

ALONG THE NORTH SHORE

Poking Around Pokeshaw, Pokesudie and Pokemouche.

The Scribe Begins His Pilgrimage at the Town of Bathurst.

A Fleet of Ships—The School Question—Prof Harris's Famous Hop 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.

Perhaps the autumn is not the most favorable season for such a journey, unless the tourist is 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.

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THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

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There are 262 pupils attending these schools. Thirty-five of these are in the Protestant separate school, which appears to be the place of choice.

Public buildings—Grammar school department, 25 Protestants, 19 Catholics; advanced department, 16 Catholics and 8 Protestants; primary department, 21 Catholics, 6 Protestants.

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.

BATHURST HOP FARM.

The hop farm of Prof. R. C. Harris is one of the attractions in the surroundings of Bathurst. Mr. Harris is professor of civil engineering at Kingston Military college. For years he spent his summers at Bathurst, and he took to himself a wife in the person of one of the fair daughters of that region.

The results thus far on the Bathurst farm appear to have been satisfactory. They have demonstrated at all events that hop raising on a large scale may be carried on in New Brunswick as well as elsewhere, and probably at little if any more expense.

It may be added that the Bathurst farm fronts on the bay or harbor, the banks of which are quite high. The Tétouche river passes through a portion of it, but the hop fields are mostly on the higher ground rather than in the low lying sections.

WELSFORD.

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

A correspondent writes: His last resting place on Thursday, Sept. 22, the founder of Welsford, Hon. F. Woods. The opening services were conducted at the house by the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, Sunday school superintendent 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 sang A Few More Years Shall Roll, and the Rev. Wm. Armstrong preached from Deut. xxxii, 23. The services at the house were closed by singing by the choir.

The Hon. F. Woods was born in Ireland on the 22nd day of January, 1822, and came to America with his parents in 1838. They settled on the farm now occupied by Dr. McDonald, about five miles from Welsford station. His father was drowned in 1835 in the St. John river opposite Bathurst in the attempt to board a woodboat, leaving young Frank a lad of thirteen years, the oldest of seven children, with his widowed mother to rear the little family.

In 1846 he bought the farm at Welsford that he still owned at the time of his death in 1894. His father had begun to grow up to take care of themselves, young Woods led 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, where his father had previously bought, where he lived and made the first clearing that was made in what is known today as Welsford. In fact the history of Welsford, in 1850 the whole valley from Bible flat, so called, to where Dr. Wark then lived, was one dense forest; not a clearing or a field of any kind.

It is said that no housekeeper in all that region has blameworthy enough to hold a cook or housemaid when the hop picking season is on. The pickers are interested in the building, and they are 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.

When the Hon. F. Woods settled at Welsford his first care was to make a better home than St. John, and what little mail matter came was delivered by the courier once a week. Mr. W. was instrumental in giving the inhabitants of Welsford the splendid mail service which he has always given freely and liberally. He has seen Welsford rise from the dense forest to become a contented and prosperous village.

THE LATE JANE E. CHUBB ESTATE.

In the probate court on the 10th the will of the late Jane E. Chubb was admitted 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 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; Mrs. Ira Cornwall, city, \$500; W. M. Jordan, city, \$500; John Sully, N. S., \$100; George Sully, N. S., \$100; Louise Sully, N. S., \$200; Mrs. George Morrissey, city, \$200; Adelaide Lugin, \$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 (deceased) \$500.

A LITTLE SEA DOG.

Ernie's mother (to Ernie who has been a little impudent to his father) But don't you know that your father is the mainstay of the family? Ernie—Yes, you bet he is. And the sparker, too—Truth.

RUSSIA'S RULER.

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 whether 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 illness would tend immediately to a fatal issue.

The present nature of the Czar's illness has not yet been made known. A Berlin correspondent 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 declared 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 Russian court, that the Czar's death was to be expected within a few weeks.

It has been a task of great difficulty to obtain any trustworthy information concerning the illustrious patient. Official information has been withheld, the Russian papers have been forbidden to publish unofficial reports, and the members of the imperial family and household are forbidden to hold any communication on the subject. The mystery with which the case was studiously shrouded naturally gave rise to unfounded reports, and more than once it was rumored that the Czar was actually dead. A point, however, has now been reached at which any attempt to disguise the gravity of the Czar's illness must be futile.

Livadia, where the stricken Czar now lies, is the name of an estate lying about thirty miles southeast from Sebastopol. On it stand two palaces, the one surrounded by beautiful 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 summer resort.

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 Russia, and it certainly has many features to commend it. Bathed in sunshine, surrounded by a sea of the deepest blue, the Crimea hangs like a jeweled locket from the broad expanse of the Moscovite steppes. It is the Russian in Petersburg or Moscow something similar to a glimpse of the warm, distant, gorgeous East. It has inspired the greatest of modern poets, Pushkin, and after him many others who sought its shores in quest of similar picturesque impressions.

The Crimea coast closely resembles the shores of Greece. It has the same line of straight cliffs streaked with the red of the soil, and the monastery of St. George rises abruptly on the summit of a crag, like that of Athos, and profiles the silhouette of its church on the brilliant azure of the sky. On the sloping land leading from the Russian convent to the interior or along the coast, every name is strangely familiar. There is the Bay of Balaklava, 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 Badkar 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 revival by plainly avowing that he preferred his residence of Livadia to any other of his imperial palaces. The neighboring city of Yalta was promptly made the headquarters of the nobles, and the board as announced by Secretary Lamont today, are: Gen. Casey, chief of engineers; Col. Craigill, now in charge of the river and harbor works

LABOUCHERE'S OPINION.

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

London, Oct. 9.—Truth, Henry Labouchere's paper, commenting upon the British anti-lynching committee's letter to the governor of Alabama, 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 Piddington chastizing the American eagle is so irresistibly 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 a fly."

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 been called, but it has not been possible 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 re-election of the principal and certain teachers in the high school. The men who were opposed to Principal Kelly's re-election have received all notices of meetings and they say that they propose to do so while they hold office. When the resignation of Principal McGregor of the Burnham school is accepted, there will be no one elected in his stead and an interesting 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 ticket:—For Governor, Everett P. Wheeler, of New York City; for lieutenant-governor, Daniel 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 idleness to 800 employes. Irving Buffington, 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 the fire, but it will require six weeks to fill the inside with water. Operations cannot be resumed at this mine for at least two years. Its payroll 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 the internal waterway route from Florida to Long Island Sound, today received an impetus by the appointment of an expert board of commissioners to select the line of the canal. The members of the board as announced by Secretary Lamont today, are: Gen. Casey, chief of engineers; Col. Craigill, now in charge of the river and harbor works

CHINA AND JAPAN.

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

London, Oct. 10.—Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, addressed a meeting at Woolley, Northumberland, today. He 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 remarked: "Last week it was stated in the newspapers here that there were a serious risk of our being drawn into a 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 Chilean government, through its minister here, has just paid into the state department \$240,564, the amount of the judgments rendered against Chili by the Chilean 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, \$4,324.70; Gilbert Bennett, \$2,000.00; J. H. Bennett, \$1,000.00; \$27,728.28; J. H. Bennett, \$1,000.00; 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 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 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 members 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 Revolution. 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.—Senator Emilio Castelar, the eloquent Spanish statesman, had a special audience with the Pope this morning. In his address he mentioned several encyclicals which he is about to issue in North and South America. The senator 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 HARMFUL TALLER.

A Harlem taller has a card in his window which says: "Top garments made in perfection and in close connection with bottom prices," and the same man also announces that "Correct Habits for Ladies are a specialty of his shop—New York Mail and Express."

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes items like SHAKER, LETTE, and various goods.

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Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes items like MEASURES, and various goods.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes items like COAL, and various goods.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes items like RAILS, ETC., and various goods.