry, but more economical production and lower prices.

The statistical account of this year's crops in Manitoba read like a boom company's prospectus. But the chances seem rather in favor of a greater return than is forecast in the crop bulletin. It is a great year for the west.

The slaughter of missionaries in China has been followed immediately by the departure to the Chinese mission fields of a number of men and women from Canada. We live in heroic days, and the mission fields furnish as good proof of the fact as any other field.

When the Sun congratulated the town of Woodstock on the adoption of standard time it anticipated the event by a week or two. The recommendation had been made but had not at that time been adopted. Since then the town council has carried out the programme and the town clock has been set to keep standard time. Congratulations are now in order, sure enough.

Private Hayhurst made such modest response as became a soldier to the public addresses that have been unloaded on him. But he found opportunity to speak a word in favor of long range shooting in Canada. It is necessary to be able to shoot well at nine hundred yards in order to succeed at Bisley. In active warfare it is equally necessary to know how to shoot at long range, and this is a

more important reason for giving better opportunity for long distance practice in Canada.

The Hamilton Spectator puts it this way:

This is the position of the statesman who leads the grit party:

Q. Mr. Laurier, if you were premier, what would you do in the Manitoba school question?

A. It is a question of fact.

Q. Never mind whether or not it is a question of fact, what would you do if you were in power?

A. I have repeatedly stated my views on this question: in Winnipeg, in Toronto, in Ottawa; and I do not hesitate to again boldly declare that it is a question of fact.

For statesmanship of the highest grade; for undaunted courage in boldly proclaiming his views to the world; for a clear and distinct exposition of the Manitoba school trouble, commend us to Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of one of the great parties of Canada.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

It Was Read in Parliament Thursday by Lord Halsbury.

The Trouble in Armenia—No Legislation of Importance to be Presented This Session.

London, Aug. 15.—The house of commons met this afternoon at 2 o'clock and were at once summoned to the house of lords to hear the reading of the Queen's speech, which was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: "Communications which I have received from foreign powers assure me of the continuance of their good will. I am happy to say no international complication has arisen in any quarter that is calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. The war between China and Japan, which was in progress at the opening of the last session, has been brought to a conclusion by peace, which, I trust, will be enduring. I have observed strict neutrality during the war, and have not taken any action in respect thereto except such as appeared likely to be favorable to the termination of hostilities. I deeply regret to say that most atrocious outrages upon a body of English missionaries have been reported in the province of Manchuria. In reply to earnest representations addressed to the Chinese government by my directions, active measures, which, I trust, will prove effective, are being taken to punish the murderers and all who were in any degree responsible for the crimes committed."

"Internal troubles which have broken out in Armenian districts of Asiatic Turkey have been attended with horrors which have moved the indignation of the Christian nations of Europe generally and my people specially. My ambassador and the ambassador of the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French republic, acting together, have suggested to the government of the sultan the reforms which in their opinion are necessary to prevent the recurrence of constant disorder. These proposals are being considered by the sultan, and I am anxiously awaiting his decision."

"A resolution has been passed by both houses of parliament of the Cape of Good Hope proposing that the adjacent crown colony of Bechuanaland should be incorporated with Cape Colony. I signified that I was willing to consider favorably an act for that purpose, provided it contained proper safeguards to my interests and those of my native subjects, especially as regards their lands, the liquor traffic and the maintenance of their own system of justice. I received satisfactory assurances of these matters, and an act has been passed by the Cape parliament which I have every reason to expect will fulfill the requirements."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: "Estimates for the service year which were not voted by the last parliament will be laid before you."

"At this session of the year it will probably be found more convenient to defer until another session the consideration of any important legislative matters except those necessary to provide for the administrative charges of the year."

In the house of lords the Duke of Marlborough moved and Lord Amthill seconded the address.

In the house of commons Hon. T. Woodhouse Leigh, conservative, eldest son of Lord Newton, moved the address, and his motion was seconded by T. Herbert Robertson, new conservative member for Hackney.

The commission to read the Queen's speech consisted of Lord Halsbury, lord chancellor; the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Lathom, Viscount Cross and Lord Balfour of Burleigh. All were attired in their scarlet and ermine robes of office. Lord Halsbury read the speech, while Speaker Gully and members of the house of commons stood at the bar. When the reading was concluded the speaker and other members of the house of commons retired to their own chamber.

WOMEN AND SCALES.

"You would be astonished," remarked a stout and dealer yesterday, "at the number of people who come here to get weighed in the course of a week, and at the comments they make if the number of pounds is not up to their expectation. One of my customers, a very thin woman, came here yesterday and asked me to weigh her. Four months before she had tipped the scales at 114, and she remarked that she would be heavier this time. I thought so myself, for she insisted in holding a satchel and a bag of flour, which I suppose she had brought with her. I weighed her again in a week. The scales are right, and she said she would be heavier. I told her to wait until she had lost the weight of the thin woman's satchel."—Philadelphia Record.

Amongst the treasures preserved at the Grove, Watford, the residence of the Earl of Clarendon, is the original gilt key of Hyde park, sent by Queen Anne to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, to give him at all times admission to "the parks of London—a relic of singular historical interest."

SPORTING MATTERS.

Boston Cricketers Win Every Game at Halifax.

The Yankee Yacht Yampa Defeated by the Britisher Amphitrite.

Match Race at Kent Driving Park—Fast Time on a Milwaukee Track.

ATHLETIC.

The Visit of the Englishmen.

London, Aug. 13.—At a meeting of the representatives of Cambridge and Yale today it was decided that the Cambridge athletic club after arriving at New York will go direct to New Haven, Conn., where a house has already been engaged for the accommodation of the English athletes. Cambridge, it has also been determined, will receive half of the net gate money. The English team will re-embark on Oct. 8th.

Halifax, Aug. 14.—The Wanderers' electric light sports attracted an audience of 2,000 people tonight. The grounds were beautifully lighted. Illuminated crests of the Wanderers and Boston athletic club were conspicuous, and beneath them the words: "Welcome, St. John Board of Trade." There was nothing remarkable in the results of the sports except the fast mile by Harley Davidson of Toronto, who did a paced mile, flying start, in 2:13. Subsequently he did an exhibition quarter mile in 31 seconds.

YACHTING.

The British Schooner Won.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 14.—In a nice westerly breeze this morning R. S. Palmer's crack American schooner, the Yankee Yampa, and Frederick Willis' English cruiser Amphitrite started in a race for a prize of £100 over the old Queen's course. The contest grew out of the fact that when the Yampa won Lord Iveagh's two hundred guinea cup on Wednesday last over the same course, the Amphitrite being second, Mr. Willis protested against the cup being awarded to the Yampa on the ground that the latter carried nine men in excess of the number allowed by the rules governing the contest.

Mr. Palmer did not deny this, but claimed that he could not have sailed his yacht with less number of men. The affair finally resulted in an arrangement being made under the auspices of the Royal Yacht Squadron sailing committee that the question of superiority between the American and English schooners should be decided in a race today, both yachts being allowed to carry all the men they pleased. Consequently, great interest was taken in the race, especially as a rumor is in circulation here that should the Defender fail to retain the America's cup on the other side of the Atlantic, an American schooner will be sent after it next year.

Both yachts started at 10 o'clock. The course was fifty miles and the boats being sent away to windward. The Yampa allowed the Amphitrite to start, and the latter, being the American schooner, had the weather berth, but in the heat to the first mark, the Amphitrite drew ahead and rounded it with a good lead. The Amphitrite had a lead of twelve minutes from the start to the first mark, but after that the Yampa pulled up considerably, for passing West Cowes going eastward towards the Bullock buoy, the Amphitrite was only leading by about a couple of minutes.

The Yampa's improvement, however, was apparently only of a temporary nature, for the Amphitrite, from that point on began to pull away in great style and had considerably widened the gap when nearing Ryde on the way eastward. This state of things continued until in passing Ryde pier the Amphitrite had a very strong lead.

The times of the two yachts of passing Ryde pier were: Amphitrite, 12:40; Yampa, 1:01.33.

Thus the Amphitrite at this point had a lead of 13 minutes 23 seconds, without counting her time allowance of 7 minutes 41 seconds. The American schooner bowled along after her leader in gallant style, scudding along before the wind with all sail set and pulling beautifully.

The British schooner lost three minutes sixteen seconds on the lead which she had over the Yampa on passing Ryde pier. On the beat back to Cowes the Amphitrite did some splendid pointing and footing, evidently traveling much faster than the Yampa, and increasing her lead rapidly.

The Amphitrite won easily without her time allowance. She was sailed by Captain Gomes of the Meteor. The following were the times at the finish: Amphitrite, 3:47.50; Yampa, 3:59.02. Consequently the British schooner won by 11 minutes 12 seconds after time, and by 13 minutes 53 seconds counting her time allowance.

CRICKET.

The Boston's Easy Victory.

Halifax, Aug. 14.—The Boston scored a decided victory today over the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in the second cricket match of the series. The visitors made 146 in their first innings and the military 93. For the fall of two wickets the Boston made 74, and when the third wicket went down the Boston showed 106 runs. This was a splendid beginning, but thereafter the runs came slowly, and when the last man was put out the score was 146. Houghton and Chambers between them made 88 runs. The military made 93 runs, of which 17 were to the credit of Major Long and 22 to Lieut. Riddell. It was a one-innings match, and was won by the B. A. A. by 53 runs.

Tomorrow the Boston will play the King's Regiment, and Friday and Saturday the Garrison.

The Boston's Secure Another Decided Victory.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 15.—The Boston cricketers today won the most decided victory of the Halifax series, defeating the Kings regiment by a score of 139 to 39. The Boston went in first and plied up runs rapidly, and Elby opened with 11 and the next man who made a good stand was R. Clarke, who ran up 18, when he was bowled by Roberts. Windeler made a

fine showing. He played a faultless innings and ran up a score of 51 without giving the King's fielders or bowlers a single chance. At last he was bowled by Bailey, and then came the feature of the whole day's play. Bailey took Windeler's stump and with the two succeeding balls he cleaned bowled Estabrooks and Gray. The King's bowler was warmly applauded for this feat, he having taken three wickets in three successive balls. Bailey's bowling analysis shows that he took four wickets for one run. Stevenson made a fine play when he bowled and caught R. Wright before he had added anything to the score. The Boston, bowling was confined to Chambers and Cracknell, the former taking six wickets for 17 runs and Cracknell four wickets for 11 runs. The Boston clearly outplayed the King's, although their fielding was superior to that of the R. A. and R. E. the day before.

THE WHEEL.

Ten Mile Record Broken.

New York, Aug. 14.—The most notable achievement of the day at the Manhattan beach cycling events was the smashing of the ten mile bike record by Fred Titus. He started out in a ten mile match race with Harry Maddox, holder of the record or 21:39 3-5.

Titus got behind the quad on the start and this so discouraged Maddox that he dropped out at the end of the third mile. Titus then turned his attention to the record and he fractured it every mile after the first. It was originally intended to pace a mile with two quads, but one of them broke down and two tandems were pressed into service. The pacing was not fast enough for Titus, who on the first mile cut the pace for the tandem. He finished by knocking the record down to 20:54.5, a cut of 44 1/2 seconds. The performance aroused most enthusiasm. Other features were a half mile race between James J. Corbett and Harvey Wheeler. Corbett handles a wheel very cleverly, and he and Wheeler made a good finish, Corbett winning by two feet.

THE TURF.

Richbuckto, Aug. 15.—About two hundred people witnessed the match race at the Kent driving park yesterday afternoon for a purse of \$75 between Lucy H., owned by A. C. Storer; John R., owned by Richard Herbert of Kingston, and Lady Wallace, owned by John P. Leger of Buctouche. Every heat was a procession and resulted as follows:

Lady Wallace 1 1 1
John R. 2 2 3
Lucy H. 3 3 2
Best time, 2:50.

Judges were Messrs. Wilmot Brown and Rev. Smith and John Irving of Buctouche.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 15.—Tom Patchen broke the record on Wisconsin track today by going a mile in 2:04 1/4. He failed to lower John R. Gentry's stallion record of 2:03 3/4. Time by quarters: 32, 31 1/2, 31, 29 3/4.

CRAZED BY A NEW DOCTRINE.

Negroes Baptized With Oil of Gladness Burn Their Property.

New Orleans, Aug. 13.—The negroes of Marshall county, Mississippi, are wrought up over a strange doctrine of sacrifice that is being preached by Charles Sumner, assisted by two women. The three appeared in Marshall county two weeks ago, and have since been preaching their peculiar faith. A number of negroes became converted, afterward being baptized with an oil called the oil of gladness. Several of the negroes so baptized complained of severe headache and seemed to be insane. They were carried home. On Sunday night, entirely nude, they danced in front of a negro Methodist church. Their heads were raised, but, seeming to become insane, were released and went home.

About two o'clock the community was aroused by an alarm of fire. Flames leaped from the house of David Herald, one of Sumner's converts. Before assistance could reach the place the house was consumed. The crazed man and his wife threw their effects into the flames, even their wagon being pulled into the fire, and they were making an effort to drive a pair of oxen into the burning pile when neighbors rescued them. Herald and his wife begged to be allowed to perish in the flames, as they said God had ordered them to die that way. They were bound and lodged in jail.

The negroes insist that these people were driven insane by the oil poured on their heads by Sumner, who they declare, is a Voodoo, and they point to the fact that several other negroes who also received baptism have gone mad. Affidavits were made against Sumner and his assistants, but officers found that the Voodoo preacher had received warning and had left the country.

WEARS EAGLES WITH HIS COWL.

Trappist Monk a Colonel on the Governor of Kentucky's Staff.

Louisville, Aug. 12.—Governor John Young Brown is perhaps the only state executive in the United States who has a Trappist monk on his staff, and Brother Reginald of Gethsemane Abbey is perhaps the only Trappist monk in the United States who occupies a position upon the staff of a governor. Colonel Darnley Beaufort of Gethsemane, as he is known, is the principal of the school at Gethsemane, one of the two Trappist retreats in the United States. Only a few weeks ago he became a member of that brotherhood, assuming the name of Brother Reginald. He was at that time a member of the governor's staff, with the rank of colonel, but was not aware of the fact until he was ordered to camp at Henderson with the Third Regiment two weeks ago. Colonel Beaufort accompanied the regiment to camp, and went from there to St. Louis, where he had some important business to transact. He was at the Louisville hotel tonight on his return trip to the monastery.

In 1890 no gentleman, either in England, France or Germany thought it a moment of going abroad without his cloak, even in the hottest days of summer.

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