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tte Street.

Poking Around Pokeshaw, Pokesudie and Pokemouche.

The Scribe Begins His Pilgrimage at the Town of Bathurst.

Harris's Famous Hon Farm.

A journey from Bathurst along the Bay Chaleur coast to Caraquet, and thence down the gulf shore to the Miramichi and the towns of Chatham and Newcastle, is a very enjoyable one, full of interest and pleasurable variety. To a person making the trip for the first time there is abundance of novelty. If one goes about it leisurely, and keeps his eyes and ears open, he will acquire much interesting knowledge of important industries that flourish there, and at the same time pick up odd bits of tradition and history that are quaintly at-

Perhaps the autumn is not the most favorable season for such a journey. unless the tourist be also a sportsman; but, if the weather be a little unpleasant at times, there is compensation in the beauty that reveals itself at every turn, where fields and woods are magnificent in the regal splendor of a season that is unusually prodigal in the blazonry of purple and gold and crimson, and every hue and tint, setting the woods aflame and touching all the landscape with the fleeting loveliness that heralds the death of summer.

A member of The Sun staff dropped down upon Bathurst on the evening of October 1st, and crossed the bridge to the town just at sunset, when the fine grove on the height on the village side mirrored itself in singular beauty on the placid surface of the inner harbor. Bathurst is finely situated, being fronted by a broad, though shallow sheet of water, and surrounded on the other sides by pleasant farming the ground from freezing to a great The surface of the land is gently unthe little jetty beside the bridge conmasted American schooner was dis- girls and two men-the men with step charging a cargo of hard coal.

The great drawback to the broad the girls picking the hops into large and beautiful harbor is its shallowness, only vessels of 12 to 14 feet draught being able to come in over to the jetty at which the schooner referred to lay.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. Bathurst has a school question. This fact is not rudely thrust upon the visitor who goes there, in fact he might remain for some time and not be aware of its existence. The general public, however, have heard a good deal about it, and as the annual school meeting is to be held on Thursday of this week there may be a renewal of interest in the controversy that has excited so much at-

During the short time he remained in Bathurst the scribe did not devote much attention to school matters, but he learned that there are still three schools in the town-the public, the convent and the separate Protestant school. The convent school is public school, but it is not so r eheld by the Catholics to be a proper public school, but it is not so regarded by some others, as has appeared in the course of recent controversies.

There are 262 pupils attending these schools Thirty-five of these are in the Protestant separate school, which appears to have taken the place of a Catholic separate school which existed for some sixteen or seventeen years before the Catholics availed themselves of the public institutions. Some of those attending the separate school are mon-resident.

Of the other 227 pupils The Sun man was informed that 180 are Catholics and 47 Protestants. Less than half the Protestants, therefore, attend the separate school. It is hoped that some arrangement may be made at Thursday's meeting whereny the friction between parties may be removed.

school buildings is as follows: lics; advanced department, 16 Cathopartment, 21 Catholies, 5 Protestants. Total, Catholies, 56; Protestants, 39. Grand total, 25. There are also 7 non-

As the Rev. A. F. Thomson had left home to attend the synod on the day The Sun man arrived, his views were not obtained. The present principal of the Gram-

mar school is a Protestant. BATHURST HOP FARM, The hop farm of Prof. R. Carr Har-

ALONG THE NORTH SHORE he spent his summers at Bathurst, the results thus far on the Bathurst and he took to himself a wife in the farm appear to have been satisfactory. person of one of the fair daughters They have demonstrated at all events

periments were not successful, but little if any more expense. he turned his attention in 1889 to hop culture and has succeeded admirably. This year he had 130 acres in hops, and next year a field of 20 acres more will be added, the setting of the plants being done this fall. The output this year was about 210 bales of 180 lbs. each. One carload had been shipped A First of Ships- The School Question-Prof and another was loading when the Sun man visited the farm. The hops are shipped to Toronto this year, but

in other years a good deal went to the Furness line steamers. having secured a carriage at the Wilbur House, the scribe, with H. W. Meahan as guide and companion, drove across to the village and a mile or so beyond it to the farm. After driving for over half a mile along a road on one side of which was a perfect forest of slim cedar poles about fifteen to eighteen feet high, from which all the vines had been cut and removed, the visitors turned back and took another road, skirting another side of the farm, to the house and outbuildings. The cedar poles referred to are little trees stripped of their branches but with the bark remaining. They last a long time, and are procured in the immediate neighborhood of the farm.

Arriving at the building, R. C. Harris, jr., an intelligent and courteous were closed by singing by the choir. young gentleman who spends his summers on the farm as found, and Rev. Wm. Wass and the Rev. Wm. obligingly showed the visitors over the Armstrong walked ahead of the pro-

sandy loam, not different in appear- friends. At the grave the Rev. Wm. ance and texture from that found in Armstrong read the burial service, many other parts of the province. It followed by prayer by Rev. Wm. is partly a wilderness, with belts of Wass. Although rain poured down woods contiguous to the hop fields. in torrents, the people seemed loth The soil for hop culture must be very to leave the ground, and many of the thoroughly broken up. A good deal of old friends lingered at the grave until fertilizer is used, chiefly artificial, in after it had been filled up. dust. The hop plants are placed in Ireland on the 22nd day of January, between so that the soil can be freely ploughed and cultivated. It is turned

and pumpkins can be raised along town by the upsetting of a small boat with them. The Bathurst hop vines have never been troubled to any extent by insects, and the only damage from frost occurs in very severe winters when there is not enough snow to protect

up around the plants in the fall.

lands, through which wind several depth. Then the roots are likely to be streams to their outlet in the bay. injured, and some re-planting necessary in the spring. Once they have

> cotton sacks containing seven bushels each. It is said that no housekeeper in all to hold a cook or housemaid when the hop picking season is on. The girls go there, sleep and eat in the buildings attached to the farm, and enjoy themselves in genuine picnic fashion. They get thirty cents a sack for picking the hops, and as they do not object to a little finery the most of the money thus earned is promptly put into circulation. The girls come to the farm from all the country round about and consider the time spent there a well paid and charming holiday. They are vivacious, of course,

and their chatter is incessant, the mingling of French and English phrases making it all the more quaintly interesting to the visitor. From the fields the hops are taken six. A kiln is a room on the upper floor of the building. The cone shaped walls are plastered right up to the sides of the large ventilator in the roof. The floor is made of slats about an inch or more apart, covered with cheese cloth to prevent the hops from going through. The hops are spread out on this floor to a depth of a foot or so. In the room below are two huge iron box stoves, with a large circulation of stove pipe. Over each stove is suspended a square piece of sheet iron, on which brimstone is burned to bleach the hops, about a bucket of brimstone to each kiln. When the fires are lighted and the temperature is raised to 140 degrees, this room is full of gloomy suggestions to the sinner who believes in plenary inspiration and a literal in-

terpretation of certain passages of twelve hours. Then the hops are re-According to a list prepared at The | moved to another room to remain for Sun man's request, the division of about two weeks, after which the propupils in the public and convent ducts of several kilns are brought together on the ground floor, through Public building-Grammar school trap doors, to be thoroughly mixed department, 26 Protestants, 19 Catho- in order to show an even sample, as it is very seldom that the hops from

same appearance. Then comes the baling process, which is done with the aid of a powresident Protestants and one Catholic erful hand press. The canvas is put in the press, the hops shovelled Convent building-Advanced depart in and pressed down, then more hops ment, 36 Catholics, 3 Protestants; in- and more pressure, and so on until termediate department, 35 Catholics. a compact oblong bale of about 180 2 Protestants; primary department, 53 lbs. is produced, which is then sewn Catholics, 3 Protestants. Total, 124 at the edges with strong twine and is Catholics, 8 Protestants. Grand To- ready for any amount of hard usage. In England it is usual to bale the hops while they are hot, with the notion of securing a better flavor, but this plan is not considered necessary at the Bathurst farm, the product of which is reputed to be of the very finest quality. The hops are very large, of good color and strong odor. The present excessively low price of been a little impudent to his father)— neighboring city of Yalta was prompthops, and the very large visible supBut don't you know that your father ly peopled with courtiers and func-

of that region. He acquired property that hop raising on a large scale may perimental fashion. Some of his ex- well as elsewhere, and probably at

> It may be added that the Bathurst farm fronts on the bay or harbor, the banks of which are quite high. The Tetagouche river passes through a portion of it, but the hop fields are mostly on the higher ground rather than in the low lying sections. There are no lofty hills, but, as already stated, the country is of a gently undulating character.

A. M. B.

WELSFORD. A Brief Sketch of the Life of Hon. F.

Woods. our sad duty to consign to his last resting place on Thursday, Sept. 21s the founder of Welsford, the Hon. E. Woods. The opening services were conducted at the house by the Armstrong Corner Sunday school choir, led by John B. Barton, the first hymn being Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep, followed by a feeling and impressive prayer by the Rev. Wm. Wass (Methodist.) The choir then sang A Few More Years Shall Roll, and the Rev. Wm. Armstrong preached from Deut. xxxii., 29. The services at the house The procession then formed. The cession, and after the corpse followed The soil on the farm is a kind of a large number of mourners and

the form of superphosphates and bone The Hon. F. Woods was born in hills some distance apart, with lanes 1822, and came to America with his parents in 1825. They settled on the farm now occupied by Dr. McDonald, about five miles from Welsford sta An advantage in hop raising is that tion. His father was drowned in 1835 other crops, such as beans, or corn in the St. John river opposite Indianin the attempt to board a woodboat leaving young Frank a lad of thir teen years, the oldest of seven children, with his widowed mother to rear the little family. By his activity and smartness he soon took a father's place as the head of the family.

dulating, relieving it from monotony. begun to climb, the hops do not re- had grown up to take care of them- ject. The mystery with which the Beyond the bar which shelters the harbor from storms of the outer bay, the scribe could see the masts and spars of half a dozen square rigged spars of half a dozen square rigged was done in five and a half days by were lightered out to frem, for the British market. Inside the harbor, at the little letty beside the bridge control of the special point, the nops do not require a great deal of care.

The nops do not require a great deal of care.

The picking season is in the early part of September. This year it begins that the side of the Nerepis river, on the farm he previously bought, where the little letty beside the harbor, at the little letty beside the bridge control of the series of them selves, young Woods left the parental roof to hew out his own fortune. His first start was to build himself a camp by the side of the Nerepis river, on the farm he previously bought, where the little letty beside the bridge control of the case was studiously shrouded natural roof to hew out his own fortune. His first start was to build himself a camp by the side of the Nerepis river, on the farm he previously bought, where the little letty beside the bridge control of the case was studiously shrouded natural roof to hew out his own fortune. His first start was to build himself a camp by the side of the Nerepis river, on the farm he previously bought, where the lived and made the first clearing the lived and made the first clear on the farm. The workers are divid- day as Welsford, in fact the life of futile. necting town and village, a large three ed up into groups of twenty-eighteen Hon. F. Woods from this time is the Livadia, where the stricken Czar now ladders bringing down the vines, and where Dr. Wark then lived, was one dense forest; not a clearing or settler could be seen except the small clearing young Woods was making. This the bar, and traverse the channel up that region has blandishments enough year his camp caught fire in his absence, and he lost all his tools, provisions, etc., but with his usual perseverance he laid hold with renewed energy and success crowned his efforts. In 1852 he married Miss Armstrong, daughter of the late John Armstrong, of Armstrong Corner, by whom he had seven children, five sons and two daughters. They are all living except John E., who died some

years ago. When the Hon. F. Woods settled at Welsford there was no post office mearer than St. John, and what little mail matter came was delivered by the courier once a week. Mr. W. was instrumental is giving the inhabitants of Welsford the splendid mail service they now have. He gave the to the drying kilns, of which there are land on which the Episcopal and Methodist churches now stand, and his hand was always open to help the poor and needy. For religious or charitable purposes he always gave pressions. freely and liberally. He has seen Welsford rise from the dense forest to become a contented and prosperous

In addition to Mr. Woods' large lumbering business, he had a large store, conducted by his son Harry. TATE.

In the probate court on the 10th the mitted to probate. It disposes of real estate to the value of \$15,125 and \$14,100 personalty. The legacies are as follows: Mrs. Isabella Vroom, Clements, N. S., \$200: Mrs. Catherine Austin, Digby, N. S., \$200; Mrs. Francis A kiln will dry and bleach in about J. Winchester, Smith's Cove, N. S., \$200; Mrs. Alice B. Morgan, Smith's Cove, N. S., \$400; T. Oscar Morgan, same place, \$400; George Boice, Clements, N. S., \$150; Miss I. C. Boice, his daughter, \$50; Miss Elizabeth Phillips, formerly of Fredericton, \$200; Miss Margaret Phillips, \$200; Miss J. White, city. \$200; Miss Elizabeth White, city, \$200; lics and 8 Protestants; primary de- two kilns will present exactly the Ira Cornwall, city, \$500; W. M. Jordan, city, \$500; John Sulis, N. S., \$100; George Sulis, N. S., \$100; Louisa Sulis, N. S., \$200; Mrs. George Morrisey, city, \$200; Adelaide Lugrin, \$200; Margaret Austin, \$50; George J. Austin, \$200; Robert Austin, \$100; J. E. Porter, N. S., \$100. To Mrs. Thomas McAvity, the late Mr. Chubb's (brother of deceased)

portrait. Mrs. Ira Cornwall takes Chubb's corner and the residence on Orange street. She is residuary legatee. Ira Cornwall, Mrs. Cornwall and Wm. M. Jordan are the executors under the will and Stephen B. Bustin is the proc-

A LITTLE SEA DOG. Ernie's mother (to Ernie who has RUSSIA'S RULER.

there, and began farming in an ex- be carried on in New Brunswick as It is Said That He is Sick Nigh Unto Death.

> The Nature of His Illness Not Yet Made Known.

The Little Father's Picturesque Summer Home in the Crimea.

It is not many days since the Czar left St. Petersburg for the beautiful palace of Livadia, where he now lies. and whither the leading court officials, as announced in this morning's despatches, have been hastily summoned. His condition at the date of his departure was recognized as serious, though so far as can be gathered at present it was not apprehended that the filness would tend immediately to a fatal issue. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times telegraphed that the Czar had lost enormously in weight during the last few weeks, and that he was looking very ill. According to another correspondent his health had been made worse by a cold which he caught one night in one of the telegraph offices of the

winter palace. The present nature of the Gzar's illness has not yet been made known. A Berlin corespondent has stated that Professor Leyden, the German physician, who was called in recently, diagnosed it as Bright's disease in an advanced stage. A still later account declares that the symptoms were those of cancer of the kidneys, while it is also stated on the authority of the Kreuz Zeitung, a journal usually well informed respecting the Rusian court, that the Czar's death was to be expec-

ted within a few weeks.

It has been a task of great difficulty to obtain any trustworthy information concerning the ilustrious patient. Official information has been withheld, the Russian papers have been forbidden to publish unofficial re-In 1846 he bought the farm at Welsports, and the members of the imperford that he still owned at the time of | ial family and household are forbidden his death. In 1850, after the family to hold any communication on the sub-

history of Welsford. In 1850 the whole lies, is the name of an estate lying valley from Dibblee flat, so called, to about thirty miles southeast from Se bastopol. On it stand two palaces, surrounded by magnificent gardens and vineyards, while the neighborhood is dotted with the castles and villas belonging to the Russian aristocracy, to whom the place is a favorite autumn resort. In the minds of most people the Crimea is naturally associated only with fiercely contested battles, hardships and heroic feats of

The place itself is strangely out of harmony with these stern and forbidding ideas. The southern part of the peninsula has been called a little Russian Italy, and it certainly has many just claims to the title. Bathed in sunshine, surrounded by a sea of the deepest blue, the Crimea hangs like a jewelled locket from the broad expanse of the Moscovite steepes. It is to the Russian of Petersburg or Moscow something similar to a glimpse of the warm, distant, gorgeous East. It has inspired the greatest of their modern poets. Pushkine, and after him many others sought its shores in quest of similar picturesque im-

The Crimean coast closely resembles the shores of Greece. It has the same line of straight cliffs streaked with amber and crimson. The Monastery of St. George rises abruptly on the summit of a crag, like that of Athos, and profiles the silhoutte of its church on the brilliant azure of the THE LATE JANE E. CHUBB ES- sky. On the sinuous route leading from the Russian convent to the interior or along the coast, every name is strangely familiar. There is the will of the late Jane E. Chubb was ad- wide Bay of Balaclava, almost a sea in itself, and a little further the Corniche road, which the Russians proclaim proudly to be unrivalled by the Italian one bearing the same name. It begins at the Baidar Gate, and is at the outset wild and deserted, but presently it winds through pretty woods. trailing vines, and on all sides are seen elegant villas and stately palaces among the trees.

The Czar Nicholas is credited with

making the Crimea what it is now. He took a strong liking to the province at an early visit, became passionately fond of it, and constantly improved it. He planned the post road of the Corniche, imported the cultivation of grapes, built the magnificent palace of Aloupka, and pointed out the most favorable localities for the erection of dwelling houses. The wealthy nobles followed the example of the emperor, and the Crimea soon grew indispensable to the world of fashion. A halcyon era of wealth, elegance and picturesque prosperity was developed, but it was interrupted by the disastrous war of 1854, that caused general ruin and flight. Within the last twenty years only have life and animation been restored with the opening of the Sebastopol railway. Alexander II. gave a fresh impetus to that rerival by plainly avowing that he preferred his residence of Livadia to any other of his imperial palaces. The

Crimea as his predecessors. He elected to celebrate his silver wedding at Livadia in 1891, and every year he has spent some of his summer holidays with his family in his beautiful palace on the sea. He has always felt safer, more at ease, less exposed to murderous plots and socialistic outrages among the gentle, unsophisticated inhabitants of the southern peninsula, who seem to have retained not a few of the best characteristics of their remote Scythian ancestors and who have a sincere regard and reverence for their "Little Father." Here he was able to throw aside for a time the cares of state, and surrendering himself unreservedly to the enjoyment of a private and domestic life. This is a side of the Czar's character with which the general public is comparatively unfamiliar. The Czar has always taken a lively interest in the pleasures of the peasant, and his last photograph, which shows him assisting at a funeral in humble life, illustrates one of the

#### most estimable sides of his character LABOUCHERE'S OPINION.

He Speaks His Mind Regarding the Anti-Lynching Committee's Letter.

London, Oct. 9.-Truth, Henry Laouchere's paper, commenting upon the British anti-lynching committee's letter to the governor of Albamia says: "For a consummate piece of impertinence put forward with unblushing effrontery, I have never seen so fine a specimen as the reproof administered by the anti-lynching committee to the governor of Alabama. Little Peddington chastizing the American eagle is so irresistably comic, that there is difficulty in treating the subject from a serious point of view. Considering the irresponsible nature of the body who strutted out to deliver the assault it is only wonderful that the governor condescended to make any reply. He employed a Nasmyth hammer to kill

SCHOOL BOARD ON STRIKE.

Meetings Suspended as a Quorum Cannot be Obtained.

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 9.-The school board of this city has gone on a strike. For some time meetings have sible to obtain a quorum, and consequently no business has been transacted for three months, except that which could be done without the aid of a full meeting. The trouble grew out of the controversy over the reelection of the principal and certain teachers in the high school. The men who were opposed to Principal Kelly's re-election have ignored all notices of meetings and they say that they propose to do so while they hold When the resignation of Principal McGregor of the Burnham school comes up there will be no one elected in his stead and an interest-

### ing time is expected. NEW YORK'S THIRD PARTY.

The Ticket Selected for the Fall Election Last Night.

New York, Oct. 9.—The third party ticket at a meeting held this evening at the office of E. M. Shephard, decided to nominate the following ticget :- For Governor, Everett P. Wheeler, of New York City: for lieutenant-governor, Daniel M. Lockwood, of Buffalo, New York; for judge of the court of appeals, Chas. F. Brown, of Orange County, N.Y. Everett P. Wheeler has announced his acceptance of the nomination. Mr. Shephard said that Messrs. Brown and Lockwood would also accept the nominations. Hon. Chas. Fairchild was appointed chairman of the campaign committee.

## COAL MINE DISASTER.

A Fire Which will Require Six Weeks to Completely Put Out.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 9.-A fire today in shaft No. 1, of the Luke Fidler colliery caused by the careless use of a lamp, cost the lives of five miners. and probably many months of idlene to 900 employes. Irving Buffing ton, the man who carried a naked lamp was suffocated and four others are shut in the mine beyond all hope of rescue. Fifty other workmen had thrilling escapes through dense smoke and deadly gases. Two were overcome but their comrades carried them to the surface. The flames cannot be fought with any success because of the clouds of gas and smoke arising from the burning mine.

It has been decided to drown out to fill the inside with water. Operations cannot be resumed at this mine for at least two years. Its pay roll averaged \$25,000 a month.

A CANAL PROJECT.

Proposal to Unite Chesapeake Bay with Delaware Bay.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The project to unite Chesapeake Bay with the Delaware Bay by a canal, and thus supply the most important link in an internal waterway route from Florida to Long Island Sound, today received an impetus by the appointment of an expert ris is one of the attractions in the surroundings of Bathurst. Mr. Harris is
professor of civic engineering at
professor of civic engineerin

The present Czar is as fond of the at Baltimore; Captain George Dewey, of the navy and a member of the light house board; M. D. Cohen, of Batimore, ex-president of the American society of civil engineers, and J. Alexander Porter, of Savannah, a civil engineer of wide reputation. The board is expected to go to work speedily in order to comply with the requirements, that is the report is to be made to congress at the short session.

### CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Opinion of the British Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office.

London, Oct. 10,-Sir Edward Gray. parliamentary, secretary to the for-eign office, addressed a meeting at Wooley, Northumberland, today. said: "The longer the struggle between China and Japan is protracted the more difficult it will be to limit its consequences. The first duty of the government is to protect the lives and property of British subjects in the far east, and it is also the government's intention to maintain concert with the other powers in order that all influences which would arise from any attempt to take political advantage of the situation to the injury of the other powers." Referring to the recent war scare Sir Edward Gray emarked: "Last week it was stated n the newspapers here that there were serious risk of our being drawn into war with France. I am pleased to say that there was absolutely no foundation for the alarming reports circulated."

## THE CHILIANS PAY UP.

American Citizens will Receive the Amount of their Claims Immediately.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The Chilian government, through its minister here, has just paid into the state department \$240,564, the amount of the judgments rendered against Chili by the Chilian claims commission, based upon injuries sustained by American citizens resident in Chili and Peru. during the war between those countries. The awards will be paid by the state department immediately to persons who obtained judgments as follows: Central and Southern American Telegraph Company, \$38,687.60; W. S. Springley, \$4,83k.70; Gilbert Bennett, Borden, \$8,728.13; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$27,735.23. Jennie R. Reeds, \$1,081.08; Edward C. Dubois, \$147,470.40.

C. M. B. A SUPREME COUNCIL.

Reports of the Officers-The Letter of Archbishop Satolli.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9.—The supreme council convention of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association is in session in this city. The reports of the various officers show that the condition of the society is most satisfactory. One of the most important matters brought to the attention of the convention was the letter of Archbishop Satolli, the apostolic delegate, in which that gentleman gave his blessing to the association and of his own accord promises to obtain the pope's special blessing for the society.

## FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—For the first time in the history of the United States army, permission has been granted by the federal department of a stand of colors to a regiment by private citizens. The regiment is the 15th infantry of Fort Sheridan. The citizens are a few representative men of this city and the organization through which the colors will be handed to Col. Crofton, the commanding officer, is the Illinois Society of the Sons of the Revolutions. The movement is in recognition of the services of the regiment during the strike.

# A RAILROAD SCORED.

Boston, Oct. 10.-Chairman Sanford of the railroad commission severely scored the New York and New England at the hearing of the petition of Rufus G. Fairbanks, asking the board to revoke the permit permitting the running of Sunday trains on the road. It was stated that the road had violated the conditions and abused its authority, viz., in charging rates on Sunday other than those charged working days. It was also charged that the road had been guilty of a penal offense. The hearing was closed and a decision will be given later.

## THE POPE AND PEACE.

Rome, Oct. 10.-Senor Emilio Castalar, the elequent Spanish statesman, had a special audience with the Pope the fire, but it will require six weeks this morning, in which his holiness mentioned several enclyclicals which he is about to issue in North and South America. The senor declared that the audience had convinced him that the Pope could do much to promote international peace.

## BODY FOUND.

Charlottetown, Oct. 10.—The body of Robert Lowrie was found today on the beach of a lake a few yards from his home. He had gone duck shooting and, it is thought, accidentally killed himself. Lowrie lived three miles from here.

A Harlem tailer has a card in his petus by the appointment of an expert board of commissioners to select the made in perfection and in close conline of the canal. The members of nection with bottom prices," and the