THE METHODISTS.

-----Lively Discussion on the Report on the Course of Study.

Fort Lawrence Transferred to the Nova Scotia Conference.

Maritime Representatives on Committees-Mt. Allison Board of Regents.

London, Ont., Sept. 21.-The conference sat late last night and after my latest despatch took up the report on the course of study. As each clause passed some members would move an adjournment, only to have it defeated. At length the conference adjourned, with the report on the table.

On Friday morning the committees met at eight o'clock and conference at nine. The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Marshall, after which conference resumed the discussion of the report on the course of study. Henceforth the term of probation for the ministry is to be five years-three on a circuit and two at a college. No man, unless under very exceptional circumstances, is hereafter to be received on trial without a matriculation certificate from a Canadian or British university. For these exceptional cases a course has been provided.On the clause which gives the conference board of examiners the power to decide what degrees shall be recognized in the minutes of conference, a warm discussion arose, the

western men being specially earnest. It would seem that some of the brethern in that part of the country have an undue hankering after the degree of D. D. that leads them to hunt for it in the United States, where it is to be obtained, if the aforesaid men are to be believed, at the ldw rate of ten dollars. Either the eastern men are not so eager in the pursuit or else their opportunities for obtaining the degree are not so good, for they pretty generally objected to the motion as being unnecessary. Some of them, however, held that the motion was too absurd for the conference to pass, as it is not possible to carry it out properly. The idea of a general board to prepare examination papers for the whole field, to be sent to the different conferneces in time for the examinations, received its quietus by a de-

cisive negative vote. The report of the conference boundcommittee passed not without much discussion, however, among the western men, and it was ordered that the transfer of Fort Lawrence of the Point de Bute circuit to Nova Scotia conference should take place immediately after the second quarterly meet-

At the noon hour the conference ing New Brunswick and P. E. Island men on the following committees: Eastern section, book committee-Rev. T. Marshall, Rev. Geo. Steel.Rev. J. A. Clark, A. M., and Joseph L.

Black and W. E. Dawson On the Sunday school board-Rev. Dr. Chapman and Martin Lemont. Epworth League committee-Rev.

John Read of Moncton. The afternoon session of the confer ence opened at 2.30 and was occupied with reports. That of the education committee took most of the session. The recommendation of the report

that in every Sunday school a branch of the education society shall be formed and a collection taken up for the society was amended so as to make it a recommendation where practicable. A laugh was caused when the secretary read that certain mem bers of the Alumna society were to be appointed on the board of regents of Mount Allison university. He next read that certain members of the Iluminous society were to be added. Rev. G. S. Milligan, D. D.; Rev. E. Evans, D. D.; Rev. B. C. Borden, D. D.; Rev. D. Chapman, D. D.; Rev. C. Jost, D. D.; Rev. R. Brecken, D. D.;

The committee recommended authority be given to make applicaviding for enlarging the board of re- discussion. gents of Mt. Allison college by the apference, two by the Alumni society and two by the Alumnae society. Board of management of the Educational society of the maritime provinces, Rev. Dr. Stewart, Dr. Alli-

Sheffield, M. D.; J. D. Chipman.

son and Rev. Dr. Milligan. London, Ont., Sept. 22.-Last evening's open service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Stewart.

The first business after the opening was the report of the Sunday school which caused a lengthy and interesting discussion. The constitution for the general society of the Epworth Leagues was adopted and the constitution of the local leagues was also The recommendation for the appoint-

ment of a general secretary to attend to Sunday School, Epworth League, that the superintendent and president and Young People's work generally. travelling throughout the world, editing Young People's columns in the Guardian and Wesleyan, holding institutes and attending conventions, was accepted. The Sunday school and Epworth League board are to nominate three names for the position of secretary. The election to be by the general conference special committee

Provision was also made for the presidents of the various Young People's Societies to be members of the quarertly boards.

J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto, was elected treasurer of the Epworth League work, and Warring Kennedy, of Toronto, treasurer of the Sunday school section of the board. The secretary of the business com-

mittee reported that there are still twenty-four reports to be dealt with, so that the hope of closing this evening has disappeared. It is doubtful if Monday night will see the end. The missionary report was taken up

and the duties of the general board cating liquors. defined. It was also decided that only one general secretary be appointed.

The average contributions of the church was said in the report to be only eighty-one cents per member, and an increase was earnestly urged by the board to \$250,000, which would still he less than \$1 per member.

This morning the missionary report is still under consideration and Dr. Eby is urging the conference to make a strenuous effort to advance both in the home and foreign. He wishes the fund to be divided in two.. that the foreign fields may be somewhat adequately sustained, which he thinks is not at all the case at present.

Although the conference warmly approved many of the points urged by Dr. Eby, it declined at present to

adopt them With the request of the Newtoundland conference for the appointment of a superintendent of missions in that field, the general conference declined to comply, not because it did not recognize the needs of the case, but on account of the inadequacy of the resources at its command. Cn the other hand, however, it continues the superintendent of missions in the Manitoba and Northwest and Eritish

Columbia conferences. While the conference could 1 of see its way clear to order that there should be a joint board to manage the runds of the general missionary society, it odered that so far as possible there should be frequent communications and continued co-operation between

the two societies. The conference agreed to set apart the first Sunday in October as missionary Sunday on all circuits so far as local circumstances will permit, and the last Sunday in December as the children's mission day and it also ordered that 42 1-2 per cent of the missionary funds shall be devoted to home missions, an amount which will give 75 percent of the promised salary of each home missionary. On the question of the constitution

of the Methodist council in Japan there was a long debate. In the discussion it was urged that the council should have powers equivalent to those of a district meeting and be solely responsible for the direc-

tion of the Japanese work. Mr. Satoh, the Japanese delegate, addressed the conference in an address of very great ability, showing a knowledge of English and an eloquence such as are seldom found in foreigners. He spoke in the highest terms of Dr. Eby's work, and Rev. Dr. Donald, of Rev. F. Cassidy, and of all the missionaries in

The presence of such a man in the conference is a tribute to the character of the work in that country, and of the converts gained there. The question itself was referred to a joint commission of the conference special committee and the general board of missions, and on the year and nays being called the vote stood, yeas, 78;

the nays 61. Dr. T. G. Williams, in urging an imediate call of the special co inadvertently spoke of having already been a year from home. He retorted when laughed at, by saying he had listened to so many tedious speeches, no wonder he felt as if he had I cen in

London a year. London, Ont., Sept. 24.-At the session on Saturday evening the report of the committee on discipline was resumed and many items were passed. As a great many members have already been excused from further attendance on the conference and many more went home to supply their appointments on Sunday, there was comparativey little discussion, but its voluminous clauses made its passage on Saturday impossible, although the conference worked long and hard. It

was resumed today. Some of the members who did not recognize their memorials in the changes the committee recommended began to enquire as to what had been

done with them.

The secretary held up a large bundle containing over one hundred memorials The following is the board of regents | which were consigned by the committee of Mount Allison university: Rev. J. to oblivion and he hoped that no one Lathern, D. D.; Rev. C. Stewart, D.D.; would attempt to summon them forth, a thing that at this late time in the session no one is willing to do. This morning the report of the com-

mittee on church union was taken up Rev. C. H. Palsley, A. M.; Rev. J. A. and on motion of Rev. Thos. Marshall, Rogers, Rev. Geo. J. Bond, A. B. the names of Rev. C. H. Paisley, M.A. Laymen: Josiah Wood, D. C. L., M.P.; and R. W. Waddell, A.B., were added Alexander Gibson, Jairus Hart, Hon. to the federal court, appointed to deal J. S. Pitts, J. L. Black, Wm. Oxley, with inter-denominational questions Roderick McDonald, L. L. Beer, M. and matters of co-operation between the different denominations. The reports of the committees on

that sociology, church and parsonage aid, tion to the legislative assembly of and union church, religion, memorials, New Brunswick for legislation pro- were rushed through with very little On the report of the committee on

pointment of two by the general con- the itinerancy, a discussion arose over the recommendation that transfers should be made by a committee to meet every four years, said transfers to be for eight years at a time. It is provided in the plan which is that elaborated at the New Brunswick and P. E. I. conference by Dr. Inch, that the general superintendent and the missionary secretary together with a certain number of the delegates to the general conference shall constitute a ransfer committee with power to trans fer men not only with consent but without it, but with the approval of three-fourths of the committee, nevertheless such transferred men must be re-transferred on the expiration of eight years.

The report of the committee was defeated on an amendment to the effect concerned be a transfer committee with power to effect transfers when sought.

In the afternoon a motion was passed to the effect that any man transferred at his own request shall not be eligible to transfer again until the expiration of six years.

The temperance report recommends the Methodist people to adopt the principles of total abstinence and to attend the preliminary meetings of their different political parties that they may aid in securing the selection of candidates for parliament who shall be willing to pledge themselves to endeavor on all suitable occasions to work and vote for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The committee reported the following principles that were adopted by the conference:

(1) That the traffic in intoxicating iquor cannot be legalized without sin. (2) That it is the duty of the government to prohibit the traffic in intoxi-

(3) That we refuse to consent to the licensed traffic in intoxicating liquor. (4) And that the Methodist people are recommended to vote for those candidates only who are pledged to prohibition at earliest possible date. The standing committee on temper ance in the eastern conferences is com-

posed of the following: Revs. Thos. Marshall, D. W. Johnson, J. Strothard, Wm. Brown, R. W. Weddall, J. R Woodburn, and Martin Lemont, Esqs. The invitation addressed to the conference by the Methodist people of Winnipeg to meet in that city in 1898. was referred to the special committee with power to act in the premises, the great expense of meeting at such a distant point being a difficulty with

which that committee is to deal. The New Brunswick and P. E. I. and Nova Scotia conferences are expected to raise for the general conference fund the following amounts respectively for each year of the quadrennium, namely, \$300 and \$400.

The conference complying with a recommendation of the Sabath observance committee, appointed three.gentlemen to present to the dominion government a request that no vessels plying on the lakes or elsewhere for purposes of pleasure should be allowed to enter or clear at Canadian ports on Sunday.

Rev. T. Marshall presented the report of the delegates of the eastern conference in the matter of the supernumerary fund and that of the statistical committee. On motion, the conference agreed

to pay Dr. Cornish, the statistician of the conference, \$100 for his services during the next quadrennium. The conference ordered that instead in the church, there shall be one new

of the series of catechisms now in use catechism prepared for children between ten and fifteen years of age For the preparation of such catechism a committee was appointed. On that committee Revs. Dr. Stewart and Dr. Evans are the New Brunswick and P. E. I. members.

At the close of the session this afternoon the secretary announced that the table was clear of the reports of committees, and that it would be possible to finish tonight.

In the evening several members tried to get amendments to the discipline by skirmishing with resolutions as it is called, among the ministers, but litte success crowned their efforts. The conference closed at a late hour. Rev. T. Marshall and Martin Lemont eave early tomorrow morning.

Mr. Paisley goes to Iowa in the morn-Judge Chesley moved that the term "lay delegates" and "laymen" whereever they are in the discipline shall be interpreted to mean women as well as men. He showed that the women who are members of the church are three times as numerous as men and they ought to have the privilege of sitting in the courts of the church. The question needed a three-fourths vote and it stood 29 to 35. It there-

After votes of thanks the conference closed with devotional exercises. A MARITIME PROVINCE BOTANY

WANTED. (For The Sun by Edward Jack, C. E.) Wishing to find out how botany was taught in our schools, the writer bought the text book made use of. This was the revised edition of Spotton, the preface to which was dated in 1887. The price paid was \$1, the real value being about 50 cents. This I ascertained from one of our booksellers. One would expect from the price to find a work which contained in its index a list of all the trees and plants in the forests of New Brunswick so far as these were known, but the investigator will find many such common ones omitted as gray oak, rhododendron, baked apple (rubus chamaemorus), male fern, etc. It is true that these and many other plants are found in the appendix to this book, which is paced before the index, but the names of the plants are not mentioned in the index. Supposing that a stranger wanting to know how many varieties of pine we had in New Brunswick should turn to page 140 of this work, as directed by the index, he would there find that we had the red and white pines only, and he would naturally drop his investigation at this. Should he, however, turn to the appendix, which contains "de scriptions of plants found in the maritime provinces," he will find that we have also the gray or northern scrub pine, a very common tree at the north. Are the trees of the maritime provinces of so little consequence that an important part of our flora is

The remedy is easy. Drop Messrs. W. I. Gage & Co. of Toronto, who seem to have some mysterious hold on our government, and let the Natural History society of New Brunswick and the Nova Scotia and P. E. I. naturalists be asked their opinion as to the most proper person to compile a complete botany of our plants and trees, to be published at the expense of the three provinces and at a reasonable price, such work to be printed in the maritime provinces, for our printers can do as good work as those of Ontario.

to be excluded from the index to our

chief botanical school book?

ST. JOHN AND MALTA. Meeting of the Chapter General of Sir

Knights at Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 25 .- The annual meet-

ing of the Chapter General of Sir Knights of St. John and Malta opened here this mornig. The College of the Ancient Grand Cross Knights, a higher branch of the knights, elected these officers: Most venerable grand precentor general, George D. Rollins, Philadelphia: right venerable lieut, grand preceptor general, Charles Laing, Butte, Mont.; right venerable grand primate, George L. Weed, Baltimore; right venerable grand guide, W. B. Addison, Philadelphia; right venerable grand chancellor, Benjamin Hines, Philadelphia: right venerable grand hospitaller, H. L. Harrison, New York; right venerable grand banneret, F. W. Vannata, Erie, Pa.; right venerable grand inner guard, Charles Heywood, Washington; right venerable grand outer guard, J. C. Hoffman, Philadelphia; right venerable grand trustee, James W. Gaelin, Baltimore.

Children Gry tor

THE FARM.

How to Successfully Fight Parasitic

By Prof. Harvey, of the Maine, State Agricultural College

Truth is truth wherever it comes from. The farmer comes in contact with what he has to deal with. It is the same with the scientific man. Information comes from observation and experience. We are all benefitted by a division of labor. The farmer grows his crops by physical labor, the scientific man takes them and gives them the work of his brain and hands. His subject is divided into two great divisions, the flowering and non-flowering plants. Reproduction is caused by seeds and spores. Fungi belong to the latter class. Flowering plants are propagated from seeds, which contain the parent plant. Take the common puffball, break it, and the dust will fill the air. Examine the dust under a microscope, and you will find it composed of minute, round bodies called spores. Rust on wheat is a fungus which originates elsewhere, and is carried by the wind to the wheat in small round bodies, spores, where it finds a lodgment. Green coloring plants can take care of themselves; other plants get their living from the air principally, others still live on dead and decaying matter, while another class live on plants, par-

asites upon parasites Parasites may be of two kinds. They may attack plants and animals externally and internally. Smut on wheat gets into the stalk when the seed germinates, and follows up the stalk and forms in the head. Under the microscope this smut is full of spores. If the pest is internal in the plant, there is not much use in trying to exterminate it. In the round of life history of the fungi, attack them in the weakest point. The potato disease exists in two ways; it may be in the ground, and it may be in the seed. The spores are wafted from the plant by millions in one day, and light on other plants. The spores do their work very rapidly, and when they have done their work on the vines they go down into the ground and attack the tubers.

Now, by attacking them at their weakest point, they can be exterminated. It is better to anticipate the disease than to wait till after it has appeared. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and more too. It is better not to plant the second time on the same ground, as the dan-

ger from the disease is greatly in-There is another disease known as the potato scab. This is a low fungus disease, and exists in the soil. Moising beans in wet weather makes the leaves rust. The dust adhering to the moist, the disease spreads rapidly.

The great remedy for exterminating fungi is some kind of copper compound. In the apple scab the fungi lives through the winter in decayed and fallen leaves and on the trunk and limbs of the trees. The only way to destroy fungi is to burn the leaves and rubbish. Clean culture and burning rubbish will lessen disease. The remedy is early spraying.

The subject of combatting fungi is of recent date, and much has been learned about them and some remedies have been used with good effect. The loss to the products of the country from the depredations of fungi amounts to many millions of dollars. By the application of Bordeaux mixture, ten, twenty and even fifty per cent. may be added to the sound crops. The amount of money expended to maintain a corps of experiment ers will not be one-tenth of the loss that would result from the parasites destroyed.

fungi, but they find out what is the matter with their crops, and if they don't know how to apply the remedy, they can consult somebody who does and then apply it at once. Do not wait till the disease has ruined your To prevent smut in wheat and oats, put the seed into water at a tempera-

Farmers cannot investigate the

ture of 135 to 140 degrees, and let it remain twenty minutes, and the fungi will be destroyed. Fungi have the properties of keeping up an equilibrum in nature by checking an excessive growth. Black-knot is a perennial fungi and

the only way to destroy them is to cut the limbs and burn them. Sometimes it is necessary to destroy the entire tree. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is a remedy for the pear blight. The different subjects treated in the

lecture may be summed up as follows: 1. Flowering and non-flowering plants. Reproduction by seeds and 2. Methods of growth of different

groups of flowers, parasites, etc. 3. Internal and external parasites and the character of each. 4. The condition and growth of fungi-natural and forced by cultiva-

5. Groups of fungi, rust, rot, scab, moulds, black-knots, mildew, blight,

6. Methods of studying those diseases-First, the life history must be known, and then the disease must be attacked in its weakest point. The study requires great care and skill with the compound microscope. This work must be done by specialists. We ing at headquarters and at the lepot should know the disease before attempting the remedy.

7. Remedies are preventives: Take advantage of any and every weakness in the life history of the fungus, in the selection of the seed, fertilization and methods of culture. Make all the conditions as unfavorable as possible and adopt such treatment with chemicals as meets the case. 8. The consideration of specific diseases and their treatment.

NOTES. The calf and colt cannot live on the pasture alone, especially if the grass has been injured by the drought. Night and morning they should have a mess at the stable or barn.

Pitcher's Castoria.

Every time a garden crop matures remove it. Peas, beans and early dwarf corn that have ceased to be useful should be removed and the ground cleared off. Leave no harbor-

ing places for insects. In preparing for an apple orchard select a choice plot, one containing clover sod preferred; turn the sod under, and set out the young trees in | Liniment. the spring.

A FINE TRIP TO MONTREAL.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir-Having just returned from via the River St. Lawrence by the chester's Powder and Liniment. steamer Montreal of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company of Quebec and via the I. C. railway to St. John, I think perhaps some of your numerous readers in this part of the province might contemplate a trip in that direction and at the same time have an opportunity to see the city of Quebec, the Gibraltar of America, with its fortifications covering forty acres, and its lofty headlands 333 feet above the river. I would suggest this as the most en-

joyable route to be taken. Passengers can leave Montreal any evening at 7 o'clock by steamer and arrive at Quebec the following morning about 8 and have from that time until 2.30 in Quebec; leaving Point Levi by the I. C. railway at 3 p. m. and arrive in St. John the following morning at 9.30. Or you can leave St. John any evening at 4.35, standard time, arrive in Quebec the following morning at 11, have about eight hours there and leave the same evening at 7, arriving in Montreal the following morning at 8.30. The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company have two magnificent iron steamers, the Montreal and Quebec, running between Quebec and Montreal, leaving each city in the evening and arriving at

destination the following morning. There is a fine orchestra on each of the steamers and passengers are favored with delightful music until about 10.30; the staterooms are all that can be desired for comfort, being large, airy and clean, and you can always depend on getting a good supper and breakfast on board at a very reasonable rate. In fact everything is done that can be for the accommodation and comfort of passengers. The officers on the steamers from the captain down are most obliging. Your correspondent left Montreal by steamer Montreal at 7 p. m. The first stop was made at Sorel, at the mouth of the Richelieu river, the outlet of Lake Champlain. After passing Lake St. Peter we arrived at Three Rivers. half way between Montreal and Quebec, and one of the oldest settled towns in Canada, founded in 1618. No

stop is made between here and Quebec, but the scenery is very fine and your correspondent was fortunate enough to have a moonlight night for his trip down the river. The journey ture is always one of the favorable from Quebec to St. John over the I. C. ailway is a most delightful one and the scenery is all that could be desired. It is acknowledged. I think. leaves deposits fungi, and they being that no railway on this continent has a better roadbed than the I. C. R. The equipment of the cars is not surpassed by any other railway in Canada; the first class cars, as well as the Pullman, are furnished with electric lights and all modern improvements for the accommodation of travellers. and while the train travels at a very rapid rate of speed, one feels the motion very little. So much has been written in praise of the I. C. railway that I feel what I may say would add but little to the name it has already

> will agree with me in all I have said in praise of the route. Thanking you for your kindness in giving me space for this long letter,

will sign myself, ST. JOHN, EAST. A JOB WAITING FOR HIS LORD.

established for safety and comfort

and, sir, if you have never taken this

trip. I think when you do take it you

SHIP. (London Tid-Bits.) It is said that there are few better

amateur mechanical engineers in the country than Lord Rosse. There is a good story told of his visiting a large factory in the north of England some years ago, when one of the partners in the concern, passing through the works, was struck by the remarks being made to the foreman by the not particularly striking looking visitor.

Entering into conversation himself with the young man, he was so impressed by the intimate knowledge displayed of the mechanical details of the business that he exclaimed: "You are just the man I want. If you are out of a job, I will give you a first rate billet here, and at all events leave me your name and address in case of your being at liberty on some

future occasion." "Thank you-er. I am-er-the Earl of Rosse, and I am not-er-seeking employment—er—at present," was the characteristic reply in Lord Rosse's usual hesitating manner.

NAVAL COURTS MARTIAL.

A return recently issued states that 97 courts martial were held upon seamen of the Royal Navy during 1893, while the number of persons tried was 103, and of these 16 were tried at home and 87 abroad. Out of the 103 only 5 were acquitted, the remainder being sentenced to punishment ranging from penal servitude to forfeiture of good conduct medal. A return of the number of courts martial held during 1893 on the men of the Royal Marines servof Walmer gives a total of 215. At Walmer there were 70; Plymouth, 11; Gosport, 23; Chatham, 64; and Royal Marine Artillery, 47. A comparison of the number of offences on the part of seamen and marines afloat and on shore as compared with ten years ago shows a substantial decrease.

> DRAWING THE LINE. (Cloak Review.)

Dora-Clara Caraway says she passed you on the wheel yesterday, and you wouldn't speak. Cora-I should say not! She had on a pair of custom made bloomers.

Good manners require no interpre-

Have seldom a call for any other powder or liniment than Manchester's. JOHN TITUS, Bloomfield, K. C.

.I cured a valuable trotting horse of stiff lameness by use of Manchester's

I keep several draught horses for trucking purposes; would as soon be without oats in barn as without Man-S. PUDDINGTON, St. John.

Manchester's remedies are the best horse medicine I ever used; would not be without them. John Smith, Livery Stable, Sussex, N. B.

I would recommend Manchester's Powders and Liniment to any one having a horse out of condition, sick or lame; have used them myself with best possible results.

J. ALLEN TABOR, Livery Stable, St. John.

THE CANADIAN WEST.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen Given a Warm Welcome to Winnipeg.

The Proposed Big Northwest Exhibition Next Year-A Large Fortune.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 26.-Winnipeg's welcome to Lord and Lady Aberdeen tonight was most enthusiastic and their excellencies were delighted at the heartiness of the reception. The special train brought them to Winnipeg shortly after eight o'clock, the Canadian Pacific railway depot being surrounded by a multitude of cheering people. Leaving their car Lord and Lady Aberdeen entered a carriage with His Honor Governor Schultz, and then escorted by a monster torchlight procession, with several brass bands, proceeded to government house. The route along which they passed was

gaily decorated and brilliantly illuminated. Tomorrow morning the governor general will visit City Hall, where he will be presented with the civic address and make a reply. Afterwards he will hold an informal reception in the city council chamber. Lord and Lady Aberdeen will remain here a week and as an elaborate programme has been prepared for their entertainment all their time will be fully occupied. The state dinner at government house, the ball and musicale given by the governor and Mrs. Schultz, the reception by the Women's council, the ception by the French citizens of St.

Boniface are only a few items on the extensive programme. Governor Mackintosh of the Northwest, who has recovered from his re-cent severe filness, arrived here today to take part in the reception to Lord and Lady Aberdeen. His honor will also while here transact some business in connection with his pet scheme of a big exhibition in the Northwest next year. He says the C. P. R. are doing everything possible to assist and that

Constable McDermott of the Northwest mounted police at Battleford has just fallen heir to a fortune or one hundred thousand by the death of an uncle in Ireland.

the success of the exhibition is assur-

Joseph Hartley, a poor laborer, three months ago found himself possessed of fifty thousand dollars by the death of a relative. He took to drinking and today died in a Winnipeg hospital, his death being due entirely to drink.

MISSIONARY ASSAULTED

The Assailants Sentenced to Three Years Imprisonment.

Washington, Sept. 25.-Nearly two vears ago, Miss Melton, an American missionary, was assaulted and beaten at a place called Moeulina, a Turkish province remote from the capital. U. S. minister Torrell has been at work trying to secure reparation. Today he notified the state department by cable from Pera that he had finally succeeded and that four of the missionary's assailants, Halit, Jakshi, Abdullah, and Jerhwerey, were sentenced on Sept. 17th, to three years imprisonment. The success of Mr. Torrell's efforts was commendable, as Turkish rule is very light in the wild province of the outrage. He has een instructed to return thanks to the Turkish government for its manifestation of good will.

LOVE IN HIGH LIFE.

London, Sept. 25.—Truth today says that fresh obstacles have arisen in connection with the Czarewich's proposed marriage to Princess Alix of Hesse. The prospect of the union is said to be very unpopular in St. Petersburg. The intrigue is helped by Princess Alix raising obstacles by her prompt conversion to the Greek faith. Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia, are understood to support the match, while other ladies of higher rank oppose it. Rumor has it that if the marriage does not occur Princess Alix will be offered an annuity of £1,000 for

GOING TO GEORGIA.

Boston, Sept. 25.-After considering over 200 applications from southern states, for the situation of the big new mill of the Massachusetts Cotton Co., the latter has decided to erect its plant in Georgia. It is uncertain which part of the state will be selected ,except that it will be in the northern portion, somewhere between Rome and Macon. The capital of the company has recently been increased from \$1,800,000 to \$2,400,000, and the Georgia plant will be a large

Oats may fall when reeds brave the

Contribut ature

NEW I

In Poetry, etc. -Bruns

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