CANADIAN WEST.

Entertained at Lunch by Hugh John Macdonald.

way Still Out of Town and Noth-Known About School Question.

rthwest Legislature Urges the Conetion of the Crow's Nest Railway.

ninpeg, Oct. 28.—Hon. Mr. Tarte ed a large number of callers tond transacted considerable busiaring the morning. At noon he riven to the Manitoba Club, he was the guest at luncheon n. Hugh John Macdonald, M. P. acdonald had invited a number ninent people, including several ratives, to meet the new minisind a very pleasant time was This evening Mr. Tarte was lest at dinner of Hon. Colonel lan, provincial treasurer, at his

Priday afternoon Hon. Mr. Tarte s to leave for the west, making st stop at Wolseley, where he pressing invitation from Rev. Douglas, M. P., and the citi-He will visit the Montmartre colony, about fifteen miles Volseley, and will go on to Rey the next day's train, arriving Sunday morning. On Monday izens of Regina have arranged ruet, and several days will be in the town and neighborhood. ubsequent movements of the will be arranged from Regina, is possible a visit will be made nce Albert, but has not yet been

ning has developed in regard to shool question settlement. Prereenway is still out of town at antry home, and while the usual r of rumors in regard to the ent are afloat, absolutely noth an official or reliable nature learned.

Tribune tonight says editorially: visit of young men like Mr. sa to the west has a good effect ways. In the first, place, it from the mind of many peothe west erroneous ideas as to ilities and aims of the younger t the liberal party in the east, articularly in Quebec; and on er hand, it impresses the men introl our affairs at Ottawa with ortance of this part of Canthe real field for growth and s in the dominion. The spirit Bourassa's speech on Monday g was one in which this domint be built up."

Northwest legislature has adthe following resolution: "That ise takes the liberty to draw tention of the federal governto the imperative necessity for ate construction of the Crow's ailways that unless this is done de of the Kootenay district may anently deflected into Ameriannels; that the Crow's Nest ontains large areas of bitumiand cannel coals of a coaking ction of smelters and refineries expected to follow; that the e of this railway will at least these territories to commete stern Washington in the supply necessarily large amount oducts required in the mining of southeastern British Col-

TRADE IN HALIFAX.

(Chronicle, Oct. 27.) ough the weather has been backward a good volume of has been doing and most of the g lines may be said to show an emen't over October of last Sugar, however, is a line in there is nothing whatever dond prices are very low. As a The refinery quotes lated today at 37-8c., whereas October their quotation was They quote circle C at 27-8c. tra circle C at 3c., whereas ctober the quotations

and 33-8c. respectively. provision market is fairly Carcass pork today in P. E. s worth from 4 to 41-2c., while Island mess, in anything like zed lots, can be had in Halifax than \$12.

are steady at 16c. Cheese is ng, being quoted today in a way at 11c. The butter maractive and strong. Tub creamquoted at 20c. and prints at ith prospects good for an early cer Dairy is worth from 16 to

market is glutted with apples all fruit-which sell all the way cents to \$2 per barrel. No fruit has yet arrived.

arrivals of vessels with Island e have not been large. The er Cardigan is at Black & wharf. She had 1,200 bushels , which sold at from 27 to 30 which is the quotation today The Elsie M. is at She brought 1,000 bushels and 800 bushels oats, the latter selling at from 27 to 30 cents schooners. The Dayspring is at cial with a cargo of potatoes,

nd turnins. Cummings of Folly Village, ter Co., N. S., is shipping large ties of potatoes by Pickford & and other steamships to the indies. He has already shipped 3,000 bushels from the Londondistrict of Colcester. He brings down to Halifax in cars and them for shipment at the deep terminus. They are fine looktatoes, carefully picked and any sign of blight, and are with great care while being Mr. Cummings is of opinat faster transportation and dible communication with the indies would be of great advanshippers of Nova Scotia pro-

natives are enterprising. have subscribed the entire capiuired to build a railroad from to Petchalburt, on the east the Malay peninsula

CARMELITE NUNS TO MOVE.

A Rare Spectacle Soon to be Seen at Montreal.

The Only Time Since They Entered the Cloister that They Will be Seen by the World.

The New Convent to Which They are Coing-Ru es of the Order.

Montreal, Oct. 20 .- In a short time the people of the east end of Montreal may see a spectacle the like of which has not been witnessed for more than twenty years at least-a procession of the Carmelite nuns through the streets. The reason of this is that the members of this nost strict of cloistered orders are about to change their abode. That interest will be aroused by the event may be surmised when it is stated that rece of the members of the order has teen seen, not even by the family from which she shut herself off, since the order was founded here on April 16, 1875, and that no one may pass the door of their cloister except he be a royal family, or a representative of it, and then only at stated times. The present home of the Carmelite

nuns in this city is an old-fashioned stone building on Notre Dame street in Hochelaga, now an eastern ward of the city. They were introduced to this country by the late Archbishop of Montreal, Monseignor Bourget, in April, 1875, and came from Rheims, France. The mother prioress, Sister Seraphine, was accompanied by five nuns, and seven Canadian women almost immediately joined them. They remained with the sisters of the Hotel Dieu, founded by Mile. Mance, the first white woman who came to Montreal with its founder. Sieur de Maisonneuve, in 1642, until the old convent at Hochelaga was prepared for them. After a number of vicissitudes they were about to return to France on account of financial difficulties, when the late Abbe Valois and his sister came to their rescue with funds. In 1894 it became neces sary for them to obtain larger quarters, and through the aid of Mgr. Fabre, archbishop of Mentreal, they vere able to raise sufficient money to build the new convent to which they are about to remove. It is possible that the authorities of the church may contrive some means by which they will be removed to their new quarters shielded from the gaze of

Driving up what is now the fashlon-

able Boulevard St. Denis, near its upper end, where one still sees many traces of the quaint old village of Coteau St., Louis peeping out from among the modern houses of the quarter, one comes across a long stone wall, recently constructed, and rising above the sidewalk to a height of twenty-five feet. Behind this wall are situated the new convent and chapel of the cloistered nuns of Mount Carmel, but one can see nothing of these buildings from the street. They are only visible from a distance. The pile, and this effect is heightened by the high, forbidding walls. The area enclosed is very large. The buildings consists of a cloister for the nuns in the form of a square of sixty-six feet The chapel which adjoins the claister is seventy feet long by thirty is width. The convent is two steries in height. Provision has been made for ventilation on the system adopted in the magnificent new Royal Victoria hospital. The space within the walls not occupied by the buildings is laid out as a garden in which have been erected two hermitages, built of stone, to which the nuns will retire for greater solitude and penance. By the side of a small take within the grounds is a miniature of Mount Carmel, with a fac-simile of the grotto of the Prophet Elijah, which contains a statue of the prophet, the tradi-tional founder of the order. In the centre of the courtyard formed by the buildings is a small mound with a wooden cross, at the foot of which the nuns will come to pray and meditate. The lay nuns of the order will occupy apartments built beside the walls at the main gate. They carry on all the communication the Carmelite sisters have with the outer

The rules of the order are exceedingly strict. No Carmelite is allowed any pretext whatever, and none is permitted to gaze, even for a moment, on the face of the dearest friend she may have had in the world, Even after death has made her separation from the world complete, her ashes are not permitted to mingle with those of her family, but her body is laid away n the dark vault cells of the convent. Silence is one of the first rules of the order. Outside of the short hours allowed for recreation, the sisters communicate only by signs, being permitted only to say a few words in a whilsper when something important is to be conveyed to the listener. From 7.30 in the evening until the offices of the following morning a single word is not permissible, even in cases where it might seem to be necessary. The rules are so strict that a mother may not see her child, though she were on a bed of sickness that could have only one termination. Correspondence with persons outside of the walls is entirely out of the question, unless the mo urgenit necessity should demand it Like their prophet founder, they shut miselves out from the world so as to devote themselves wholly to prayer. All religious exercises are performed in common in the sanctuary of the chapel, and in the interval between these exercises, each mun devotes her-self to the work allotted to her, either in her cell or in some other part of the cloister. During all this time deep silence must reign, a door must not be heard to open or close, and the sandals of the sisters as they pass from place to place must give out no sound upon the floors. In summer the hour of rising it 4.45 a. m., and at 5 every one must be in the chapel, where stlent prayer goes on until .6. Other exer-

cises follow, and then each returns to

A CHILD'S LETTER.

the day is then taken up until the hour for mass, which is sung at 8 o'clock. Work is resumed, and at 10 each nun makes a solemn and silen't by a Photograph examination of her conscience, the

community then proceeding to the refectory for the first meal of the day, John Resident Tells an Intersinging the De Profundis for dead esting Story

During this meal each mun in her turn reads a chapter from some book; this is also done at the only other meal of the day. After returning thanks in the chapel the community proceeds to the Recreation hall. Here they are not idle, however, as each kind. The recreation hour is doubly dear on account of the silence the nuns must observe at all other times At noon they march in silence to their cells and perform the work allotted to them. Vespers are chanted at 2, and spiritual reading follows until 3, after which the order of the day is manual labor until 5. The novices also receive their instructions during these hours. The reciting of the Angelus, supper at 6 o'clock, recreation 7.45, work, matins from 9 until 10.30 or 11 on the eve of feasts or Sundays a short examination of conscience, an prayer, fill up the day until the nun is allowed to seek her couch. In winter the time of rising is one hour later, and the offices of the day are delayed to that extent. On holidays the hours of work are passed in prayer or read-

This is an outline of the way in which the life of a Carmelite passe The nuns make almost every thing that they need, so that the necessity of dommunication with the world is small. Their chief occupation is the making of wax work. They also do all kinds of hair work. The lay nuns do most of the heavy manual labor about the premises.

The sisters are allowed to go to the exeption room but seldom, and then only for a few moments. It is a whitewashed room about ten feet square uniframed pictures and texts on the walk being the only prament. A few hairs, a bench, and a table are the only articles of furniture. These are not even painted. The entrance hall is almost a duplicate of this parlor Visitors, that is, near relatives, never further than this parlor. A grated door from the cloister is partly opened, but a curtain is closely rawn, and through this the interview is held with the closely veiled nun on the other side. This is the only means a relative has of conferring with a

The Carmelite costume consists of brown gown, over which is thrown a white robe, the healddress being of linen over which is worn a white eavy black veil. The cells are about ten feet square, and very plainly furnished. It might be added that these nuns, like the Trappist monks, chas tise themselves, and brought all their instruments of penance with them firem France.

The chaplain of the order in Monteal is Abbe Savariat, and he has ssued invitations to those who have subscribed to the building fund of the new convent to visit it before the nuns move into it. It will probably be their first and last glimpse at the interior of a Carmelite convent.

MARRIED IN PARIS.

Mrs Higginson, a Boston Belle, Married to J. W. Smith.

New York, Oct. 28.-The Press this morning says: It was announced in this city last night that Mrs. Julia Borland Higginson and Jas. Wheatland Smith had been married in Paris yesterday. From the cable, so far little information has been had about the particulars of this last step in one of the most remarkable and sensational elopements that have been heard of in many years. Mrs. Higginson sailed from this city last November with Mr. Smith. Francis Leo Hig ginson was one of the most prominent and wealthy bankers of Boston and member of the most exclusive clubs of that city. Mrs. Higginson has been as a girl the reigning belle of Boston She left four children when she eloped, one of them a daughter 18 years old, who had just made her debut in so ciety. The man she eloped with was fifteen years her junior.

After she got abroad Mrs. Higginson tired of her young lover and wrote to her husband asking him to take her back. He sent \$100,000 to her, but no

invitation to return to him. A sensational divorce trial succeeded this, and now the announcement to leave the walls of her convent on of the wedding comes from Paris. The announcement was made by an intimate friend of Mrs. Higginson who lives in Brooklyn. Whether they intend to remain abroad or will come back to this country is not known. It is believed they will return and weather out the storm.

Mrs. Higginson has money of her

own, but Smith has none.

IN A BAD WAY IN LABRADOR.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 28.-The news papers here publish frightful accounts of the destitution in Labrador, upon the authority of Dr. Grenfell, superin tendent of the mission to deepsea fishermen, who comes from England yearly with two assistants to do medical service on the coast. He declares that words are inadequate to do justice to the wretchedness of the people.

AHEAD OF PRINCE OF WALES.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 28.-Dr. G. H. Gray of Lynn, Mass., brought a large moose to this city today, whose antlers were of unusual beauty, having thirty-eight points. The antlers owned by Prince of Wales, and supposed to be the largest in the world, have thirty-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



Sick Girl Writes to the Queen and Receives a Reply Accompanied

Neighbor of the Burns and Carlyles—A St.

John Steele, who is one of the vetteran citizens of St. John, informs the Sun that the last glass of punch he ever drank he took in company with Robert Burns, a son of the poet. Mr. Steele was born near the town of Dumfries, but had been living in England for some years previous to this meeting. Returning home for a visit and learning that Burns had been retired on a pension from the civil service, he sought an introduction and spent an afternoon with him Robert was a pleasant fellow, pretty well educated. He had taught school alt one time and had taken private students in French. The influence of friends of his father got him a place in the customs' service, but it was understood that he did not give the government much opportunity to promote him. At all events he was re tired and was then living cheerfully in Dumfries. The other two brothers who went into the army, had honor-able careers in the East Indies. Some three miles from the Steele home stead was the home of the Carlyles Thomas was away at Edinburgh be fore Mr. Steele was old enough to know much about the neighborhood But he remembers very well his faither and the two brothers. The head of the family was well known as a stern man, not too agreeable in his cocial relations, but reported to be honorable and a good workman. Mr steele remembers hearing his neighbor, who heard the conversation, describe an interview between Mr. Carlyle and the Kirk minister. minister enquired kindly of the mason why he had not been at church for ome time, and Mr. Carlyle said that he thought he would go no more, as the preacher seemed to have nothing particular to tell him. The preacher uggested mildly that if Mr. Carlyle

were in his place he would perhaps do better, and the parishioner closed the conversation by offering to pray the minister for a guinea on the spot. Mr. Steele came to this country in 1841 and was for over twenty years in the custom house at Halifax. He handed the Sun the following clipping from the Edinburg Scotsman of October 7, 1896, remark ing that Catherine Smith was the daughter of his cousin: "The little daughter of Dr. Smith.

Dumfries, who has been several years an invalid, was so interested in she heard about the Queen's long reign that she expressed a strong desire to send a letter of congratulation to her majesty. Her heart was so much set upon doing so that at last she was allowed to write a homely note of her own composition, and her parents despatched it to Balnoral. It was in these terms:

"47 Castle street, September 26, 1896. "Dear Queen-I write to say how glad I am that you have reigned so long, and I hope you may still live for many years to come. I do not think you have ever been in Dumfries, the 1 am writing from. I have been an invalid for nearly three years, and for the last tiwelve months have not been able to sit up, so please excuse the writing. "With much love and best wishes,

believe me, dear Queen, "Your affectionate friend,
"CATHERINE M. SMITH." Three days later the little invalid was greatly cheered by receipt of a portrait of the Queen and the following letter, thoroughly characterism of the sovereign's kindness of heart: "Balmoral Castle, Sept. 28, 1896.

"Miss Phipps is desired by the Queen to thank Catherine M. Smith for her nice little letter and to forward the accompanying photograph, which her majesty thinks she may like to have in her room, as she is unfortunately an invalid."

CADETS AT THE INFANTRY SCHOOL.

(Fredericton Herald.) There are at present thirty-six cadets undergoing instruction at the military school, and they are a most intelligent and particularly bright looking lot of young men. The number is made up of three officers, six sergeants, nine corporals, seven buglers and eleven privates. Sixteen of these are from Nova Scotia, twelve from New Brunswick, and eight belong to Prince Edward Island. The whole are formed in one company, known as the attached company, which is under the command of Capt. Eaton. The company has its own pay sergeant and maintains its organization independent of the Royal Regiment. For instructional purposes the men are divided into two classes, one of which is in charge of Drill Sergeant W. J. Duncan, and the other is looked after by acting Drill Sergeant H. T. Brewer. A system of mutual instruction carried on, that is to say, after the instructor has gone first over the drill, the men go to the front, one at a time, and exercise the squad. Alt the end of each month they are examined by one of the officers, who awards them marks occording to the amount of knowledge that they have acquired. At the cor clusion of the course a written examination on military subjects is held, and those who are successful in pass ing this, together with the oral examinations, are granted certificates, which quality them to serve as officers and non-commissioned officers in the

militia. This morning the baracks rooms occupied by the attached company were inspected by Lieut, Col. Maunsell, who expressed himself as very much pleasd with the neatness that was displayed on all sides.

Following is a complete list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men who comprise the attached company of No. 4 Regimental depot: Lieuts.—Grey, N. B. R. C. A., St. John; Gurney, 69th Batt, N. S.: Willis, 66th Batt., N. S. Sergits.—C. J. Johnston, 71st Batt., N. B.; J. R. Edwards, 71st Batt., N. B.; P. W. Wortman, 68th Batt., N. S.; H. Key, 68th Batt., N. S.; J. S. Robinson, 68th Batt., N. S.; N.

S. Nichols, 68th Batt., N. S. Capts.— J. C. Lawson, 82nd Batt., P. E. I.; T. R. Blaine, 71st Batt., N. B.; J. D. Mc-Nell, 94th Batt., N. S.; J. R. McNell, 94th Batt., N. S.; C. Sparing, 94th Batt., N. S.; H. N. Pyke, 68th Batt., N. S.; W. Warran, 82nd Batt., P. E. I.; A. R. Dillon, 82nd Batt., P. E. I.; C. J. Groggett, 83rd Batt., N. S. Buglers C. F. Balley, 69th Batt., N. S.; N. McQuarrie, 67th Batt., N. B.; A. Winters, 71st Batt., N. B.; G. Brett, 62nd Batt., N B.; W. McLeod, 62nd Batt., N. B.; A Sutherland, 78th Batt., N. S.; F. E. Duplissea, 71st Batt., N. B. Privates-B. Hennessy, 71st Batt., N. B.; P. Gray, 79rd Batt., N. B.; G. C. Law, 74th Batt, N. B.; R. Mooney, 66th Batt., N S.; R. Harris, 98th Batt., N. S.; A. Mc

FRANK JAMES' NEW JOB. Will Guard Bullion Cars Against Train Robbers

Batt., P. E. I.

82nd Batt., P. E. I.; E. N. Bendall

82nd Batt., P. E. I.; T. Crawford, 82nd

It would be odd if Frank James, Jesse's brother, were to die at the hands of train robbers who followed in his early footsteps! It may come to pass, too.

For now that oft quoted bit of ad rice, "Set a thief to catch a thief." has been heeded by the express companies who carry fortunes through the southwestern states in their strong boxes, and who lose them ometimes at the hands of despera

Frank James whose career of original is, perhaps, second to that of his no-

Indeed, it has been said, and with some foundation, that if Jesse James had heeded his brother's warning he would never have been shot down by Ford, whom he trusted so fully that he removed his pistol belt and turned his back to him only to receive his death wound. Frank James had said: "Trust no one when the price on your head is big enough to make a

"and any one who gets the money

You sign an agreement by which they are to get \$20,000 in case I'm killed, and I'm your man. I know enough about some of them to be even if the business isn't what it said that the non-Mussulmans are thus

MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

Dublin, Ireland.

Armenians alone, but in reforms giving protection to all Turkish subjects. The marquis also expressed the hope that the United States and England would be the first to practical-

Lord Dufferin said that every Engishman's soul would revolt in horror at the thought of any fratricidal colhiston with the United States which could only result in involving the United States and England in com-

TO ANNEX EGYPT.

composed of clergymen and laymen has been formed in London, to promote the separation of the church and state in England by means of disestablishment, on the ground that the connection "has become injurious to the spiritual interests of the church and a hindrance to the progress of true religion.") and war

HICHEST AWARDS Nebraska State Board of Agriculture DIPLOMA
Alabama State Agr'l Society at Montgomery, 188 Chattahoochie Valley Expo., Columbus, Ga., 1888 HIGHEST AWARDS
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Asso'n, 1885 Leod, 73rd Batt., N. S.; W. L. Duncan, 82nd Batt., P. E. I.; J. J. Egan

Batt., P. E. I.; J. B. Lennew, 82nd

TURKISH REFORMS.

Government Will Carry Out the Terms of the Berlin Treaty.

torious brother Jesse, is to accept a position as special express messen-ger, his duty being no other than that of meeting train robbers at their own

Frank James is no longer young but he can still shoot with both hands, and shoot straight. But it is not on that account alone that his services are in demand. The men who have made him an offer have decided that the reputation which the man won as a desperado when the band which he and his brother led was the dreaded scourge of several states, will prove a better safeguard for their bullion than even his ready

He is willing to become a watchdog and guard bullion for a living provided the men who wish to employ him will agree to his terms. "I'll take the job," he told them,

from the car I'm riding in will get it over my dead body. But I've been supporting my family and little more, and if I go under I want to be sure they will be provided for.

"Now I'll tell you what I'll do:

shoot a little. given a far greater proportion of pub-So the man whose name was once

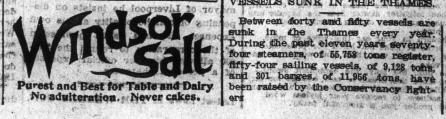
feared throughout several states is now awaiting to see if the expressmen will play \$20,000 against his stake, which is his life. It will be strange indeed, if the former desperado, the brains of the most bloodthirsty set of outlaws this country has ever known, stands on the side of law against men who regard him and his brother as patterns to be follow-

Speech Delivered at a Banquet at

Belfast, Ire., Oct. 28.—The Marquis of Dufferin, newly retired from the post of British ambassador at Paris, was accorded a banquet here tonight at which he made a speech. He declared that owing to his age and deafness he had definitely retired from official life. Although England was not boved, the marquis continued, she had no dispute with any nation of Europe except Turkey. The salvation of the Armenians, he asserted, cannot be found in any scheme applied to the ly apply the principle of arbitration of the army and from civil stations. the settlement of international

London, Oct. 29.-Lord Charles Beresford, in a speech at the Consti-tutional club yesterday, declared that the time had arrived for England to boldly announce her intention to an-nex Egypt.

a great sufferer from heart disease, palpitation dizziness and severe head-aches. I saw Dr. Agnew's Cure for A Churchman's Liberation league the Heart advertised, and determined to try it. Two bottles have done wonders for me. The dizziness and paliphtation are gone, the headlaches have disappeared. I never cease tell-ing my friends the wonderful benefit great cure has been to me, and cheenfully recommend it any and everywhere.



OFINOS EINO ROLL OF HONOR.

And ONE SILVER Medal

SIX HICHEST AWARDS World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Western Fair Association, London, Can., 1893, Midwinter Jr, Sen Francisco, Cal., 1894.

Toronto Exposition, Toronto, Canada, 1895 ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY

ENGUL - YENAMENT

in the New Move of Authorities.

Blame for Reforms Not Being Introduced

Washington, Oct. 26.-The Turkish

oute to the fullest extent the entire spirit of the reforms embraced in the

reaty of Berlin. The measures to be

adpoted, it is learned will carry the re-

forms not only into the six provinces

of Turkey contemplated by the treaty

and peopled by Armenians, but will em-

brace the entire empire. The authori-

steps to counteract the public disfav-

surrounding the Armenian troubles.

The information thus conveyed shows

to terminate the distressed condition

It is pointed out that the Armenian

subjects of the sultan have retained

their nationality, their religion and

their wealth for the last six hundred

years, under the protection of the Ot-

oman Empire, and that in no other

country have the Armenians been pro-

tected in this independent exercise of

all their rights and privileges. As an

five hundred and ninety-seven non-

Mussulmans are employed in the Tur-

sught to give the non-Mussulmans a

lack of appreciation and gratitude

on the part of the Armenians and

that they have risen against the gov-

to shake the stability of the empire,

thus ruining business and trade with-

The Armenian revolt was started,

it is said, in order to secure autonomy

in the six provinces where the Armen-

thousand Armenians, while the num-

ber of Mussulmans, as shown by offic-

lal census, is eight million, and there

mans not included in the census. That eight hundred thousand should seek to enforce their rule upon a popula-

tion ten or twelve times as great, who

are satisfied with the existing govern-

ment and their conditions, is pointed

to as an injustice which the Christian world should loath to accept. The fact

that troubles have occurred at Con-stantinople and elsewhere is not denied

by the authorities, and they hav

ust appointed a commission there to

ry and punish the guilty without dis-

crimination. The commission is com-

posed of the most prominent office

The entire purpose of the authorities is to pursue such a policy as will re-

store peace and quiet to the disturbed

country and at the same time commend itself to all countries as jus

tans themselves stood in the way of

Berlin treaty, bringing such turmol

on the country that any large meas

ure of administration was made im

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH

For 25 Years, Says Mrs. J. D. Stoddard of Asbury Park, N. J., and Two Bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Restored the Lost Treasure

For twenty-five years I have been

VESSELS SUNK IN THE THAMES.

Between forty and fifty vessels an

subk in the Thames every year. During the past eleven years seventy-four steamers, of 55,758 tons register,

and humane. It is said that the Arme

are in addition two million Mussul-

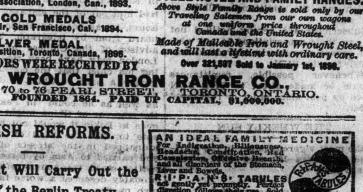
in this country.

lic employment than the Muse

evidence of this the fact is cited that

of the country.

Earlier Laid to the Armenians,



STEEL HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES,

The Entire Empire Will be Included

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS 86 FRINCESS STREET.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED OF DYED government, according to reliable inat Short Notice. rmation here, has notified the sig-

natory powers of its intention to exe- C B. BRACKET, - St. John N. B.

H. PICKETT, B.C.L.,

ATTORNEY, NOTARY ETC. dissioner for Province of Nova Barnhill's, Building, - St. John, N B ties at Constantinople also have taken or against Turkey, due, it is felt, to a Previnces. Returns prompt.

clearly the purposes and policy which the Turkish government has in view to terminate the distressed condition

Blend Tea.

W. F. HARRISON & CO.

Rish government service at Constantinople alone, while the number of INTERCHANNEL RAILWAY Mussulmans in the government service there is but eighteen hundred. Considering the difference in population it is mis of this Ria

TRAINS WHE LEAVE ST. JOHN.

This same favor, it is said, holds good throughout the populous portions of the empire, where the sustan has full share in government affairs. But the authorities feel that there has been

rnment, circulated reports calculated

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. (Monday excepted) 40.36
Express from Monoton (Delly) 10.30
Express from Halfast 16.00
Campbestion Halfast Pictou and ians are most numerous. In these six provinces there are eight hundred

The Trains of the Intercolonial Radiway are heated by steam from the focomotive, and those between Hellifax and Montreal, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.

All France are run by Eastern Standard

Ambured of the Monager of the October 1995

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE BLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 18, 1895, says:

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